

Tobacco 21

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Top 10 Health Priorities Identified by the Lake County Community

Rank	Priority
1	Poor diet and inactivity
2	Chronic disease (obesity, diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, stroke, and cancer)
3	Substance use (tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs)
4	Safe, affordable housing
5	Older adult health (arthritis, hearing and vision, Alzheimer's disease and dementia)
6	Community safety (community violence and domestic violence)
7	Food environment (availability of affordable, healthy food)
8	Mental health
9	Cultural sensitivity and linguistic capacity
10	Health literacy

Why do we care about tobacco?

- Tobacco use continues to be the #1 *preventable* cause of death and disease
- Nicotine is addictive
 - Adolescents and young adults are susceptible to its effects because they are still going through critical periods of growth and development
- As a result of nicotine addiction, about 3 out of 4 teen smokers end up smoking into adulthood, even if they intend to quit after a few years

History of Youth Tobacco Control (Federal)

- 1992 Synar Amendment
 - Requires states to have laws in place prohibiting the sale and distribution of tobacco products to persons under the age of 18, (point of sale restriction)
- Failure to meet these requirements may result in a state losing 40 percent of its substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant (IOM, 2015)

Recent History of Tobacco 21 at the State Level

- SB3011 – Tobacco & E-Cig Under Age-21
- Amends the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Minors and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act.
 - Changes the name of the Act to the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Persons under 21 Years of Age and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act.
 - Raises the age for whom tobacco products and electronic cigarettes may be sold to and possessed by from at least 18 years of age to at least 21 years of age.
- Lake County Senate Sponsors: Melinda Bush and Terry Link

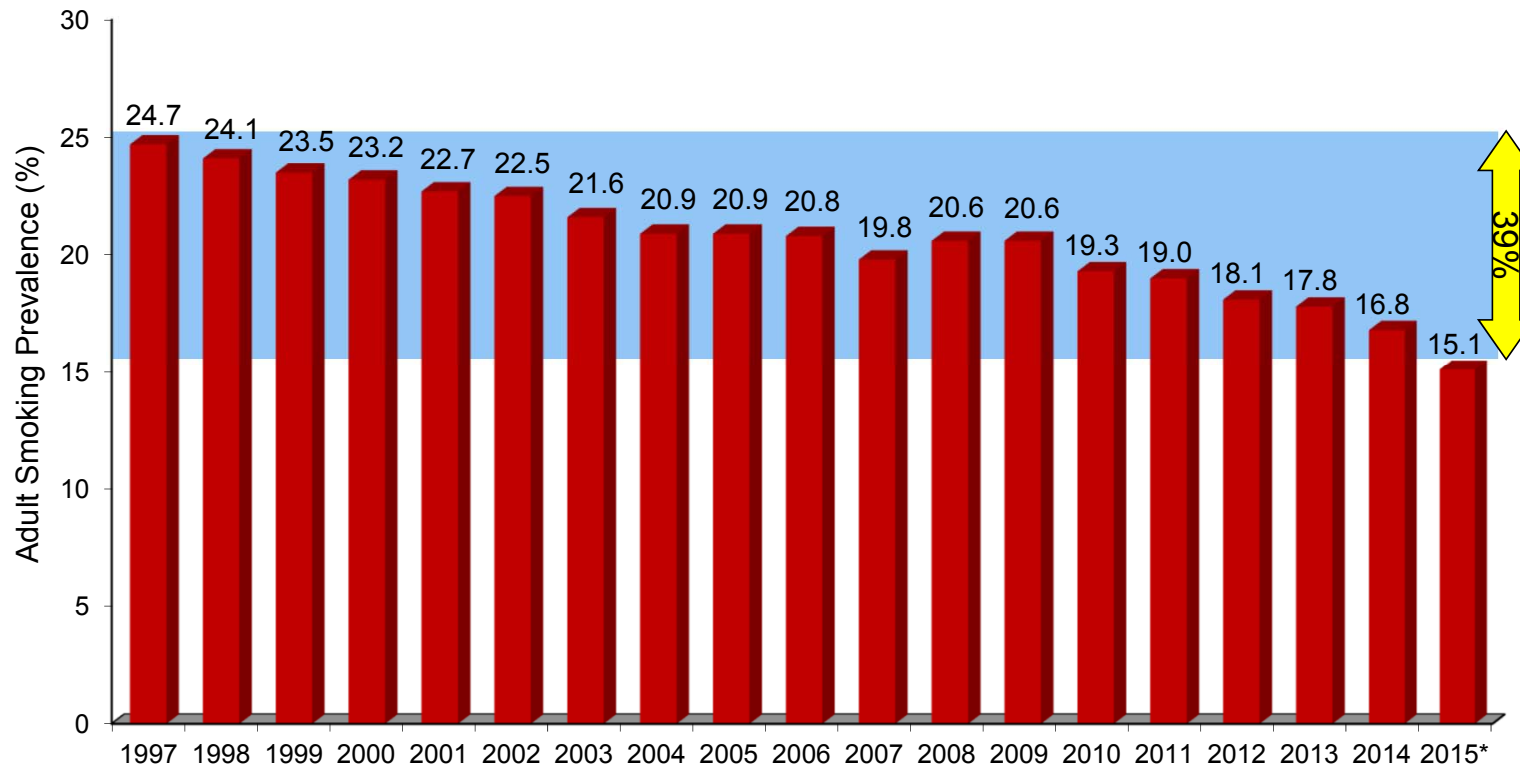
Recent History of Tobacco 21 at the State Level

