Smokefree 2025 Should it be achieved, and if so, how?

Prof Richard Edwards & Prof Nick Wilson, Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington





Declaration of interests

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Outline

Why a Smokefree Aotearoa Goal?
Where are we now and how we got there
How can we achieve the goal?
Summing up

The Smokefree Aotearoa Goal



" the Government agrees with a longer term goal of reducing smoking prevalence and tobacco availability to minimal levels, thereby making New Zealand essentially a smoke-free nation by 2025."

Assumption – health and protecting health = very high priority

Some conditions caused by/strongly associated with smoking

Angina Cataracts

Buerger's disease Optic neuropathy

Diabetes Macular degeneration

Peripheral vascular disease Ocular Histoplasmosis

Heart disease Graves' disease

Stroke Glue ear

Lung cancer (+ 12-13 other cancers) Hearing loss

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Early menopause

Disease Infertility, reduced sperm count

Tuberculosis Osteoporosis

Exacerbations of asthma Rheumatoid arthritis

Sudden Infant Death syndrome Psoriasis

Low birth weight Crohn's disease

Depression Chronic back pain

The Case for Intervention to Prevent Smoking Uptake

- 1. Smoking is a uniquely hazardous consumer product
 - Smoking kills 2/3rds of lifelong smokers prematurely
 - Smoking causes a <u>massive</u> burden of ill-health and death,

creates health disparities and exacerbates poverty

- Secondhand smoke harms non-smokers, including children
- 2. Most smokers start young
- 3. Very few start smoking > 25 years
- 4. A large majority of smokers regret starting
- 5. Most smokers want to quit
- 6. Smoking is highly addictive
- 7. Stopping smoking is difficult (and the methods to help are not very effective)



Current smoking among adults and year 10 students in New Zealand

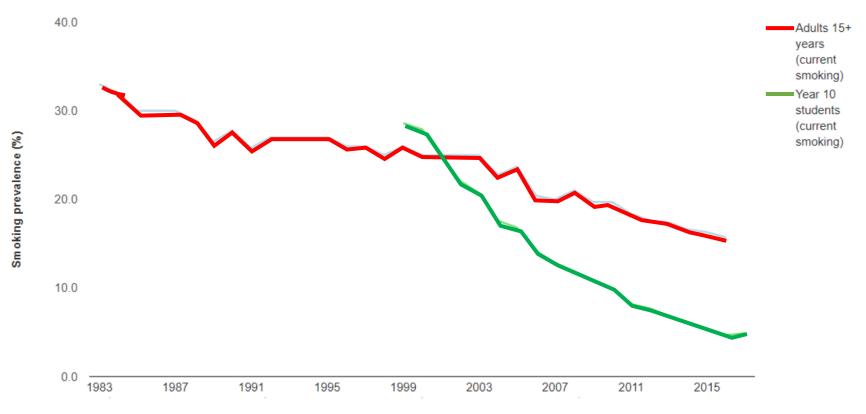
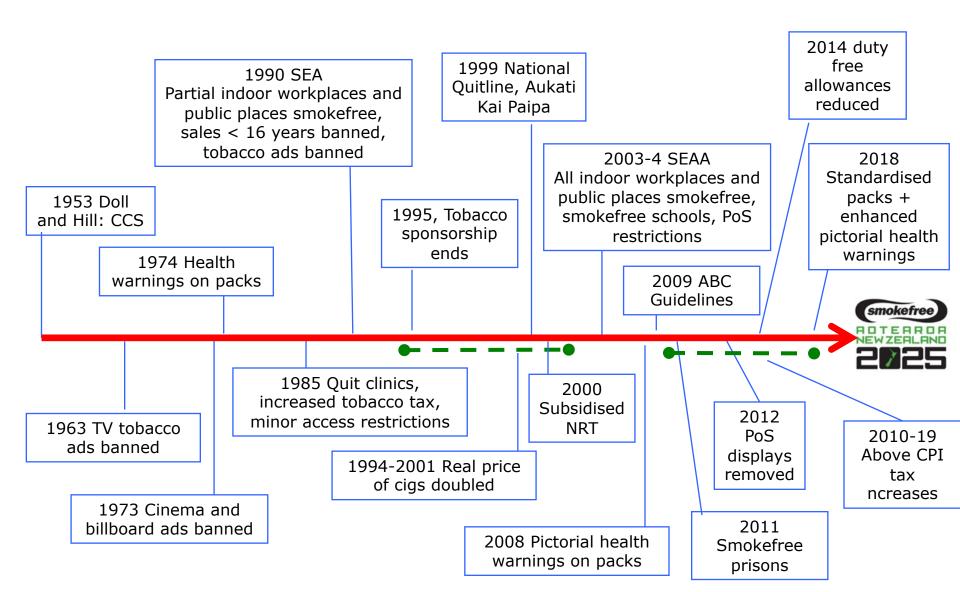


