

Investigating Tobacco and E-Cigarette/Vape Marketing

NOT WELL SCHOOL OF THE PARTY OF

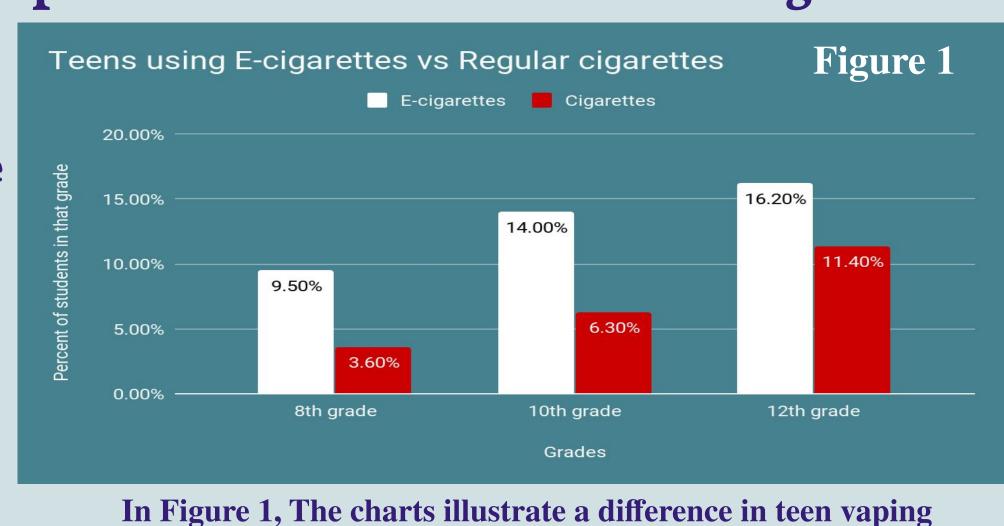
HANNA CORNY¹, KAMAL ARDESHNA²

¹PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL, ²LOTUS CONSULTANTS LLC

INTRODUCTION

There is a problem with tobacco companies targeting minorities in poor communities. Despite the decline of teen smoking over

the past year, there has been an increase of teen vaping. A possible cause of this problem is the accessibility of the products and the compelling advertisements in certain urban areas.²



vs. teen smoking throughout 8th, 10th, and 12th grades

RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

Four different locations near Palo Alto were observed. The Lower socioeconomic locations were Redwood City and East Palo Alto. The higher socioeconomic locations were Palo Alto and Menlo Park. The diagram in Figure 2 describes some of the key elements that were looked for while taking the field notes.

