

TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS RUSSIAN FEDERATION



The Russian Federation ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on June 3, 2008.

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- 30.9% of Russian adults (age 15+) use tobacco (men 50.9%; women 14.3%), nearly all of whom smoke cigarettes.¹
 - 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.²
 - 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.³

- 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.¹
- 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.⁴

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

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

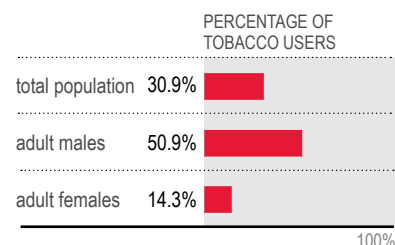
- Nearly 329,000 Russians die each year from tobacco-related causes.⁶
- Nearly 30% of all male deaths and over 6% of all female deaths in the Russian Federation are tobacco-related (nearly 18% of deaths overall).⁶
- Approximately 75% of tracheal, bronchus and lung cancer mortality, 53% of COPD mortality, and 25% of ischemic heart disease deaths are related to tobacco.⁶

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

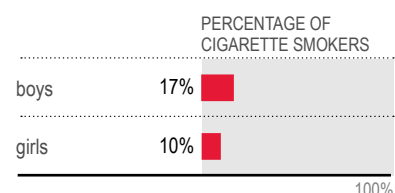
- In 2009, money spent on tobacco products amounted to almost 1% of the nation's GDP.⁷
- Productivity losses due to tobacco-related premature deaths cost at least RUB 710.4 billion (23.7 billion USD) annually, more than 3% of the Russian Federation's GDP.⁷
- Tobacco use incurs significant healthcare 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).⁷

ADULT TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



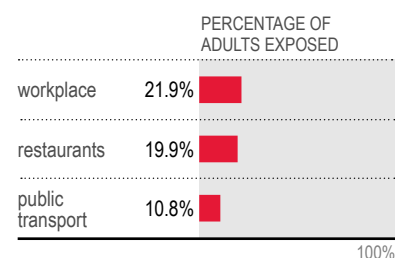
SOURCE: GATS, 2016

YOUTH CIGARETTE SMOKING (AGE 15)



SOURCE: HBSC, 2014

ADULT SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE (AGE 15+)



SOURCE: GATS, 2016

1. Russian Federation Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2016. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2017. Available from www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/. 2. Inchley J et al., eds. Growing up unequal: gender and socioeconomic differences in young people's health and well-being. Health Behavior in School-aged Children (HBSC) study: International Report from the 2013/2014 Survey. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016. Available from www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/Life-stages/child-and-adolescent-health/health-behaviour-in-school-aged-children-hbsc/growing-up-unequal.-hbsc-2016-study-20132014-survey. 3. 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 www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgr/2006/index.htm. 4. Russian Federation Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) 2004. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2009. Available from www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/. 5. Eriksen M et al. The Tobacco Atlas. Fifth Ed. Atlanta, GA: American Cancer Society; 2015. 6. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2017. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington; 2019. Available from: <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>. 7. Lunze K, Migliorini L. Tobacco Control in the Russian Federation- a policy analysis. BMC Public Health. 2013;13(64). Available from www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/13/64/.