Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey:

Data for Monitoring Progress in State Tobacco Control on the Micro & Macro Levels

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TUS-CPS Background

- Key source of U.S. national, state, and sub-state level data on tobacco use & tobacco control policy
- Supplement to the BLS' HH Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Census Bureau
 - demography, labor force & unemployment stats
 - monthly & uses panel design for efficiency of sampling
- NCI sponsored cross-sectional, triennial survey since 1992; co-sponsored with OSH/CDC since 2001
- Nationally representative sample
 - 240,000 civilian individuals aged 15+
 - 75% by phone & 25% in person visit (now 18+: 65% vs 35%)_
 - 83-88% response rate for self + proxy; 63 -72% for self only
- Translated into Spanish

National Cancer Institute

TUS-CPS Unique Resource

- Track trends in tobacco use over time (health disparity subgroups)
- Evaluate tobacco control programs (ASSIST, CA, NTCP, SIMSMOKE)
- Monitor tobacco control on policy/macro level (NCI-TCPR, HP2010, Amer. Legacy Found.)
 - workplace policies
 - home restrictions
 - doctor/dentist advice to stop smoking
- Analyze economic aspects of tobacco use in conjunction with CPS detailed -
 - occupational & economic data March ASEC
 - linkage to other CPS supplements (Internet & Computer Use, Food Security, Time Use)

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TUS-CPS Topics 1992-2002

- Prevalence & patterns of tobacco use :
 - cigarette use patterns
 - ever & current use of pipes, cigars, chewing tobacco & snuff
- Cigarette smoking quit attempts & intentions
- Medical & dental advice to quit
- Work place and home smoking policies
- Attitudes towards:
 - smoking in public places
 - ease of youth access to tobacco
 - tobacco advertising & promotion

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Topics of Published Papers

- Smoking cessation
- Stages of change
- Immigrants & smoking
- Adolescent/young adult smoking
- Some day smoking
- Hardcore smoking
- Racial variations and smoking
- Initiation rates using retrospective methods

- Physician advice
- Attitudes towards smoking
- Workplace policies
- Home policies
- Smokeless tobacco
- Combining data for making small area estimates
- Modeling impact of tobacco control policies

Uniqueness of 2003 TUSCS-CPS

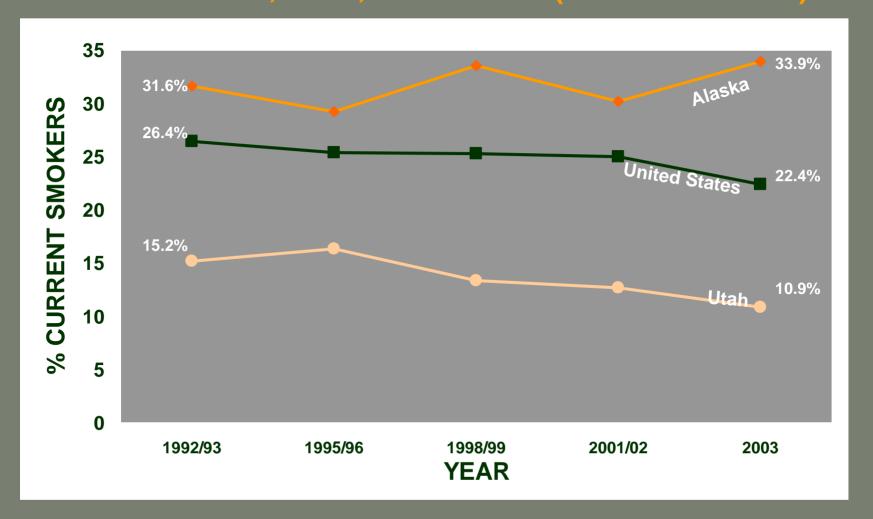
- Panel design of CPS provides partial sample overlap for the Feb 2003 TUSCS with Feb 2002 TUS
 - Limited longitudinal analysis 2001-2003
 - 23,000 respondents
- Special cessation oriented topics
- Translated into Mandarin, Cantonese, Vietnamese, and Korean as well as Spanish (For more info: http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps/translation/)
- Data for subsets of sample can be linked with 2003 American Time Use Supplement to CPS

Unique Topics on 2003 TUSCS-CPS

- Type of cigarette usually smoked (menthol; lights)
- Switching to lighter cigarettes
- Level of nicotine dependence
- Products, treatments & methods used to quit cigarette and /or other tobacco product use (including use of a quit line)
- Cessation behavior for "other" non-cigarette tobacco products
- Use of new harm reduction products (PREPS)
- Specific guidance from health professionals
- Cost of last pack/carton of cigarettes purchased & in which state

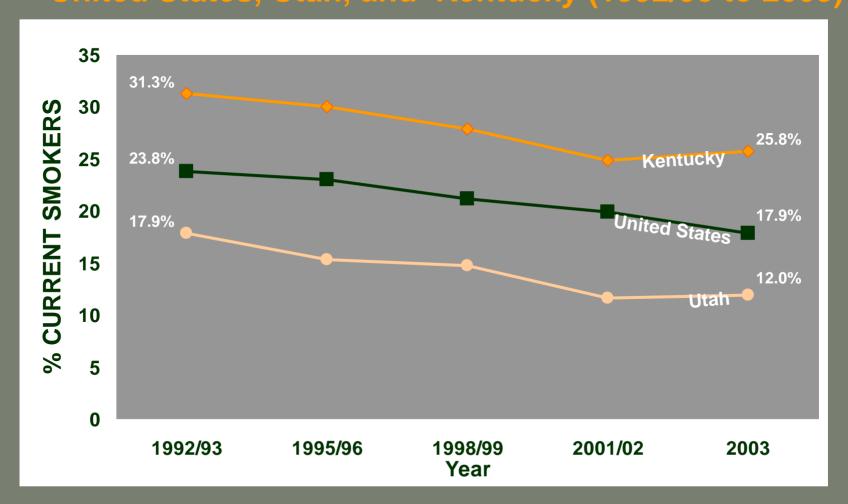
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Trends in Cigarette Smoking Among Persons 18-29 Years Old United States, Utah, and Alaska (1992/93 to 2003)



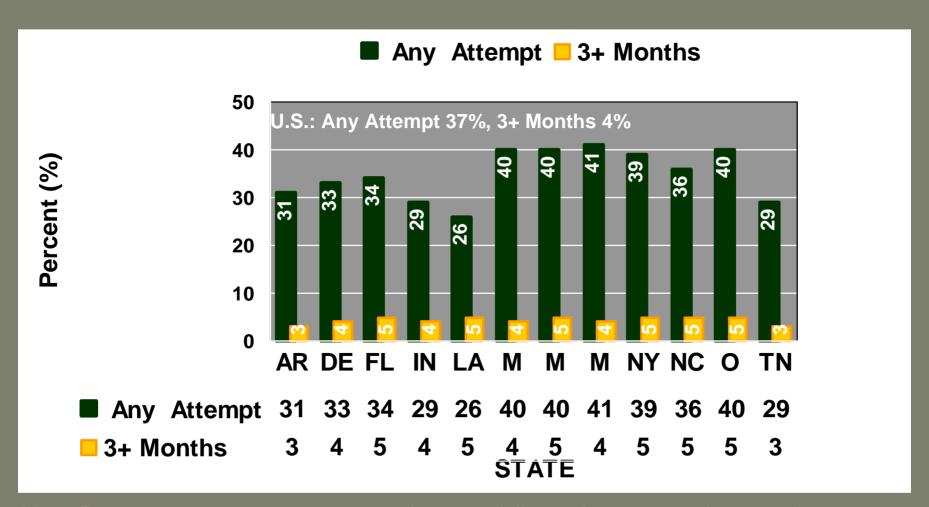
Note: Trends for states with the highest and lowest estimates in 2003 for persons 18-29 years old are shown

Trends in Cigarette Smoking Among Persons > 30 Years Old United States, Utah, and Kentucky (1992/93 to 2003)



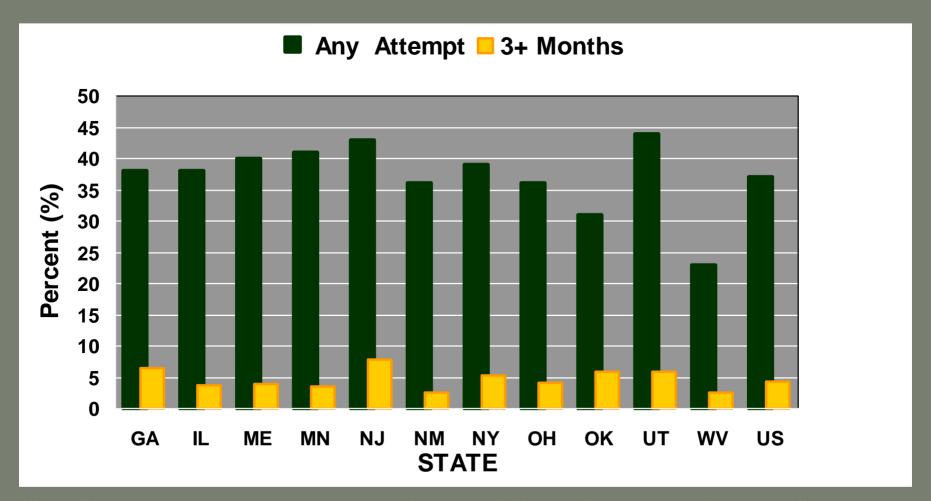
Note: Trends for states with highest and lowest estimates in 2003 for persons \geq 30 years old are shown

Any Cessation Attempt vs. Cessation for 3 Months or Longer United States, Other States (2003)



Note: Percentages are among persons who were daily smokers 12 months ago; who were \geq 25 years old at time of survey.

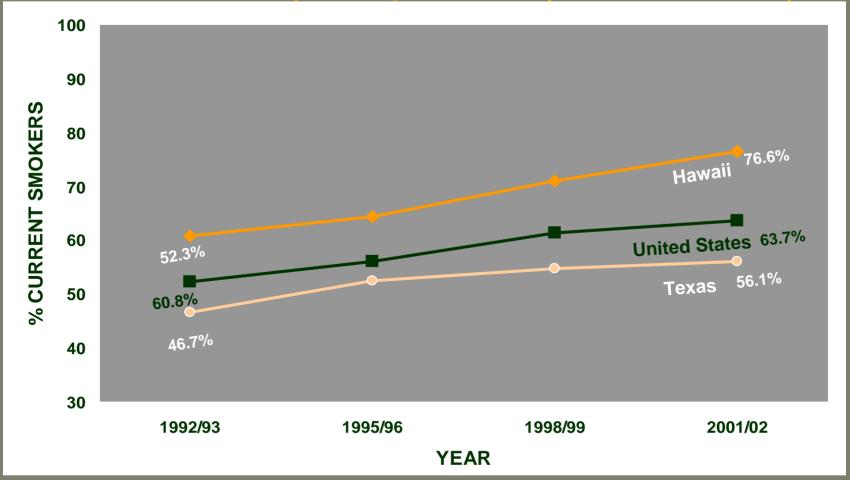
Any Cessation Attempt vs. Cessation for 3 Months or Longer United States, Other States (2003)



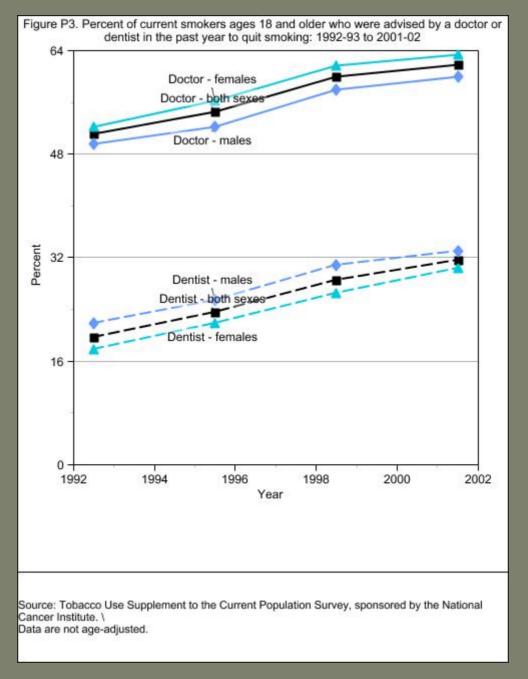
Note: Percentages are among persons who were daily smokers 12 months ago; who were \geq 25 years old at time of survey.

Trends in the Percentage of Smokers ≥ 30 Years Old who Received Advice to Quit from a Physician During the Previous Year

United States, Hawaii, and Texas (1992/93 to 2001/02)

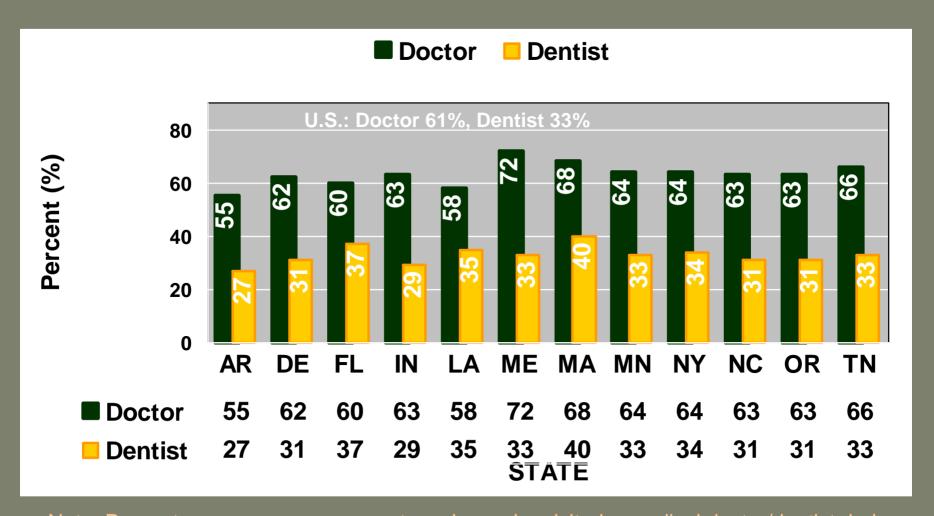


Note: Percentages are among current smokers who visited a physician during the previous year. Trends for states with highest and lowest estimates in 2001/2002.



Percentage Advised by Medical Doctors/Dentists to Quit Smoking

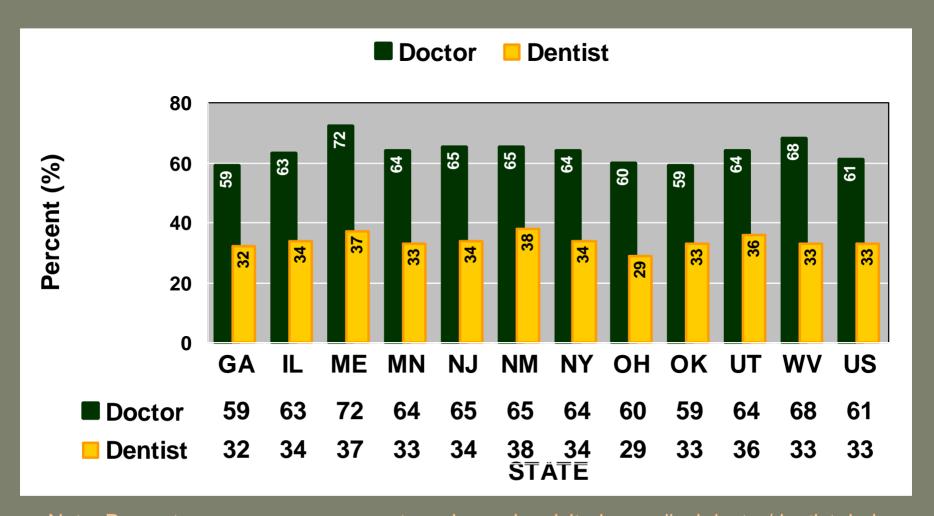
United States, Other States (2001-2002)



Note: Percentages are among current smokers who visited a medical doctor/dentist during the previous year.

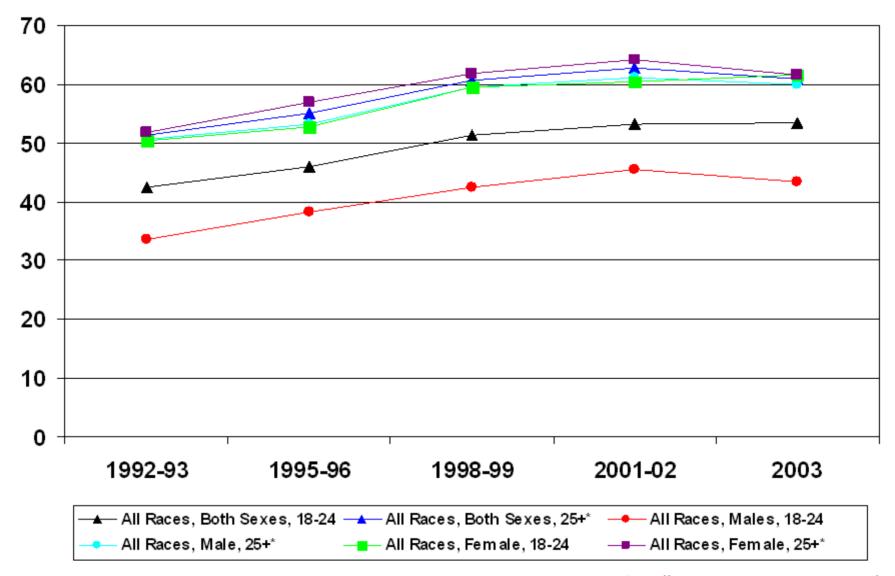
Percentage Advised by Medical Doctors/Dentists to Quit Smoking

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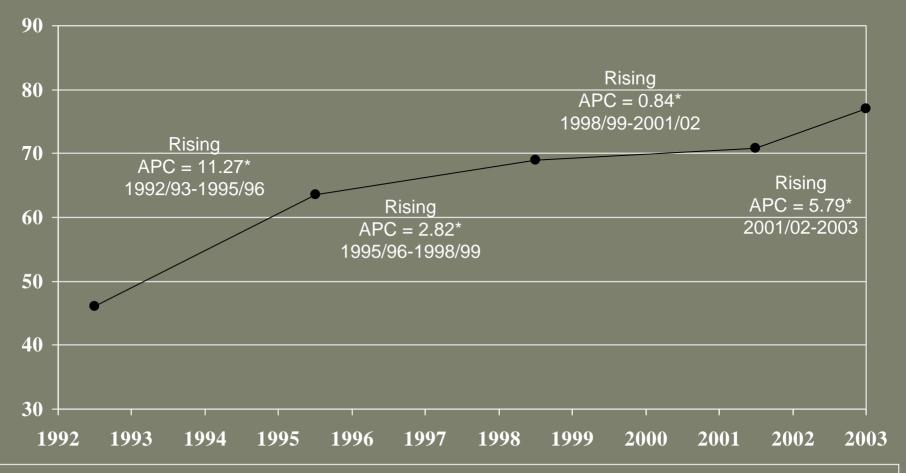
Note: Percentages are among current smokers who visited a medical doctor/dentist during the previous year.

