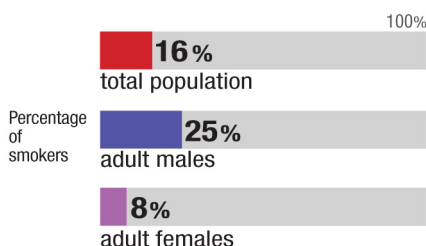


MEXICO

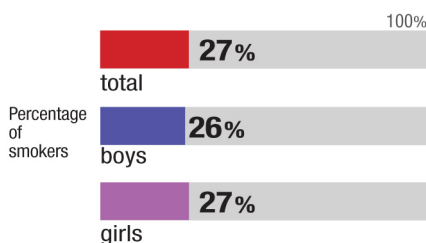
TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS

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

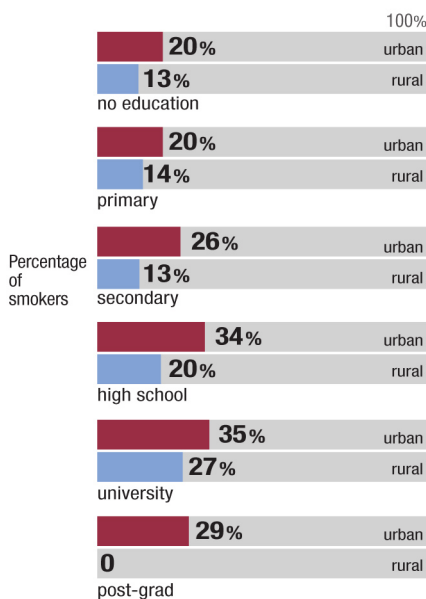
Smoking prevalence in Mexico (2009)¹³



Smoking prevalence among youth (age 13-15) in Mexico City (2006)¹⁴



Smoking prevalence by education level and household location in Mexico (2002)¹⁵



TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- In Mexico, 10.9 million adults (16%) are current tobacco smokers.¹
- Almost 25% of men and 8% of women smoke.²
- Among youth (age 13-15) in Mexico City, over 27% smoke cigarettes with little difference between genders (boys 26%; girls 27%).³
- In 2007, over 48 billion cigarettes were sold in Mexico.⁴

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills up to half of all lifetime users.⁵

- 60,000 Mexicans die each year from a tobacco-related disease.⁶
- 10% of all deaths in Mexico are attributable to tobacco use.⁷
- Approximately 100,000 patients demand healthcare services each year to treat tobacco-related illnesses.⁸
- In Mexico City, 60% of youth (age 13-15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places, while 46% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke in their homes.⁹
- Nearly 20% of adults are exposed to secondhand smoke at their workplace and 17% of adults are exposed to secondhand smoke at their home.¹⁰

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.¹¹
- Lost economic opportunities in highly populated, developing countries are severe because half of all tobacco-related deaths occur during the prime productive years (age 30-69).¹²
- Smoking also results in costs associated with fire damage and damage to the environment from the manufacturing and packaging of tobacco products.

1-2. Global adult tobacco survey (GATS): Mexico. World Health Organization; 2010. 3. CDC Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) [database on the Internet]. Mexico – Mexico City 2006. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. c2009 [cited 2010 March 2]. Available from: http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/OSH_GTSS/default/Default.aspx. 4. Euromonitor International [database online]. London: Euromonitor; c2009 [updated 2008 Oct 13; cited 2009 Mar 24]. Country Reports: Tobacco-Mexico. Available from: Euromonitor International. 5. Mackay J, Eriksen M, Shafiq O. The Tobacco Atlas. 2nd ed. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2006. 6. Secretaria de Salud, Consejo Nacional Contra las Adicciones (CONADIC), Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatría, Epidemiología, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI). Cuarta Encuesta Nacional de Adicciones 2002. Tabaco, alcohol y otras drogas. Resumen Ejecutivo. Mexico: CONADIC; 2003. <http://www.conadic.salud.gob.mx/publicaciones/pubesp.html>. 7. CONADIC, 2003. <http://www.conadic.salud.gob.mx/pdfs/publicaciones/infmed.pdf>. 8. Arredondo A, Carrillo C, Zuniga A. Economic burden of expected epidemiological changes in diseases related to tobacco. Rev Saude Publica. 2007; 41(4):523-9. 9. CDC GYTS, 2009. 10. GATS, 2010. 11. Waters H, Sáenz de Miera B, Ross H, Reynales Shigematsu LM. The Economics of Tobacco and Tobacco Taxation in Mexico. Paris: International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease; 2010. 12. Mackay et al, 2006. 13. Olaiz-Fernández G, Rivera-Dommarco J, Shamah-Levy T, Rojas R, Villalpando-Hernández S, Hernández-Avila M, Sepúlveda-Amor J. Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición 2006. Cuernavaca: Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública; 2006. <http://www.insp.mx/ensanut/>. 14. CDC GYTS, 2009. 15. Juarez B, Ruiz JA, Shigematsu LM. The Economics of Tobacco in Mexico. Cuernavaca: Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública; 2007. <http://www.insp.mx/ensanut/>