



# Polityka zdrowia publicznego a zdrowie w Polsce

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Fundacja „Promocja Zdrowia”

## Human Development Index – HDI

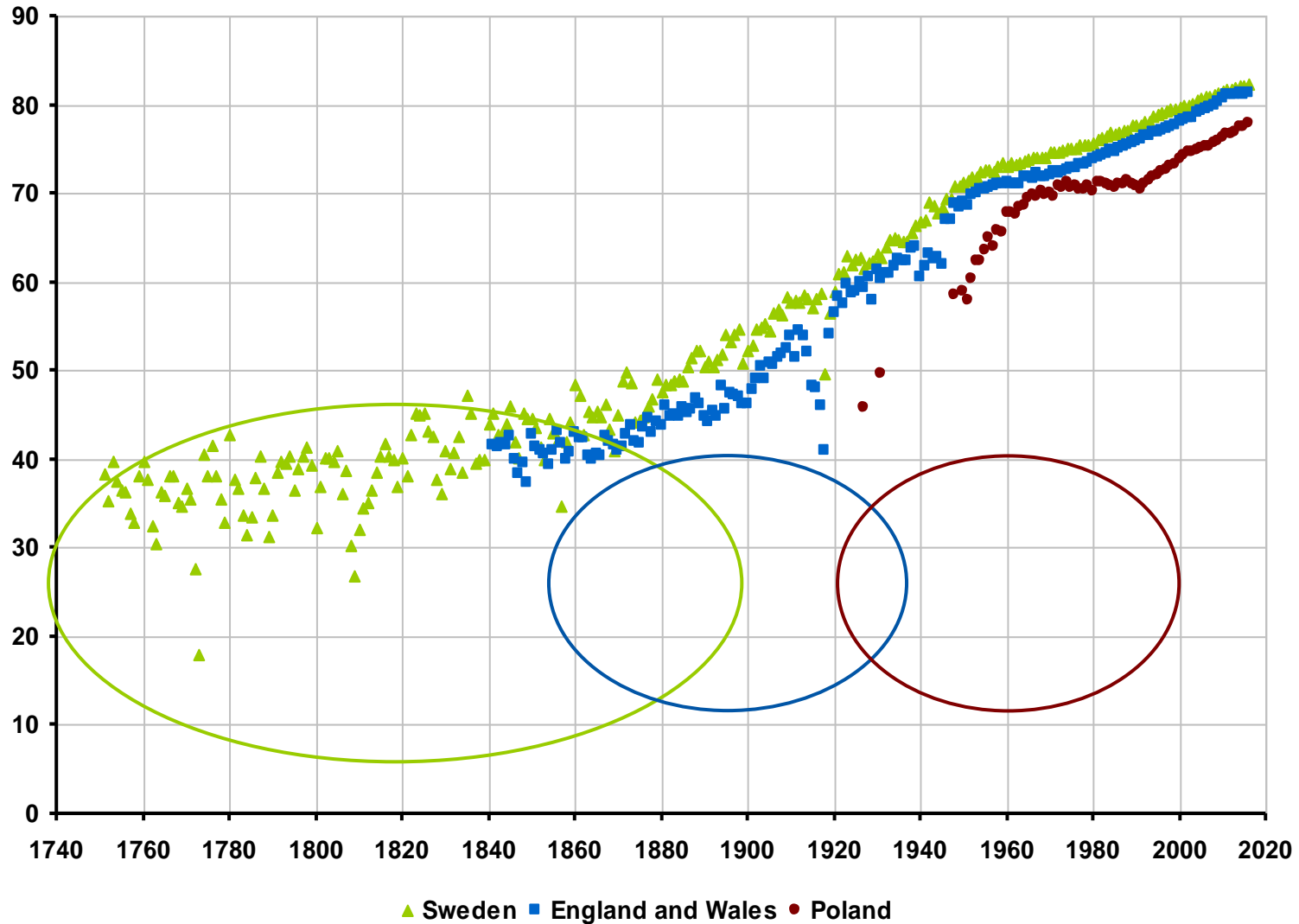
Composite index of:

- Education
- Per capita income
- **Life expectancy**

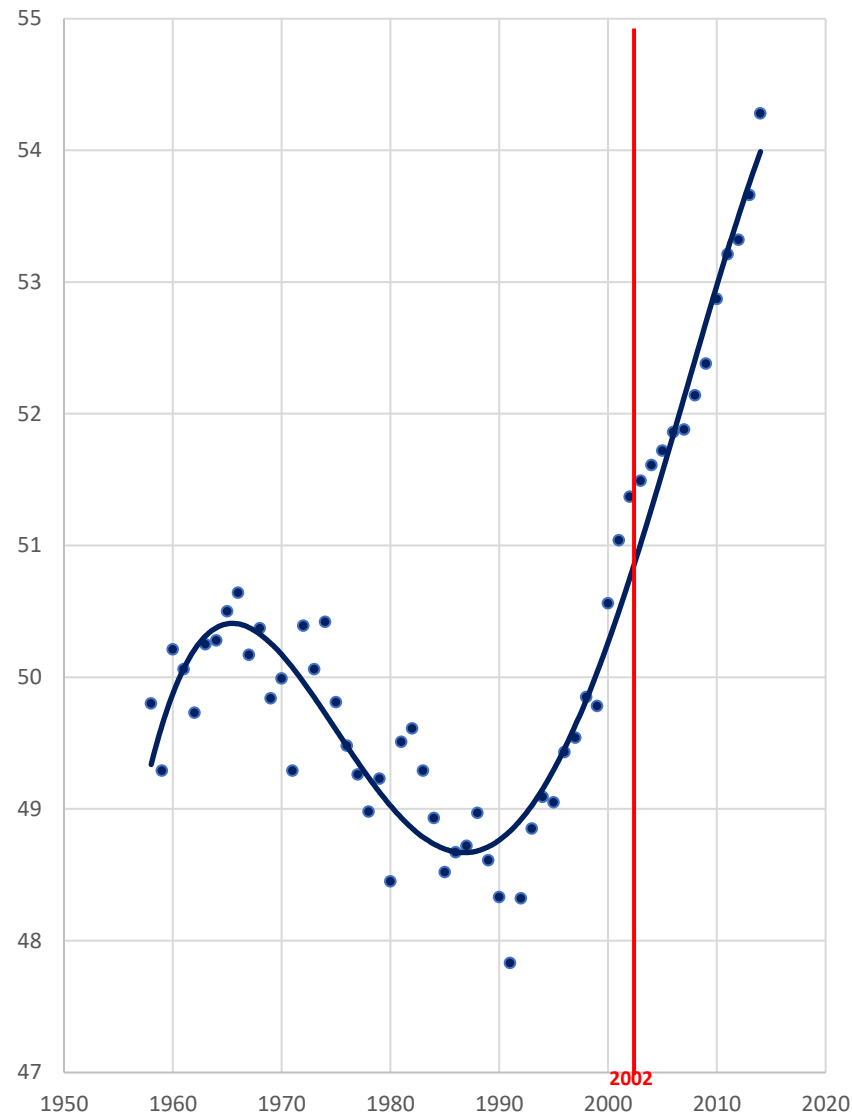
The HDI is a “measure of the average level of human development of people in a society once inequality is taken into account” (United Nations Development Programme 2017)

