# Israel



How many people die from smoking in Israel each year?

3,985

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

10,833,102,618

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; 2022

Men Women

**26.4% 13.3**°

Adult smoking prevalence in Israel is 19.8%.

#### **Number of Adult Smokers in Israel**

15+ years old; 2022

Men Women 868,883 437,995

Number of adult smokers in Israel is 1,303,715.

#### **Youth Smoking Prevalence in Israel**

10-14 years old; 2019

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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.; N/A

**Both Men and Women** 

N/A

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

#### **Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Israel**

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Men

Women

11.2%

4.5%

8.0% 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 10,833,102,618 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 2.0% 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 103 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in Israel each year, equal to 38 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 517,400,000 cigarettes produced in Israel in 2023.



#### **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**

There were 5 tons of tobacco produced in Israel in 2022 on 12 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** 

National quit line, and both NRT and some cessation services cost-covered

**National Quit Line** 



# 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	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
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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 Cigarette Price** 

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

**Direct Bans** 

Consumers respond to higher

consumption and some quit

prices by decreasing

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** 

4.50

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

**Tax Structure** 

3.00

3 out of 10 direct bans implemented

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.

**Indirect Bans** 

Direct Balls	+ out of 7 direct balls implemented	munect bans	3 out of 10 une
National TV and radio	Yes	Free distribution in mail or throu	igh other means
International TV and radio	Yes	Promotional discounts	
International magazines and newspa	apers No	Non-tobacco products identified names	d with tobacco brand
International magazines and newspa	apers No	Brand name of non-tobacco pro product	ducts used for tobacc
Billboard and outdoor advertising	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: placement)	tobacco brands (prod
Advertising at point of sale	No	Appearance in TV and/or films:	tobacco products
Advertising on internet	Yes	Prescribed anti-tobacco ads rec entertainment media product th products, use or images	
		Complete ban on sponsorship	
	Compliance	Any form of contribution (finance any event, activity or individual	ial or other support) t
	52%	Ban on the publicity of financial support by the tobacco industry individuals	

4 out of 7 direct bans implemented

igh other means Yes No d with tobacco brand Yes ducts used for tobacco No tobacco brands (product Yes tobacco products No uired for any visual No nat depicts tobacco No cial or other support) to No or other sponsorship or No