

4th International Thoracic Oncology Conference & 6th Chinese-German Lung Cancer Forum
Dresden

Tobacco Control in Austria

Manfred Neuberger

www.aerzteinitiative.at

INITIATIVE ÄRZTE GEGEN RAUCHERSCHÄDEN
AUSTRIAN COUNCIL ON SMOKING AND HEALTH

Population Based Smoking Cessation

Smokers who are employed in smoke-free workplaces experience a quit ratio of **1.34**

Working in a smoke-free workplace was more strongly correlated with successful quitting than use of nicotine replacement products
(results based on analysis of US Census)
NCI smoking and tobacco control monograph (no 12), 2000

The tobacco industry knew this before: Philip Morris interoffice correspondence (1992.01.21)

Impact of Workplace Restrictions on Consumption and Incidence

- Total prohibition of smoking in the workplace strongly affects industry volume. Smokers facing these restrictions consume 11-15% less than average and quit at a rate that is 84% higher than average....
- Milder workplace restrictions, such as smoking only in designated areas have much less impact on quitting rate and very little effect on consumption.
- Smokers not in the labor force (retired, unemployed, housewives, etc.) quit at a rate 21% above average and have also reduced their consumption noticeably over the last few years. These smokers may be much more sensitive to price increases, economic volatility and health concerns.
- From 1987-1991, the industry lost an estimated incremental 1.7% due to increasing workplace restrictions. If these trends continue, the industry will lose an additional 1.3% to 1.9% from 1991 to 1996.
- If smoking were banned in all workplaces, the industry's average consumption would decline 8.7%-10.1% from 1991 levels and the quitting rate would increase 74%....

Failure of Tobacco Control in Austria

Manfred Neuberger

www.aerzteinitiative.at

INITIATIVE ÄRZTE GEGEN RAUCHERSCHÄDEN
AUSTRIAN COUNCIL ON SMOKING AND HEALTH

EUROBAROMETER

	A 2007 - 2010	EU 2007 - 2010
% smokers	31	34
% confidence in light cigarettes	39	25
% quit attempts (12 mo)	21	28
% NRT	42	26
% other pharmaceutical	7	5
% alternative (herbal, acupuncture, hypnosis)	17	6
% attribute relapse to longing (craving)	55	28
stress	36	33
friends, colleagues	26	20
habit	24	17
weight gain	21	6
partner	12	9
pleasure	9	20
% workforce with smokefree working site	38	66
% smokefree home (with smokers)	54 (18)	61 (30)
% smoking in restaurants (bars)	70 (86)	30 (45)

History

1992 Health minister Außerwinkler (social democrats party) drafted the first tobacco law, together with other physicians (Council on Smoking & Health)

1993 This law (most advanced in Europe) was presented at a WHO conference in Vienna

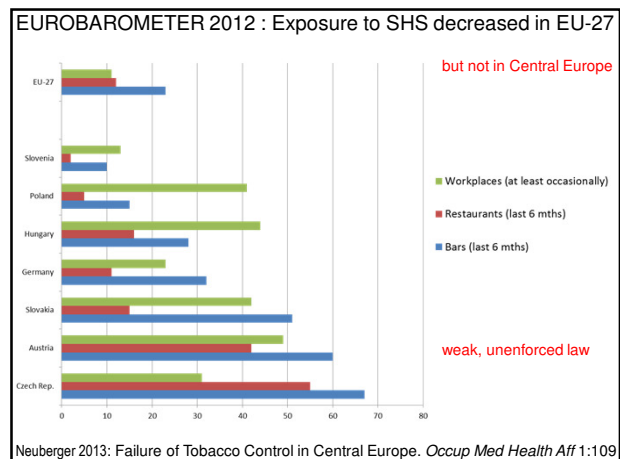
1994 Health minister Außerwinkler was replaced by a conformist politician

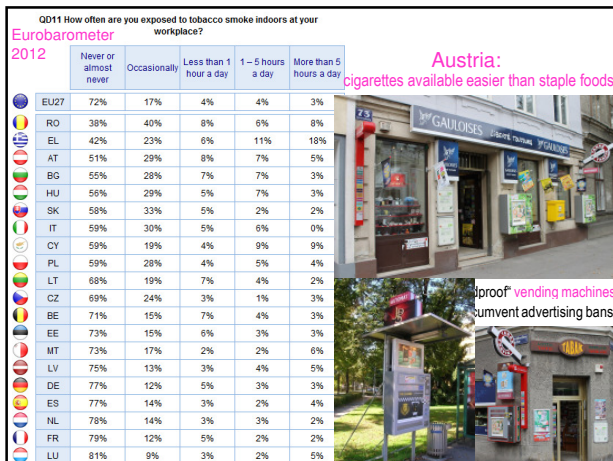
1995 Tobacco law passed without sanctions (deleted by minister of economy Schüssel)

