



Polityka zdrowia publicznego a zdrowie w Polsce

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Fundacja „Promocja Zdrowia”



Human Development Index – HDI

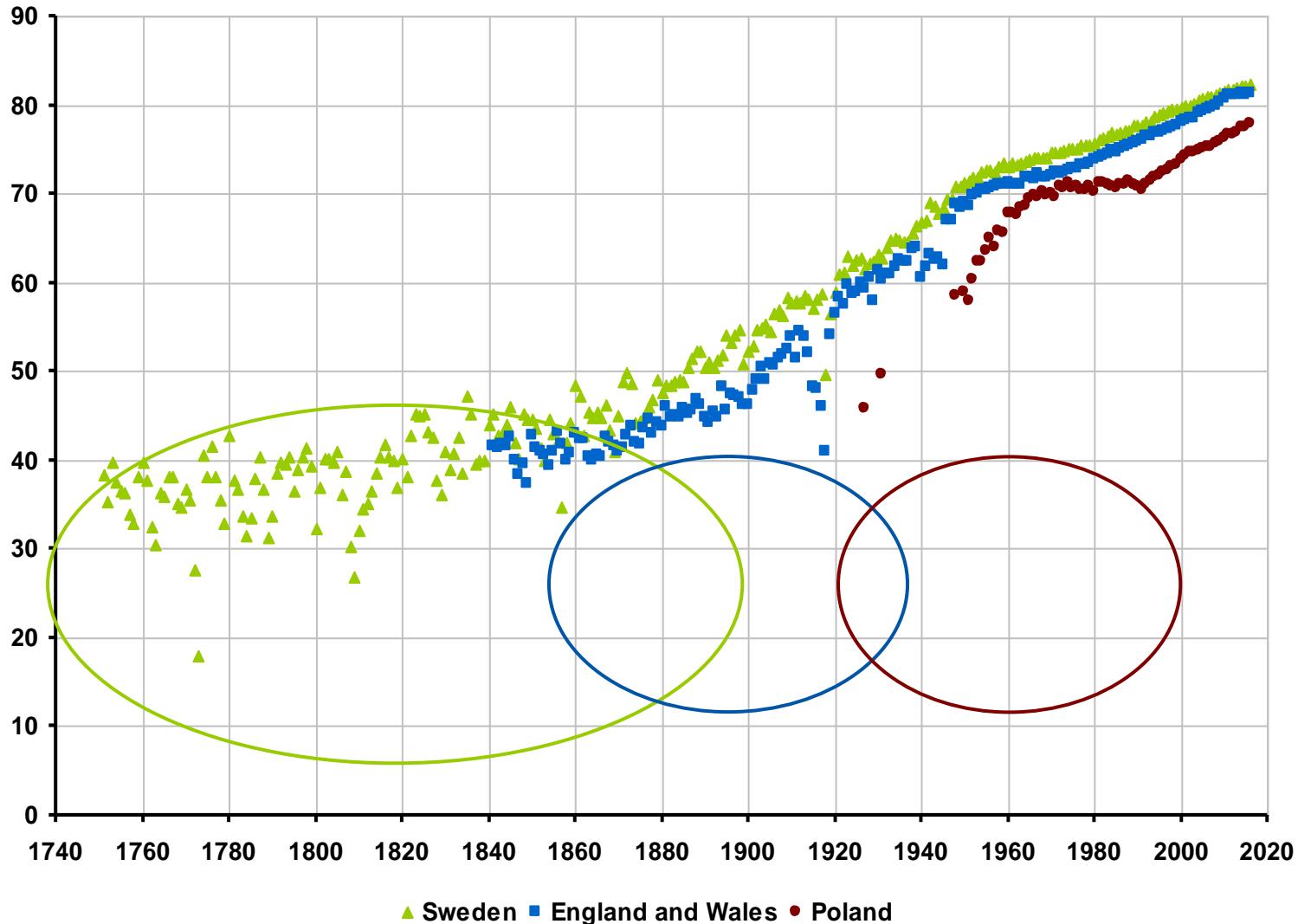
Composite index of:

- 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)

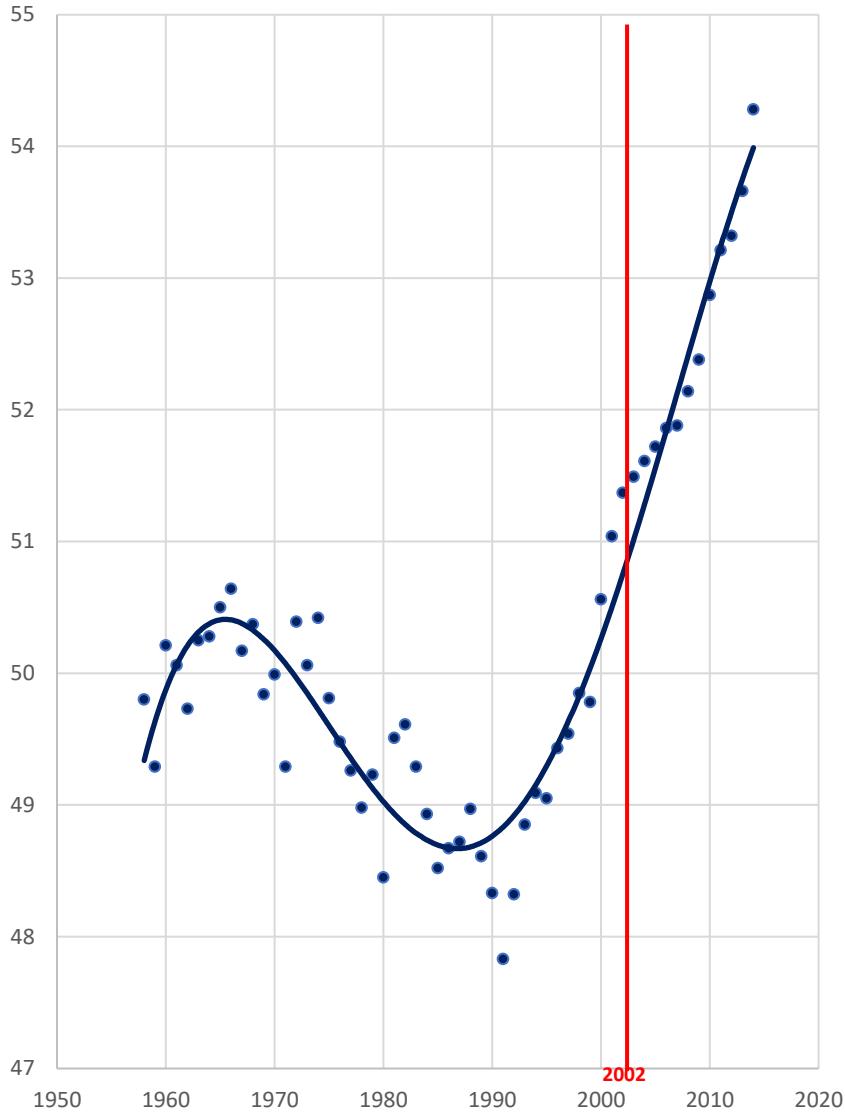
Life expectancy at birth, both sexes, 1750-2016

