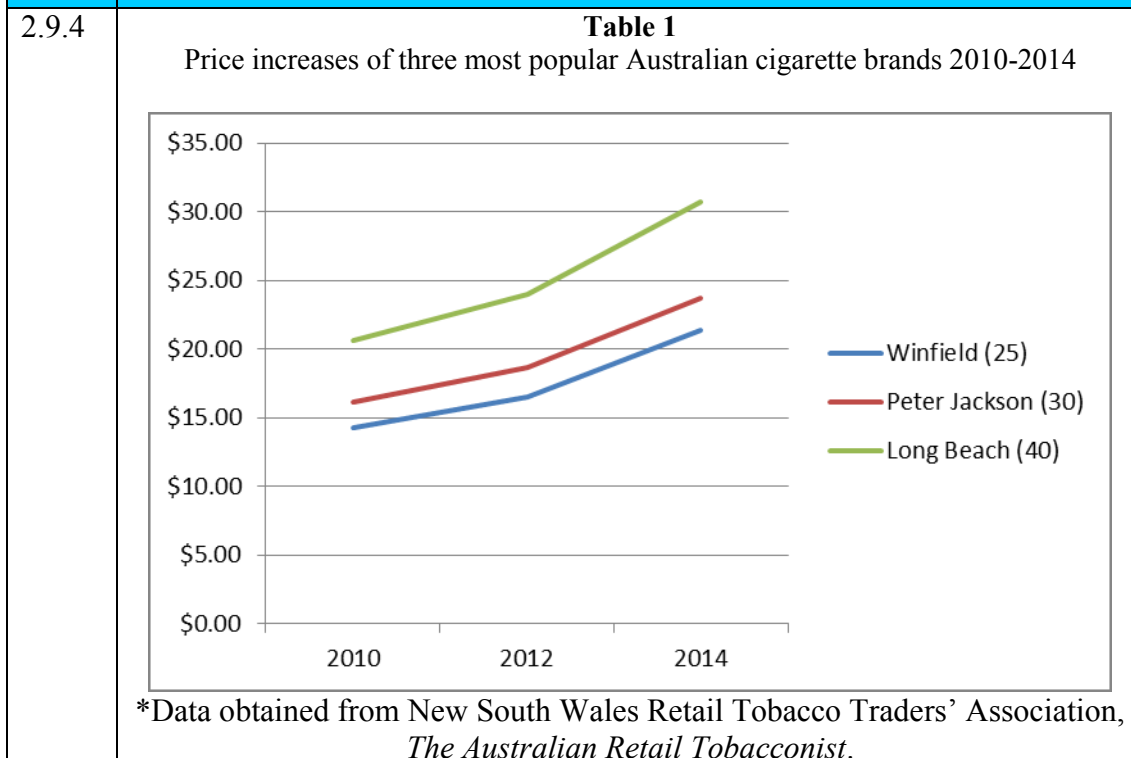


Annex 1
WHO FCTC Periodic Report
Australia, April 2014

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|-------------------------|--|----------------|------|-------------------------|------|-------------------|-------|
| 2.2 | EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE | | | | | | |
| 2.2.2 | <p><u>New South Wales</u></p> <p><i>Current smoking in adults – 2012</i></p> <p>17.1 per cent of adults aged 16 years and over were current smokers.</p> <p>Whilst the 2012 rate is higher than the 14.7 per cent rate in 2011, the difference is not statistically significant and most likely reflects the change in survey methodology to include mobile phones for the first time in 2012. Using the same method as in 2011, the rate of smoking was estimated to be 14.6 per cent in 2012.</p> <p><i>Current smoking in students – 2012</i></p> <p>7.5 per cent of secondary students aged 12-17 years were current smokers.</p> <p><i>Exposure to tobacco smoke in home - 2012</i></p> <p>92.6 per cent of adults aged 16 years and over lived in homes that were smoke-free.</p> <p><i>Exposure to tobacco smoke in car - 2012</i></p> <p>90.7 per cent of adults aged 16 years and over who own a car did not allow smoking in their car.</p> <p><i>References:</i></p> <p>NSW Government. (2012). Current smoking by sex, secondary school students aged 12-17 years, NSW 1984 to 2011. Retrieved February 25, 2014 from Health Statistics New South Wales: http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/Indicator/beh_smostud_age.</p> <p>NSW Government. (2013). NSW 2021 selected Goal 11 indicator: Current smoking in adults by sex, NSW 2002 to 2012. Retrieved February 25, 2014 from Health Statistics New South Wales: http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/Indicator/beh_smo_age#SourcesText.</p> <p>NSW Government (2013). Living in smoke-free household by sex, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002 to 2012. Retrieved February 25, 2014 from Health Statistics New South Wales: http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/Indicator/env_smohous_age.</p> <p>NSW Government. (2013). Driving tobacco smoke-free car by sex, persons aged 16 years and over who own a car NSW 2003 to 2012. Retrieved February 25, 2014 from Health Statistics New South Wales: http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/Indicator/env_smocar_age.</p> <p><u>South Australia</u></p> <p>In 2012, 74.2 per cent of participants reported that they had been exposed to someone else's cigarette smoke in the previous two weeks in at least one of the following situations:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>- Hotel or bar</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Outdoor entertainment</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Alfresco dining</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11.8%</td> </tr> </table> | - Hotel or bar | 8.7% | - Outdoor entertainment | 7.7% | - Alfresco dining | 11.8% |
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| - Outdoor entertainment | 7.7% | | | | | | |