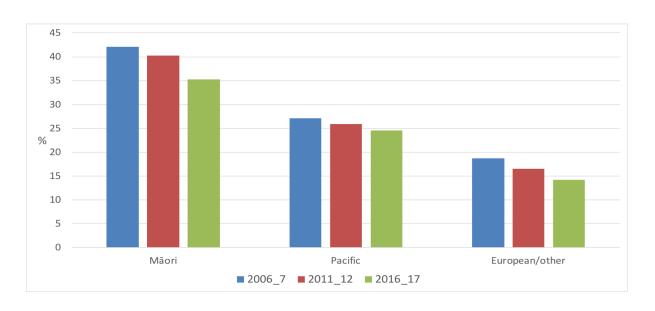
Figure 1. Smoking prevalence in New Zealand from 1983 to 2017
(Sources: AC Neilson; Census, Statistics New Zealand; New Zealand Tobacco Use Survey, Ministry of Health; New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health; Year 10 Snapshot Survey, Action on Smoking and Health.) (View full graph)

NZ Smokefree landmarks



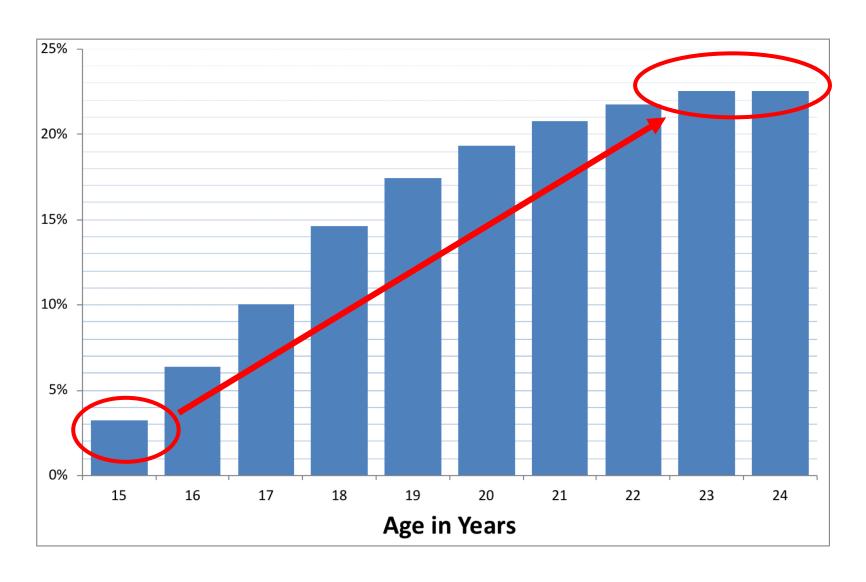
Challenges

1. Disparities in smoking (NZHS)



2. Ongoing uptake among youth and young adults

Regular smoking prevalence in young adults (2013 Census)



How can we get to a Smokefree Aotearoa?

