

The 2003 Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUSCS-CPS): Representative Survey Findings¹

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1. Introduction: The TUS-CPS

This document presents the results of several analyses of data from the Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS) Series: 2003 Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUSCS-CPS). The TUS-CPS is a series of Federal tobacco surveys that have been sponsored by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) since 1992 and co-sponsored by NCI and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) since 2001. It is administered as a part of the CPS, a continuing monthly labor force survey sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Although several Federal surveys are used to track tobacco usage in the U.S. population, the TUS-CPS is a key source of data on cigarette smoking, other tobacco use, workplace and home smoking rules, and attitudes toward tobacco control policies. Each TUS cycle involves a large, nationally representative sample of about 240,000 individuals 15 years of age and older. Over the 1990s the TUS-CPS was administered in 1992-93, 1995-96, 1998-99, an abbreviated form in 2000, and 2001-2002 – therefore providing a decade of tobacco-related trend data.

TUS-CPS data can be used by researchers to compute estimates of tobacco use at the national and state levels, to monitor progress in the control of tobacco use, for tobacco-related research, and to evaluate tobacco programs. Although the TUS has changed slightly between 1992 and 2002, it has generally contained about 40 items, covering the following topics:

- Cigarette smoking prevalence
- Smoking history
- Current and past cigarette consumption
- Cigarette smoking quit attempts and intentions to quit

¹ This document is the downloadable version of information contained on the NCI Website: <http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps/>, specifically, <http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps/info.html>.

- Medical and dental advice to quit smoking
- Cigar, pipe, chewing tobacco and snuff use
- Workplace smoking policies
- Smoking rules in the home
- Attitudes toward smoking in public places
- Opinions about the degree of youth access to tobacco in the community
- Attitudes toward the advertisement and promotion of tobacco

Some unique aspects of the TUS series due to its placement in the CPS are: a) the ability to analyze economic aspects of tobacco use in conjunction with CPS detailed occupational & economic data and b) the ability for linkage to other CPS supplements [March Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement, Internet & Computer Use, Food Security, Time Use].

2. Unique Features of the 2003 Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement: 2003 TUSCS-CPS

Census Bureau staff conducted a Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement (TUSCS) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) in conjunction with the February, June and November 2003 CPS.

The unique topics (not previously asked on the TUS) on the 2003 survey are:

- Type of cigarette usually smoked (menthol; lights)
- Switching to lighter cigarettes
- Level of nicotine dependence
- More detailed information on smoking cessation
- Products, treatments & methods used to quit cigarette and /or other tobacco product use
- 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

The 2003 survey did **maintain** questions on **tobacco control policy** such as home and work place smoking rules, advice from a health professional (although medical and dental advice were not separated as they have been in past TUS series), and attitudes toward smoking in bars and cocktail lounges.

The **panel design** of the Basic CPS provides a **partial sample overlap** between the general TUS answered in February 2002 and the TUSCS fielded in February 2003 (about 23,000 total people interviewed twice about their tobacco use – current smokers and recent former smokers would be a subset of this number). This feature will allow a **limited longitudinal analysis** through linkage between the 2002 and 2003 surveys

providing information over the period 2001-2003 considering a combination of prospective and retrospective information (see <http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps/questionnaire.html> and <http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps/info.html> for the pdf of the Technical Documentation for the 2003 TUSCS-CPS, Attachment 3 “Overview—February, June, and November 2003 Tobacco Use Supplement”).

Another **unique** aspect of the TUSCS-CPS is that the data for subsets of the sample can be linked with other CPS Basic and other CPS Supplement data in the same manner as it can be linked to the February 2002 data. This allows the opportunity to include other topics in analysis as mentioned above for the general TUS series such as March 2003 ASEC, Internet Use, Veterans info, Food Security info, etc. In addition, the 2003 American Time Use Supplement to the CPS would be especially useful for exploring how smokers identified in the 2003 TUSCS-CPS utilize their time as determinants of smoking cessation and tobacco use.

