

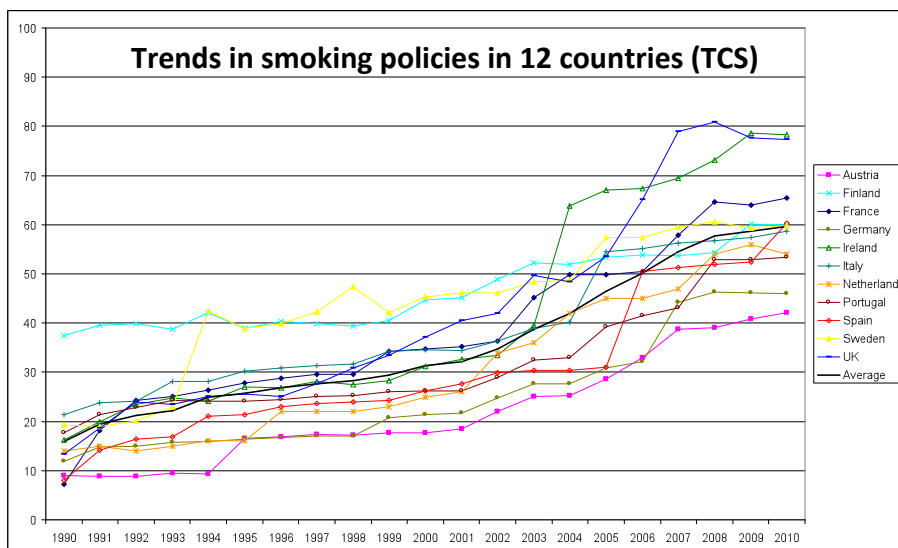


Smoking cessation: Evidence from national-level trend studies (work package 3)

Presentation to the final conference

Anton Kunst, on behalf of WP3 partners

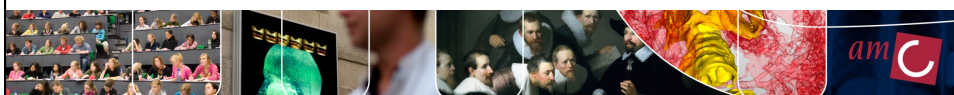
a.kunst@amc.uva.nl



Key questions in national-level analyses



1. Did recent tobacco control policies affect the smoking cessation in both lower and higher groups?
2. Were the effects greater in lower socioeconomic groups than in higher groups?



Countries included



- The Baltic countries (Jurate Klumbiene)
- Poland, Ukraine (Mall Leinsalu)

- Spain (Enrique Regidor)
- Italy (Bruno Federico)
- Portugal (Julian Perelman, Joana Alves)

- Netherlands (Jizzo Bosdriesz)
- Europe as a whole (idem)



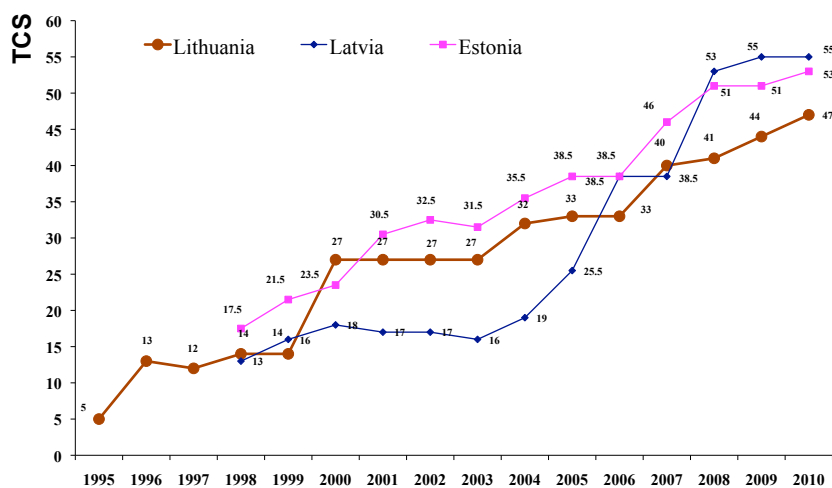
The Baltic countries



- Rapid development in tobacco control since 2000
- The FINBALT surveys 1994-2010