Sweden, England and Wales , Poland

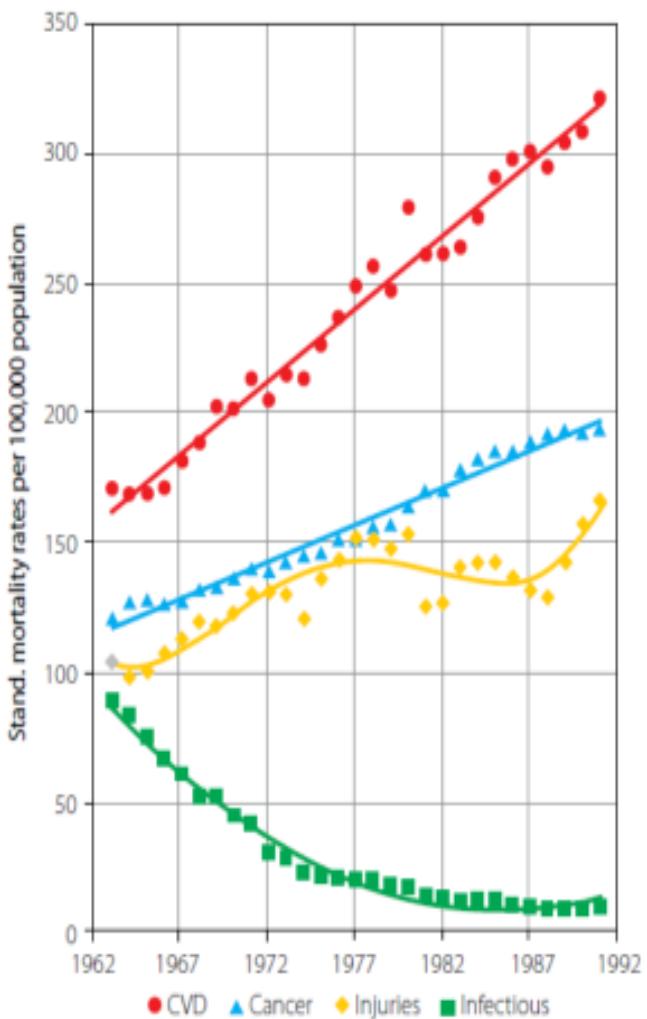


Sources: Human Mortality Database: <http://www.mortality.org/>; WHO Mortality Database: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality_data/en/; GUS

Life expectancy at the age of 20, men, Poland



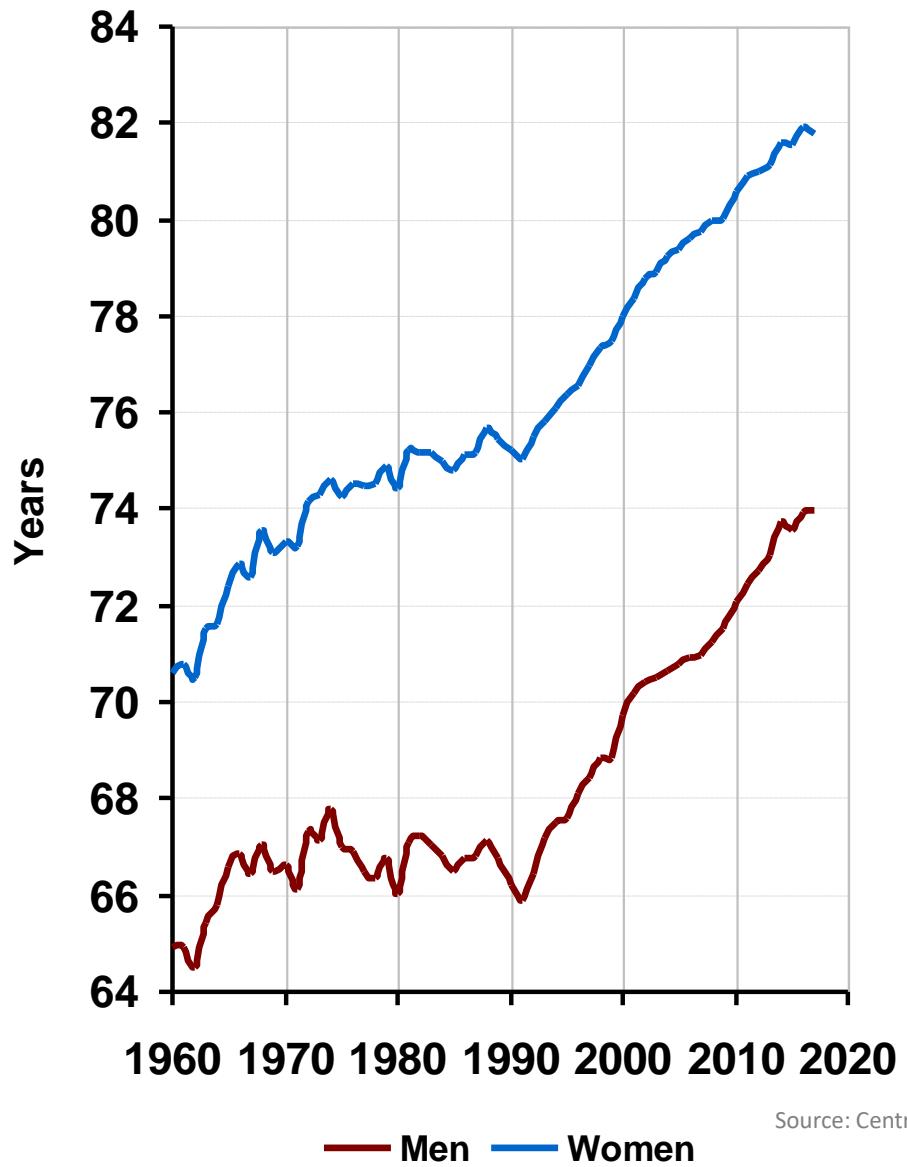
Mortality of men aged 20-64, selected causes, Poland 1963-1991