| - Alfresco dining | 11.8% | | | | | | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restaurant or café (enclosed) 4.2% - Shopping malls 3.1% - Nowhere 25.8% - Building entrances 34.9% - Bus shelters 10.2% - Sporting stadium 2.7% - None of the above (but elsewhere) 15.1% <p>Reference: Dono, J. & Miller, C. 2013 Report on progress against the ‘South Australian Tobacco Control Strategy 2011-2016’. Adelaide, Australia: South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute (SAHMRI), October 2013.</p> <p><u>Western Australia</u></p> <p>Reference: Tomlin, Stephania and Joyce, Sarah 2013. Health and Wellbeing of Adults in Western Australia 2012, Overview and Trends. Department of Health, Western Australia.</p> <p>Respondents were asked about whether or not they smoked in their home – almost all reported never smoking in the home (95.4%).</p> <p>Reference: Tomlin, Stephania and Joyce, Sarah 2013. The Health and Wellbeing of Children in Western Australia in 2012, Overview and Trends. Department of Health, Western Australia.</p> <p>The vast majority of children were reported as living in a smoke-free house (97.8%).</p> |
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2.9 PRICE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS
(with reference to Article 6.2(a))



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| 3.2 | MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF DEMAND FOR TOBACCO <i>(with reference to Articles 6-14)</i> |
| 3.2.2 | Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke |
| 3.2.2.7 | <p><u>Victoria (Vic)</u></p> <p>In Victoria, the <i>Tobacco Act 1987</i> (Vic) prohibits smoking in all workplaces including indoor dining and drinking venues, retail shopping centres, and in any motor vehicles (including for private use) when a minor is present, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - workplaces located in residential premises (unless non resident persons are present); - outdoor dining or drinking areas; - declared ‘high roller’ areas of Crown Casino; places of business occupied by the sole operator (unless the place is for the use of members of the public); - a declared area in an approved mental health facility; - personal sleeping or living areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a residential care facility; or - premises providing accommodation to members of the public for a fee - prison or detention centre. (Note exemption for a prison will be removed in July 2015.) <p>From 1 December 2012, smoking was banned at all Victorian patrolled beaches.</p> <p>From 1 April 2014, smoking will be banned at outdoor children’s playground equipment, skate parks, public swimming pool complexes and sporting venues during organised underage sporting events.</p> <p>The Transport (Conduct) Regulations 2005 (Vic) prohibits smoking on trains, in covered areas of railway platforms or in trams and bus shelters. From 1 March 2014, these smoking bans were extended to include all areas on train stations and raised platform areas at tram stops.</p> <p>From 1 July 2015, smoking will be banned at all Victorian prisons.</p> <p><u>New South Wales (NSW)</u></p> <p>NSW prohibits smoking in all enclosed public places under the <i>Smoke-free Environment Act 2000</i> (NSW). Pubs, clubs, nightclubs and casinos (with the exception of the private gaming area) have been smoke-free since 2 July 2007. Smoking is permitted in the private gaming areas at Star City Casino, not including areas used substantially for gaming machines. This exception is reviewed every 12 months to maintain parity with interstate casinos and is reported to the NSW Parliament.</p> <p>The <i>Smoke-free Environment Act 2000</i> (NSW) defines a public place as a place or vehicle that is open to or being used by the public or a section of the public, whether on payment of money, by virtue of membership of a</p> |

