Progress to Smokefree 2025

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The 19th **Public Health** SUMMERSCHOOL 2 - 20 February 2015

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ASPIRE

2025



Acknowledgements

- Jude Ball for work on collating evidence from NZ surveys and census
- Danny Tu, Rhiannon Newcombe, Darren Walton, Kate Holland for access to HPA HLS data and analysis



Outline

- Prevalence trends
- Investigation of 'hardening' using HPA HLS survey



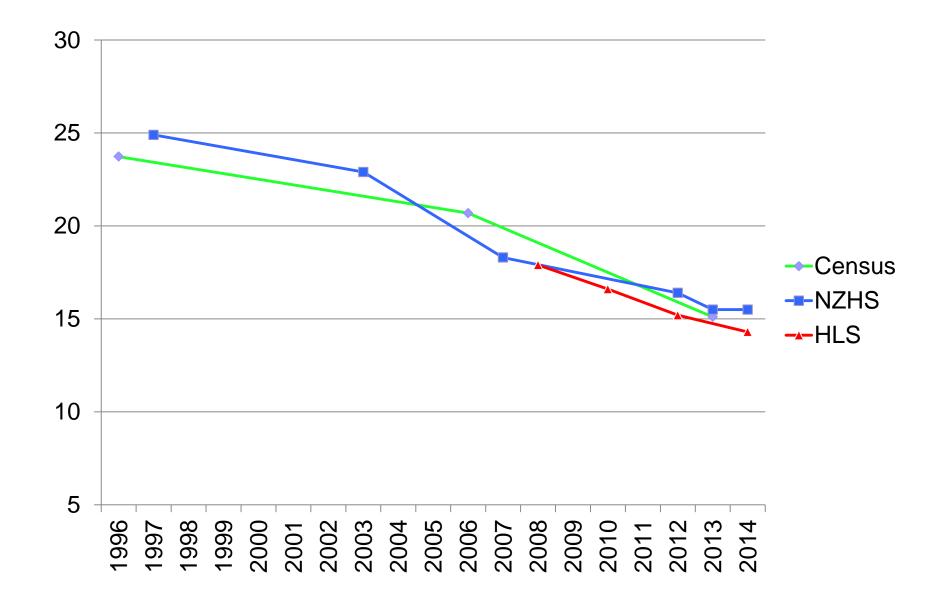
National Data Sets: Adult

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- NZ Census of Population and Dwellings (Statistics New Zealand)
 - daily smoking, age 15+, 1976, 1981, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2013
- New Zealand Health Survey (Ministry of Health)
 - Age 15+ 1992/3, 1996/7, 2002/3, 2006/7, (Continuous) 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14
 - N=13,000 (approx.)
 - Current (at least monthly) and daily smoking
- Health and Lifestyles Survey (Health Promotion Agency)
 - Age 15+, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014
 - N=3000 (approx.)
 - Current (at least monthly) and daily smoking