- Passed Senate 5/18/2016
- Arrived in House but no action was taken and has been re-referred to the Rules Committee
- Potential action may occur in Spring 17 session

Tobacco 21 Partners

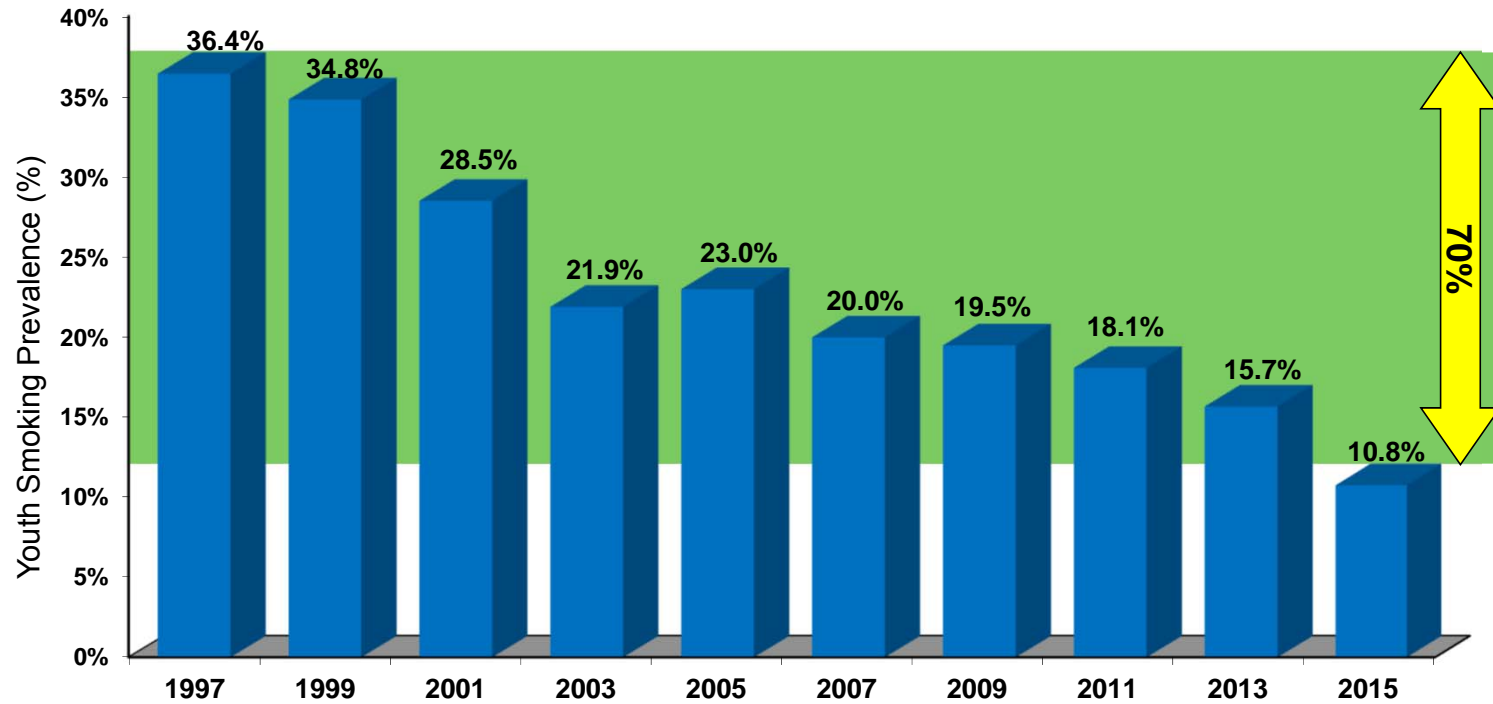
- American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
- American Heart Association
- American Lung Association
- Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids
- Community—The Anti-Drug (CTAD)
- Ela Coalition Against Youth Substance Use
- Illinois Coalition Against Tobacco (ICAT)
- Illinois Public Health Association
- Lake County Underage Drinking and Drug Prevention Task Force
- Linking Efforts Against Drugs (LEAD)
- Northern Illinois Public Health Consortium
- NorthShore University HealthSystem
- Respiratory Health Association