# Life expectancy at birth, both sexes, 1750-2016

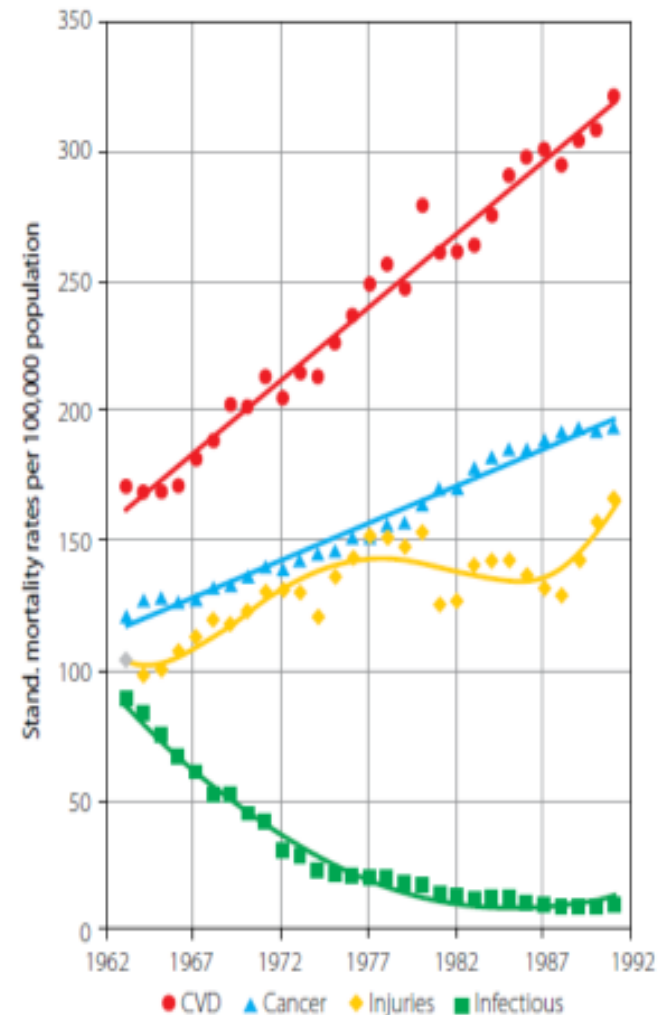
## Sweden, England and Wales, Poland



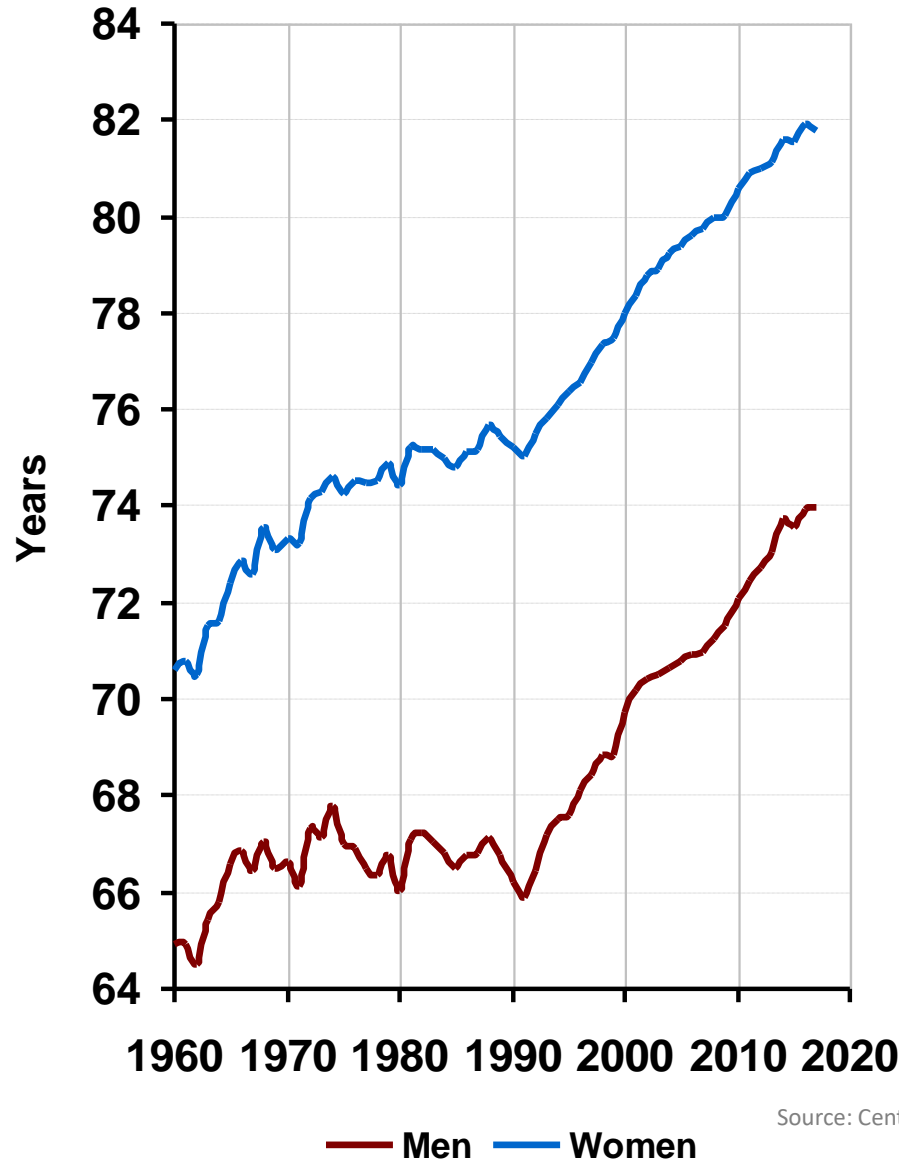
## Life expectancy at the age of 20, men, Poland



# Mortality of men aged 20-64, selected causes, Poland 1963-1991



## Life expectancy at birth in Poland, 1960-2017



Annual change (women):

1991-2002: 5,0%

2003-2007: 0,2%

2008-2014: 0,3%

2014-2018: no change

Annual change (men):