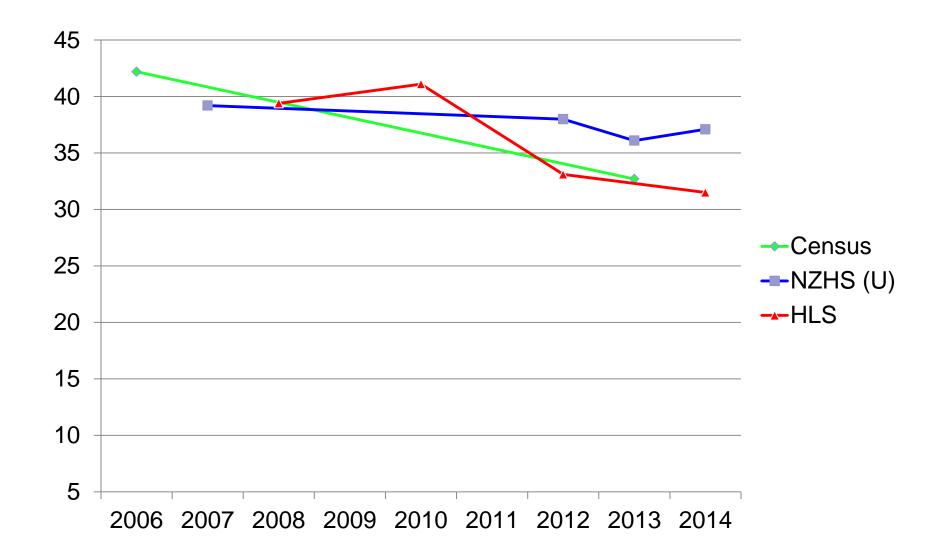


NZ Adult (age 15+) Daily Smokers (%) 1996 - 2014



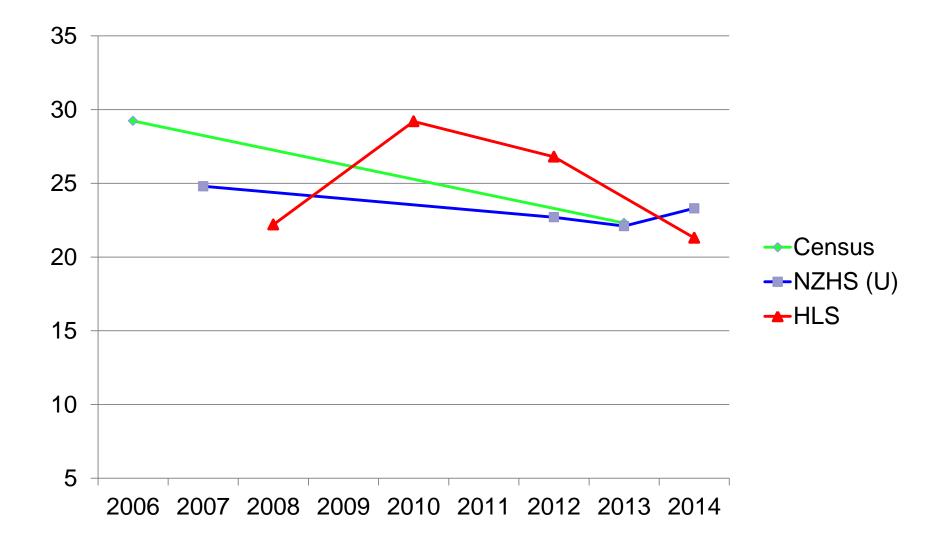


Daily Smokers – Maori aged 15+



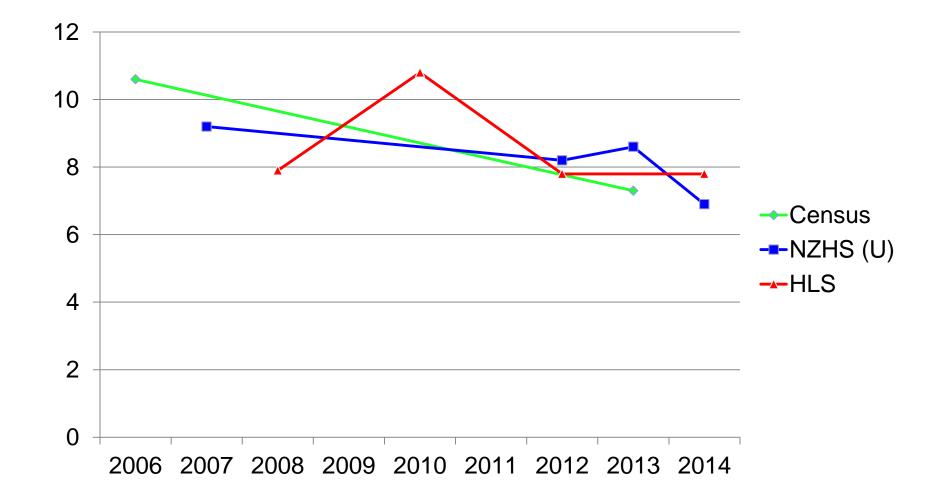


Daily Smokers – Pacific aged 15+