US Adult Smoking Trends 1997-2015



Source: National Health Information Survey, 1994-2015

High School Smoking Trends



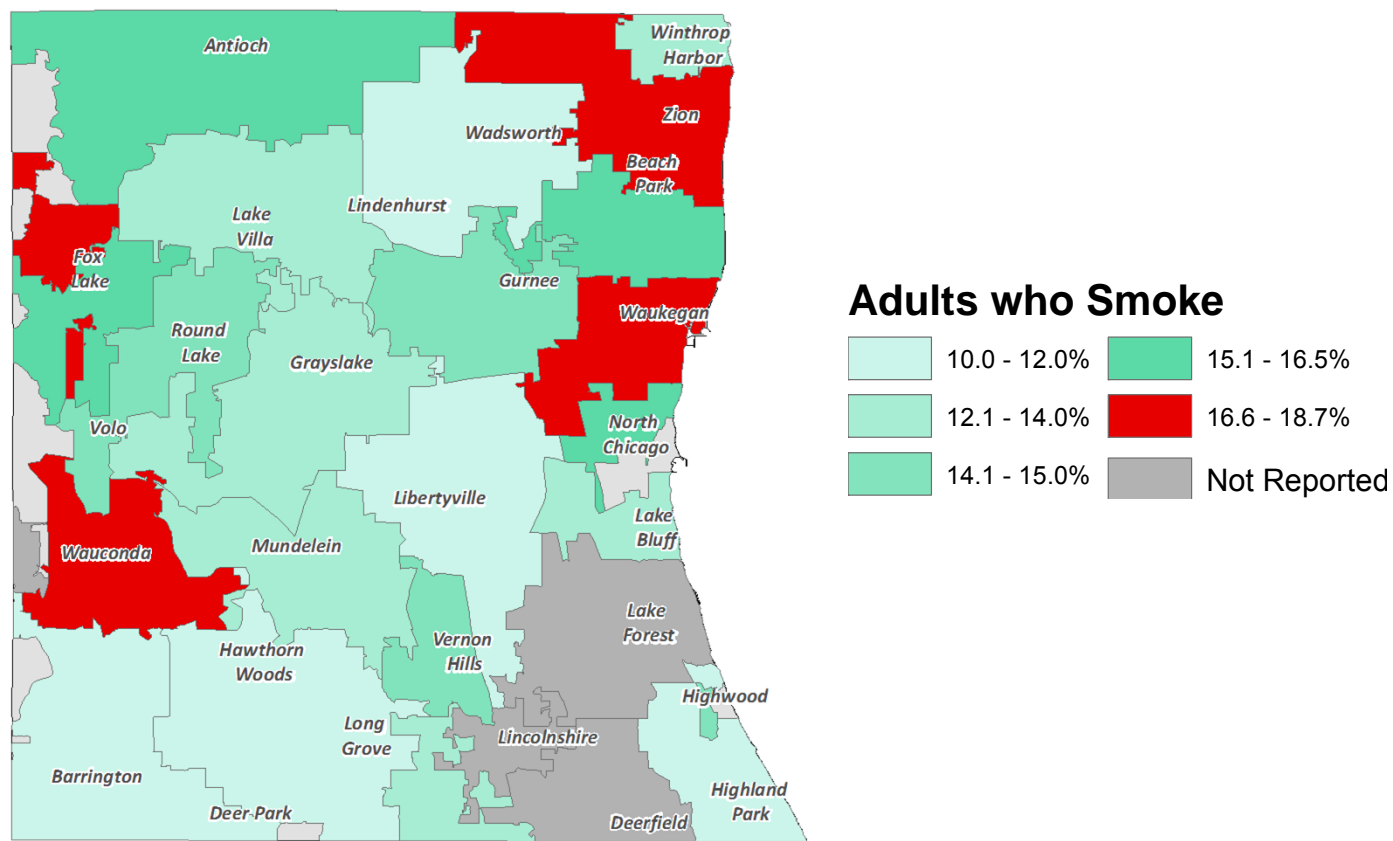
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey, 1991-2015