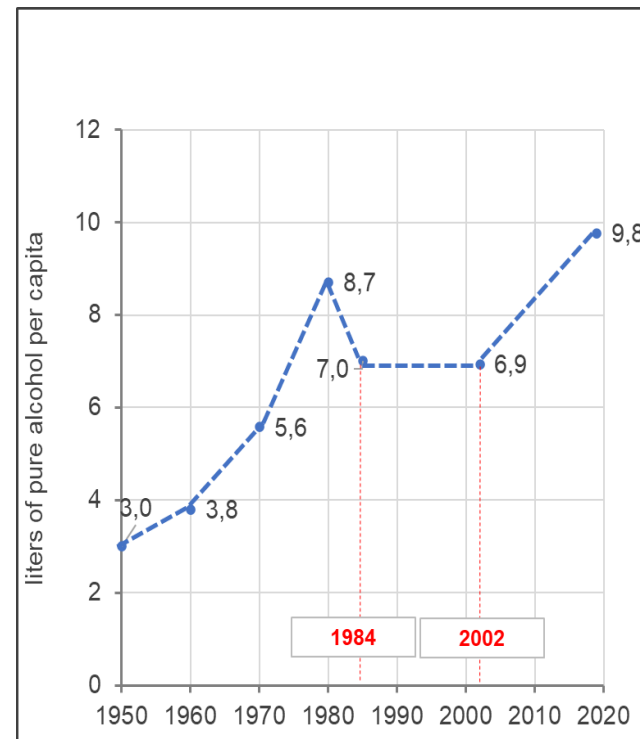
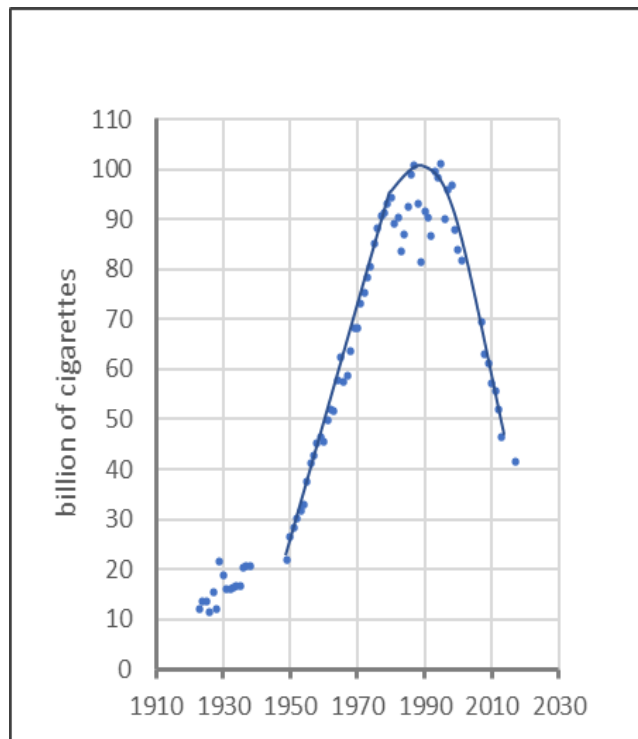
1991-2002: 6,9%

2003-2007: 0,1%

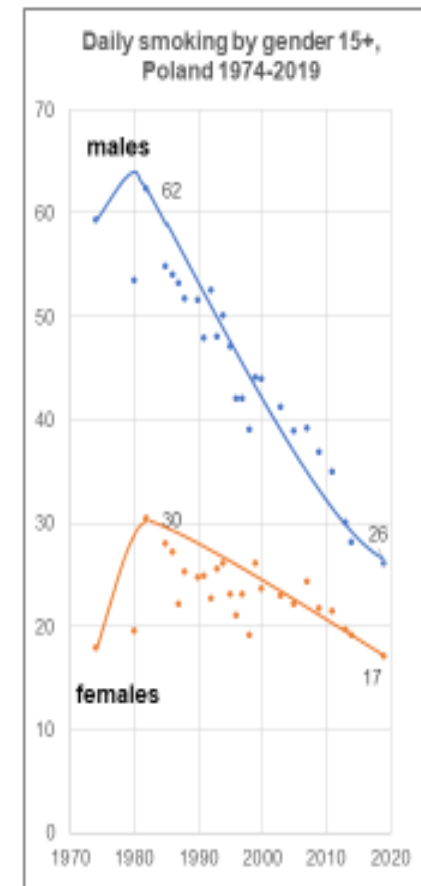
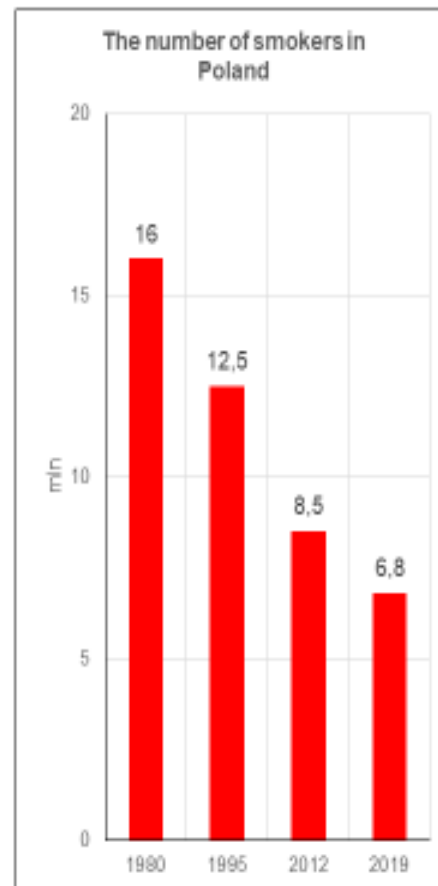
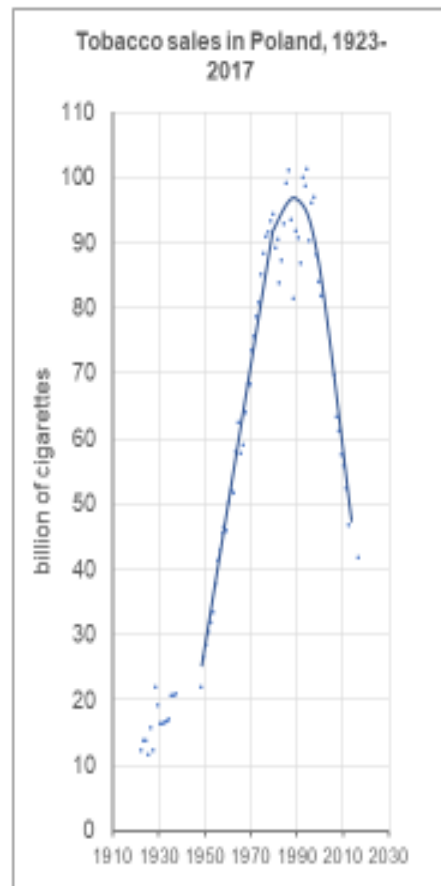
2008-2014: 0,6%