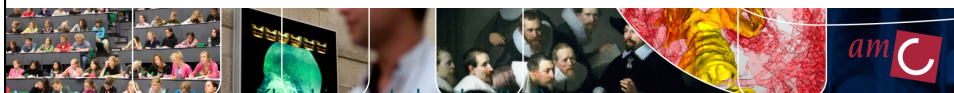


Step 1. Assessment of trends in tobacco control



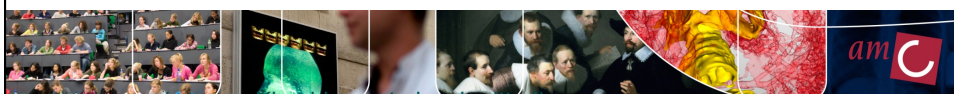
Step 2: Association of quit ratio with TCS and individual-level variables, Lithuania

	Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
TCS (in units of 10)	1.18 (1.12-1.24)	1.30 (1.20-1.40)	1.16 (1.07-1.25)
Gender (women vs men)	1.05 (0.91-1.21)	1.05 (0.09-1.21)	1.05 (0.91-1.21)
Age (45-64 vs 20-44)	2.47 (2.17-2.81)	2.57 (2.26-2.93)	2.47 (2.17-2.82)
Education (high vs low)	1.64 (1.44-1.87)	1.69 (1.48-1.93)	1.64 (1.44-1.87)
Age * TCS		0.80 (0.71-0.87)	
Education * TCS			0.98 (0.89-1.10)



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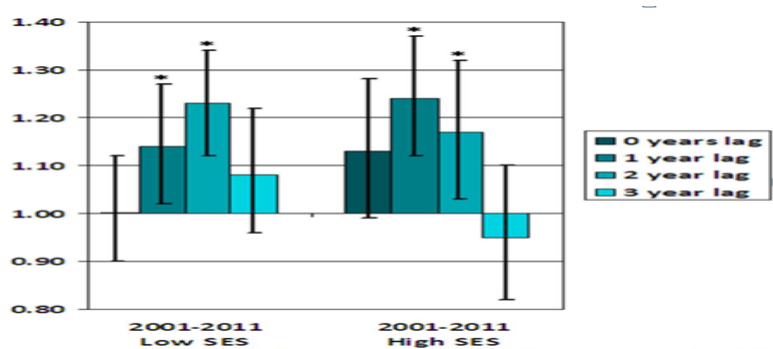
The Baltic countries: summary

SILNE

- Increases in smoking cessation rates
- Positive associations with the extent of tobacco control
- Effects about similar in high and low groups
- but with tendency for larger effects in higher groups



Association between TCS and quit ratio in the Netherlands, by educational level



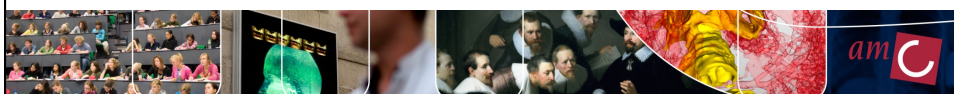
Source: Bosdriesz et al, accepted for publication



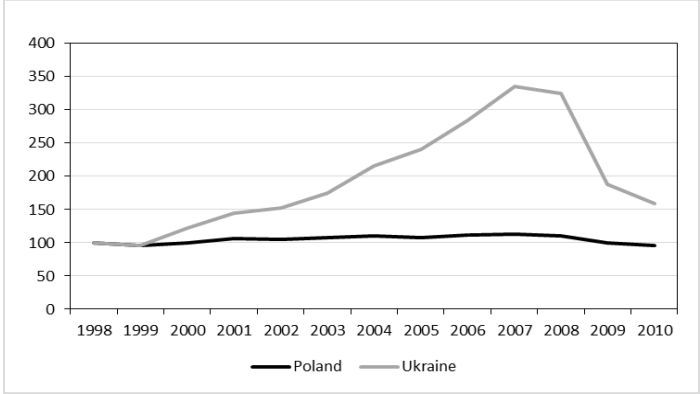
Summary of findings

SILNE

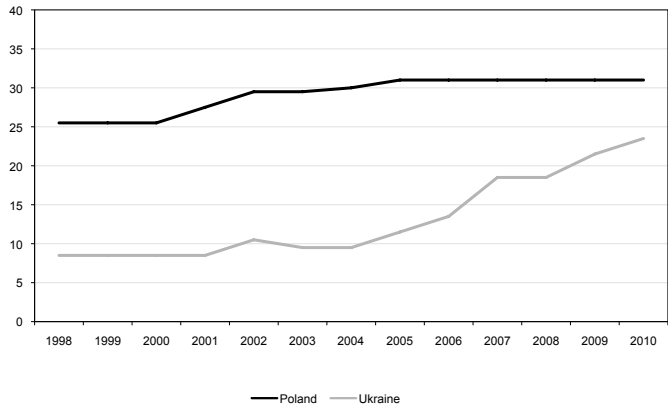
- The Baltic and the Netherlands:
 - Positive association between TCS and quit ratios
 - About similar for high and low educated
no larger effects among the low educated



