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# The tobacco-free generation proposal

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## ABSTRACT

The tobacco-free generation proposal advocates legislation precluding the sale and supply of tobacco to individuals born after a certain year. The measure is aimed at overcoming defects with current youth access laws that suffer from rite-of-passage and mixed signalling effects. Since its introduction in 2010, the proposal has attracted international attention, highlighting a number of matters that the present short article discusses. Efficacy issues, including retailer compliance, supply by surrogates and illicit sales, are addressed in the broader setting of community adherence to legislation. Encouragement for the likelihood of successful implementation is provided by historical precedents. In principle objections, relating to choice and generational fairness, are considered against the criteria of consistency and proportionality. It is concluded that the measure's emphasis on the welfare of future generations and its regard for the interests of existing stakeholders provide a feasible opportunity for the ultimate eradication of tobacco supply in appropriate jurisdictions.

## INTRODUCTION

More than 80% of smokers start by age 18, and virtually all by 26.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, preventing youth initiation may be the key to ending the tobacco epidemic.<sup>2,3</sup> The preventive measure considered here is the tobacco-free generation proposal: *In addition to existing laws, prevent supply of tobacco to those born in or after a specified year, such as the year 2000.*<sup>4</sup>

This article first addresses the logic of existing youth access laws, the arguments that led to their introduction and the less evident reasons for their shortcomings. To appreciate why such laws have failed to 'put the problem in the rear-view mirror',<sup>5</sup> it is necessary to consider the issue of *compliance* with a law (including not inciting disobedience in others) rather than simply *enforcement*. This provides a lens through which to observe the anomalous treatment of tobacco, how this treatment undermines underage laws and how the tobacco-free generation approach overcomes these problems. Historical precedents for this approach are also referenced.

Considerable international public discussion has been generated by the measure and subsequent developments, including its unanimous support in August 2012 by the Upper House of the Parliament of Tasmania,<sup>6-9</sup> a jurisdiction aligned with the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). It is therefore timely to provide brief comment on issues raised in such debate.

## RATIONALE FOR EXISTING LAWS

In recognising both the difficulty of forcing addicts to quit<sup>10-13</sup> and the importance of preventing

initiation among teenagers, many jurisdictions have introduced restrictions on supply (including sale) of tobacco to those under a certain age. Although many people adhere to these laws, evidence supporting their effectiveness is limited.<sup>14-16</sup> To understand why, it is useful to reflect on what makes a law effective.

## EFFICACY OF LAWS

Figure 1 highlights factors influencing public adherence to a law.<sup>17</sup> It is important to attend to personal and social influences in designing statutes, rather than assume that instrumental factors (deterrents) alone suffice.

## CURRENT DEFICIENCIES

Both large-scale questionnaire surveys<sup>18-20</sup> and intensive interviewing<sup>21</sup> indicate that the primary initiators of teenage consumption are:

1. peer influence: predominantly among same-age friends/acquaintances
2. the desire to appear grown-up/look cool.

For example, 62% of European women smokers surveyed cite (1) and another 26% (2) as a reason for smoking initiation (tables 3 and 6 in the cited article);<sup>18</sup> 'the most proximal factor associated with smoking behaviour in these schools is the prevalence of the behaviour among an adolescent's peers';<sup>22</sup> 89% of school-going daily smokers questioned had ever given tobacco to an underage teen, and 85% of that group had given to a same-age friend or acquaintance.<sup>23</sup>

There are two important drawbacks to an 'underage' restriction. First, it creates a rite-of-passage effect: 16- or 17-year-olds may think that by smoking they appear 18, as reflected in the tobacco industry's 'Kids don't smoke' campaigns.<sup>24,25</sup>

