



## TOBACCO COMPANY MARKETING TO KIDS

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***“From the 1950s to the present, different defendants, at different times and using different methods, have intentionally marketed to young people under the age of twenty-one in order to recruit ‘replacement smokers’ to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry.”***

—U.S. District Court Judge Gladys Kessler  
Final Opinion, *United States v. Philip Morris*<sup>1</sup>

The major tobacco companies now spend \$9.1 billion per year—nearly \$25 million every day—to promote their products, and many of their marketing efforts directly reach kids.<sup>2</sup> According to the most recent Federal Trade Commission (FTC) reports on cigarette and smokeless marketing, that \$9.1 billion represents a slight decrease (by 3.8%) from the previous year, but still represents a 32.1 percent increase since the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement. Cigarette marketing expenditures decreased to \$8.5 billion in 2014 from \$8.95 in 2013, due mainly to a decrease in spending on price discounts. However, the decrease in cigarette marketing was countered by an over 19 percent increase in smokeless tobacco marketing in just one year. Tobacco companies spent an additional \$600.8 million on smokeless tobacco marketing—more than four times the amount spent in 1998 and an increase of more than 100 percent from 2005 expenditures (\$250.8 million), the year before cigarette companies entered the smokeless tobacco market.<sup>3</sup>

These tobacco marketing expenditures don't even include spending to market and promote e-cigarettes because unlike cigarette and smokeless tobacco companies, e-cigarette companies are not currently required to report their marketing and promotional expenditures to the FTC. However, a report by Truth Initiative shows that e-cigarette advertising expenditures have increased dramatically, from \$5.6 million in 2010 to \$115.3 million in 2014.<sup>4</sup> Other studies have also documented this significant increase in spending.<sup>5</sup> Survey research demonstrates that these advertising efforts have effectively reached youth and young adults. The 2014 Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) found that 68.9 percent of middle and high school students—18.3 million youth—had been exposed to e-cigarette advertisements from at least one source.<sup>6</sup>

Tobacco industry documents, research on the effect of the cigarette companies' marketing efforts on kids, and the opinions of advertising experts combine to reveal the intent and the success of the industry's efforts to attract new smokers from the ranks of children.

### **Tobacco Industry Statements & Actions**

Numerous internal tobacco industry documents, revealed in various tobacco lawsuits, show that the tobacco companies have perceived kids as young as 13 years of age as a key market, studied the smoking habits of kids, and developed products and marketing campaigns aimed directly at them.<sup>7</sup> As an RJR Tobacco document put it, “Many manufacturers have ‘studied’ the 14-20 market in hopes of uncovering the ‘secret’ of the instant popularity some brands enjoy to the almost exclusion of others. . . . Creating a ‘fad’ in this market can be a great bonanza.”<sup>8</sup> The following are just a few of the many more internal company quotes about marketing to kids:

**Philip Morris:** *“Today’s teenager is tomorrow’s potential regular customer, and the overwhelming majority of smokers first begin to smoke while still in their teens... The smoking patterns of teenagers are particularly important to Philip Morris.”*<sup>9</sup>

**RJ Reynolds:** *“Evidence is now available to indicate that the 14-18 year old group is an increasing segment of the smoking population. RJR-T must soon establish a*

*successful new brand in this market if our position in the industry is to be maintained in the long term.”<sup>10</sup>*

**Brown & Williamson:** *“Kool’s stake in the 16- to 25-year-old population segment is such that the value of this audience should be accurately weighted and reflected in current media programs . . . all magazines will be reviewed to see how efficiently they reach this group.”<sup>11</sup>*

**Lorillard Tobacco:** *“[T]he base of our business is the high school student.”<sup>12</sup>*

**U.S. Tobacco:** *“Cherry Skoal is for somebody who likes the taste of candy, if you know what I’m saying.”<sup>13</sup>*

In August 2006, U.S. District Court Judge Gladys Kessler released her final opinion in the U.S. Government’s landmark case against tobacco companies, meticulously describing how the tobacco companies target youth with sophisticated marketing campaigns. According to Judge Kessler, tobacco companies intimately study youth behavior and use their findings to create images and themes attractive to youth. Judge Kessler found that:

*“Defendants spent enormous resources tracking the behaviors and preferences of youth under twenty-one...to start young people smoking and to keep them smoking.”<sup>14</sup>*

Tobacco companies knowingly placed advertisements in magazines popular with youth, in violation of the terms of the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement, and often sent direct mail pieces to youth without verifying their age. Judge Kessler’s conclusion is very straightforward:

