5-year trends in the intention to quit smoking amidst the economic crisis and after recently implemented tobacco control measures in Greece

The Harvard community has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Your story matters

Citation

Published Version
doi:10.1186/1617-9625-12-S1-A17

Citable link
http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:12717427

Terms of Use
This article was downloaded from Harvard University’s DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Other Posted Material, as set forth at http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA
5-year trends in the intention to quit smoking amidst the economic crisis and after recently implemented tobacco control measures in Greece

Sotiria Schoretsaniti1*, Filippos T Filippidis1, Constantine I Vardavas2,3,4, Christine Dimitrakaki1, Panagiotis Behrakis2,3,4, Gregory N Connolly2, Yannis Tountas1

From 11th Annual Conference of the International Society for the Prevention of Tobacco Induced Diseases (ISPTID)
Athens, Greece. 9-11 December 2013

Background
The objective of the present study was to explore the trends in the intention to quit smoking among adults in Greece between 2006-2011, a period characterized by financial instability and newly endorsed tobacco control initiatives.

Materials and methods

Results
Since 2006, the intention to quit smoking has significantly increased among both genders (33.3% [in 2006] to 42.4% [in 2011], p=0.002), among respondents aged >54 years (26.9% [in 2006] to 45.1% [in 2011], p=0.019) and among residents of rural areas (26.4% [in 2006] to 46.7% [in 2011], p=0.001). Both highest (32.1% [in 2006] to 49.4% [in 2011], p=0.036) and lowest (31.7% to 46.0%, p=0.021) socioeconomic (SE) strata showed an increase in the proportion of smokers who intend to quit. However, in 2011, quit attempts were more frequent (35.3%, p=0.009) in smokers of high socioeconomic status. Moreover, smoking prevalence has significantly decreased (43.1% [in 2006] to 38.1% [in 2011], p=0.023), mainly among men (52.4% to 45.7%, p=0.037), respondents of low socioeconomic status (38.9% to 29.4%, p=0.008) and residents of urban areas (45.2% to 37.9%, p=0.005).

Conclusions
Over the past 5 years and possibly as a combined result of the implemented tobacco control policies and austerity measures, the intention to quit smoking has increased among all SE strata, however actual quit attempts were higher among those less disadvantaged. Further effort should be made to support quit attempts, especially among vulnerable populations.

Acknowledgements
The work was supported by the George D. Behrakis Foundation through the HEART project (Hellenic Action for Research against Tobacco).

Authors’ details
1Center for Health Services Research, Department of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Medical Statistics, School of Medicine, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, 11527, Greece. 2Center for Global Tobacco Control, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Harvard School of Public Health, West Boston, 02115, Massachusetts, USA. 3Smoking and Lung Cancer Research Center, Hellenic Cancer Society, Athens, 11521, Greece. 4Biomedical Research Foundation of the Academy of Athens, Athens, 115 27, Greece.

Published: 6 June 2014

doi:10.1186/1617-9625-12-S1-A17

Cite this article as: Schoretsaniti, et al.: 5-year trends in the intention to quit smoking amidst the economic crisis and after recently implemented tobacco control measures in Greece. Tobacco Induced Diseases 2014,12(Suppl 1):A17.