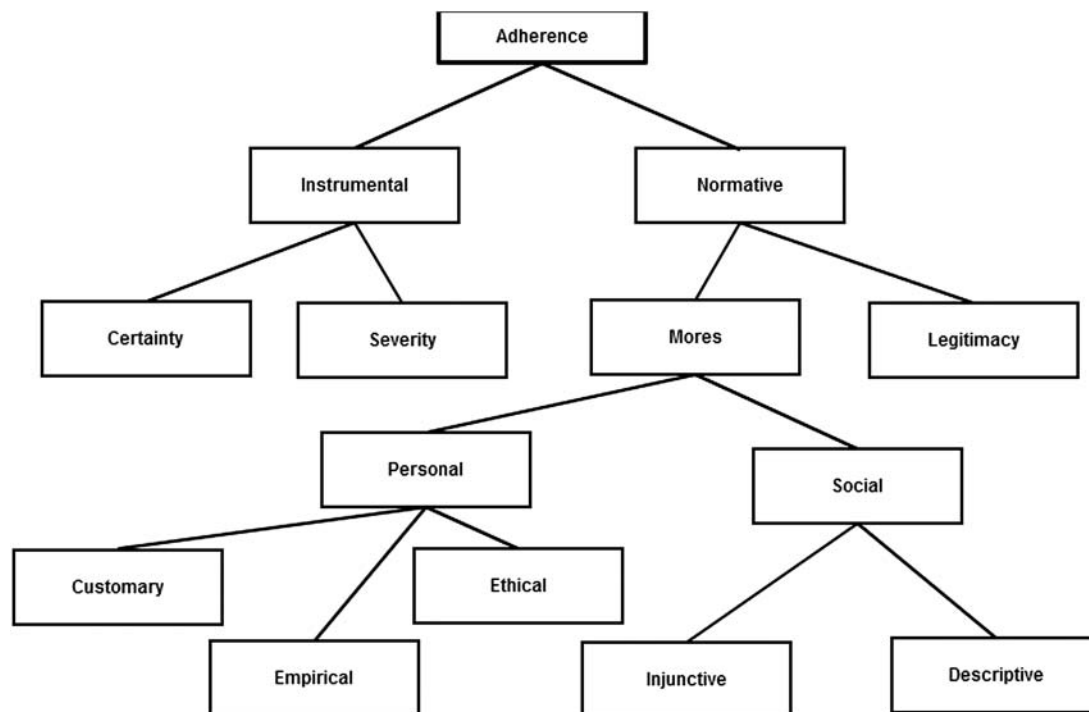
Second, it has an adverse signalling effect: If the government says that smoking is acceptable for an 18-year-old, then can it really be dangerous for a 16- or 17-year-old?<sup>26</sup> Thus, the tobacco industry's frequent boast is: 'It's a legal product.'<sup>27</sup> Moreover, its counterintuitive position undermines governmental authority.

In the above typology, underage laws (as specified by FCTC)<sup>28</sup> attempt to rely on the instrumental and legitimacy aspects of compliance, but overlook countervailing influences that they establish with regard to the personal empirical, social descriptive and legitimacy modes.<sup>29</sup>

Compare the anomalous current legal status of tobacco with other age-restricted activities and addictive harm-causing substances. Tobacco is the outlier: its legal status conforms neither to associated social norms nor to its empirical dependence hazard (tables 1 and 2).<sup>30-32</sup>

Table 3 compares the present legal permissions with actual choices being made, by age of first

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**Figure 1** Typology of determinants of adherence to a law.

purchase, in Australia where adult tobacco prevalence is 16%,<sup>33</sup> and the current smokers' juvenile commencement rate of 80% is used.<sup>1</sup>

### THE TOBACCO-FREE GENERATION PROPOSAL

The following pattern by which schoolchildren are introduced to cigarette consumption<sup>23</sup> explains how reduction in retail sales induced only by instrumental measures (such as from FCTC Article 16)<sup>28</sup> reduces cigarette consumption but not initiation,<sup>34</sup> as, although packets are purchased less frequently, peer-sharing of individual cigarettes continues (figure 2).<sup>35</sup>

This pattern is vulnerable to a normative change within the peer group. If there are insufficiently many same-age peers willing to share and buy cigarettes from each other, then the purchase of a packet is more difficult for the novice smoker to justify, prompting a 'tipping point'<sup>36 37</sup> in the group's behaviour. Such a normative change can be achieved by addressing the rite-of-passage and signalling defects of current policy.

