

Introduction

PUP Laws:

➤ Possession, use, and purchase (PUP) laws are youth access tobacco control policies that penalize minors, themselves, for possessing, using, and/or purchasing tobacco products

➤ Recent trends indicate a sharp increase in the number of state PUP laws:

- ✓ 1988: 17 states had enacted at least 1 PUP law
- ✓ 2003: 45 states had enacted at least 1 PUP law

There is little empirical data on the effectiveness of these laws

PUP laws have been controversial:

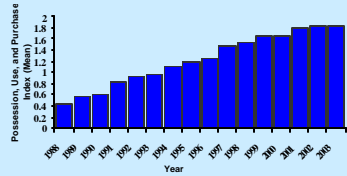
Arguments in favor of PUP laws

(i.e. they add a cost to youth for tobacco use, promote youth accountability, and de-normalize tobacco use among youth)

Arguments against PUP laws

(i.e. they divert attention from other tobacco control efforts, including merchant responsibility; enforcement costs and difficulty can be high; kids rebel and want to smoke even more)

Mean Number of Possession, Use, and Purchase Laws Per State – United States, 1988-2003**



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

Previous analyses have not suggested a relationship between the presence of state PUP laws and adolescent smoking behavior

Additional analyses to assess the effect of PUP laws on adolescent smoking behavior, in terms of adolescent age and risk status, have suggested

- ✓ PUP laws were only somewhat associated with lower smoking rates among the youngest adolescents at low or medium risk (i.e. those who were *least likely* to smoke to begin with)*

Jason et al., and other researchers, have studied the effects of youth access enforcement on youth smoking and have found positive effects of strong community enforcement efforts (Jason et al., 2002; Jason et al., 1999; Langer et al., 2000; Livingood et al., 2001)

YOUTH ACCESS TOBACCO POSSESSION, USE, AND PURCHASE LAWS: MEASURES OF STATE AND LOCAL ENFORCEMENT



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Methods

A study was conducted to assess measures of state AND local PUP enforcement, and to develop enforcement indices

State PUP enforcement data on enforcement activities, policies, and practices were collected from appropriately identified tobacco control officials in 45 states with 1 or more PUP law(s)

- ✓ Telephone interviews were conducted from May-December 2002, with tobacco control officials in all 45 states. Follow-up interviews were conducted, as necessary, with additional state and local contacts

PUP State Enforcement Index: SEI

Max total score – 35 pts.

- ✓ Level of Enforcement: (Max: 2 pts.)
- ✓ State resources for local enforcement: (Max: 3 pts.)
- ✓ Predominant pattern of enforcement: (Max: 3 pts.)
- ✓ Typical enforcement action(s) when violation is observed: (Max: 5 pts.)
- ✓ Number of citations issued in past year: (Max: 6 pts.)
- ✓ Typical enforcement penalty(ies) when first-time violation is observed: (Max: 5 pts.)
- ✓ Typical enforcement penalty(ies) for second or subsequent violation(s): (Max: 5 pts.)
- ✓ Publicity related to enforcement past year: (Max: 6 pts.)

Local Possession ordinance enforcement data are preliminary data from key informant interviews for the Project ImpacTeen Tobacco Possession Ordinance Feedback Module

- ✓ Possession ordinance enforcement data include responses from enforcement officials (police chiefs and police officers) in 95 community sites for 2000 and 2001 (each community site may have multiple communities)

PUP Local Enforcement Index: LEI

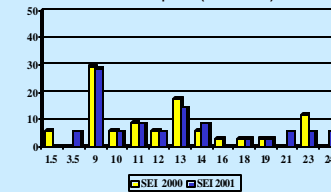
Max total score – 15 pts.

- ✓ Ordinance enforced in community: (Max: 1 pt.)
- ✓ Priority of enforcement: (Max: 4 pts.)
- ✓ Resources for effective enforcement: (Max: 2 pts.)
- ✓ Predominant pattern of enforcement: (Max: 2 pts.)
- ✓ Typical enforcement action(s) in community when youth is caught for tobacco possession: (Max: 4 pts.)
- ✓ Parents routinely notified if youth are cited for tobacco possession: (Max: 2 pts.)

Results

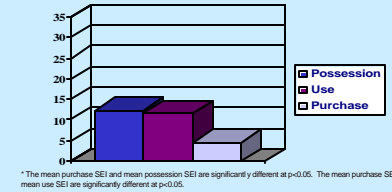
STATE ENFORCEMENT INDEX: POSSESSION

Year 2000: 1.5 to 23 points (N=34 states)
Year 2001: 3.5 to 24 points (N=35 states)



PUP State Enforcement Index

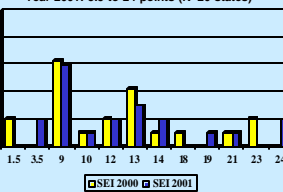
MEAN SEI: 2000
(Max total score – 35 pts.)



* The mean purchase SEI and mean possession SEI are significantly different at p<0.05. The mean purchase SEI and mean use SEI are significantly different at p<0.05.

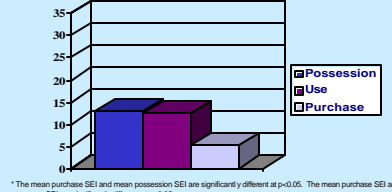
STATE ENFORCEMENT INDEX: USE

Year 2000: 1.5 to 23 points (N=19 states)
Year 2001: 3.5 to 24 points (N=20 states)



PUP State Enforcement Index

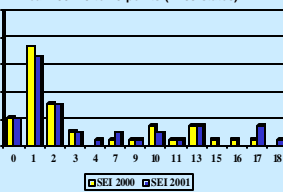
MEAN SEI: 2001
(Max total score – 35 pts.)



* The mean purchase SEI and mean possession SEI are significantly different at p<0.05. The mean purchase SEI and mean use SEI are significantly different at p<0.05.

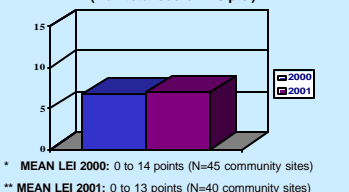
STATE ENFORCEMENT INDEX: PURCHASE

Year 2000: 0 to 17 points (N=38 states)
Year 2001: 0 to 18 points (N=39 states)



Possession Local Enforcement Index

(Max total score – 15 pts.)



* MEAN LEI 2000: 0 to 14 points (N=45 community sites)

** MEAN LEI 2001: 0 to 13 points (N=40 community sites)

Discussion

State possession laws had the highest mean enforcement scores for both 2000 and 2001, while state purchase laws had the lowest scores:

- ✓ Use laws had enforcement scores that were slightly lower, but very similar, to possession enforcement scores
- ✓ PUP laws are more easily enforced when youth are observed smoking

There was no association between the strength of state and local possession enforcement:

- ✓ State and local enforcement scores were not highly or significantly correlated

Higher local enforcement scores suggest more PUP enforcement at the local level vs. the state level:

- ✓ Local possession enforcement scores were higher than state enforcement scores for both 2000 and 2001
- ✓ PUP Laws are more likely to be enforced, and are more often enforced, at the local level vs. the state level

Limitations

More comprehensive local enforcement data are needed:

- ✓ Local enforcement measures were not available for use laws and purchase laws
- ✓ 2000 and 2001 LEI possession data reflect ImpacTeen community sites and communities
- ✓ Local enforcement data for 2000 and 2001 are cross-sectional, not longitudinal

Standardized enforcement measures that could apply to both states and localities are needed:

- ✓ State and local measures used different questions and data sources to develop enforcement indices
- ✓ State and local measures used different scales to develop enforcement indices (different maximum point values)

Future Research

The study of state and local PUP enforcement measures is ongoing:

- To assess the separate and combined effects of state and local PUP enforcement on:
 - ✓ Adolescent smoking behavior
 - Adolescent attitudes toward smoking
 - Adolescent access to cigarettes

Do tobacco PUP laws, INCLUDING MEASURES OF STATE AND LOCAL ENFORCEMENT, have an effect on youth smoking???