



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

Volume 13, Issue 12
December 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. If you have not done so already, 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 November

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 November 2014:

- 141 Vendors were inspected.*
- 9 Vendors sold to the inspecting minor.
- The compliance rate for the month was 93.62%

*Inspections where purchase attempts were made.

Prevent the Sale Website

PreventTheSale.com/Idaho

A Changing Landscape

By Cheryl Reed

Educational Videos

The FDA has created several retailer education videos for you. We hope these resources are helpful to you. You can access these through the following link:
<http://www.fda.gov/tobaccoproducts/resourcesforyou/breakthechain/ucm369539.htm>

The Changing Landscape

The Center for Tobacco Products conducts annual surveys to national youth to find out the most current statistics on tobacco use. Following are the some of the latest data:

- 1 in 15 middle school students use tobacco
- 1 in 4 high school students use tobacco
- 1 in 10 students who have never tried are curious and are considering future experimentation
- 52.2% of middle and high school student who use tobacco reported at least one symptom of dependence
- More than half of students who use tobacco have tried to quit in the past year but were unsuccessful
- Cigars are the second most widely used tobacco product among middle and high school students
- The majority (52.9%) of high school and middle school students were using more than one type of tobacco product
- 1.8 million students have never used e-cigarettes
- More than 500,000 students currently use e-cigarettes
- 1 in 3 students perceived e-cigarettes as less harmful than conventional cigarettes.
- Today's health warnings on tobacco products are not noticed by middle and high school students.

The data above were published online in July, 2014 by the FDA. The survey, conducted annually since 1999 by the CDC is the only nationally representative survey of middle and high school students focusing exclusively on tobacco use and its correlates.

<http://www.fda.gov/TobaccoProducts/ProtectingKidsfromTobacco/ucm405173.htm>

Symptoms of Tobacco Dependence

A study conducted by U.S. Food and Drug Administration in August 2014 found that a significant proportion of adolescent tobacco users in the U.S. report symptoms of dependence, even at low levels of use. Among the 3.9 million middle and high school students who reported use tobacco, about 2 million report at least one symptom of dependence. These findings emphasize the importance of preventing experimental tobacco use among youth and the need for vigorous enforcement of the youth access and marketing restrictions.

Strategies to Reduce Smoking

The probability that a boy born in 1960 would be smoking by the time he was 20 years old was 35%. In 1991 that rate was lowered to 27.5%. By 2011 the rate had declined to 18.1% due to a number of interventions such as smoke-free air laws, a rise in tobacco taxes, and the Surgeon General's Reports describing the health consequences of tobacco use.

The growing availability of other tobacco products threatens to undermine the gains on curbing tobacco use. Such products as hookahs, cigars, smokeless tobacco, and e-cigarettes combined with advertising strategies have piqued curiosity and created loopholes in strategies to reduce smoking. For example, cigar use among youth has increased because many regulations that apply to cigarettes do not apply to cigars, resulting in a lower tax on cigars. Some towns have proposed that cigars be sold in a package of five, increasing their price and reducing youth purchases. Other localities have attempted to reduce youth tobacco use by prohibiting discounts. One researcher found that 13% of middle and high school students had been exposed to tobacco coupons in the last 30 days. Some states prohibit coupons for tobacco products, and some are considering raising the minimum sales age for tobacco products to 21 years.

In 2005, Needham, MA increased the legal sales age of tobacco from 18 to 21, resulting in a sharp decline in smoking among high school students from 12.9% to 5.5% and a decrease of more than 50% within 6 years. In 2013, New York City passed the same law.

Published by the FDA at <http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797%2814%2900181-0/pdf>



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What's inside:

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PLEASE DISTRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEES