## UC Merced

UC Merced Previously Published Works

Title

The flip side of Natural American Spirit: corporate social responsibility advertising

Permalink

https://escholarship.org/uc/item/9171h2pm

Journal

Tobacco Control, 27(3)

ISSN

0964-4563

Authors

Epperson, Anna E Prochaska, Judith J Henriksen, Lisa

Publication Date

2018-05-01

DOI 10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2016-053576

 $Peer \ reviewed$ 

## The flip side of Natural American Spirit: corporate social responsibility advertising

Anna E Epperson, Judith J Prochaska, Lisa Henriksen

Stanford Prevention Research Center, Department of Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California, USA

## Correspondence to

Dr Anna E Epperson, Stanford Prevention Research Center, 1265 Welch Road, Suite 300, Stanford, CA 94305-5411, USA; aepper@stanford.edu

Published Online First 25 February 2017

The flip side of Natural American Spirit cigarette packs now align the brand with 'Respect for the Earth', a corporate social responsibility (CSR) campaign. It champions a '100% zero-waste-tolandfill' manufacturing facility, 'earth-friendly tobacco', easier pack recycling, and 'U.S.-grown tobacco' (figure 1). Such marketing appeals to biospheric values, with emphasis on the intrinsic value of the ecosystem, implying a moral imperative to act pro-environmentally.<sup>1-3</sup> Biospheric values inspire consumers to pay a premium for products perceived as eco-friendly, such as energy-efficient appliances and organic foods.<sup>3</sup> Notably, the market share for premium-priced Natural American Spirit increased by more than 400% since 2002,<sup>4</sup> even as the number of cigarette smokers in the USA declined to a record low.5

In reality, biospheric values are entirely incompatible with smoking cigarettes of any brand. Mass production of tobacco involves significant environmental costs, including deforestation.<sup>6 7</sup> Cigarette butts are the leading form of litter globally,<sup>8</sup> have a slow rate of decomposition<sup>9</sup> and release toxic chemicals that are harmful to mammals, insects and marine life.<sup>10 11</sup> Cigarette smoke contains more than 7000 chemicals, at least 250 of which are known to be harmful (ie, ammonia and hydrogen cyanide),<sup>12 13</sup> and second-hand smoke is a leading cause of poor indoor air quality.<sup>14 15</sup> In addition, a growing literature on third-hand smoke indicates that volatile organic compounds and carcinogens remain in carpet, upholstery and on other surfaces.<sup>16</sup>

Natural American Spirit is manufactured by Santa Fe Natural Tobacco Company (SFNTC), which is a subsidiary of Reynolds American, the company that markets Camel and Pall Mall, among other popular brands in the USA. SFNTC and Reynolds have a history of promoting CSR campaigns with an emphasis on 'greenwashing' the tobacco supply chain.<sup>8</sup> <sup>17–19</sup> Since 1999, SFNTC's campaigns have advertised planting trees, recycling cigarette butts and using wind power in its manufacturing facilities.<sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> <sup>20</sup> However, we believe that the 'Respect the Earth' campaign is the first example of CSR



**Figure 1** Front and back of four types of Natural American Spirit cigarette packs with 'Respect for the Earth' campaign.

Tob Control

Check for updates

To cite: Epperson AE, Prochaska JJ, Henriksen L.

2018;27:355-356.

advertising on the pack itself. On-pack advertising is a particularly compelling channel, as pack-a-day smokers would view the CSR campaign upwards of 7300 times per year.

The new CSR advertising on cigarette packs highlights an important gap in tobacco control research and policy. Although the US Food and Drug Administration warned SFNTC about its intent to regulate potentially deceptive labelling of Natural American Spirit as 'additive-free' and 'natural', the warning does not extend to the on-pack CSR messages.<sup>21</sup> Research is needed to determine whether exposure to the 'Respect for Earth' campaign exacerbates consumer misperceptions of reduced harm that several studies have demonstrated for Natural American Spirit.<sup>22-25</sup> In addition, media advocacy is needed to counter CSR campaigns and tobacco marketing that appeal to biospheric values. For example, Marlboro's (recent/2016) 'Stand for a Million' sweepstakes encouraged consumers to enroll by using the brand website to vote on where to plant a tree.<sup>26</sup> Tobacco education campaigns that highlight the environmental harms of tobacco production and tobacco waste (eg, http://tobaccofreeca. com/environment/cigarette-butts-are-toxic-to-the-environment/) are essential to counter tobacco industry efforts to portray themselves and their products as environmentally friendly. Future research should test whether such countermarketing could reduce the appeal of marketing efforts to portray the world's deadliest consumer product and its manufacturers as friends of the earth.

**Funding** A postdoctoral training grant T32 (HL007034) from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute supported AEE. JJP's tobacco-related research is funded by the National Cancer Institute (R01CA204356), the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (R01HL117736) and the State of California Tobacco-Related Disease Research Program (24RT-0035 and 25IR-0032). LH's research is funded by the National Cancer Institute (R01CA067850 and U01CA054821) and the State of California's Tobacco-Related Disease Research Program (23RT-0017, 22RT-0142 and 25IR-0026).

