

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)



How many people die from smoking in Bolivia each year?

3,090

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

1,433,263,377

bolivianos

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Bolivia

Tobacco use continues to be an epidemic in Bolivia. Government complacency in the face of the tobacco epidemic protects the tobacco industry in Bolivia 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 Bolivia

15+ years old; 2022

Men 20.4% Women 4.1%

Adult smoking prevalence in Bolivia is 12.2%.

Number of Adult Smokers in Bolivia

15+ years old; 2022

Men 862,290 Women 173,894

Number of adult smokers in Bolivia is 1,033,123.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in Bolivia

10-14 years old; 2022

Boys 11.8% Girls 8.1%

Youth smoking prevalence in Bolivia is 9.9%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Bolivia

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

Both Men and Women N/A

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Bolivia is N/A.

Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Bolivia

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Men

3.3%

Women

1.6%

2.5% of all deaths in Bolivia are caused by tobacco use.

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

Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Bolivia

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



Societal Harms

The economic cost of smoking Bolivia is 1,433,263,377 bolivianos. 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.



Environmental Harms

Cigarette butts are the most commonly discarded pieces of waste worldwide. It is estimated that 234 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in Bolivia each year, equal to 87 female African elephants.



Harms Health Equity

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



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 Bolivia

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 Bolivia.



Tobacco Industry

The total revenue of the 6 largest tobacco companies in the world was USD 362 billion in 2022, about the same as Pakistan's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Panama's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.



Tobacco Production

There were approximately 1,167,800,000 cigarettes produced in Bolivia in 2023.



Tobacco Growing

There were 1,184 tons of tobacco produced in Bolivia in 2022 on 1,174 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 Bolivia

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 Bolivia

Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Bolivia

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A | Yes |
| Healthcare Facilities | Educational Facilities | Universities | Government Facilities | Indoor Offices | Restaurants | Pubs and Bars | Public Transport | All Other Indoor Public Places | Funds for Enforcement |

**Availability of Cessation Services
in Bolivia****Quitting Resources**

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

National Quit Line**No**

Learn more about best practices in **Cessation**.

**Tobacco Packaging Regulations in
Bolivia****Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation**

None

Text warning label only

✓Text warning label with graphic warning label

Plain Packaging with text/graphic warning label

% of Pack Covered**60%**

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

**Tobacco Control Mass Media
Campaigns in Bolivia****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

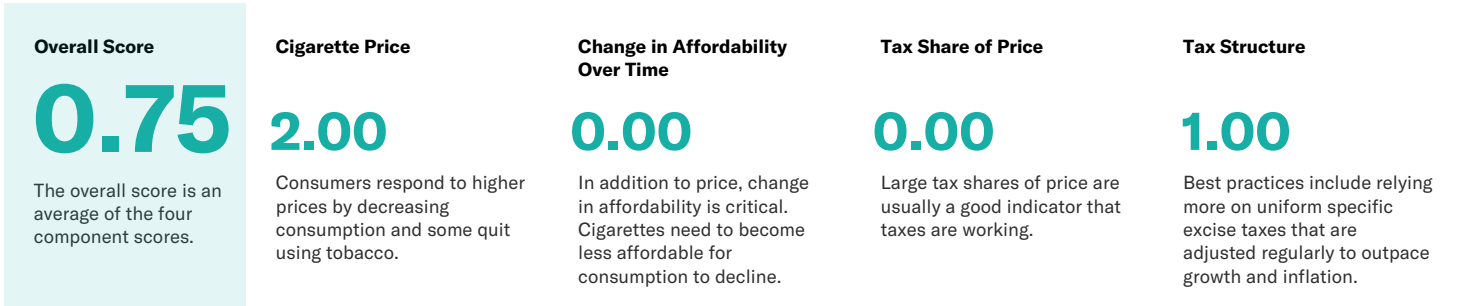
Outcome Evaluation Was Used To Assess Effectiveness

Not applicable

Learn more about best practices in **Mass Media**.

Tobacco Tax Policies in Bolivia

Using evidence-based international recommendations/best practices, the Tobacconomics 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.



Learn more about the [Scorecard in Bolivia](#).

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

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 | 8 out of 10 direct bans implemented |
|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| National TV and radio | Yes | Free distribution in mail or through other means | Yes |
| International TV and radio | Yes | Promotional discounts | Yes |
| International magazines and newspapers | Yes | Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names | Yes |
| International magazines and newspapers | Yes | Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product | Yes |
| Billboard and outdoor advertising | Yes | Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco brands (product placement) | Yes |
| Advertising at point of sale | No | Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco products | No |
| Advertising on internet | Yes | Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images | No |
| Ad Ban Compliance | | Complete ban on sponsorship | Yes |
| | | Any form of contribution (financial or other support) to any event, activity or individual | Yes |
| | | Ban on the publicity of financial or other sponsorship or support by the tobacco industry of events, activities, individuals | Yes |
| | | | |
| 0% | | | |