using slides only if the source is acknowledged

Source: Zatoński WA, Zatoński M. Health in the Polish People's Republic. J Health Inequal 2016; 2 (1): 7-16.

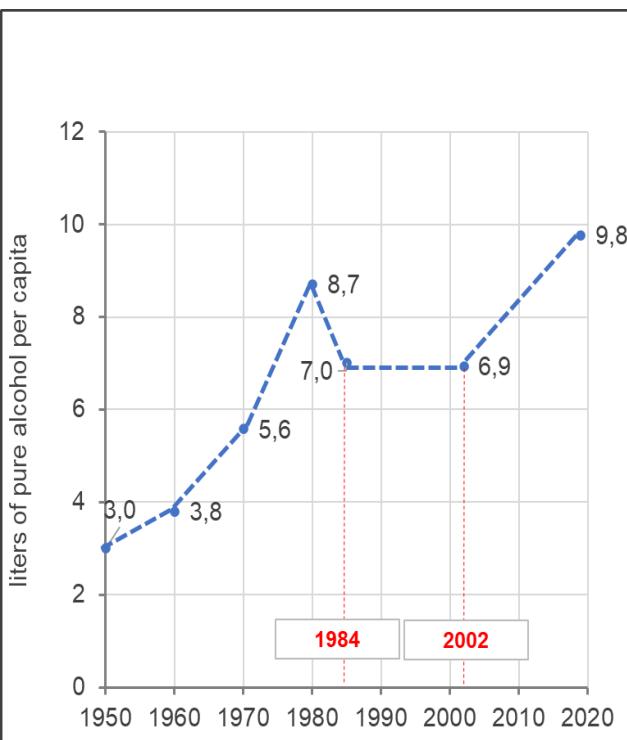
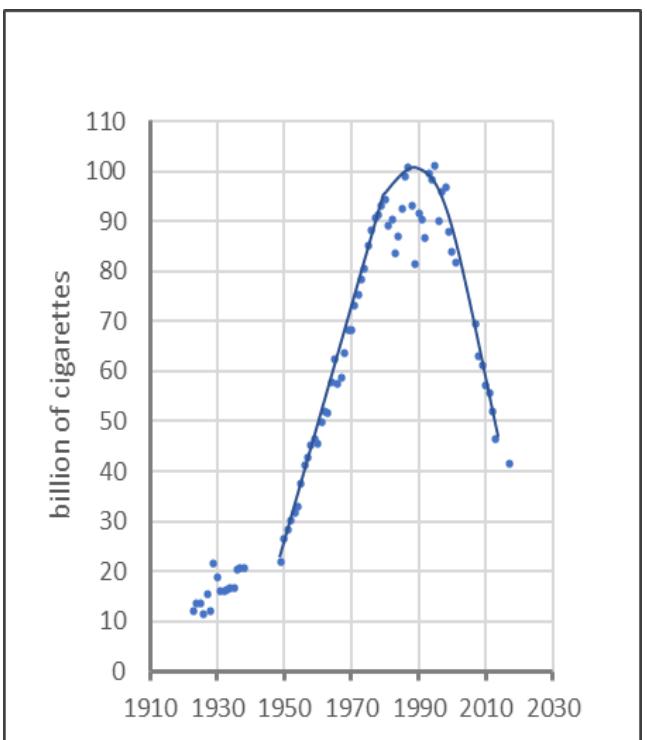
Life expectancy at birth in Poland, 1960-2017



