TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- 30.9% of Russian adults (age 15+) use tobacco (men 50.9%; women 14.3%), nearly all of whom smoke cigarettes.  
  - 0.4% of adults use smokeless tobacco and 2.8% smoke waterpipe tobacco
- About 17% of boys and 10% of girls (age 15) smoke in the Russian Federation.
  - 30% of these boys and 22% of these girl smokers report starting at age 13 or younger

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.  

- 21.9% of adults who work indoors are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace, 19.9% of adults are exposed in restaurants, and 10.8% on public transportation.
- 89% of youth (age 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places and 76% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills up to half of all lifetime users.

- Over 310,000 Russians die each year from smoking-related causes.
- Nearly a quarter of all male deaths and 6% of all female deaths in the Russian Federation are smoking-related (more than 15% of deaths overall).
- Approximately 80% of tracheal, bronchus and lung cancer mortality, 61% of COPD mortality, and 19% of ischemic heart disease deaths are related to smoking.

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- In 2009, money spent on tobacco products amounted to almost 1% of the nation’s GDP.
- Productivity losses due to tobacco-related premature deaths cost at least RUB 710.4 billion (23.7 billion USD) annually, more than 3% of the Russian Federation’s GDP.
- Tobacco use incurs significant healthcare costs from tobacco related illnesses. Cardiovascular and respiratory diseases attributable to tobacco alone have cost the healthcare system RUB 125 billion (4.2 billion USD).