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| | <p>club or other body, or otherwise.</p> <p>Clause 6 of the Smoke-free Environment Regulation 2007 (NSW) provides guidelines for determining what places are enclosed and where smoking is permitted, such as genuine outdoor areas. Section 10 of the <i>Smoke-free Environment Act 2000</i> (NSW) also requires proprietors to take reasonable steps to prevent smoke drifting from unenclosed places, for example balconies and beer gardens, into non-smoking areas.</p> <p>In areas where smoking is not prohibited under the <i>Smoke-free Environment Act 2000</i>, employers are not discharged from their other legal obligations to employees, including obligations under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000</i> (NSW). This Act is administered by Workcover NSW.</p> <p>The ‘1999 NSW Health Smoke Free Workplace Policy’ aims to prohibit smoking in all buildings, vehicles and property controlled by NSW Health by mandating that all hospital campuses under the control of NSW Health be totally smoke-free. This policy is currently under review. A link to the Policy can be found on the NSW Health website at http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/policies/PD/2005/PD2005_375.html.</p> <p>In 2009, additional guidance for Local Health Districts wishing to facilitate the implementation of the ‘NSW Health Smoke Free Workplace Policy’ in NSW public hospital and residential mental healthcare facilities and drug and alcohol facilities utilised by mental healthcare consumers was released. The ‘2009 Guidance for Implementing Smoke-free Mental Health Facilities in NSW’ draws on the current evidence base around implementing smoke-free policies for mental healthcare facilities and promotes the active engagement of consumers, their families and carers and all staff of mental healthcare facilities and services in the implementation process. A link to the Guidance document can be found on the NSW Health website at http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/policies/gl/2009/GL2009_014.html.</p> <p>The <i>Health Services Act 1997</i> (NSW) has been amended to allow Local Health Districts or statutory health corporations, to enact, at their discretion, by-laws to prohibit smoking on NSW Health facilities and to make smoking on health grounds in breach of a by-law an offence.</p> <p>All Federal and State government offices in NSW and NSW government schools have been smoke-free since 1988. Enclosed public places in colleges and universities are also smoke-free.</p> <p>Changes to the <i>Smoke-free Environment Act 2000</i> (NSW) in 2012 made the following outdoor public places smoke-free:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 10 metres of children’s play equipment in outdoor public spaces; • Swimming pool complexes; • Spectator areas at sports grounds or other recreational areas during organised sporting events; • Railway platforms, light rail stops, light rail stations, bus stops, taxi ranks and ferry wharves; |
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- Within 4 metres of a pedestrian access point to a public building; and
- From 6 July 2015, in commercial outdoor dining areas.

Western Australia (WA)

In WA, under the *Tobacco Products Control Act 2006* (WA) and associated regulations, smoking is prohibited in all enclosed public places including those on licensed premises and enclosed workplaces, including vehicles when other employees are present. The only exception to this is the Burswood Casino’s International Room.

Smoking is banned in or on vehicles in WA if a child under 17 years old is present.

Outdoor public places:

- Smoking is prohibited “between the flags” on a beach in patrolled swimming areas.
- Smoking is banned within 10 metres of any children’s playground equipment.
- Smoking is banned in or on a vehicle, where a child under the age of 17 years is present.

Smoking bans apply in outdoor eating areas, where people eat and/or drink sitting at tables (e.g. restaurants, cafes, delis, lunch-bars and hotels).

Liquor licensed premises that are not subject to a restaurant licence may set aside up to 50 per cent of outdoor eating areas as smoking zones.