Current Smokers Who Have Seen a Health Professional in the Past Year Percent Advised to Stop Smoking



^{*} Age-adjusted, Age groups: 25-34, 35-44, 45-64, 65+

Figure P7a-1: Percent of Workers (Ages 18+) Reporting a Smoke-Free Work Environment, Both Sexes – 1992/1993, 1995/1996, 1998/1999, 2001/2002, and 2003

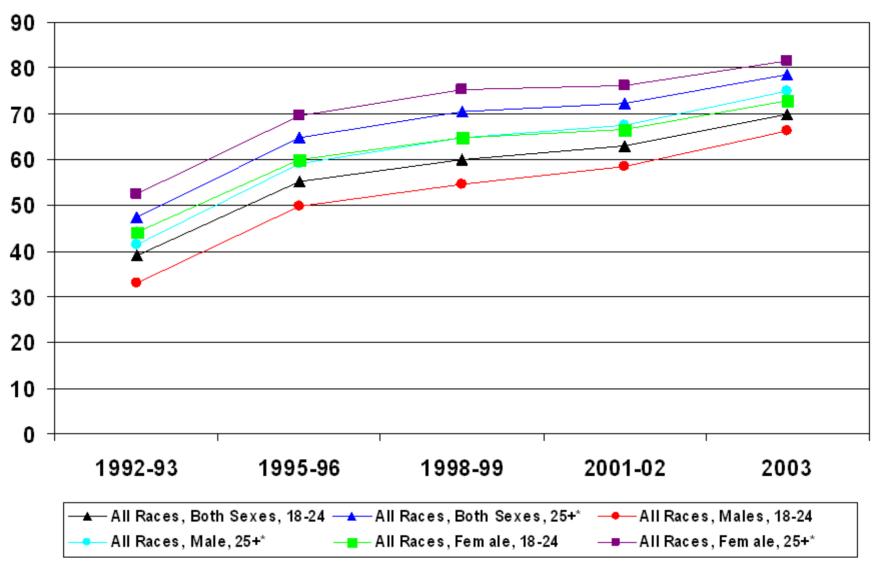


HP 2010 Goal 27-12: Increase the proportion of worksites with formal smoking policies that prohibit smoking to 100%. Source: Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey, sponsored by the National Cancer Institute. Data are not age-adjusted.

Trend lines connect sequential data points. Statistical significance of difference between sequential points was determined using a two-sample test incorporating the standard errors of the estimates.

* The Annual Percent Change (APC) is statistically significant.

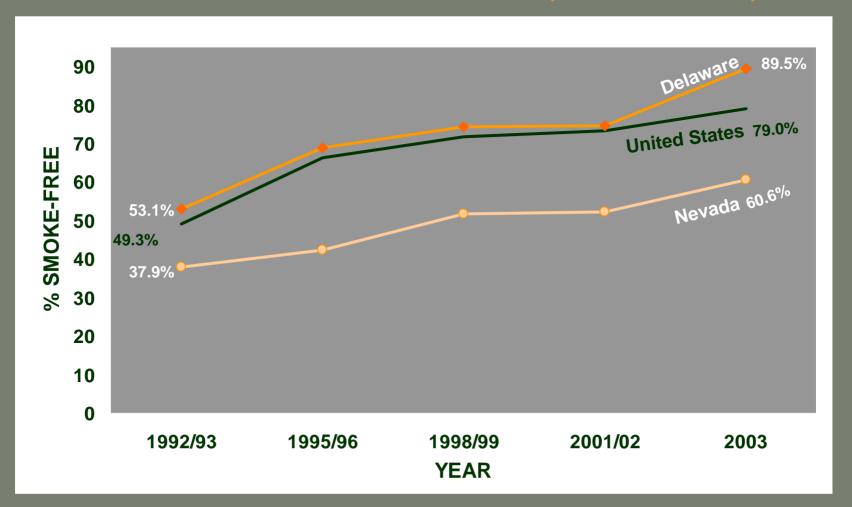
Percent with a Smoking Ban at Work



^{*} Age-adjusted, Age groups: 25-34, 35-44, 45-64, 65+

Trends in the Percentage of Nonsmokers Who Work in a Smoke-free Work Place

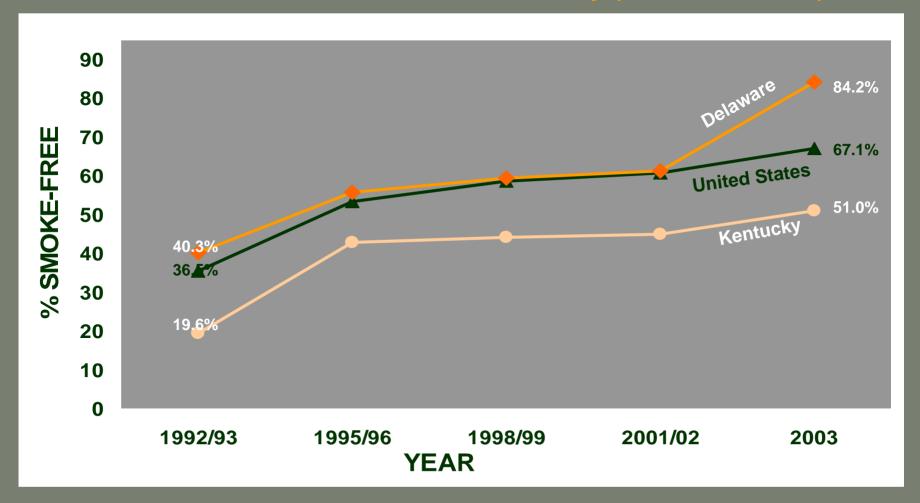
United States, Delaware, and Nevada (1992/93 to 2003)



Note: Trends for states with highest and lowest estimates in 2003 for non-smokers are shown. A work place is considered smoke-free if smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas.

