# **Evidence for the endgame**

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**Endgame Planning** 



#### THE EVIDENCE FOR THE ENDGAME: A WHITE PAPER





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Background **Endgame-oriented policies** Purpose Adoption in California Evidence of impact Tobacco sales and sovereign tribes **Public opinion** Q & A



### Tobacco Endgame

Initiatives designed to change or eliminate permanently the structural, political, and social dynamics that sustain the commercial tobacco epidemic, in order to end it within a specific time.

### End the commercial tobacco epidemic by 2035

### **WELCOME TO CALIFORNIA** AMERICA'S LARGEST NON-SMOKING SECTION

#### CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

8 2005 COP+



### **Smokefree places**

### **Retailer-based interventions**



Smokefree places **Denormalize smoking** 

Reduce tobacco use

Reduce/minimize exposure to secondhand smoke

## Smokefree outdoor places



### **Adoption in California**

Examples:

Alpine and Santa Cruz Counties

Mammoth Lakes (Mono County)

Fortuna

Turlock

Santa Monica



### **Evidence of impact**

Vancouver, Canada: One year after the introduction of smokefree parks and beaches in 2010, observed smoking declined

## Smokefree multi-unit housing

Hertz



### **Adoption in California**

**Examples**:

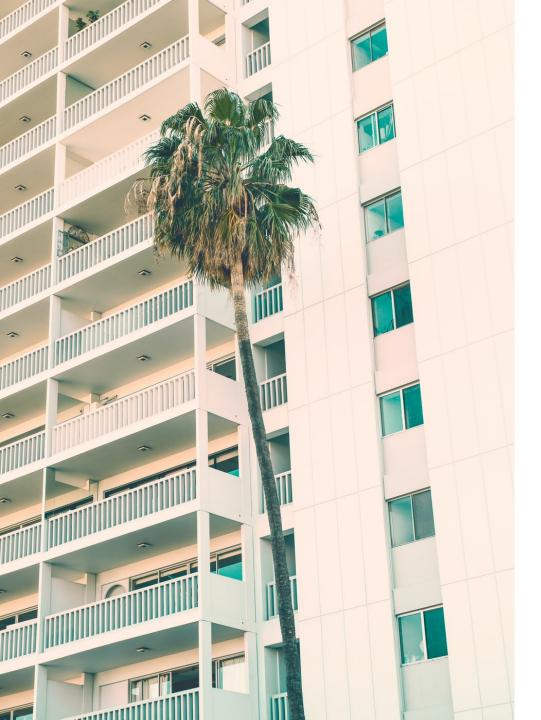
Belmont

Cotati

Crescent City (Del Norte County)

South Pasadena

Richmond



### **Evidence of impact**

Residents living in affordable multi-unit housing report smoking less and quitting smoking at higher rates after their buildings went smokefree.



### Considerations

Enforcement dependent on engagement from property managers and residents

Should be paired with cessation

Risk of housing insecurity



# Retailer-based interventions

# Reduce affordability or availability of tobacco products

# **Tobacco Retail Licensing (TRL)**

The Sale of Tobacco Products to Persons Under 21 Years

ust be at least 10

of Age Is Prohibited by Law and Subject to Penalties

To Report an Unlawful Tobacco Sale Call 1-800-5 ASK-4-ID

Valid Identification Mou Down



# Help enforce existing retailer laws

# Enable future retailer-based enforcement

Reduce retailer density and youth smoking prevalence



### **Adoption in California**

**Examples**:

Firebaugh

Fremont

Calexico

Oroville (Butte County)

Sebastopol

Los Angeles and Mendocino Counties



### **Evidence of impact**

Declines in retail sales to minors

High school students less likely to have ever smoked or to have smoked in last 30 days

E-cigarette initiation also less likely



### Considerations

Communication path with retailers

Control over sales of future products

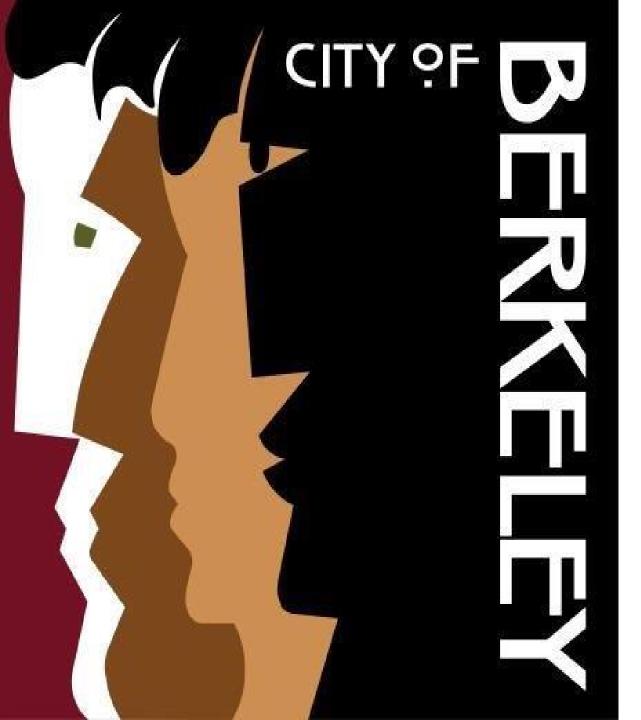
May be difficult to enforce



### **Minimum price laws**



# Raise tobacco prices to reduce tobacco use



### **Adoption in California**

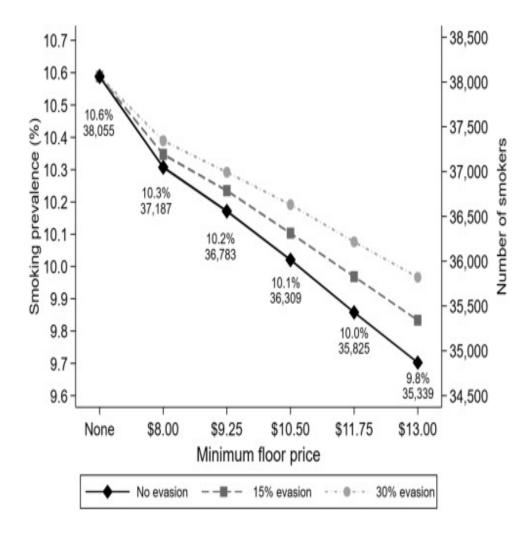
### **Examples**:

### Sonoma County

### Fremont

Berkeley

Oakland



### **Evidence of impact**

Models predict declines in smoking prevalence and consumption, particularly among those living in lowincome households

Boettiger DC, White JS. Effects of a minimum floor price law on cigarette use in Oakland, California: A static microsimulation model. Prev Med. 2021;145:106444



### Considerations

Most effective in conjunction with

ban on coupons/discounts minimum pack size high tobacco taxes

May face less industry opposition

May be difficult in jurisdictions with high poverty rates



29 John St



# Limit the number or types of retailers



### **Retailer limits**

#### Reduce:

- youth access to tobacco products
- exposure to tobacco advertising
- tobacco retailer density

#### Increase:

tobacco search & purchase costs

#### **Denormalize** the tobacco industry

### **Ban sales in pharmacies**

To help a persistent cough go to aisle 8.



To get a persistent cough go to aisle 14.



CIGARETTES & PHARMACIES DON'T MIX.



# Adoption in CaliforniaExamples:Clovis

We do not sell

tobacco products

at this pharmacy

Cloverdale

Hermosa Beach

San Francisco



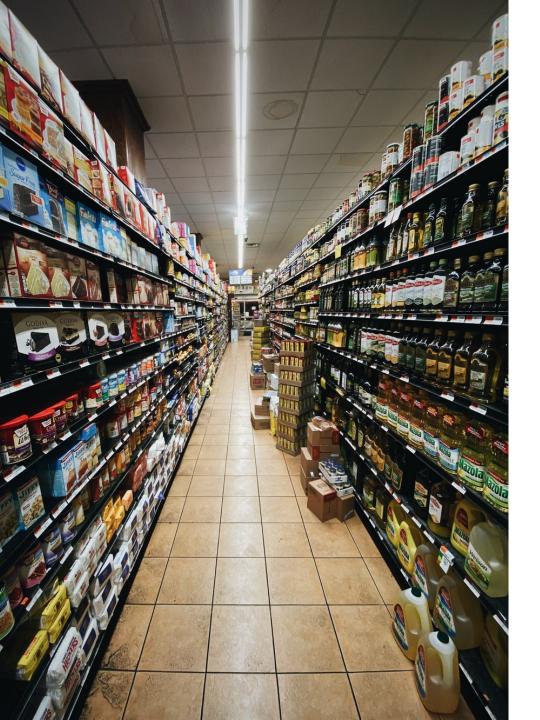
### **Evidence of impact**

Reduced tobacco retailer density in San Francisco and New York City

Decline in cigarette pack purchases and increase in quit attempts when CVS ended sales



