# GATS-SA: Implications for Policy

## **Dr Catherine O. Egbe**

Lead investigator, GATS-SA 2021 Specialist Scientist; Senior Scientist Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Research Unit South African Medical Research Council

ISSUP webinar II – 26 October 2022





## RECAP: Global Adult Tobacco Survey- South Africa Methodology

Data collected between May and September 2021

Total sample size: 6311, aged 15+ years

National survey conducted in all 9 provinces

Response rate: 91.5%

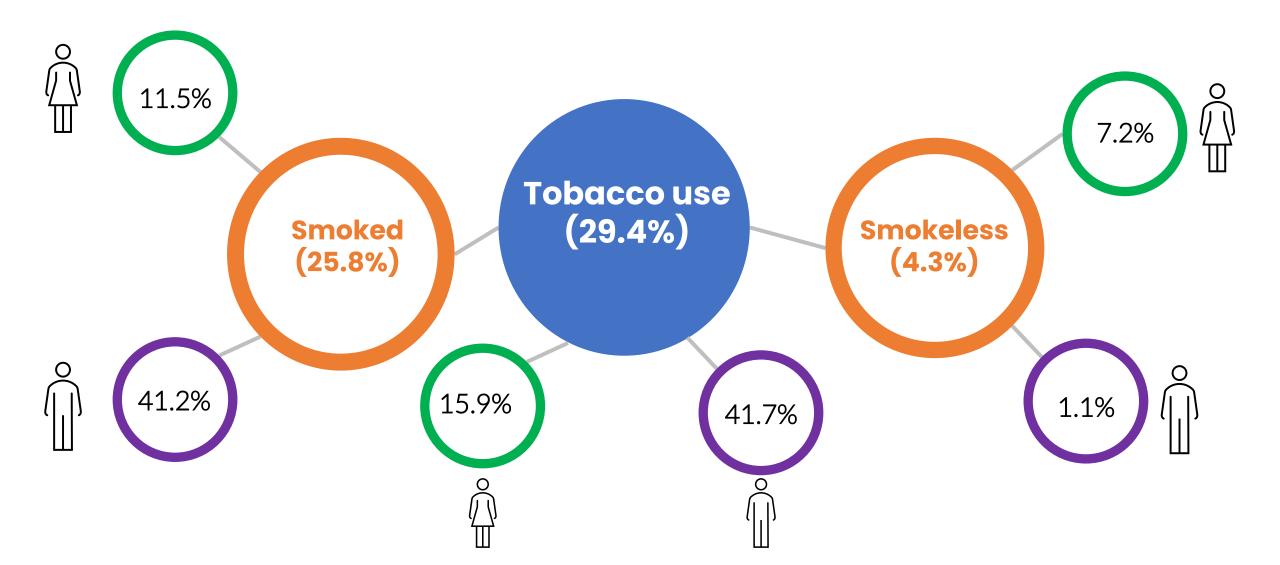
Key partners: WHO, CDC, NDoH, SAMRC, StatsSA

### GATS-SA key results on:

- Tobacco use
  - Smoked and smokeless tobacco use
  - Electronic cigarette use
- Smoking cessation
- Secondhand smoke
- Economics
- Media
- Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions



# Tobacco use in South Africa among persons 15+ years old



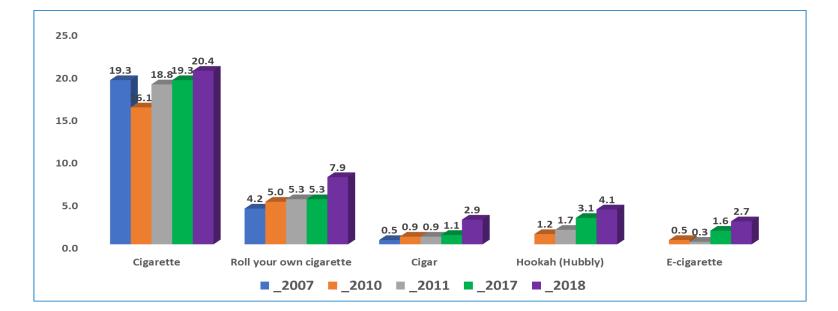
## Electronic cigarette use by age 15+yrs (population estimates)

