



Our kids have seen enough.

Tobacco Marketing | Tobacco Free Staten Island

Big Tobacco in Montana

\$31.5 million is spent each year on tobacco marketing.²

30% of high school students currently use e-cigarettes and more than half have tried them (58%). ¹³

According to the 2018 Montana Tobacco Retail Audits:

 12% of tobacco retailers displayed tobacco signs at or below 3 feet.

According to the 2019 Montana Tobacco Retailer Mapper:

 442 tobacco retailers are located within a ten-minute walk of Montana grade schools.

CONTACT

Montana Tobacco Use Prevention Program Phone: (866) 787-5247 E-mail: infotobaccofree@mt.gov Website: tobaccofree.mt.gov

Big Tobacco Targets Kids

Big Tobacco spends billions advertising where they know kids will see it.

- The tobacco industry spends \$9.4 billion each year on marketing in the United States - 96% of which is spent at the point of sale in retail locations (convenience stores, gas stations, grocery stores, and pharmacies).¹
- Tobacco marketing at the point of sale (POS) includes advertising, price discounts, and product display at any location where tobacco products are sold.
- Over \$1 million per hour is spent on in-store marketing.²

POS advertising increases youth experimentation and initiation.

- Studies have consistently found significant associations between exposure to POS marketing with smoking initiation, susceptibility to smoking, or intentions to smoke among youth.⁶⁻¹⁰
- Youth who visit stores with prominent tobacco advertising more than twice a week are more likely to start smoking than those who visit such stores less frequently.^{11, 12}
- POS promotions increase the likelihood that youth will move from experimentation to regular tobacco use.⁹

"Younger adult smokers are the only source of replacement smokers."

- R.J. Reynolds Report

Where is Big Tobacco in Your Community?



Visit the Montana Tobacco Retail Map to learn where your kids are being exposed to tobacco marketing.¹⁴



Updated 9/5/19



Big Tobacco Targets Kids

SOURCES

- U.S. Federal Trade Commission, Cigarette Report for 2016, 2018; Smokeless Tobacco Report for 2016, 2018.
- 2. Campaign for Tobacco-free Kids: The Toll of Tobacco in Montana, (2019).
- Roeseler A, Feighery EC, Cruz TB. (2010). Tobacco marketing in California and implications for the future. Tobacco Control 19:i21-i29.
- Henriksen L, Feighery E, Schleicher N, Cowling D, Kline R, Fortmann S. Is adolescent smoking related to the density and proximity of tobacco outlets and retail cigarette advertising near schools? Preventive Medicine. 2008:5.
- Henriksen L, Feighery EC, Schleicher NC, Haladjian HH, Fortmann SP. Reaching youth at the point of sale: Cigarette marketing is more prevalent in stores where adolescents shop frequently. Tobacco Control. 2004 September;13(3):315-8.
- Henriksen L, Flora J, Feighery E, Fortmann S. Effects on youth of exposure to retail tobacco advertising. Journal of Applied Social Psychology. 2002;32(9):19.
- Mackintosh AM, Moodie C, Hastings G. The association between point-of-sale displays and youth smoking susceptibility. Nicotine &tobacco research. 2012;14(5):616-20.
- Scheffels J, Lavik R. Out of sight, out of mind? Removal of point-of-sale tobacco displays in Norway. Tob Control. 2012.
- Slater SJ, Chaloupka FJ, Wakefield M, Johnston LD, O'Malley PM. The impact of retail cigarette marketing practices on youth smoking uptake. Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine. 2007;161(5):440-5.
- McNeill A, Lewis S, Quinn C, Mulcahy M, Clancy L, Hastings G, et al. Evaluation of the removal of point-of-sale tobacco displays in Ireland. Tob Control. 2011;20(2):137-43.
- Paynter J, Edwards R, Schluter PJ, McDuff I. Point of sale tobacco displays and smoking among 14-15 year olds in New Zealand: A cross-sectional study. Tobacco Control. 2009 Aug;18(4):268-74.
- Henriksen L, Shleicher N, Feighery E, Fortmann S. A longitudinal study of exposure to retail cigarette advertising and smoking initiation. Pediatrics. 2010 July 19;103:7.
- 13. Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019
- 14. Montana Tobacco Retail Mapper. https:// dphhs.mt.gov/Portals/85/Documents/MTUPPapp/ index.html
- Memorandum from A.P. Ritchy, Product Group, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., to P.R. Ray, Jr., R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (Dec. 18 1972).
- 16. Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids. The Flavor Trap (2017).

POS advertising normalizes tobacco products and creates positive attitudes towards tobacco products and brands.

- The placement of tobacco products near candy and the placement of advertisements at children's eye level is common in retail environments.³
- Higher rates of smoking among youth have been found in schools located in neighborhoods with a higher density of tobacco outlets and retail cigarette advertising.⁴
- A study conducted in the United States estimated that banning POS advertising and requiring cigarette packs to be kept out of sight could reduce adolescents' exposure to cigarette brand by as much as 83%.⁵



Flavored tobacco products are popular among youth and play a role ________ in the initiation of tobacco use.

- Documents obtained during litigation against the tobacco industry reveal that tobacco companies have used fruit and candy flavors as a way to target youth.¹⁵
- Youth cite flavors as a major reason for their current use of non-cigarette tobacco products, with 82% of American youth ecigarette users and 74% of American youth cigar users saying they used the product because they come in flavors they like.¹⁶