**Competing interests** AEE is an enrolled member of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma (a federally recognised American Indian tribe). JJP has consulted to Pfizer, which makes smoking cessation medications, and has been an expert witness for plaintiffs' counsel in court cases against tobacco companies. LH is a contractor for the California Tobacco Control Program and has consulted to the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Tobacco Products.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

© Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2018. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

## REFERENCES

- Stern PC, Dietz T, Kalof L. Value orientations, gender, and environmental concern. Environ Behav 1993;25:322–48.
- 2 Stern PC, Dietz T. The Value Basis of environmental Concern. *Journal of Social Issues* 1994;50:65–84.
- 3 Nguyen TN, Lobo A, Greenland S. Pro-environmental purchase behaviour: The role of consumers' biospheric values. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services* 2016;33:98–108.

- 4 Sharma A, Fix BV, Delnevo C, et al. Trends in market share of leading cigarette brands in the USA: national survey on drug use and health 2002–2013. BMJ Open 2016;6:e008813.
- 5 Jamal A, King BA, Neff LJ, et al. Current cigarette smoking among adults United States, 2005–2015. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2016;65:1205–11.
- 6 Lee K, Carrillo Botero N, Novotny T. 'Manage and mitigate punitive regulatory measures, enhance the corporate image, influence public policy': industry efforts to shape understanding of tobacco-attributable deforestation. *Global Health* 2016;12:55.
- 7 Otañez M, Glantz SA. Social responsibility in tobacco production? Tobacco companies' use of green supply chains to obscure the real costs of tobacco farming. *Tob Control* 2011;20:403–11.
- 8 Rath JM, Rubenstein RA, Curry LE, et al. Cigarette litter: smokers' attitudes and behaviors. Int J Environ Res Public Health 2012;9:2189–203.
- 9 Bonanomi G, Incerti G, Cesarano G, et al. Cigarette Butt decomposition and associated chemical changes assessed by 13c CPMAS NMR. PLoS One 2011;10:e0117393.
- Novotny TE, Hardin SN, Hovda LR, et al. Tobacco and cigarette butt consumption in humans and animals. *Tob Control* 2011;20 (Suppl 1):117–i20.
- 11 Slaughter E, Gersberg RM, Watanabe K, et al. Toxicity of cigarette butts, and their chemical components, to marine and freshwater fish. *Tob Control* 2011;20 (Suppl 1):i25–i29.
- 12 US Department of Health and Human Services. The health consequences of smoking-50 years of progress: a report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 2014. http://www.surgeongeneral. gov/library/reports/50-years-ofprogress/full-report.pdf.
- 13 US Department of Health Human Services: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health. *How tobacco smoke causes disease: The biology and behavioral basis for smoking-attributable disease: A report of the Surgeon General.* Atlanta, GA: U.S Department of Health Human Services, 2010.
- 14 Mueller D, Uibel S, Braun M, *et al*. Tobacco smoke particles and indoor air quality (ToPIQ) - the protocol of a new study. *J Occup Med Toxicol* 2011;6:35.
- 15 Nazaroff WW, Singer BC. Inhalation of hazardous air pollutants from environmental tobacco smoke in US residences. J Expo Anal Environ Epidemiol 2004;14:S71–7.
- 16 Matt GE, Quintana PJ, Destaillats H, et al. Thirdhand tobacco smoke: emerging evidence and arguments for a multidisciplinary research agenda. Environ Health Perspect 2011;119:1218–26.
- 17 Gonzalez M, Ling PM, Glantz SA. Planting trees without leaving home: tobacco company direct-to-consumer CSR efforts. *Tob Control* 2012;21:363–5.
- 18 McDaniel PA, Cadman B, Malone RE, et al. Shared vision, shared vulnerability: A content analysis of corporate social responsibility information on tobacco industry websites. Prev Med 2016;89:337–44.
- Reynolds American Inc. Commercial integrity Reynolds American Inc. Sustainability report.http://sustainability.reynoldsamerican.com/commercial-integrity (accessed 24 Nov 2016).
- 20 McDaniel PA, Malone RE. "I always thought they were all pure tobacco": American smokers' perceptions of "natural" cigarettes and tobacco industry advertising strategies. *Tob Control* 2007;16:e7.
- 21 US Food Drug Administration. Family smoking prevention and tobacco control act/Adulterated (Warning Letter 27 August 2015). http://www.fda.gov/ICECI/ EnforcementActions/WarningLetters/2015/ucm459778.html (accessed 28 Dec 2016).
- 22 Pearson JL, Richardson A, Feirman SP, et al. American Spirit pack descriptors and perceptions of harm: a crowdsourced comparison of modified packs. Nicotine Tob Res 2016;18:1749–56.
- 23 Moran MB, Pierce JP, Weiger C, *et al*. Use of imagery and text that could convey reduced harm in American Spirit advertisements. *Tob Control*: 8 September 2016.
- 24 Leas EC, Ayers JW, Strong DR, *et al*. Which cigarettes do Americans think are safer? A population-based analysis with wave 1 of the PATH study. *Tob Control*: 14 October 2016.
- 25 Pearson JL, Johnson A, Villanti A, et al. Misperceptions of harm among natural American spirit smokers: results from wave 1 of the population assessment of tobacco and health (PATH) study (2013–2014). Tob Control. Epub ahead of print: 6 Dec 2016.
- 26 Marlboro Stand for a Million Campaign. Trinkets & Trash website. https://www. trinketsandtrash.org/viewImage.php?file\_name=216508.jpg (accessed 29 Dec 2016).