Towards a smoke free Europe

Countries in Europe have made tackling smoking and tobacco use their number one public health priority. Every year, 650,000 Europeans die due to tobacco related diseases, amongst which 79,000 from second-hand smoke, with 19,000 non-smokers. Therefore, All EU countries have adopted measures to protect their citizens against exposure to tobacco smoke. National measures differ considerably in extent and scope. The strictest measures were introduced by Ireland, the UK, Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria, Malta and Spain.

ENSP - European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention
www.ensp.org
Number of cigarettes smoked per capita annually

The largest consumption of cigarettes per capita in Europe is in Montenegro, with 4125 cigarettes on average per smoker every year. The lowest is in Iceland, with 551 cigarettes on average per smoker every year.

Legend
- >2000
- 1500-2000
- 1000-1500
- <1000
- no data available
Smoking prevalence among men

The European country with the largest percentage of male smokers is Armenia, where more than half of all men smoke (51.7%). The lowest prevalence of smoking among men is registered in Sweden, where just 12.7% of the male population are smokers.

Legend
- >40% of men
- 30-40% of men
- 20-30% of men
- <20% of men
- no data available
Smoking prevalence among women

The European country with the largest percentage of female smokers is Greece, where more than a third of all women smoke (34.7). The lowest prevalence of smoking among men is registered in Azerbaijan, where just 0.9% of the male population are smokers.

Legend

- **Red**: >30% of women
- **Yellow**: 20-30% of women
- **Green**: 10-20% of women
- **Light Green**: <10% of women
- **White**: no data available
Smoking bans in Europe by year

A number of EU countries have comprehensive smoke-free laws in place. Among these, Ireland, the UK, Greece, Bulgaria, Malta, Spain and Hungary have the strictest smoke-free provisions with a complete ban on smoking in enclosed public places, on public transport and in workplaces, with only limited exceptions allowed.

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Smoking bans in educational facilities

Legend
- **Red**: recommendations, suggestions or no ban
- **Yellow**: partial ban on indoor smoking
- **Green**: ban on indoor smoking, while providing for separate enclosed smoking rooms
- **Blue**: total ban on indoor smoking
- **Light Blue**: no ban on indoor smoking
- **White**: no data available
Tobacco price evolution since 2005

The price of tobacco products plays a key part in people’s decision to use tobacco. Many countries have successfully used tax policies to regulate the price and the affordability of tobacco products. Policies beyond excise taxes also directly and indirectly influence tobacco product prices, including bans on discounting and price promotions, minimum retail prices, and minimum package sizes.
Mortality due to tobacco among men

Fifteen European countries have a mortality of over 25% among men due to tobacco use. The country with the highest rate of mortality is Turkey, where 31% of all deaths among women are due to the use of tobacco.
Mortality due to tobacco among women

Nine European countries have a mortality of over 15% among women due to tobacco use. The country with the highest rate of mortality is Denmark, where 20% of all deaths among women are due to the use of tobacco.
Towards a smoke free Europe

Data Sources:
1. Tobacco Atlas
2. EuroStat
3. Special Eurobarometer 385: Attitudes of Europeans towards Tobacco

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