

impacTEEN



*A Policy Research Partnership
to Reduce Youth Substance Use*



**Supported by:
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation**



ImpacTeen is part of Bridging the Gap: Research Informing Practice for Healthy Youth Behavior, supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and administered by the University of Illinois at Chicago

State-Specific Trends in Tobacco Laws, Policies, and Behaviors – 1991-2003

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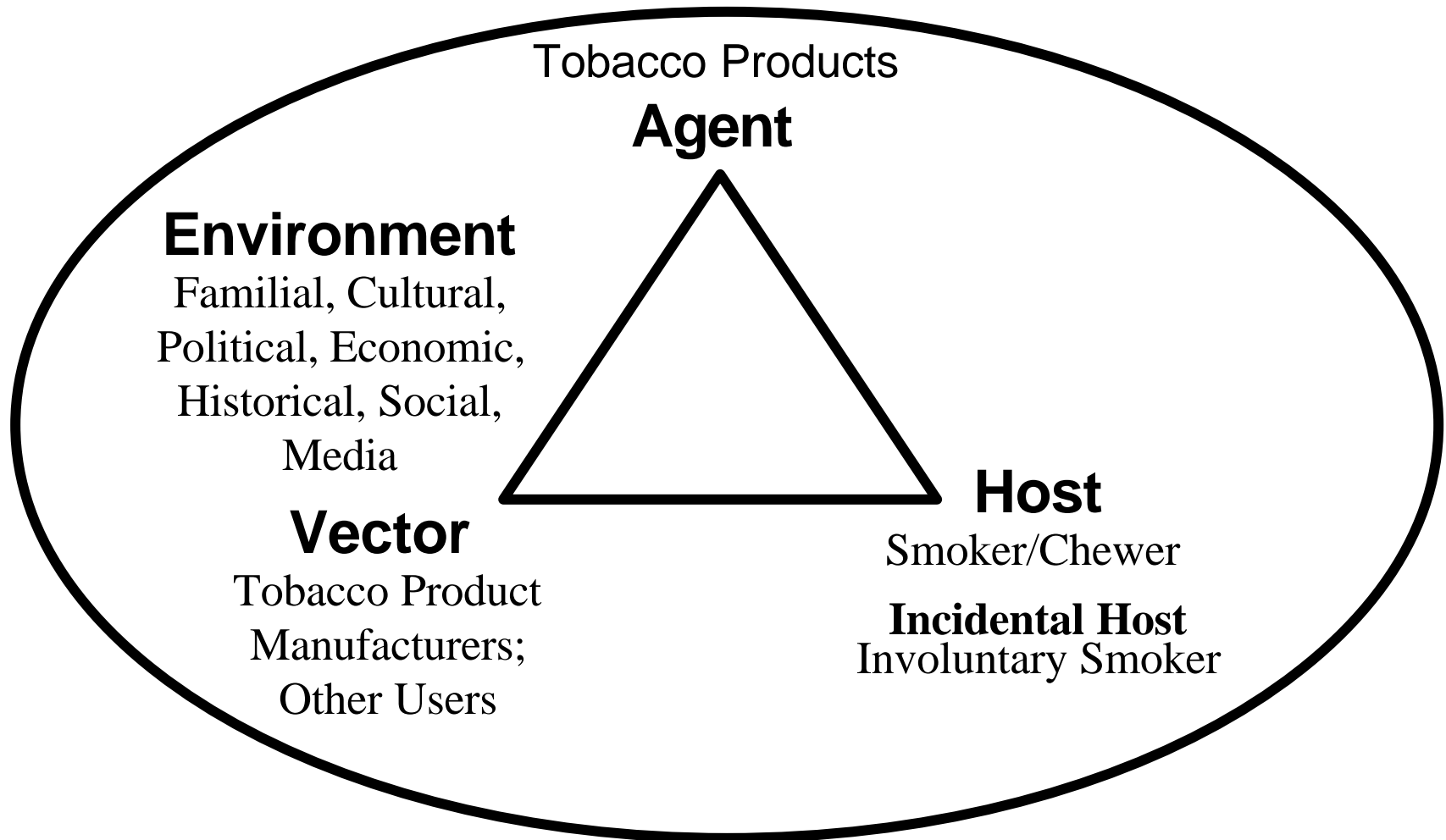
National Conference on Tobacco OR Health

December 10, 2003

Introduction

- Tobacco prevention and control activities occur at the national, state, local, and individual levels.
- **National:** Warning labels, advertising restrictions, smoke-free airlines
- **State:** Smoke-free air laws; excise tax rate; sales to minor laws; possession, use, & purchase laws
- **Local:** Smoke-free air ordinances, excise tax rate
- **Individual:** Smoke-free homes, MD advice to quit, individual behaviors (current smoking, someday smoking)

Epidemiologic Model of Tobacco Addiction and Control

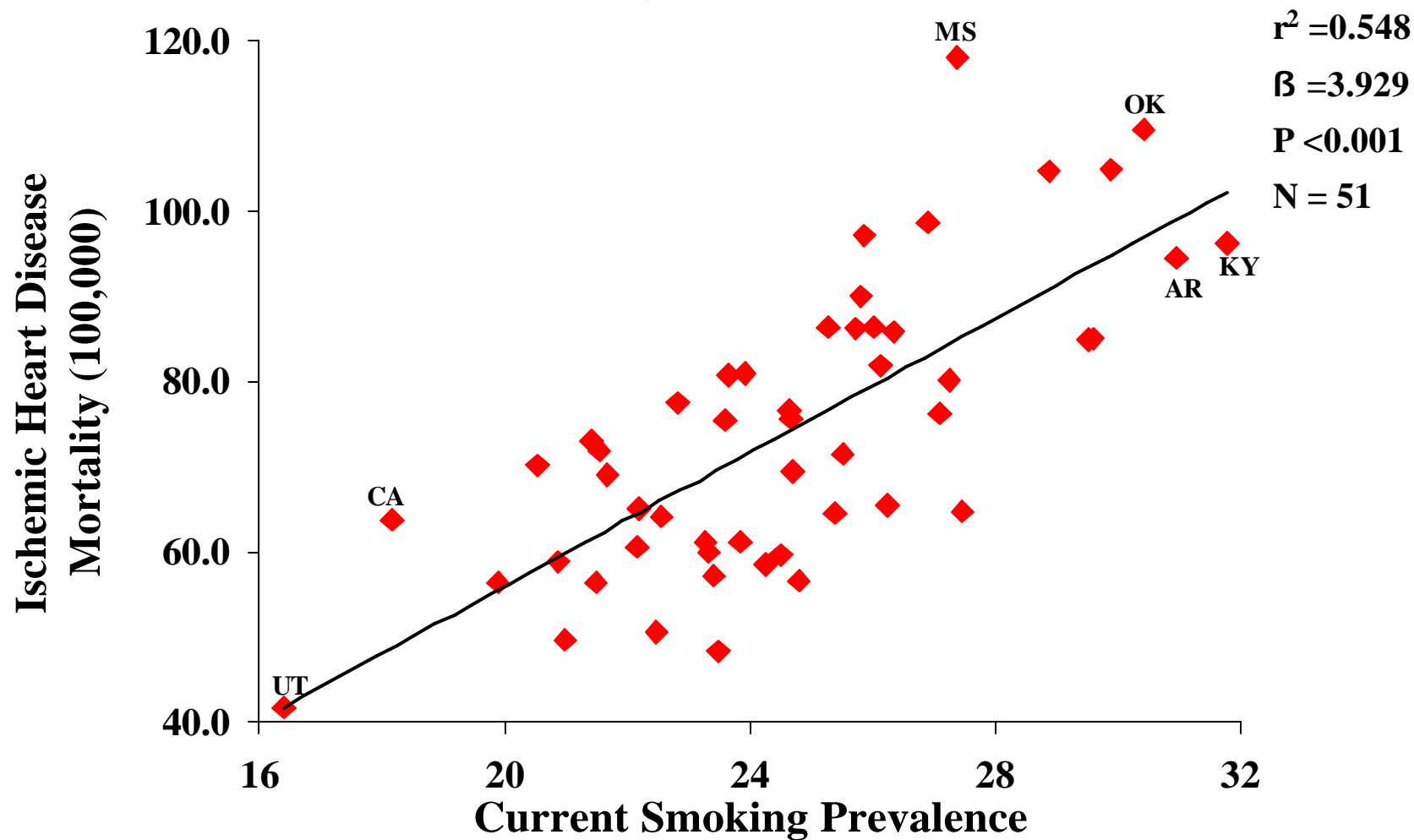


Adapted from Orleans & Slade, 1993

Introduction

- Monitoring patterns of laws, policies, interventions, and use is an important component of public health practice.
- Monitor progress overall and in the context of desired goals and/or theoretical ranges.

State-Specific Estimates of Current Smoking Prevalence ⁽¹⁾ and Ischemic Heart Disease Mortality ⁽²⁾ among Persons 35 to 64 Years in the United States, 1998-2000

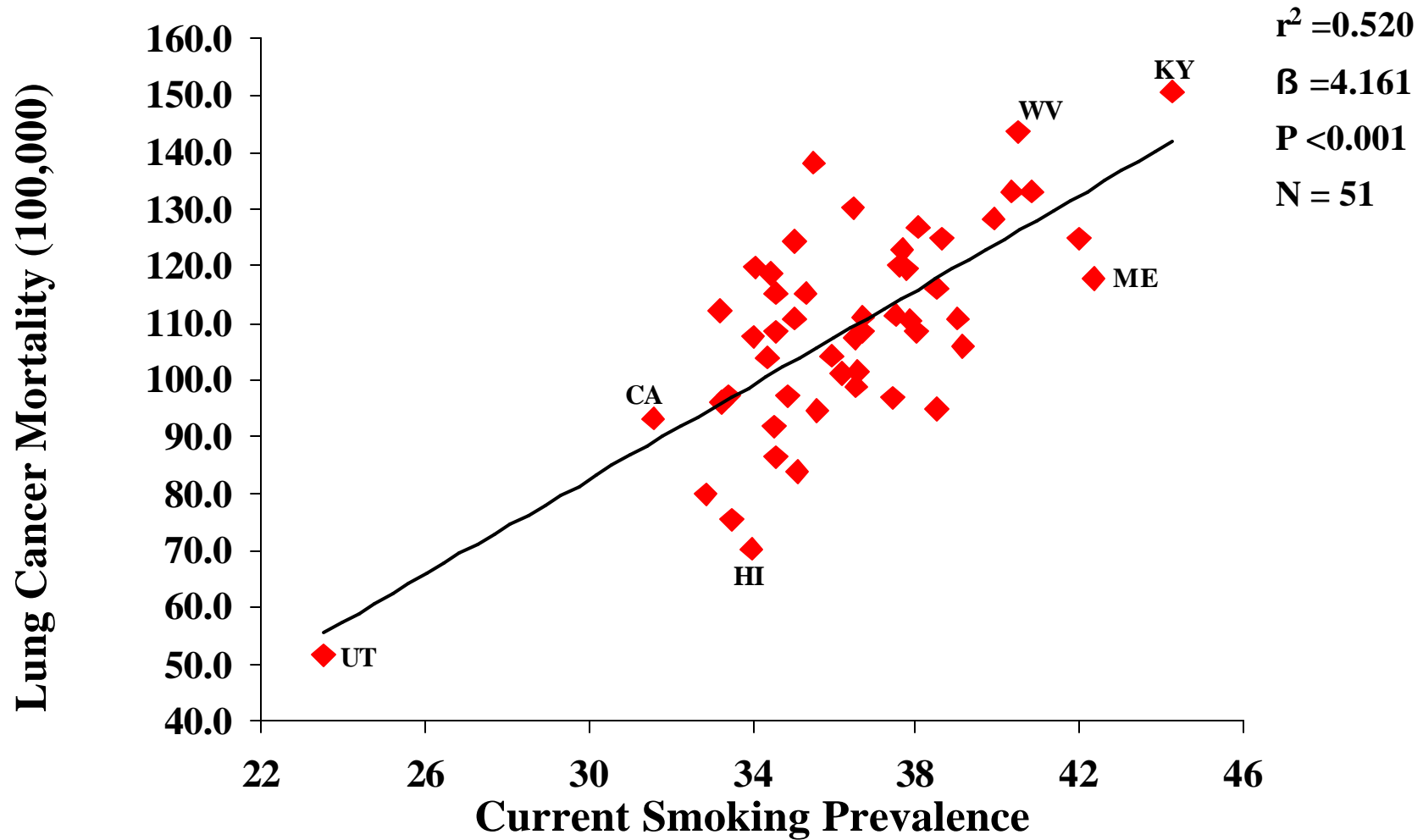


1. Source: NCI-sponsored Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey, 1998-99;

2. Source: NCHS mortality data from CDC Wonder System, 1999-2000.

Note: Mortality data were age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population.