Years		Current User	Ever Used
Overall	%	2.2%	6.2%
	Population	948,193	2,672,182
15-24	%	3.1%	7.6%
	Population	299,127	733,343
25-44	%	2.5%	7.6%
	Population	495,544	1,506,454
45-64	%	0.9%	3.7%
	Population	89,452	367,749
65+	%	1.3%	2%
	Population	47,964	73,791

# GATS: TOBACCO USE IN OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Prevalence of Tobacco Use    )  17.6%    )  8.9%	Year of Study        2017        2013
) 8.9%	
	2013
E 00/	
5.0%	2016
) 11.6%	2014
) 5.6%	2012
) 6.0%	2015
8.7%	2018
) 7.9%	2013
	) 5.6% ) 6.0% ) 8.7%





Trends in Dual use by Tobacco/Nicotine Product Type 3 2.5 2 1.5 1 0.5 0 2010 2011 2017 2018 2007 Cigarettes and SLT Cigarettes and waterpipe Cigarettes and e-cigarettes

Trends in Tobacco/Nicotine product use (Results from SASAS 2007 – 2018) 2 No. 14916

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 2 JULY 1993 -

TOBACCO PRODUCTS CONTROL ACT, 1993

Act No. 83, 1993

To prohibit or restrict smoking in public places; to regulate the sale and advertising of tobacco products in certain respects and to prescribe what is to be reflected on packages; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

> (English text signed by the State President.) (Assented to 23 June 1993.) And A THE REAL PROPERTY

**B**<sup>E</sup> IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:— Series and the New Contractor of

Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates-

- (i) "advertisement", in relation to any tobacco product, means any 5 statement, communication, representation or reference distributed to members of the public or brought to their notice in any other manner and which is intended to promote the sale of such tobacco product or encourage the use thereof or draw attention to the nature, properties, advantages or uses thereof, and "advertise" has a corresponding 10 meaning; (i)
- (ii) "Director-General" means the Director-General: National Health and Population Development; (iii)
- "hazardous constituent", in relation to any tobacco product, means (iii) nicotine and tar; (iv) 15
- "local authority" means any institution or body established by or under any law with a view to performing local government functions in respect of a particular area or region; (x)

20

- "Minister" means the Minister of National Health; (vi)
- (vi)
- "nicotine" means nicotine alkaloids; (vii) "officer" means an officer in the Department of National Health and (vii) Population Development mentioned in section 4; (ii)
- "package" means any packing, carton, wrapping or any other container in which tobacco products are generally sold by retail; (ix) "prescribe" means prescribe by regulation under this Act; (xiv) 25 "public place" means any indoor area which is open to the public or any part of the public and includes a public conveyance; (viii) (viii)
- (x)
- (xi) "smoke" includes aniff, suck or chew a tobacco product, and also have control over any ignited tobacco product or any device containing an ignited tobacco product; (xi)
  (xii) "tar" means the anhydrous and nicotine-free condensate of the smoke of 30
- a tobacco product; (xiii)
- "this Act" includes a regulation made under this Act; (v) and
- "tobacco product" means any product manufactured from tobacco and (xiv) intended to be smoked. (xii) 35

Control over smoking of tobacco products

2. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs established by section 2 of the Promotion of Local Government Affairs Act, 1983 (Act No. 91 of 1983), by notice in the Gazette issue regulations whereby the smoking of tobacco products in any 40 public place or particular kinds of public places is prohibited or whereby the

### 



#### Government Gazette

#### **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Vol. 523 Cane Town 9 January 2009

No. 23

No. 31790

#### THE PRESIDENCY

9 January 2009

It is hereby notified that the President has assented to the following Act, which is hereby published for general information:-

No. 63 of 2008: Tobac co Products Control Amendment Act, 2008.



# THE TOBACCO **CONTROL ACT** 1993 AMENDED 2008



# LEGISLATIVE VACUUM

- New products entering the South African market and use prevalence increasing
- New products not covered by current law need to be brought under the regulatory framework of tobacco control
- The regulatory gap is costly in all ramifications
  - About 31,000 South Africans die annually from tobacco related diseases (Groenewald et al, 2022)
- Young people are the targets both for old and new products...why?