South Australia (SA)

The *Tobacco Products Regulation Act 1997* (SA) prohibits smoking in all enclosed (indoor) public places, workplaces and the casino in SA, including public transport. In May 2012, the State Government introduced new legislation through amendments to the *Tobacco Products Regulation Act 1997* (SA), banning smoking within 10 metres of children’s playground equipment and under all covered public transport waiting areas, including bus, tram, train and taxi shelters and other covered areas that are used to board or alight from public transport. Further legislation under the *Tobacco Products Regulation Act 1997* (SA) allows local government and other incorporated bodies, to identify and apply to have a particular outdoor area or a specific event, declared smoke-free. ‘Declared’ smoke-free areas are public outdoor spaces where smoking has been banned. These areas can be created to address a second-hand smoking risk or to support the management of smoking at an event. Enclosed is defined as 70 per cent of the notional ceiling and wall area.

Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

Smoking is not permitted in enclosed public places, outdoor eating and drinking places and at underage functions under the *Smoke-Free Public Places Act 2003* (ACT). The ban on smoking in outdoor eating and drinking places and underage functions came into effect on 9 December 2010. Smoking is also prohibited in a car when a child under the age of 16 is present.

Queensland

In Queensland, smoking is banned in all enclosed public areas, including workplaces and licensed premises. Smoking is also banned at outdoor public places including outdoor eating or drinking areas, within 4 metres of an entrance to a non-residential enclosed place, within 10 metres of a children's playground, patrolled areas of beaches, prescribed outdoor swimming areas and all major sports facilities. Since 1 January 2010, Queensland's local governments have had the option to regulate smoking at outdoor pedestrian malls and at public transport waiting points such as bus stops.

Smoking is prohibited in private motor vehicles if children under the age of 16 are present, and in vehicles being used for business if anyone else is in the vehicle.

Retail restrictions were extended in November 2011 to include a complete ban on the retail display of smoking and related products.

Northern Territory (NT)

Smoking is banned in all enclosed workplaces in the NT. The *Tobacco Control Act 2011* (NT) and associated Regulations prohibit smoking in all enclosed public areas in the NT (including pubs, clubs, workplaces and casinos) and all outdoor eating and drinking areas. Liquor licensed premises may exempt a small part of their outdoor area (up to a maximum of 50 per cent) for a smoking area, however this will be subject to strict regulatory restrictions. The owner occupier of any public venue (such as a shopping centre, sports facility, business owner or workshop), is now also able to declare any public outdoor area as a smoke free area under the tobacco control legislation.

The NT Cabinet approved amendments to the *Tobacco Control Act 2011* (NT) which will be tabled in Parliament in May 2014 to support the protection of children from the harms of second hand smoke whilst in motor vehicles.

Current legislation makes it an offence to smoke in all forms of public transport however amendments to the *Tobacco Control Act* (NT) are required to protect young people under 16 years of age from environmental tobacco smoke exposure in all forms of private motor vehicles as described within the *Motor Vehicle Act* (NT).

Charles Darwin University expanded the smokefree areas on all campuses in January 2013. On 1 July 2012, all NT Aboriginal community controlled health services, and the Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance Northern Territory (AMSANT) made their premises entirely smokefree.

In July 2013, all NT prisons became smokefree. This initiative was comprehensively supported by NT Corrections Services through media and awareness campaigns, extensive stakeholder engagement, distribution of information, education and supply of nicotine replacement therapies (NRT) to the prisoner population and workforce

