

## TL2: Tobacco control measures - answers



|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>2003</b>           | Tobacco advertising banned in Billboards, newspapers and magazines   |
| <b>July 2005</b>      | Tobacco Sponsorship advertising banned   |
| <b>October 2011</b>   | It became an offence to buy cigarettes or tobacco for someone under the age of 18  |
| <b>March 2006</b>     | No more smoking in public places in Scotland   |
| <b>July 2007</b>      | No more smoking in public places in England  |
| <b>October 2007</b>   | Age to buy cigarettes rose from 16 to 18   |
|                       | The UK becomes the first EU country to introduce graphic health warnings to all tobacco products   |
| <b>April 2011</b>     | Any retailer wishing to sell tobacco must sign up to the Scottish Tobacco Retailers Register   |
| <b>May 2011</b>       | It became an offence for under-18s to buy tobacco products, and also for an adult to buy tobacco products for an under-18  |
| <b>December 2012</b>  | In Australia tobacco products must be sold in plain, standardised packaging  |
| <b>March 2013</b>     | The Scottish Government launches a new tobacco control strategy setting 2034 as the target date for a tobacco-free Scotland  |
| <b>April 2013</b>     | End to cigarette vending machines  |
|                       | Promotional displays of tobacco no longer allowed - tobacco/cigarettes must not be on display in <u>large</u> shops (e.g. they need to be under the counter or in a cabinet) |
| <b>March 2015</b>     | All NHS grounds across Scotland become smoke-free  |
| <b>April 2015</b>     | Promotional displays of tobacco no longer allowed - tobacco/cigarettes must not be on display in <u>small</u> shops (e.g. they need to be under the counter or in a cabinet) |
| <b>December 2016</b>  | Smoking in vehicles with anyone under the age of 18 becomes illegal  |
| <b>April 2017</b>     | Ban on selling electronic cigarettes to under 18s or for an adult to buy them for use by a child   |
|                       | Scottish Tobacco Retailers register now includes vaping products   |
|                       | Under 18s prohibited from selling tobacco  |
| <b>May 2017</b>       | New UK regulation require all cigarette and hand rolling tobacco to be sold in plain packs   |
| <b>May 2020</b>       | Ban on selling menthol cigarettes. Flavoured cigarettes are now illegal across the UK, along with 'skinny' cigarettes and flavoured/menthol rolling tobacco.                 |
| <b>September 2022</b> | Prohibition of smoking outside hospital buildings, providing a smoke-free perimeter of 15 metres.  |

|  |
|--|
| <b>What impact can tobacco control measures have on an individual or on our society (e.g. less money spent by the NHS on tobacco related health issues):</b>   |
| <b>Some suggested responses:</b>   |
| <p>Less young people taking up smoking, which has a positive impact on their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• physical and mental health</li> <li>• finances</li> </ul>   |
| <p>More current smokers are quitting, which has a positive impact on their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• physical and mental health</li> <li>• finances</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Children grow up in a smoke-free household:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This has a positive impact on their development and their health</li> <li>• They are also less like to take up smoking when they grow up</li> <li>• The same applies to smoke-free cars</li> </ul> |
| <p>Smoke-free indoor public spaces e.g. pubs, workplaces, shops etc. results in less exposure to second-hand smoke and its related health risks.</p>   |
| <p>A substantial saving to NHS Scotland if spending for treating tobacco-related illnesses is decreased (in 2017 the cost was calculated to be around £780 million per year).</p>  |
| <p>Smoke-free outdoor public areas like stadiums or hospital grounds means less exposure to second-hand smoke and its related health risks. Children and young people also see less smoking around them (positive role-modeling).</p>  |
| <p>The display ban meant that fewer children have exposure to cigarette packs behind the counter</p>   |
| <p>Plain packaging meant that bright or attractive packaging doesn't attract children.</p>   |
| <p>Ban on selling e-cigarettes to under 18s can lead to less young people being addicted to nicotine.</p>  |
| <p>Ban on menthol (used to mask the harshness of tobacco smoke on the back of your throat) meant that more smokers didn't like the 'taste' of cigarettes anymore, inspiring many to quit.</p>  |
| <p>Hefty fines for anyone selling tobacco or e-cigarettes to under 18s discourages sellers from underage sales.</p>  |

### **Additional information:**

Article from British Heart Foundation - How has the smoking ban changed our health:

<https://www.bhf.org.uk/information-support/heart-matters-magazine/news/smoking-ban>

Impact of UK Tobacco Control Policies on Inequalities in Youth Smoking Uptake: A Natural Experiment Study <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7593354/>