The Census Bureau **changed the way they ask race and ethnicity** on the CPS beginning in 2003. Respondents were able to select more than one race when answering the survey. This allows an opportunity to explore multiple race responses. While this change does not impact smoking estimates made for the entire nation, it potentially impacts estimates for smoking trends over time being examined by race/ethnicity. NCI has developed a method to construct single race estimates using data from post 2003 TUSCS-CPS. The method is useful when trends over time are being examined for race groups using both pre-2003 and post-2003 data. More information is available in a report which describes the method and gives an initial assessment of the usefulness of the race adjustment (<http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps/questionnaire.html>)

For more detailed information about the TUSCS or general TUS-CPS, including instructions for obtaining 2003 or earlier data files, questionnaires, and for a summary of plans for surveys conducted between 2003 - 2010, see: <http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps/>.

3. Sample data tables

The tables presented in this report summarize several key analyses of the 2003 TUSCS-CPS data files (February, June, and November 2003). They are intended to provide examples of the types of information that are available to potential data users, in the hope of encouraging further analysis. Tables 1 through 5 contain simple parameter estimates (percentages and means), and measures of variance in the form of confidence intervals. These confidence intervals were estimated using replicate weights. Alternative estimates of variance and confidence intervals can be made for simple analyses using [Attachment 16 of the 2003 Tobacco Use Supplement](#) of the U.S. Census Bureau Technical

Documentation. Replicate weights² necessary for more complex analysis such as regression or analysis of variance are available from NCI.

3.1. Smoking prevalence. As an example of the analysis of cigarette smoking prevalence, Table 1 contains estimates for several categories of smoking behavior. Smoking status was determined by asking self and proxy respondents: “(Have/has) (you/name) smoked at least 100 cigarettes in (your/his/her) entire life?” and “(Do/does) (you/name) now smoke cigarettes everyday, some days, or not at all?” Current smoking is therefore represented as the sum of Everyday and Some-day smoking. Former smokers are defined as those who have smoked 100 or more cigarettes, but who were no longer smoking at the time of the interview, and Never smokers were defined as those who had smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Notes pertaining to region, race/ethnicity, and data weighting are contained in Section 4.

Table 1. 2003 Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUSCS-CPS): Smoking Status - Percentage Estimates (95% Confidence Intervals) of the US Household Population, 18 Years and Older*

	Current Smoker (%)			Former Smoker	Never Smoked	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size
	Current [†]	Every Day	Some Days				
Total	18.4 (18.1-18.7)	14.9 (14.7-15.2)	3.4 (3.4-3.5)	19.1 (18.9-19.4)	62.5 (62.1-62.9)	211,127	234,274
Male	20.7 (20.3-21.1)	16.8 (16.5-17.2)	3.9 (3.8-4.0)	22.1 (21.8-22.4)	57.2 (56.7-57.7)	101,244	110,041
Female	16.2 (15.9-16.6)	13.2 (13.0-13.5)	3.0 (2.9-3.1)	16.3 (16.1-16.6)	67.4 (67.0-67.8)	109,883	124,233
Region:							
Northeast	17.0 (16.4-17.5)	13.9 (13.4-14.4)	3.1 (2.9-3.3)	20.9 (20.4-21.3)	62.2 (61.6-62.8)	40,681	50,981
Midwest	21.1 (20.6-21.6)	17.5 (17.0-18.0)	3.6 (3.4-3.8)	20.3 (19.9-20.7)	58.6 (58.0-59.3)	47,954	58,480
South	19.4 (18.9-19.9)	16.1 (15.6-16.5)	3.3 (3.2-3.5)	17.8 (17.4-18.2)	62.8 (62.1-63.5)	75,125	67,527

²References:

1. Korn EL, Graubard BI. Analysis of Health Surveys. New York: Wiley; 1999. 34 p.
2. Judkins D. Fay’s Method for Variance Estimation. *J Official Statistics* 1990;6:223-39.
3. *SUDAAN User’s Manual*. Release 8.0. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute; 2001. p. 110-11.