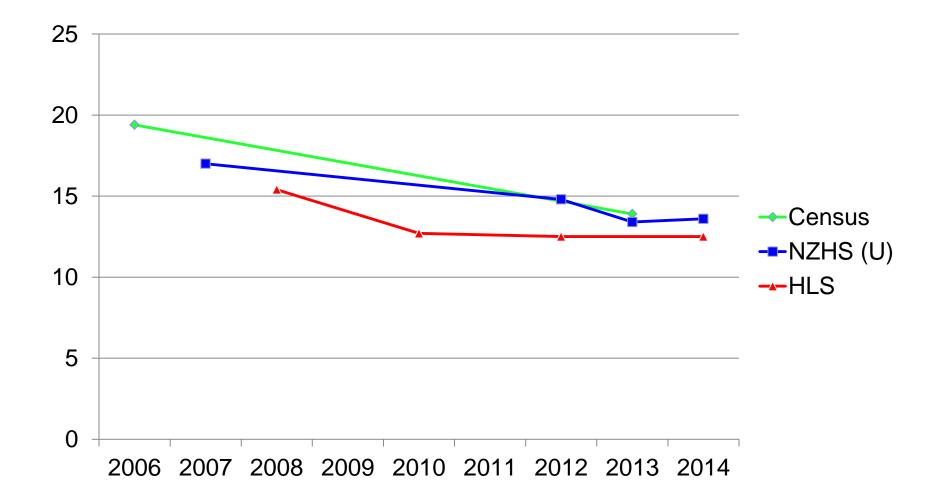


Daily Smokers Asian aged 15+



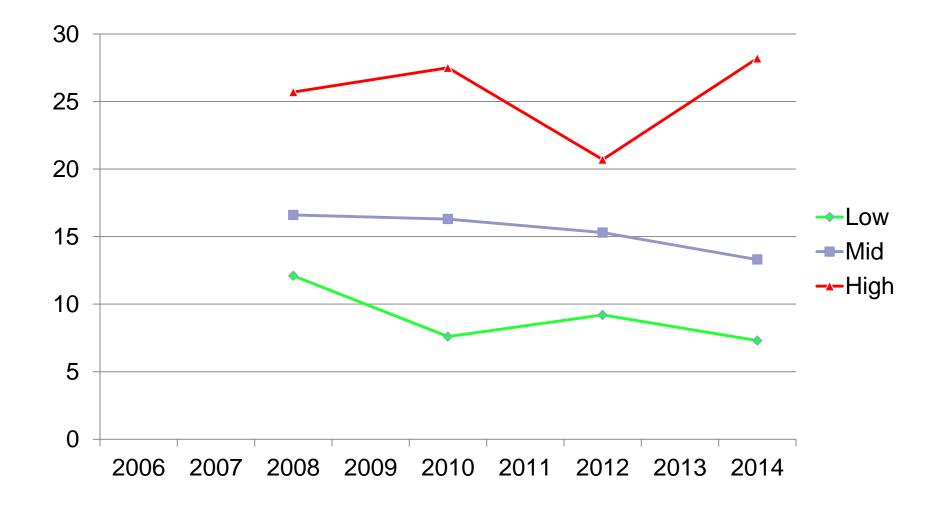


Daily Smokers – NZ European aged 15+





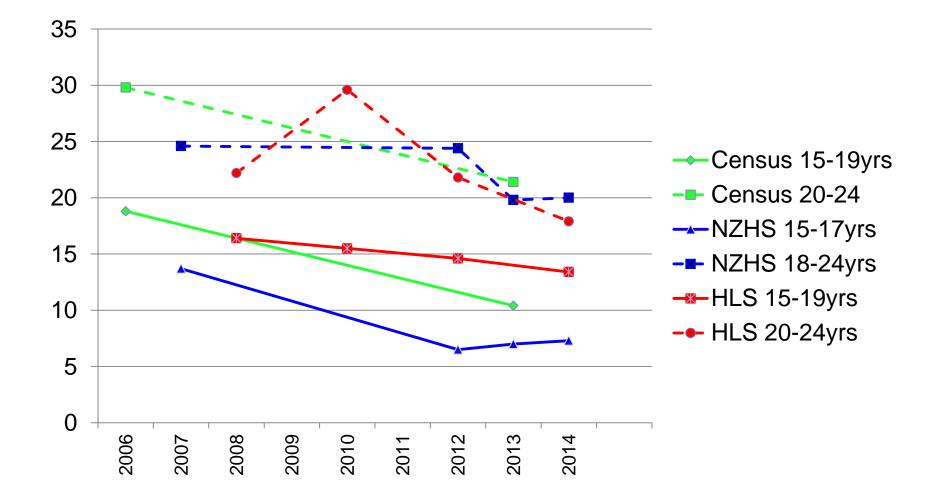
Daily smokers aged 15+ by deprivation (HLS)