Therefore, avoiding expecting existing smokers to quit, and denying that smoking is acceptable from a particular age, the tobacco-free generation proposal names a future date (the *effective date*) after which there are to be no *new* recipients of tobacco products. In a country with an existing under-18 law, a

suitable effective date is 1/1/2018 (corresponding to a *birth date* of 1/1/2000).

People born before the birth date are still able to be supplied with tobacco. For them, existing laws apply. However, people born subsequently may never be supplied with tobacco. For maximum social acceptance, and to minimise the number of teenagers becoming addicted prior to the effective date, the announcement of the measure should occur as many years in advance of the effective date as possible.<sup>38</sup>

Impact on supply is obvious, but demand impact (removing personal empirical, social descriptive and legitimacy drawbacks of underage legislation) is also important. It addresses the rite-of-passage effect and enables peer influence to work in its favour: public health campaigns (especially where tobacco marketing is prohibited) are able to present smoking as a 'last-century' phenomenon. Over time, the age gap between teenagers and the visible smoking population steadily widens, facilitating a favourable 'norm cascade'<sup>37</sup> of ever-lower smoking prevalence among late-teenage cohorts benignly influencing subsequent cohorts. Thus, enforcement becomes progressively easier: 'the best law is one that so shapes social norms that it becomes self-enforcing'.<sup>16</sup>

**Table 1** Age-restricted activities and their adult social norms

Activity	Social norm (for adults)
Driving	Encouraged
Movie-going	Encouraged
Voting	Encouraged
Sex	Broadly encouraged
Alcohol consumption	Encouraged in moderation
Tobacco consumption	Discouraged

**Table 2** Hazardous addictive substances and their current legal status for availability to adults

Substance	Addictiveness	Legal status
Alcohol	Low	Slightly restricted
Marijuana	Low	Banned
Heroin	High	Banned
Cocaine	High	Banned
Methamphetamine	High	Banned
Tobacco	High	Unrestricted

**Table 3** Permission versus reality for current tobacco initiation, by age at first purchase

	<18	18+
Current legal permission	0%	100%
Current actual initiation	13%	3%

The measure’s wording can be tailored so that eventually regulation of all dangerous addictive substances more properly reflects their relative hazards (see table 2).

**ISSUES RAISED: EFFICACY**

Although widely accepted that the proposal would result in an improvement on the present situation, the following issues concern how large that improvement would be.

**Retailer compliance**

Because retailers can be important enablers of the proposal’s success, supporting policies should recognise their motivations. They are often apprehensive of losing a higher margin product line, and despite personal ethical inclinations may be fearful of losing customers to non-complying competitors (a social descriptive effect<sup>39</sup>).<sup>40</sup> Policies should both be instrumental and maximise awareness of competitors’ compliance.<sup>41 42</sup> This ‘norm transformation’<sup>39</sup> can occur (in a vending-machine-free environment) with all tobacco retailers both licensed and counselled (see Precedents section below), numerous spot checks (until the new norm becomes established),<sup>43</sup> a single infraction leading to license revocation (emphasising frequency of checking) and initial license revocations heavily publicised. Even with underage laws, similar policies have led to significant reductions in youth smoking.<sup>44-46</sup> Stakeholder concerns (not necessarily realised<sup>47</sup>) can also be allayed by pointing to the availability of emerging product lines (clothing, cosmetics, IT, entertainment tickets) that attract teenage purchasing power released by the decline in tobacco sales. The measure’s gradual effect on adult tobacco prevalence allows economic stakeholders considerable time for adjustment, as does an early announcement date.