State-specific Estimates of Current/Former Smoking (< 15 Years) ⁽¹⁾ and Lung Cancer Mortality ⁽²⁾ among Persons 35 Years or Older in the United States, 1998-2000

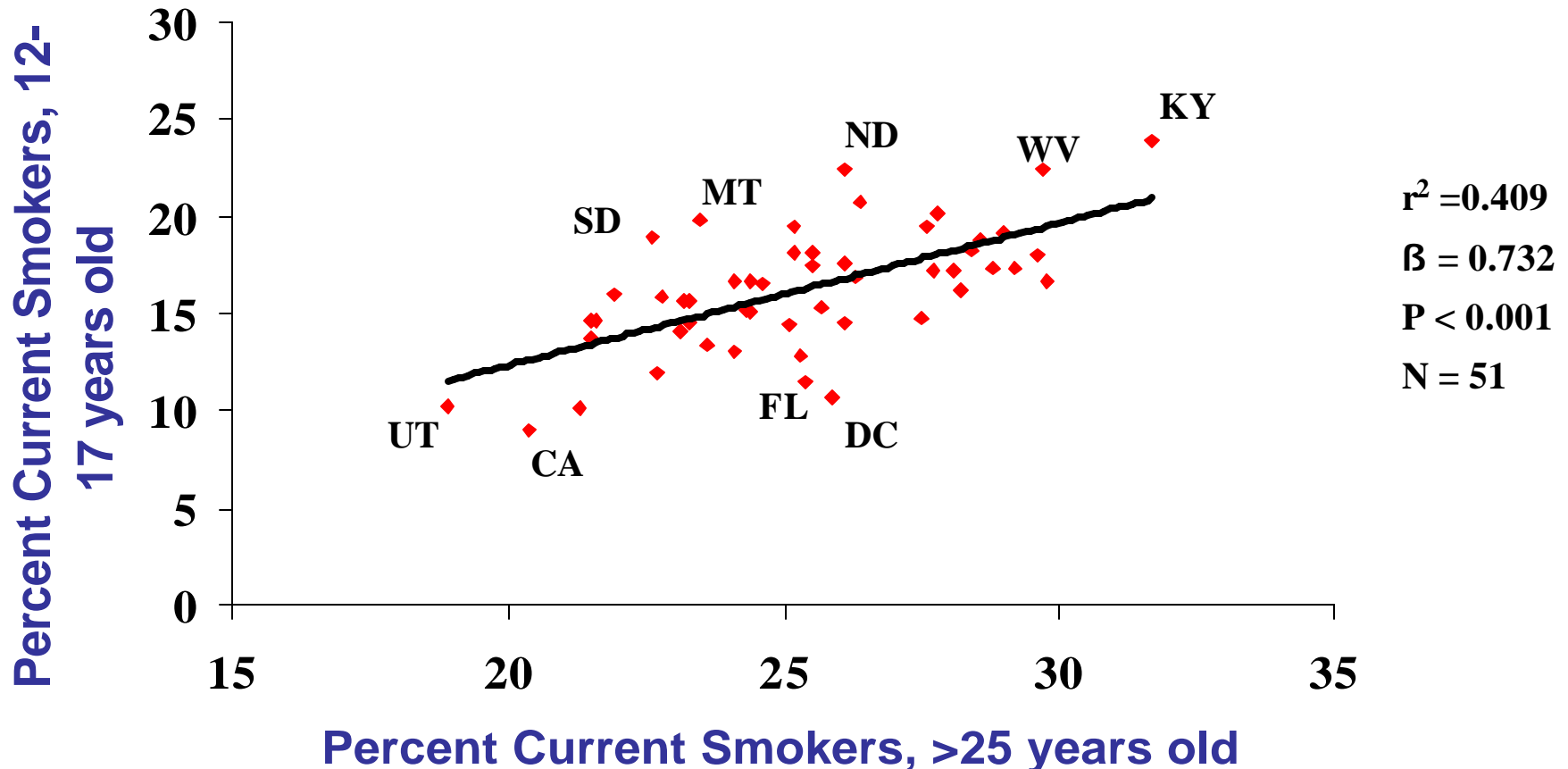


1. Source: NCI-sponsored Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey, 1998-99;

2. Source: Mortality data from CDC Wonder System, 1999-2000.

Note: Smoking and mortality estimates were age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population

Smoking Prevalence Among Youths Aged 12-17 Years Old and Adults Aged >26 Years Old in All 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1999 NHSDA



Note: Current smokers were persons who smoked on ≥ 1 day during the previous 30 days
Source: 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

Tobacco Chartbook

- CDC has published State Highlights for 1999, 2001, and 2002 (http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/ntcp_exchange/links.htm).
- NCI has published Monographs that provide useful information.
- ImpacTeen (RWJF) and NCI will publish an electronic and printed chartbook. See <http://www.impactteen.org/tobaccodata.htm> for much of data in this presentation (TUS-CPS data to be added).

Tobacco Use Supplements to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS)

<http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps/>

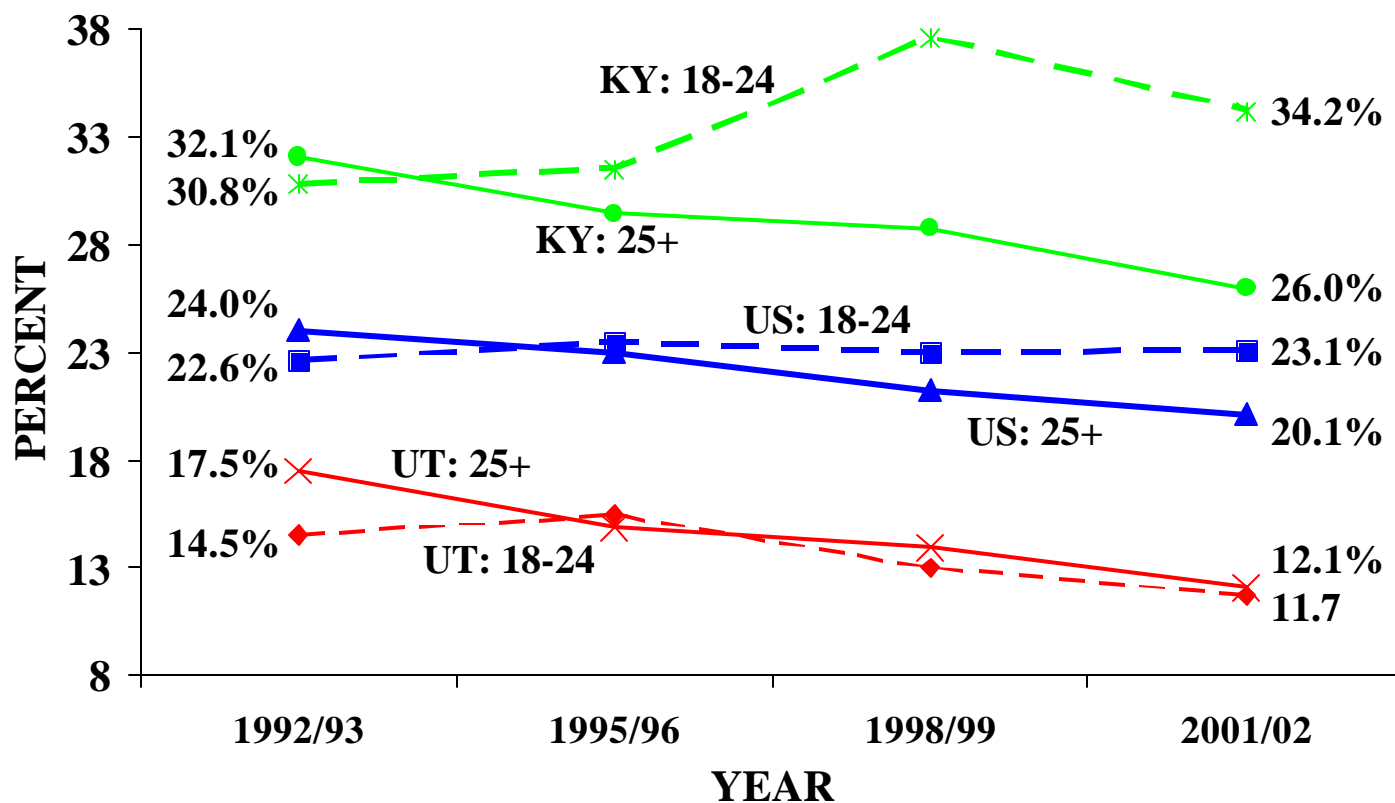
- NCI sponsored a Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS) to evaluate ASSIST. Surveys conducted in 1992-93, 1995-96, & 1998-99. NCI and CDC co-sponsored the TUS-CPS in 2001-02.
- State estimates based on sample sizes of 2,100 – 21,800.
- NCI TUS-CPS surveys for 1992-1999 are public use data available on 2 CDs (from Census Bureau) (2001-02 data available shortly). Limited access to preliminary 2001-02 data for this presentation was granted based on collaborative Chartbook/Public Website Project with NCI.

Tobacco Use Supplements to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS)

<http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps/>

- TUS-CPS is a household survey; civilian, non-institutionalized population ages 15 years and older (18+ here).
- National and state-specific estimates -- mostly self-reports (about 20% proxy - for measures of use).

Trends in Cigarette Smoking Among Adults by Age – United States, Utah, and Kentucky; 1992/93 to 2001/02



Source: NCI Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey Series. In 2001-02, CDC joined NCI in co-sponsoring the Supplement.

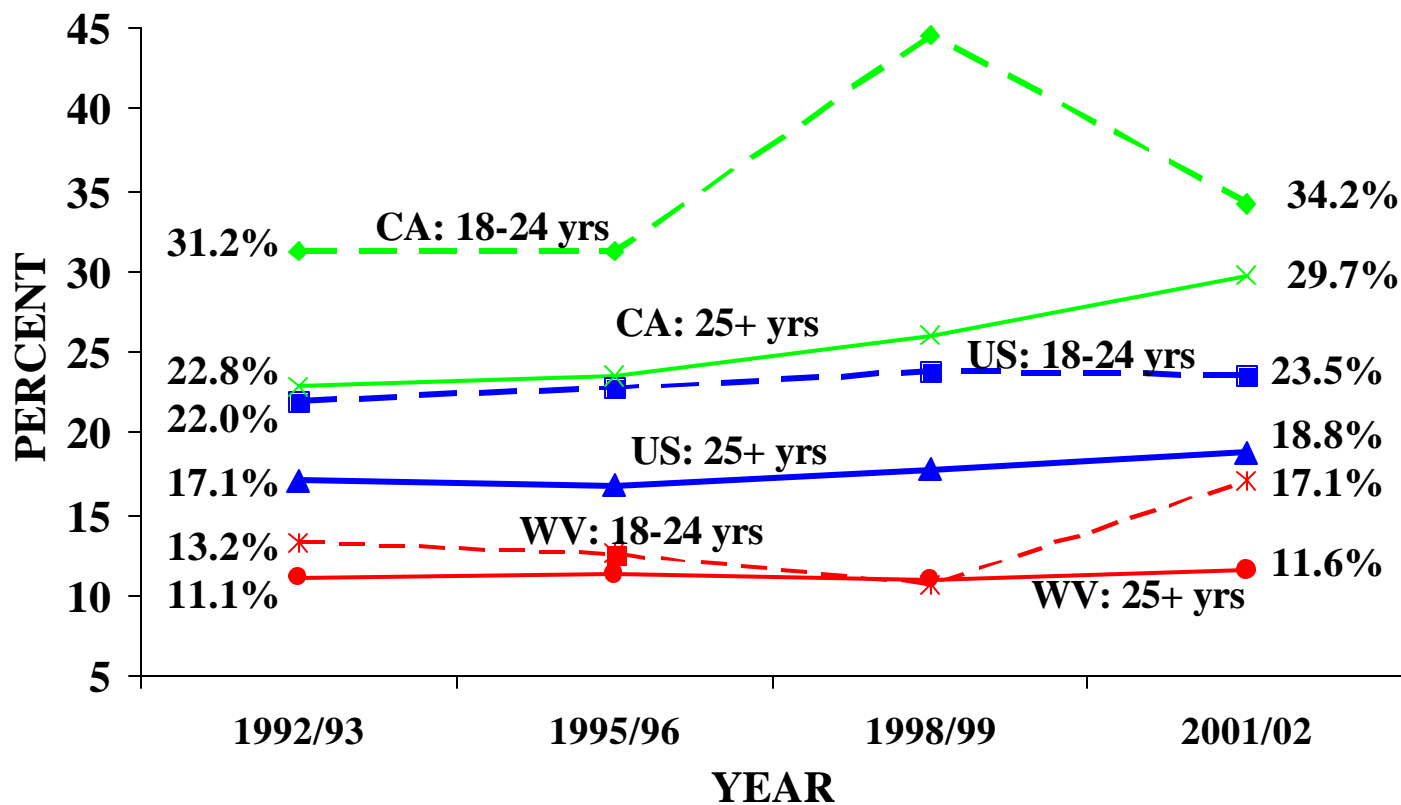
Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking, ages 25+ years (CPS)

	92/93 (%)	01/02 (%)	% Change
National	24.0	20.1	- 16.6
Low States			
Utah	17.5	12.1	- 30.5
California	19.3	14.6	- 24.3
Mass.	21.4	15.5	- 27.7
High States			
Kentucky	32.2	26.0	- 19.0
Tennessee	29.1	25.6	- 12.0
Oklahoma	27.0	25.4	- 5.9

Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking, ages 18-24 years (CPS)

	92/93 (%)	01/02 (%)	% Change
National	22.6	23.1	+ 2.3
Low States			
Utah	14.5	11.7	- 19.8
California	17.0	14.2	- 16.0
D.C.	18.9	15.8	- 16.5
High States			
Kentucky	30.8	34.2	+11.0
Indiana	29.2	32.6	+11.3
Vermont	26.9	32.2	+19.7

Trends in Someday Smoking* Among Current Smokers, by Age – United States, California, and West Virginia; 1992/93 to 2001/02

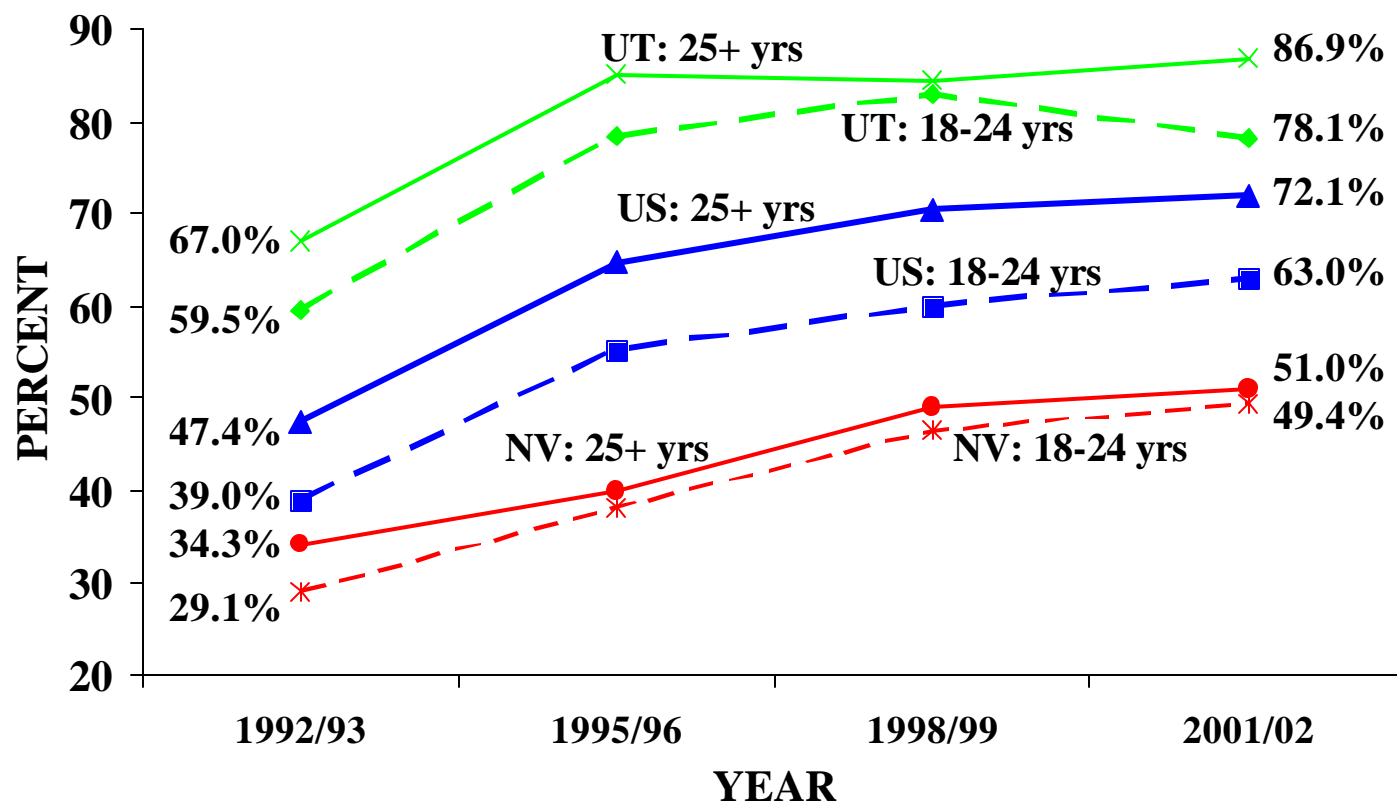


Source: NCI Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey Series. In 2001-02, CDC joined NCI in co-sponsoring the Supplement. * Someday smokers are persons who smoke, but not on every day.

Percentage of Current Smokers Who Are Some-Day Smokers, ages 25+ years (CPS)

	<u>92/93 (%)</u>	<u>01/02 (%)</u>	<u>% Change</u>
National	17.1	18.8	+ 9.8
High States			
California	22.8	29.7	+ 30.2
D.C.	30.2	28.4	- 6.2
Minnesota	17.8	24.4	+ 37.6
Low States			
W. Virginia	11.1	11.6	+ 4.6
N. Hamp.	15.4	12.7	- 17.7
Missouri	12.5	12.9	+ 2.6

Percentage of Workers with Smoke-Free Work Places, by Age – United States, Utah, and Nevada; 1992/93 to 2001/02

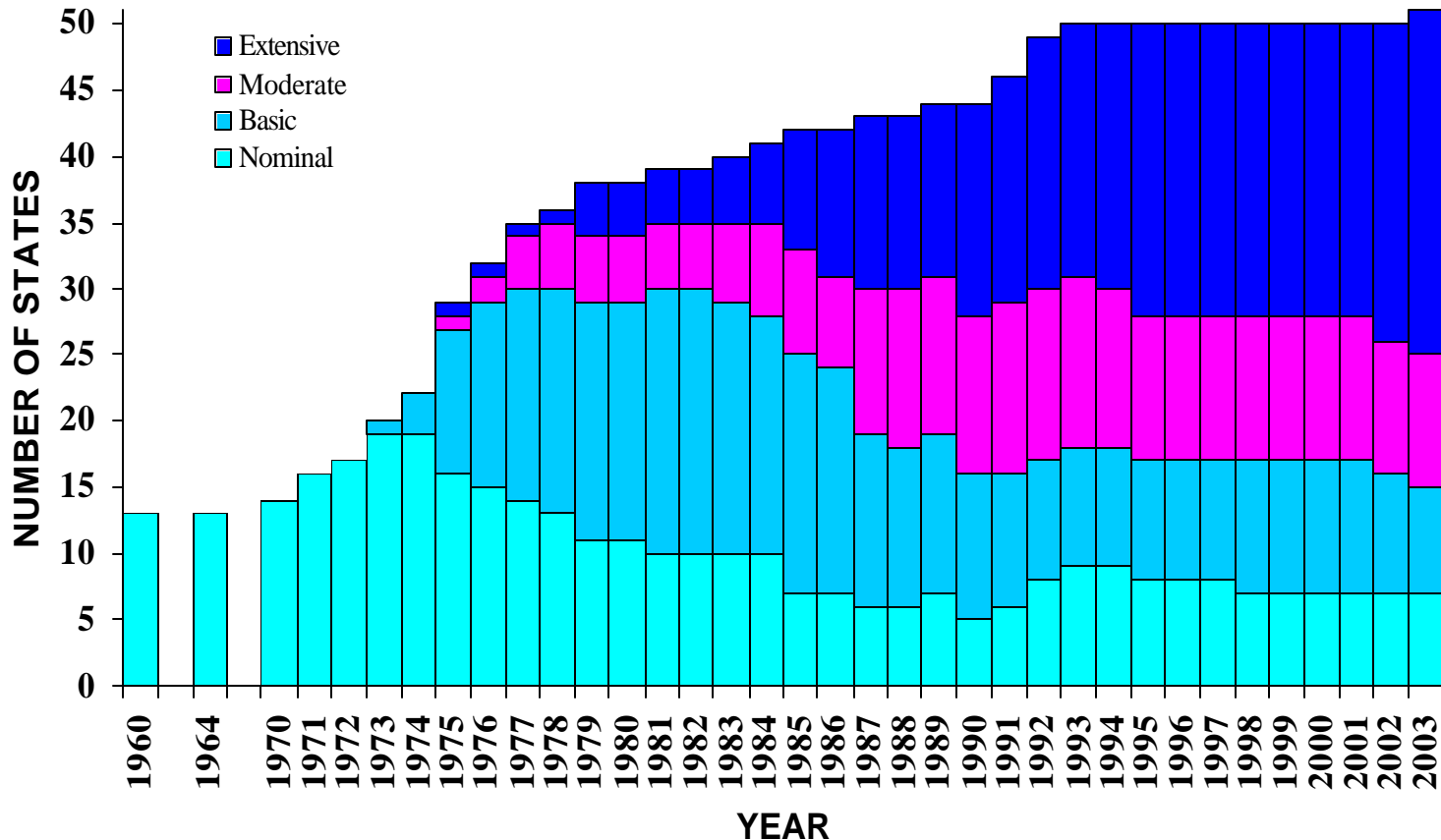


Source: NCI Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey Series. In 2001-02 CDC joined NCI in co-sponsoring the Supplement.

Smoke-Free Work Places – ages 25+ years (CPS)

	<u>92/93 (%)</u>	<u>01/02 (%)</u>	<u>% Change</u>
National	47.4	72.1	+ 52.2
High States			
Utah	67.0	86.9	+ 29.7
Mass.	48.2	82.0	+ 70.0
Maine	56.4	81.5	+ 44.5
Low States			
Nevada	34.3	51.0	+ 48.7
Kentucky	30.4	61.8	+103.4
Hawaii	47.2	62.4	+ 32.1

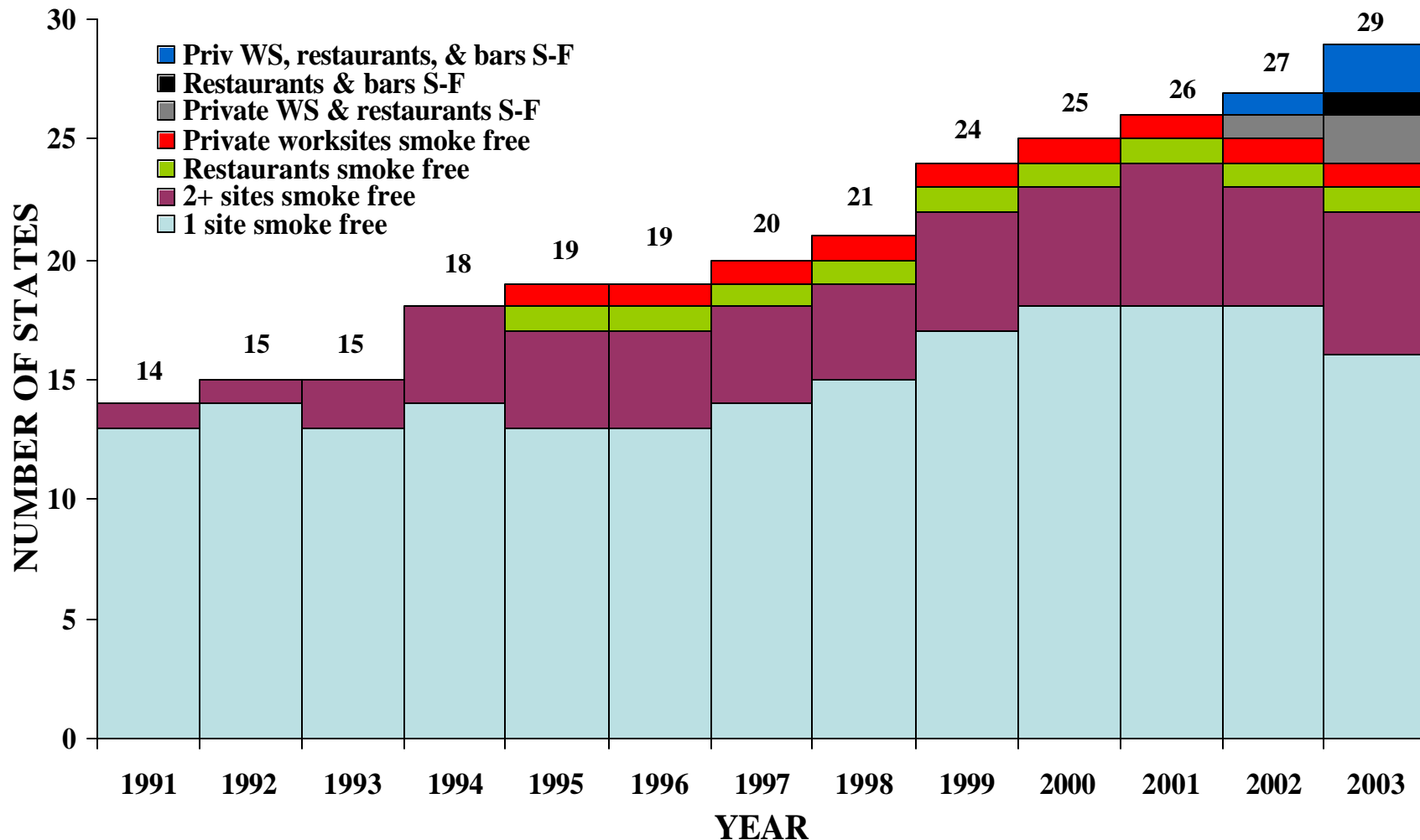
Restrictiveness Of State Laws Regulating Smoking In Public Places – U.S., 1960-2003*



