Cuba



How many people die from smoking in Cuba each year?

19,430

What is the annual cost-of-illness attributable to smoking in Cuba each year?

NA

Cuban pesos

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Cuba

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

15+ years old; 2025

Men	Women
16.70%	5.80%

Adult smoking prevalence in Cuba is 11.20%.

Number of Adult Smokers in Cuba

15+ years old; 2022

Men	Women
1,231,000	491,000

Number of adult smokers in Cuba is 1,721,000.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in Cuba

10-14 years old; 2023

Boys	Girls
9.25%	7.04%

Youth smoking prevalence in Cuba is 8.18%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Cuba

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

Both Men and Women
NA

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Cuba is NA.

Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Cuba

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2023

Men

21.03%

Women

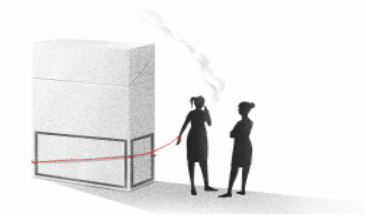
11.86%

16.81% of all deaths in Cuba are caused by tobacco use.

Learn more about global Prevalence, Youth Smoking and Deaths.

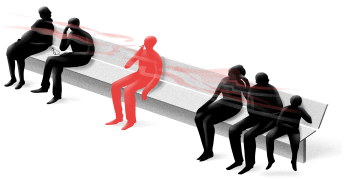
Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Cuba

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



Societal Harms

The annual cost-of-illness attributable to smoking in Cuba is NA Cuban pesos. 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 Cuba, a smoker must spend 16.37% 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 Cuba.



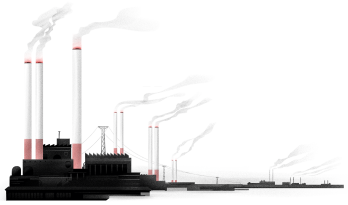
Harms NCDs

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 Cuba

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 Cuba.



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 364 billion in 2023, about the same as Pakistan's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Panama's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.



Tobacco Growing

There were 20,481 tons of tobacco produced in Cuba in 2023 on 12,083 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 Cuba

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 Cuba

Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Cuba

Healthcare Facilities	Educational Facilities	Universities	Government Facilities	Indoor Offices	Restaurants	Pubs and Bars	Public Transport	All Other Indoor Public Places	Funds for Enforcement
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	NA	NA

Availability of Cessation Services in Cuba

Quitting Resources

Nataional quite line, and NRT and/or some cessation services (at least one of which is cost-covered)

National Quit Line

Yes

Learn more about best practices in Cessation.

Tobacco Packaging Regulations in Cuba

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

30%

Learn more about best practices in Counter Marketing.

Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Cuba

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	**Yes**

Learn more about best practices in Mass Media.

Tobacco Tax Policies in Cuba

Using evidence-based international recommendations/best practices, the Economics for Health 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	Change in Affordability Over Time	Tax Share of Price	Tax Structure
Insufficient data	Insufficient data	0.00	3.00	1.00
The overall score is an average of the four component scores.	Consumers respond to higher prices by decreasing consumption and some quit using tobacco.	In addition to price, change in affordability is critical. Cigarettes need to become less affordable for consumption to decline.	Large tax shares of price are usually a good indicator that taxes are working.	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 Cuba.

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

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

0 out of 7 direct bans implemented

National TV and radio	No
International TV and radio	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboard and outdoor advertising	No
Advertising at point of sale	No
Advertising on internet	No

Ad Ban Compliance

NA

Indirect Bans

5 out of 10 indirect bans implemented

Free distribution in mail or through other means	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco brands (product placement)	Yes
Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco products	Yes
Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images	NA
Complete ban on sponsorship	No
Any form of contribution (financial or other support) to any event, activity or individual	Yes
Ban on the publicity of financial or other sponsorship or support by the tobacco industry of events, activities, individuals	NA

Citation: Drope J, Hamill S, editors. 2025. Country profile: Cuba. . In The Tobacco Atlas. New York: Vital Strategies and Economics for Health.