2014-2018: no change

## Trend in tobacco sales and alcohol consumption per capita (0+) in Poland



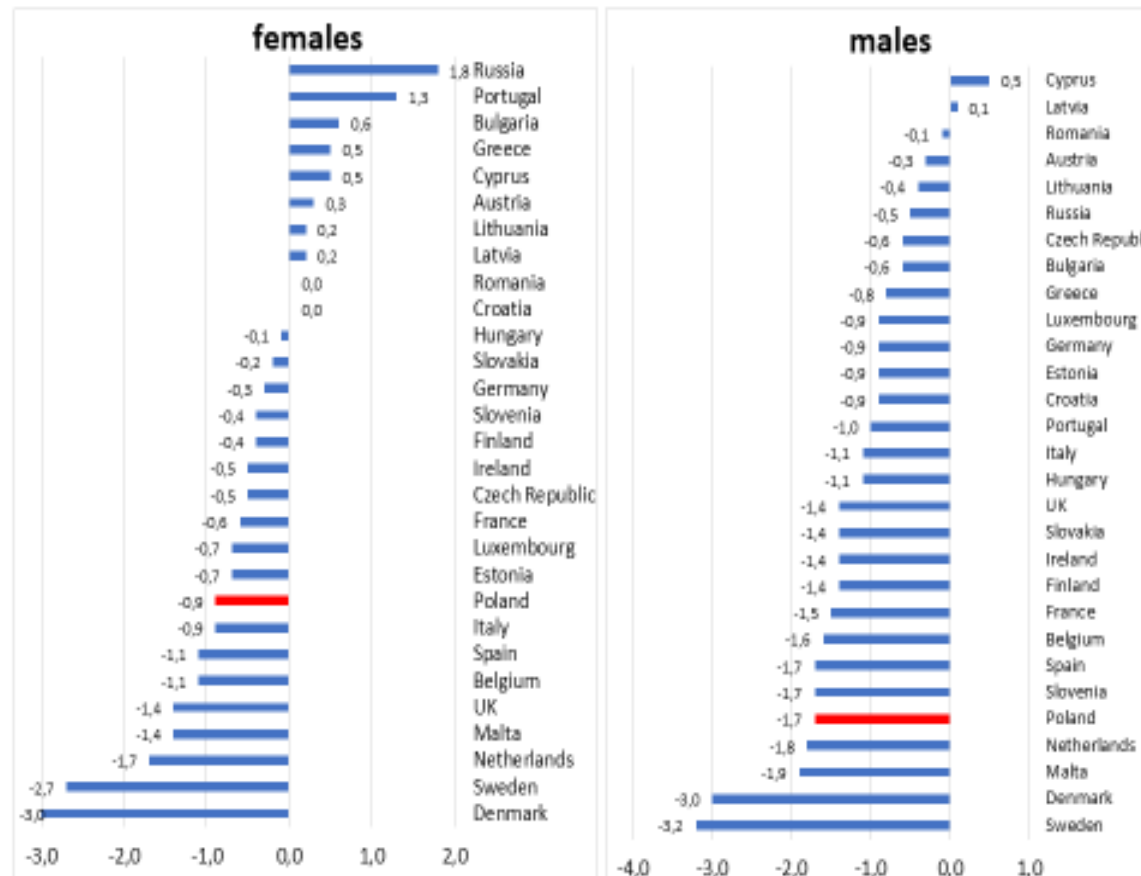
# Cigarette consumption and smoking in Poland



Sources: Zatoński W, Przewoźniak K, Sulkowska U, West R, Wojtyła A. Tobacco smoking in countries of the European Union. *Annals of Agricultural and Environmental Medicine*. 2012;19;2:181-192; Czapiński J, Panek T. (red.). *Diagnoza Społeczna 2013*; Dziennik Gazeta Prawna, 11 września 2014; Zatoński WA, Sulkowska U, Didkowska J. Kilka uwag o epidemiologii nowotworów w Polsce. *Nowotwory Journal of Oncology*, 2015;65;3:179-196; Zatoński WA, Zatoński M, Janik-Konczewicz K, Polyn-Zaradna K, Wijetkowska K, Marciniak A. Hundred years of cigarette smoking in Poland: three phases of the tobacco epidemic. *J Health Inequal* 2017; 3(2): 118-122.