# Ban sales in other retail outlets



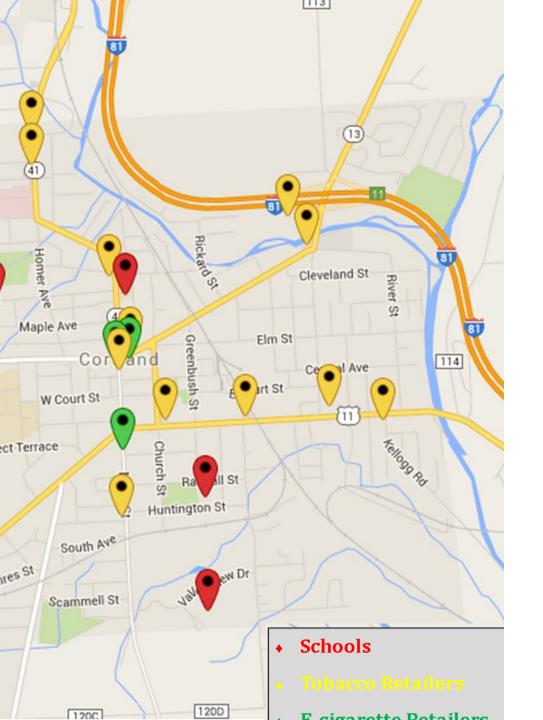
### **Adoption in California**

### Not yet!

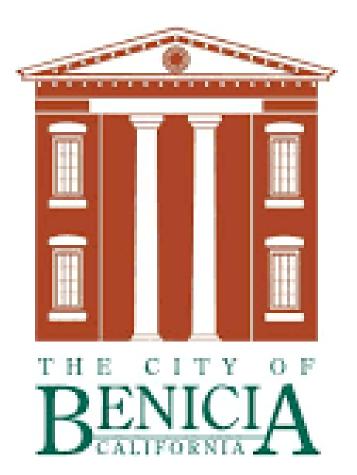


### **Evidence of impact**

Convenience store sales bans would reduce tobacco retailer density more than pharmacy sales bans



Create retailer-free buffer zones around schools and other youth-oriented spaces



### **Adoption in California**

**Examples**:

Benicia

Berkeley

Mendota

Riverbank

Cupertino

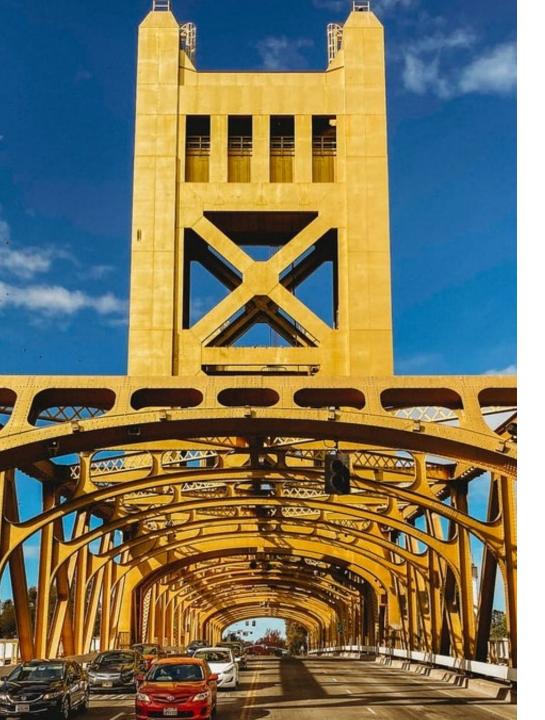


### **Evidence of impact**

Philadelphia: buffer zones reduced average number of tobacco retailers near schools by 22%



# Require minimum distance between retailers



# **Adoption in California Examples**: Auburn Los Gatos Sacramento Santa Maria



#### **Evidence of impact**

North Carolina: 500 ft minimum distance requirement reduces tobacco retailer density by 22%

Texas: 500 ft minimum distance requirement would reduce total tobacco advertising by 18%



Restrict sales to adult-only or tobacco-only stores



# **Adoption in California**

**Flavored products only:** 

South San Francisco Los Altos **Culver City** Compton **Redondo Beach** Burbank



## **Evidence of impact**

East Coast cities: policy reduces likelihood of teens ever trying a flavored tobacco product or ever using any tobacco product



#### Limit the number of licenses issued



## **Adoption in California**

#### **Examples**:

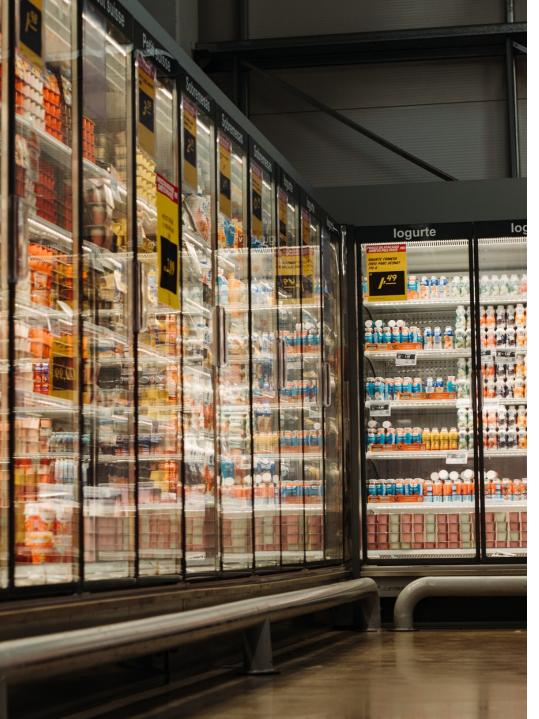
Huntington Park

#### Lynwood

San Francisco

Oroville

**Yolo County** 



## **Evidence of impact**

San Francisco: 8% decline in number of tobacco licenses 10 months after implementation