West	15.2 (14.8-15.7)	11.5 (11.1-12.0)	3.7 (3.5-3.9)	18.6 (18.0-19.1)	66.2 (65.5-66.9)	47,367	57,286
Race/Ethnicity[‡]:							
White	19.6 (19.3-20.0)	16.5 (16.2-16.9)	3.1 (3.0-3.2)	22.5 (22.2-22.8)	57.9 (57.5-58.3)	149,418	178,692
Black	18.2 (17.5-18.9)	14.0 (13.4-14.6)	4.2 (3.9-4.5)	11.8 (11.2-12.4)	70.0 (69.1-70.9)	23,401	20,008
Hispanic	12.7 (12.1-13.3)	8.2 (7.8-8.6)	4.5 (4.1-4.9)	9.7 (9.3-10.3)	77.6 (76.8-78.3)	25,946	22,141
American Indian / Alaska Native	31.7 (27.8-35.9)	24.3 (20.9-28.0)	7.4 (5.9-9.2)	16.5 (13.9-19.5)	51.8 (46.7-56.9)	1,009	2,018
Asian / Pacific Islander	10.2 (9.4-11.2)	7.5 (6.8-8.3)	2.7 (2.3-3.2)	9.6 (8.8-10.4)	80.1 (79.0-81.2)	9,089	8,234
2 or more races reported	28.7 (26.6-30.9)	23.2 (21.1-25.4)	5.5 (4.5-6.8)	19.0 (17.4-20.7)	52.4 (50.2-54.5)	2,265	3,181
Age:							
18-24	20.0 (19.3-20.6)	15.4 (14.8-16.0)	4.6 (4.3-4.9)	5.3 (5.0-5.7)	74.7 (74.0-75.4)	27,133	26,462
25-44	21.0 (20.6-21.4)	16.7 (16.3-17.1)	4.3 (4.2-4.5)	12.6 (12.2-12.9)	66.4 (65.9-66.9)	82,212	88,260
45-64	19.6 (19.2-20.0)	16.7 (16.4-17.1)	2.9 (2.7-3.0)	24.8 (24.4-25.2)	55.6 (55.0-56.1)	67,751	78,176
65+	8.3 (8.0-8.6)	6.8 (6.5-7.1)	1.4 (1.3-1.6)	34.6 (34.0-35.1)	57.2 (56.6-57.7)	34,031	41,376
Education[§]:							
<12 years	21.9 (21.3-22.5)	18.4 (17.8-19.0)	3.5 (3.3-3.8)	19.5 (18.9-20.0)	58.6 (57.9-59.4)	27,698	29,164
12 years (HS)	23.3 (22.8-23.7)	19.9 (19.5-20.3)	3.4 (3.2-3.5)	21.6 (21.2-22.0)	55.1 (54.5-55.7)	57,839	66,990
13-15 years	19.8 (19.3-20.3)	16.0 (15.6-16.5)	3.8 (3.6-3.9)	22.9 (22.4-23.4)	57.3 (56.7-57.9)	46,675	53,559
16+ years	8.9 (8.6-9.2)	6.4 (6.1-6.7)	2.5 (2.4-2.7)	20.0 (19.5-20.4)	71.1 (70.6-71.6)	51,781	58,099

* Based on the 2003 TUSCS-CPS questions: a) Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?; and b) Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

† Current = Every Day + Some Days

‡ In the 2003 CPS, multiple races were allowed. Here “White” equals non-Hispanic, only White race reported; “Black” equals non-Hispanic, only Black race reported; “American Indian/Alaska Native” equals non-Hispanic, only American Indian/Alaska Native race reported; “Asian/Pacific Islander” equals non-Hispanic, only Asian/Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander race reported; “2 or more races reported” equals non-Hispanic, 2 or more races reported. Note more than half of this last category is composed of non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Natives also reporting one or more other races. Also, non-Hispanic Asian/Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islanders reporting some other race(s) make up the next largest subcategory within this grouping (mainly the Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islanders).

§ For analysis involving educational level, only respondents 25 years old or older are included, as many respondents between 18 and 24 have not yet completed formal education/training.

3.2 Smoking restriction at home and at work. Table 2 reflects the percentage of survey respondents self-reporting: a) that smoking is not allowed inside their home, and b) that smoking is not allowed in their place of business.

Smoke-free home rules are determined from the item: “Which statement best describes the rules about smoking in your home: No one is allowed to smoke anywhere, smoking is permitted in some places or at some times, or smoking is permitted anywhere?” Responses of “No one is allowed to smoke anywhere” are tabulated for this table.

Complete restriction of smoking at work was determined by asking respondents who worked indoors (and who are not self-employed, or working in someone else’s or their own home, in several buildings, or in a motor vehicle) three questions (see Table footnote for question wording).

Table 2. 2003 Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUSCS-CPS): Home and Work Environments in which Smoking is Not Allowed - Percentage Estimates (95% Confidence Intervals) of the US Household Population, 18 Years and Older

	Smoking not allowed at home* (%)	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size	Smoking not allowed at work† (%)	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size
Total	74.2 (73.8-74.5)	208,236	180,310	77.0 (76.6-77.5)	91,211	77,666

	Smoking not allowed at home* (%)	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size	Smoking not allowed at work† (%)	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size
Male	72.9 (72.5-73.4)	99,775	78,309	72.8 (72.2-73.5)	40,848	30,732
Female	75.3 (74.9-75.6)	108,461	102,001	80.4 (80.0-80.9)	50,362	46,934
Region:						
Northeast	72.7 (71.9-73.4)	40,078	37,578	81.6 (80.6-82.6)	18,128	16,715
Midwest	66.9 (66.2-67.6)	47,214	46,422	73.7 (72.8-74.6)	22,459	21,624
South	73.5 (72.8-74.2)	74,190	52,201	74.5 (73.6-75.4)	31,089	21,251
West	83.8 (83.2-84.4)	46,753	44,109	80.7 (79.7-81.6)	19,535	18,076
Race/Ethnicity‡:						
White	72.6 (72.1-73.1)	147,310	139,607	77.7 (77.3-78.2)	64,744	60,054
Black	68.7 (67.7-69.7)	22,894	15,282	76.0 (74.8-77.2)	10,175	6,636
Hispanic	84.8 (83.9-85.6)	25,755	15,860	73.5 (72.1-74.8)	10,396	6,585
American Indian / Alaska Native	64.0 (58.8-68.8)	1,020	1,553	75.1 (69.5-80.0)	334	533
Asian / Pacific Islander	85.6 (84.1-86.9)	8,966	5,585	77.6 (75.5-79.6)	4,600	2,857
2 or more races reported	68.0 (65.9-70.1)	2,292	2,423	75.5 (72.6-78.3)	961	1,001

* Based on question: “Which statement best describes the rules about smoking in your home: No one is allowed to smoke anywhere, smoking is permitted in some places or at some times, or smoking is permitted anywhere.” Percentages represent choice “no one is allowed to smoke anywhere.”

† Assessed by asking: “Does your place of work have an official policy that restricts smoking in any way?”; “Which of these best describes your place of work's smoking policy for indoor public or common areas, such as lobbies, rest rooms, and lunch rooms?”; and “Which of these best describes your place of work's smoking policy for work areas” [with response categories: “Not allowed in any (public/work) areas/Allowed in some (public/work) areas/Allowed in all (public/work) areas”]. Percentages represent those reporting smoking is “not allowed in any public area” and “not allowed in any work area” among indoor non-self employed workers (who do not work in a home environment, in several buildings, or in a motor vehicle).

‡ In the 2003 CPS, multiple races were allowed. Here “White” equals non-Hispanic, only White race reported; “Black” equals non-Hispanic, only Black race reported; “American Indian/Alaska Native” equals non-Hispanic, only American Indian/Alaska Native race reported; “Asian/Pacific Islander” equals non-Hispanic, only Asian/Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander race reported; “2 or more races reported” equals non-Hispanic, 2 or more races reported. Note more than half of this last category is composed of non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Natives also reporting one or more other races. Also, non-Hispanic Asian/Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islanders reporting some other race(s) make up the next largest subcategory within this grouping (mainly the Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islanders).