Make smoked tobacco products:

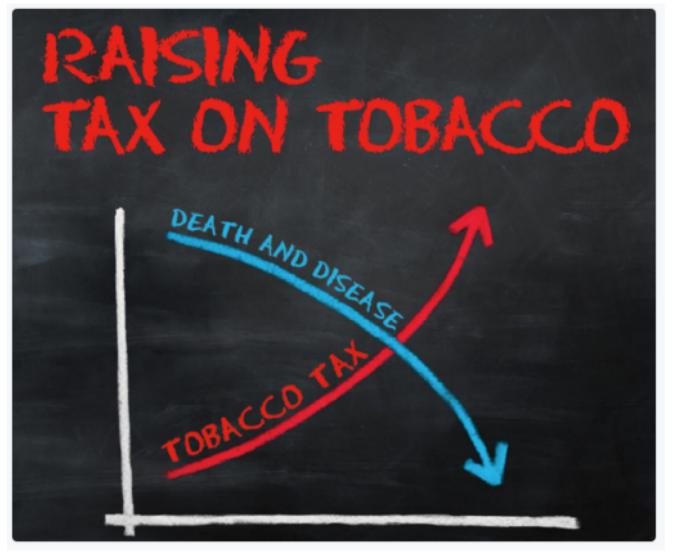
- Less affordable
- Less available
- Less addictive and less appealing/palatable

Intensify what we currently do

Greater availability of alternatives to smoked tobacco products

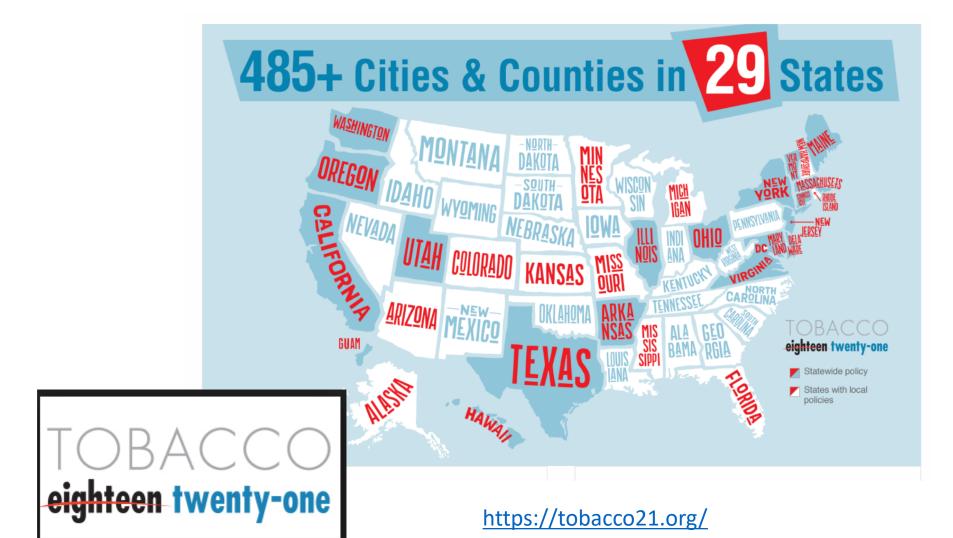


Make smoked tobacco products less affordable



Source: WHO World No Tobacco Day poster,2014 https://www.who.int/campaigns/no-tobacco-day/2014/poster/en/

Make smoked tobacco products less available – raise legal age of purchase/sale



Make smoked tobacco products less available – reduce places where tobacco is sold

Beverly Hills Poised To Ban All Tobacco Sales





Business journal

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Since state monopoly, cigarette sales drop in Hungary

🥟 BBJ

① Thursday, October 13, 2016, 12:32

Sales of cigarettes have dropped by 40% in Hungary since the government introduced the network of National Tobacco Shops, which can only be opened on acquiring a concession, according to data from the National Tax and Customs Administration (NAV).

San Francisco's Tobacco Retail Density Policy

Permits to sell tobacco will **not** be issued to establishments where:

- The total number of existing permits in the Supervisorial District exceeds 45
- The location is within 500 feet of a school
- The location is within 500 feet of another location permitted to sell tobacco
- The location was not previously occupied by a permitted store. (In other words, permits
 will not be issued in locations that have never had a tobacco license in the past.)
- Restaurants, bars, or other tobacco shops that are not already permitted

Source: San Francisco Department of Public Health, Retail Tobacco Sales Permit Program