*“The evidence is clear and convincing—and beyond any reasonable doubt—that Defendants have marketed to young people twenty-one and under while consistently, publicly, and falsely denying they do so.”<sup>15</sup>*

The 2014 Surgeon General Report further emphasized the tobacco industry’s marketing to youth and the way in which it perpetuates the tobacco problem:

*“...the root cause of the smoking epidemic is also evident: the tobacco industry aggressively markets and promotes lethal and addictive products, and continues to recruit youth and young adults as new consumers of these products.”<sup>16</sup>*

### **Tobacco Companies Still Market Their Products to Kids**

The tobacco companies claim that they have stopped intentionally marketing to kids and targeting youth in their research or promotional efforts, but they continue to advertise tobacco in ways that reach vulnerable underage populations. For example, tobacco companies continue to advertise heavily at retail outlets near schools and playgrounds, with large ads and signs clearly visible from outside the stores. In fact, in 2014 tobacco companies spent over 95 percent (\$8.7 billion) of their total advertising and promotion expenditures on strategies that facilitated retail sales, such as price discounts, point-of-sale advertising, coupons, and payments to ensure prime retail space.<sup>17</sup>

The 2014 Surgeon General Reports states that “the tobacco industry continues to position itself to sustain its sales by recruiting youth and young adults...as consumers of all their nicotine-containing products including cigarettes.”<sup>18</sup> This report adds to the findings of a comprehensive report on the media and tobacco use, released by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) in June 2008, that describes how tobacco company advertising targets specific populations, such as youth and young adults, by employing themes and messages that resonate with them. For example, tobacco advertisements suggest that smoking can satisfy adolescents’ need to be popular, feel attractive, take risks and avoid or manage stress.<sup>19</sup>

The extent of the tobacco industry’s marketing to kids is well documented:

- A study based on data from the National Youth Tobacco Survey found that 90.7 percent of middle school and 92.9 percent of high school students were exposed to pro-tobacco ads in stores, in magazines or on the internet in 2011. Though exposure to tobacco ads in newspapers or magazines declined from 2000 to 2009, exposure increased from 2009 to 2011. In 2011, 48.2 percent of middle school and 54 percent of high school students reported seeing tobacco ads in magazines. Exposure to pro-tobacco ads through the internet also increased over time; in 2011, 43 percent of adolescents were exposed to pro-tobacco images on the internet. Among middle school students, exposure to tobacco advertising was associated with increased likelihood of being susceptible to smoking.<sup>20</sup>
- In April to June 2013, ads for R.J. Reynolds' Camel Crush cigarettes appeared in at least 24 magazines, including several with large teen readerships. This marked the first time RJR advertised a cigarette brand in magazines since 2008, when the company suspended its magazine advertising while facing public and Congressional scrutiny and lawsuits by nine states for engaging in marketing that targeted kids. Publicly available data from GfK MRI, a consumer research firm, shows a total teen readership (12-17 years old) of 12.9 million for just nine of the magazines involved—*Entertainment Weekly*, *ESPN the Magazine*, *Sports Illustrated*, *Rolling Stone*, *People*, *Glamour*, *InStyle*, *US Weekly* and *Vogue*. The total teen readership for all 24 magazines would be millions more. Reynolds' marketing to kids through magazines is not new. In June 2002, a California judge fined RJR for advertising in magazines with high youth readerships in ways that violated the state tobacco settlement agreement's prohibition that forbids the cigarette companies from taking any action directly or indirectly to target youth in the advertising, promotion, or marketing of tobacco products.<sup>21</sup>
- A 2013 assessment of retail advertising for tobacco products in Philadelphia found that 29 percent of retailers with indoor tobacco ads placed one or more of them in close proximity to products targeted toward children.<sup>22</sup>
- A 2011 study of retail outlets in California found that stores contained an average of nearly 20 tobacco marketing materials. The proportion of stores with any tobacco advertising at or below three feet increased significantly from 14 percent in 2008 to 34 percent in 2011. The proportion of stores with tobacco advertising near candy also increased significantly from less than 1 percent to 9 percent. When looking only at convenience stores, researchers found that nearly half (47%) had at least one tobacco advertisement at or below three feet, and 10 percent had tobacco advertisements near candy. Across all stores, there were more marketing materials for Marlboro than for Camel and Newport, which is consistent with the market share of these brands and youth's preference for them.<sup>23</sup>
- Research shows that there is more store advertising for menthol cigarettes and a greater availability of price promotions for menthol brands near California high schools with more black students, meaning tobacco products, like Newport, are both more visible and more affordable to kids.<sup>24</sup> Newport is the leading brand of cigarettes among African American youth ages 12-17.<sup>25</sup>
- A 2006 survey of 184 retail stores in Hawaii found 3,151 tobacco advertisements and promotions, most of which were for RJ Reynolds' Kool, the cigarette brand most heavily smoked by teenagers in Hawaii.<sup>26</sup>
- A 2002 survey in a Californian community found that stores where adolescents shop most often have more than three times more cigarette advertisements and promotional materials outside of the stores and almost three times more materials inside compared to other stores in the community.<sup>27</sup>
- A 2001 study in the *New England Journal of Medicine* found that the 1998 MSA had little effect on cigarette advertising in magazines. In 2000, the tobacco companies spent \$59.6 million in advertising expenditures for the most popular youth brands in youth oriented magazines. The settlement has not reduced youth exposure to advertisements for these brands. Magazine ads for each of the three most popular youth brands (Marlboro, Newport, and Camel) reached more than 80 percent of young people in the United States an average of 17 times in 2000.<sup>28</sup>