Accelerating the Decline

“Our work to protect our children’s health and improve the public’s health is not close to completion...if more is not done to combat tobacco use, then 5.6 million of today’s youth will die prematurely from a smoking-related illness.”

—2014 U.S. Surgeon General’s Report,
The Health Consequences of Smoking: 50 Years of Progress

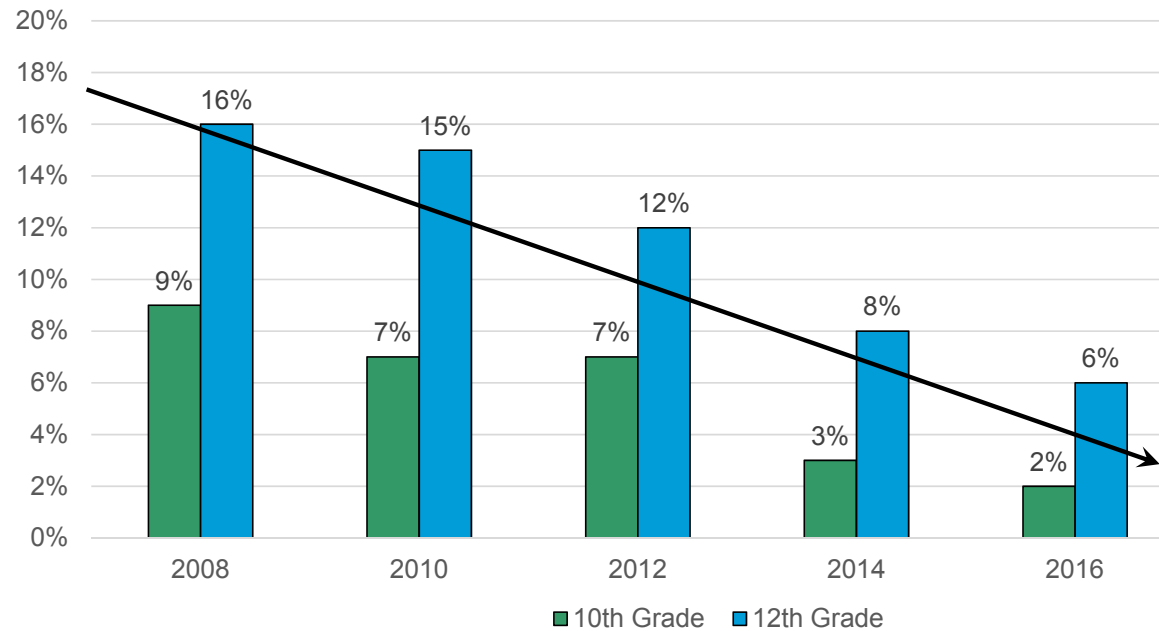
Percent of Adults in Lake County who Smoke



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health. *Tobacco Use Community Profile: Lake County Health Department*. May 2014.