Trends in the Percentage of Smokers Who Work in a Smoke-free Work Place

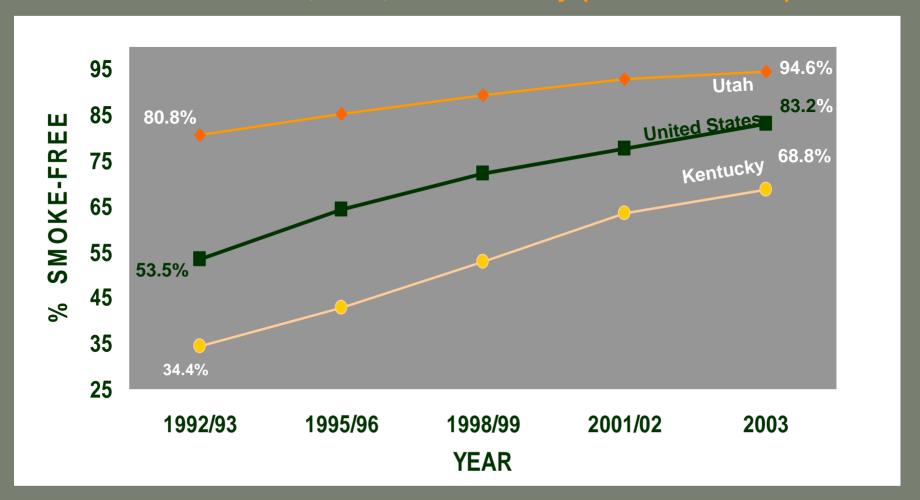
United States, Delaware, and Kentucky (1992/93 to 2003)



Note: Trends for states with highest and lowest estimates in 2003 for smokers are shown. A work place is considered smoke-free if smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas.

Trends in the Percentage of Nonsmokers Living in a Smoke-free Home

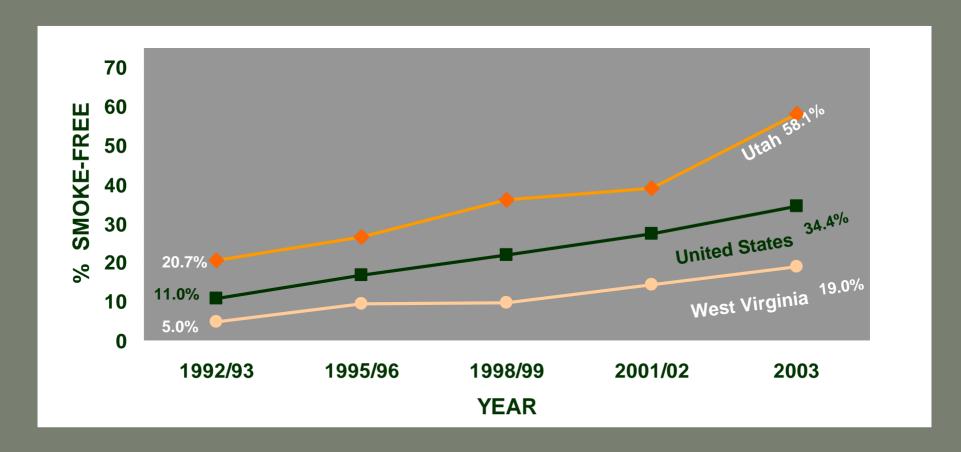
United States, Utah, and Kentucky (1992/93 to 2003)



Note: Trends for states with highest and lowest estimates in 2003 for nonsmokers are shown. Homes are considered smoke-free if no one is allowed to smoke anywhere inside the home.

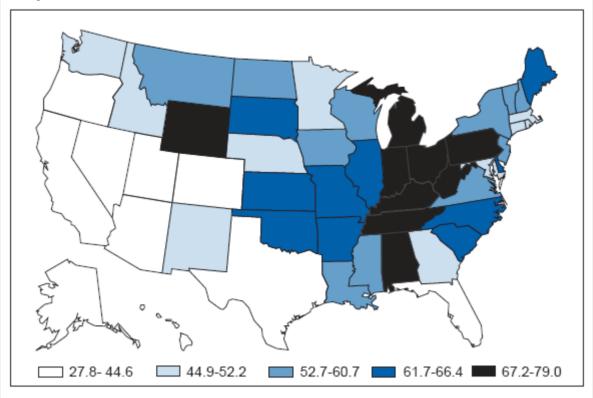
Trends in the Percentage of Smokers Living in a Smoke-free Home

United States, Utah, and West Virginia (1992/93 to 2003)



Note: Trends for states with highest and lowest estimates in 2003 for smokers are shown. Homes are considered smoke-free if no one is allowed to smoke anywhere inside the home.

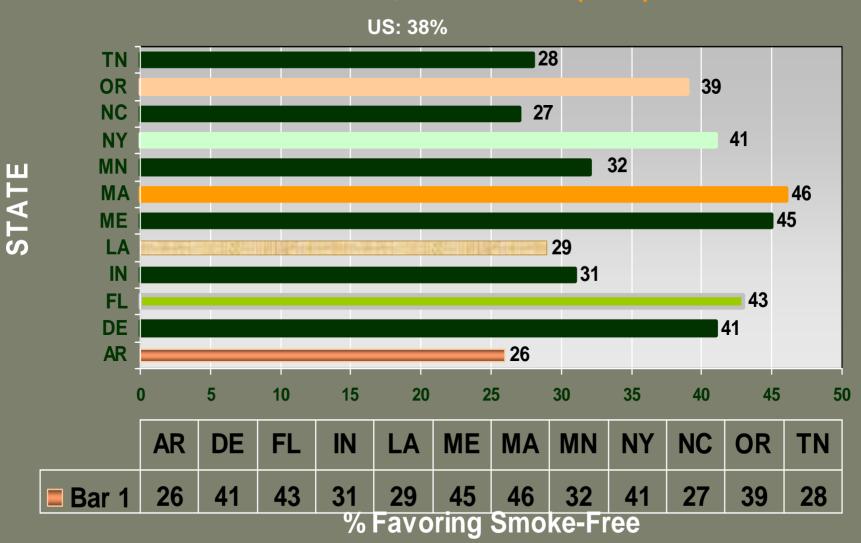
Percent of Households With Potential Secondhand Smoke Exposure — United States, 2003*