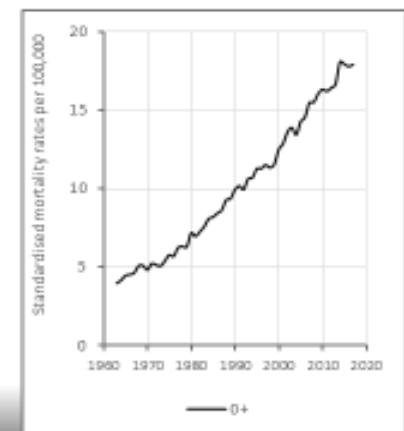
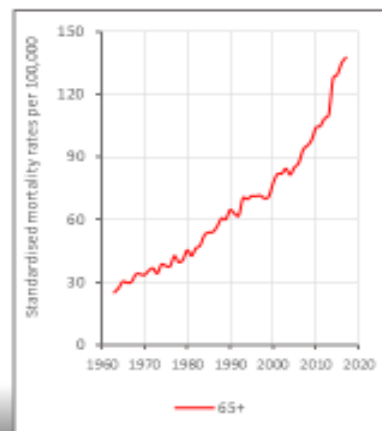
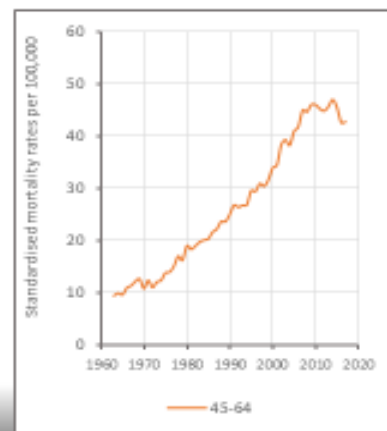
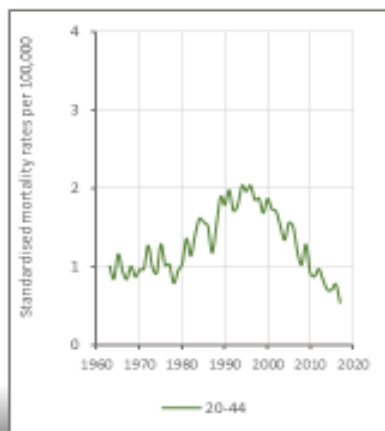
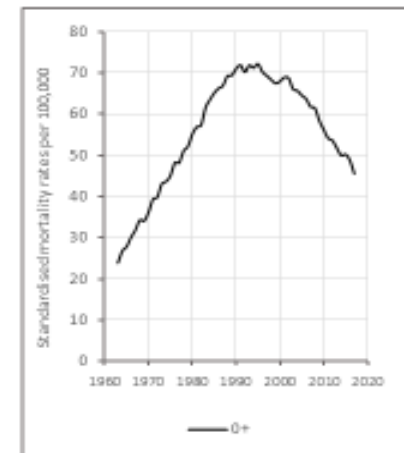
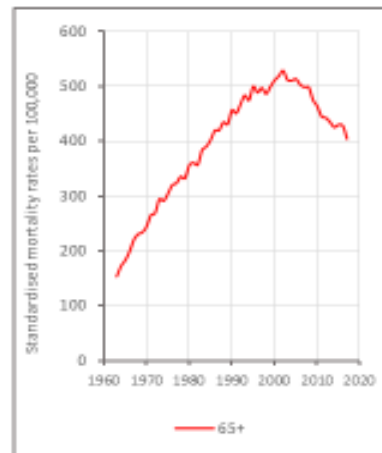
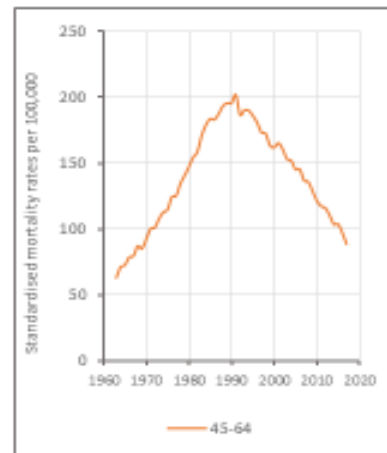
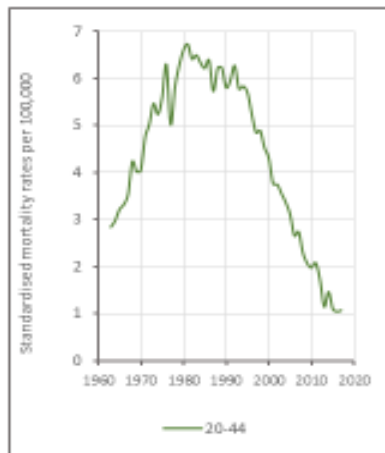


# Annualized rate of change in smoking prevalence, 1990-2015



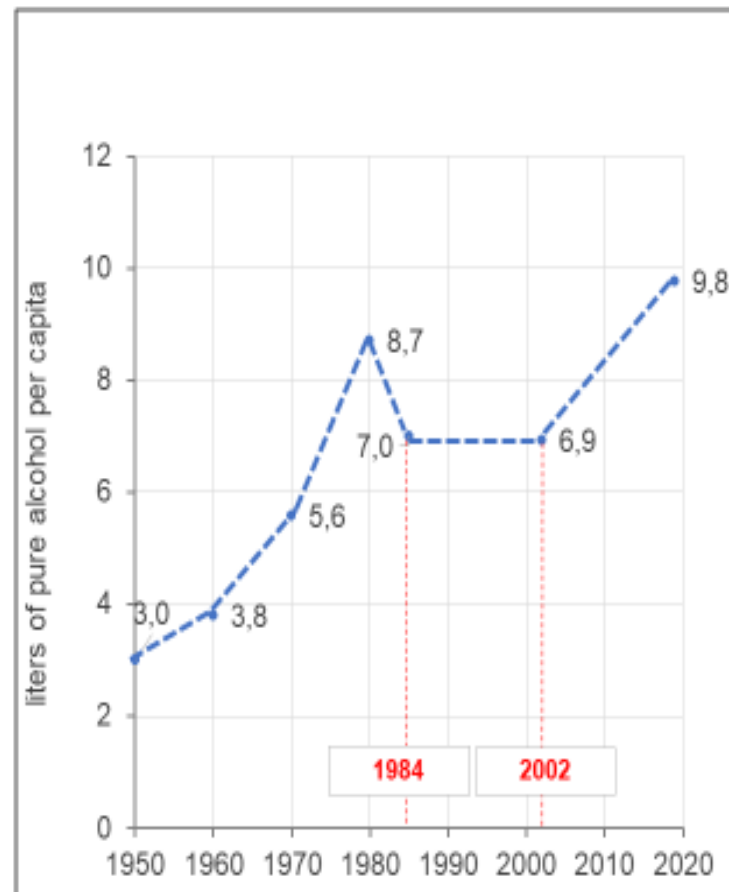
Sources: GBD 2015 Tobacco Collaborators. Smoking prevalence and attributable disease burden in 195 countries and territories, 1990-2015: a systematic analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. *Lancet* 2017; 389 (10082): 1885-1906; Zatoński W. One hundred years of health in Poland. *J Health Inequal* 2019; 5(1).

## Lung cancer mortality in Poland



# Phases of alcohol consumption per capita (0+) in Poland, 1950-2019

Between 2002 and 2020 alcohol consumption was increasing first by 4.2% per year between 2002 and 2008, and then by approx. 0.6% per year



## Act on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism (26 October 1982)

- document imposing several **obligations on the state authorities** to reduce drinking alcohol, regulate the availability of alcohol and create a framework for building addiction treatment;
- highly centralized, rigorous** system of alcohol control;
- based on **the Scandinavian model of alcohol control policy comprehensively regulating** the issues of prevention, supply, availability and treatment;

- The Council of Ministers:

- sets up a plan for the sale of alcohol each year, and prices of alcohol were supposed to limit the consumption and be adjusted to income of population;
- determines the number of points of sale of alcoholic beverages in the country in proportion to the number of inhabitants and in adoption to the need of limiting availability;

- Act provided:

- sources for action programs and research on alcohol,
- obligation of informing on the harmfulness of alcohol in point of sale,
- total ban on alcohol advertisement,
- ban on selling, serving and consuming alcoholic beverages in many places (schools, workplaces, etc.),
- ban on selling between 6 a.m. and 1 p.m.;
- ban on selling alcohol persons suspected to be intoxicated and people under 18 years of age,
- different penalties (fines, prison sentence) when breaking prohibition regulations
- free of charge addiction treatment



