

TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS MEXICO



Mexico ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on May 28, 2004.

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- In Mexico, 16.4% of adults (age 15+) are current tobacco smokers (men 25.2%; women 8.2%).¹
- Among youth (age 13–15) in Mexico, 14.6% currently smoke cigarettes, with little difference between genders (boys 15.8%; girls 12.9%).²
- In 2015, over 35 billion cigarettes were consumed in Mexico.³

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.⁴

- 17% of adults are exposed to secondhand smoke at their workplace, 25.8% are exposed in restaurants, and 25.9% on public transport.¹
- In Mexico, 44.6% of youth (age 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places, while 33.3% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke in their homes.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills at least half of lifetime users.⁵

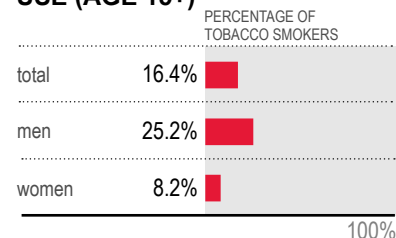
- Over 43,000 Mexicans die each year from smoking-related diseases.⁶
- 5.5% of all deaths in Mexico are attributable to tobacco smoke.⁶
- Approximately 100,000 patients demand healthcare services each year to treat tobacco-related illnesses.⁷

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

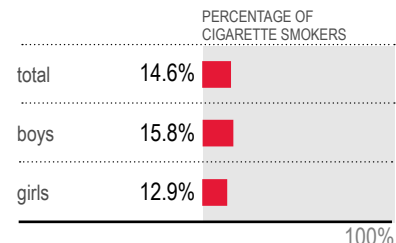
- In 2008, healthcare costs for treating tobacco-related diseases in Mexico were estimated at 75.2 billion pesos (5.7 billion USD). This estimate assumes that tobacco-related treatment costs represent 10% of all healthcare costs.⁸
- According to a study conducted at the National Cancer Institute of Mexico in 2009, the average annual medical cost attributable to smoking for a lung cancer patient was 92,269 USD.⁹

ADULT SMOKED TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



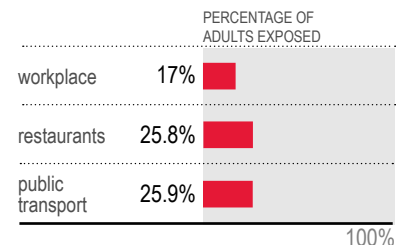
SOURCE: GATS, 2015

YOUTH CIGARETTE SMOKING (AGES 13–15)



SOURCE: GYTS, 2011

ADULT SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE (AGE 15+)



SOURCE: GATS, 2015

1. Global Adult Tobacco Survey Mexico 2015. (Encuesta Global de Tabaquismo en Adultos México 2015). Available from: omextad.salud.gob.mx/contenidos/encuestas/gats2015/ENCUESTA_GATS_2015.pdf
 2. Mexico Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS). National, 2011. Available from: nccd.cdc.gov/GTSSData/default/default.aspx.
 3. Euromonitor International, 2016.
 4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2006. Available from: cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgr/2006/index.htm.
 5. Eriksen M et al. The Tobacco Atlas. Fifth Ed. Atlanta, GA: American Cancer Society; 2015.
 6. Pichon-Riviere A, Reynales-Shigematsu L M, Bardach, A, Carporale J, Augustovski F, Alcaraz A, Caccavo F, Sáenz, de Miera-Juárez B, Muños-Hernández J A, Gallegos-Rivero, V, Hernández-San Román E. Carga de Enfermedad Atribuible al Tabaquismo en México. Documento Técnico IECS No. 10, Instituto de Efectividad Clínica y Sanitaria, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Agosto de 2013 (www.iecs.org.ar).
 7. Arredondo A et al. Economic burden of expected epidemiological changes in diseases related to tobacco. Rev Saúde Pública. 2007; 41(4):523-9.
 8. Waters H et al. The Economics of Tobacco and Tobacco Taxation in Mexico. Paris: International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease; 2010.
 9. Arrieta O et al. Medical care costs incurred by patients with smoking-related non-small cell lung cancer treated at the National Cancer Institute of Mexico. Tobacco Induced Diseases. 2015;12(25).