

Advancing Science & Practice in the Retail Environment

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Perceived Helpfulness of Tobacco Control Policies for Supporting Cessation: A Survey in 30 Cities across the US with Adults who Smoke Daily

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Disclosures

Erin Vogel has no financial disclosures to report.

• Judith Prochaska has consulted to pharmaceutical (Achieve) and technology (OneLeaf) companies developing treatments for quitting smoking and has served as an expert in litigation against tobacco companies.



Overview

 Tobacco control policies aim to reduce smoking prevalence by preventing initiation and encouraging cessation.



ASPIRE

 With baseline data from the ASPiRE 30 City Study of adults who smoke daily, we examined perceived helpfulness of tobacco control policies for supporting cessation.







Sample (N=2487)

- Recruited via Qualtrics and Craigslist
- Surveyed 12/5/2019 to 3/3/2020
- Adults smoking daily (target n=80 per city)
- Ages 21-59, mean age = 39 years (SD=10)
- 54% female, 70% white, 14% Hispanic





Results

- Cigarettes per day averaged 12.4 (SD = 8)
- Desire to quit smoking averaged 6.6 (SD=2.6, max=10)



Survey & Analyses

 Respondents rated 6 tobacco control policies on perceived helpfulness in encouraging people to quit smoking:

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Very Unhelpful [1] -- Unhelpful [2] -- Helpful [3] -- Very helpful [4]
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- Averaged into a Policy Helpfulness Index (alpha=0.87)
- Accounting for nesting in cities, GEE models examined perceived policy helpfulness as a function of respondents' tobacco use and policies of their city, adjusting for respondent demographic variables and recruitment source

