

9th Annual Conference of the International Society for the Prevention of Tobacco Induced Diseases  
From Molecules to Politics - 21st to 23rd Sept. 2011, Vienna - Austria



## Faillure of partial smoking bans

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[www.aerzteinitiative.at](http://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%....

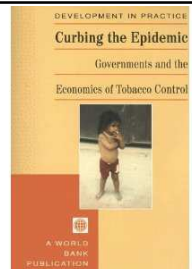
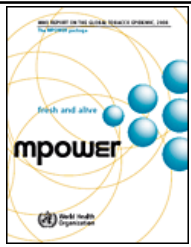
Cost effectiveness (disability adjusted life years gained), Europe A

	million DALYs gained per year	costs \$ per DALY
Doubling the highest tobacco tax	6.9 (6.0-7.7)	13 (10-17)
Clean indoor air law enforcement	0.8 (0.6-0.9)	358 (263-503)
Comprehensive advertising ban	0.6 (0.5-0.7)	189 (140-266)
Information dissemination	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	337 (248-479)
nicotine replacement therapy	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	2164 (1604-3024)
tax + ad ban	7.2 (6.1-8.2)	28
tax + info	7.2 (6.2-8.3)	45
tax + air law + ad ban	7.5 (6.4-8.7)	63
tax + air law + info	7.6 (6.5-8.7)	79
tax + ad ban + info	7.5 (6.4-8.6)	58
tax + air law + ad ban + info	7.8 (6.7-9.0)	90
tax + air law + ad ban + info + NRT	8.1 (6.9-9.0)	274

Shibuya et al. 2003

**EUROBAROMETER**

	A 2007-2010	EU 2007-2010
% smokers	31 (↑) 34	32 (↓) 29
% 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)

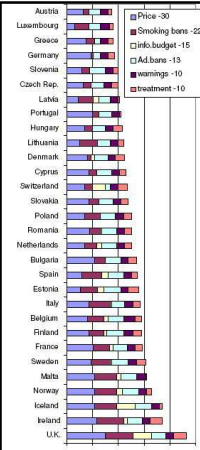



## COMBINED STRATEGY


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

- Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies.
- Protect people from tobacco smoke.
- Offer help to quit tobacco use.
- Warn about the dangers of tobacco.
- Enforce bans on tobacco ads, promotion, and sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco.

[www.who.int/tobacco/mpower/en](http://www.who.int/tobacco/mpower/en)



Low price of tobacco and easy access  
Smoking bans with many exceptions, poor control  
No cooperation of GO with NGOs and physicians  
No budget for tobacco prevention (alibi for FCTC)  
No earmarking of tobacco taxes, despite of annual revenue of 60 million Euro from tax of underaged



Smoking denormalized,  
Recognized as air pollution,  
Social acceptance decreases,  
More difficult to mislead adolescents,  
Motivation for smokers to quit / reduce  
Tobacco consumption decreases

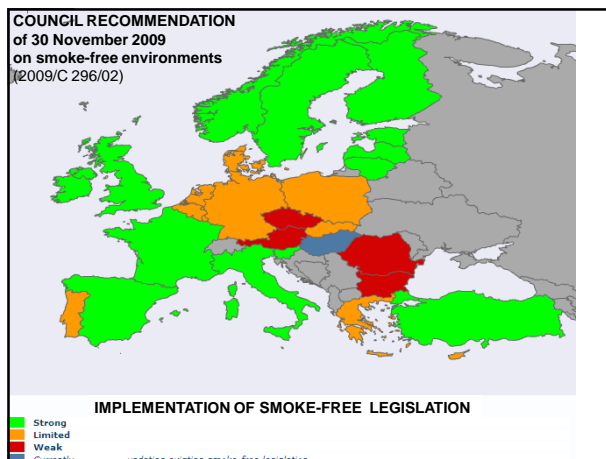
Tobacco Control was top priority at UN General Assembly Summit: Non-Communicable Diseases, Sept. 19-20, 2011. Biggest killers: cardiopulmonary disease, cancer, diabetes



Status of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC)  
186 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)**