The new measure also makes compliance easier for retailers compared with current underage laws. Instead of checking an identity card and then calculating age as at present required (but often omitted<sup>48</sup>), only date-of-birth need be checked: no calculation is needed.

**Alternative supply**

The concern is sometimes expressed that parents, older siblings or older friends will introduce tobacco consumption to the tobacco-free generation’s children. However, there are two grounds for reassurance. First, smoking initiation predominantly

occurs in the company of same-age peers.<sup>23 49</sup> Second, whereas currently many people act on an expectation that youth will eventually smoke, the proposed legislation will change that social descriptor, freeing people to align to personal ethical motives: one professional survey revealed 98.8% of respondents regarding it as important to protect children from ever taking up smoking.<sup>4</sup> Compare laws mandating car seats for infants, and prohibiting smoking in vehicles in the presence of children, that, although difficult to enforce, succeed by virtue of their expressive function that clarifies the role of a ‘good parent’ when driving a car occupied by a child.<sup>50</sup>

Regarding potential induction of adults by friends or colleagues, recall that currently, even with mixed legislative signals about the acceptability of smoking, only a small percentage of the adult population commences the practice of smoking (see table 3).

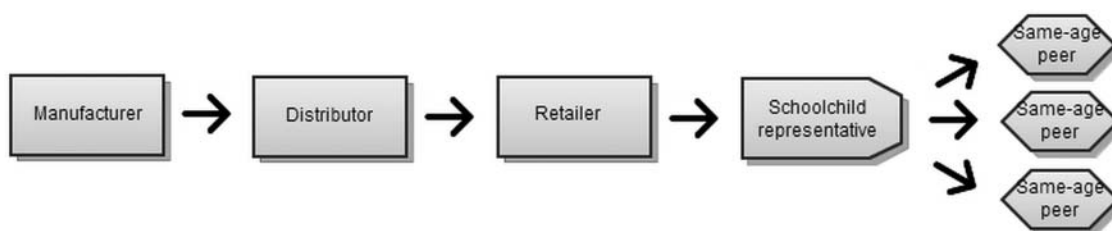
By avoiding forced cessation among existing users (another important class of stakeholders), the measure creates no new denied addicts needed to fuel a black market (despite likely tobacco industry supply efforts<sup>51</sup>). Sales to the unaddicted depend on the desire for experimentation, the next topic.

‘The whole smoking process is part of the illicit pleasure category. This illicit pleasure will lose its illicitness once they grow older... The cigarette is the entrance ticket to the hall of the adult society.’<sup>52</sup> ‘Before I turned 21, the attraction of the whole bootleg culture of underage drinking was irresistible. It was the last frontier of the forbidden grown-up privileges.’<sup>53</sup> Evidently, it is the *temporal* nature of the forbiddance that makes forbidden fruit attractive. By contrast vandalism (perpetually forbidden) is relatively rare;<sup>54</sup> this is despite the low likelihood of apprehension and its possibilities as a peer-group activity.

**Precedents**

Two well-established precedents for the proposal’s generational method for phasing out smoking concern opium smoking. The first was introduced in Formosa in 1900 (effective date, 1908): ‘first, to place the opium commodity under Governmental monopoly; second, to prohibit nonsmokers from acquiring the habit; third, to require the registration of all habitual smokers, who thereafter would be allowed to purchase the drug only upon presentation of a license, this in turn being shielded by legislative rule; fourth, to encourage smokers to abandon the habit; and, finally, to impress upon non-smokers the baneful influences on morals and on all progress which so surely follow in the wake of the habit.’<sup>55</sup> At the 1924 Geneva Conferences on Opium, statistics were produced to show a more than 80% reduction in opium smokers from 1908 to 1923.<sup>56</sup>

The second instance occurred in British Ceylon in 1910 (effective date, 1911). In 1957 an independent commission reported that within 35 years opium use had been eradicated, and recommended the method as a model for dealing with then-current alcohol concerns.<sup>57</sup>