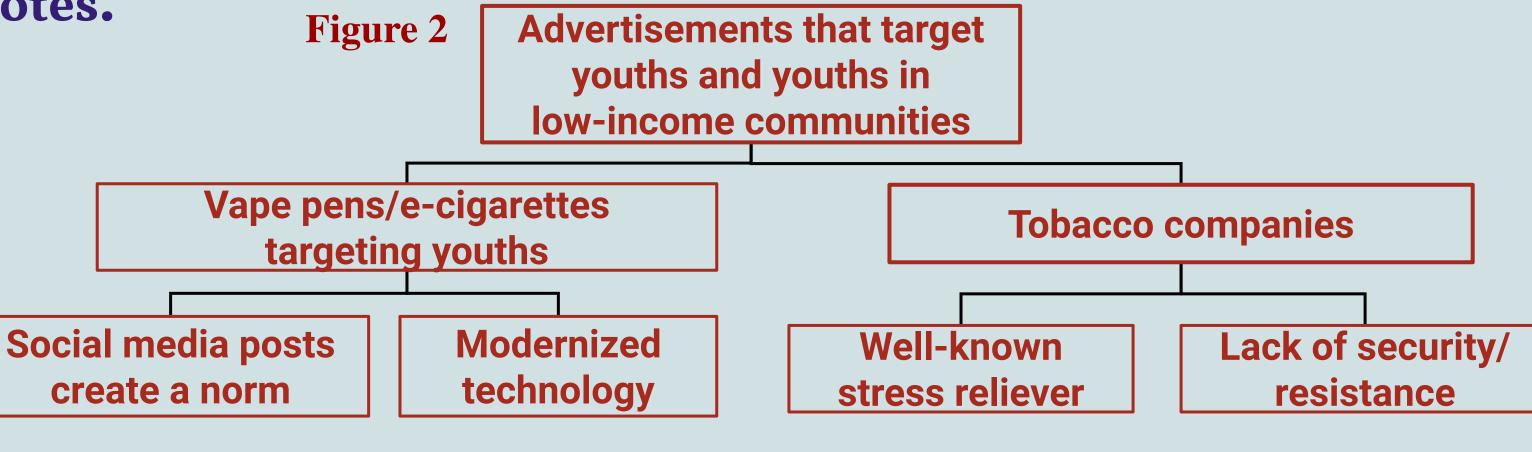


Figure 2, lays out the initial hypothesis of the unexpected outcome of advertisements form these industries. The field notes and further research support this diagram.

CONCLUSIONS AND ANALYSIS

The most significant variable in my findings was the sign regulations in/outside the retail stores. By California law, you must have have a sign outside enforcing no tobacco to those under the age 21. Location was another variable that contributed to which outlets had the signs and which didn't.





In Figure 3, the sign was an exact replica of what was observed and recorded in the field notes outside the liquor stores located in Palo Alto and Menlo Park.

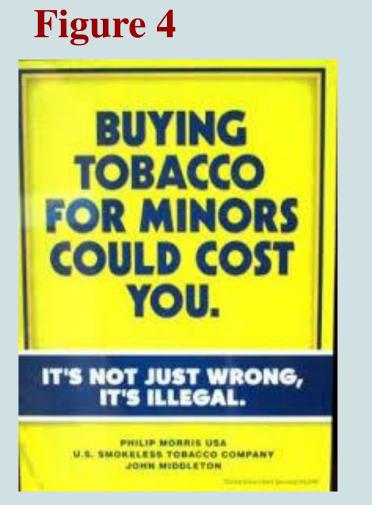


Figure 4 shows
another sign on the
entrance door of the
Palo Alto and Menlo
Park liquor store
that were observed.

DATA AND FINDINGS

Tobacco retailers in low socioeconomic locations

- > Tobacco products were located behind the counter
- > There were no signs located on the door or inside the stores that addressed the illegal actions of tobacco for minors
- > many "real. simple. different." signs were located above the tobacco products.

Tobacco retailers in higher socioeconomic locations

- > The advertisement seemed more up-to-date
- > Signs were on monitors and simple/modern
- > Signs were located outside on entrance warning the regulations on tobacco