Tasmania

Under the *Public Health Act 1997* (Tas) all indoor, enclosed public places

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| | and workplaces in Tasmania are smoke free. This includes offices, shopping centres, factories, hospitals, bars, gaming areas, restaurants, corridors, toilets, function rooms and movie theatres. Outdoor areas on licenced premises such as bars, clubs and nightclubs are also smoke free, except for certain designated outdoor smoking areas. Smoking is also banned in outdoor dining areas, outdoor sporting and cultural events, work vehicles and entrances and exists to buildings. |
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| 3.2.3 | Regulation of the contents of tobacco products |
| 3.2.3.5 | <p><u>Queensland</u> <i>Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998</i> Part 2D Section 26ZS https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/T/TobacoOSmPrA98.pdf</p> <p><u>New South Wales</u> <i>New South Wales Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008</i> No 94; Section 29, Division 2 http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/sessionalview/sessional/act/2008-94.pdf</p> <p>Gazette No 11 of 15.1.2010, p 136 http://www.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/Government%20Gazette%2015%20January%202010_0.pdf</p> <p>Gazette No 135 of 17.12.2010, p 5910 http://www.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/Government_Gazette_17_December.pdf</p> <p><u>Tasmania</u> <i>Public Health Act 1997</i>; Section 68A http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/tas/consol_act/pha1997126/s68a.html</p> <p><u>Australian Capital Territory</u> <i>Tobacco Act 1927</i>; Part 3 section 21 http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1927-14/current/pdf/1927-14.pdf</p> <p><u>Victoria</u> <i>Tobacco Act 1987</i>; Part 2 Section 150 http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/LTObject_Store/LTObjSt6.nsf/DDE300B846EED9C7CA257616000A3571/0B697D8E4ADA0990CA257998007F7F66/\$FILE/87-81aa074%20authorised.pdf</p> <p><u>South Australia</u></p> |

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| | <p><i>Tobacco Products Regulation Act 1997</i>; Part 3, Section 34A http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/TOBACCO%20PRODUCTS%20REGULATION%20ACT%201997/CURRENT/1997.26.UN.PDF</p> <p><u>Western Australia</u></p> <p>Tobacco Products Control Regulations 2006; Part 6, Division 4, section 33 http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/pco/prod/FileStore.nsf/Documents/MRDocument:22490P/\$FILE/TobaccoProdsContrlRegs2006_01-c0-00.pdf?OpenElement</p> |
| 3.2.6 | Education, communication, training and public awareness |

3.2.6.8

Queensland

In Queensland, mass media quit smoking campaigns are implemented routinely to target the adult smoking population, young people and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who smoke. The Quitline service is promoted, quit smoking information is provided online and messages are extended through networks of key stakeholders across the state.

The Workplace Quit Smoking Program is promoted to eligible workplaces in Queensland. It aims to reach the primary target group of blue collar workers to encourage them to register in this structured program that provides Quitline counselling and nicotine replacement therapy.

Queensland health professionals can access online brief intervention training for smoking cessation which aims to support skills, build confidence and increase the number of brief interventions being routinely and opportunistically delivered in the healthcare system.

Western Australia (WA)

In WA, non-government organisations (NGOs) have been contracted to raise awareness of the harms caused by smoking.

Cancer Council WA commenced the 'Make Smoking History' (MSH) Campaign in 2000. Since 2001, the WA Department of Health, Healthway, and Cancer Council WA, have jointly funded the program, enabling it to be expanded and to increase its effectiveness. Cancer Council WA is responsible for the overall management of the MSH Campaign.

The MSH Campaign employs a comprehensive range of strategies including hard-hitting mass media advertising; the production and distribution of public education materials; professional development and workforce capacity building; community-based support strategies (including strategies for Aboriginal people); counselling and referral through the Fresh Start program; and research and evaluation. Other components of the campaign include media and political advocacy on topical smoking and health issues and input into the development of public policy on health.

The overall goal of the MSH Campaign is to reduce the prevalence of smoking among adults. Specific aims include:

- influence public opinion and policy on key smoking and health issues;
- raise awareness of the harms of smoking and the benefits of quitting; and
- assist and support smokers to quit by providing information and resources.

The Smarter than Smoking campaign aims to prevent the uptake of smoking among 10 to 15 year olds in WA. The project is funded by the Health Promotion Foundation of WA (Healthway) and implemented by the Heart Foundation in collaboration with key health agencies in WA. The project commenced in September 1995.