^{*} Households with a current smoker and at least one child under age 18

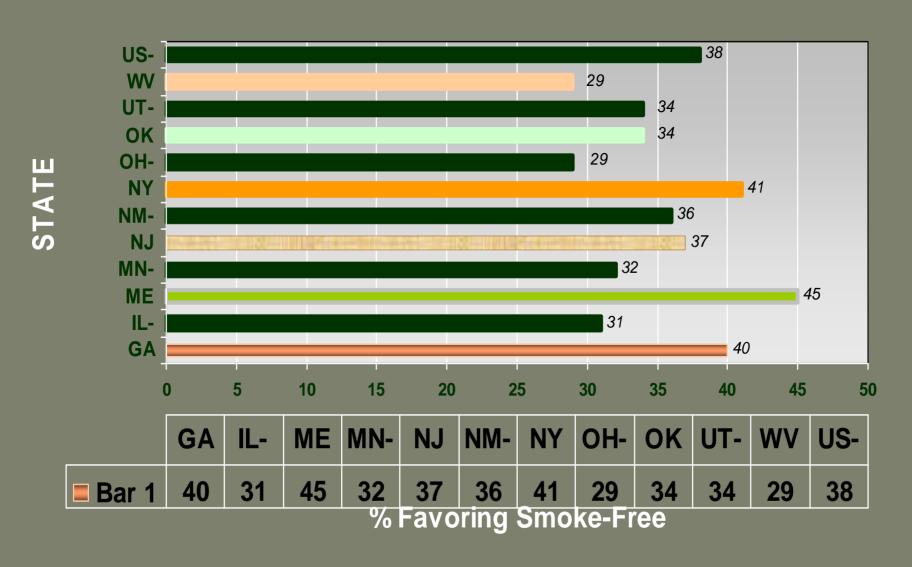
Percentage Who Think Bars Should be Smoke-Free

United States, Other States (2003)



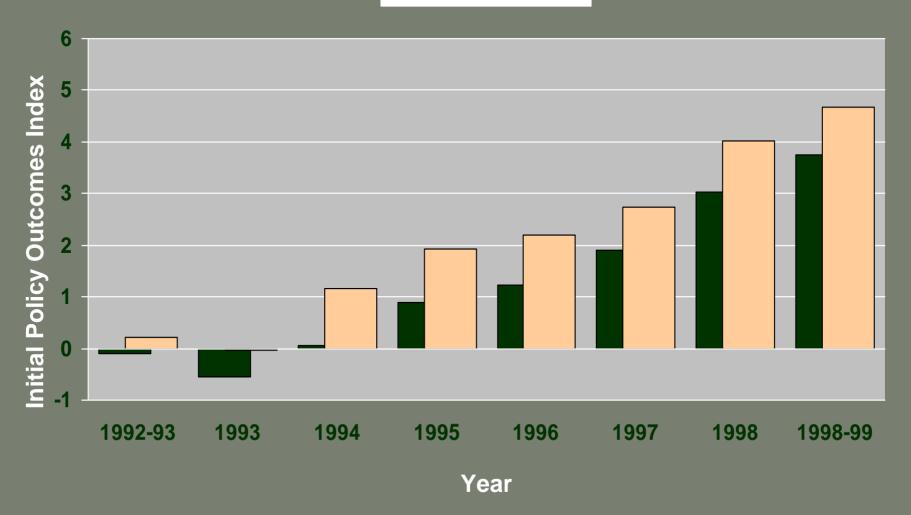
Percentage Who Think Bars Should be Smoke-Free

United States, Other States (2003)



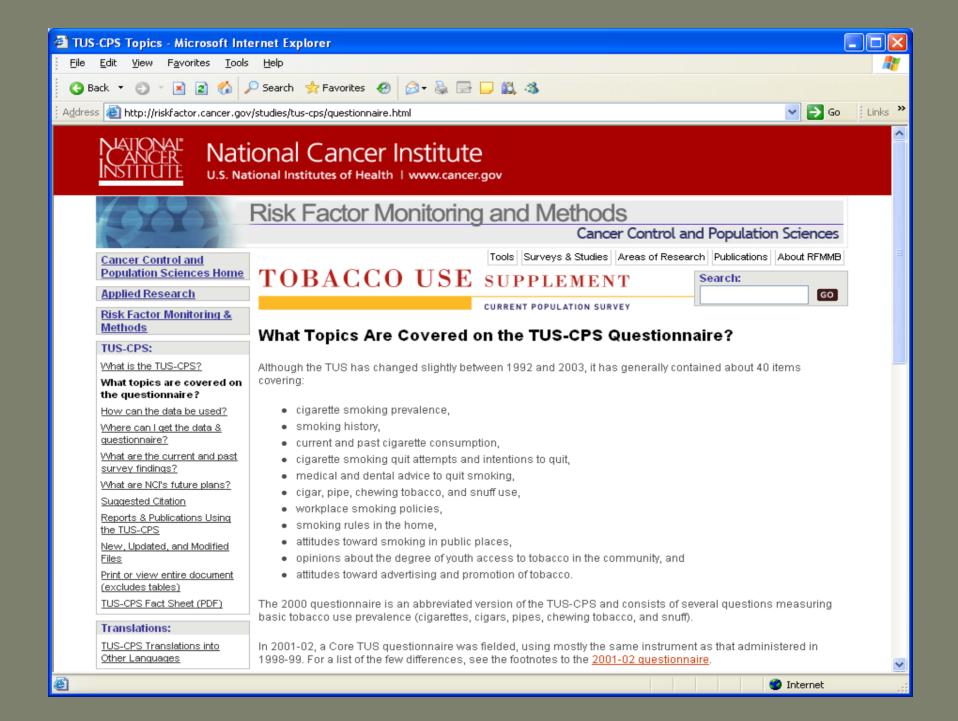
Initial Policy Outcomes Index Averaged over ASSIST/Non-ASSIST States