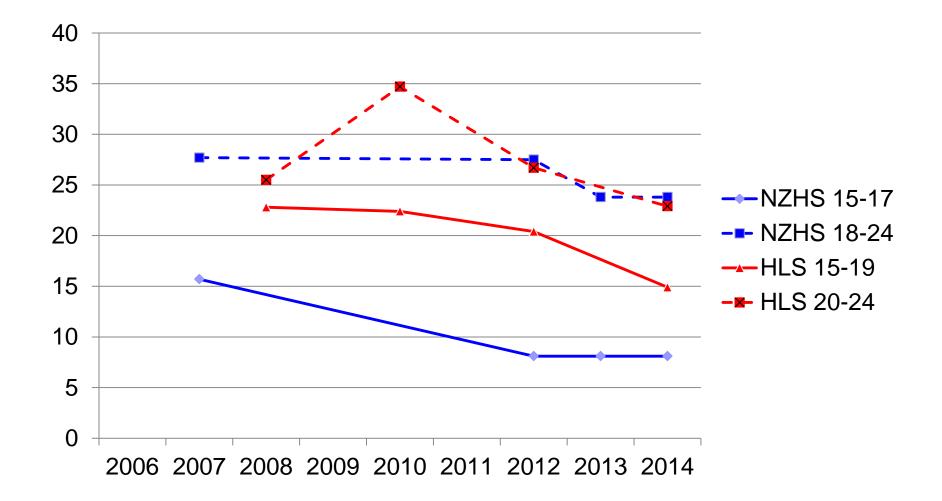
Young adults: Daily smokers

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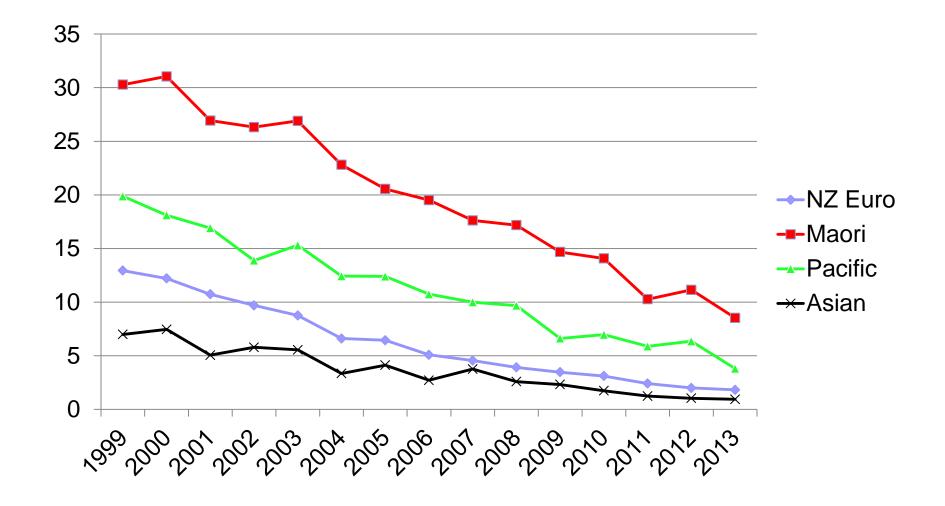


Young Adults: Current smokers (daily + non-daily)