**Figure 2** Dominant model for cigarette supply to experimental phase consumers.

In both cases, additional initiatives were introduced to enhance the effectiveness of the generational measure, in the areas of supply control, registration/licensing of addicts, cessation programmes and education, some along similar lines to proposals elsewhere in this Supplement.<sup>56 58</sup>

### ISSUES RAISED: PRINCIPLES

Objections to the measure based on philosophical principles tend to fail two key practical criteria: proportionality and consistency. For *proportionality*: how many deaths are acceptable to maintain the principle? (Noting the Willingness to Accept–Willingness to Pay (WTA–WTP) disparity<sup>59 60</sup> and framing effects,<sup>61</sup> one could more bluntly ask: how many deaths would one be willing to induce to enforce the principle?) How does that number of deaths compare with the number who die annually from tobacco?

*Consistency* arguments require clarity about the principle concerned (which claims of ‘nanny states’ and ‘slippery slopes’ usually lack).<sup>62</sup> Advocates of a principle often overlook past breaches of it that are now so widely accepted as to be unnoticed.

### Denial of choice

Concerning consistency, there are numerous constraints on consumer choice, including sale of various toxic food and pharmaceutical substances, lead-based paints and asbestos insulation. Although tobacco industry spokespersons like to refer to ‘adult choice’, a more accurate depiction of the present situation is ‘child choice, adult addiction’; hence the description of tobacco as a ‘pediatric disease’.<sup>63</sup> The reality (table 3) is that only 3% of future adult cohorts would have their desire for purchase instrumentally restrained by the proposal; the proposal’s major impact comes from its effect, both instrumental and normative, on the 13% who currently suffer underage initiation. Moreover, with the wording of the measure directed only to provision and sale, then even this 3% will remain able to grow tobacco for their own consumption.

For the proportionality test, compare this 3% with the approximately 20% of US adults who die prematurely from tobacco (including 2% from passive smoking).<sup>1 64</sup>

The addictiveness of tobacco is important in relation to the issue of choice. As ethicist Peter Singer notes: ‘Even setting aside the harm that smokers inflict on non-smokers, the free-to-choose argument is unconvincing with a drug as highly addictive as tobacco, and it becomes even more dubious when we consider that most smokers take up the habit as teenagers and later want to quit.’<sup>65</sup> Well-known benchmarks for intervention versus choice include the Nuffield Intervention Ladder.<sup>66 67</sup>

### Age discrimination

Cohort discrimination has already occurred widely, with examples such as introduction of compulsory education, compulsory immunisation and conscription, whether universal or non-universal determined by birthdate.<sup>68</sup>

As a further gauge of the applicability of the above principles of choice and age fairness, consider the following. If there becomes available a vaccine that is both safe and effective only if administered to children, is it responsible conduct to withhold free universal access on the grounds either that:

- A. the children are not able to exercise adult choice whether or not to be vaccinated, or
- B. the introduction of the vaccine would unfairly discriminate against those who are no longer young enough to be vaccinated?

Sometimes authorities have to make decisions on behalf of future generations; in the case of tobacco, former Australian Health Minister Roxon observes ‘We are killing people by not acting’.<sup>69</sup>

### CONCLUSIONS

The observation that successful laws are those that generate popular compliance focuses attention on two main reasons why existing underage restraints on tobacco access have not achieved their objectives: the rite-of-passage effect and confusing health signalling. These problems may be overcome by the tobacco-free generation measure—ending the legal provision of tobacco to the generations that have not yet commenced consumption. Careful attention to the determinants of efficacy of legislation shows how issues aired in public discussion of the proposal may be addressed. In-principle concerns are allayed by consideration of consistency and proportionality criteria.

The emphasis of this measure on future generations, and its regard for the interests of existing stakeholders, makes it worthy of consideration as a surer path to the ultimate eradication of tobacco supply in jurisdictions where the social climate is conducive. In combination with supporting initiatives, it presents the opportunity finally to consign the tobacco problem to its rightful place in the grimy ashtray of history.

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