



## 2018-2019 TUS-CPS Initial Release\*: July 2018 data now available!

TUS-CPS 2018-2019 covers a variety of topics relevant to tobacco control research, including:

- Workplace and home smoking and vaping restrictions **NEW!**
- Cost of e-cigarettes, cartridges, and e-liquid **NEW!**
- Tobacco use, including cigarette, e-cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, pipe tobacco, and hookah use
- Menthol and other flavored tobacco product use
- Quit attempts, cessation aids, and intentions to quit
- Physician advice to quit
- Nicotine dependence
- Switching to other tobacco products
- Cost of cigarettes and purchase location
- Attitudes toward smoke-free policies in public places, workplaces, and multi-unit housing

**\*The initial release includes only July 2018 data. Please note that to obtain accurate state-level estimates, all three months (July 2018, January 2019, and May 2019) will be needed. Estimates obtained using all three months of data may vary from those obtained using only July 2018 data.**

### Current Tobacco Use by Product Type

According to July 2018 data, 15.8% of American adults reported currently using any tobacco product. The most commonly used product was cigarettes (12.1%), followed by cigars (2.3%) and e-cigarettes (2.1%). More than 2% of American adults reported currently using two or more types of tobacco products.

**Notes:**  
Current use of cigarettes was defined as having smoked 100 lifetime cigarettes and currently smoking every day or some days. Current use of other products was defined as having ever used the product and currently using it every day or some days.

These estimates may differ from other surveys of tobacco use. Differences may be partially explained by varying survey methodologies, types of surveys administered, and definitions of current use; however, trends in prevalence are comparable across surveys.

Product	Overall (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
Any Tobacco Product	15.8	19.9	12.0
Cigarettes	12.1	13.7	10.6
Cigars	2.3	4.1	0.6
E-Cigarettes	2.1	2.5	1.7
Smokeless Tobacco	1.4	2.7	0.1
Hookah	0.5	0.5	0.4
Pipe	0.3	0.6	0.1
Multiple Tobacco Products	2.2	3.2	1.3

**Note:** Percentages are weighted. Total sample sizes for each row are about 46,000. (Source: TUS-CPS, July 2018; Adults 18+)

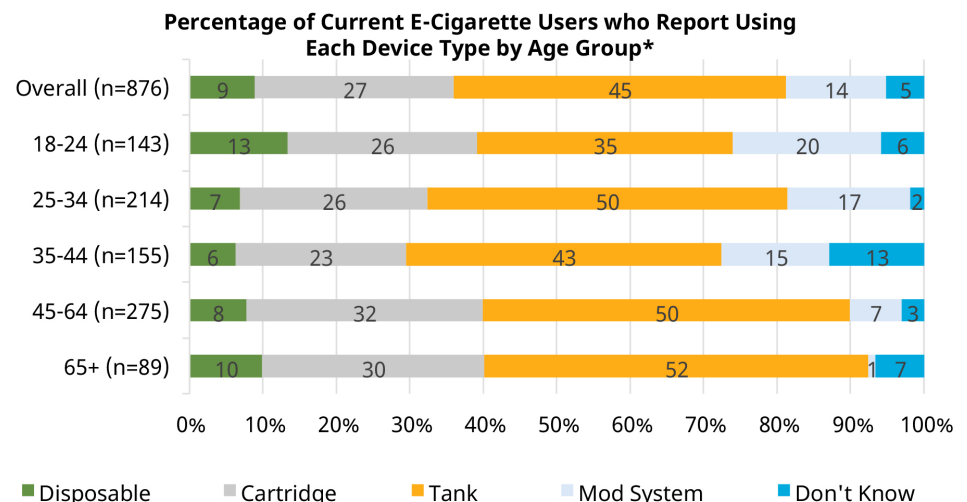
### E-Cigarette Device Type

There are many different e-cigarettes on the market, and this class of tobacco products is constantly diversifying. In July 2018, across age groups, the most commonly used device was refillable tank e-cigarettes, followed by e-cigarettes that use replaceable, prefilled cartridges. Overall, 5% of e-cigarette users did not know which device type they currently used. Patterns of device type used are similar across age groups.

**Notes:**  
An additional 12 participants (1%) across all age groups had missing information or refused to respond.

Percentages are weighted; n's are unweighted.