## The Control of Tobacco Products and Electronic Delivery Systems Bill

Overall purpose of the bill: -

Five key areas of tobacco control that the new bill seeks to address:

- 1. 100% smoke-free indoor & certain outdoor places,
- 2. Plain or standardized packaging for tobacco & nicotine products,
- 3. Regulating e-cigarettes,
- 4. Removal of points of sale marketing, and
- 5. Removal of cigarette vending machines

## 2018

4 No. 4161	7 GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 9 MAY 2018		
	GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS		
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		
NO. 475		09 MAY 2018	
	INVITATION FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE DRAFT CONTROL OF TOBACCO		
	PRODUCTS AND ELECTRONIC DELIVERY SYSTEMS BILL, 2018		

#### GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 9 MAY 2018

#### BILL

To provide for control over smoking; to regulate the sale and advertising of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems; to regulate the packaging and appearance of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems and to make provision for the standardisation of their packaging; to provide for standards in respect of the manufacturing and export of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems; to prohibit the sale of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems to and by persons under the age of 18 years; to prohibit the free distribution of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems; to prohibit the sale of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems to and by persons under the age of 18 years; to prohibit the free distribution of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems; to prohibit the sale of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems; to prohibit the sale of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems; to prohibit the sale of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems; to prohibit the sale of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems; to prohibit the sale of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems; to prohibit the sale of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems by means of vending machines; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

2021/2022

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

#### TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND ELECTRONIC DELIVERY SYSTEMS CONTROL BILL

(As introduced in the National Assembly (proposed section 76); explanatory summary of Bill published in Government Gazette No. ... of ... ) (The English text is the official text of the Bill)

#### (MINISTER OF HEALTH)

38

MEMORANDUM ON OBJECTS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND ELECTRONIC DELIVERY SYSTEMS CONTROL BILL

- 1. BACKGROUND
- 1.1 The Bill seeks to strengthen public health protection measures, align the South African tobacco control law with World Health Organisation Framework Convention and to repeal the Tobacco Control Act, 1993 (Act No. 83 of 1993). The proposed legislative and policy changes seek to introduce the following:
- (a) Indoor public places and certain outdoor areas that will be determined to be 100% Smoke free;
- (b) Ban the sale of cigarettes through vending machines;
- (c) Plain packaging with graphic health warnings/pictorials
- (d) Ban on display at point-of-sale; and
- (e) Regulation and control of Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) and Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS).
- 1.2 The Bill seeks to repeal the current Tobacco Control Act, Act No. 83 of 1993. The Tobacco Control Act, 1993 does not cater for the innovation of the products by the tobacco industry.



[B ---2021]

# 1. 100% SMOKE-FREE INDOOR & CERTAIN OUTDOOR PLACES



## Pandemic and lockdown times

Exposure to Secondhand smoke (SHS)



11.2% at work (7% non-smokers)



18% at home (9.6% non-smokers)



Bars/taverns/pubs, shebeens or night clubs – **74.4%** 



Restaurants - 10.8%



Government buildings – 5.8%



### 16% in Tertiary Inst. & 20% in schools

- 46.3% non-smokers in tertiary institutions
- 35.2% non-smokers in schools (primary/secondary)