3.3. Cigarette smoking cessation behavior. Two measures of smoking cessation behavior are represented in Table 3. Both measures involve individuals who were daily smokers one year prior to the CPS interview. The first column is a measure of any cessation activity within the past year -- it combines: a) daily smokers having one or more (24-hour or longer) quit attempts in past year, b) current some-day smokers who had previously smoked daily about 12 months ago, c) former smokers who quit less than 3 months prior to the interview, and d) former smokers who quit 3 or more months prior to interview (for more information on this definition of quitting behavior, see Shopland, Burns, Amacher, and Ruppert, 2000, Chapter 2).

The second column, labeled “Had quit smoking for 3+ months,” refers to former smokers at the time of the interview that had completely quit smoking cigarettes 3+ months ago, but had been daily smokers about a year ago.

Table 3. 2003 Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUSCS-CPS): Cigarette Smoking Quit Attempts and Cessation - Percentage Estimates (95% Confidence Intervals) of the US Household Population, 25 Years and Older

	Had <u>any</u> cessation activity in the past year, including quitting* (%)	Had quit smoking for 3+ months (%)	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size
Total	36.6 (35.8-37.3)	4.4 (4.1-4.7)	27,092	24,950
Male	35.4 (34.4-36.5)	4.1 (3.7-4.5)	14,556	12,013
Female	37.9 (36.7-39.0)	4.7 (4.3-5.1)	12,536	12,937
Region:				
Northeast	38.9 (37.0-40.9)	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	5,023	5,036
Midwest	37.1 (35.9-38.4)	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	7,055	6,925
South	33.6 (32.4-34.9)	4.4 (3.9-5.0)	10,409	7,756

	Had <u>any</u> cessation activity in the past year, including quitting* (%)	Had quit smoking for 3+ months (%)	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size
West	39.7 (38.0-41.3)	3.9 (3.4-4.6)	4,604	5,233
Race/Ethnicity[†]:				
White	35.5 (34.6-36.4)	4.5 (4.2-4.8)	21,452	20,698
Black	39.0 (36.1-41.9)	3.4 (2.5-4.6)	2,705	1,880
Hispanic	41.0 (37.8-44.3)	4.1 (2.8-5.8)	1,751	1,152
American Indian / Alaska Native	40.6 (34.7-46.7)	3.3 (1.5-7.1)	202	327
Asian / Pacific Islander	43.2 (36.9-49.7)	4.4 (2.3-8.4)	539	387
2 or more races reported	45.2 (39.1-51.5)	5.5 (3.2-9.2)	443	506
Age:				
25-44	40.3 (39.1-41.5)	4.7 (4.3-5.2)	13,484	12,044
45-64	33.2 (32.2-34.3)	3.7 (3.4-4.1)	11,328	10,509
65+	31.2 (29.0-33.4)	5.5 (4.4-6.8)	2,280	2,397
Education:				
<12 years	32.6 (30.8-34.5)	3.6 (3.0-4.3)	4,738	4,247
12 years	34.1 (33.0-35.2)	4.0 (3.5-4.5)	11,125	10,458
13-15 years	40.1 (38.6-41.6)	4.6 (4.1-5.3)	7,755	7,202
16+ years	42.0 (40.1-43.9)	6.0 (5.2-7.0)	3,474	3,043

* Any cessation activity includes a) current everyday smokers having one or more (24-hour or longer) quit attempts in past year, b) current some day smokers who had previously smoked daily about 12 months ago and c) former smokers who completely quit within the past 12 months.

† In the 2003 CPS, multiple races were allowed. Here “White” equals non-Hispanic, only White race reported; “Black” equals non-Hispanic, only Black race reported; “American Indian/Alaska Native” equals non-Hispanic, only American Indian/Alaska Native race reported; “Asian/Pacific Islander” equals non-Hispanic, only Asian/Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander race reported; “2 or more races reported” equals non-Hispanic, 2 or more races reported. Note more than half of this last category is composed of non-

Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Natives also reporting one or more other races. Also, Asian/Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islanders reporting some other race(s) make up the next largest subcategory within this grouping (mainly the Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islanders).