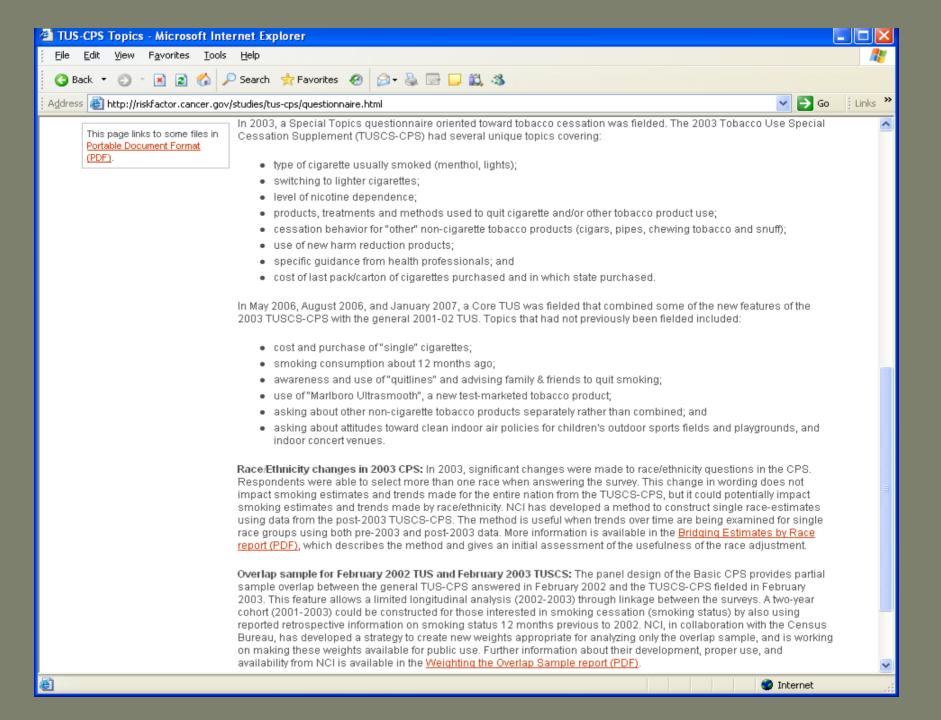
■ NonASSIST □ ASSIST

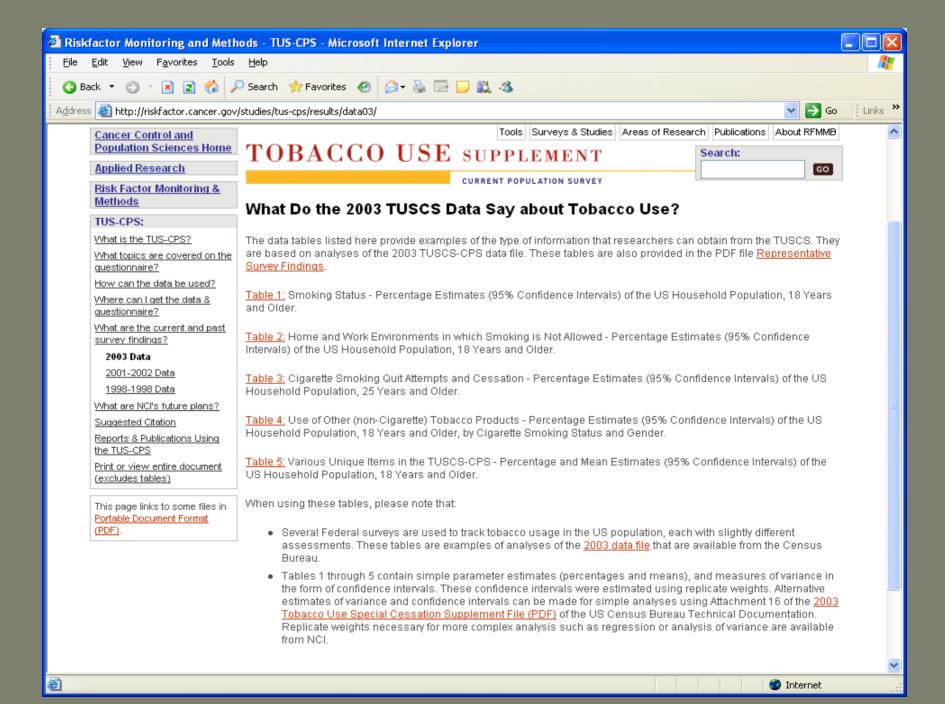


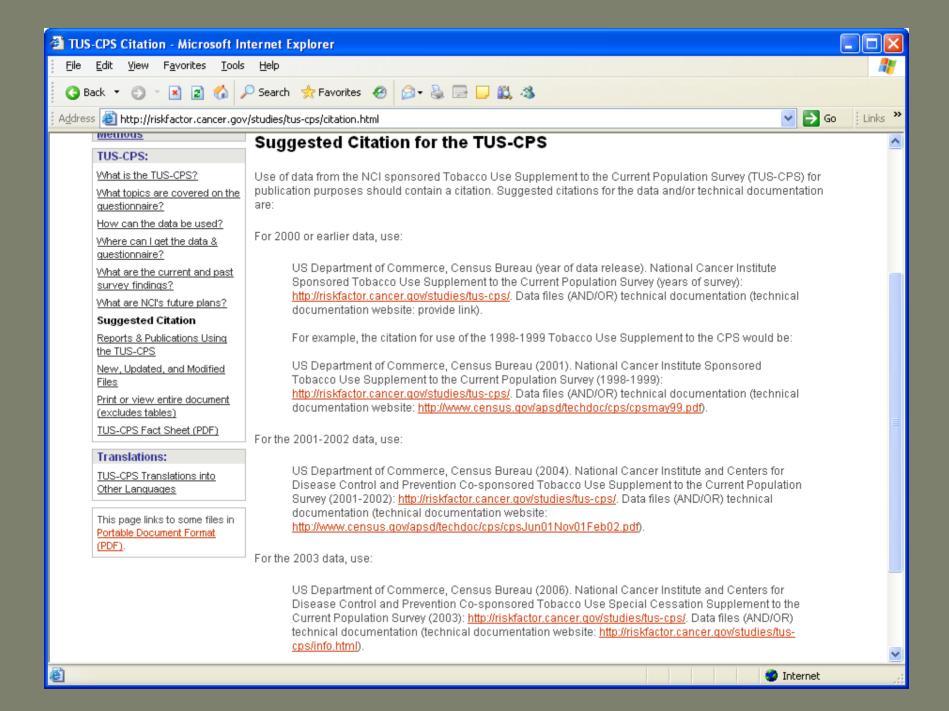
2003 TUSCS-CPS Percentage (95% Confidence Intervals) by Unique Topic