Philadelphia: 20% decline in number of tobacco retailers 3 years after implementation



#### Considerations

Retailer objections Political feasibility

Social justice implications



## Ban the sale of particular types of tobacco products

# KICK/T California

Reduce tobacco initiation

Increase successful quit attempts

Reduce tobacco use disparities



## Prohibit sale of flavored tobacco products



## **Adoption in California**

#### Examples:

Carpenteria

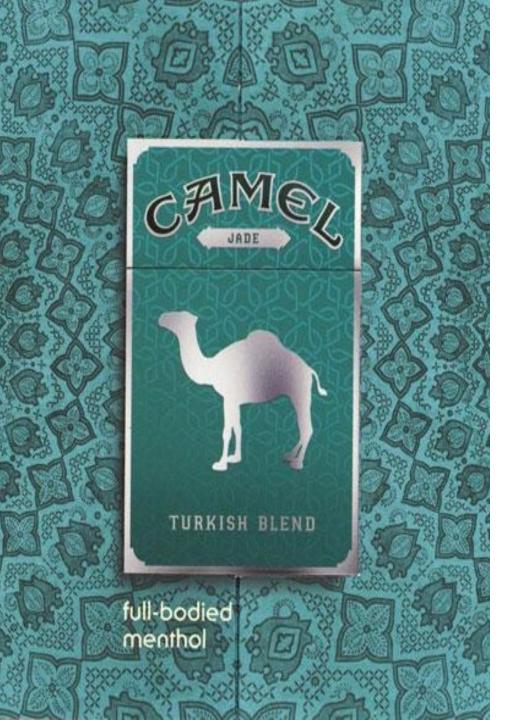
Delano

**Imperial Beach** 

Paradise

Watsonville

Mono County



#### **Evidence of impact**

Ontario: Daily and occasional menthol smokers had higher rates of self-reported quitting one year later

US: 35-66% of current menthol smokers would quit if faced with ban

#### TOBACCO

# Prohibit the retail sale of tobacco products

#### **Adoption in California**



#### **Beverly Hills**



#### Manhattan Beach



#### **Potential impact**

Reduce initiation and use

Enhance cessation success

Eliminate point-of-sale displays

Denormalize smoking and the tobacco industry



#### Considerations

Political momentum for flavor bans

May set stage of phasing out tobacco sales

May require increased cessation tools

# **Tobacco sales and sovereign tribes**



## Key to endgame

Commercial vs. ritual use

Tax-free sales

High commercial tobacco use

history of genocidal practices

tobacco industry targeting

Cooperative agreements or compacts

# **Public opinion**

# Adults in California support . . . 2019

40

20

60

80

Smokefree beaches

Smokefree parks

Smokefree rental units

#### Adults in California support . . .

2019

20

40

60

80

0

No menthol

No candy-flavored cigars

No coupons/deep discounts

**Tobacco-free pharmacies** 

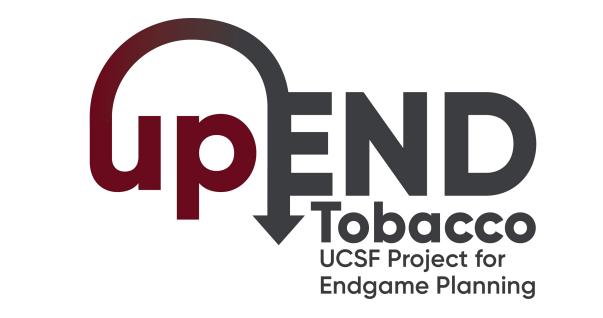
# Support for ending cigarette sales

Adult - 2019

High School - 2018

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 Immediate Gradual





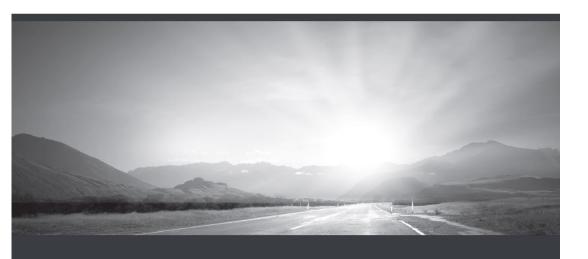
#### Argumentation

#### Workshops

#### Consultation



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#### Available on Rover

# **Questions?**