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Title: **Implementation of Possession Laws and the Social Ecology of Tobacco Control**
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1. After the implementation of Florida's comprehensive tobacco prevention program in 1998, youth tobacco use:
 - a. remained constant (no change)
 - b. steadily increased
 - c. steadily decreased
 - d. decreased significantly in the first few years and then remained constant
2. Youth tobacco possession laws throughout Florida were:
 - a. consistently enforced by police officers and sheriff deputies
 - b. consistently applied by police departments but not sheriff's offices
 - c. inconsistently applied by police departments but not sheriff's offices
 - d. inconsistently applied by both sheriff's offices and police departments
3. The Florida experience with tobacco enforcement showed that:
 - a. a single statewide policy ensures that a policy will be implemented consistently
 - b. implementation strategies need to accompany policy change to produce an effect
 - c. statewide policies are ineffective
 - d. implementation strategies have no significant effect on policy implementation
4. The intervention that was the subject of this tobacco enforcement study focused on:
 - a. local laws governing possession and use of tobacco by youth
 - b. court proceedings for youth who were apprehended
 - c. the magnitude of the penalties that were imposed
 - d. support to police departments and sheriff's offices for enforcement activities
5. The Florida youth tobacco possession law:
 - a. imposed criminal penalties on youth
 - b. created a criminal record for youth who were apprehended
 - c. allowed non-criminal penalties to be imposed on youth
 - d. only had value when youth received the penalty (punishment)

6. The study methodology had the following implication for improving validity of survey results with police officers:
 - a. incentives paid to police officers are the most effective way to increase survey completion
 - b. administering the survey during roll call increases survey completion
 - c. survey completion among officers is very low regardless of what you do
 - d. police have nothing to do with health, so there is no reason to survey them

7. The culture of tobacco use in the United States has:
 - a. been demonstrated to change through randomized controlled studies
 - b. had profound change, with little documentation of the causes or mechanisms of change
 - c. not changed in the last 40 years
 - d. not been supported by tobacco enforcement activities

8. The results of this enforcement study showed:
 - a. tobacco enforcement alone can produce major changes in youth tobacco use
 - b. tobacco enforcement has no impact on youth tobacco use
 - c. enforcement activities were increased as part of a comprehensive tobacco control program
 - d. harsh punishment is the most effective means for decreasing youth tobacco use

9. Opposition to youth tobacco enforcement is based primarily on:
 - a. moral concerns about punishing the victims (youth)
 - b. consistent evidence showing that tobacco enforcement does not work
 - c. the role of enforcement within the social ecology of tobacco control
 - d. the potential for youth who are heavy tobacco users to serve as role models for other youth

10. The success of Florida's tobacco control program (1998) was initially attributed to the:
 - a. use of youth ("peers") in anti-tobacco messages
 - b. comprehensive approach of the program
 - c. strict enforcement of youth tobacco possession laws
 - d. laws against tobacco billboard advertisements