



13th World Conference on
Tobacco or Health

Friday, 14 July 2006

CLASS

Emerging Voices

A Report on Education in
South African Rural Communities

PMPA

in South Africa

**Tobacco Control Legislation
in SA: Findings from the
Bt20 Study
Sandra Pandey (200)**

Social sciences that matter & difference



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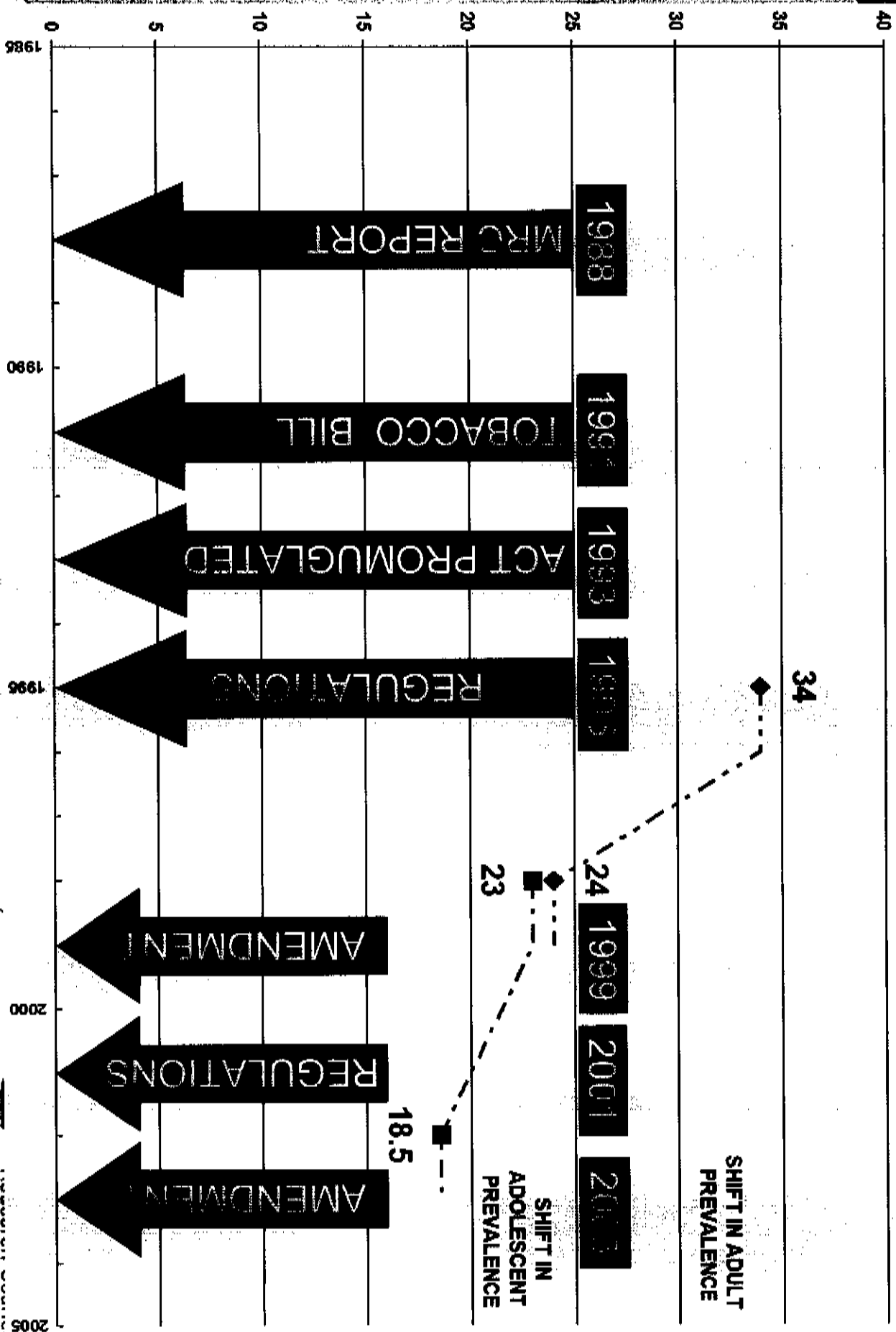
Child, Youth, Family and Social Development