Perceptions of Tobacco Retail Policies for Supporting Quitting

Only sell cigarettes in stores selling tobacco

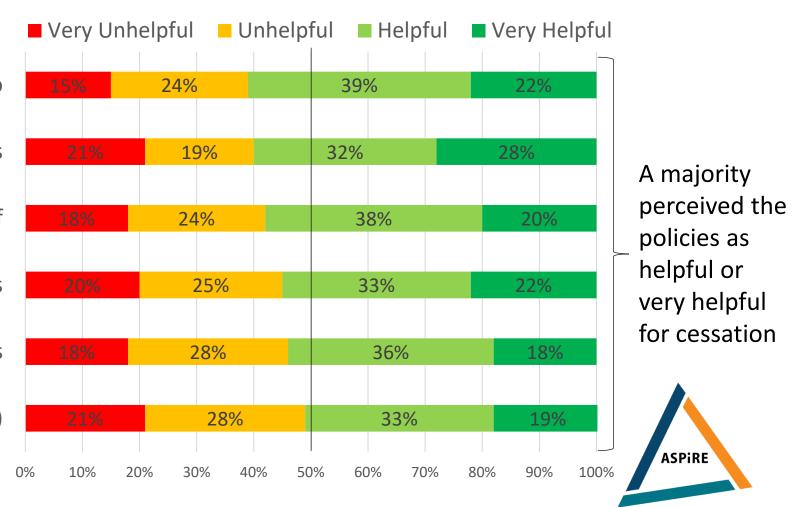
End all cigarette sales within 5 years

Reduce # of stores selling cigarettes by half

End menthol cigarettes sales within 5 years

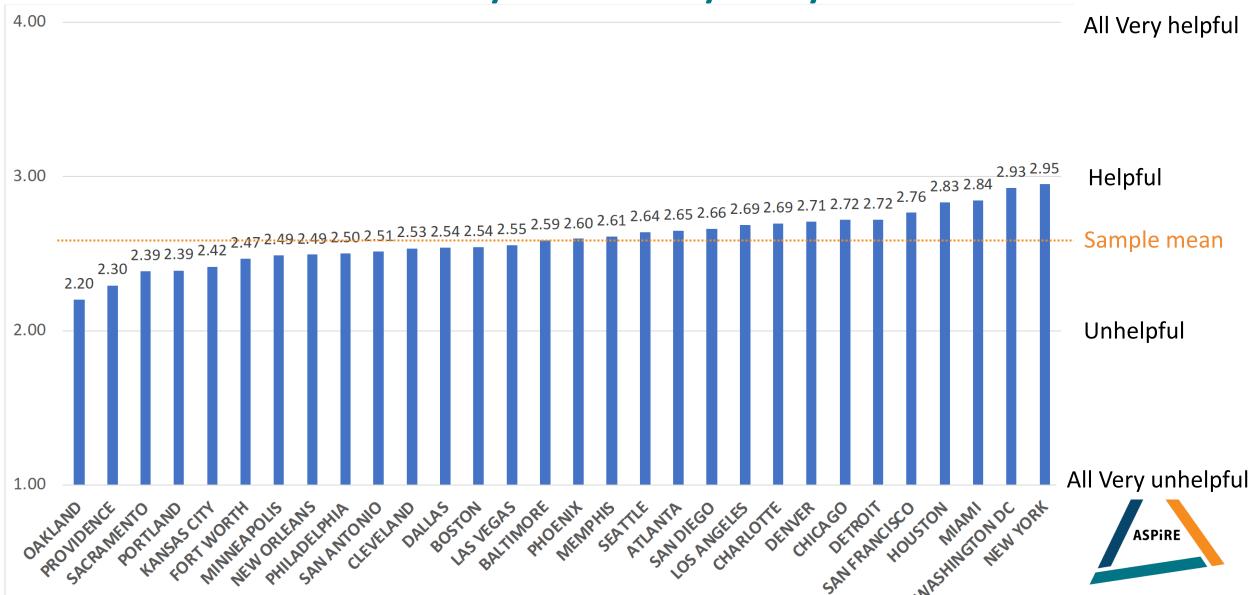
Keep cigarettes out of view in stores

End price discounts (coupons, in-store offers)



	Estimate (SE)		E) Wald	P-value			
AGE	-0.01	(0.00) 13.75	<0.001*			
BLACK v WHITE	0.04	(0.04	1) 0.79	0.373	Results: P	olicv	Index
ASIAN v WHITE	-0.06	(0.08	0.68	0.411			
MULTIRACIAL v WHITE	-0.18	(0.08	5.65	0.017*	Policy Index:	M=2.5	9. SD=0.8
OTHER v WHITE	-0.07	(0.10	0.52	0.473			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
HISPANIC	0.03	(0.06	0.27	0.605			
MALE	0.06	(0.03	3.74	0.053	City of residence accounted for		
HIGHER INCOME	0.11	(0.05	5) 5.94	0.015*	little variation in	perceive	ed
UNEMPLOYED	-0.02	(0.05	5) 0.22	0.640	policy helpfulne	ss (ICC=0	.033)
EMPLOYED	-0.04	(0.05	0.61	0.435			
LGBTQ+	-0.13	(0.04	10.52	0.001*			
CRAIGSLIST	-0.23	(0.					
HEAVINESS SMOKING	-0.03	(0.			Estimate (SE)	Wald	P-value
MENTHOL ONLY	-0.01	(0.	CIG EXCISE TAX		0.02 (0.01)	1.71	0.191
DESIRE to QUIT SMOKING	0.09	(0.	FLAVOR SCOR	Ε	-0.01 (0.02)	0.55	0.456
PAST MONTH ECIG USE	0.15	(0.	LICENSE PRE	EMPT	-0.03 (0.03)	0.86	0.352
			SMOKEFREE A	IR PREEMPT	0.05 (0.04)	1.57	0.210

Mean Policy Index by City



Conclusions

- A majority of surveyed adults smoking daily perceived the 6 policies as helpful for cessation with little city variation.
- Adults with lower dependence, greater desire to quit, and who were vaping nicotine perceived greater helpfulness of tobacco retailer policies for quitting smoking.
- Older age, lower income, and identifying as multiracial or LGBTQ was associated with lower perceived helpfulness of the policies for quitting smoking.
- Tobacco retailer policies ought to be paired with access to tobacco treatment services to optimize quit success.

ASPiRE: Big City Tobacco Control







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