Sources: 1989 Surgeon General's Report, ALA's SLATI, CDC's STATE system, MayaTech Corporation, Roswell Park Cancer Institute. Note: Includes the District of Columbia;

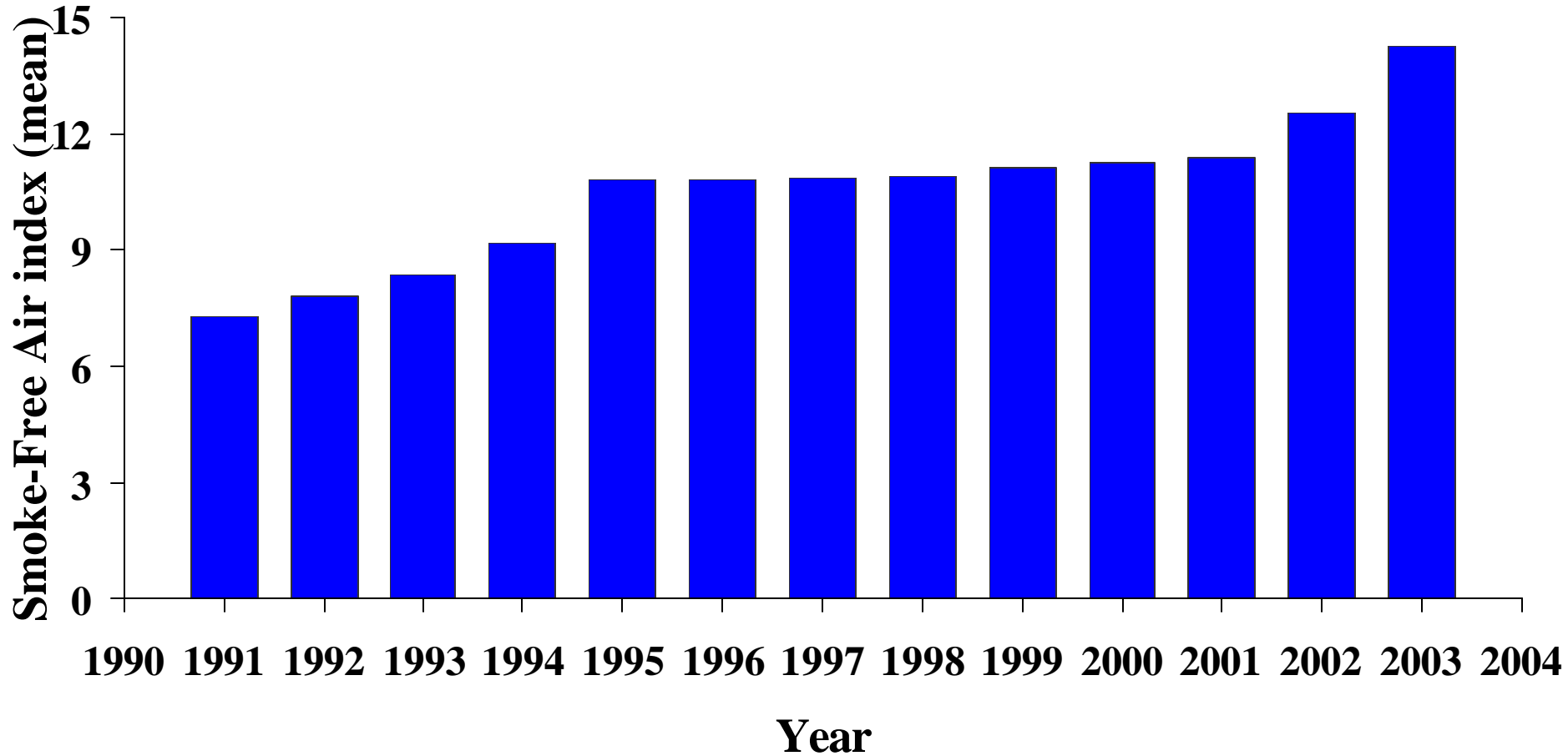
* 2003 data are represented for the first three quarters of the year.

Smoke-Free Air Legislation in the 50 States and the District of Columbia -- United States, 1991-2003



Sources: ALA's SLATI, CDC's STATE system, the MayaTech Corp., and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute.

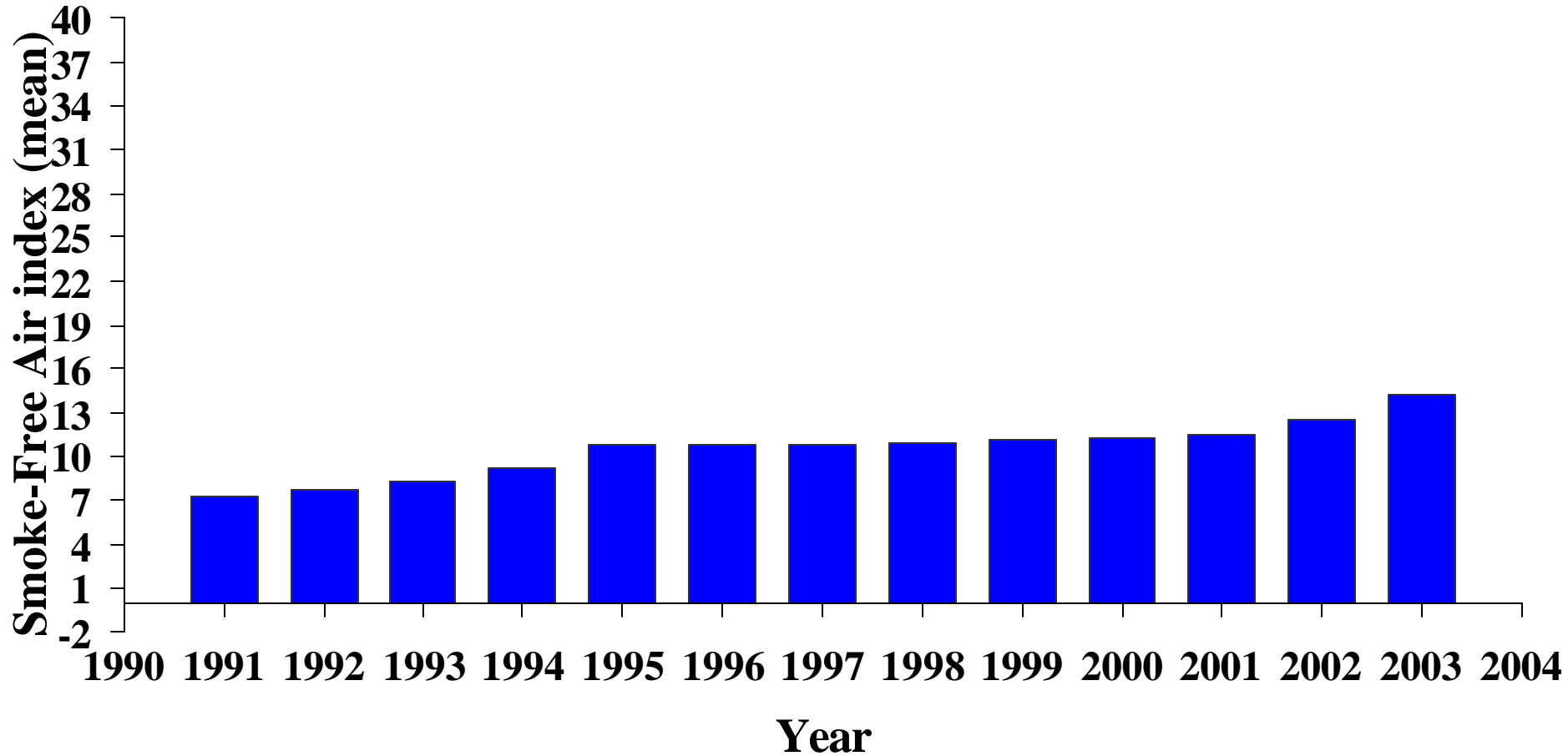
Mean Smoke-Free Air Law Rating in 50 States and the District of Columbia, United States, 1991-2003



Note: Smoke-free air index without preemption was used; theoretical range = 0~40

Sources: ALA's SLATI, CDC's STATE system, the MayaTech Corporation, and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute.

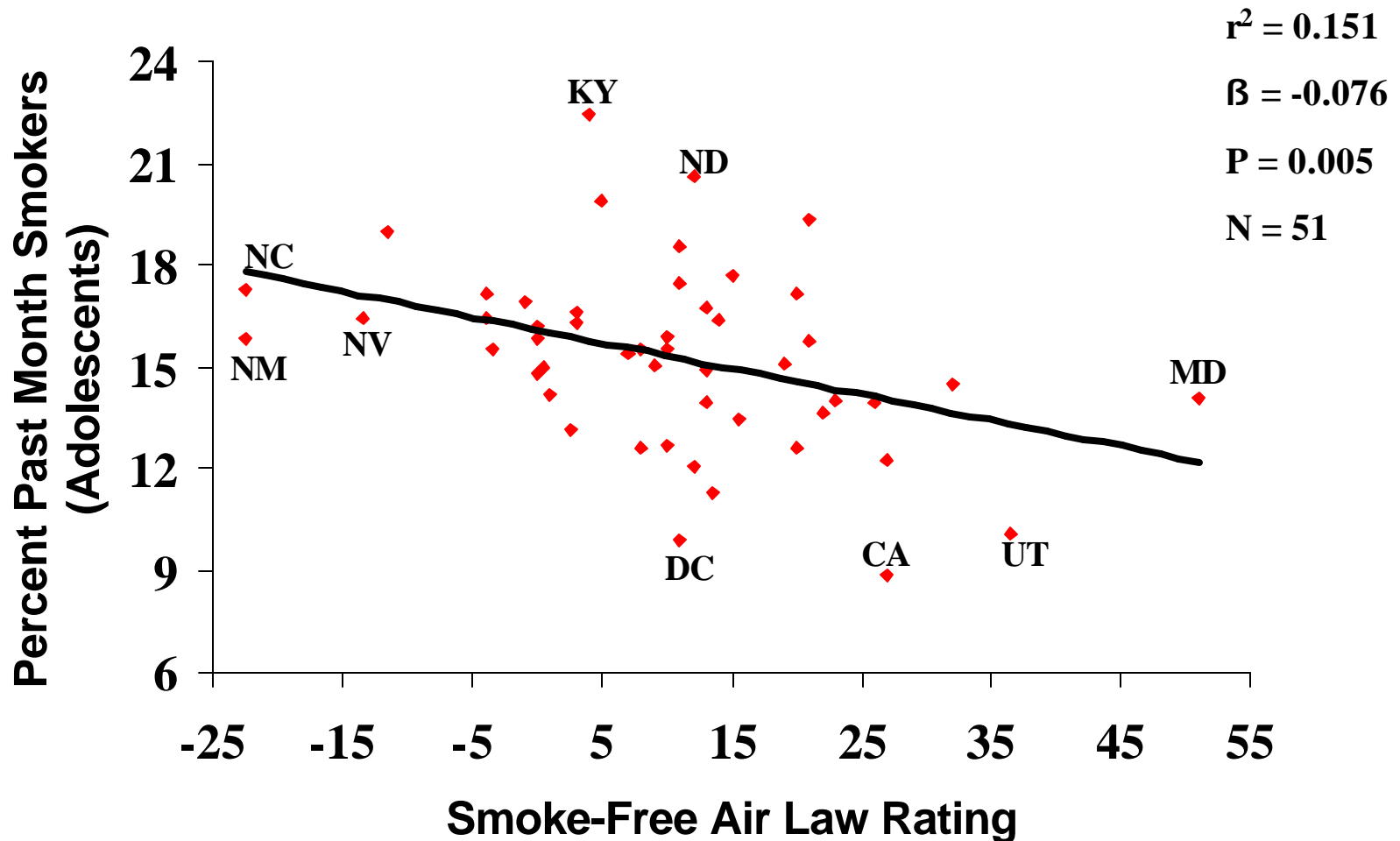
Mean Smoke-Free Air Law Rating in 50 States and the District of Columbia, United States, 1991-2003



Note: Smoke-free air index without preemption was used; theoretical range = 0~40

Sources: ALA's SLATI, CDC's STATE system, the MayaTech Corporation, and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute.