# Poland and Norway the best!

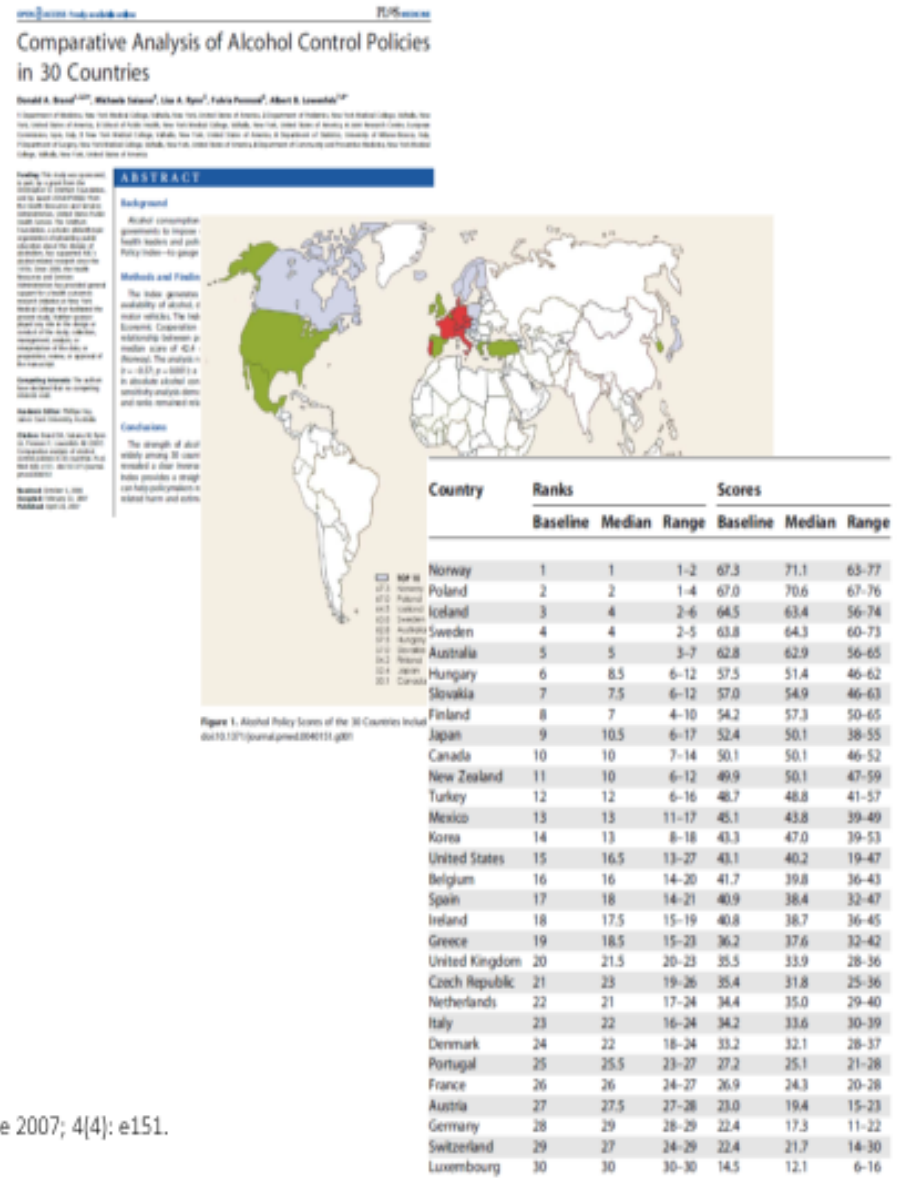
The Index generates a score based on policies from five regulatory domains – physical availability of alcohol, drinking context, alcohol prices, alcohol advertising, and operation of motor vehicles.

The Index was applied to the 30 OECD countries.

Regression analysis was used to examine the relationship between policy score and per capita alcohol consumption.

The study revealed a clear inverse relationship between policy strength and alcohol consumption.

Brand DA et al. Comparative analysis of alcohol control policies in 30 countries. PLoS Medicine 2007; 4(4): e151.



## Ordinance of the Minister of Finances in 2002

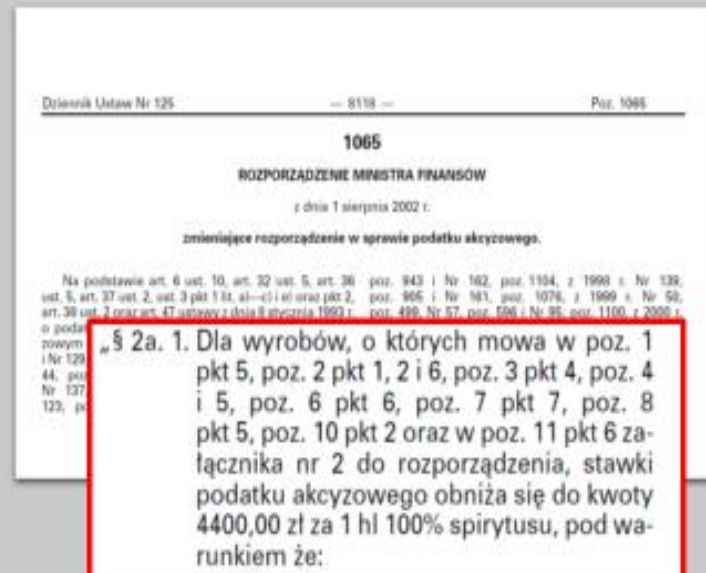
- Minister of Finance on October 2002 reduced excise tax on spirits **by 30%**, from 6,278 PLN to 4,400 PLN per 100 litres of pure alcohol

Information taken from the website of the Ministry of Finances:

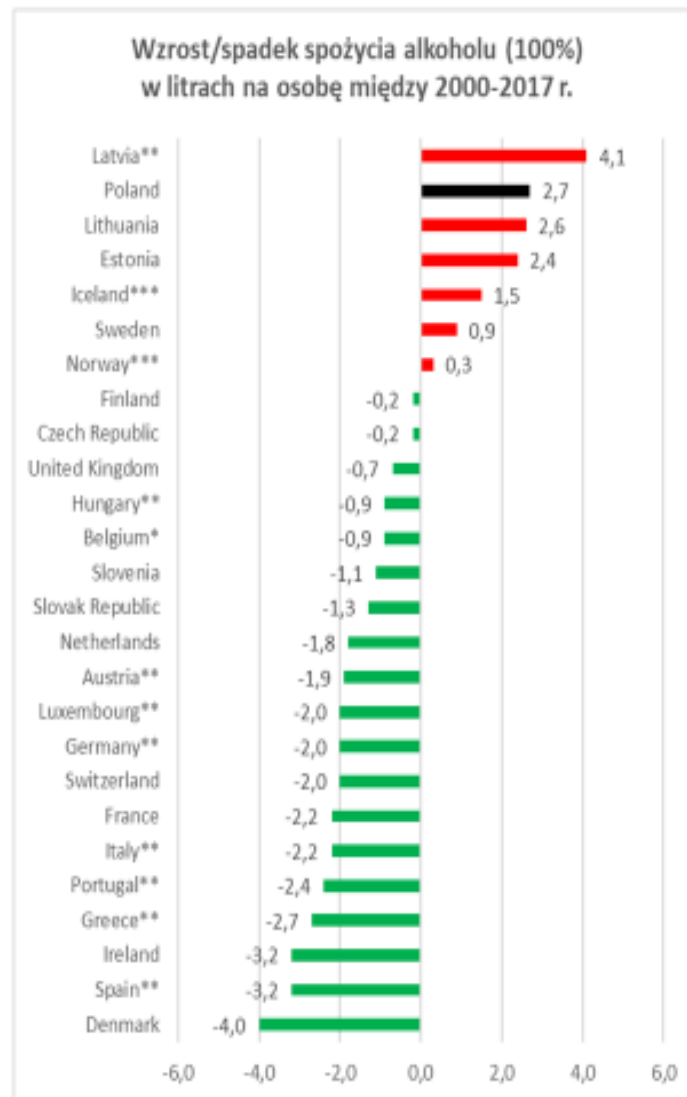
Minister's order took into consideration postulates of the alcohol industry and tax office. Lowering the excise tax is supposed to:

- limit illegal production of spirits through diminishing demand on products from unknown sources,
- significantly reduce smuggling through diminishing its cost-effectiveness and in effect increase budgetary income

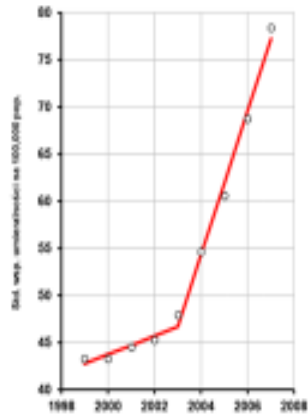
It is not a decision encouraging to increase consumption of alcohol products. It is a decision discouraging from consuming alcohol from unknown sources.



Difference  
(increase/decline)  
in alcohol  
consumption per  
capita (15+)  
between 2000 and  
2019 in liters

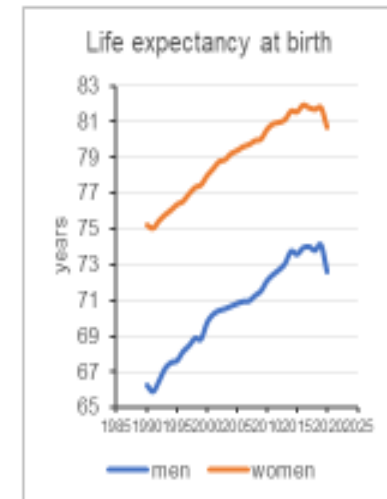
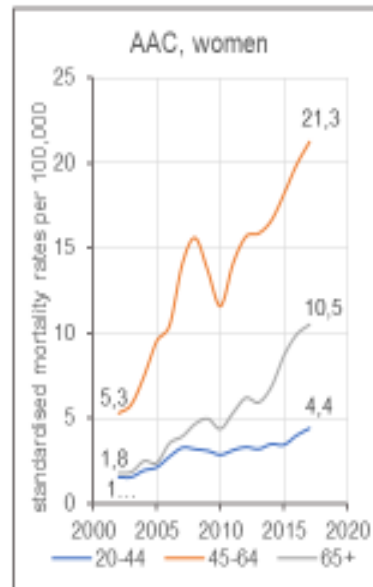
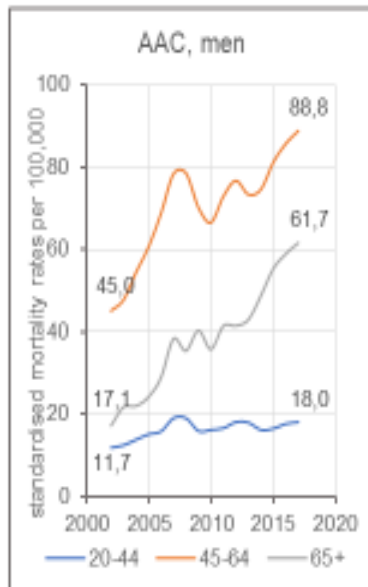
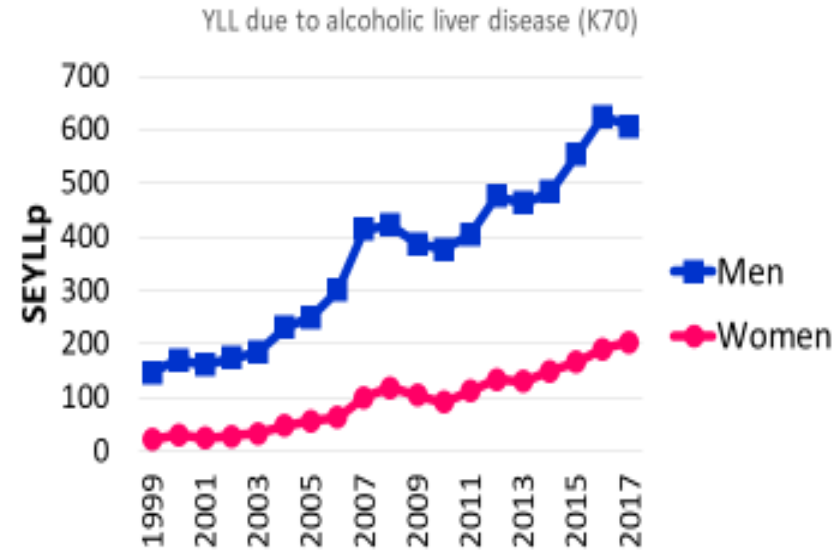