Healthcare facilities – 3.8%

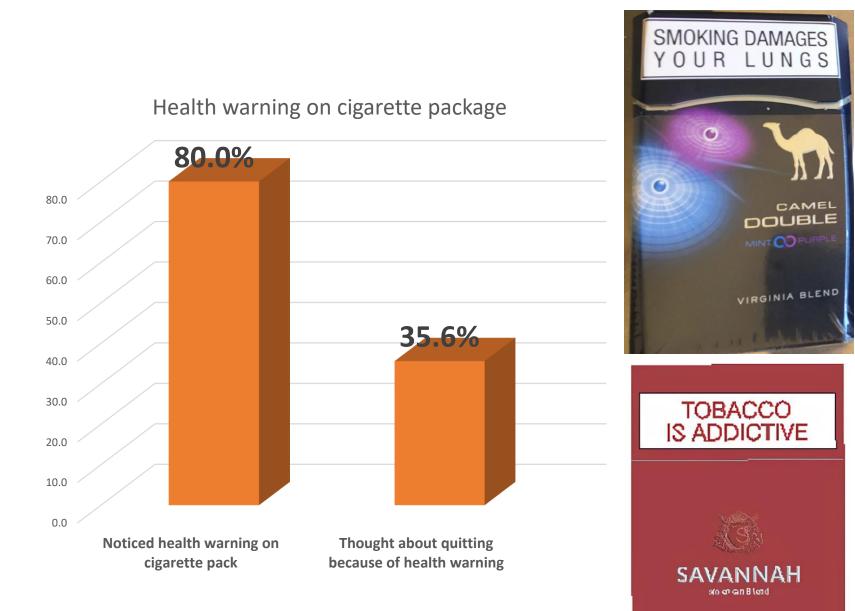


## Support for 100% Smoke-Free policy

88.4% support ban on smoking in indoor workplaces and public places

# 2. Plain or standardized packaging for tobacco & nicotine products

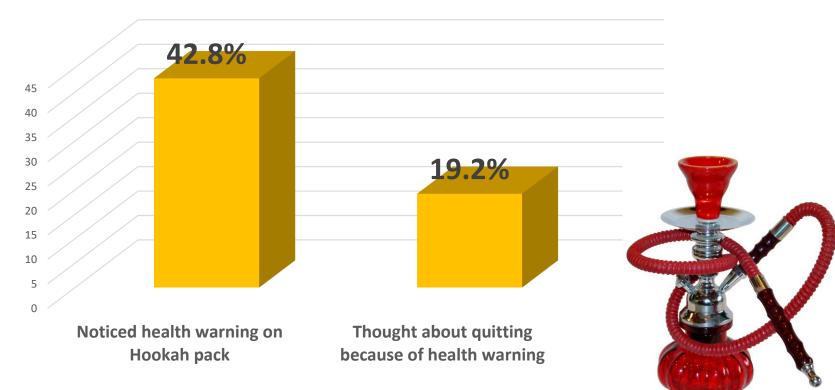




## 2. Plain or standardized packaging for tobacco & nicotine products



#### Health warning on Hookah packs

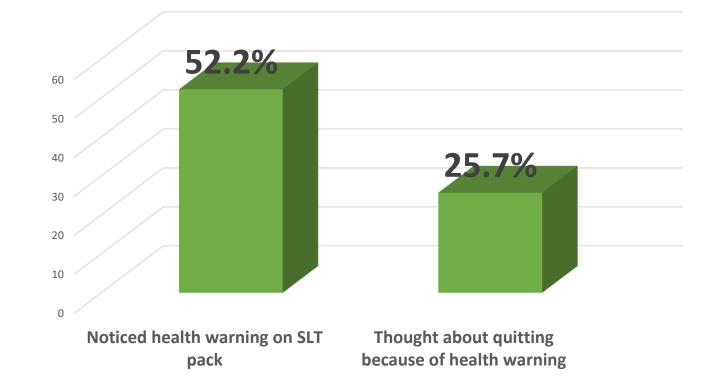




2. Plain or standardized packaging for tobacco & nicotine products



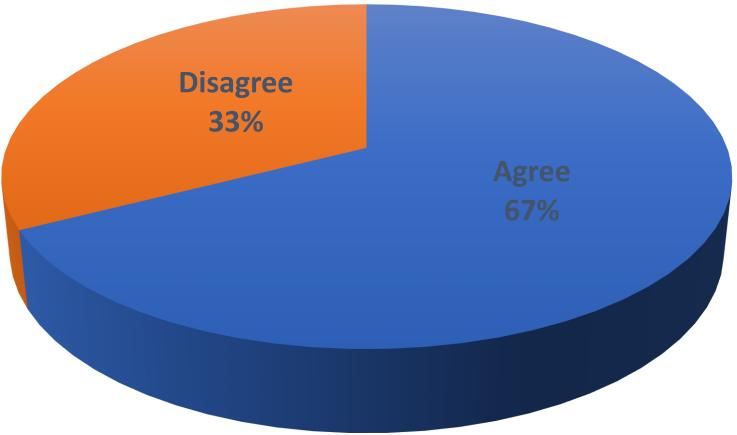
#### Health warning on smokeless tobacco pack





