

Switzerland



How many people die from smoking in Switzerland each year?

6,891

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

8,815,663,054

Swiss francs

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Switzerland

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

15+ years old; 2025

Men

21.50%

Women

17.90%

Adult smoking prevalence in Switzerland is 19.70%.

Number of Adult Smokers in Switzerland

15+ years old; 2022

Men

956,000

Women

762,000

Number of adult smokers in Switzerland is 1,718,000.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in Switzerland

10-14 years old; 2023

Boys

4.15%

Girls

3.77%

Youth smoking prevalence in Switzerland is 3.96%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Switzerland

15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; 2023

Both Men and Women

2.10%

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Switzerland is 2.10%.

Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Switzerland

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2023

Men

12.93%

Women

6.48%

9.63% of all deaths in Switzerland are caused by tobacco use.

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

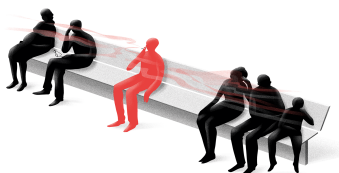
Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Switzerland

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



Societal Harms

The annual cost-of-illness attributable to smoking in Switzerland is 8,815,663,054 Swiss francs. 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 Switzerland, a smoker must spend 0.99% 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 1,618 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in Switzerland each year, equal to 599 female African elephants.



Harms Health Equity

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



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 Switzerland

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 Switzerland.



Tobacco Production

There were approximately 23,526,000,000 cigarettes produced in Switzerland in 2024.



Tobacco Growing

There were 823 tons of tobacco produced in Switzerland in 2023 on 393 hectares of quality agricultural land that could have been used to grow food.



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.

Learn more about global **Growing** and **Product Sales**.

Ending the Tobacco Epidemic in Switzerland

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 Switzerland

Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Switzerland

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

Availability of Cessation Services in Switzerland

Quitting Resources
 National quit 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 Switzerland

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
43%

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

Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Switzerland

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign | Not applicable |
| 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 Switzerland

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.



Learn more about the [Scorecard in Switzerland](#).

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

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 | | Indirect Bans | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | 3 out of 7 direct bans implemented | | 1 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 newspapers | No | Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names | No |
| International magazines and newspapers | No | Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product | No |
| Billboard and outdoor advertising | Yes | Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco brands (product placement) | No |
| Advertising at point of sale | No | Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco products | No |
| Advertising on internet | No | Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images | No |
| <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 20px; text-align: center;"> <h3>Ad Ban Compliance</h3> <p>NA</p> </div> | | Complete ban on sponsorship | No |
| | | Any form of contribution (financial or other support) to any event, activity or individual | No |
| | | Ban on the publicity of financial or other sponsorship or support by the tobacco industry of events, activities, individuals | No |