## **Ecuador**



How many people die from smoking in Ecuador each year?

5,447

What is the economic cost of smoking and tobacco use in Ecuador each year?

385,561,952

US dollars

## **Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Ecuador**

Tobacco use continues to be an epidemic in Ecuador. Government complacency in the face of the tobacco epidemic protects the tobacco industry in Ecuador as the death toll grows each year. Proponents of healthier societies must push for the implementation of evidence-based best practices in tobacco control to create change and reduce the negative effects of tobacco use.

#### **Adult Smoking Prevalence in Ecuador**

15+ years old; 2019

len Women

**24.7**% 5%

Adult smoking prevalence in Ecuador is 15%.

#### **Number of Adult Smokers in Ecuador**

15+ years old; 2019

Men Women 1,551,015 320,130

Number of adult smokers in Ecuador is 1,871,145.

#### **Youth Smoking Prevalence in Ecuador**

10-14 years old; 2019

Boys Girls

4% 3.3%

Youth smoking prevalence in Ecuador is 4%.

## **Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Ecuador**

15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; 2019

**Both Men and Women** 

0%

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Ecuador is 0%.

#### **Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Ecuador**

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2019

Men

Women

8%

3.2%

6% of all deaths in Ecuador are caused by tobacco use.

# Learn more about global Prevalence, Youth Smoking and Deaths.

## **Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Ecuador**

Tobacco use harms both the public and fiscal health of Ecuador, threatening efforts to improve equity, alleviate poverty, and protect the environment.



#### **Societal Harms**

The economic cost of smoking Ecuador is 385,561,952 US dollars. This includes direct costs related to healthcare expenditures and indirect costs related to lost productivity caused by illness and premature death.



## **Harms Development**

Tobacco spending diverts funds from the resources that families need to rise out of poverty. On average in Ecuador, a smoker must spend 10.72% of GDP per capita to buy 100 packs of the most popular cigarettes in a year.



#### **Environmental Harms**

Cigarette butts are the most commonly discarded pieces of waste worldwide. It is estimated that 150 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in Ecuador each year, equal to 43 female African elephants.



## **Harms Health Equity**

The tobacco industry markets its products aggressively to lower-income populations and youth in Ecuador.



## **Harms NCDs**

Not only is smoking a major risk factor for the 4 largest noncommunicable diseases (cancer, heart diseases, respiratory diseases, and diabetes), but people living with mental illness are nearly 2x as likely to smoke as other individuals.

**Learn more about Health Effects.** 

## Impact of the Tobacco Supply Chain on Ecuador

The tobacco industry profits significantly from producing and selling tobacco. At the same time, across the tobacco supply chain, there are significant negative health and economic repercussions for Ecuador.



#### **Tobacco Production**

There were approximately 1 billion cigarettes produced in Ecuador in 2016.



#### **Tobacco Industry**

The total revenue of the 6 largest tobacco companies in the world was USD 336 billion in 2019, about the same as Viet Nam's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Ghana's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.



#### **Tobacco Growing**

There were 4603 tons of tobacco produced in Ecuador in 2019 on 3650 hectares of quality agricultural land that could have been used to grow food.

Learn more about global Growing and Product Sales.

## **Ending the Tobacco Epidemic in Ecuador**

Fortunately, there are evidence-based -i.e. proven -solutions to the challenges posed by tobacco use. For several decades, governments around the world have been introducing a set of policies that address the demand for tobacco products, particularly among youth. These policies effectively reduce consumption and are cost-effective because they save governments enormous amounts of money in health care spending and increase economic productivity.

#### **Current Tobacco Control Policies in Ecuador**

## **Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Ecuador**



**Availability of Cessation Services** in Ecuador

**Quitting Resources** 

NRT and/or some cessation services (at least one of which is cost-covered)

**National Quit Line** 



## Learn more about best practices in Cessation.

**Tobacco Packaging Regulations in Ecuador** 

Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation

None

Text warning label only

✓ Graphic warning label only

Plain Packaging with graphic warning label

% of Pack Covered

60%

**Learn more about best practices in Counter Marketing.** 

# **Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Ecuador**

Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign	No
Part Of A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program	Not Applicable
Pre-Tested With The Target Audience	Not Applicable
Target Audience Research Was Conducted	Not Applicable
Aired On Television And/Or Radio	Not Applicable
Utilized Media Planning	Not Applicable
Earned Media/Public Relations Were Used To Promote The Campaign	Not Applicable
Process Evaluation Was Used To Assess Implementation	Not Applicable
Outcome Evaluation Was Used To Assess Effectiveness	Not Applicable

Learn more about best practices in Mass Media.

### **Tobacco Tax Policies in Ecuador**

Using evidence-based international recommendations/best practices, the Tobaccononomics Cigarette Tax Scorecard assesses four components of tax systems - price, change in affordability, tax share, and structure - on a scale of 0 to 5, where a higher score is preferred.

Overall Score

4.63

The overall score is an average of the four component scores.

Cigarette Price

Consumers respond to higher prices by decreasing consumption and some quit using tobacco.

Change in Affordability Over Time

In addition to price, change in affordability is critical. Cigarettes need to become less affordable for consumption to decline.

**Tax Share of Price** 

Large tax shares of price are usually a good indicator that taxes are working.

**Tax Structure** 

5

Best practices include relying more on uniform specific excise taxes that are adjusted regularly to outpace growth and inflation.

Learn more about the Scorecard in Ecuador.

Regulations on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (TAPS) in Ecuador

Marketing is the key avenue that tobacco companies use to reach consumers, new and old. Restricting or eliminating marketing is key to tobacco control success.

Direct Bans	6 out of 7 direct bans implemented	Indirect Bans 6 out	t of 10 indirect bans implemented
National TV and radio	Yes	Free distribution in mail or through other me	eans Yes
International TV and radio	Yes	Promotional discounts	Yes
International magazines and newspa	apers Yes	Non-tobacco products identified with tobac names	co brand Yes
International magazines and newspa	apers Yes	Brand name of non-tobacco products used f product	or tobacco No
Billboard and outdoor advertising	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco braplacement)	nds (product Yes
Advertising at point of sale	No	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco pro	ducts Yes
Advertising on internet	Yes	Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for an entertainment media product that depicts to products, use or images	
		Complete ban on sponsorship	No
Ad Ban (	Compliance	Any form of contribution (financial or other any event, activity or individual	support) to No
Į.	55%	Ban on the publicity of financial or other spo support by the tobacco industry of events, a individuals	