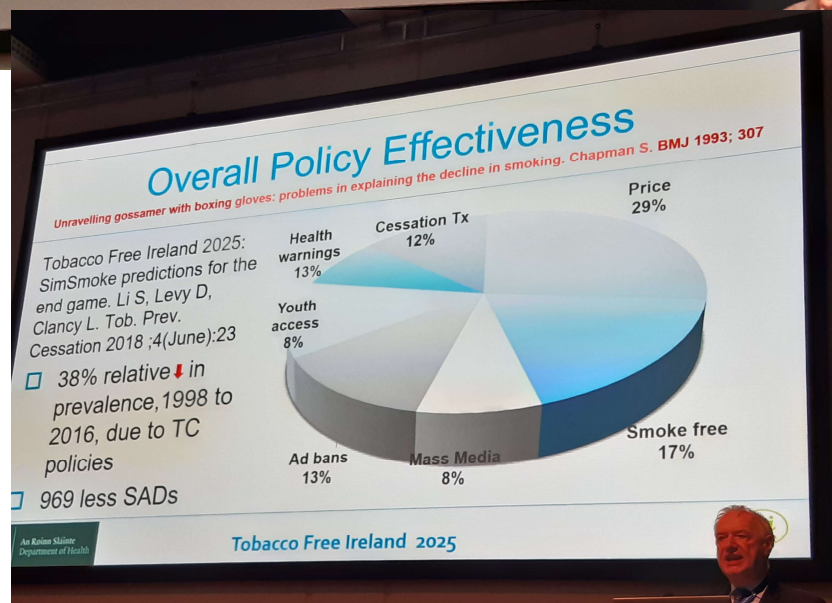


*"more than half the of the carbon exhaled into the atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels has been emitted in just the last three decades" (Wallace-Wells 2019)*

**Our success in reducing consumption of tobacco is a great lesson in the fight against climate breakdown**

*"which means we have done as much damage to the fate of the planet and its ability to sustain human life ...than in all the centuries – all the millennia that came before" (1999)*

2015-18	Standardised /Plain packaging
2016	Smoke free cars – children
2014-16	EU Tobacco products directive
2013	<b>Tobacco Free Ireland – Policy document</b>
2011-19	QUIT Campaign – integrated multi-media cessation prog.
2013	Graphic warnings on packs
2009	Point-of-sale ban
2004	Workplace/bars smoking ban
2003	TobaccoFree Research Institute Ireland
2000	Advertising ban extended to print media
2000	<b>Towards a Tobacco Free Ireland - Policy document</b>
1991-2001	<b>Joint Committee on Health and Children tobacco reports</b>
1988	Smoking ban in public buildings – not workplace
1964	Voluntary code on advertising tobacco products



### Smoke-free workplaces in Ireland: a one-year review. Office of Tobacco Control, 2005.

- 93% -law was a good idea, 80% of smokers agree
- 96% feel the law is working, 89% of smokers agree
- 98% say workplaces are healthier, 94% of smokers
- RTE New Year Poll law the no 1 high of 2004
- 93% of all hospitality premises inspected were smoke-free
- 92% of non hospitality sector were smoke-free
- 96% of all indoor workers report working in smoke-free areas since the ban

An Roinn Sláinte  
Department of Health

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## Key research studies – immediate impact

### Main findings.

- ❑ Significant reduction in respiratory symptoms
- ❑ Significant improvements in lung function tests
- ❑ Decreased exposure to SHS
- ❑ Reduction in air pollution (93%)
- ❑ Increased support for ban
- ❑ No significant reduction in staff or customers
- ❑ PM(2.5) decrease by 83%
- ❑ Benzene decrease by 80%
- ❑ 1,3-Butadiene decrease by 95%
- ❑ Exhaled CO decrease by 79%
- ❑ Salivary Cotinine decrease by 81%
- ❑ Increased smoking bans in homes
- ❑ Increase in those trying to quit
- ❑ Ban helped them quit and stay quit

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## Sustained findings post introduction of smoke-free

- Reductions in cardiovascular, cerebrovascular, and respiratory mortality following the national Irish smoking ban: interrupted time-series analysis.  
*Stallings-Smith S, Zeka A, Goodman P, Kabir Z, Clancy L. PLoS One. 2013 Apr 24;8(4):e62063.*
- Socioeconomic differentials in the immediate mortality effects of the national Irish smoking ban.  
*Stallings-Smith S, Goodman P, Kabir Z, Clancy L, Zeka A. PLoS One. 2014 Jun 2;9(6):e98617.*
- ❑ 13% ↓ in all cause mortality
  - ❑ 26% ↓ in ischaemic heart disease deaths
  - ❑ 32% ↓ in stroke deaths
  - ❑ 38% ↓ in Chronic obstructive pulmonary deaths
  - ❑ 3,726 smoking related deaths prevented
  - ❑ Significant reduction in Small-for-Gestational Age births
  - ❑ Reduced inequalities in smoking related mortality

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## Point-of-sale ban evaluation

### Evaluation of the removal of point-of-sale tobacco displays in Ireland.

*McNeill A, Lewis S, Quinn C, Mulcahy M, Clancy L, Hastings G, Edwards R. Tob Control. 2011 Mar;20(2):137-43.*

### Economic evaluation of the removal of tobacco promotional displays in Ireland.

*Quinn C, Lewis S, Edwards R, McNeill A. Tob Control. 2011 Mar;20(2):151-5.*

- ❑ Compliance was 97%
- ❑ Support for law increased
- ❑ Recall of displays decreased
  - Teenagers 81% to 22%
- ❑ 14% adults – easier to quit
- ❑ 38% teenagers easier not to start
- ❑ No significant revenue losses or closures for retailers

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