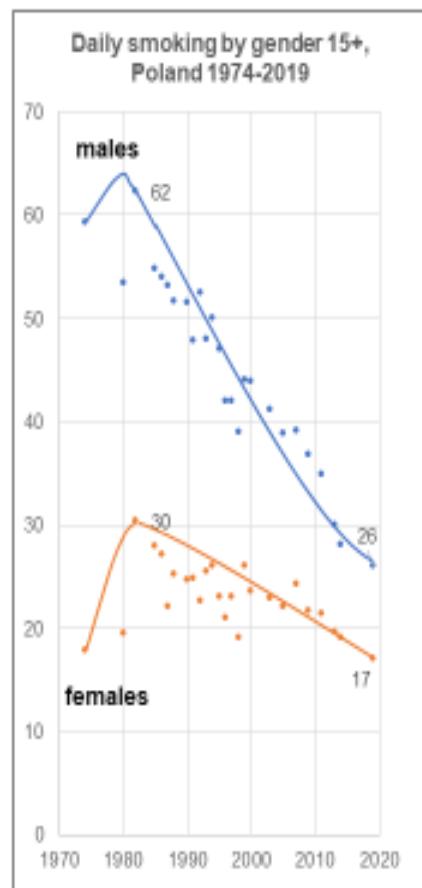
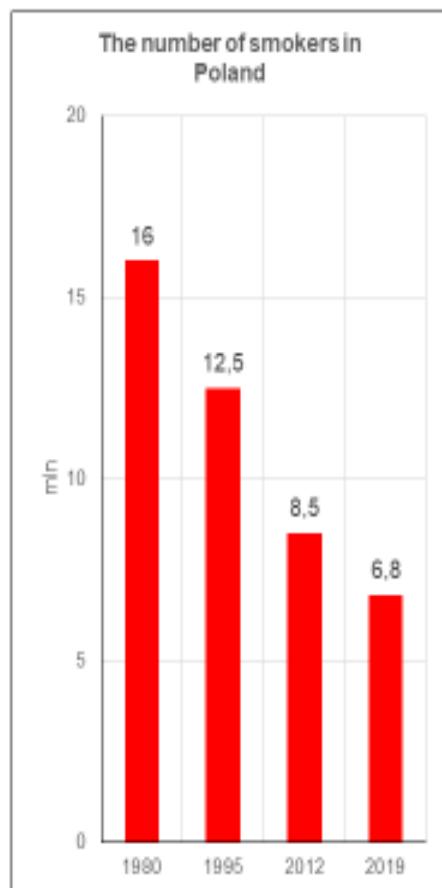
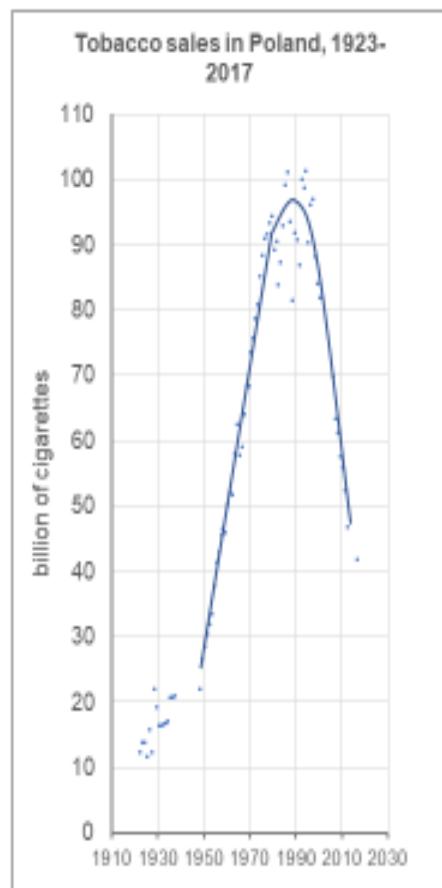
Annual change (women):
1991-2002: 5,0%
2003-2007: 0,2%
2008-2014: 0,3%
2014-2018: no change