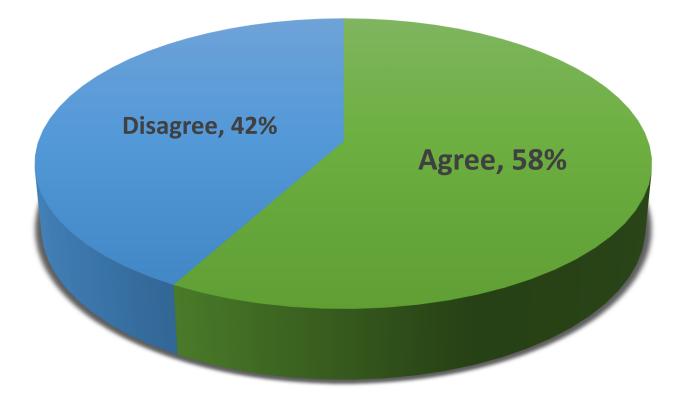


When smokers want a cigarette, the written text health warnings are not going to stop them from smoking



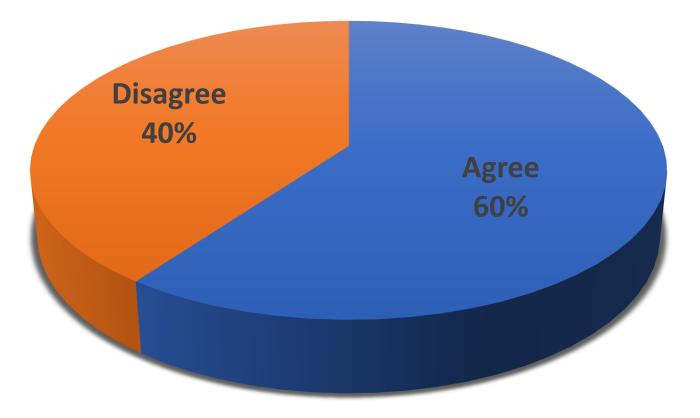


Adding graphic health warnings on 'plain' cigarette packs will make smokers think more about giving up smoking





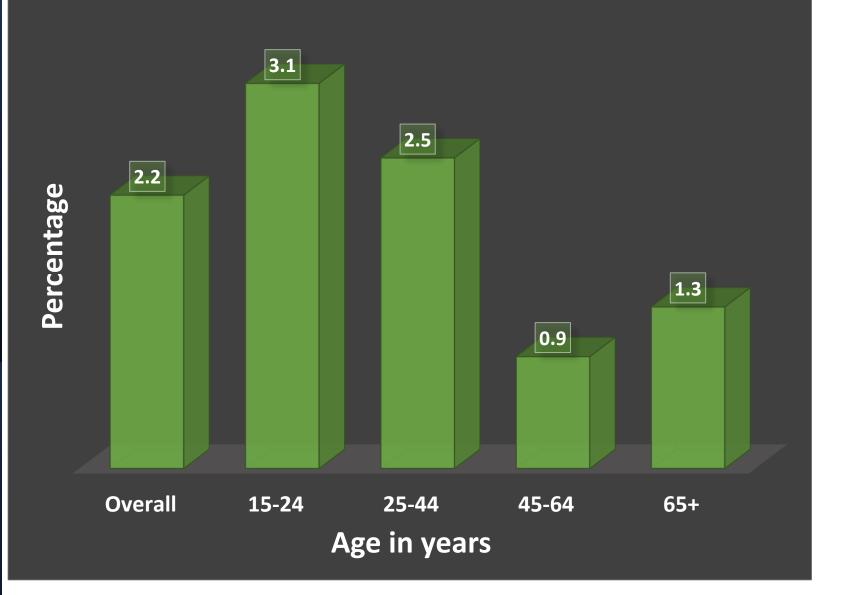
The current displays of cigarette packs inside stores and shops may encourage young people to take up smoking.