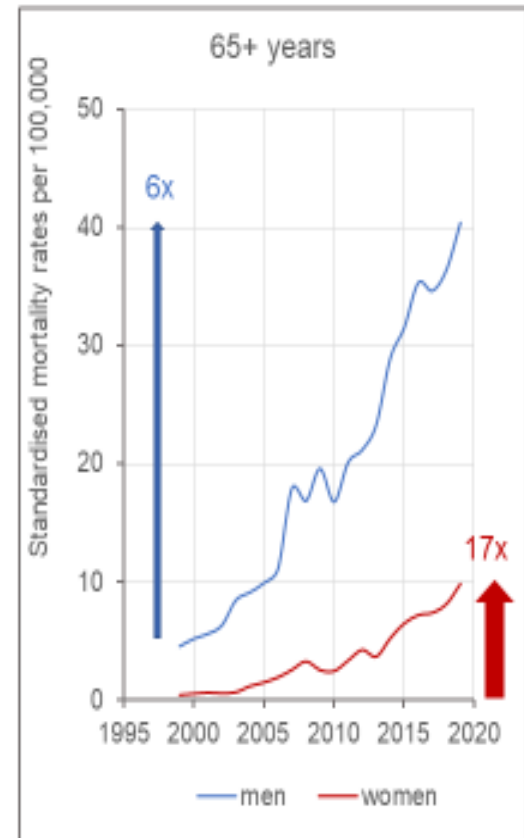
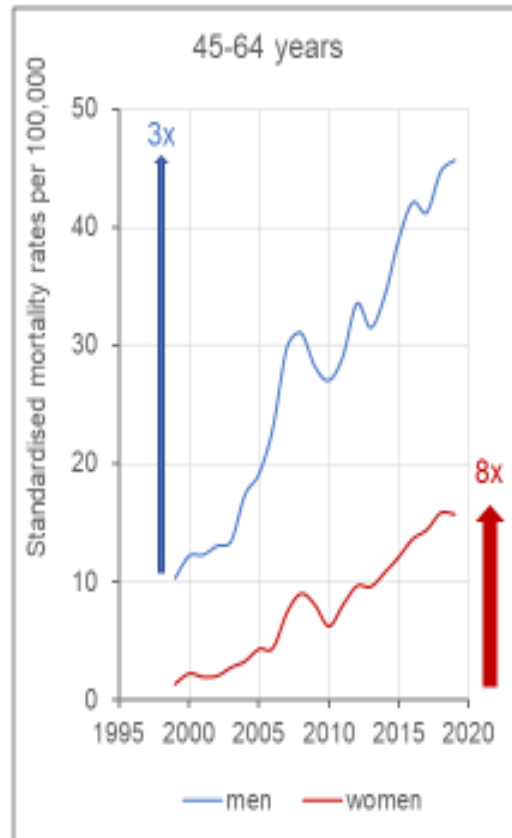
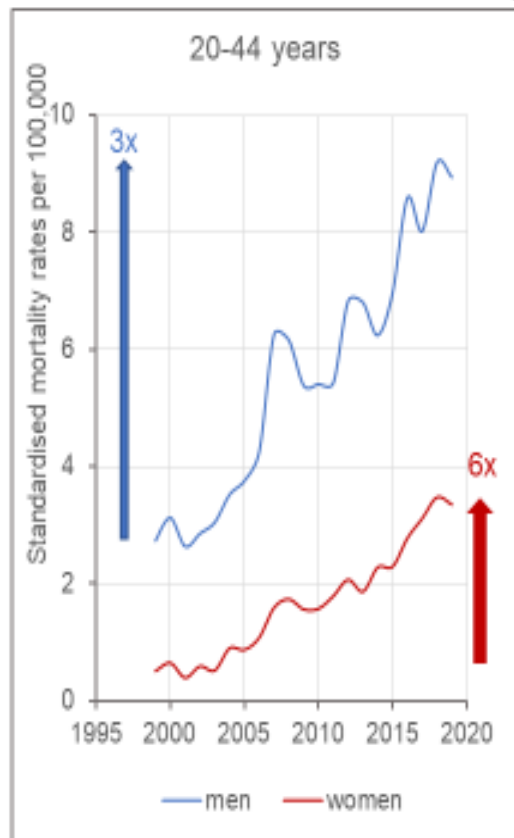
Intervention slope = rise from year to year related to the intervention

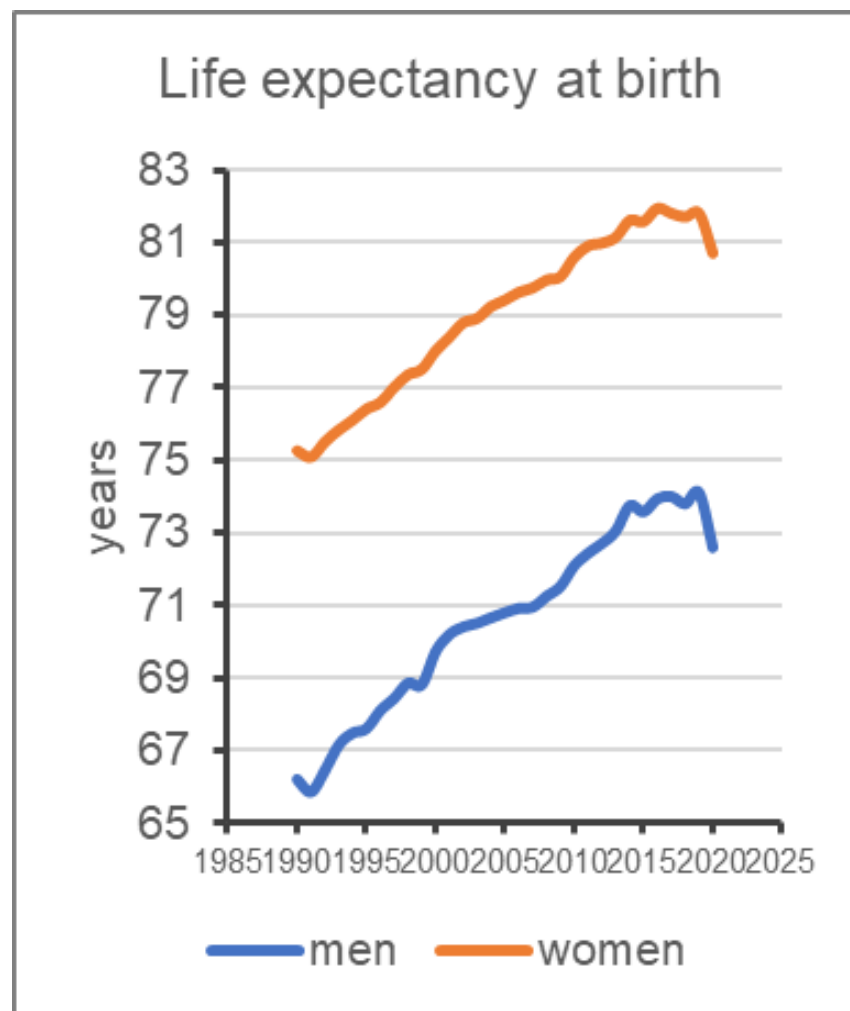
Since the price decrease in 2002 the mortality rates for AAF increase by 6,64/100,000 annually





# ALC mortality in Poland 1999-2019





### All-cause number of deaths and crude mortality rates in Poland, 1946-2019