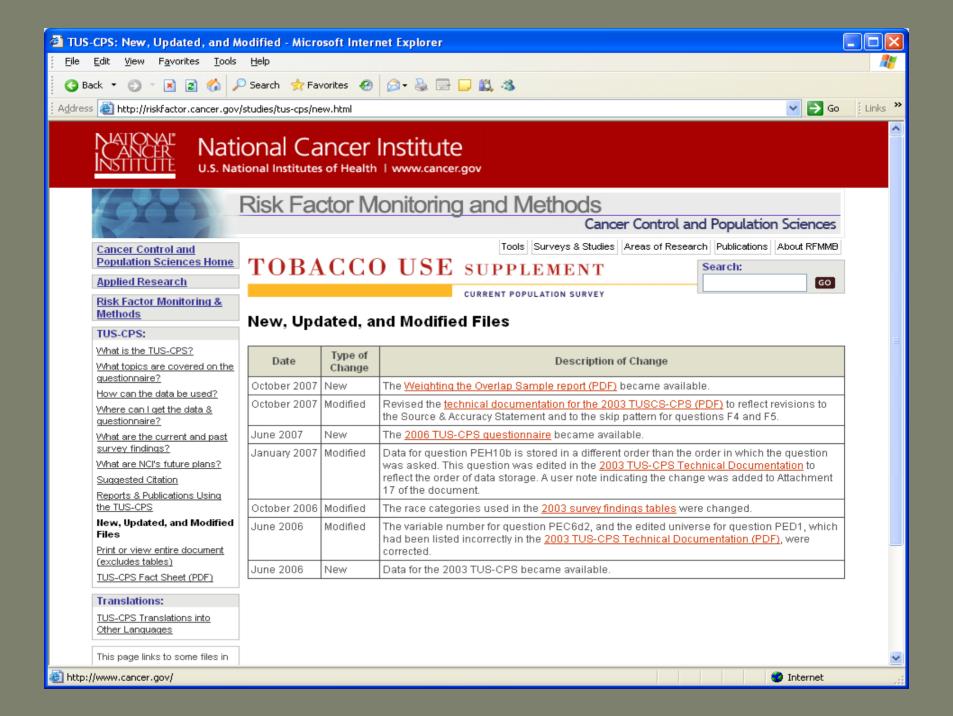
Topic	Total %	Male(%)	Female (%)
	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)
Menthol Cigarette Use	26.7	22.7	31.4
	(26.1-27.3)	(21.9-23.5)	(30.6-32.2)
Light, Mild and Ultra Light Cigarette Use	53	45.1	62.2
	(52.3-53.7)	(44.2-46.0)	(61.4-63.0)
First Cigarette Within 30 Minutes	61.4	63.1	59.3
	(60.6-62.1)	(62.0-64.3)	(58.3-60.4)
NRT Use	25.9	25.0	26.9
	(24.8-27.1)	(23.3-26.8)	(25.6-28.2)
Health Professional Advice to Quit	59.6	57.3	61.7
	(58.9-60.4)	(56.3-58.4)	(60.8-62.7)
In Bars and Cocktail Lounges, Smoking	37.5	33.5	41.2
Should Not Be Allowed At All	(37.2-37.9)	(33.1-34.0)	(40.8-41.7)
Average Price Paid for Last Pack of Cigarettes	3.54	3.56	3.52
	(3.53-3.56)	(3.54-3.58)	(3.50-3.55)

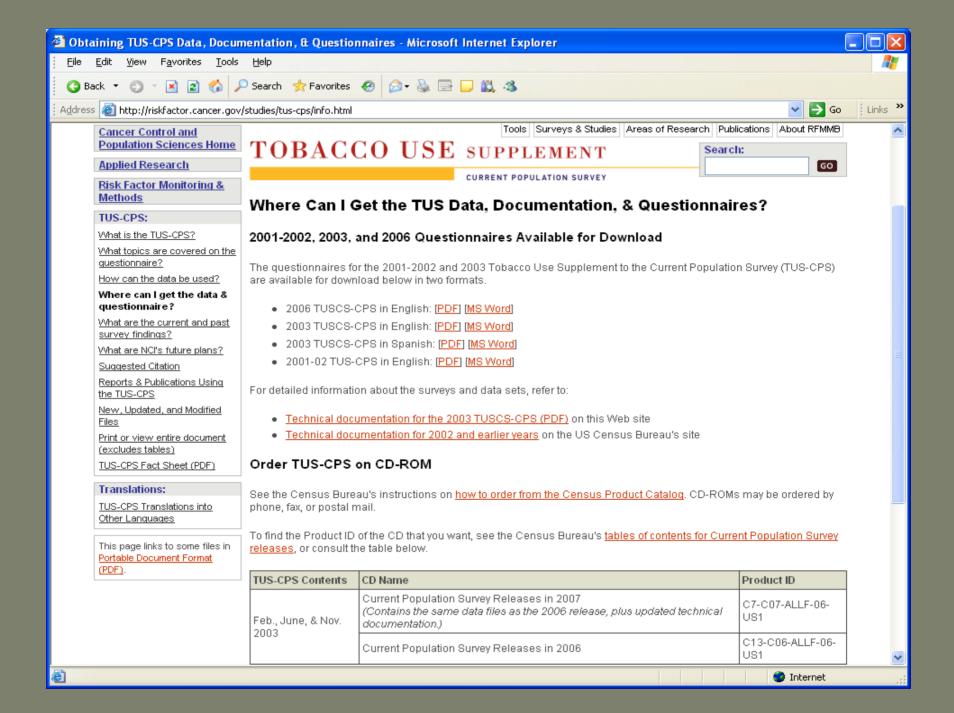


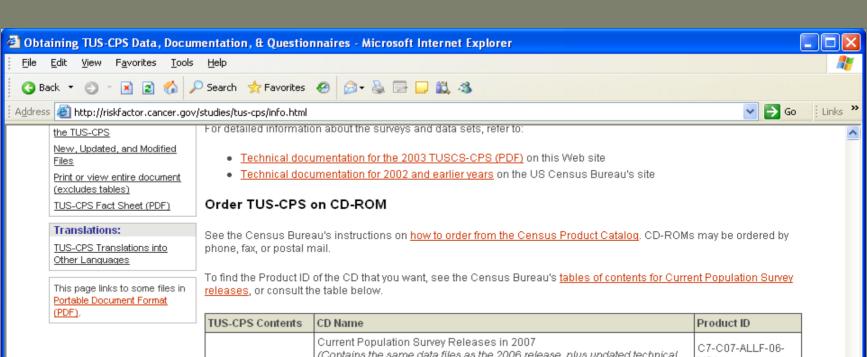












TUS-CPS Contents	CD Name	Product ID
Feb., June, & Nov.	Current Population Survey Releases in 2007 (Contains the same data files as the 2006 release, plus updated technical documentation.)	C7-C07-ALLF-06- US1
2003	Current Population Survey Releases in 2006	C13-C06-ALLF-06- US1
February 2002	Current Population Survey - 2002 through 2004 All Files CD-ROM	C6-C04-ALLF-02- US1
June & November 2001	Current Population Survey 2001 All Files CD-ROM	C4-C01-ALLF-06- US1
January & May 2000	Current Population Survey 2000 All Files CD-ROM	C4-C00-ALLF-06- US1
1995-1999	Current Population Survey 1994-1999 All Files CD-ROM	C5-C99-ALLF-06- US1
1992-1993	Current Population Survey: 1992 and 1993 Tobacco Supplements	C1-C93-TOBF-02- US1

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