- A Massachusetts Department of Health study found that cigarette advertising in magazines with high youth readership actually increased by 33 percent after the November 1998 Master Settlement Agreement, in which the tobacco companies agreed not to market to kids.<sup>29</sup> An American Legacy Foundation study found that magazine ads for eight of the top ten cigarette brands reached 70 percent or more of kids five or more times in 1999.<sup>30</sup>
- In July 2000, a study revealed that after tobacco billboards were banned by the Master Settlement Agreement the cigarette companies increased their advertising and promotions in and around retail outlets, such as convenience stores.<sup>31</sup>
- According to a study conducted by the Massachusetts Department of Health, the United States Smokeless Tobacco Company (UST), the country's largest smokeless tobacco manufacturer, spent \$9.4 million advertising in magazines with high youth readership in 2001, compared to the average \$5.4 million spent in 1997 and 1998, the two years before the settlement. Nearly half of the company's advertising (45%) continued to be in youth-oriented magazines after the settlement.<sup>32</sup>

At the same time as they deny marketing to kids, major tobacco companies vigorously oppose reasonable efforts to make it more difficult for kids to obtain cigarettes, such as raising tobacco excise taxes, requiring that all tobacco products be sold from behind the counter, forbidding sales of single tobacco products or "kiddie packs" (e.g. single sticks of little cigars) or prohibiting sales of tobacco products via the Internet or through the mail. In her final opinion, Judge Kessler also noted, "Defendants continue price promotions for premium brands which are most popular with teens."<sup>33</sup>

The cigarette companies are addicted to underage smoking. About ninety percent of all regular smokers begin smoking at or before age 18, and hardly anybody tries their first cigarette outside of childhood.<sup>34</sup> In other words, if kids stopped smoking, the cigarette companies market of smokers would significantly shrink. But each day, about 2,500 kids try smoking for the first time and more than 400 additional kids become regular daily smokers, largely due to tobacco company marketing efforts.<sup>35</sup>

### **Empirical Evidence of the Impact of Tobacco Marketing to Kids**

Beyond the tobacco industry's own statements, there is strong empirical evidence that tobacco advertising has a direct impact on the industry's recruitment of new, youth tobacco users. A key finding of the 2012 Surgeon General Report was the conclusion that there is a causal relationship between the advertising and promotional efforts of the tobacco companies and the initiation and progression of tobacco use among young people.<sup>36</sup> In 2014, the U.S. Surgeon General reiterated this finding, stating that, "...advertising and promotional activities by the tobacco companies cause the onset and continuation of smoking among adolescents and young adults."<sup>37</sup>

The 2008 NCI Monograph, noted previously, also found that "the evidence base indicates a causal relationship between tobacco advertising and increased levels of tobacco initiation and continued consumption" and that even brief exposure to tobacco advertising influences adolescents' attitudes and perceptions about smoking as well as their intentions to smoke. The NCI report also found that exposure to depictions of smoking in the movies is causally related to youth smoking initiation.<sup>38</sup> The 2008 monograph adds to the findings from an earlier NCI report which reviewed the research on tobacco advertising and promotion and its impact on youth smoking and concluded that there was a causal relationship between tobacco marketing and smoking initiation.<sup>39</sup>

Numerous studies lend additional support to the link between tobacco marketing and youth smoking:

- According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 83 percent of youth smokers (12–17) prefer Marlboro, Newport and Camel (the three most heavily advertised brands), while only 61 percent of smokers 26 or older prefer these brands.<sup>40</sup>
- A survey conducted in March 2012 showed that kids were significantly more likely than adults to recall tobacco advertising. While only 25 percent of all adults recalled seeing a tobacco ad in the two weeks prior to the survey, 45 percent of kids aged 12 to 17 reported seeing tobacco ads.<sup>41</sup>