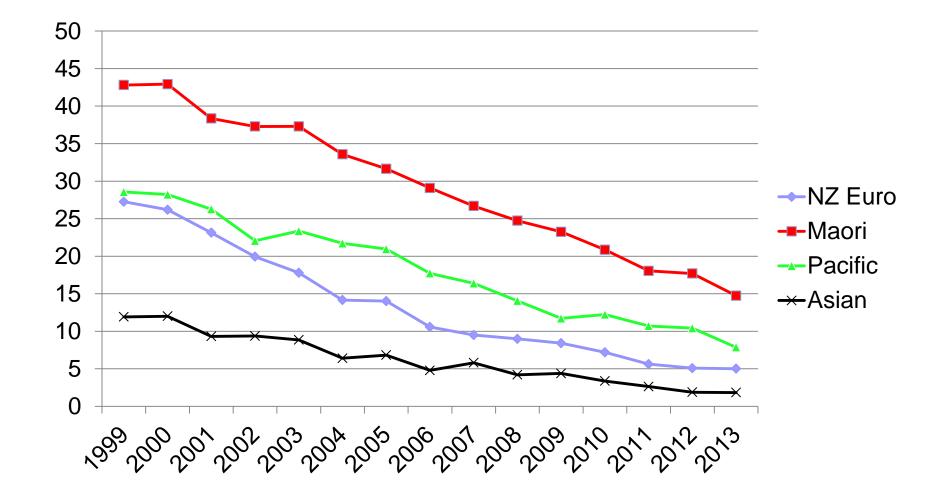


Daily Smoking by Ethnicity, age 14-15





Regular Smoking by ethnicity, 14-15 year olds (daily, weekly or monthly)





The hardening hypothesis

- As prevalence of smoking reduces, remaining smokers are increasingly 'hardcore' or hardened and hence progress to reduce smoking prevalence slows
- Investigated using HPA HLS surveys 2008-2014





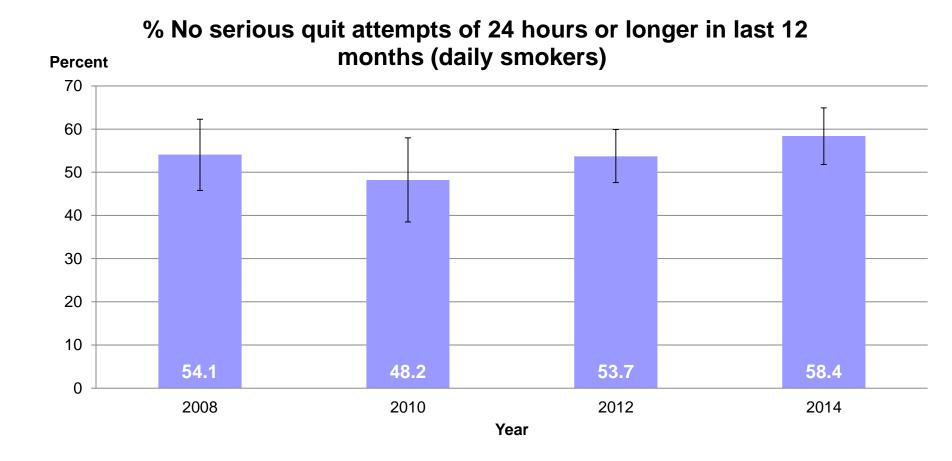
Measures of hardening

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Facet	Manifestation in smoking population	Examples of possible measures	Current study
Attitudes to smoking and quitting	Decreasing desire/motivation to quit Low and decreasing support for tobacco control measures and goals	Quit intentions Attitudes to smoking/tobacco control	 % smokers no quit attempts in last year Attitudes to smokefree 2025
Degree of addiction	Increasing level of addiction and intensity of smoking	Fagerstrom score Nos smoked/day	 Daily/current smokers % smokers > 4 quit attempts in last year
Demograp hics and health	Smokers increasingly concentrated among disadvantaged groups	SES measures, co-morbidities	- SES of smokers
Quit outcomes	Reducing population level quit rates	Quit success rates	- % smokers quitting in last year/2 years



