## **Iceland**



How many people die from smoking in Iceland each year?

258

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

33,492,162,699

Iceland kronas

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

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

15+ years old; 2022

Men Women

9.4% 9.4%

Adult smoking prevalence in Iceland is 9.4%.

#### **Number of Adult Smokers in Iceland**

15+ years old; 2022

Men Women 13.385 13.464

Number of adult smokers in Iceland is 26,849.

## **Youth Smoking Prevalence in Iceland**

10-14 years old; 2019

oys Girls

3.7% 4.1%

Youth smoking prevalence in Iceland is 4%.

## **Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Iceland**

15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; 2020

**Both Men and Women** 

3%

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Iceland is 3%.

### **Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Iceland**

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Man

Women

13.5%

9.2%

11.3% of all deaths in Iceland are caused by tobacco use.

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

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

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



#### **Societal Harms**

The economic cost of smoking Iceland is 33,492,162,699 Iceland kronas. 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 Iceland, a smoker must spend 1.6% 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 1,102,311 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in the world each year, equal to 416,667 female African elephants.



## **Harms Health Equity**

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



## **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 Iceland

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 Iceland.



#### **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 362 billion in 2022, about the same as Pakistan's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Panama's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.



#### **Tobacco Growing**

Iceland is not a major producer of tobacco, but globally there were 4.1 million hectares of arable land dedicated to tobacco growing in 2022 which was nearly as much as the land dedicated to the world's large orange crop.

Learn more about global Growing and Product Sales.

## **Ending the Tobacco Epidemic in Iceland**

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 Iceland**

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









No





No







Pubs and **Bars** 



Public **Transport** 







Funds for **Enforcement** 

**Availability of Cessation Services** in Iceland

**Quitting Resources** 

NRT (Nicotine replacement therapy) and/or some cessation services (neither cost-covered)

**National Quit Line** 



## Learn more about best practices in Cessation.

**Tobacco Packaging Regulations in Iceland** 

Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation

None

Text warning label only Graphic warning label only Plain Packaging with graphic warning label % of Pack Covered

**35%** 

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

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

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 Iceland**

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 Cigarette Price** 

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

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

**Change in Affordability Over Time** 

0.00

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

**Tax Share of Price** 

2.50

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

**Tax Structure** 

4.00

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 Iceland.

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

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	7 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 newspa	pers Yes	Non-tobacco products identified w names	ith tobacco brand Yes	
International magazines and newspa	pers No	Brand name of non-tobacco product	ets used for tobacco Yes	
Billboard and outdoor advertising	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: tob placement)	acco brands (product Yes	
Advertising at point of sale	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: tob	vacco products Yes	
Advertising on internet	Yes		Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco 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	
10	00%	Ban on the publicity of financial or support by the tobacco industry of individuals		