

Disclosures

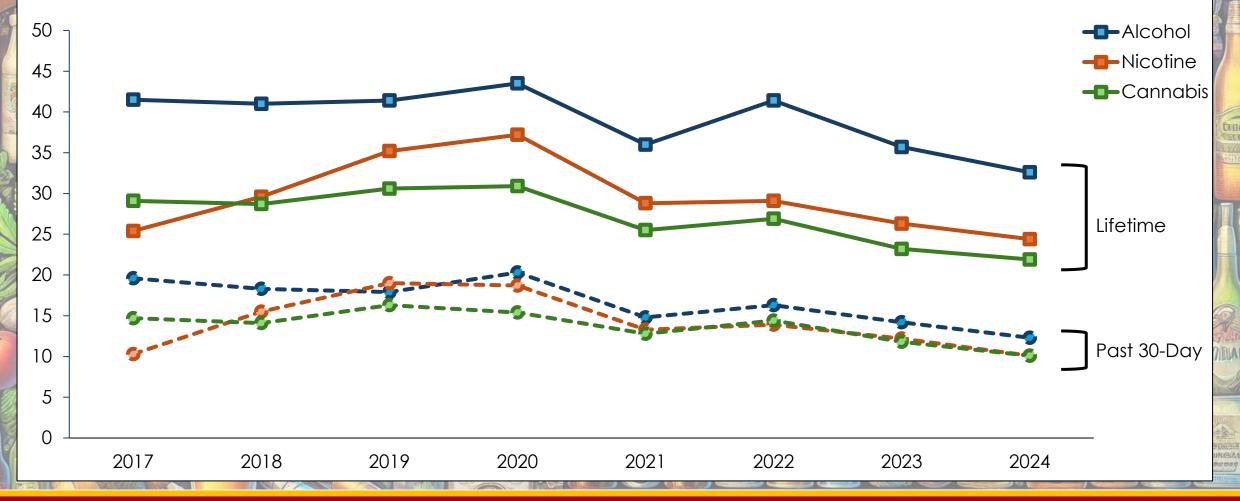
Research is supported by grants from the National Cancer Institute (NCI) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Tobacco Products (CTP), and the NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).

Content is solely the responsibility of the presenter and does not represent the official views of the NIH or FDA. Funders had no role in the design and conduct of any component of research presented herein, in collection, management, analysis, or interpretation of the data, or in preparation, review, or approval of this presentation.





Youth Use of Nicotine, Alcohol (and Cannabis)