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

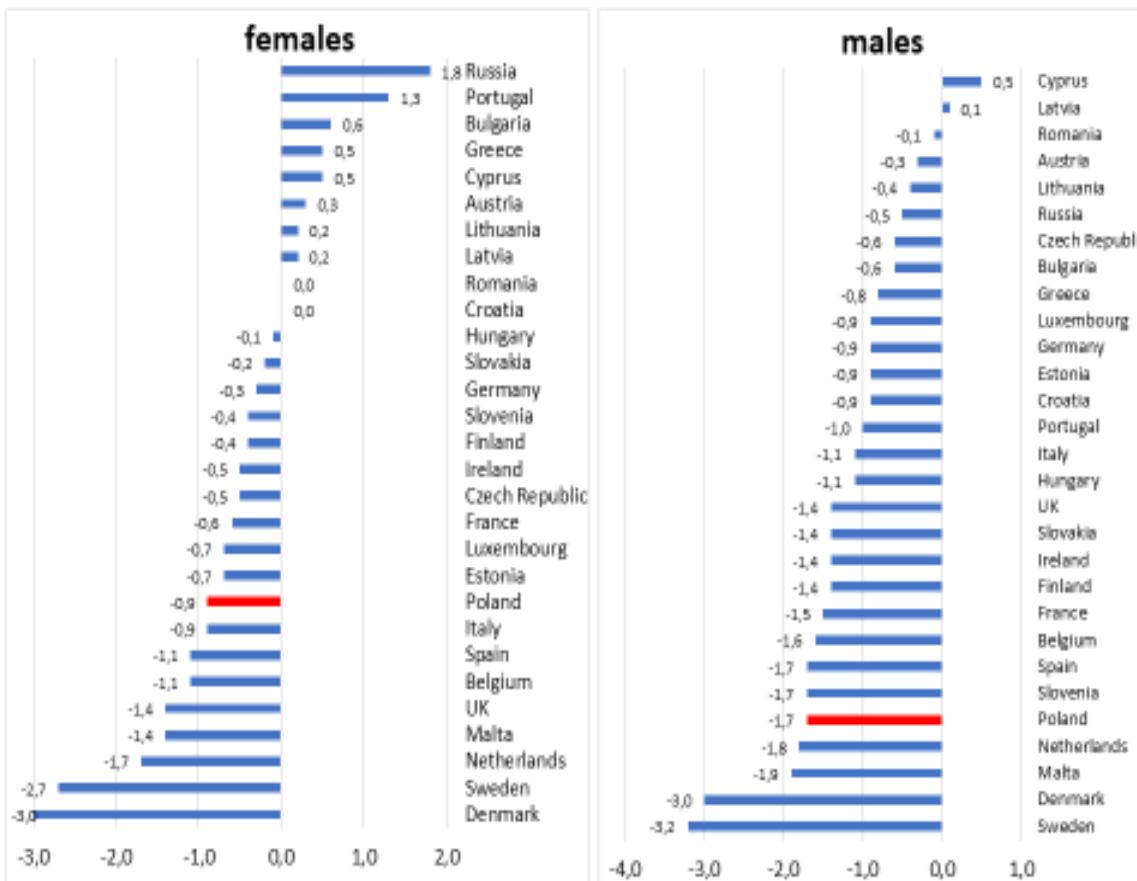


Cigarette consumption and smoking in Poland



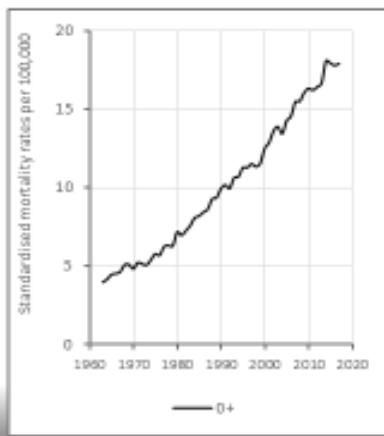
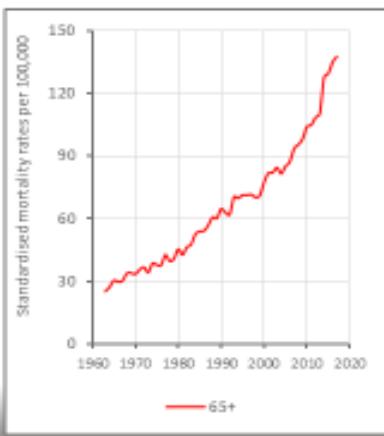
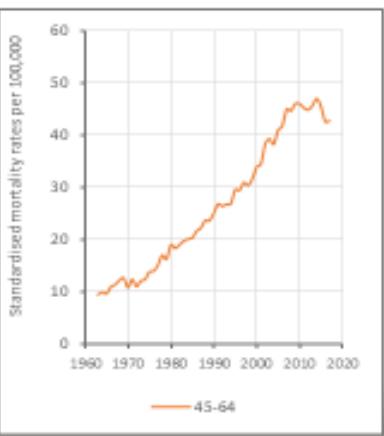
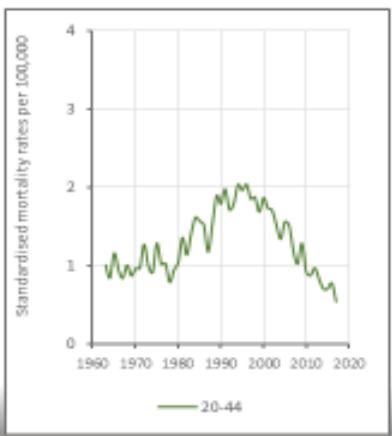
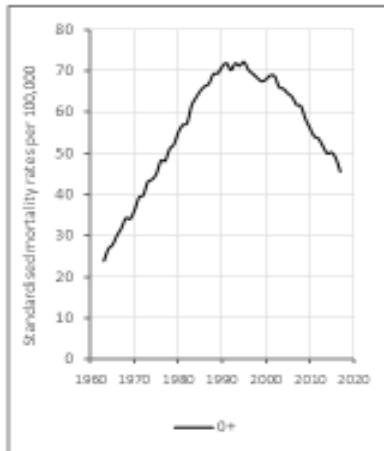
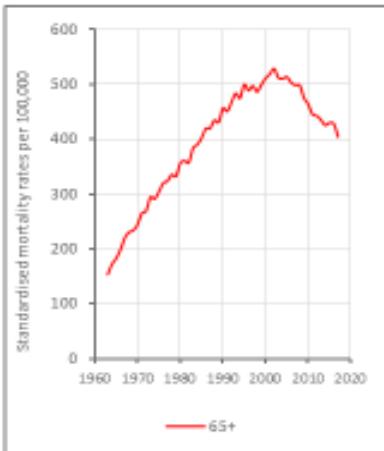
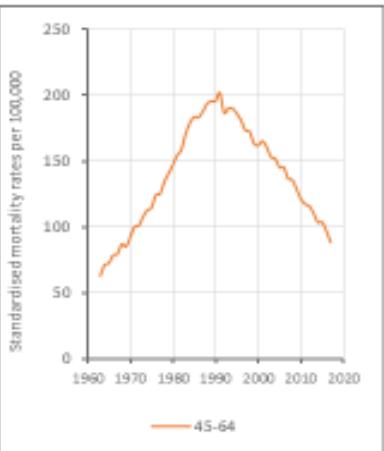
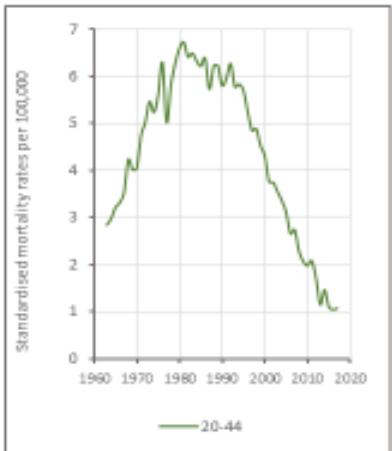
Sources: Zatoriski W, Przewoźniak K, Sulkowska U, West R, Wojtyła A. Tobacco smoking in countries of the European Union. Annals of Agricultural and Environmental Medicine. 2012;19(2):181-192; Czapinski J, Panek T. (red.). Diagnoza Społeczna 2013.; Dziennik Gazeta Prawna, 11 września 2014; Zatoriski WA, Sulkowska U, Didkowska J. Kilka uwag o epidemiologii nowotworów w Polsce. Nowotwory Journal of Oncology, 2015;65(3):179-196; Zatoriski WA, Zatoriski M, Janik-Konczewicz K, Poltyn-Zaradna K, Wijatkowska 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



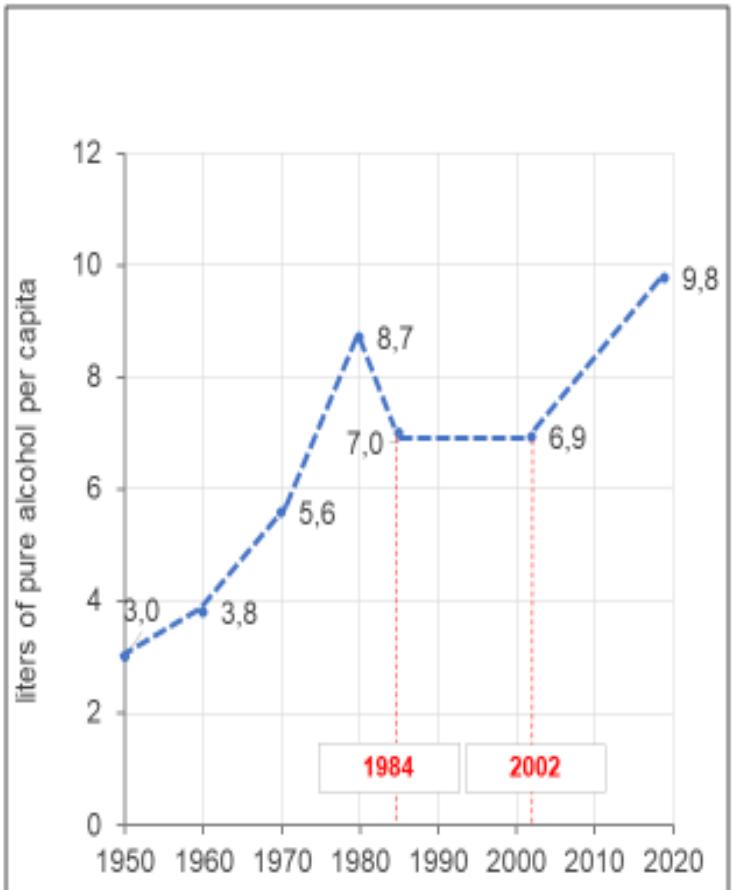
Sources: GBD 2015 Tobacco Collaborators. Smoking prevalence and attributeable disease burden in 195 countries and territories, 1990-2015: a systematic analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet 2017; 389 (10082): 1885-1906; Zatoński W. One hundred years of health in Poland. J Health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