1995-2007 Leader of the conservatives Schüssel prevented progress in tobacco control (2000-2007 as prime minister in a coalition with the right wing party FPÖ), except for labelling and schools (smoking ban for pupils and teachers indoors)

2008 Amendment of sanctions for violation of non-smoker protection, **not enforced**.
Single room restaurants & bars <50 (80) m² **exempted** (model: Spain 2006)
Controls foreseen only in case of complaints (discouraged: difficult proof)

2012 Eurobarometer: Exposed (last 6 months): bars 60%, restaurants 42%
Workplace: 49% (exposed at least occasionally)



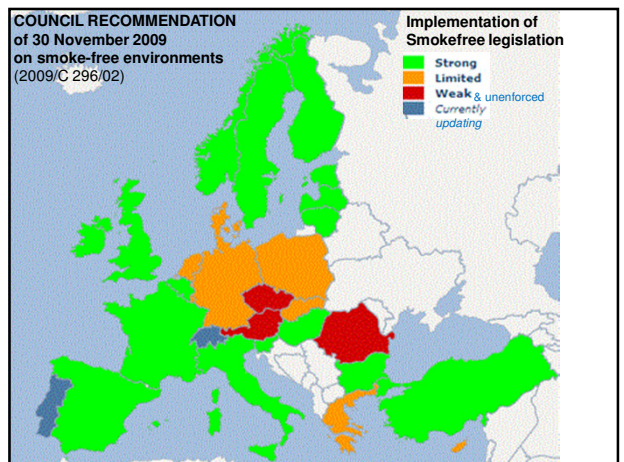
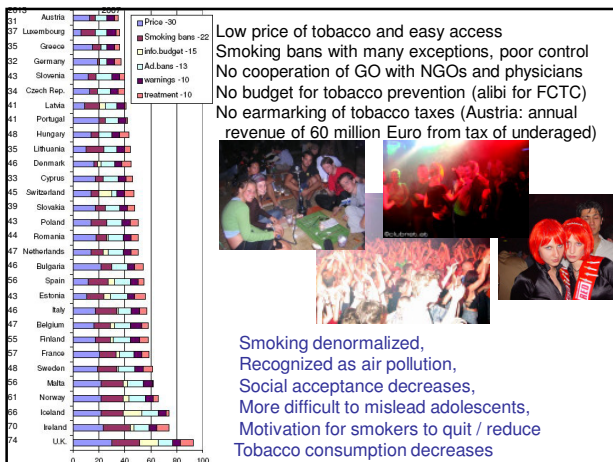


Tobacco Control was top priority at UN General Assembly Summit: Non-Communicable Diseases, Sept. 19-20, 2011. Biggest killers: cardiopulmonary disease, cancer, diabetes

Status of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC)
166 Contracting Parties*

Art. 5.3 against tobacco industry interference (aims contradictory to public health)
Art. 8 protection of non-smokers (effective in 100% smoke-free rooms only)

24 ministers of health voted on Nov. 30, 2009 for the application of WHO-guidelines in the EU in 2012. Only 3 abstained and took positions of the tobacco industry:
Stöger (Austria), Dana Jurásková (Czech Republic) und Richard Raši (Slovak Republic)



DEVELOPMENT IN PRACTICE
Curbing the Epidemic
Governments and the Economics of Tobacco Control
A WORLD BANK PUBLICATION

COMBINED STRATEGY

- M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies.
- P**rotect people from tobacco smoke.
- O**ffer help to quit tobacco use.
- W**arn about the dangers of tobacco.
- E**nforce bans on tobacco ads, promotion, and sponsorship
- R**aise taxes on tobacco.

↑Tax (80% of retail price)
publish health effects
prominent warning labels
comprehensive ad bans
smoke-free (work, public)
access to cessation therapies

www.who.int/tobacco/mpower/en

Main obstacles against tobacco control:
Tobacco industry & trade: **Corruption** of politicians and media, **manipulation** of public opinion, reactionary policy, intimidation, manipulation of nicotine addicts: help to repress the bad feeling of being too weak to quit by blaming non-smokers to limit freedom.
Neglect, resignation of experts.

NEVER EVER GIVE UP!

Thank you for your attention!

INITIATIVE ÄRZTE GEGEN RAUCHERSCHÄDEN
AUSTRIAN COUNCIL ON SMOKING AND HEALTH

please visit our treasury of information

www.aerzteinitiative.at