Data from Monitoring the Future (all grades), unpublished















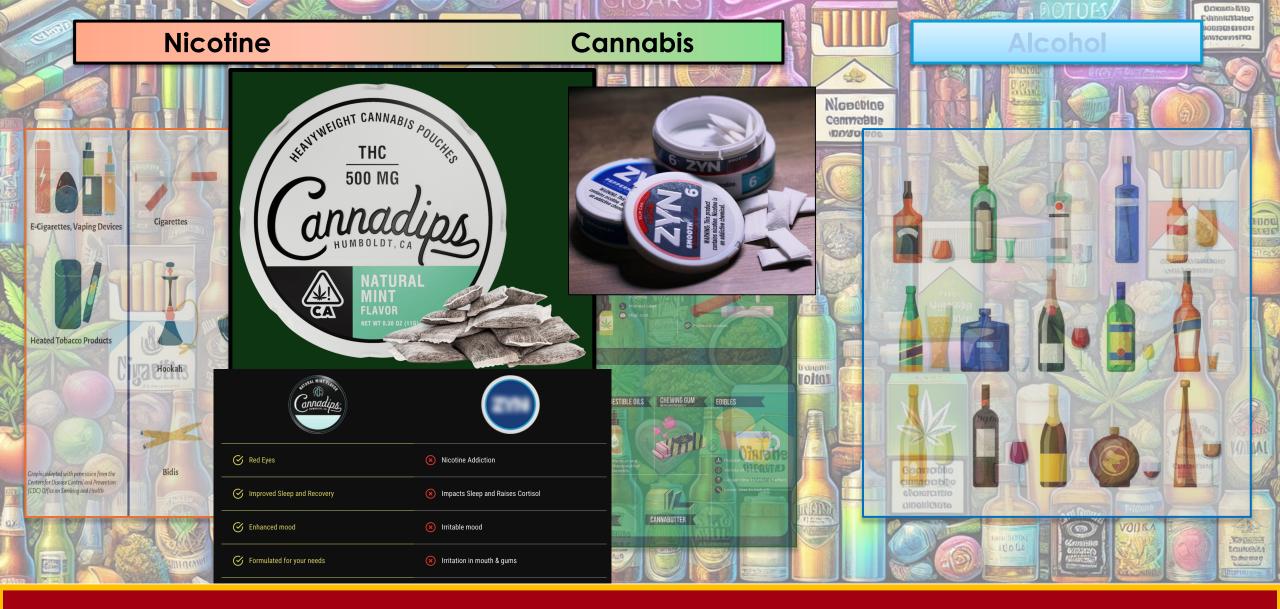














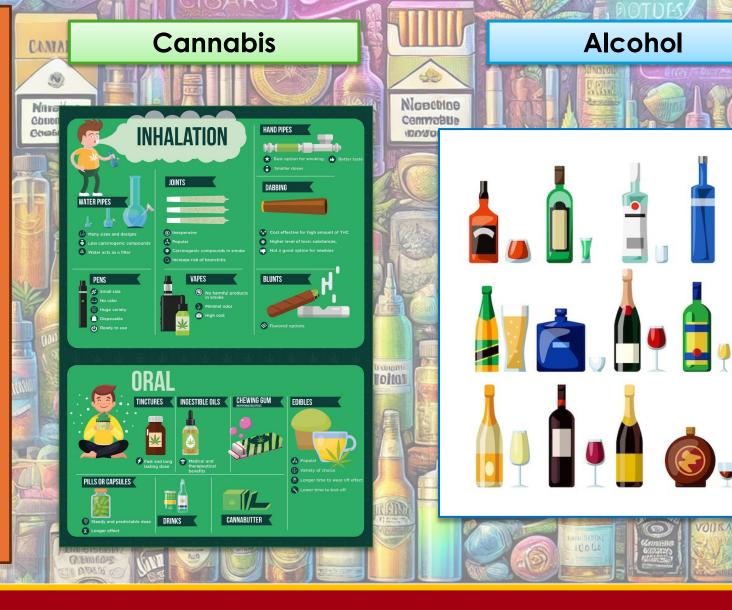














LOURSHIELD A

Distroop









Nicotine

Cannabis

Alcohol





































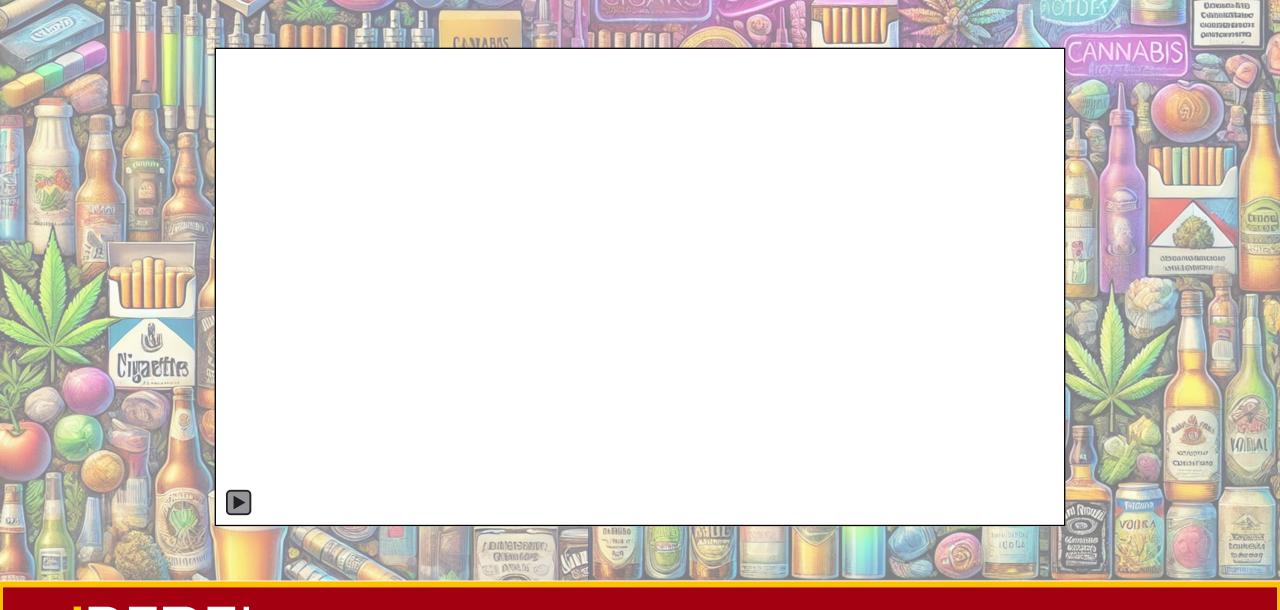














E-cigarettes



Cig-a-Likes Vape Pens Box Mods 2007 2009 2012



JUUL 2015



Pod-Mods 2017



Disposables 2018



Synthetic Nic 2020



Mega-pods 2021



Metanine 2023



Zero Nic

2022



Most e-cigarettes are flavored (and are a key reason for initiation)





2007





Nearly 90% of youth start vaping with a flavored e-cigarette





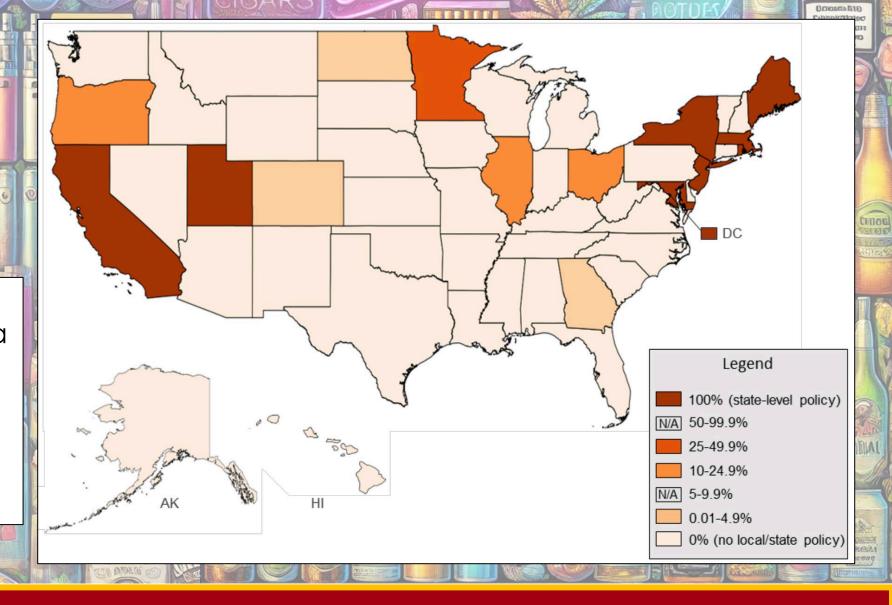
2007



Flavored Tobacco Prohibitions

As of March 2024, ~28% of the US population lived in a jurisdiction with a flavored tobacco prohibition

(~16% in an area with a menthol cigarette ban)





Truth Initiative publication (March 31, 2024)

Not all laws are created equal...

| State | licios | |
|-------|--------|--|

| State | Jurisdiction-wide ban? | Menthol prohibited? | All tobacco products? | Covers all retailers? | Effective date |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Maine 1 | ② | 8 | 8 | | 2009 |
| Maryland ² | Ø | 8 | 8 | Ø | February 2020 |
| Rhode Island ² | | • | 8 | | March 2020 |
| New Jersey ² | Ø | • | 8 | Ø | April 2020 |
| New York ² | | | 8 | | May 2020 |
| Massachusetts ³ | Ø | • | Ø | 8 | June 2020 |
| Utah² | | 8 | 8 | | July 2024 |
| California 3,5 | Ø | • | 8 | 8 | January 2023 |
| | | | | | |

- 1 Only covers non-premium flavored cigars
- 2 Only covers flavored e-cigarettes
- 3 Retailer exemptions for licensed smoking bars
- 4 Retailer exemption for specialty tobacco stores
- 5 Product exemptions for hookah, premium cigars, pipe tobacco.



Public Health Law Center (July 2024 publication)

DECEMBER 22, 2022

All (Most) Flavored Tobacco Products Are Banned In California

Updates to law:

- -October 2023 (AB935)
- -September 2024 (AB3218 and SB1230)



First E-cigarette Flavor Used (among new initiators) Pre-Ban

Fall 2022



Post-Ban

Fall 2023

Flavored

Tobacco/Flavorless



Barrington-Trimis et al (in review)

First E-cigarette Flavor Used (among new initiators)

Pre-Ban

Fall 2022

Post-Ban

Flavor Ban Enacted

Fall 2023

Flavored

100%

Tobacco/Flavorless

0%



Barrington-Trimis et al (in review)

First E-cigarette Flavor Used (among new initiators)

Pre-Ban

Fall 2022

Post-Ban

Flavor Ban Enacted

Fall 2023

Flavored

100%

100%

Tobacco/Flavorless

0%

0%



Barrington-Trimis et al (in review)

Most Common Flavor Used (in past 30 days) Pre-Ban

Fall 2022



Post-Ban

Fall 2023

Flavored

Tobacco/Flavorless



Barrington-Trimis et al (in review)

Most Common Flavor Used (in past 30 days)

Pre-Ban

Fall 2022



Post-Ban

Fall 2023

Flavored

90.9%

Tobacco/Flavorless

9.1%



Barrington-Trimis et al (in review)

Most Common Flavor Used (in past 30 days)

