

Tobacco in England



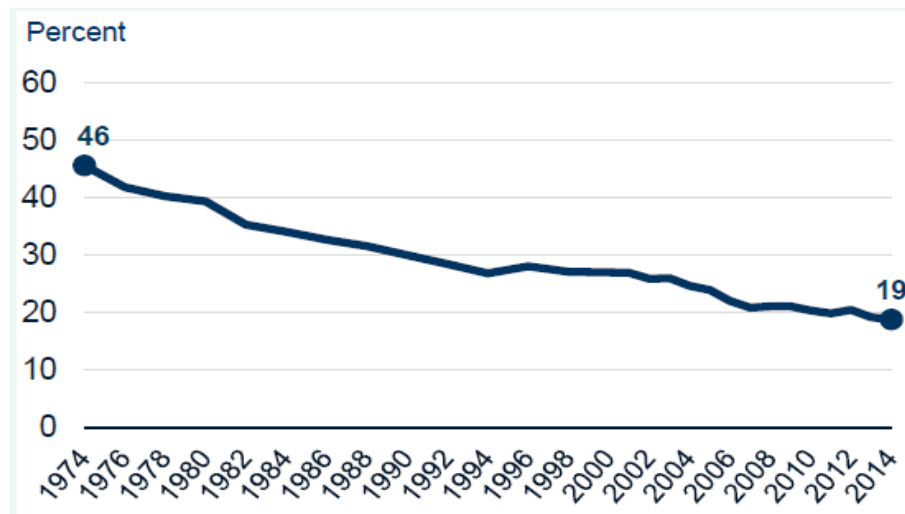
English Laws

- * The minimum age to purchase tobacco is 18.
(was 16 until October 2007)
- * Illegal to sell, give, buy for, lend or otherwise provide tobacco products to anyone under the age of 18.
-The penalty can include can fine of up to £2500.
- * An officer has the right to confiscate tobacco if the individual concerned is in a public place and under the age of 16.
- * Illegal to smoke in all enclosed public places.
(July 2007)
- * Illegal to smoke in a vehicle carrying someone who is under 18.
(October 2015)
- * Illegal in shops to have cigarette kiosk open to public view.
(April 2012)
- * Television advertising of ban of tobacco products (1965). Under the Television Act 1964.
- * Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002 - banned advertising, tobacco packaging warning messages (message to concern health effects of smoking) and promotion including sponsorship of tobacco products.



Smoking Decrease

- * Health & Social Care Information Centre. (national statistics publication 2014)
- * The number of smokers in England has fallen to its lowest level 19% of adults in England currently smoke, down from a peak of 46% in 1974.
- * Meaning now 7.2 million adults in England who smoke (far outnumbered by 14.6 million ex-smokers).
- * Now a negative stigma attached to smoking.



Health Risks

- * Smoking causes about 90% of lung cancers. It also causes cancer in many other parts of the body.
- * Smoking damages your heart and your blood circulation, increasing your risk of developing conditions such as:
 - * •coronary heart disease
 - * •heart attack
 - * •stroke
- * Smoking during pregnancy increases the risk of complications such as:
 - * •miscarriage
 - * •premature (early) birth
- * **Health effects:**
 - * Reduces the amount of oxygen that gets to your skin. Meaning your skin ages more quickly.
 - * Causes unattractive problems such as bad breath and stained teeth, and damage your sense of taste.

Tobacco as a gateway drug

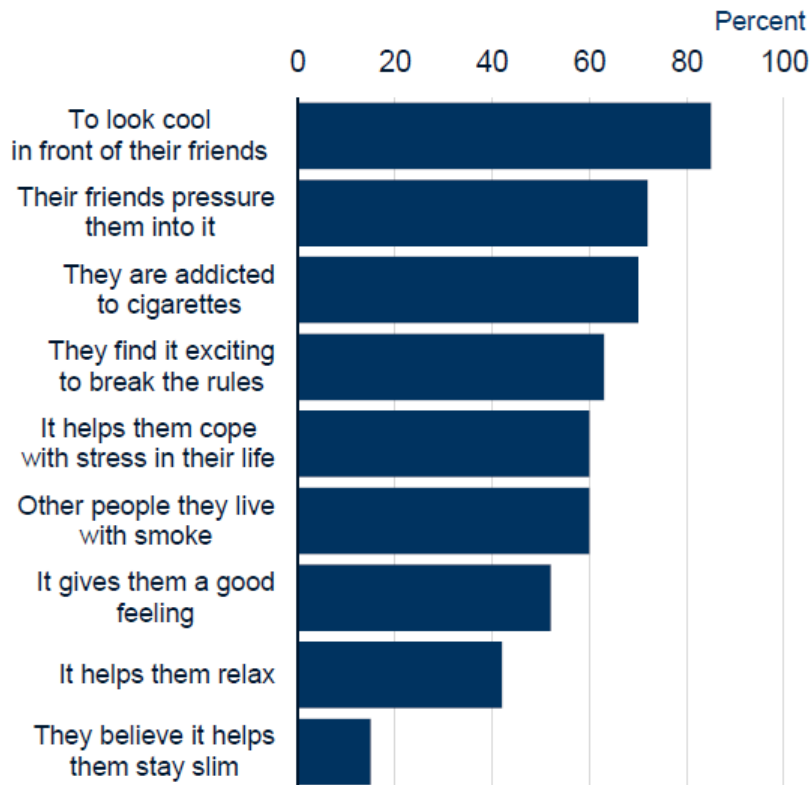
- * Nicotine itself is one of the most addictive drugs, it has been suggested that the use of this illegal drug may lead to trying harder drugs.
- * The gateway theory suggests that tobacco acts as a gateway, opening the door to use of illegal drugs.
- * Nicotine can makes the brain more susceptible to other addictions.
- * This suggests that lowering smoking rates in young people might help drug abuse.