Introduction

- The public health burden of tobacco use is well established
- SA has a quadruple burden of disease
- Tobacco use is responsible for 8% or 21 500 of deaths each year
- Substantial interventions were required to change the pattern of tobacco use

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Changes in Tobacco Legislation



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Aim

- To investigate the impact of the tobacco control legislation on adult smoking prevalence using the Bt20 longitudinal data

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Methods

- Bt20 investigates child health & development
- 3273 births of 5449 births in greater Jhb Metropolitan
- Measures are physiologic & social
- Attrition of 1.9% per year, 72% of sample retained
- 64% of sample seen on average at each pt

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Methods continued

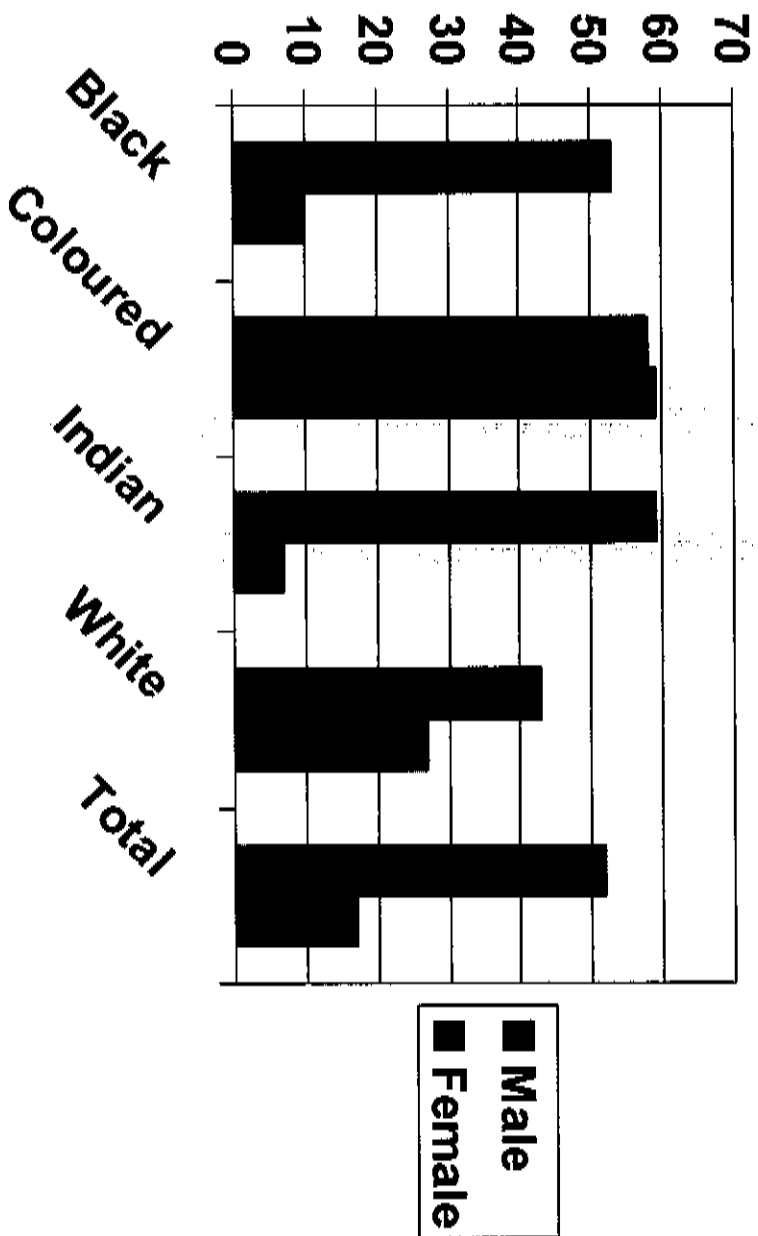
Sample Characteristics:

- Pop Group : African (78%)
- Age : 20-38 (82%)
- Marital Status: Single (55%)
- Residence : Soweto (74%)
- Education : Secondary (73%)
- SES : 20.3%, 63.6%, 16.1%

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Smoking Rates - 1995



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Smoking prevalence - Bt20 Households

	1992	1995*	1997	2000
Household (n=670)	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.7
Mother (n=323)	5.5	-	5.6	5.0

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Discussion

Did the legislation have differential impacts on subgroups of the population?