Pre-Ban

Fall 2022



Post-Ban

Fall 2023

Flavored

90.9%

90.9%

Tobacco/Flavorless

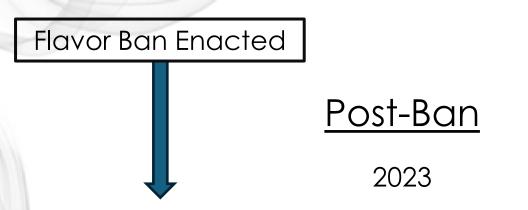
9.1%

9.1%



Pre-Ban

2022



Any

E-cigarettes

Cigarettes

Cigars

Hookah

Smokeless

90.2%

86.4%



Pre-Ban

2022

<u>Post-Ban</u>

2023

Flavor Ban Enacted

Any

E-cigarettes

Cigarettes

Cigars

Hookah

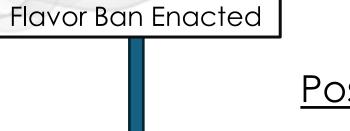
Smokeless

90.2% 91.0% 86.4% 90.7%



Pre-Ban

2022



Post-Ban

2023

Any

E-cigarettes

Cigarettes

Cigars

Hookah

Smokeless

90.2%

91.0%

72.0%

87.2%

86.4%

90.7%

57.2%

67.4%



Pre-Ban

2022



Post-Ban

2023

Any

E-cigarettes

Cigarettes

Cigars

Hookah

Smokeless

90.2%

91.0%

72.0%

87.2%

88.1%

86.4%

90.7%

57.2%

67.4%

85.6%



Pre-Ban

2022



Post-Ban

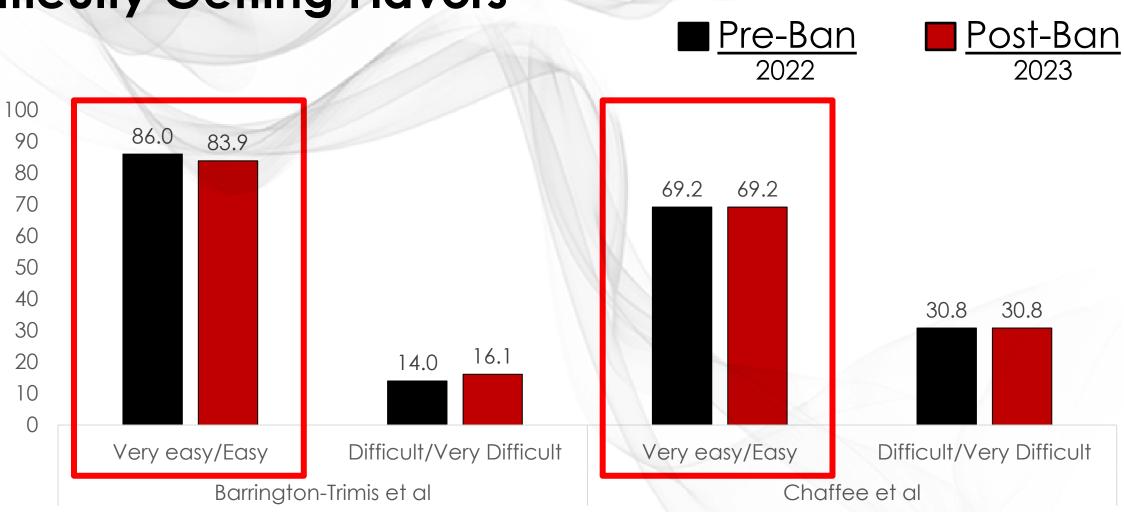
2023

Any
E-cigarettes
Cigarettes
Cigars
Hookah
Smokeless

90.2% 91.0% 72.0% 87.2% 88.1% 93.1% 86.4% 90.7% 57.2% * 67.4% * 85.6% 83.1% *



Difficulty Getting Flavors







Enforcement Data:

Violation Rates from FY20-FY24 in CA

- Retailers in CA: ~22,000
- Number of store visits (sting operations): 10,489
- Retailers visited more than once in 5 years: 1,808 (17.2%)
- Violations: **1,104** (10.5%)
 - Warning Letter: 930 (8.9%)
 - Civil Money Penalty: 174 (1.7%)





Application to alcohol?











Final Thoughts





Final Thoughts

- Policies should not be developed in isolation
 - Learn from other policies on other substances
 - Consider high rates of co-use (particularly among youth)
- Policies that prevent youth use have downstream (positive) effects on reducing morbidity among adults
- Enforcement of policies is critical to their success
 - And must be built into legislation
- Evaluation of the efficacy of policies is needed
 - Continued monitoring (including closing loopholes) is important





REBEL Research Team





Thank you!



University of Southern California

Thank you!

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