Lake County Illinois Youth Survey

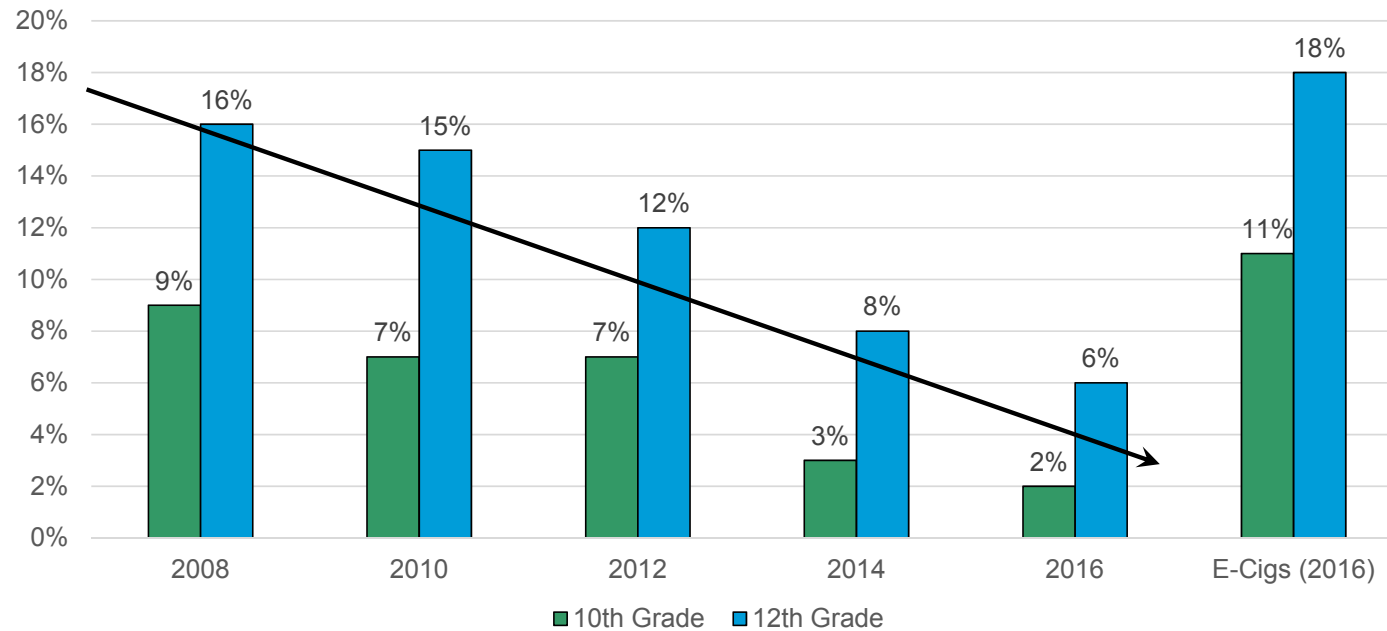
30 Day Cigarette Use



Source: Illinois Youth Survey 2016, Center for Prevention Research and Development

Lake County Illinois Youth Survey

30 Day Cigarette Use



Source: Illinois Youth Survey 2016, Center for Prevention Research and Development