- A 2010 study in the *Journal of Preventive Medicine* confirmed the dose-response impact between exposure to cigarette advertising and higher risk of smoking among youth and also found that “the association between tobacco advertising and youth smoking is specific to tobacco advertising content and not simply a marker of an adolescent who is generally receptive to marketing.”<sup>42</sup>
- A study published in the May 2007 issue of *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine*, the first national study to examine how specific marketing strategies in convenience stores and other retail settings affect youth smoking, concluded that the more cigarette marketing teens are exposed to in retail stores, the more likely they are to smoke, and that restricting these retail marketing practices would reduce youth smoking. Specifically, the study found that retail cigarette advertising increased the likelihood that youth would initiate smoking; pricing strategies contributed to increases all along the smoking continuum, from initiation and experimentation to regular smoking; and cigarette promotions increased the likelihood that youth will move from experimentation to regular smoking.<sup>43</sup>
- A June 2007 study from the American Legacy Foundation found that 40 percent of youth smokers (ages 13-18) recalled seeing advertisements for flavored cigarettes. Eleven percent of youth smokers had tried flavored cigarettes and more than half who had heard of flavored cigarettes were interested in trying them, with almost 60 percent believing that flavored cigarettes would taste better than regular cigarettes.<sup>44</sup> Though flavored cigarettes (not including menthol) were banned in 2009 with the passage of the federal Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, other flavored products, such as cigars, were not. According to the 2011 National Youth Tobacco Survey, 4 out of 10 current high school cigar and cigarette smokers use flavored cigars or flavored cigarettes.<sup>45</sup>
- A study published in the December 2006 issue of *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine* found that exposure to tobacco marketing, which includes advertising, promotions and cigarette samples, and to pro-tobacco depictions in films, television, and videos more than doubles the odds that children under 18 will become tobacco users. The researchers also found that pro-tobacco marketing and media depictions lead children who already smoke to smoke more heavily, increasing the odds of progression to heavier use by 42 percent.<sup>46</sup>
- A 2002 study in the *Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine* found that receptivity to tobacco advertising had a significant impact on each step of the progression from non-smoking to established regular smoking, even when exposure to smoking in the home and by peers was controlled. The biggest impact was on influencing non-susceptible youth to becoming susceptible to smoking.<sup>47</sup>
- A 2002 *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* study found that youth who were highly receptive to tobacco advertising were 70 percent more likely to move from being experimental smokers to established smokers compared to those who had a minimal receptivity to tobacco advertising.<sup>48</sup>
- A 2000 study in the *American Journal of Public Health* showed that adolescents who owned a tobacco promotional item and named a cigarette brand whose advertising attracted their attention were twice as likely to become established smokers as those who did neither.<sup>49</sup>
- A 1998 longitudinal study of teenagers in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* showed that tobacco industry promotional activities influenced previously non-susceptible non-smokers to become susceptible to or experiment with smoking.<sup>50</sup>
- A 1996 study in the *Journal of Marketing* found that teenagers are three times as sensitive as adults to cigarette advertising.<sup>51</sup>
- A December 1996 survey of advertising industry executives found that roughly 80 percent believed that advertising for cigarettes reaches children and teenagers in significant numbers and makes smoking more appealing or socially acceptable to kids; 71 percent believed that tobacco advertising changes behavior and increases smoking among kids; and 59 percent believe that a goal of tobacco advertising is marketing cigarettes to teenagers who do not already smoke.<sup>52</sup>

- A 1995 study in the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* found that teens are more likely to be influenced to smoke by cigarette advertising than they are by peer pressure.<sup>53</sup>
- According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the development and marketing of smokeless “starter products” with features like pouches and cherry flavoring have switched smokeless tobacco from a product used primarily by older men to one used mostly by young men.<sup>54</sup> Currently, 14.7 percent of high school boys use smokeless tobacco, a nearly 34 percent increase from 2003.<sup>55</sup>
- Between 1989 and 1993, when advertising for the new Joe Camel campaign jumped from \$27 million to \$43 million, Camel’s share among youth increased by more than 50 percent, while its adult market share did not change at all.<sup>56</sup>
- A 1994 report in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* found that six years after the introduction of Virginia Slims and other brands aimed at the female market in the late 1960s, the smoking initiation rate of 12-year-old girls had increased by 110 percent. Increases among teenage girls of other ages were also substantial.<sup>57</sup>