3.4. Current use of other non-cigarette tobacco products. Table 4 illustrates the current usage of non-cigarette tobacco products--use of pipes, cigars, chewing tobacco and snuff by current cigarette smoking status and gender. These products were assessed using three questions. “(Have/Has) (you/name) EVER used a pipe, cigar, chewing tobacco or snuff, EVEN ONE TIME?” If the answer is “yes,” then the respondent is asked “Which ones?” and one or more of the products are recorded. The respondent is then asked for each product answered “yes” – “(Do/Does) (you/name) NOW smoke/use [fill entry from previous question] every day, some days or not at all?” Smoking status definition is as described in Section 3.1. Note this information could have also been examined including self and proxy respondents, we include here only self respondents as an illustration of a reduction in sample size when using only self respondents.

Table 4. 2003 Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUSCS-CPS): Use of Other (non-Cigarette) Tobacco Products - Percentage Estimates (95% Confidence Intervals) of the US Household Population, 18 Years and Older, by Cigarette Smoking Status and Gender

	Currently Use Other Tobacco*	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size
Total			
Total	4.2 (4.1-4.3)	209,365	181,222
Male	8.1 (7.9-8.3)	100,225	78,647
Female	0.6 (0.5-0.7)	109,140	102,575
Current Cigarette Smokers			
Total	7.4 (7.1-7.8)	38,646	33,562
Male	12.4 (11.7-13.1)	20,716	16,073
Female	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	17,930	17,489
Former Cigarette Smokers			
Total	5.7 (5.4-6.0)	41,861	39,151
Male	9.7 (9.2-10.2)	23,286	20,232
Female	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	18,575	18,919

	Currently Use Other Tobacco*	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size
Never Smoker			
Total	2.7 (2.6-2.9)	128,858	108,509
Male	5.8 (5.6-6.1)	56,223	42,342
Female	0.3 (0.3-0.4)	72,635	66,167

* Everyday and some days use of cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco and/or snuff.

3.5. Some unique items from the 2003 TUSCS by gender. Table 5 includes estimates of current every day and some day smoking of menthol and light (light/mild, ultralight) cigarettes. This information comes from two questions: “*Is your usual cigarette brand menthol or non-menthol?*” and “*What type of cigarettes do you smoke most often—a regular, a light, an ultralight, or some other type?*” Estimates for the percentage of current every day smokers who smoked their first cigarette of the day within 30 minutes of awakening was obtained from two questions: “*How soon after you wake up do you typically smoke your first cigarette of the day?*” and for those who said it varies or they don’t know, we also asked “*Would you say you smoke your first cigarette of the day within the first 30 minutes?*” We combined the answers to both questions to obtain better information and fewer unknowns.

Table 5 also presents information for current every day smokers regarding any NRT use during the last quit attempt during the past 12 months. This was assessed by asking those current every day smokers who tried to quit for at least 24 hours or more (we also looked at this including those who tried to quit but didn’t make it 24 hours) at least once in the past 12 months the following questions: “*Thinking back to the (LAST TIME/ time) you tried to QUIT smoking in the past 12 months: Did you use ANY of the following: A nicotine gum?... A nicotine patch?... A nicotine nasal spray?... A nicotine inhaler?... A nicotine lozenge?....*” For examining the percentage of current every day and some day smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months and have been advised by him/her to quit smoking we used the following questions: “*In the PAST 12 MONTHS, have you seen a doctor, dentist, nurse, or other health professional?*” If answer is “yes,” then the respondent was asked “*During the PAST 12 MONTHS, did any doctor, dentist, nurse, or other health professional ADVISE you to quit smoking?*”

The percentage of all respondents who believe that smoking in bars and cocktail lounges should not be allowed at all is obtained from the question, “*In bars and cocktail lounges, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, allowed in some areas, or not allowed at all?*” To obtain information regarding the mean cost of cigarettes purchased by the pack among current every day and some day smokers, we asked the following questions: “*Do you USUALLY buy your cigarettes by the pack or by the carton?*” If current smoker answers by the pack, we then ask: “*What price did you pay for the LAST pack of cigarettes you bought? Please report the cost after using discounts or coupons.*”

To include the estimate of cost per pack of cigarettes from purchases by the carton we divided the price per carton by 10 which came from the next question (see footnote to table 5) – “What price did you pay for the LAST carton of cigarettes you bought? Please report the cost after using discounts or coupons.”