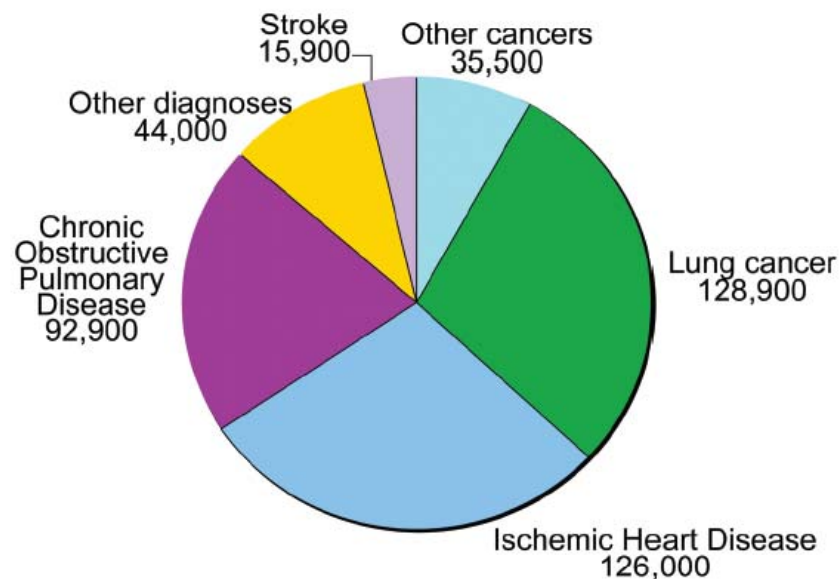
Why Raise the Age to 21?

- About 95% of adult smokers begin smoking before they turn 21
- 90% of those who supply cigarettes to minors are themselves under 21 years of age
- Estimated 12% overall drop in smoking prevalence
- Modeling predicts substantial reduction in future disease rates and healthcare costs

Source: Institute of Medicine, National Report: Public Health Implications of Raising the Minimum Age of Legal Access to Tobacco Products, 2015

Why Raise the Age to 21?

443,000 Annual U.S. Deaths Attributable to Cigarette Smoking



*Average number of deaths, 2000-2004.
Source: *MMWR* 2008;57(45):1226-1228.

Financial Impact: Raising Tobacco Age Sales to 21

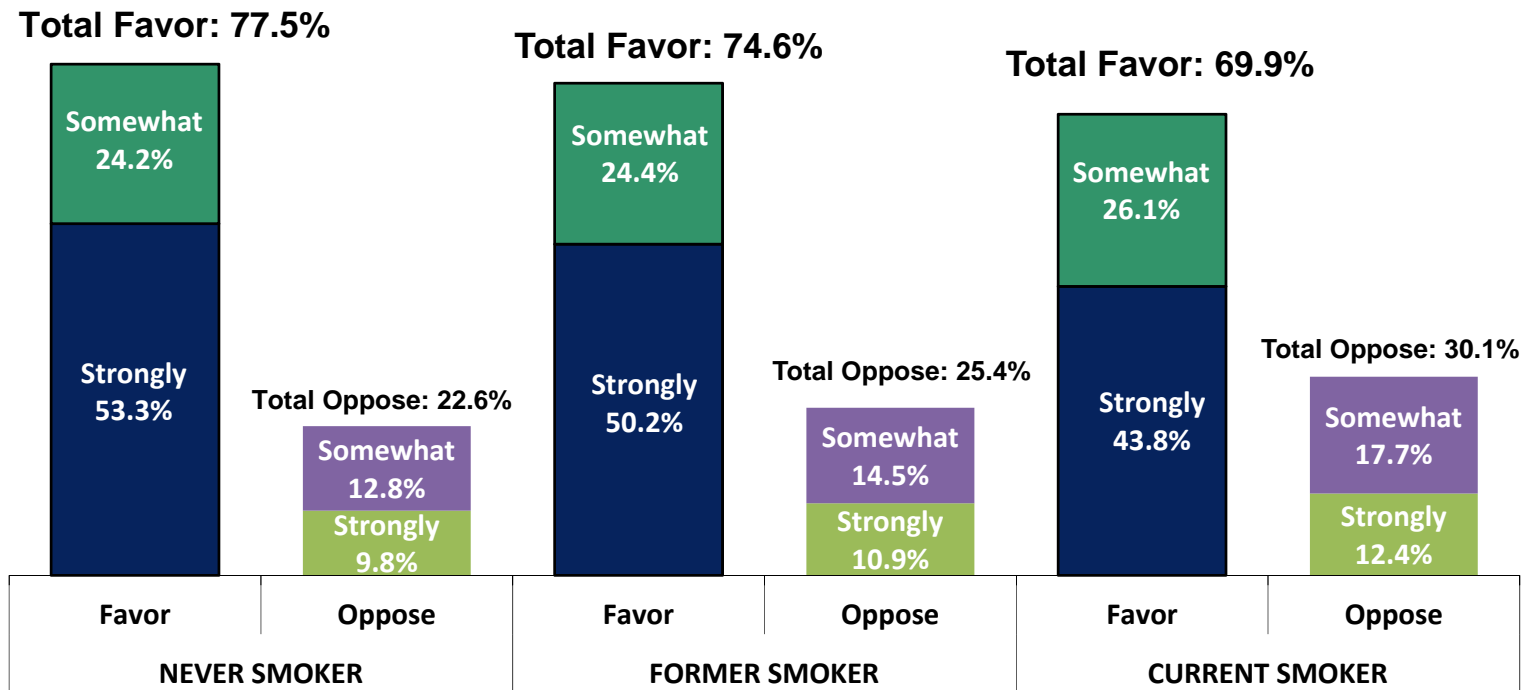
- The 18-21 age range only represents 2% of all tobacco sales nationally.¹
- Simplify ID checks for retailers – consistent with alcohol
- In Illinois: Each pack of cigarettes consumed costs our society \$18.05 in increased health care and work related expenditures.²
- The California State Board of Equalization estimated that Tobacco 21 would reduce healthcare costs in California by as much as **\$2 billion/year**