3. Regulating electronic cigarettes



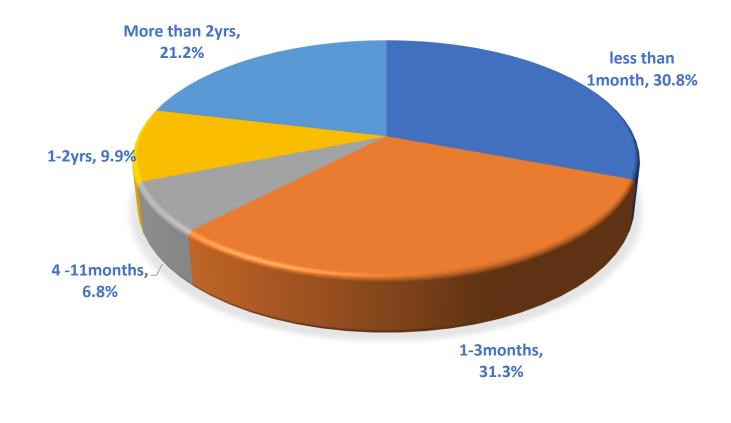
#### CURRENT E-CIGARETTE USE (%)



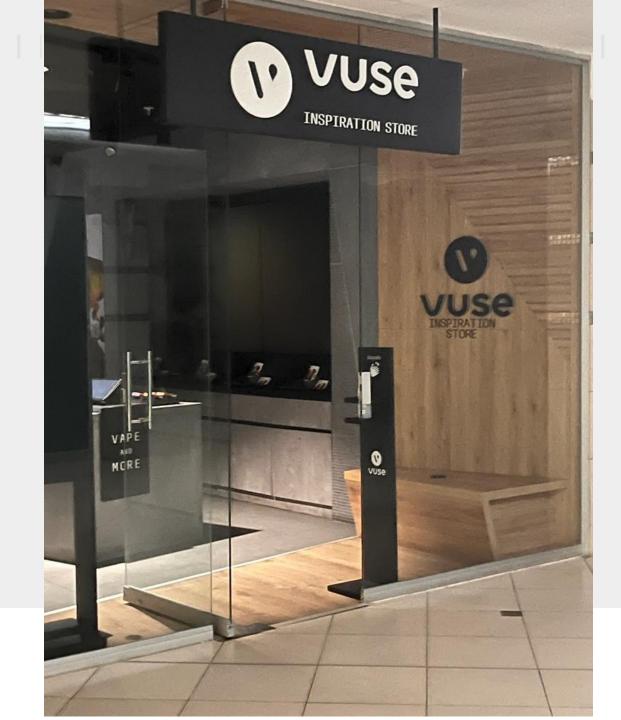
# 3. Regulating electronic cigarettes (cont'd)

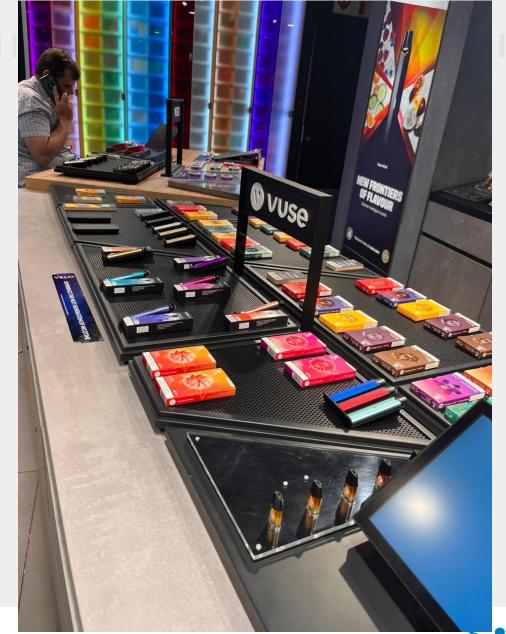


#### **DURATION OF DAILY E-CIGARETTE USE**

















# Removal of points of sale advertisement & marketing

Advertising of tobacco products and electronic delivery systems

- 29.9% adults noticed tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship
- 18.9% people have noticed ads on tobacco products in stores.
- 5.6% noticed ads on posters
- 5.5% noticed ads on social media/ internet
  - 11% of 15–24-year-olds noticed ads on social media