Comparative Analysis of Alcohol Control Policies in 30 Countries

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ABSTRACT

Background

Alcohol consumption contributes to many health problems and can lead to death. Alcohol control policies have been shown to reduce alcohol-related mortality and morbidity.

Methods and Findings

The Index generates availability of alcohol, or motor vehicles. The Index also measures the relationship between per capita alcohol sales and per capita alcohol consumption.

Conclusions

The strength of alcohol control policies in a country provides a strong case for policy makers to enhance health and safety.



Country	Ranks			Scores		
	Baseline	Median	Range	Baseline	Median	Range
Norway	1	1	1–2	67.3	71.1	63–77
Poland	2	2	1–4	67.0	70.6	67–76
Iceland	3	4	2–6	64.5	63.4	56–74
Australia	4	4	2–5	63.8	64.3	60–73
Austria	5	5	3–7	62.8	62.9	56–65
Hungary	6	8.5	6–12	57.5	51.4	46–62
Slovakia	7	7.5	6–12	57.0	54.9	46–63
Finland	8	7	4–10	54.2	57.3	50–65
Japan	9	10.5	6–17	52.4	50.1	38–55
Canada	10	10	7–14	50.1	50.1	46–52
New Zealand	11	10	6–12	49.9	50.1	47–59
Turkey	12	12	6–16	48.7	48.8	41–57
Mexico	13	13	11–17	45.1	43.8	39–49
Korea	14	13	8–18	43.3	47.0	39–53
United States	15	16.5	13–27	43.1	40.2	19–47
Belgium	16	16	14–20	41.7	39.8	36–43
Spain	17	18	14–21	40.9	38.4	32–47
Ireland	18	17.5	15–19	40.8	38.7	36–45
Greece	19	18.5	15–23	36.2	37.6	32–42
United Kingdom	20	21.5	20–23	35.5	33.9	28–36
Czech Republic	21	23	19–26	35.4	31.8	25–36
Netherlands	22	21	17–24	34.4	35.0	29–40
Italy	23	22	16–24	34.2	33.6	30–39
Denmark	24	22	16–24	33.2	32.1	28–37
Portugal	25	25.5	23–27	27.2	25.1	21–28
France	26	26	24–27	26.9	24.3	20–28
Austria	27	27.5	27–28	23.0	19.4	15–23
Germany	28	29	26–29	22.4	17.3	11–22
Switzerland	29	27	24–29	22.4	21.7	14–30
Luxembourg	30	30	30–30	14.5	12.1	6–16

Figure 1. Alcohol Policy Scores of the 30 Countries Included
doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.0040151.g001

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 a decision discouraging from consuming alcohol from unknown sources.



**MINISTERSTWO
FINANSÓW**

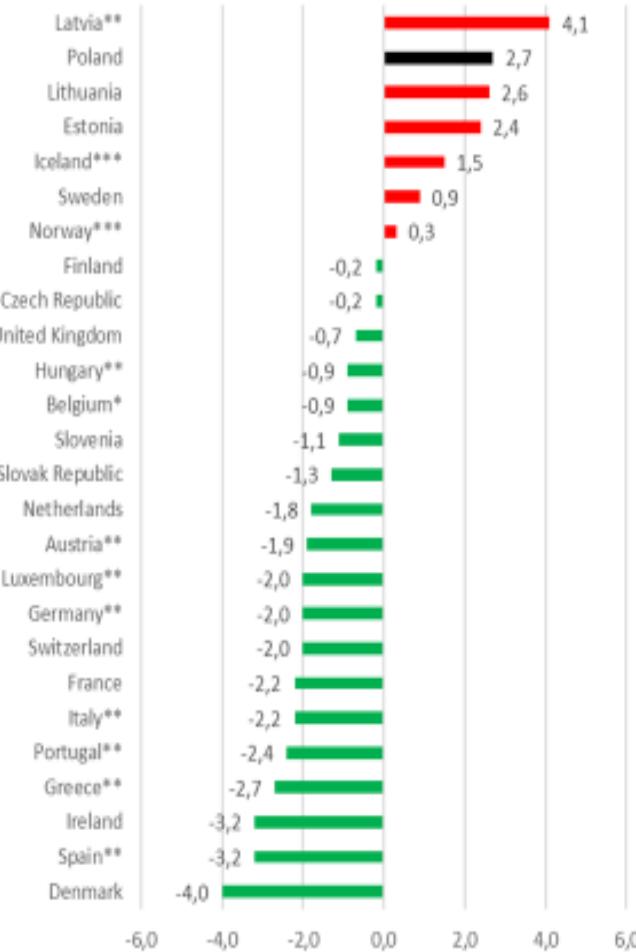
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ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA FINANSÓW
z dnia 1 sierpnia 2002 r.
zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie podatku akcyzowego.

