









Tobacco Discounts: An Unwelcome Price Slash

Raising the price of tobacco products is one of the most effective strategies to prevent tobacco use and promote quit attempts. [1] To minimize the impact of increased tobacco prices on tobacco use, tobacco companies use aggressive discounts such as coupons and loyalty programs to keep products affordable and market to new customers. [2] [3]

In 2017, combined spending for all tobacco price discounts totaled \$7 billion- accounting for 85% of industry spending^[4].

The Tobacco Discount Backlash

Tobacco discounts target people with low incomes, youth, and those trying to quit. [5]

Tobacco discounts influence youth smoking behavior

Non-smoking youth who receive tobacco product discounts are **two times** more likely to begin and continue using tobacco products. [5,6]

Nationwide in 2017, **nearly 2 million youth** 12 to 17 years old received a tobacco product discount. [6] [9]

Living with a smoker increases the chance youth receive and **redeem** tobacco discounts. [3]

Receipt of tobacco coupons among youth smokers is associated with increased smoking frequency. [5]

Tobacco discounts affect everyone, and target people with low incomes

1 in 8 adults who smoke in the United States (U.S.) have received a tobacco coupon.^{[6] [7]}

No matter their age or smoking status, women with less education and income are more likely than their male counterparts to receive tobacco discounts, suggesting these strategies may encourage experimentation and smoking among females. [6] [7]

In California low-income rural neighborhoods, **67% of stores** advertise cigarette discounts and 21% advertise vaping discounts.^[8]

Tobacco discounts make quitting harder



People who recently quit using cigarettes are **two times** more likely to receive coupons in the mail.^[10]

One of the most cited reasons people quit smoking is the high price of cigarettes, but smokers who receive tobacco coupons are **more likely to continue smoking**. ^[6]

Smokers who receive tobacco discounts have a **lower** desire to quit smoking.^[6,11]





























Policy Considerations and Benefits for Communities



Communities can address tobacco discounts by banning all forms of discount **redemption**.

- **1. Redemption banned through a local Tobacco Retail License (TRL)**: Local jurisdictions can prohibit tobacco product coupon within TRL language. [12] The TRL can specify the types of discounts and special offers that retailers cannot redeem. The advantage to including a redemption restrictions in a TRL is that it leverages existing enforcement and fine provisions. [12]
- 2. Redemption banned with minimum price policy: A minimum price policy combined with a local TRL can prohibit redemption of tobacco product discounts and provide guidelines to uphold tobacco product taxes.^[13]

Keep in mind: Specific policy language should clearly ban redemption of all kinds of tobacco discounts.

References

- United States Department of Health Human Services., The Health Consequences of Smoking: 50 Years of Progress. A report
 of the Surgeon General, Department of Human Health Services, Editor. 2014, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
 National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health. p. 944.
- 2. Brock, B., et al., Reaching consumers: How the tobacco industry uses email marketing. Prev Med Rep, 2016. 4: p. 103-6.
- 3. Rose, S.W., et al., Adolescent tobacco coupon receipt, vulnerability characteristics and subsequent tobacco use: analysis of PATH Study, Waves 1 and 2. Tob Control, 2018. **27**(e1): p. e50-e56.
- 4. United States Federal Trade Commission., Federal Trade Commission Smokeless Tobacco Report for 2017. 2019.
- Choi, K. and J.L. Forster, Frequency and characteristics associated with exposure to tobacco direct mail marketing and its prospective effect on smoking behaviors among young adults from the US Midwest. Am J Public Health, 2014. 104(11): p. 2179-83.
- 6. Choi, K., et al., Receipt of tobacco direct mail/email discount coupons and trajectories of cigarette smoking behaviours in a nationally representative longitudinal cohort of US adults. Tob Control, 2018.
- 7. Jane Lewis, M., M.T. Bover Manderski, and C.D. Delnevo, Tobacco industry direct mail receipt and coupon use among young adult smokers. Prev Med, 2015. **71**: p. 37-9.
- 8. Henriksen, L., Schleicher., Johnson, T., Roeseler, R., Zhu, S., Retail Tobacco Marketing in Rural Versus Nonrural Counties: Product Availability, Discounts, and Prices. Health Promotion and Practice, 2020. **21**(Suppl 1 27S–36S).
- Choi, K., The associations between exposure to tobacco coupons and predictors of smoking behaviours among US youth.
 Tob Control, 2016. 25(2): p. 232-5.
- 10. Lewis, M.J., C.D. Delnevo, and J. Slade, Tobacco industry direct mail marketing and participation by New Jersey adults. Am J Public Health, 2004. **94**(2): p. 257-9.
- 11. Choi, K., et al., Receipt and redemption of cigarette coupons, perceptions of cigarette companies and smoking cessation. Tob Control, 2013. **22**(6): p. 418-22.
- 12. Miura, M., Tobacco Control Legal Consortium, Regulating Tobacco Product Pricing: Guidelines for State and Local Governments. 2010.
- (CDC), C.f.D.C.a.P., State cigarette minimum price laws United States, 2009. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep, 2010. 59(13): p. 389-92.













