Estonia



How many people die from smoking in Estonia each year?

2,335

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

596,007,040

euros

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Estonia

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

15+ years old; 2019

flen Women

31.7%

18.9%

Adult smoking prevalence in Estonia is 25%.

Number of Adult Smokers in Estonia

15+ years old; 2019

Men Women 159.818 97.154

Number of adult smokers in Estonia is 256,972.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in Estonia

10-14 years old; 2019

10.1%

Girls

7.8%

Youth smoking prevalence in Estonia is 9%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Estonia

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

Both Men and Women

5%

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Estonia is 5%.

Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Estonia

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2019

Men

Women

22.6%

8.2%

15% of all deaths in Estonia are caused by tobacco use.

Learn more about global Prevalence, Youth Smoking and Deaths.

Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Estonia

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



Societal Harms

The economic cost of smoking Estonia is 596,007,040 euros. 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 Estonia, a smoker must spend 1.99% 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 309 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in Estonia each year, equal to 88 female African elephants.



Harms Health Equity

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



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 Estonia

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 Estonia.



Tobacco Production

There were more than 5,000,000,000,000 cigarettes produced in the world in 2019, or nearly 2 cigarettes per person per day.



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 0 tons of tobacco produced in Estonia in 2019 on 0 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 Estonia

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 goverments enormous amounts of money in health care spending and increase economic productivity.

Current Tobacco Control Policies in Estonia

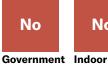
Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Estonia





Facilities





Facilities







No







Public Pubs and **Bars Transport** Indoor **Public** Places

Availability of Cessation Services in Estonia

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 Estonia

Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation

None

Text warning label only

✓ Graphic warning label only

Plain Packaging with graphic warning label

% of Pack Covered

65%

Learn more about best practices in Counter Marketing.

Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Estonia

Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign	Yes
Part Of A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program	Yes
Pre-Tested With The Target Audience	No
Target Audience Research Was Conducted	Yes
Aired On Television And/Or Radio	Yes
Utilized Media Planning	Yes
Earned Media/Public Relations Were Used To Promote The Campaign	Yes
Process Evaluation Was Used To Assess Implementation	Yes
Outcome Evaluation Was Used To Assess Effectiveness	Yes

Learn more about best practices in Mass Media.

Tobacco Tax Policies in Estonia

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

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

4

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 Estonia.

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

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	2 out of 10 indirect bans implemented
National TV and radio	Yes	Free distribution in mail or through oth	er means Yes
International TV and radio	Yes	Promotional discounts	Yes
International magazines and newspa	apers Yes	Non-tobacco products identified with to names	cobacco brand No
International magazines and newspa	apers No	Brand name of non-tobacco products uproduct	ised for tobacco No
Billboard and outdoor advertising	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacc placement)	o brands (product No
Advertising at point of sale	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacc	o products No
Advertising on internet	Yes	Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required f entertainment media product that dep products, use or images	
		Complete ban on sponsorship	No
	Compliance	Any form of contribution (financial or cany event, activity or individual	other support) to No
(90%	Ban on the publicity of financial or oth support by the tobacco industry of eve individuals	