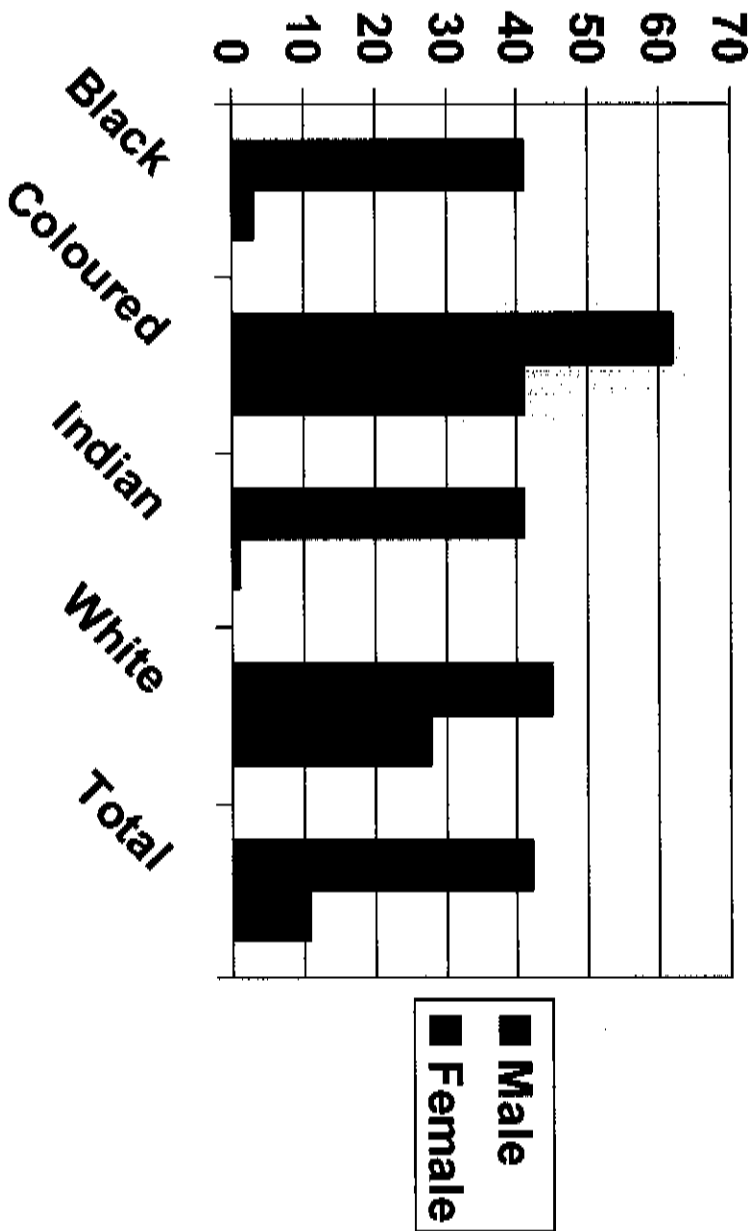
HSRC/MRC data shows biggest decline for Black & Indian females

- HSRC /MRC (95) : 10% daily
(96) : 13%
(98) : 3%
- SADHS (98) : 4%

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Smoking Rates - 1998



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Discussion continued

Van Walbeek (05) – AMPS data

- Decline among African, Coloured, males, young and the poor

	<u>1993</u>	<u>2002</u>
White	36.0	35.8
African	28.4	19.5
Coloured	50.9	43.9
Indian	31.5	28.6
Male	51.8	39.0
Female	13.2	10.1

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More Questions than Answers?

- Have we reached the threshold level of smoking for this group and for Indian women?
- Should the focus be on prevention for this group?
- Do we expect smoking levels to increase among Black women?
- What are the resiliency or protective factors that keep rates low in this group?

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