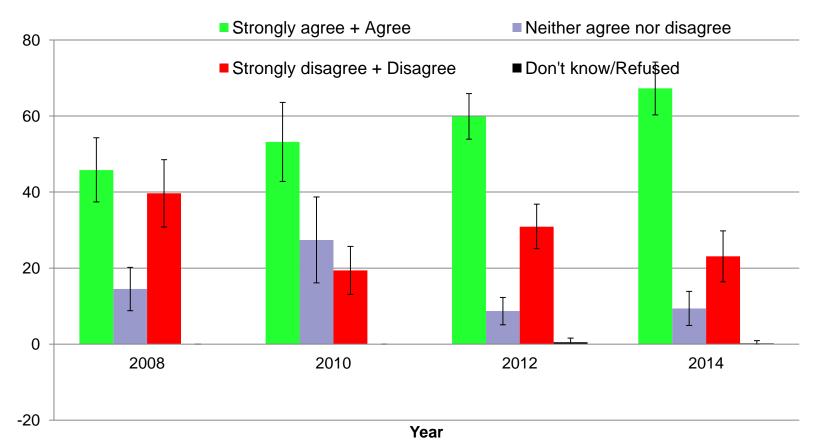
Results – quit attempts





Attitudes to tobacco control

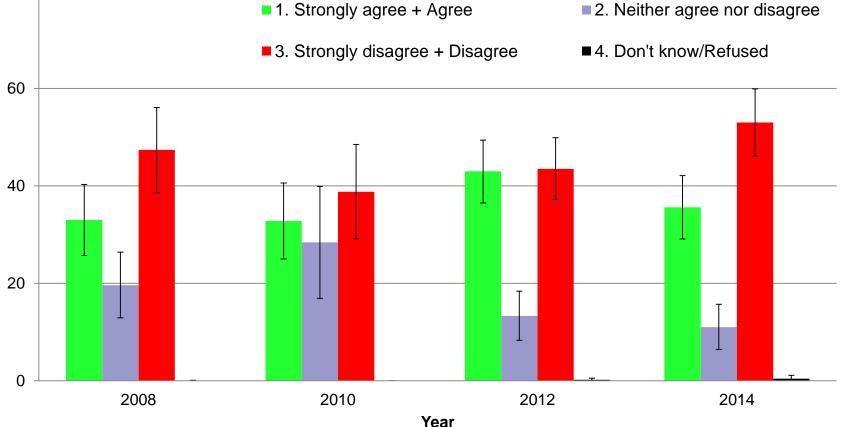
Percent Smoking should be banned in all outdoor public areas where children are likely to go. (Base - Daily smoker)





Attitudes to tobacco control

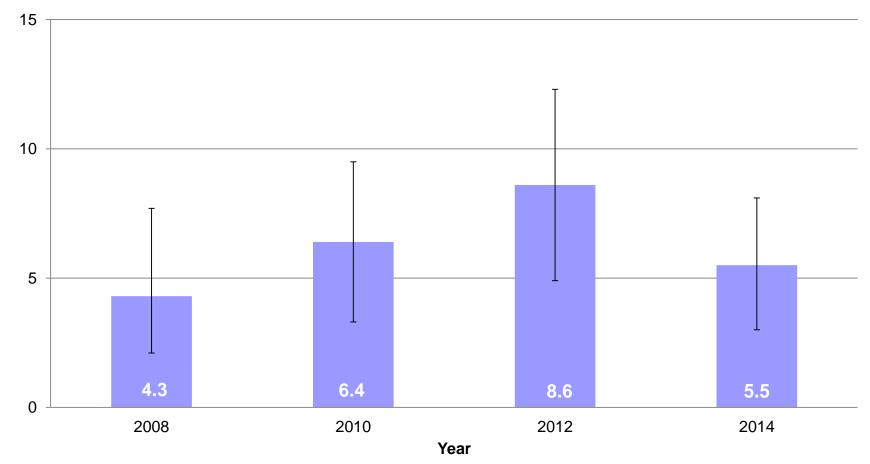
Percent The no. of places allowed to sell cigarettes and tobacco should be reduced to make them less easily available. (Daily smoker)