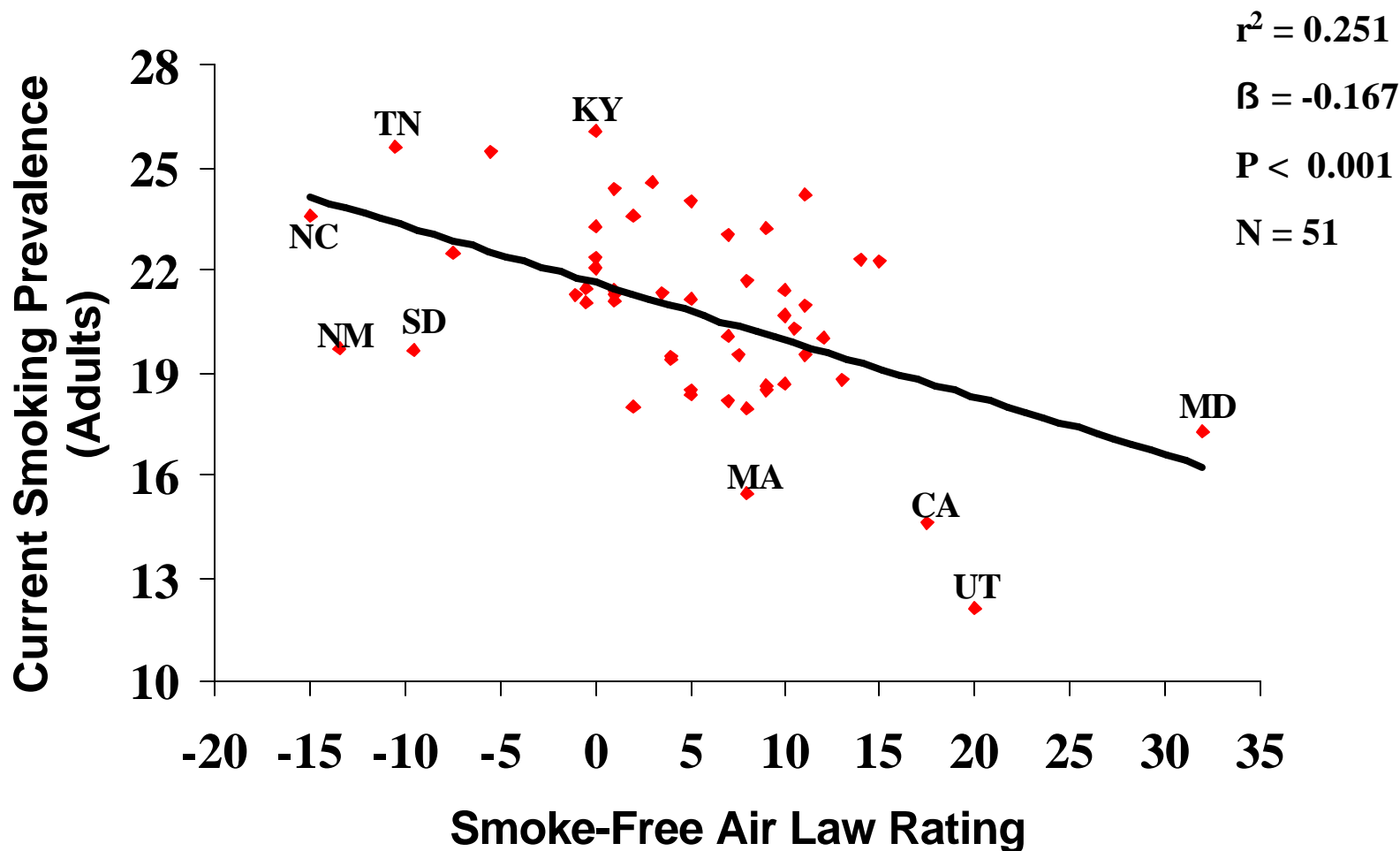
Cigarette Smoking Among Youth by the Smoke-Free Air Law Rating in 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1999/2000



Sources: 1999/2000 NHSDA (12-17 year olds); ALA's SLATI, CDC's STATE system, the MayaTech Corporation, and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute.

Note: 1. Past Month Smoking = smoked on ≥ 1 day in the previous 30 days;
2. Smoke-Free Air law rating for youth in 1999 was used.

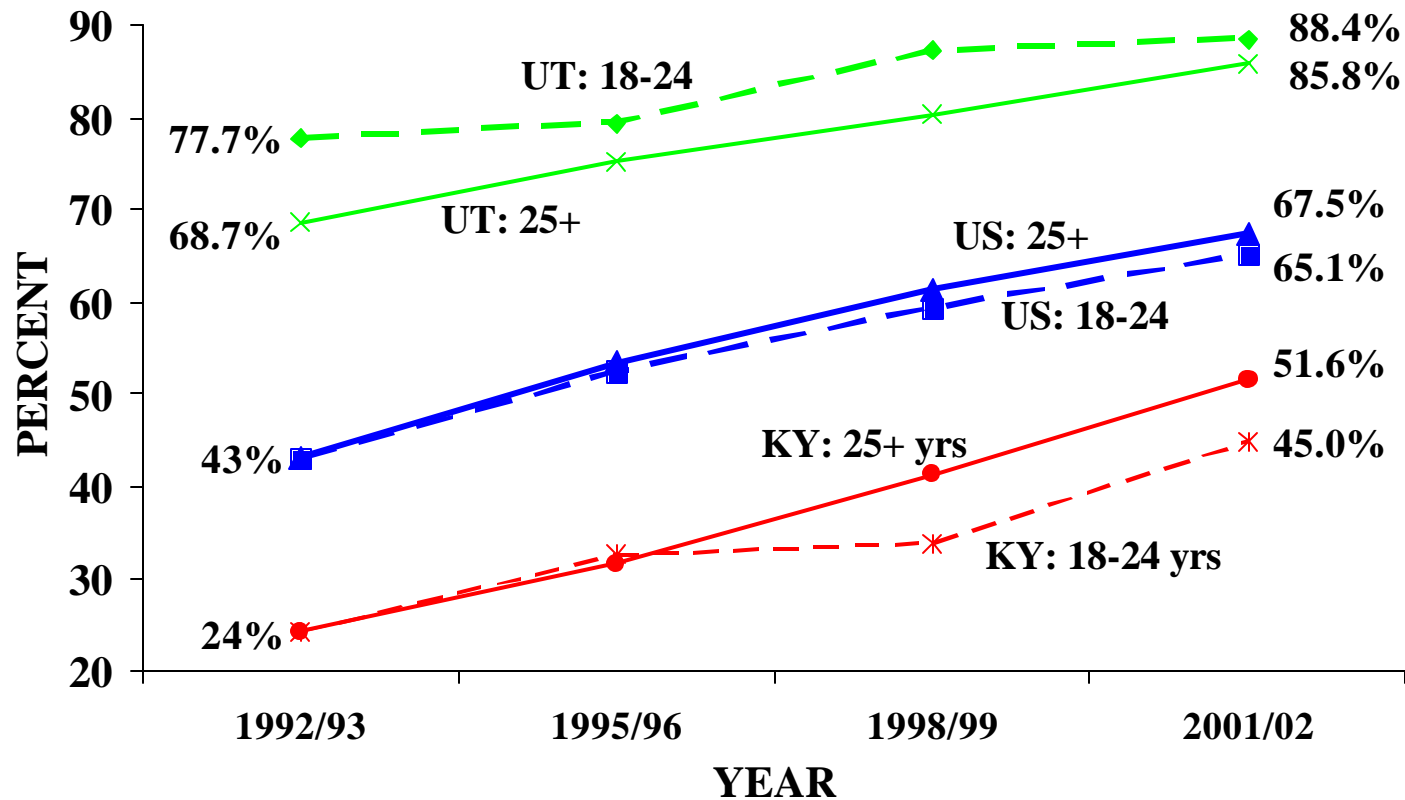
Cigarette Smoking Among Adults Aged 25 Years and above by the Smoke-Free Air Law Rating in 50 States and the District of Columbia, 2001/2002



Sources: 2001/2002 TUS-CPS (25 years or older); ALA's SLATI, CDC's STATE system, MayaTech, and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute.

Note: Smoke-Free Air law rating for adults in 2001 was used.

Prevalence of Smoke-Free Homes, by Age – United States, Utah, and Kentucky; 1992/93 to 2001/02



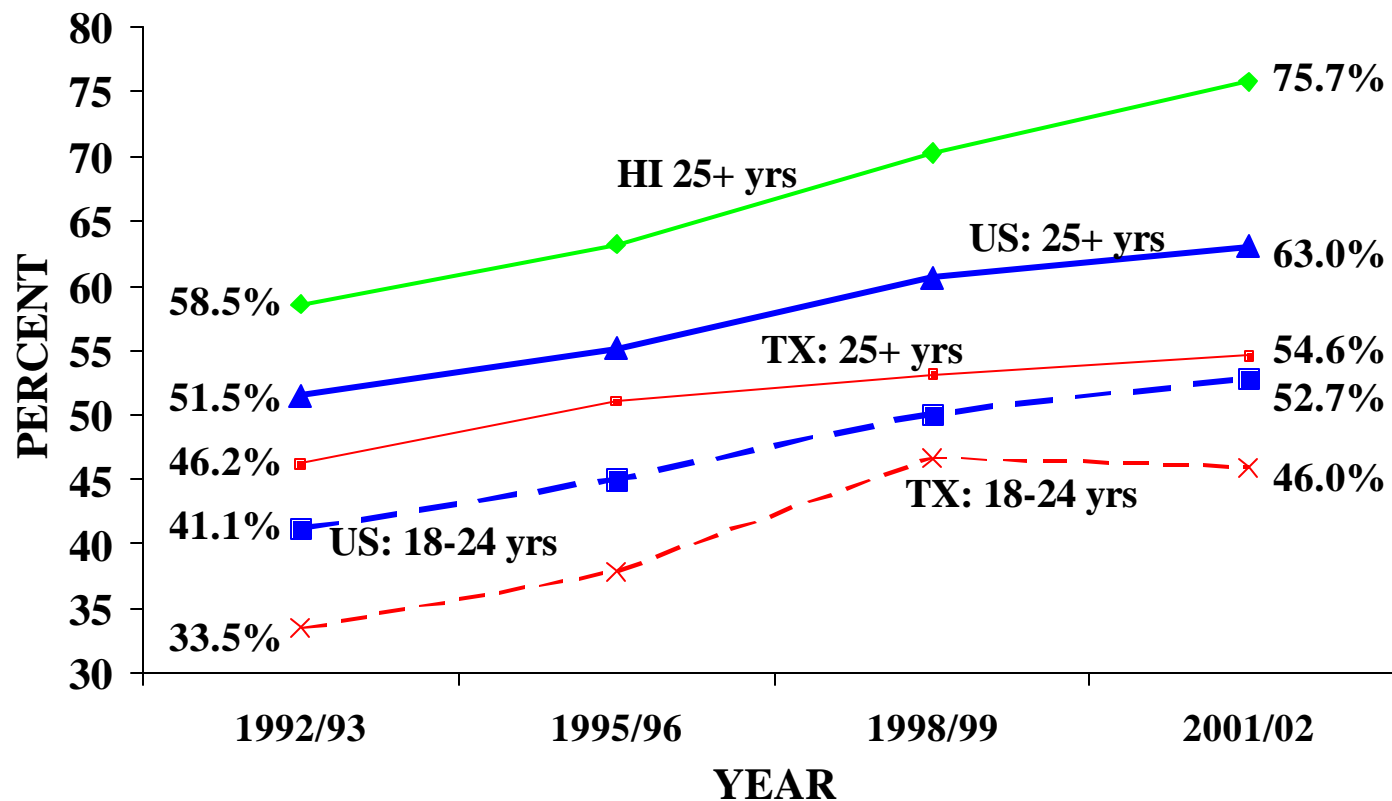
Source: NCI Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey Series. In 2001-02, CDC joined NCI in co-sponsoring the Supplement.

Smoke-Free Homes – ages 25+ years (CPS)



	<u>92/93 (%)</u>	<u>01/02 (%)</u>	<u>% Change</u>
National	43.1	67.5	+ 56.7
High States			
Utah	68.7	85.8	+ 24.8
California	59.2	79.4	+ 34.2
Idaho	51.7	75.8	+ 46.6
Low States			
Kentucky	24.4	51.6	+111.6
Missouri	33.4	57.8	+ 73.1
N. Carolina	34.3	58.3	+ 69.9

Percent of Smokers who Received Advice to Quit from a Physician During the Previous Year – United States, Hawaii, and Texas, 1992/93 to 2001/02



Source: NCI Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey Series. In 2001-02, CDC joined NCI in co-sponsoring the Supplement. Note: Percentages are among current smokers who had visited a physician during the previous year. Estimates for 18-24 year old smokers in Hawaii were not reliable and thus are not presented.

