# Big Tobacco targets diverse groups with



# **FLAVORS**

**GROUP: LGBTQ+** 

**GROUP: AFRICAN AMERICAN** 

**GROUP: LOW-INCOME** 

**GROUP: YOUTH** 



# **BIG TOBACCO TACTIC**

Take
PRIDE
in Your
Flavor

Borrowing of LGBTQ+ culture in ads<sup>1</sup>

### THE RESULT?

# More than 2X

as many LGBTQ+ people use flavored cigars and menthol cigarettes, compared to non-LGBTQ+ people.<sup>2</sup>





### **BIG TOBACCO TACTIC**



Historical targeting of menthol ads in magazines with Black audiences<sup>3</sup>

### THE RESULT?

More than 8 in 10



Black smokers use menthol cigarettes, compared to only 2 in 10 White smokers.<sup>4</sup>



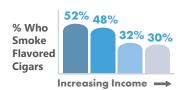
## **BIG TOBACCO TACTIC**



Selling flavored cigarillos at lower prices in low-income areas<sup>5</sup>

# THE RESULT?

Lower-income cigar smokers are more likely to smoke flavored cigars.<sup>6</sup>





## **BIG TOBACCO TACTIC**



Social media ads and youth-friendly flavors like cotton candy<sup>7,8</sup>

## THE RESULT?



of US high schoolers surveyed in 2019 reported current use of flavored tobacco.<sup>9</sup>



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# **FLAVORS**

### **DATA SOURCES AND DETAILS**



- Tobacco companies use LGBTQ+ culture to boost advertisements; the tag line: "Take Pride in Your Flavor" is from a 2011 Camel Snus ad in a print source popular with LGBTQ+ audiences. **Source:** Rutgers School of Public Health. Trinkets and Trash. https://www.trinketsandtrash.org/detail.php?item\_number=213662.
- The National Tobacco Survey (2009-2010) showed that current menthol cigarette smoking was higher among LGBT adults than straight adults (9.7% vs. 4.2%). LGBT individuals were also more likely to smoke flavored cigars than straight individuals (8.2% vs. 2.7%). Source: California Department of Public Health 2016. Flavored and Mentholated Tobacco Products: Enticing a New Generation of Users. https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DCDIC/CTCB/CDPH %20Document%20Library/Policy/FlavoredTobaccoAndMenthol/FlavoredAndMentholatedTobaccProductsCMAWhitePaperAndExecSummaryMay2016.pdf



- A magazine with an African American audience (Ebony) was 9.8 times as likely than a magazine with a White audience (People) to have ads for menthol cigarettes between 1998-2002.\* **Source**: Landrine et al. Cigarette advertising in Black, Latino, and White magazines, 1998-2002: An exploratory investigation. Ethn Dis 2005; 15(1):63-7. More recent studies (see Mills et al 2018) have observed higher levels of menthol retail advertising in Black neighborhoods.

  \*Other communities of color have also been targeted with menthol. As one example, the Landrine et al study cited above also found higher likelihoods of menthol ads
  - in a magazine with a Latinx audience (People in Spanish), and tobacco industry attempts to target certain ethnicities canbe found on the Phillip Morris USA public document site (e.g. "Marbolo Menthol Hispanic Buy Two Packs Get One Free.")
- 4 Among U.S. residents with past 30-day cigarette use from 2008-2010, 88.5% of African Americans used menthol cigarettes, compared to 25.7% of non-Hispanic Whites. **Source:** Giovino et al. Differential trends in cigarette smoking in the USA: is menthol slowing progress? Tobacco Control 2013; 24(1):28-37.



- The average price for flavored little cigars ('cigarillos") is only \$0.90 (significantly lower) in California low-income neighborhoods, compared to \$0.97 in the general state population. Source: Tobacco Free California. The Story of Low-Income. https://tobaccofreeca.com/story-of-inequity/low-income/
- Per the graph shown, flavored cigar use was higher among current cigar smokers with lower income: 29.7% use for household incomes of more than \$100,000/year, 31.6% use (\$50,000-\$99,999/year), 47.8% use (\$20K-\$49,999/year), 51.7% use (less than \$20K/year). Source: King et al. Flavored cigar smoking among U.S. adults: findings from the 2009-2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey. Nicotine & Tobacco Research 2013; 15(2):608-614.



- A study of 2018 JUUL instagram posts found that approximately half of posts featured content related to youth culture and lifestyle. Source. Czaplicki et al. Characterising JUUL-related posts on Instagram. Tobacco Control 2019; doi: 10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2018-054824.
- Research has shown that youth prefer sweet tastes, are more likely to try flavored (compared to non-flavored) e-cigarettes, and perceive flavored e-cigarettes as less harmful than tobacco-flavored e-cigarettes. Source: Truth Initiative. Flavored tobacco use among youth and young adults. <a href="https://truthinitiative.org/research-resources/emerging-tobacco-products/flavored-tobacco-use-among-youth-and-young-adults">https://truthinitiative.org/research-resources/emerging-tobacco-products/flavored-tobacco-use-among-youth-and-young-adults</a>
- 9 31% of U.S. high schoolers surveyed reported current (past 30 day) use of a tobacco product in 2019; of those, 73% had current use of a flavored product. **Source**: Wang et al. Tobacco Product Use and Associated Factors Among Middle and High School Students—United States, 2019. MMWR 2019; 68(12):1-22.