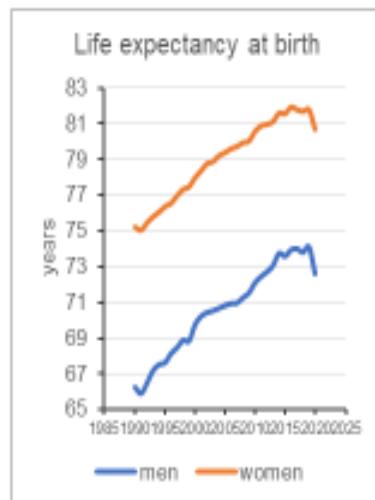
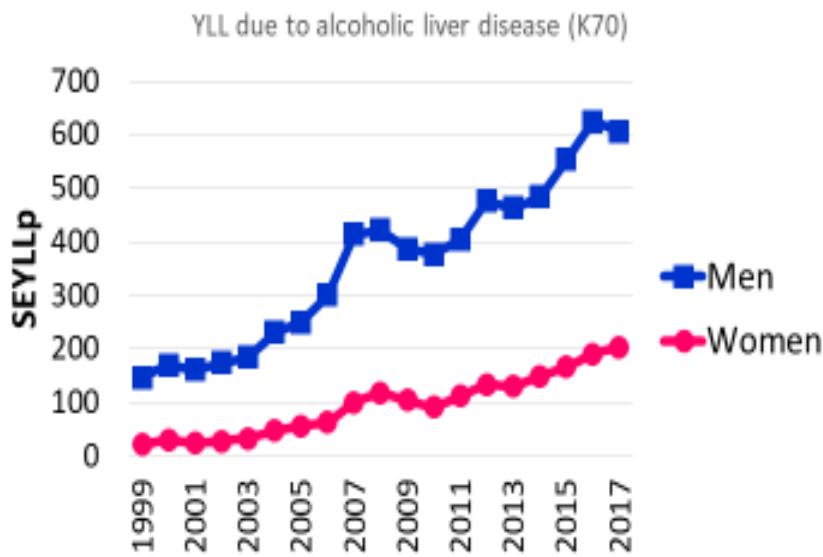
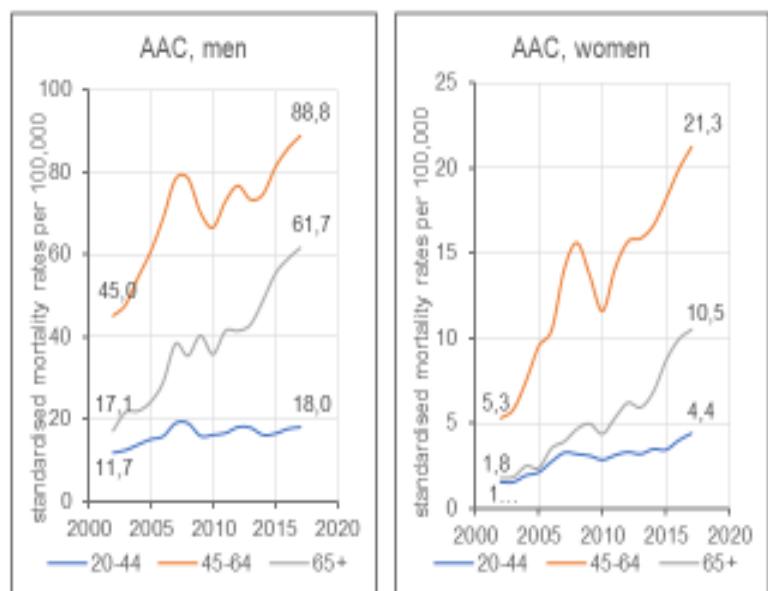
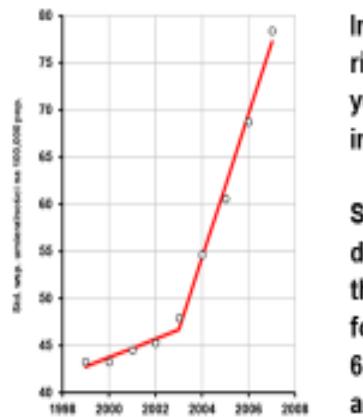
Na podstawie art. 6 ust. 10, art. 32 ust. 5, art. 36 ust. 5, art. 37 ust. 2, ust. 3 pkt 1 lit. ai—ci i vi oraz pkt 2, art. 38 ust. 2 oraz art. 47 ustawy z dnia 8 kwietnia 1993 r. o podatku akcyzowym i Nr 129 44, poz. Nr 127 123, poz.

„§ 2a. 1. Dla wyrobów, o których mowa w poz. 1 pkt 5, poz. 2 pkt 1, 2 i 6, poz. 3 pkt 4, poz. 4 i 5, poz. 6 pkt 6, poz. 7 pkt 7, poz. 8 pkt 5, poz. 10 pkt 2 oraz w poz. 11 pkt 6 załącznika nr 2 do rozporządzenia, stawki podatku akcyzowego obniża się do kwoty 4400,00 zł za 1 hl 100% spirytusu, pod warunkiem że:

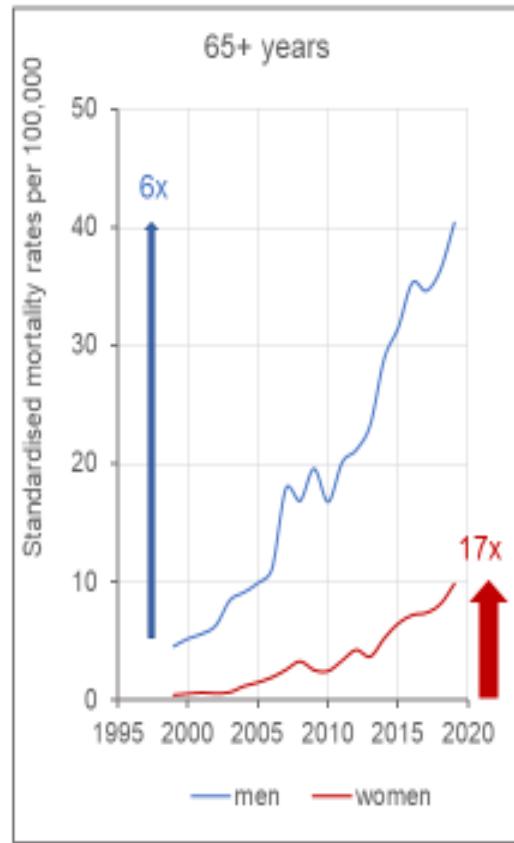
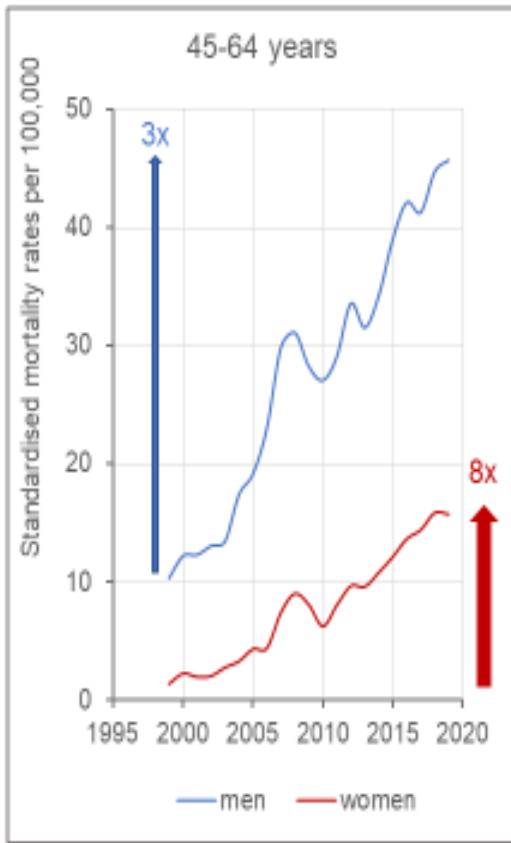
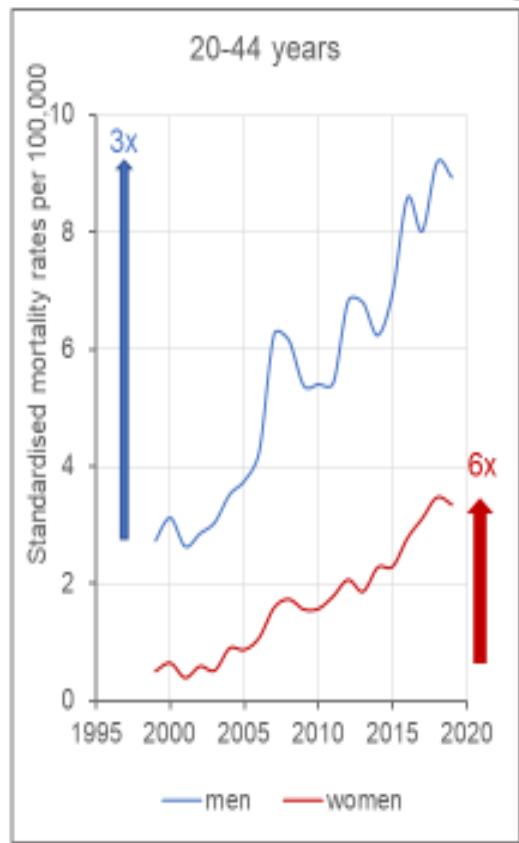
Difference (increase/decline) in alcohol consumption per capita (15+) between 2000 and 2019 in liters

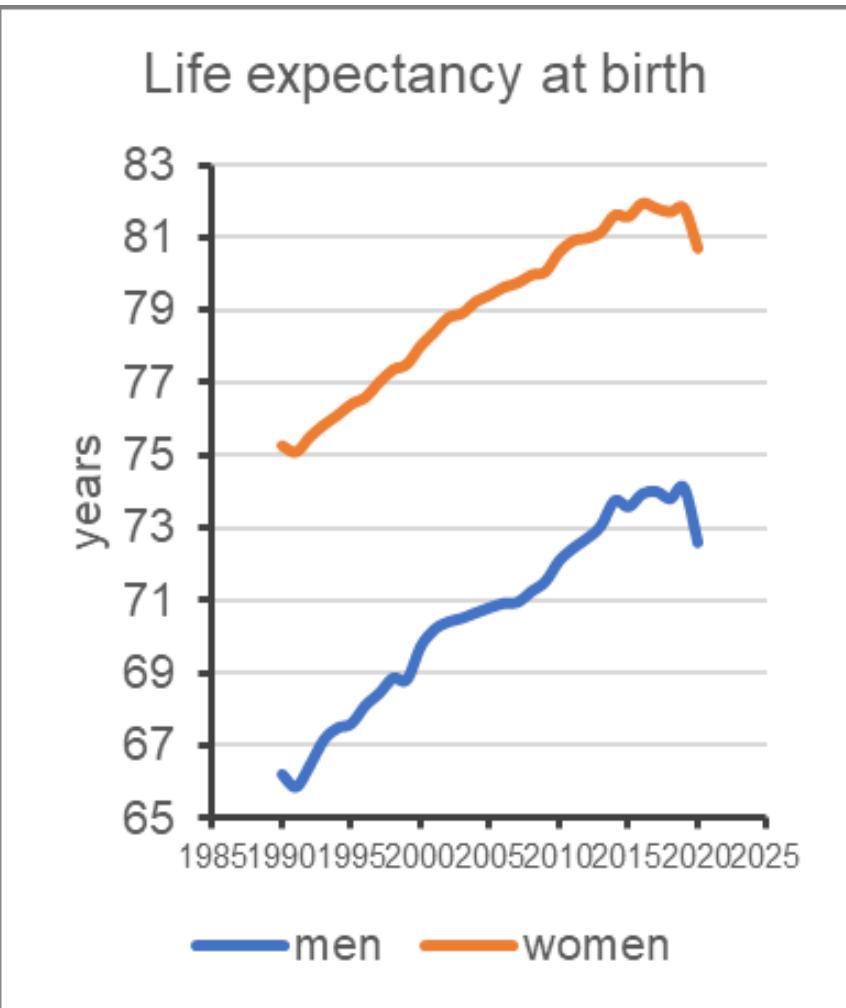
Wzrost/spadek spożycia alkoholu (100%)
w litrach na osobę między 2000-2017 r.





ALC mortality in Poland 1999-2019





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