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| | <p>Key strategies include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mass media campaigns; 2. school based education programs and resources; 3. promotion of the ‘Smarter than Smoking’ message through sport, arts and racing sponsorships; 4. youth orientated resources, websites and merchandise; and 5. advocacy to reduce tobacco promotion, availability and affordability for young people. <p>The Health Promotion Foundation of WA (Healthway) provides sponsorship to sports, arts and racing organisations to promote health messages, facilitate health environments and increase participation in health activities. The MSH Campaign message is one of the key anti-tobacco messages promoted through Healthway Sponsorship programs. Healthway also provides grants to a diverse array of organisations to encourage healthy lifestyles and advance health promotion programs. Reducing harm from tobacco is a key priority for Healthway.</p> <p><u>Victoria</u></p> <p>In Victoria, the primary target audience of Quit Victoria’s social marketing strategy is smokers aged 18-49 in blue collar occupations (reflecting the predominant smoking population apart from the Aboriginal population). Targeting of Aboriginal young people and adults is undertaken through local and regional communication initiatives by Aboriginal community health and other organisations.</p> <p><u>Northern Territory (NT)</u></p> <p>Public awareness activity continues in the NT. The NT Department of Health funded Cancer Council NT to develop and implement a comprehensive public awareness campaign through television advertising and print materials. The campaign highlights the dangers of second hand smoke on children. Throughout 2012 and 2013, the television commercials ran on all commercial channels in the NT. Campaign posters and post cards were also delivered across the NT, specifically targeting Indigenous organisations.</p> <p><u>Tasmania</u></p> <p>In Tasmania, increased funding has been provided for social marketing campaigns and a working group with tobacco control expertise has been established to oversee implementation of the social marketing program.</p> <p><u>New South Wales (NSW)</u></p> <p>A Public Notice campaign was implemented by NSW Health between late December 2012 and early 2013 in response to amendments to <i>the Smoke Free Environment Act 2000</i>.</p> <p>The aim of this campaign was to inform the broader community of the legislative reforms and to help ensure that key messages and compliance requirements were communicated to both smokers and non-smokers. Print media was the primary channel used for this campaign (including</p> |
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| <p>Indigenous and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse audiences). Radio and social media (Facebook) advertising was also used as an effective method in guiding audiences to the NSW Health website to maximise message reach.</p> <p>A second phase of community education is planned for April to June 2014 to ensure a high level of awareness and compliance across the NSW public and business community. The campaign will focus on public transport stops and stations and spectator areas of sporting grounds where non-compliance with the legislation is highest.</p> <p>A range of factsheets explaining the laws are now available on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children's outdoor playground equipment• Public swimming pools• Spectator areas at public sports grounds• Public transport stops and stations• Entrance to or exit from a public building• Commercial outdoor dining areas• Smoke-free Guide: No smoking within 4 metres of a pedestrian access point to a building <p>Fact sheets are available at: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/tobacco/Pages/smokefree-legislation.aspx</p> <p>The NSW Ministry of Health undertakes stakeholder engagement through all campaigns to ensure constructive working relationships are built with key stakeholders. These include targeted consultations, semi-structured interviews, briefings and e-letters.</p> <p><i>Health risks - tobacco consumption</i></p> <p>The Cancer Institute NSW is responsible for ongoing mass media campaigns to educate people about the health consequences of smoking and motivate people to quit smoking.</p> <p>The Cancer Institute NSW also provides funding for the Quitline which is a confidential telephone information and advice service, available throughout Australia. Further information is available at: www.icanquit.com.au</p> <p><i>Health risks - tobacco smoke exposure</i></p> <p>The NSW Ministry of Health develops and implements public information, awareness and education campaigns in line with emerging community information needs and developing issues in tobacco control.</p> <p><i>Research and evaluation</i></p> <p>Information and statistics on tobacco are available through Health Statistics NSW which can be accessed on the NSW Health website: http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/</p> <p>The Cancer Institute NSW conducts the 'Smoking and Health Survey' bi-</p> |