**Poland and Ukraine:
tobacco affordability index**



**Poland and Ukraine:
trend in tobacco control (excluding price)**



Poland and Ukraine: summary



- In Poland no increase in smoking cessation rates; no inequalities therein
- In Ukraine an increase in smoking cessation rates; no inequalities, except for a larger increase in poor in last years



Summary of findings



- The Baltic and the Netherlands:
 - Positive association between TCS and quit ratios
 - About similar for high and low educated not larger for low educated
- Ukraine:
 - similar
 - large price increases in last period may have had a greater effect among the poor



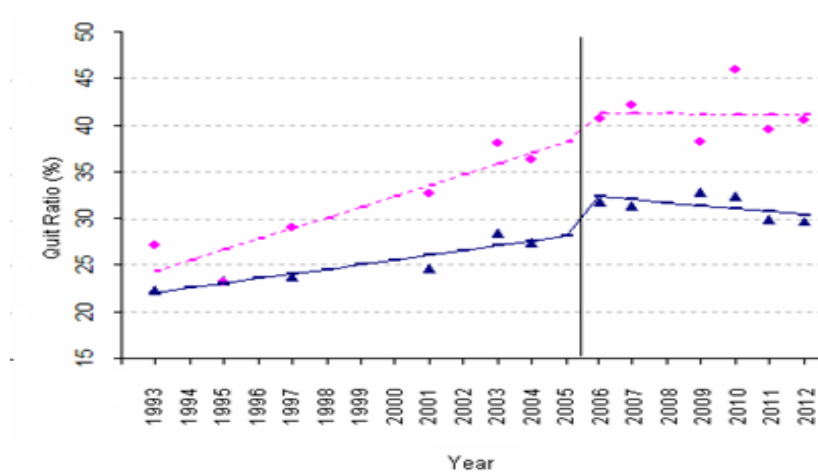
Spain

SILNE

- Tobacco control policies since the 1990's
 - Main event: smoke-free policies in 2006
 - In addition gradual increase in tobacco price, especially after 2009
- Acquisition of data: national health interview surveys between 1993 and 2012



Spain: segmented time series regression of changes in quit ratios around 2005 (women)



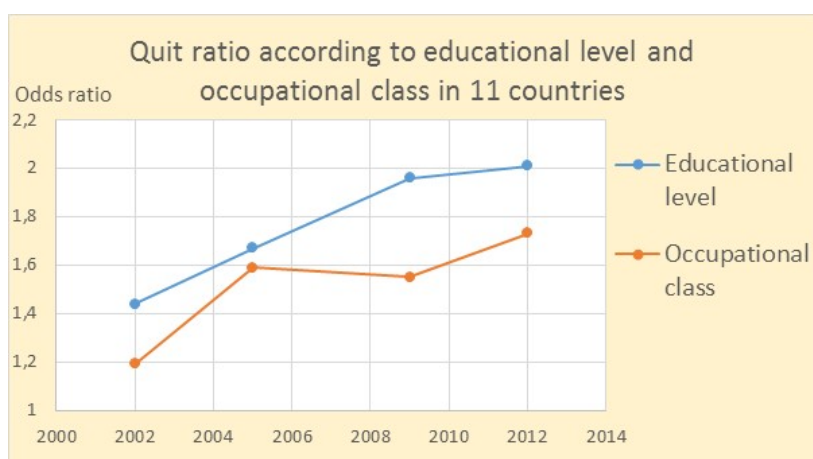
Summary of findings

SILNE

- The Baltic and the Netherlands:
 - Positive association between TCS and quit ratios
 - About similar for high and low educated
not larger for low educated
- Ukraine:
 - large price increases in last period may have had a greater effect
among the poor
- Spain and Italy
 - Short-term increase in quit ratio after smoke-free policies
 - Similar for high and low educated



Eurobarometer: changes in smoking cessation since 2000





Overall conclusions

- Increased tobacco control in countries in Europe has led to significant increases in cessation rates but no decline inequalities in smoking
- We know what works to reduce prevalence and increase cessation, but we know much less about what works to reduce inequalities in smoking
- Need research to develop more effective equity-oriented tobacco control strategies



Thank you

