Occupied Palestinian territory



How many people die from smoking in West Bank and Gaza Strip each year?

2,084

What is the economic cost of smoking and tobacco use in West Bank and Gaza Strip each year?

N/A

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in West Bank and Gaza Strip

Tobacco use continues to be an epidemic in West Bank and Gaza Strip. Government complacency in the face of the tobacco epidemic protects the tobacco industry in West Bank and Gaza Strip 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 West Bank and Gaza Strip

15+ years old: 2019

40.8%

Women

3.9%

Adult smoking prevalence in West Bank and Gaza Strip is 23%.

Number of Adult Smokers in West Bank and Gaza Strip

15+ years old; 2019

Men Women 640,189 57,437

Number of adult smokers in West Bank and Gaza Strip is 697,627.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in West Bank and Gaza Strip

10-14 years old; 2022

Boys

Girls

2.1%

1.4%

Youth smoking prevalence in West Bank and Gaza Strip is 1.8%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in West Bank and Gaza

15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; 2022

Both Men and Women

0%

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in West Bank and Gaza Strip is 0%.

Deaths Caused by Tobacco in West Bank and Gaza Strip

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Men

Women

15.5%

4.4%

10.7% of all deaths in West Bank and Gaza Strip are caused by tobacco use.

Learn more about global Prevalence, Youth Smoking and Deaths.

Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in West Bank and Gaza Strip

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



Societal Harms

The economic cost of smoking West Bank and Gaza Strip is N/A. 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 West Bank and Gaza Strip, a smoker must spend 18.6% 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 West Bank and Gaza Strip.



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 West Bank and Gaza Strip

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 West Bank and Gaza Strip.



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

There were 908 tons of tobacco produced in West Bank and Gaza Strip in 2022 on 1,309 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 West Bank and Gaza Strip

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 West Bank and Gaza Strip

Designated Smoke-Free Areas in West Bank and Gaza Strip













Restaurants



Public Pubs and **Transport**



All Other Indoor Public

Places



Funds for **Enforcement**

Availability of Cessation Services in West Bank and Gaza Strip

Quitting Resources

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

National Quit Line

No

Learn more about best practices in Cessation.

Tobacco Packaging Regulations in West Bank and Gaza Strip

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

10%

Learn more about best practices in Counter Marketing.

Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in West Bank and Gaza Strip

Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign	Yes
Part Of A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program	Yes
Pre-Tested With The Target Audience	Yes
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	No

Learn more about best practices in Mass Media.

Tobacco Tax Policies in West Bank and Gaza Strip

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.

Overall Score

Direct Bans

4.25

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

Cigarette Price

5.00

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

Change in Affordability Over Time

3.00

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

5.00

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

Tax Structure

4.00

9 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 West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Regulations on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (TAPS) in West Bank and Gaza Strip

7 out of 7 direct bans implemented

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 Build		indirect Build	
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	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco products	Yes
Advertising on internet	Yes	Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images	N/A
		Complete ban on sponsorship	Yes
Ad Ban Com		Any form of contribution (financial or other support) to any event, activity or individual	Yes
82%		Ban on the publicity of financial or other sponsorship or support by the tobacco industry of events, activities, individuals	Yes