

#### **OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING TOBACCO 21 IN VERMONT** LUNG A. Bose<sup>1</sup>, C. Burke<sup>1</sup>, J. Chen<sup>1</sup>, J. Dafgek<sup>1</sup>, K. Kurchena<sup>1</sup>, A. Miller<sup>1</sup>, C. Pratt<sup>1</sup>, R. Ryan<sup>3</sup>, D. Kaminsky, MD<sup>1,2</sup> **ASSOCIATION** <sup>1</sup>Larner College of Medicine at the University of Vermont, <sup>2</sup>University of Vermont Medical Center, <sup>3</sup>American Lung Association

## Introduction

- Tobacco is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in the U.S.<sup>1</sup>
- Approximately 90% of current smokers starting smoking before age 18<sup>2</sup>
- Earlier age of tobacco use initiation associated with lower rates of smoking cessation<sup>3</sup>
- The proposed Tobacco 21 bill (T21) would raise the minimum legal age of sales to 21, creating the opportunity to reduce tobacco use initiation
- Within five years of implementing the nation's first T21 bill in 2005, the 30-day smoking rate in Needham, MA dropped from 13% to  $7\%^4$
- Recently in Vermont, the age of gun sales was raised to 21, the age of marijuana possession was set to 21, and the Burlington City Council resolved to recommend the age of tobacco products sales be raised to 21

# **Objectives**

- Understand why T21 has been unable to pass in Vermont to date
- Understand the current view of T21 held by Vermont legislators
- Identify opportunities and barriers to implementing T21 in Vermont

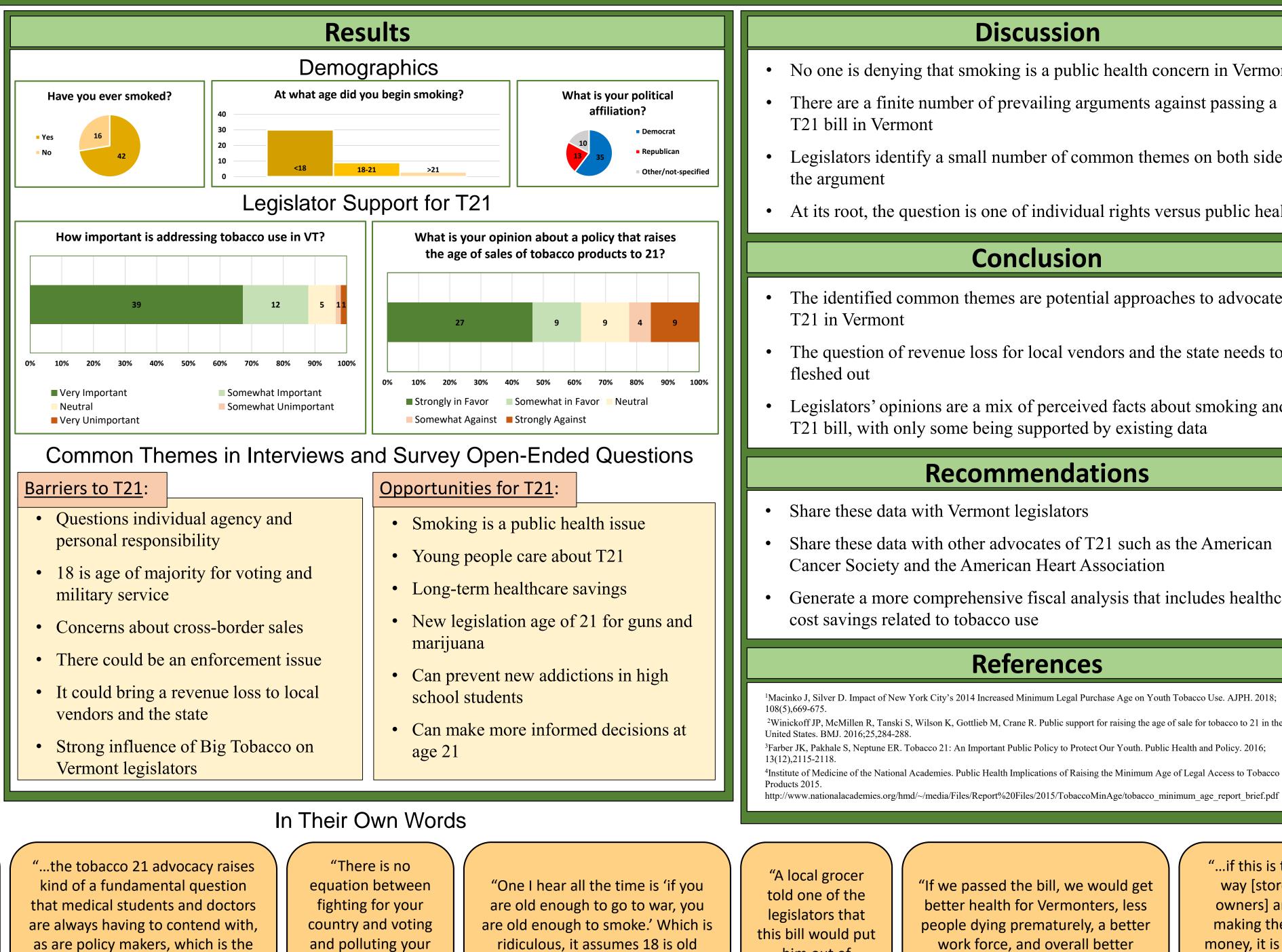
## Methods

- Developed 28-item LimeSurvey with qualitative and open-ended questions regarding demographics, personal smoking history, and attitudes towards T21
- Administered survey to available Vermont legislators via email listserv (n=174)
- Identified interview candidates assisted by the American Lung Association
- Recorded, transcribed, and analyzed interviews for themes and quotes (n=6)
- Analyzed quantitative results using LimeSurvey (n=58, response rate=33%, male=31, female=27, age 18-29=0, age 30-39=1, age 40-49=6, age 50-59=6, age 60-69=23, age 70-79=22, age 80<sup>+</sup>=0)
- Assessed open-ended responses for common themes

"What is so special about being 21? Why is 18 considered old enough for many other life choices?"

"Our state constitution grants full rights of citizenship to those 18 and older. As long as that provision remains in place, I believe it is my legal, ethical, and moral duty to protect the constitutional rights of citizens in that age group."

"Honestly, so few people smoke now that, it is out of favor."



tension between a prohibition of something versus education."

own personal health."

ridiculous, it assumes 18 is old enough to go to war. . ."

him out of business."

"If we passed the bill, we would get better health for Vermonters, less people dying prematurely, a better work force, and overall better economics."

### Discussion

• No one is denying that smoking is a public health concern in Vermont

Legislators identify a small number of common themes on both sides of

• At its root, the question is one of individual rights versus public health

### Conclusion

The identified common themes are potential approaches to advocate for

The question of revenue loss for local vendors and the state needs to be

Legislators' opinions are a mix of perceived facts about smoking and a

### **Recommendations**

Share these data with other advocates of T21 such as the American

Generate a more comprehensive fiscal analysis that includes healthcare

#### References

<sup>2</sup>Winickoff JP, McMillen R, Tanski S, Wilson K, Gottlieb M, Crane R. Public support for raising the age of sale for tobacco to 21 in the

"...if this is the way [store owners] are making their money, it is the wrong way to make money."