TOBACCO CONSUMPTION
There are more than one billion smokers in the world.1

- Globally, 19.2% of adults are current smokers (men 32.7%; women 5.8%).1
- More than 80% of the world’s smokers live in low- and middle-income countries.2
  - 21.6% of adults in high-income countries, 19.5% in middle-income countries, and 11.2% of adults in low-income countries are smokers.1
  - Middle-income countries have the highest smoking rates among men (35.3%), while high-income countries have the highest rates among women (16.4%).1
- Globally, the number of youth aged 13–15 years who smoke is estimated to be around 24 million, and 13 million use smokeless tobacco products.1
- The numbers of cigarette smokers and other tobacco product users is increasing in many low- and middle-income countries due to population growth and tobacco industry marketing.

TOBACCO HEALTH CONSEQUENCES
100 million people died from tobacco use in the 20th century. If current trends continue one billion people will die from tobacco use in the 21st century.3

- Tobacco use kills up to half of all lifetime users.4 On average, smokers lose 15 years of life.5
- Tobacco kills more than 8 million people each year. Of these deaths, 1.2 million are caused by secondhand smoke exposure.2
- Tobacco-related illnesses account for 1 in 10 adult deaths worldwide. By 2030, 80% of those deaths will be in low- and middle-income countries.4

TOBACCO COSTS TO SOCIETY
- Smoking is estimated to cause about 1.4 trillion USD in economic damage each year.6
- Costs associated with tobacco-related illnesses are extremely high. Total economic costs associated with smoking represent 1.8% of global GDP, and smoking-attributable health expenditure represents 5.7% of total health spending.6
  - In the United States, annual smoking-related health care costs amount to 170 billion USD.7
  - The total economic cost of smoking in international dollars at purchasing power parity was estimated to be $172.8 billion in Indonesia, $114.3 billion in India, and $48.1 billion in Brazil.8
- Tobacco-related illnesses and premature mortality impose high productivity costs to the economy because of sick workers and those who die prematurely during their working years. Lost economic opportunities in highly-populated low- and middle-income countries will be particularly severe as tobacco use is high and growing in those areas.9
  - Global indirect costs of smoking are estimated to be about 1 trillion USD, nearly two thirds of which are due to premature mortality.6
  - In Ukraine, the productivity loss due to premature smoking-related mortality is at least 3 billion USD annually.5
- Tobacco production damages the environment:
  - Tobacco plants are especially vulnerable to many pests and diseases, prompting farmers to apply large quantities of chemicals and pesticides that harm human health and the environment.3
  - Clearing of land for cultivation and large amounts of wood needed for curing tobacco cause massive deforestation at a rate of about 200,000 hectares per year.9