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| | <p>annually in order to gain understanding of patterns of tobacco use, quit attempts and barriers to quitting among NSW smokers. The Institute also conducts formative research and evaluation surveys related to their mass media campaign activity.</p> <p>The NSW Ministry of Health regularly reviews the effectiveness of its communications and education campaigns through the use of qualitative and quantitative research methods.</p> <p><i>Training on tobacco control</i></p> <p>The NSW Ministry of Health conducts education sessions for Authorised Officers on monitoring and compliance with NSW tobacco control legislation.</p> <p>From 2010 to 2012, the NSW Ministry of Health funded the Cancer Council NSW to deliver the <i>Addressing Smoking in Mental Health</i> project. The objectives were to improve the awareness of mental health professionals in NSW about the impact of smoking on people with mental illness, and to increase the capacity of health professionals to support people with mental illness to quit smoking and to support smoke-free mental health units. The project involved summarising existing research on smoking and mental illness, the development and delivery of training for staff of NSW Health mental health units on addressing smoking among people with mental illness, and the development of clinical tools to support staff of these units in addressing smoking.</p> <p>Tobacco control activities in NSW require strong partnerships and ongoing commitment among stakeholders. The NSW Ministry of Health works collaboratively with Local Health Districts, other government and non-government agencies.</p> <p><i>Tobacco resistance and control targeting Aboriginal communities</i></p> <p>Under the National Partnership Agreement 'Closing the Gap' for Aboriginal Health Outcomes, two programs have been implemented to contribute to reduced smoking rates among Aboriginal people. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>Quit for new life</i> program provides best practice smoking cessation support to women having an Aboriginal baby and those within their household who are nicotine dependent. The program is an initiative of the NSW Ministry of Health in partnership with Kids and Families NSW and is primarily being delivered through Aboriginal Maternal and Infant Health Services (AMIHS) and Building Strong Foundations (BSF) programs located within Local Health Districts (LHDs) across NSW. <p>Women attending participating services for antenatal and postnatal care in NSW will be offered comprehensive smoking cessation support. This includes brief advice, educational resources, referral to Quitline, free Nicotine Replacement Therapy where clinically appropriate (also available for householders who smoke) and extended follow-up support. The sustainability of the program will be promoted through a focus on practice change strategies that embed comprehensive smoking cessation support into routine delivery of maternity care.</p> |
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| | <p><i>Quit for new life</i> is being rolled out across NSW over a four year period (2012/13 - 2015/16). Regular monitoring of key indicators and a comprehensive evaluation strategy will provide valuable data on the impact the program has on reducing the high rate of smoking during pregnancy amongst Aboriginal women in NSW.</p> <p>2. The Aboriginal Health and Medical Research Council (AH&MRC) Tobacco Resistance and Control (A-TRAC), a comprehensive tobacco control program that aims to build the capacity of Aboriginal Health Workers at Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services (ACCHSs) and integrate tobacco control and smoking cessation activities into the ACCHS model of comprehensive primary health care.</p> <p>State and territory health department websites</p> <p>Australian Capital Territory http://www.health.act.gov.au/c/health</p> <p>New South Wales http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/</p> <p>Queensland http://www.health.qld.gov.au/</p> <p>Victoria http://www.health.vic.gov.au/</p> <p>Tasmania http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/</p> <p>South Australia http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au</p> <p>Northern Territory http://www.health.nt.gov.au/</p> <p>Western Australia http://www.health.wa.gov.au/home/</p> |
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3.2.7 Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