**TURKEY**

Law on Preventing Harms of Tobacco Use, 1996

**AUSTRIA**

- Ban smoking at public buildings & places
  - Health, education and sports facilities **schools 2006**
  - Public transport (bus, train, flight) **train 2007**
  - Public offices (5+ people working) **offices (1 nonsm.) 2001**
- Ban of advertisement and promotion (EU directive minimum)
- Ban selling tobacco products to minors (18 yrs.) **16 yrs**
- TV air time 90 min/mo. "harms of tobacco" **no funding**
- Health warning on the packages **smaller, no picture (EU directive minimum)**

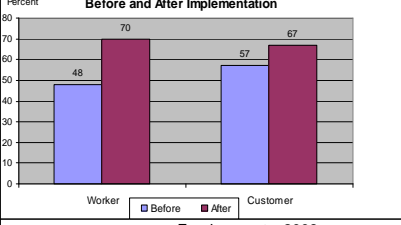
"Smoking is unfair, outdated and anti-European"

**Amendment of the Law 2008**

<p><b>TURKEY (Jan.)</b></p> <p>Two-step implementation</p> <p>May 2008 (4 months):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All public places</li> <li>taxis</li> </ul> <p>June 2009 (18 months):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hospitality workplaces</li> </ul>	<p><b>AUSTRIA (Aug.)</b></p> <p><b>Not enforced</b></p> <p>Jan 2009 (4 months):</p> <p>public rooms</p> <p><b>no ban in B, W</b></p> <p>July 2010 (22 months):</p> <p><b>exceptions for all &lt;50 m<sup>2</sup> part &lt;80 m<sup>2</sup> smoking rooms</b></p>
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**TURKEY**

**Support of Workers and Customers of Hospitality Establishments, Before and After Implementation**



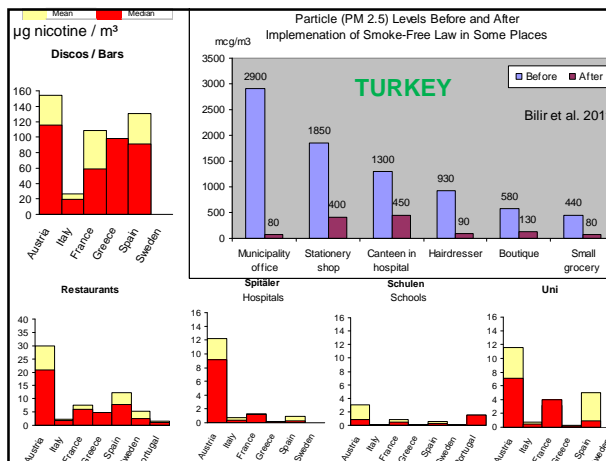
Group	Before (%)	After (%)
Worker	48	70
Customer	57	67