Receipt of Stop-Smoking Advice from a Physician During Previous Year – ages 25+ years (CPS)

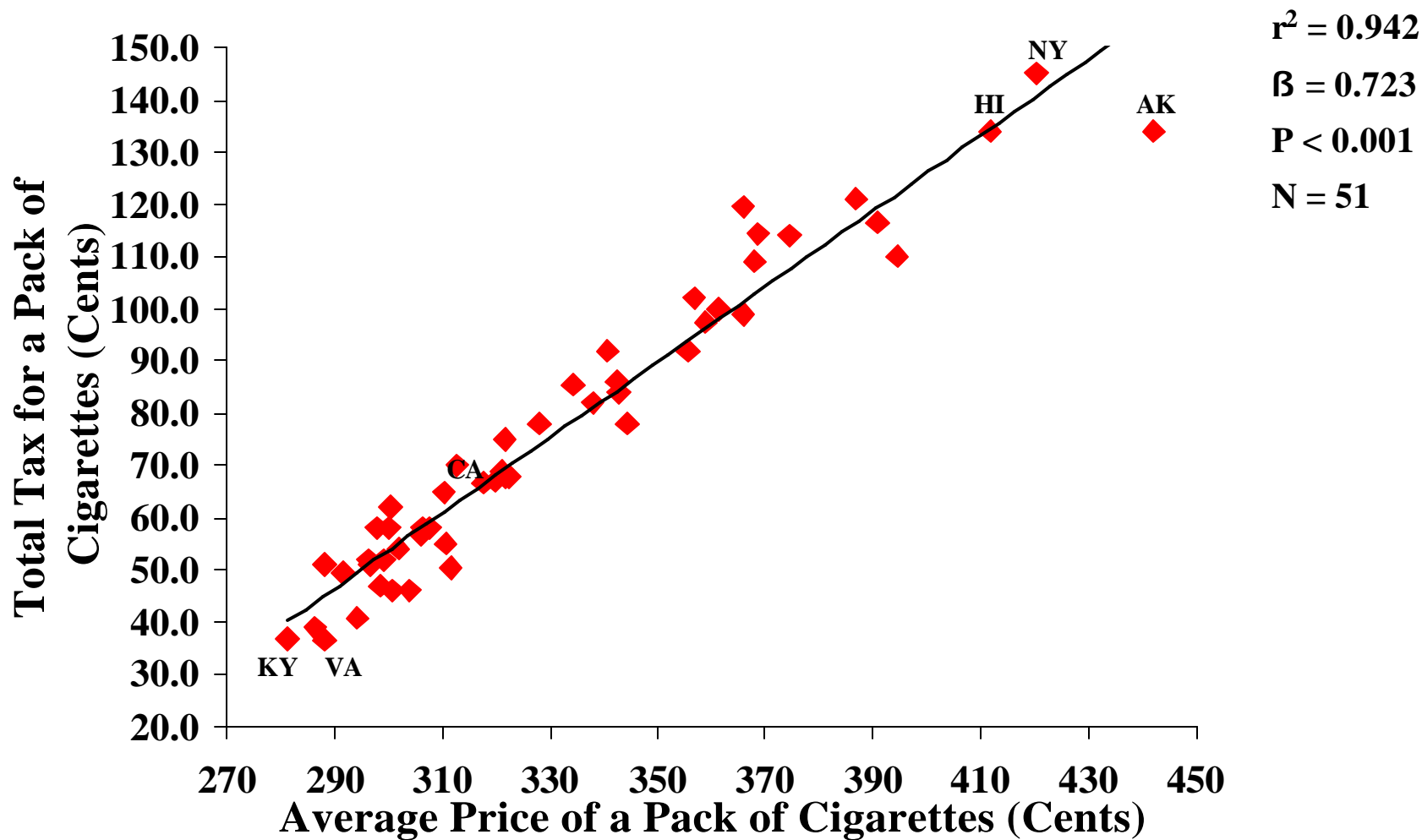
	<u>92/93 (%)</u>	<u>01/02 (%)</u>	<u>% Change</u>
National	51.5	63.0	+ 22.2
High States			
Hawaii	58.5	75.7	+ 29.5
Maine	54.6	72.3	+ 32.5
R. Island	58.4	71.8	+ 23.0
Low States			
Texas	46.2	54.6	+ 18.1
Arkansas	43.0	55.6	+ 29.3
Nebraska	41.3	55.9	+ 35.2

Note: Percentages are among current smokers who had visited a physician during the previous year

Cigarette Taxes as a Percentage of Retail Price (Tax Burden on Tobacco)

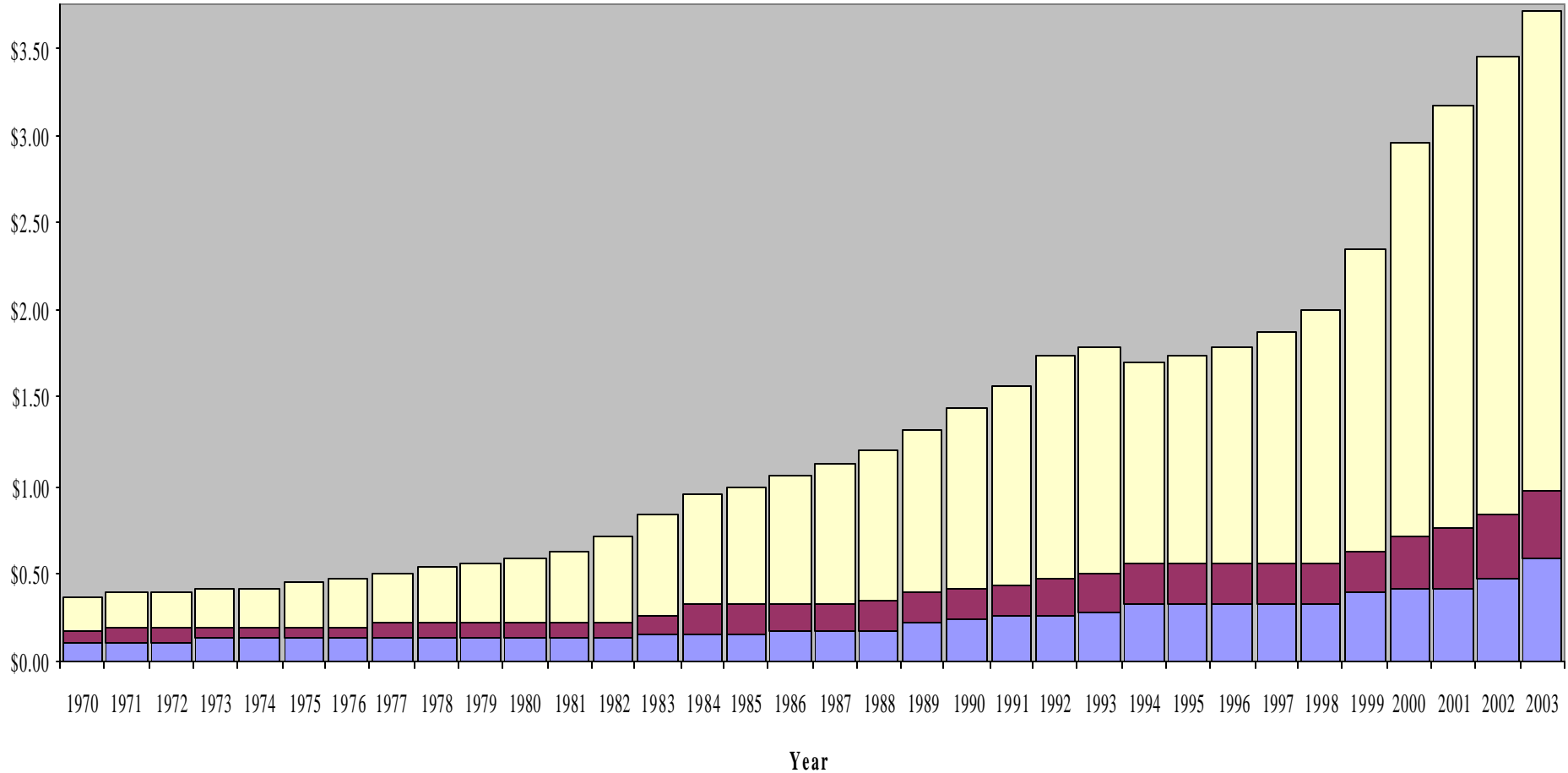
	<u>1991 (%)</u>	<u>2001 (%)</u>	<u>% Change</u>
National	25.5	22.5	- 11.8
High States			
New York	30.4	34.5	+ 13.5
Rhode Island	30.9	32.7	+ 5.8
Hawaii	18.5	32.5	+ 75.9
Low States			
North Carolina	16.7	13.6	- 18.3
Kentucky	17.4	13.2	- 24.5
Virginia	14.8	12.7	- 14.4

Total Tax for a Pack of Cigarettes ⁽¹⁾ and Average Price of a Pack of Cigarettes ⁽²⁾ in the United States, 2001



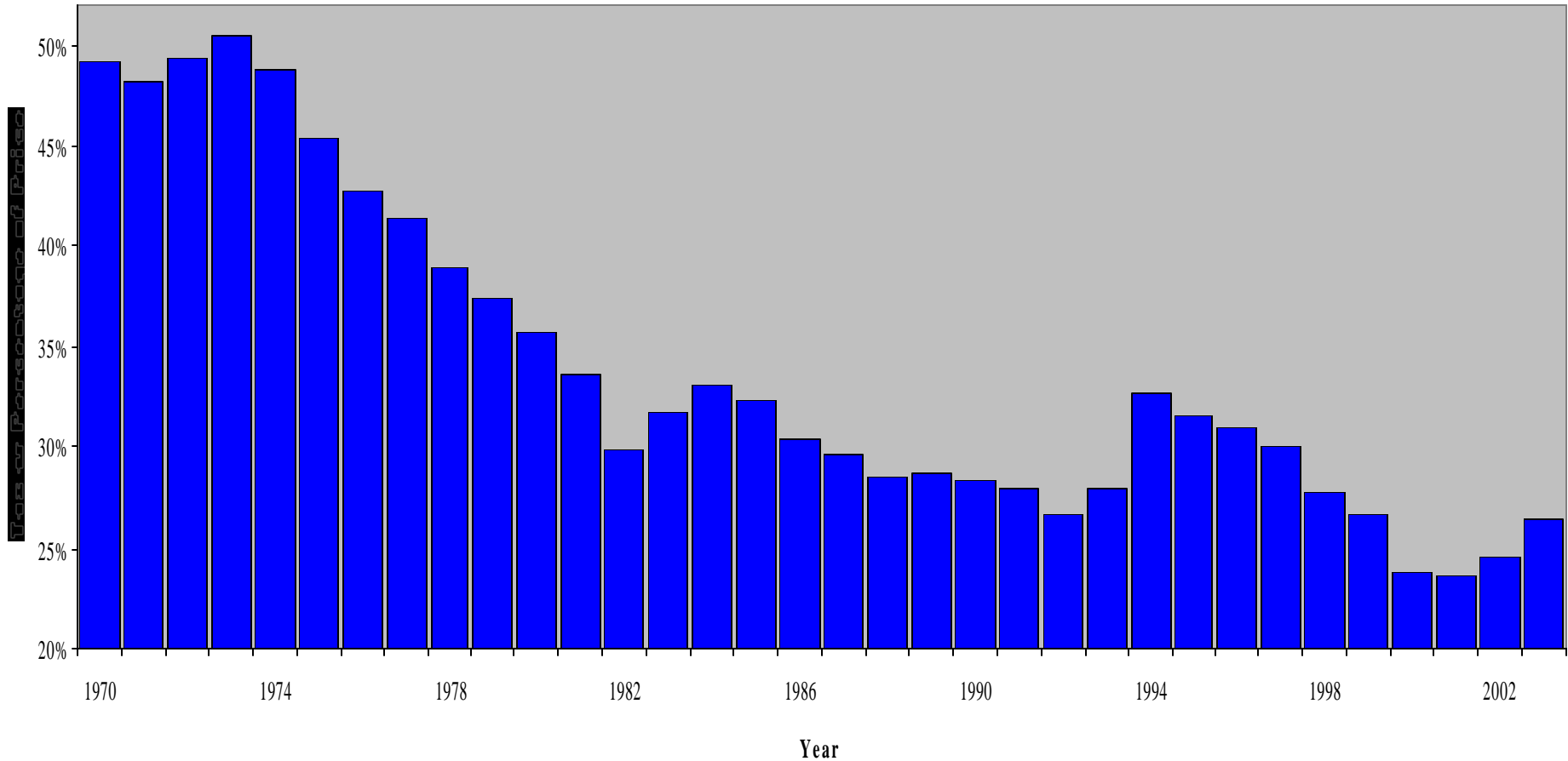
Note: Tax and price of cigarettes were adjusted for inflation;
Price of cigarettes included generic cigarettes.