Make smoked tobacco products less addictive – remove the nicotine

SPECIAL REPORT

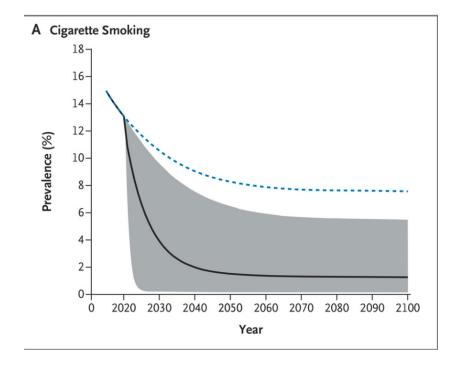
Potential Public Health Effects of Reducing Nicotine Levels in Cigarettes in the United States

Benjamin J. Apelberg, Ph.D., M.H.S., Shari P. Feirman, Ph.D., Esther Salazar, Ph.D., Catherine G. Corey, M.S.P.H., Bridget K. Ambrose, Ph.D., M.P.H., Antonio Paredes, M.S., Elise Richman, M.P.H., Stephen J. Verzi, Ph.D., Eric D. Vugrin, Ph.D., Nancy S. Brodsky, Ph.D., and Brian L. Rostron, Ph.D., M.P.H.

Article Figures/Media Metrics

48 References 30 Citing Articles

May 3, 2018 N Engl J Med 2018; 378:1725-1733 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMsr1714617





Center for Tobacco Products









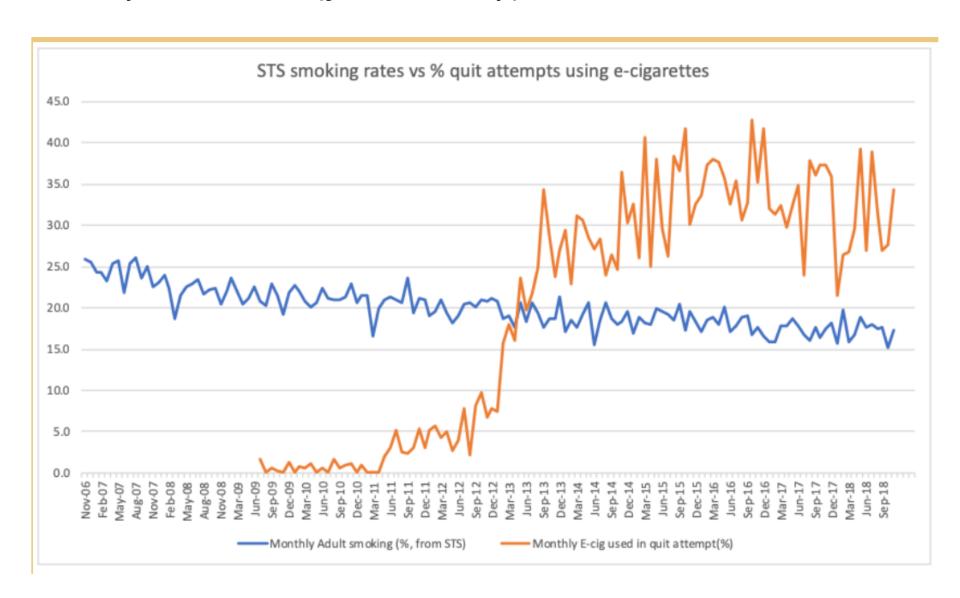
Today @US_FDA announced a new regulatory plan to lower the burden of tobacco-related disease & death: go.usa.gov/xRQ68 3:35 AM - Jul 29, 2017

Make smoked tobacco products less appealing – remove flavours, ban design innovations





Make alternatives to smoked tobacco more widely available (judiciously)



Making smoked tobacco products less affordable, less available and less addictive/appealing will enhance the **impact** of alternatives to smoked tobacco



Summary

- The Smokefree Aotearoa goal is <u>highly</u> justifiable
- Existing measures have greatly reduced smoking
- Challenges remain
- A comprehensive multi-faceted strategy with robust population-based measures is required
- Achieving the goal will result in <u>massive</u> health gains for current and future generations





A Smokefree Aotearoa by 2025

—let's do it for the kids

Remember the human suffering behind the smoking statistics