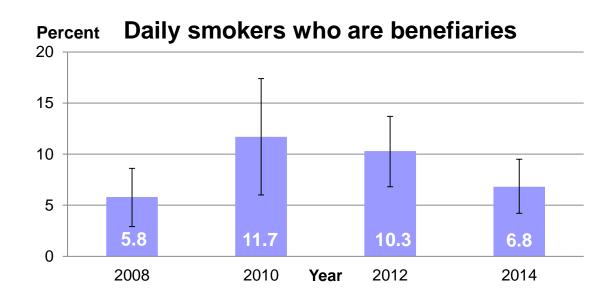
Results – degree of addiction

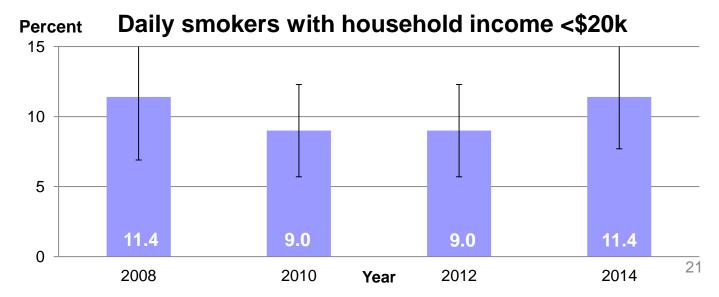
Percent Daily smokers made 4 or more serious quit attempts which lasted 24 hours or longer in the last 12 months





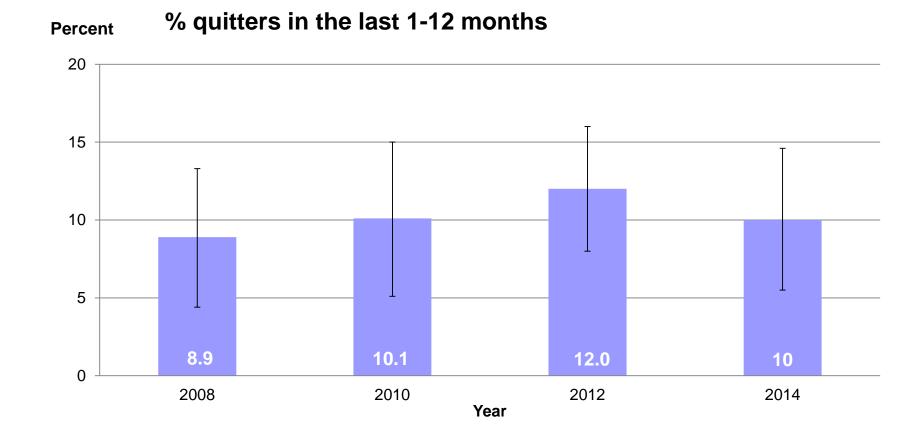
Socio-economic status







Results – quit outcomes

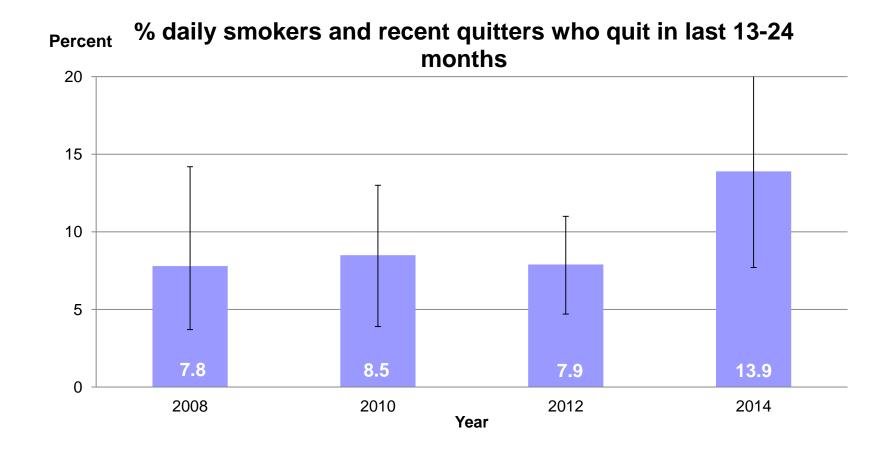


% Quit in 1-12 months = No. ex-smokers quit 1-12 months ago

No. Ex-smokers quit 0-12 months ago + No. current smokers



Results – quit outcomes



% Quit in 13-24 months = No. ex-smokers quit 13-24 months ago

No. Ex-smokers quit 0-24 months ago + No. current smokers



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Summary

- Steady reductions in overall smoking prevalence, less clear among Māori and Pacific
- Possibly less reductions among more deprived
- Substantial and sustained reductions in 14-15 year old smoking in all groups
- Little evidence of hardening
- No clear evidence of acceleration in prevalence reductions, quit attempts, or successful qutting since 2011