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