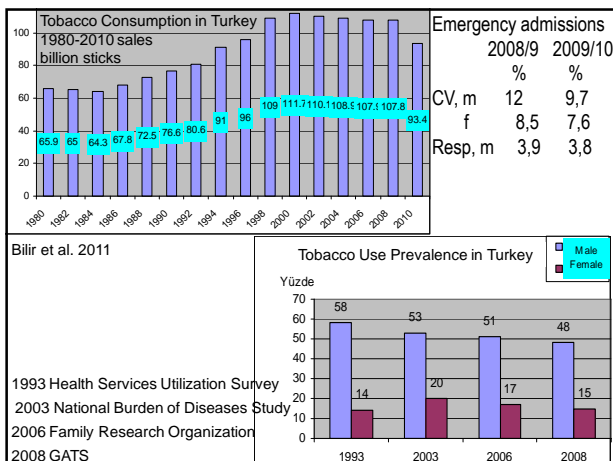
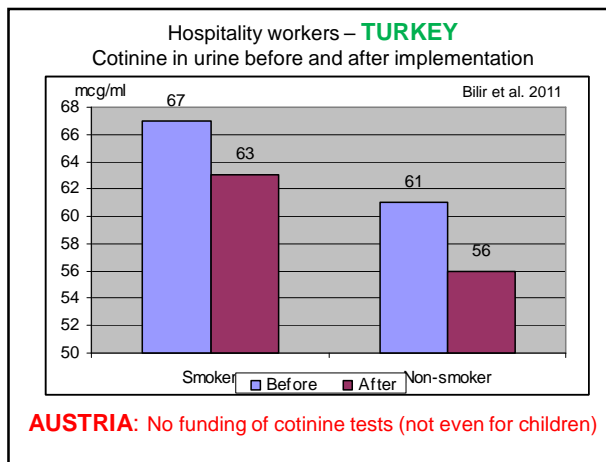
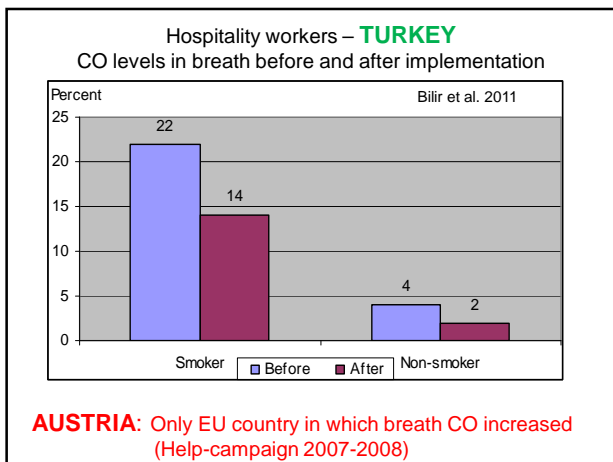
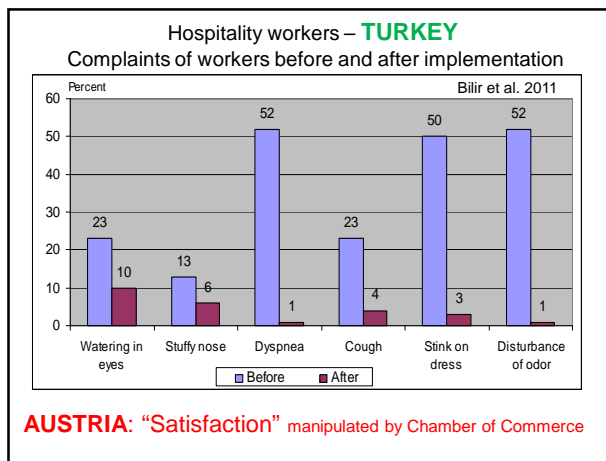
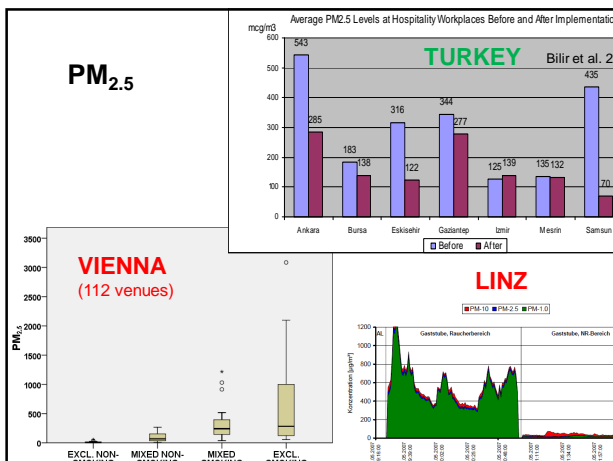
source: Nazmi Bilir, Hilal Özcebe, Dilek Aslan, [nbilir@hacettepe.edu.tr](mailto:nbilir@hacettepe.edu.tr)

Eurobarometer 2008: 63% of Austrians in favour of smoking bans in restaurants

Survey Styria 2009: 62% of guests in favour of smoking bans in all venues  
84% of nonsmokers, 74% of exsmokers, 33% of smokers  
83% in nonsmoking, 64% in mixed, 52% in smoking venues

Survey Vienna 2010: 51% of guests in favour of smoking bans in all venues  
71% of nonsmokers, 48% of occas.smokers, 25% of smokers





**Main obstacles against tobacco control**

- Tobacco industry & trade: **corruption** of politicians and media  
**manipulation** of public opinion
- Reactionary policy, intimidation (lobbies) and neglect
- Resignation of experts

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