Teenage Smoking

- * Health & Social Care Information Centre.
(national statistics publication 2014)
- * 3% of children under 16 regularly smoke.
- * 18% of secondary school pupils reported they had tried smoking at least once.
- * 64% of secondary school pupils reported being exposed to second-hand smoke.
- * 40% of regular smokers began smoking before age 16.

- * Where pupils get cigarettes-
- * 24% from friends/relatives.
- * 52% were given them by friends.
- * 46% bought themselves from shops.

Teenage reasons for smoking



- * The highest percentage was to look cool in front of friends (83%) followed by peer pressure (72%).
- * However, there has been a steady decrease over time in the proportion of secondary school pupils who thought it was 'ok' to try smoking to see what it was like.

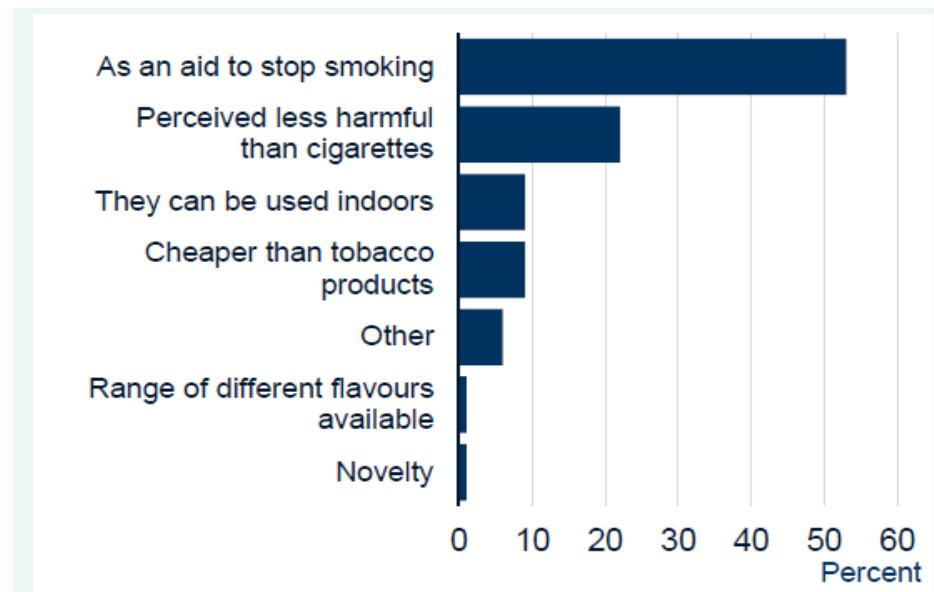
Use of e-cigarettes

- * In 2015, there were an estimated 2.2 million current e-cigarette users.

- * Reasons for using E-cigarettes-

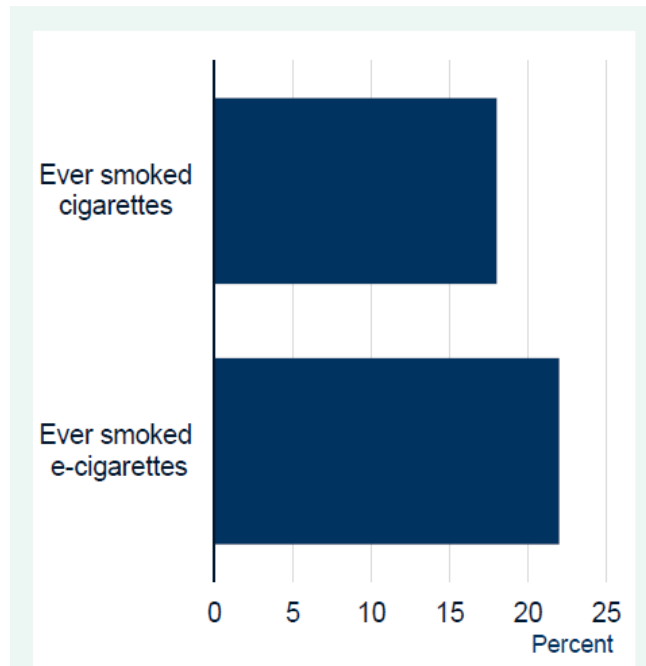
- 53% of e-cigarette users gave the main reason for use “As an aid to stop smoking”.

- The next most common reason was “They are perceived to be less harmful than cigarettes” (22%).



Use of e-cigarettes teenagers

- * More secondary school pupils reported having tried e-cigarettes at least once (22%) than traditional cigarettes (18%).



The Future

- * NHS has many guides and projects to quitting smoking.
- * From 9th March of this year, Tobacco duty increased 2% above inflation putting prices up.
- * Taxation on tobacco in the UK is already the highest in the EU meaning that prices in the UK are up to four times higher than in other European countries.
- * From 20th May of this year, laws surrounding tobacco packaging will change.
- * Standardised /plain packaging is tobacco packaging that has had all the 'attractive' features removed.
- * This means all brands have to change-
 - The material, size, shape and opening mechanism of the packaging.
 - The colour of packaging and cigarettes.
 - The font, colour, size, case and alignment of text.