Cigarette Taxes and Prices, 1970-2003



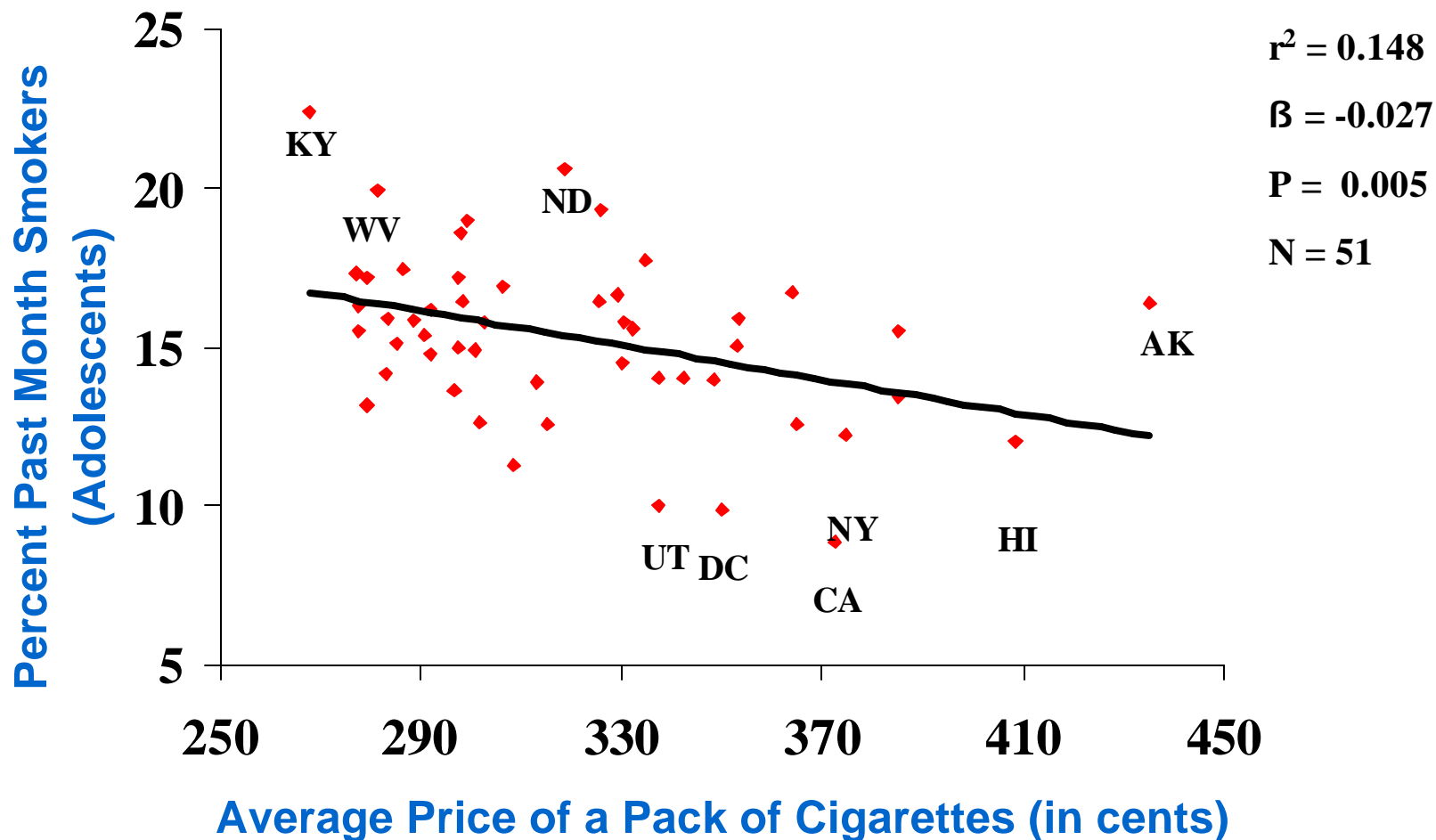
State Tax Federal Tax Net of Tax Price

Tax as Percentage of Price, 1970-2003



■ Tax as Percentage of Price

Cigarette Smoking Among Youth by the Average Price of a Pack of Cigarettes in 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1999/2000

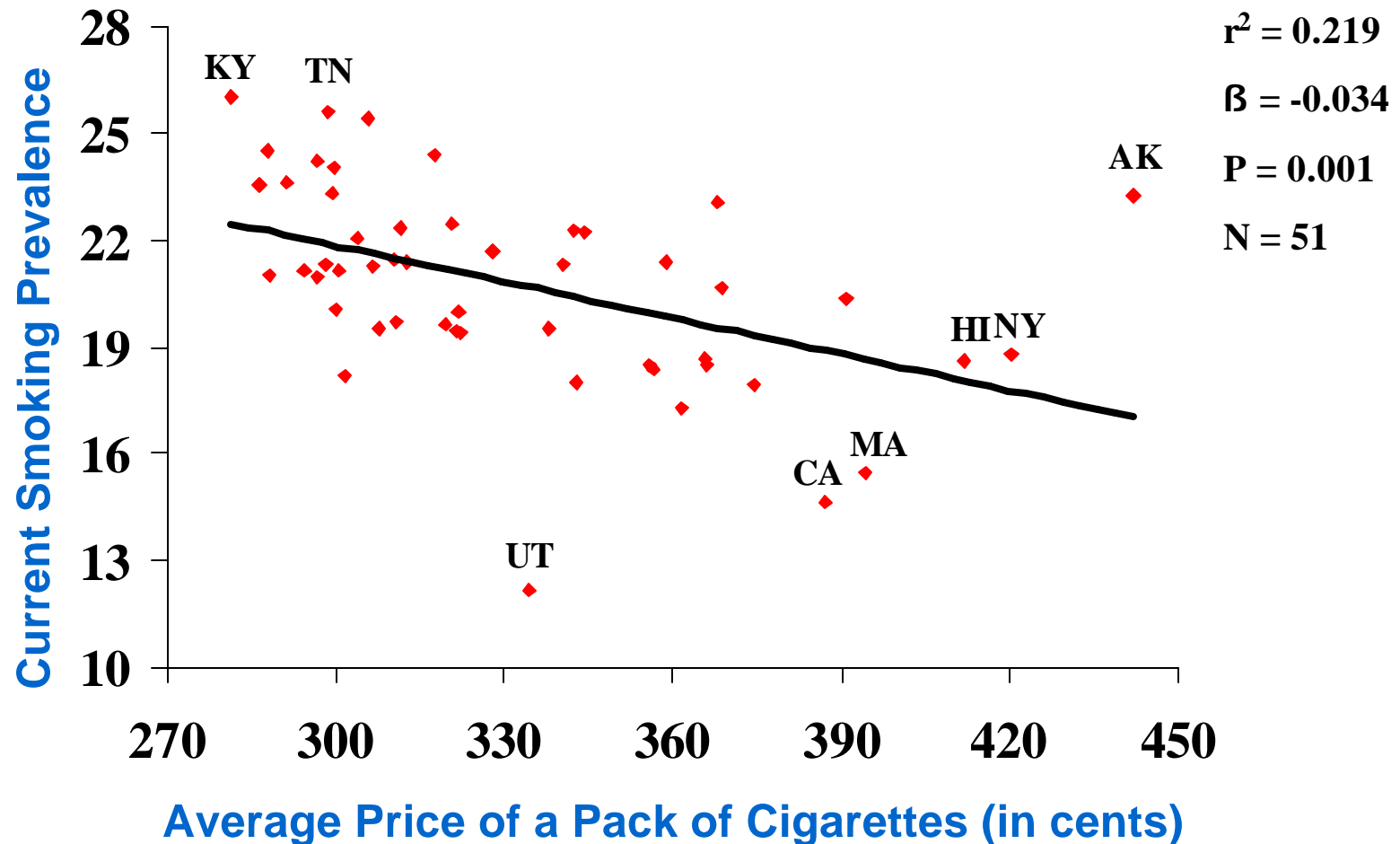


Sources: 1999/2000 NHSDA (12-17 year olds); 1999/2000 *Tax Burden On Tobacco*.

Note: 1) Past Month Smoking = smoking on ≥ 1 day during the previous 30 days;

2) Price of cigarettes was adjusted for inflation, and it did not include generic brands of cigarettes.

Current Smoking Prevalence among People Aged 25 Years or Older by the Average Price of a Pack of Cigarettes in 50 States and the District of Columbia, 2001/2002

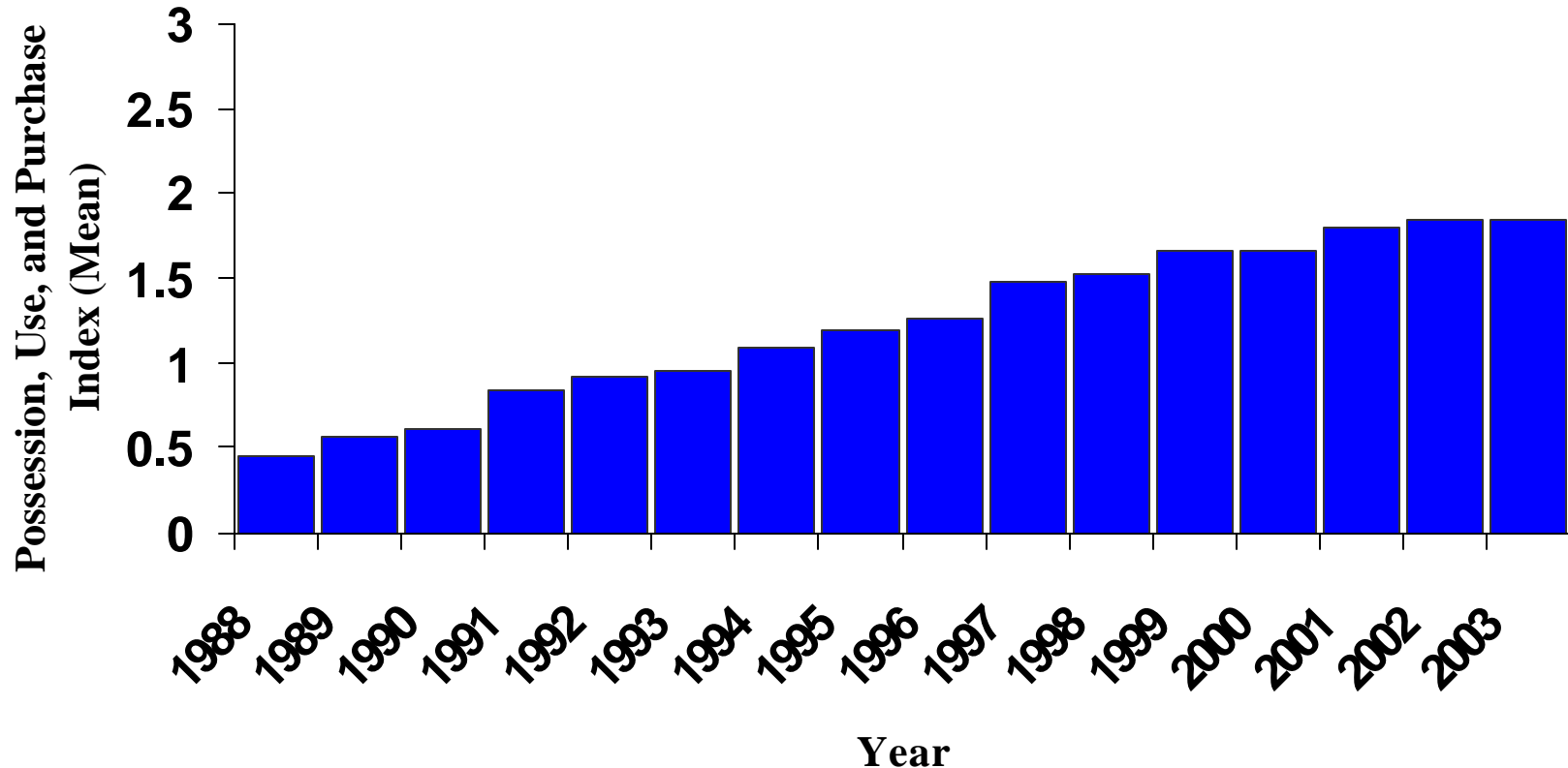


Sources: 2001/2002 TUS-CPS; 2001 *Tax Burden On Tobacco*.

Note: 1) Current smoking prevalence was based on crude estimate;

2) Price of cigarettes was adjusted for inflation, and it included generic brands of cigarettes.

