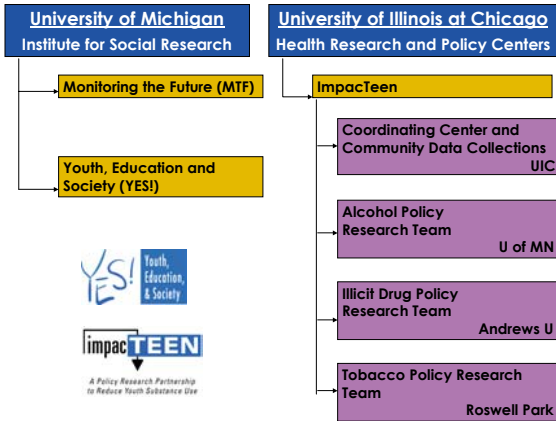




Roswell Cancer Institute: Gary Giovino • Cindy Tworek • Jun Yang • Andrew Hyland • K. Michael Cummings
 UIC: Frank Chaloupka • Sandy Slater • Melanie Wakefield • Sherry Emery • John Taurus • Anna Sandoval • Erin Ruel • Dianne Barker
 University of Michigan: Lloyd Johnston • Patrick O'Malley • Yvonne Terry-McElrath

BTG OVERVIEW



Purpose of the Initiative

- To Evaluate the Impact of:
 - > Policies
 - > Programs
 - > Practices
- Addressing Various Types of Substances:
 - > Alcohol Use
 - > Illicit Drug Use
 - > Tobacco Use
- At Various Levels
 - > State
 - > Community
 - > School
 - > Individual

A Collaborative Effort that Integrates Across:

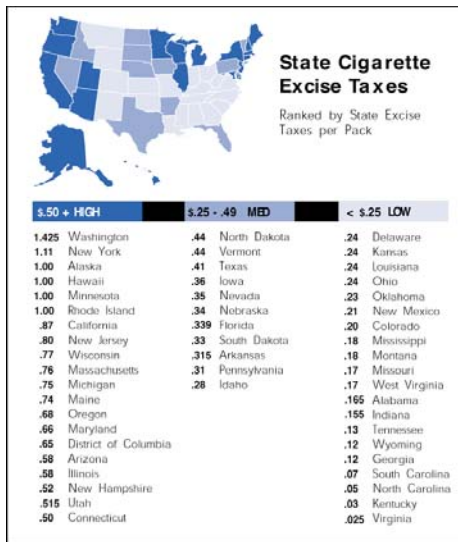
- Multiple Substances
- Multiple Disciplines
- Multiple Centers & Collaborators
- Multiple Levels of Social Organization
- Multiple Data Sources

CIGARETTE TAXES AND KIDS

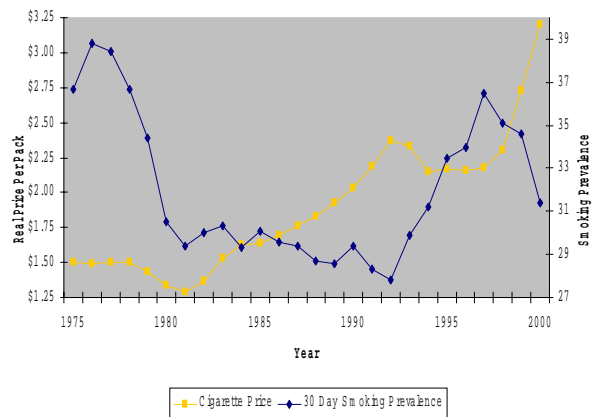
Directed by UIC economics professor Frank J. Chaloupka, PhD, ImpactTeen has led the way in conducting research on the effects of price on the demand for tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs. Complete text of the studies highlighted below can be found under "Papers & Presentations" at www.impactteen.org.

Research Highlights

- Increases in the real price of cigarettes (which can be achieved through excise taxation) will decrease the number of adolescents who start smoking. (Effects of Price and Access Laws on Teenage Smoking Initiation: A National Longitudinal Analysis; Taurus, Johnston, and O'Malley.)
- Higher cigarette prices are effective in preventing youth from becoming heavier smokers. (Differential Effects of Cigarette Price on Youth Smoking Intensity; Liang, Chaloupka, and Grossman.)
- Higher cigarette prices would result in substantial reductions in the number of high school students who smoke, as well as the average cigarette consumption among this population. (The Effect of Cigarette Prices on Youth Smoking; Ross, and Chaloupka.)
- Higher cigarette prices are associated with substantially reducing adolescents' probability of becoming daily, addicted smokers, helping prevent moving from lower to higher stages of smoking. (Youth Smoking Uptake Progress: Price and Public Policy Effects; Ross, Chaloupka, and Wakefield.)
- Higher cigarette prices are associated with lower smoking participation and lower levels of use among college student smokers. (The Impact of Prices and Control Policies on Cigarette Smoking Among College Students; Czar, Liccardo-Pacula, Chaloupka, and Wechsler.)



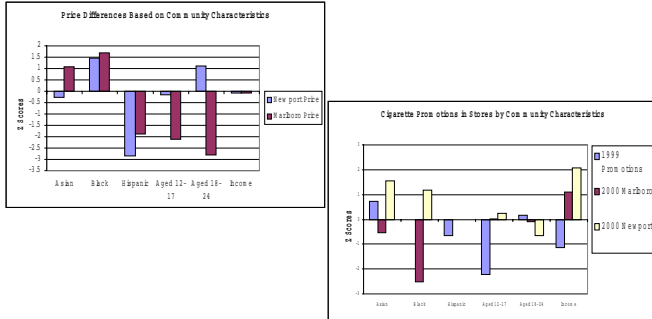
12th Grade 30 Day Smoking Prevalence and Price



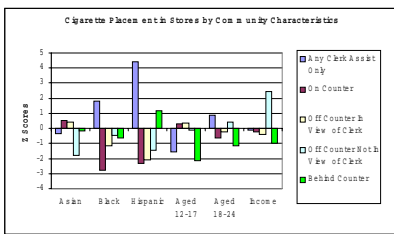


VARIATIONS IN TOBACCO MARKETING BY COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

Price & Promotions in Stores By Community Characteristics



Cigarette Placement of Tobacco Products by Store Type



Highlights

Results suggest there are differences in tobacco and alcohol pricing, promotions, and advertising based on neighborhood's predominant ethnic representation, income level and age of its residents.

Specifically:

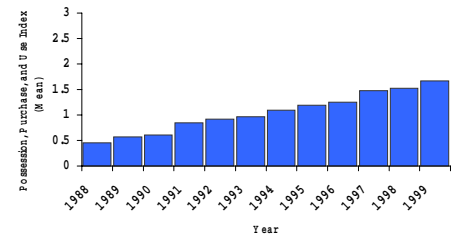
- Cigarettes are cheaper and more accessible in neighborhoods with a higher percentage of youth aged 12-17.
- Cigarettes are cheaper in neighborhoods with a higher percentage of Hispanics and young adults aged 18-24.
- Cigarettes are more expensive and promotions are less likely in neighborhoods with a higher percentage of African Americans.
- Cigarettes are less accessible in neighborhoods with a higher percentage of Hispanics and African Americans.
- Cigarettes are more accessible and promotions more likely in higher income neighborhoods.

POSSESSION, YOUTH & PURCHASE LAWS AND YOUTH SMOKING

Study of Purchase, Possession, and Use Laws:

- Weak Evidence That Combination of Laws are Associated With Lowered Youth Smoking – But Only in Young, Low-Risk Youth.
- Need to Study Enforcement and Local Laws.

Mean Number of Possession, Use, and Purchase Laws Per State* - United States, 1988-1999



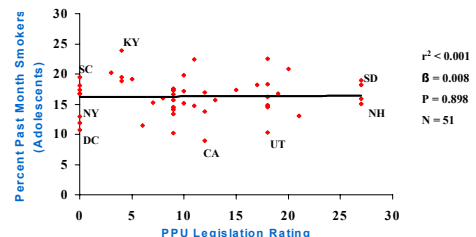
*Includes the District of Columbia; Theoretical Range = 0-3
Sources: ALA's SLATI, CDC's STATE system, and Roswell Park Cancer Institute

Table 1. Logit Analyses of the Association Between Purchase, Possession, and/or Use Laws and Cigarette Smoking among Minors – United States, 1991-1998

Past Month Smoking		
	Adjusted*	
	Coefficient (z-score)	p-value
Purchase	-0.075 (-1.75)	0.080
Possession	-0.050 (-1.11)	0.266
Use	-0.017 (-0.46)	0.642
PPU Index	-0.040 (-2.08)	0.038
Past Month Smoking Intensity		
	Adjusted*	
	Coefficient (z-score)	p-value
Purchase	-0.089 (-1.94)	0.052
Possession	-0.066 (-1.39)	0.166
Use	-0.016 (-0.41)	0.682
PPU Index	-0.048 (-2.30)	0.022

*Adjusted for demographics, risk, and tobacco control variables
N (Weighted) = 248,369

Cigarette Smoking Among Youth by the Historical PPU Legislation Rating in 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1999



Sources: 1999 NHSDA (12-17 year olds); ALA's SLATI, CDC's STATE System, and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute
Note: Past Month Smoking = smoked on ≥ 1 day during the previous 30 days Historical PPU Legislation Rating = Sum of PPU laws for previous 8 years (0 = no law; 1 = law present)