



A Newsletter for Idaho Tobacco Retailers Sponsored by Idaho Department of Health & Welfare

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November 2014

Contact us: 208-334-0642

ID Tobacco Project Website: healthandwelfare.idaho.gov

Select the "medical" menu and then "Idaho Tobacco Permits"

Permit Renewal

Idaho tobacco permits require annual renewal and are set to expire on December 31, 2014. Renew your Idaho Tobacco Permit today! It's fast and free!

Call 208-334-0642, or to go: Tobacopermits.com/idaho/index.htm.

Facts and Stats

"A-" average for October

According to Idaho Code 39-5701, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare must inspect each business that sells tobacco to ensure that it does not sell tobacco to minors. In October 2014:

- 119 Vendors were inspected.*
- 12 Vendors sold to the inspecting minor.
- The compliance rate for the month was 89.92%

*Inspections where purchase attempts were made.

Prevent the Sale Website

PreventTheSale.com/Idaho

Our Partners in the Fight to Prevent Youth from Smoking

By Cheryl Reed

What Does *The Center for Tobacco Products* Do?

The Food and Drug Administration's Center for Tobacco Products (CTP) takes action to reduce the huge public health burden of tobacco in a variety of ways. Its aim to reduce the impact of tobacco on public health boils down to three major goals: 1) prevent Americans, especially youth, from starting to use tobacco, 2) encourage current users to quit using tobacco, and 3) decrease the harm of tobacco product use.

The CTP is committed to educating the public, especially youth, about the harms caused by tobacco products and keeping these products out of the hands of America's youth. For many young people, that first cigarette will lead them to a lifetime of addiction and serious disease.

Some of the things that the CTP does are familiar to retailers, like spearheading retailer inspections across the U.S. and issuing warning letters and monetary penalties for violations. It also requires tobacco manufacturers to report the ingredients of their products and has banned the manufacture and sale of fruit- or candy-flavored cigarettes.

The CTP is one of our important partners in ensuring that our youth do not have access to tobacco products. If you want to learn more about their services, visit fda.gov/tobacco.

The CTP Vision: To make tobacco-related death and disease a part of America's past, not America's future and by doing so ensure a healthier life for every family member

Smokefree Teens

The National Cancer Institute has a website called Smokefree Teen that is packed with information to help teen smokers. Included on the site is a page with several quizzes to help teens figure out what to do if they're feeling down, what decision-making style they are, how much do they know about staying healthy, and what their relationship pattern is. The site gives advice on life, health, and how to make wise decisions. Teens can even sign up for a text message program that provides 24/7 encouragement, advice, and tips to help teens quit smoking. If you know a teen who needs help, point them to teen.smokefree.gov for help.

A History of Tobacco in Idaho

In a September 10, 1889 Idaho Statesman newspaper, an article stated that “Cigarette smoking has killed Jay Gould’s nephew, Carlton Harris. His body reached New York on August 27.”

The Moscow Mirror reported on June 9, 1893 that the law forbidding the sale of cigarettes in Washington state came with a \$500 fine. While Washington was the first state to ban cigarettes, by 1922 15 other states had made it illegal to sell, manufacture, possess, or use them. Unfortunately, the ban was nearly impossible to enforce.

One of the most scandalous stories during that time was when former governor Edward Stevenson grew his own tobacco on a small plot of land near his home on Warm Springs Avenue, producing more than 500 pounds. He stated that he intended to have several hundred cigars made from his tobacco as gifts to his friends. The Statesman headline read on September 27, 1893, “Splendid Specimens of Weed Grown in Boise.”

Tobacco Facts

- 20% of deaths in America are the result of smoking
- More than \$289 billion is spent every year, including at least \$133 billion for direct medical costs and \$156 billion in lost productivity due to smoking-related illness and premature deaths in America.
- 9 out of 10 smokers began smoking before the age of 18
- 99% of smokers began smoking before the age of 26
- Each day 3200 kids in the US try their first cigarette

References:

http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fast_facts/

http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/youth_data/tobacco_use/

<http://www.fda.gov/TobaccoProducts/ProtectingKidsfromTobacco/default.htm>



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