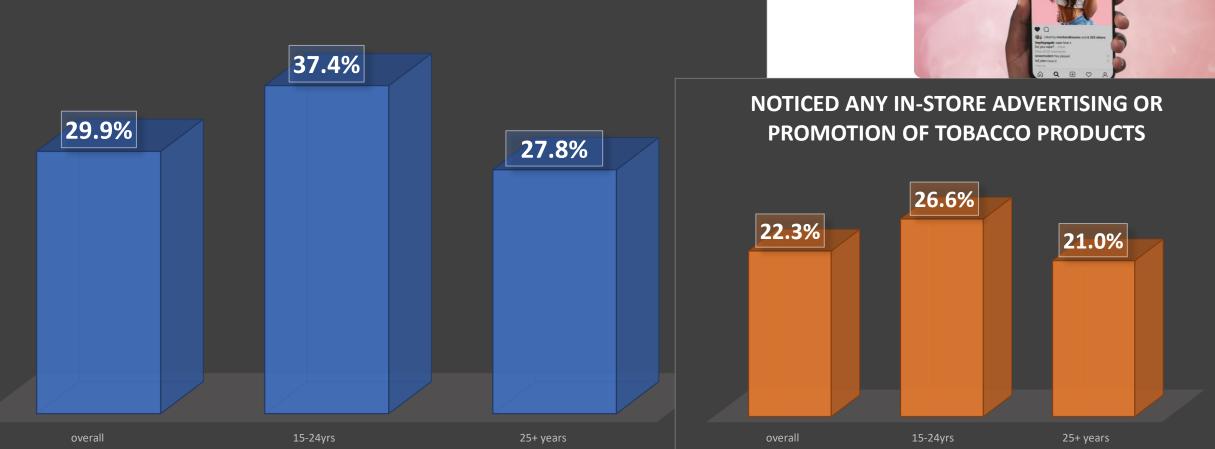


# Young adults are higher recipients of tobacco advertisement and promotion

NOTICED ANY ADVERTISEMENT, SPONSORSHIP, OR PROMOTION

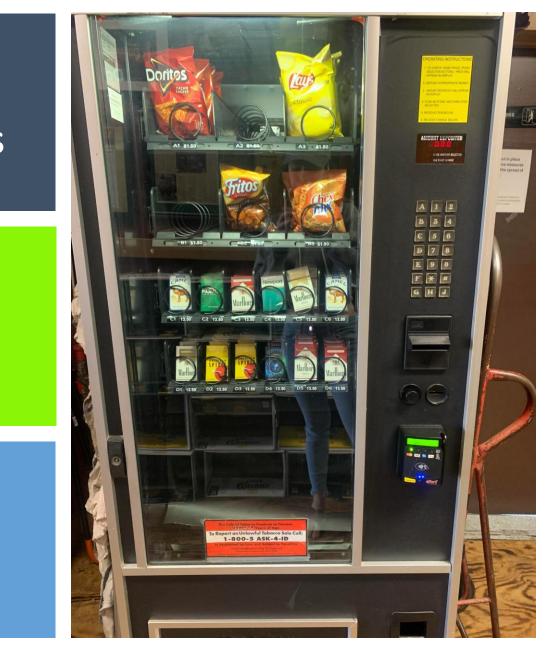


#TobaccoExpose



## 5. Removal cigarette vending machines

Overall, 1.1% of smokers purchased their cigarettes from vending machines (last 30 days)



Some Recommendations for Tobacco Control based on GATS-SA results



1. Support for smoking cessation using evidencebased approaches so that the tobacco and nicotine industry does not try to make people switch addictions instead of quitting

**Smoking cessation using evidence-based approaches** 

- Majority of smokers (65.7%) are planning to or thinking about quitting
- 40.5% made quit attempts in the past 12 months:
- 65.1% believe smoking causes heart attack, lung cancer and stroke; 62.6% wanted to quit because of concerns for their health

Cold turkey – 80.9%

- ➢Pharmacotherapy−4.1%
- ➤Counseling/advice 2.9%
- E-cigs 2.7% (NOT EVIDENCE BASED)
- >11.7% quit smoking within the last one year before the survey