3.2.7.14

Summary of Australian State and Territory Point of Sale Tobacco Product Display Bans

| | Name of Relevant Legislation | Display of tobacco products – general retailers | Display of tobacco products – specialist tobacconists |
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| New South Wales | <i>Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008</i> | Since 1 July 2013, all retailers are subject to the total display ban, and will need to ensure that tobacco and non-tobacco smoking products and smoking accessories cannot be seen by the public from inside or outside the premises. | From 1 July 2013 there are no special provisions regarding the display of tobacco and non-tobacco smoking products for those retailers that have been previously classified as ‘approved specialist tobacconists’. The classification of ‘Specialist Tobacconist’ no longer exists. |
| Victoria | <i>Tobacco Act 1987</i> | From 1 January 2011, retailers selling tobacco were banned from displaying tobacco products. Tobacco products cannot be visible from anywhere inside or outside a retail outlet. Tobacco products are also banned from being displayed on vending machines. | Certified specialist tobacconists are exempt from the ban on the display of tobacco products which commenced on 1 January 2011. Existing display restrictions continue to apply to certified specialist tobacconists. These include requirements to display health warnings and age restrictions on tobacco product sales; display certification as a specialist tobacconist; have only one form of display at each point of sale in a specialist tobacconist (e.g. display of a single immediate package, stack dispenser, or packages stacked on top of each other); and ban on display of cartons of products. From 1 April 2014, a person is no longer be able to apply to have a premises certified as a specialist tobacconist and therefore will not be able to obtain the tobacco product display ban exemption. |
| Queensland | <i>Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998</i> | From 18 November 2011, the retail display of smoking products is banned. This means that all smoking products kept at a retail outlet must be kept in a way that they are not visible to customers. This includes smoking products available for sale as well as cigars in humidifiers and humidified rooms. | Same as for general retailers. |
| South Australia | <i>Tobacco Products Regulation Act 1997</i> | From 1 January 2012, the display of tobacco products is prohibited in retail outlets. | A temporary exemption applies to prescribed specialist tobacconists until 31 December 2014. |
| Western Australia | <i>Tobacco Products Control Act 2006</i> | From 22 September 2010, the display of a tobacco product, package or smoking implement in retail premises other than specialist tobacco retail premises is prohibited. | Specialist retailers exempt. (Specialist retailer: 80% or more of the average gross turnover of the business derived from sale of tobacco products) |
| Tasmania | <i>Public Health Act 1997</i> | From 1 February 2011, the permanent display of tobacco products has been banned. | From 1 March 2012, only specialist tobacconists may permanently display up to four square metres of <i>ancillary tobacco products</i> (e.g. cigarette papers, cases and ashtrays) in a single area. In that case, only one example of each product line may be displayed. Specialist tobacconists can also display matches, cigarette and pipe lighters outside the four square metre areas of ancillary tobacco products. |
| Northern Territory | <i>Tobacco Control Act 2011</i> | From 2 January 2011, all tobacco retailers are prohibited from displaying any tobacco products at the point of sale or anywhere else in their store. | Same as for general retailers. |
| Australian Capital Territory | <i>Tobacco Act 1927</i> | Since 1 January 2010, general tobacco retailers in the ACT have been required to keep tobacco products out of sight. | From 1 January 2011, <i>all</i> tobacco licensees in the ACT have been required to keep smoking products out of view of customers in retail and wholesale outlets. |

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| 3.2.8 | Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation |
| 3.2.8.14 | <p><u>Western Australia</u></p> <p>In late 2009, the Australian Government offered funds to state and territory Quitline providers to assist in enhancing the services to provide culturally sensitive support and assistance to Aboriginal people. This funding formed part of the National Partnership Agreement on Closing the Gap in Indigenous Health outcomes.</p> <p>WA received funding to implement Quitline enhancement strategies over three years, from 2010-11 to 2012-13, piloting a project model which developed networks, branding and a strong identity with Aboriginal people.</p> <p>The Quitline Aboriginal Liaison Team (QALT) Project utilised a community engagement model, with an aim to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the capacity of Quitline counsellors to provide support to Aboriginal people in a culturally secure manner; 2. Increase the level of awareness and knowledge of Quitline amongst Aboriginal people; and 3. Increase readiness to quit, number of quit attempts, and successful quit attempts amongst Aboriginal people. <p>Strategies of the QALT Project included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishing a Project Support Group of Aboriginal representatives from affiliated services to assist in the development of networks and provision of cultural oversight; - audited cultural security of Quitline services; - developed training opportunities to up-skill ADIS Counsellors; - development and distribution of culturally secure Quitline resources with unique branding; - undertaking cooperative work with Aboriginal community members, individuals and organisations in order to provide quit smoking services to Aboriginal people; - embedding Quitline support as a component of other smoking cessation programs, targeting Aboriginal people in WA. <p>Training for WA Health staff includes an online Brief Intervention Training. This is an evidence based, best practice training program, developed by the National Drug Research Institute specifically for Smoke Free WA Health. All WA Health Staff are encouraged to complete the training to achieve competency in brief intervention and motivational interviewing.</p> |