As a commentator in the *Advertising Age* trade journal put it, “Cigarette people maintain peer pressure is the culprit in getting kids to start smoking and that advertising has little effect. That’s like saying cosmetic ads have no effect on girls too young to put on lipstick.”<sup>58</sup>

**Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, November 28, 2016 / Laura Bach**

**More information on tobacco company marketing to kids is available at [http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/facts\\_issues/fact\\_sheets/toll/tobacco\\_kids/marketing/](http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/facts_issues/fact_sheets/toll/tobacco_kids/marketing/).**

<sup>1</sup> *U.S. V. Philip Morris USA, Inc., et al.*, No. 99-CV-02496GK (U.S. Dist. Ct., D.C.), Final Opinion, August 17, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC). *Cigarette Report for 2014*, 2016, [https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/federal-trade-commission-cigarette-report-2014-federal-trade-commission-smokeless-tobacco-report/ftc\\_cigarette\\_report\\_2014.pdf](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/federal-trade-commission-cigarette-report-2014-federal-trade-commission-smokeless-tobacco-report/ftc_cigarette_report_2014.pdf); FTC, *Smokeless Tobacco Report for 2014*, 2016, [https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/federal-trade-commission-cigarette-report-2014-federal-trade-commission-smokeless-tobacco-report/ftc\\_smokeless\\_tobacco\\_report\\_2014.pdf](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/federal-trade-commission-cigarette-report-2014-federal-trade-commission-smokeless-tobacco-report/ftc_smokeless_tobacco_report_2014.pdf) [Data for top 5 manufacturers only].

<sup>3</sup> FTC, *Cigarette Report for 2014*, 2016; FTC, *Smokeless Tobacco Report for 2014*, 2016.

<sup>4</sup> Legacy, *Vaporized: E-Cigarettes, Advertising, and Youth*, April 2014, [http://legacyforhealth.org/content/download/4542/63436/version/1/file/LEG-Vaporized-E-cig\\_Report-May2014.pdf](http://legacyforhealth.org/content/download/4542/63436/version/1/file/LEG-Vaporized-E-cig_Report-May2014.pdf). Truth Initiative, *Vaporized: Youth and Young Adult Exposure to E-Cigarette Marketing*, November 2015, <http://truthinitiative.org/sites/default/files/VAPORIZED%20-%20FINAL%20VERSION.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> Kornfield, R, et al., “Rapidly increasing promotional expenditures for e-cigarettes,” *Tobacco Control*, Published Online First, doi: 10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2014-051580, April 30, 2014. See also: Dutra, L, *Adolescent E-cigarette Use: What We Already Know*. 2014 data from Kantar Media. Presentation at the FDA “Electronic Cigarettes and the Public Health: A Public Workshop,” June 1, 2015.

<sup>6</sup> CDC, Vital Signs: Exposure to Electronic Cigarette Advertising Among Middle School and High School Students—United States, 2014,” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 64(52): 1403-1408, January 8, 2016.

<sup>7</sup> See, also, Perry, CL, “The Tobacco Industry and Underage Youth Smoking: Tobacco Industry Documents from the Minnesota Litigation,” *Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine* 153:935-941, September 1999.

<sup>8</sup> RJ Reynolds, “NFO Preference Share Data – ‘Youth’ Market,” March 8, 1973.

<sup>9</sup> Philip Morris, Special Report, “Young Smokers: Prevalence, Trends, Implications, and Related Demographic Trends,” March 31, 1981, Bates No. 1000390803.

<sup>10</sup> RJ Reynolds, “Planned Assumptions and Forecast for the Period 1977-1986,” March 15, 1976, Bates No. 502819513 -9532

<sup>11</sup> Brown & Williamson, Memo by RL Johnson, Brand Manager, to Executive Vice President Pittman, February 21, 1973, Bates No. 680135996.

<sup>12</sup> Lorillard, Memo from executive TL Achey to former Lorillard President Curtis Judge re Newport brand, August 30, 1978, Bates No. TINY0003062.

<sup>13</sup> Freedman, A, “Juiced up: How a tobacco giant doctors snuff brands to boost their ‘kick,’” *Wall Street Journal*, October 26, 1994 [quoting former UST sales representative].

<sup>14</sup> *U.S. V. Philip Morris USA, Inc., et al.*, No. 99-CV-02496GK (U.S. Dist. Ct., D.C.), Final Opinion, August 17, 2006, Paragraph 2717.

<sup>15</sup> *U.S. V. Philip Morris USA, Inc., et al.*, No. 99-CV-02496GK (U.S. Dist. Ct., D.C.), Final Opinion, August 17, 2006, Paragraph 3296.

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), *The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014, <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/>.

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