## 2. YOUNG PEOPLE NEED TO BE PROTECTED FROM BEING TARGETED AND RECRUITED TO BE SMOKERS

### Age of smoking initiation:

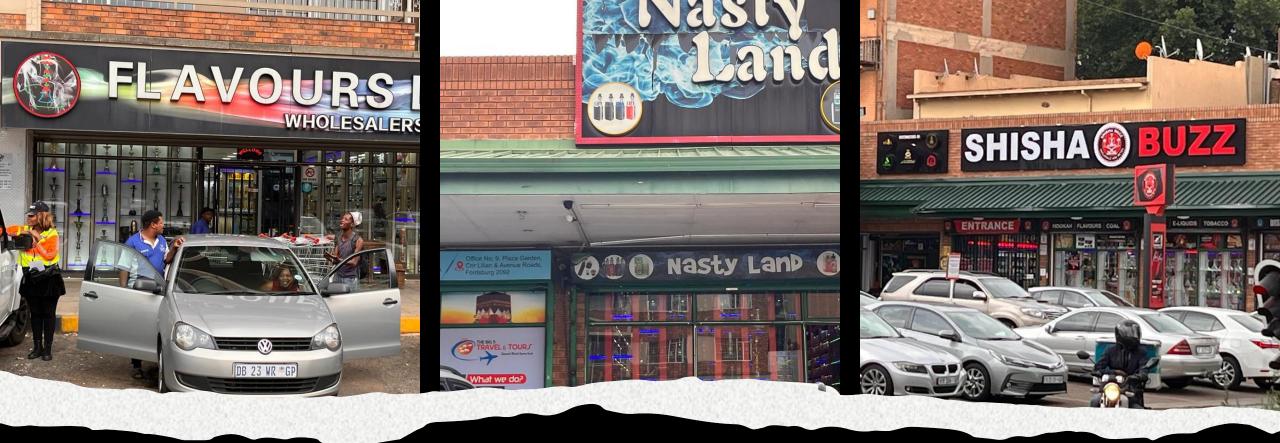
- 74% of adult smokers started smoking as teenagers; by the time they were 19yrs (males 75%; females 71%);
- 18% before they were 15yrs and 43% by 16yrs
- Average age of smoking initiation is 17.6years (ever tobacco smokers)

### Places tobacco is purchased by 15-24 age group

- 77.1% spaza shop/kiosk
- 9.2% grocery shop
- 6.2% street vender
- 4.2% from another person

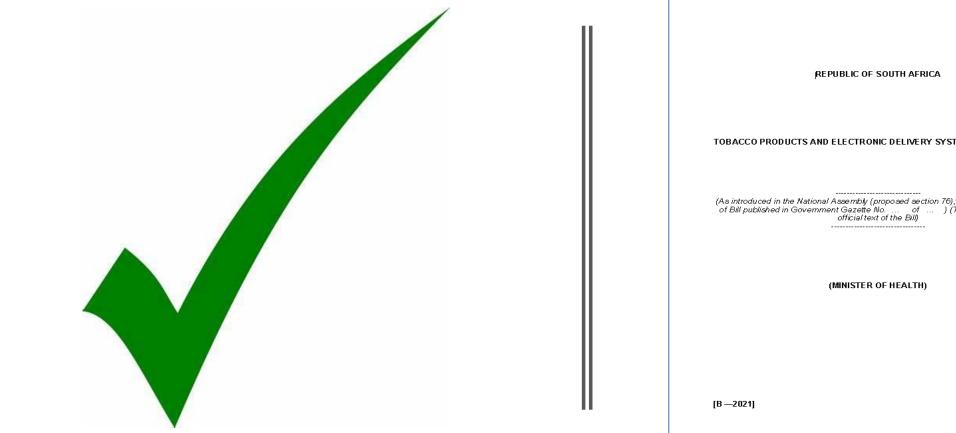






3. Targeted marketing to get young people hooked on nicotine is on-going while we wait for the passing of the bill

## The Control of Tobacco Products and Electronic Delivery Systems Bill



TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND ELECTRONIC DELIVERY SYSTEMS CONTROL BILL (As introduced in the National Assembly (proposed section 76); explanatory summary of Bill published in Government Gazette No. ... of ... ) (The English text is the