Israel



How many people die from smoking in Israel each year?

6,527

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

11,316,153,344

Israeli sheqels

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Israel

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

15+ years old; 2019

Men Women

26.4% 14.9%

Adult smoking prevalence in Israel is 21%.

Number of Adult Smokers in Israel

15+ years old; 2019

Men Women 855,054 491,135

Number of adult smokers in Israel is 1,346,189.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in Israel

10-14 years old; 2019

ovs Gir

6.7% 2.7%

Youth smoking prevalence in Israel is 5%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Israel

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

Both Men and Women

Not Available

Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Israel

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2019

Men

Women

18.4%

8.9%

14% of all deaths in Israel are caused by tobacco use.

Learn more about global Prevalence, Youth Smoking and Deaths.

Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Israel

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



Societal Harms

The economic cost of smoking Israel is 11,316,153,344 Israeli sheqels. 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 Israel, a smoker must spend 2.36% 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 1,523 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in Israel each year, equal to 435 female African elephants.



Harms Health Equity

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



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 Israel

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 Israel.



Tobacco Production

There were approximately 0.9 billion cigarettes produced in Israel 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 3 tons of tobacco produced in Israel in 2019 on 9 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 Israel

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 Israel

Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Israel



Availability of Cessation Services in Israel

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 Israel

Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation
Plain packaging without graphic warning labels

% of Pack Covered

65%

Learn more about best practices in Counter Marketing.

Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Israel

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 Israel

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

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 Israel.

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

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	4 out of 7 direct bans implemented	Indirect Bans	3 out of 10 indirect bans implemented
National TV and radio	Yes	Free distribution in mail or through	other means Yes
International TV and radio	Yes	Promotional discounts	No
International magazines and newspa	apers No	Non-tobacco products identified w names	th tobacco brand Yes
International magazines and newspa	apers No	Brand name of non-tobacco product	ts used for tobacco No
Billboard and outdoor advertising	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: tob placement)	acco brands (product Yes
Advertising at point of sale	No	Appearance in TV and/or films: tob	acco products No
Advertising on internet	Yes	Prescribed anti-tobacco ads requir entertainment media product that of products, use or images	
		Complete ban on sponsorship	No
	Compliance	Any form of contribution (financial any event, activity or individual	or other support) to No
	N/A	Ban on the publicity of financial or support by the tobacco industry of individuals	