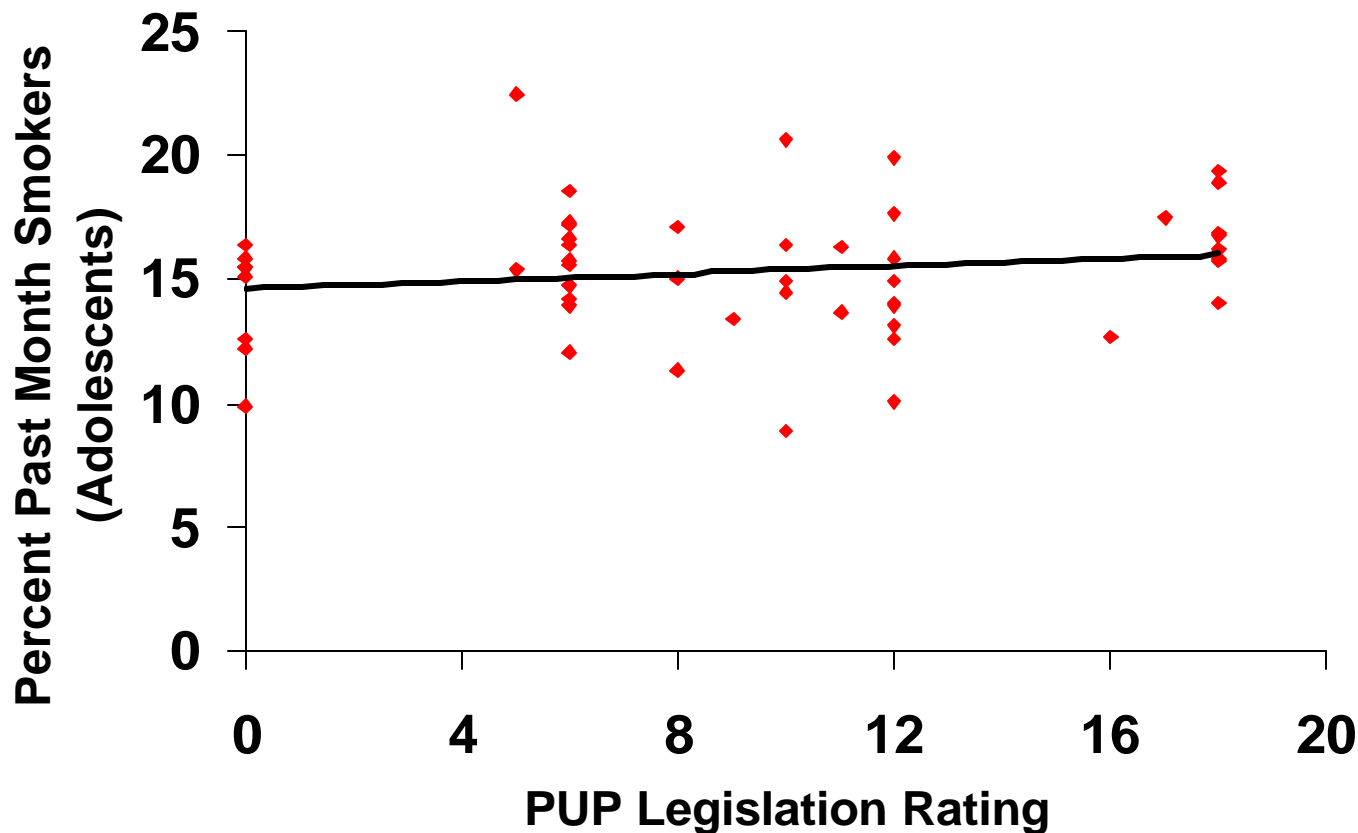
Mean Number of Possession, Use, and Purchase Laws per State* -- United States, 1988-2003**



*Includes the District of Columbia; Theoretical Range = 0-3; Includes 1st quarter of 2003 only.

**Sources: ALA's SLATI, CDC's STATE system, the MayaTech Corporation, and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute.

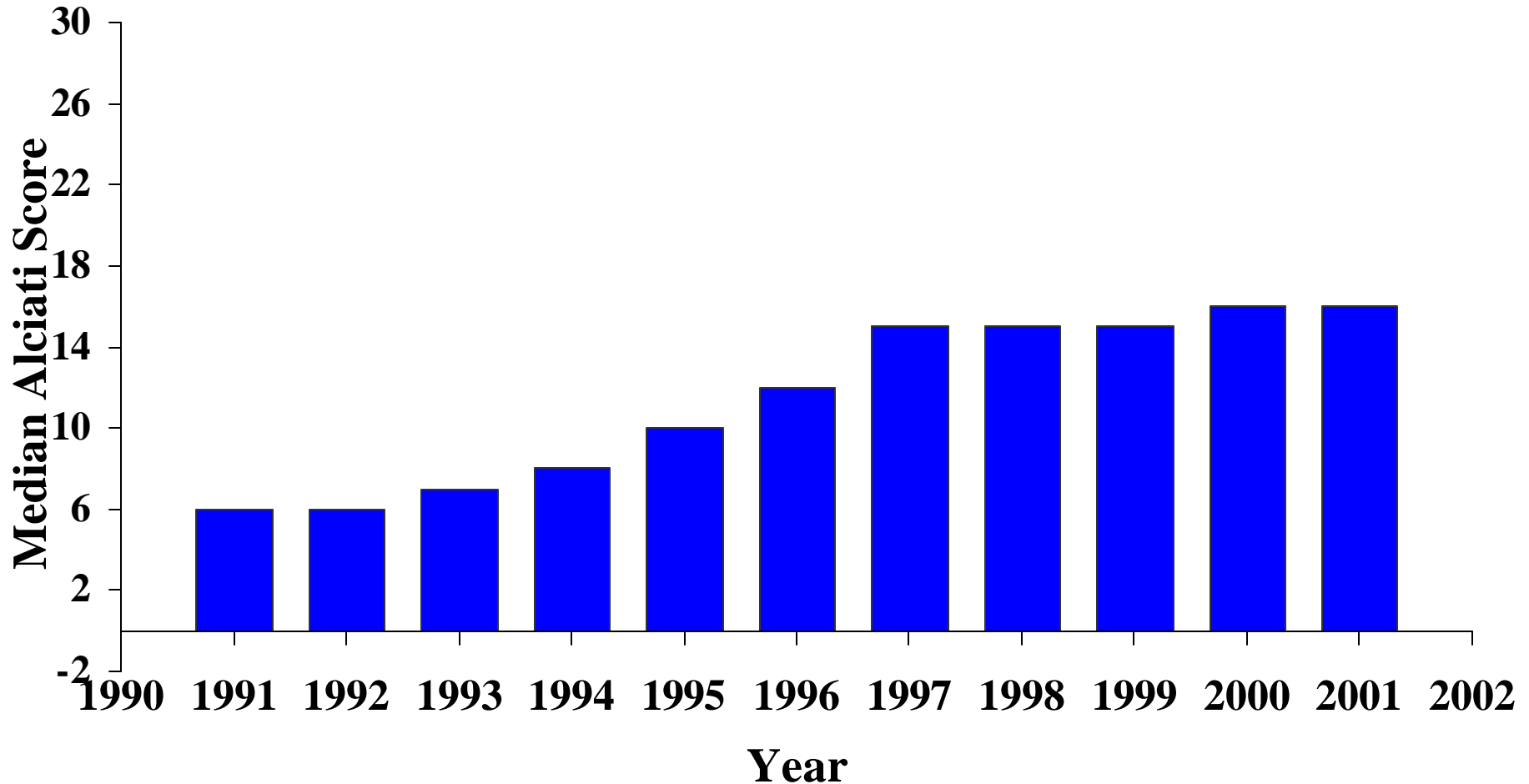
Cigarette Smoking Among Youth in 1999/2000 by the Historical PUP Legislation Rating in 50 States and the District of Columbia from 1995 to 2000*



Note: Past Month Smoking = smoked on ≥ 1 day during the previous 30 days; Historical PPU Legislation Rating = Sum of PPU laws for previous 1995-2000; (0 = no law; 1 = law present, from 0 to 3 laws)

Sources: Prevalence data from 1999-2000 NHSDA (12-17 year olds); PUP data from ALA's SLATI, CDC's STATE system, the MayaTech Corporation, and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute

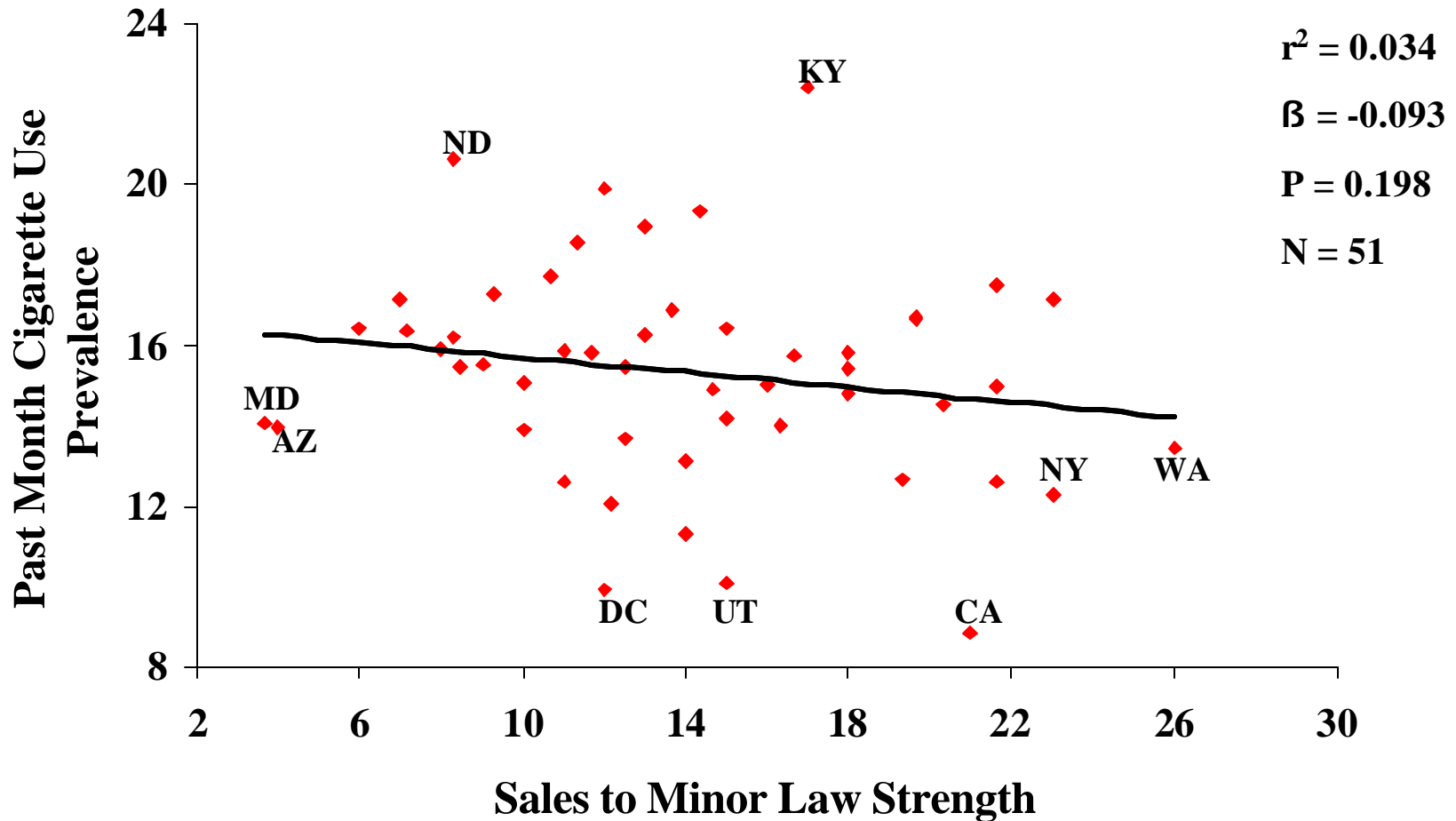
Sales to Minor Law Strength (Alciati) in 50 States and the District of Columbia, United States 1991-2001



Note: Median scores of Alciati index were used. Theoretical range = 0-30.

Sources: The MayaTech Corporation and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute.

Sales to Minor Law Strength and NHSDA Past Month Cigarette Use Prevalence among 12-17 Years Old--United States, 1995 to 2000



Sources: Past month cigarette use from 1999/2000 NHSDA (12-17 year olds); STM index data from the MayaTech Corporation. Based on Alciati et al. in *Tobacco Control*, 1998;7:345-352.

Notes: 1. Past Month Smoking = smoking on ≥ 1 day during the previous 30 days; STM Index was averaged from 1995 to 2000.

Conclusions

- Many encouraging prevalence trends – even some slopes in lagging states are often similar to those in leading states.
- Many state-specific policies also improving.
- Ecologic data presented here are consistent with tobacco control literature: price/tax and smoke-free air laws are generally considered the most effective policies.
- Visit <http://www.impacteen.org/tobaccodata.htm>.
- Analyses of media and tobacco control expenditures are available from other sources.