Vape/e-cigarette retailers in low socioeconomic

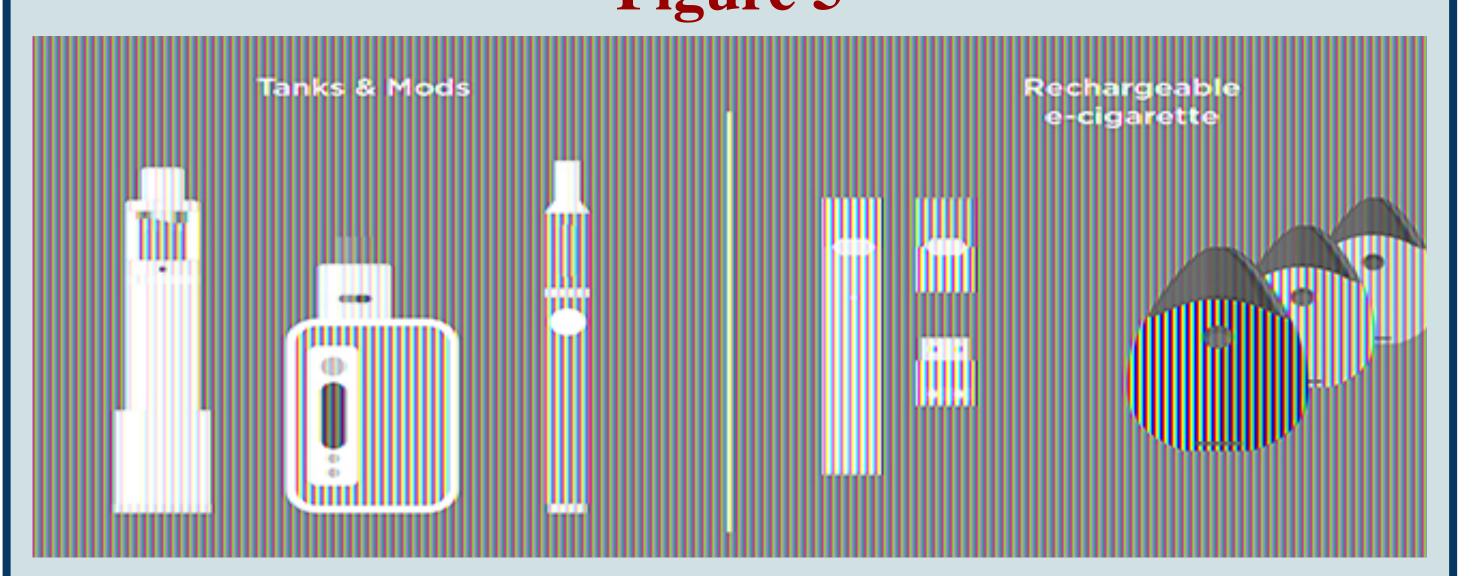
locations

- > Juul pods and other e-cigarettes were located behind the counter, on either side of tobacco
- > Juul's suspended flavors were still in stock
- > All packaging was "cool" or "sophisticated"

Vape/e-cigarette retailers in higher socioeconomic

<u>locations</u>

- > Suspended Juul flavors were still in stock
- > more variety of e-cigarettes / more brands
- > Same packaging as other locations Figure 5



As Figure 5 shows, there are a number of different vape pens and e-cigarettes, some of which were observed (as shown in the field notes) and were present in some of the liquor stores.

IMPLICATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The data indicated a significant number of variables that create loopholes for teens and teens in lower socioeconomic location. The non-signs locations imply a lack of security for the tobacco and other nicotine products, making them more accessible to those who don't qualify (i.e., anyone under the age of 21).

The suspended e-cigarettes that are still in stock could be the last in their inventory and selling off the last flavors that they have. But who are they selling these flavors to? Are retailers more careless if the flavors are suspended?

Next steps should include stricter laws based on the flavors being sold in retail, as well as more sign laws regulating teens, especially those in lower socioeconomic locations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS/REFERENCES

- I Huang, Jidong, et al. "Vaping versus JUULing: how the extraordinary growth and marketing of JUUL transformed the US retail e-cigarette market." *Tobacco control* (2018): tobaccocontrol-2018.
- Kornfield, Rachel, et al. "Rapidly increasing promotional expenditures for e-cigarettes." *Tobacco control* 24.2 (2015): 110-111.
- ³Lancaster, Alyse R., and Kent M. Lancaster. "Teenage Exposure to Cigarette Advertising in Popular Consumer Magazines-Vehicle Versus Message Reach and Frequency." *Journal of Advertising* 32.3 (2003): 69-76.
- 4s among Latino/Hispanic middle and high school students in the United States." Substance use & misuse 52.3 (2017): 303-312
- 5Ling, Pamela M., and Stanton A. Glantz. "Why and how the tobacco industry sells cigarettes to young adults: evidence from industry documents." *American journal of public health* 92.6 (2002): 908-916.
- ⁶Pepper, Jessica K., et al. "Effects of advertisements on smokers' interest in trying e-cigarettes: the roles of product comparison and visual cues." *Tobacco Control* 23.suppl 3 (2014): iii31-iii36.

Special thanks to Kamal Ardeshna for helping to make this project possible.