Table 5. 2003 Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUSCS-CPS): Various Unique Items in the TUSCS-CPS - Percentage and Mean Estimates (95% Confidence Intervals) of the US Household Population, 18 Years and Older

Topic	Percent	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size
Menthol Cigarette Use*			
Total	26.7 (26.1-27.3)	39,292	34,104
Male	22.7 (21.9-23.5)	21,091	16,368
Female	31.4 (30.6-32.2)	18,200	17,736
Light, Mild and Ultra Light Cigarette Use*			
Total	53.0 (52.3-53.7)	39,161	33,998
Male	45.1 (44.2-46.0)	21,033	16,325
Female	62.2 (61.4-63.0)	18,128	17,673
First Cigarette Within 30 Minutes†			
Total	61.4 (60.6-62.1)	29,975	26,527
Male	63.1 (62.0-64.3)	16,036	12,743
Female	59.3 (58.3-60.4)	13,939	13,784
NRT Use‡			
Total	25.9 (24.8-27.1)	10,115	8,789
Male	25.0 (23.3-26.8)	5,215	4,038
Female	26.9 (25.6-28.2)	4,900	4,751
Health Professional Advice to Quit§			
Total	59.6 (58.9-60.4)	26,954	24,055
Male	57.3 (56.3-58.4)	12,955	10,358

Topic	Percent	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size
Female	61.7 (60.8-62.7)	14,000	13,697
In Bars and Cocktail Lounges, Smoking Should Not Be Allowed At All			
Total	37.5 (37.2-37.9)	200,388	173,552
Male	33.5 (33.1-34.0)	96,243	75,542
Female	41.2 (40.8-41.7)	104,145	98,010
Average Price Paid for Last Pack of Cigarettes[#]			
Total	3.54 (3.53-3.56)	24,148	20,097
Male	3.56 (3.54-3.58)	13,276	9,931
Female	3.52 (3.50-3.55)	10,872	10,166

* Current everyday and some days smokers.

† Current everyday smokers. For total and gender-specific, median time to first cigarette equals 30 minutes; 25th percentile equals 10 minutes; 75th percentile equals 60 minutes.

‡ Among current everyday cigarette smokers who stopped smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months, we assess use of nicotine patch, nicotine gum, nasal spray, inhaler and/or lozenge on the last quit attempt.

§ Advice in the past 12 months by doctor, dentist, nurse or other health professional to quit among current everyday and some days cigarette smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months.

|| In bars and cocktail lounges, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, allowed in some areas or not allowed at all?

Current everyday and some days smokers reporting usual purchase by the pack in dollars (medians are slightly lower, e.g., median for total is \$3.45); if we also include purchases by the carton the average total cost per pack is somewhat lower -- \$3.19 total, \$3.23 for males, and \$3.15 for females (medians are slightly lower, e.g., median for total is \$3.00).

4. Technical notes for Tables 1-5

- a. Table 1 data are weighted for the sample design and for Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement non-response. Values in Tables 2 through 5 are weighted for the sample design and for Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement self-

- response.
- b. Tabled values may not sum exactly to 100% due to rounding error.
 - c. Tables 1 through 5 contain simple parameter estimates (percentages and means), and measures of variance in the form of confidence intervals. These confidence intervals were estimated using replicate weights. Alternative estimates of variance and confidence intervals can be made for simple analyses using [Attachment 16 of the 2003 Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement](#) of the U.S. Census Bureau Technical Documentation. Replicate weights necessary for more complex analysis such as regression or analysis of variance are available from NCI.
 - d. Region: Northeast = Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Midwest = Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; South = Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; West = Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

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6. Additional reports based on TUS-CPS data

Results of analyses of past Tobacco Use Supplements are contained on our website <http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/results.html>, in NCI's Tobacco Monographs and in other scientific and technical publications (see below):

Stillman FA, Schmidt CL eds. *Evaluating ASSIST: A Blueprint for Understanding State-Level Tobacco Control*. Several Chapters in this ASSIST Evaluation Monograph. National Cancer Institute. Smoking and Tobacco Control Monograph. Bethesda, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute. In Press.

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