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

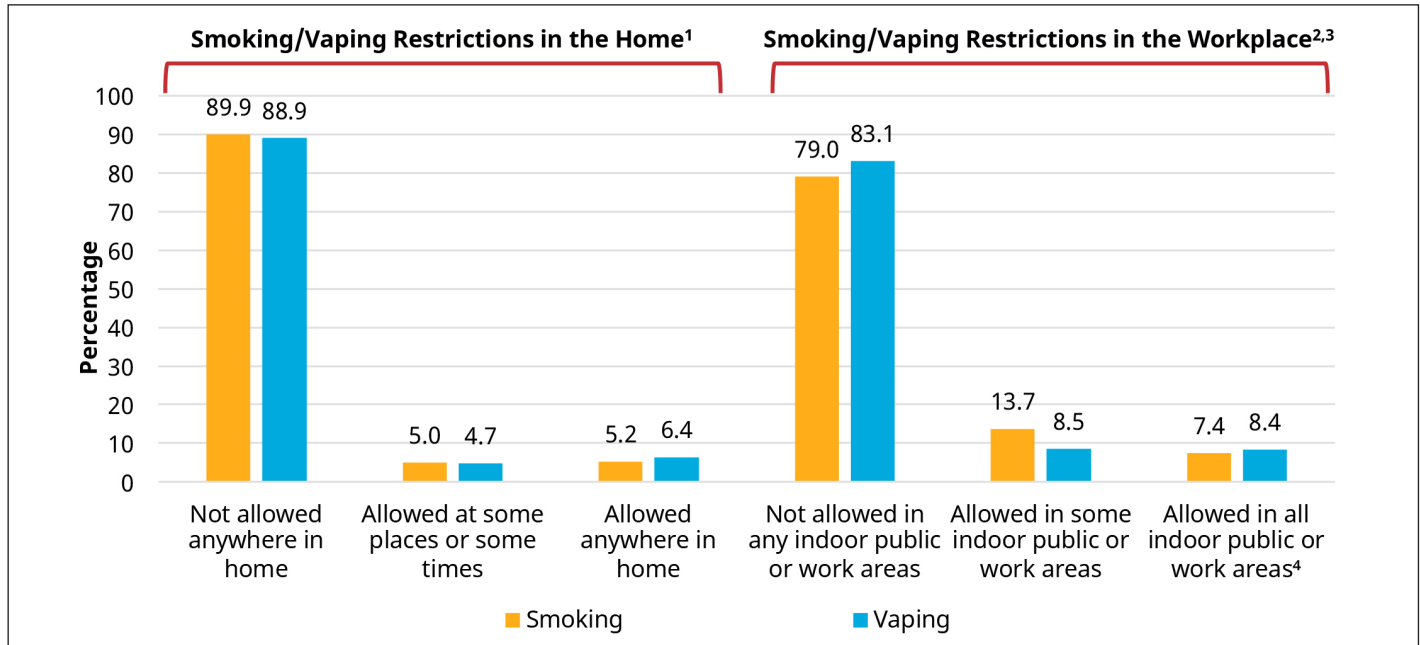


\*Current e-cigarette users were asked to report the device type that they used most often. (Source: TUS-CPS, July 2018)



## Smoking and Vaping Restrictions at Home and Work

Since its inception, TUS-CPS has collected data on smoking restrictions in the home and the workplace. Beginning in 2018, it has also collected information on vaping restrictions. In July 2018, most respondents reported that smoking (89.9%) and vaping (88.9%) were not allowed in their homes. Likewise, most respondents who work indoors reported that smoking (79.0%) and vaping (83.1%) were prohibited in all indoor public or common areas and all indoor work areas. These figures may differ by subgroup, for example by smoking status or by geographic region/state.



<sup>1</sup> Percentages exclude missing, don't know, and refused responses. For smoking, percentages were calculated based on n=45,771. For vaping, percentages were calculated based on n=45,505; <sup>2</sup> Among indoor workers, excluding those with missing, don't know, and refused responses. For smoking, n=19,144. For vaping, n=18,458; <sup>3</sup> Indoor public areas include common areas such as lobbies, restrooms, and lunchrooms; <sup>4</sup> Includes those who responded "no" to the following question: "Is smoking restricted in any way at your place of work?" (Source: TUS-CPS, July 2018)

### About TUS-CPS

Since 1992, the Tobacco Use Supplement of the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS) has served as a key source of national, state, and sub-state data on tobacco use behaviors, attitudes, and policies in the United States. TUS-CPS is conducted every 3-4 years as part of the CPS, a monthly survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. NCI has sponsored TUS since its inception, with U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) co-sponsorship since 2014.

TUS-CPS collects nationally representative data from about 240,000 adults, 180,000 by self-response, each wave. In addition to cross-sectional analyses, data can be used to:

- Track long-term trends
- Evaluate tobacco use in the context of other topics as diverse as employment/occupation, health disparities, food security, time use, computer use, health insurance, and housing type, some of which are assessed in other CPS supplements
- Link tobacco use data to health outcomes data with the National Longitudinal Mortality Study

### About NCI-TCRB

The Tobacco Control Research Branch (TCRB) leads and collaborates on research and disseminates evidence-based findings to prevent, treat, and control tobacco use in order to create a world free of tobacco use and related cancer and suffering. TCRB is within the National Cancer Institute's Behavioral Research Program, which is in the Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences.

For more information on TUS-CPS and for public use data files, visit [cancercontrol.cancer.gov/tus-cps](https://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/tus-cps)