¹ Winickoff, Am J Public Health 2014;104:e18-e21

² American Lung Association, "Tobacco 21 – Raising the Minimum Legal Sales Age to Prevent Youth Tobacco Use Initiation, 2016

Americans Favor Raising Tobacco Age Sales to 21

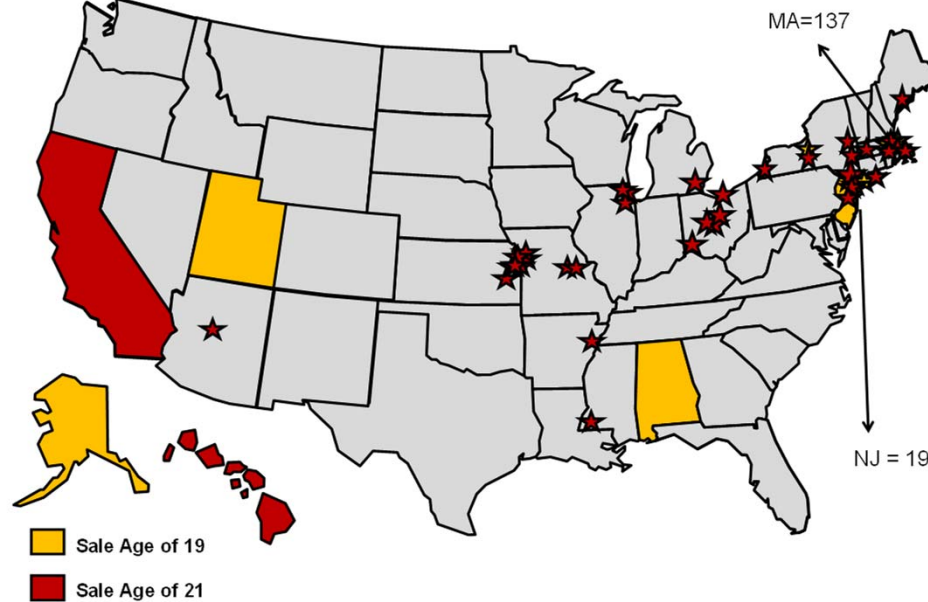
Do you favor or oppose raising the legal minimum sale age to purchase all tobacco products from 18 to 21?



Source: King, BA, et al, American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2015

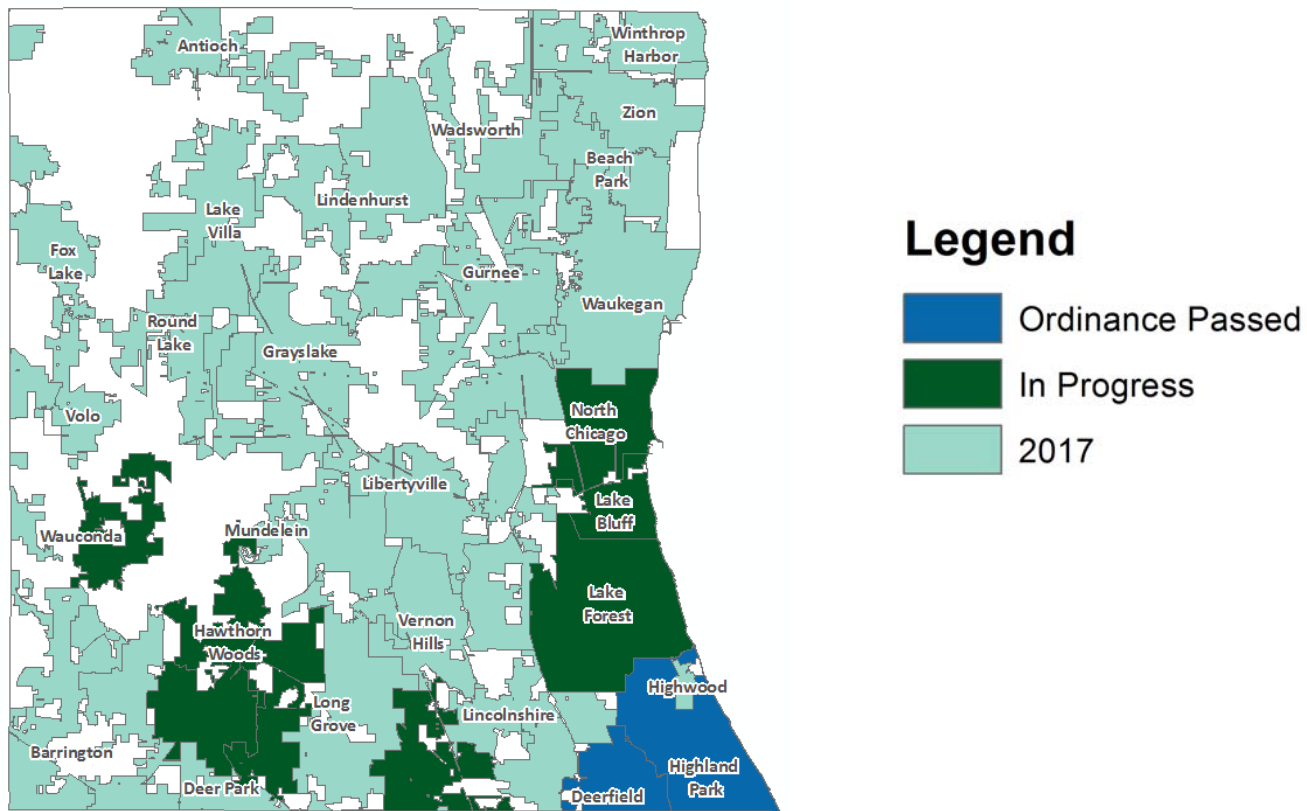
Increasing the Sale Age to 21: An Emerging Strategy

- In 2005, Needham, MA became the 1st city to implement a sale age of 21
- In 2013, New York City became 1st major city to raise the sale age to 21
- 2015: Hawaii becomes first state to raise the tobacco sale age; City of Evanston
- 2016: California raises the tobacco sale age to 21 as does Chicago, Oak Park, Highland Park, Naperville & Deerfield



Sources: Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids; Tobacco Free Lake County

Tobacco 21 Strategy by Municipalities



Source: Tobacco Free Lake County

LCHD Tobacco Free Lake County

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