

A focus on racial/ethnic health disparities with the TUS

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TUS CPS NCTOH
Pre-Conference Workshop
June 9, 2009

Overview

- Use of the TUS to compare groups of states with differing tobacco control strategies
 - Messer, Pierce, Al-Delaimy, Zhu
- Examining factors associated with smoking cessation
 - Pérez-Stable, Messer, Emery

Comparing Smoking in States with Different Tobacco Control Strategies

- In the U.S. smoking prevalence rates have been historically higher for the African-American (AA) adult population compared to the non-Hispanic white (NHW) population
- However, in recent years, the prevalence gap between AAs and NHWs has narrowed
- Objective:
 - To compare trends in AA and NHW smoking between states categorized as having three different levels of tobacco control practice in the 1990s

What State Groups should we use to compare effects of the California campaign?

- Group 1: Tobacco Growing States
 - lower price
 - lower excise tax
 - less social norm against smoking
- Group 2: New York & New Jersey
 - 2 large states with similar price and excise tax as CA but no comprehensive tobacco control program

Top 6 Tobacco Growing States

Tobacco and the Economy

Cash receipts
1994

Excise Tax
& rank 2005

1. North Carolina	\$871m	\$0.05 (50 th)
2. Kentucky	\$615m	\$0.03 (51 st)
3. Tennessee	\$178m	\$0.20 (45 th)
4. South Carolina	\$187m	\$0.07 (49 th)
5. Virginia	\$147m	\$0.20 (45 th)
6. Georgia	\$133m	\$0.37 (41 st)

Large Population States with High Excise Taxes on Cigarettes

	1993 (rank)	2005 (rank)
New York	\$0.80 (3 rd)	\$1.50 (8 th)
New Jersey	\$0.64 (12 th)	\$2.40 (2 nd)
California	\$0.59 (17 th)	\$0.87 (21 st)

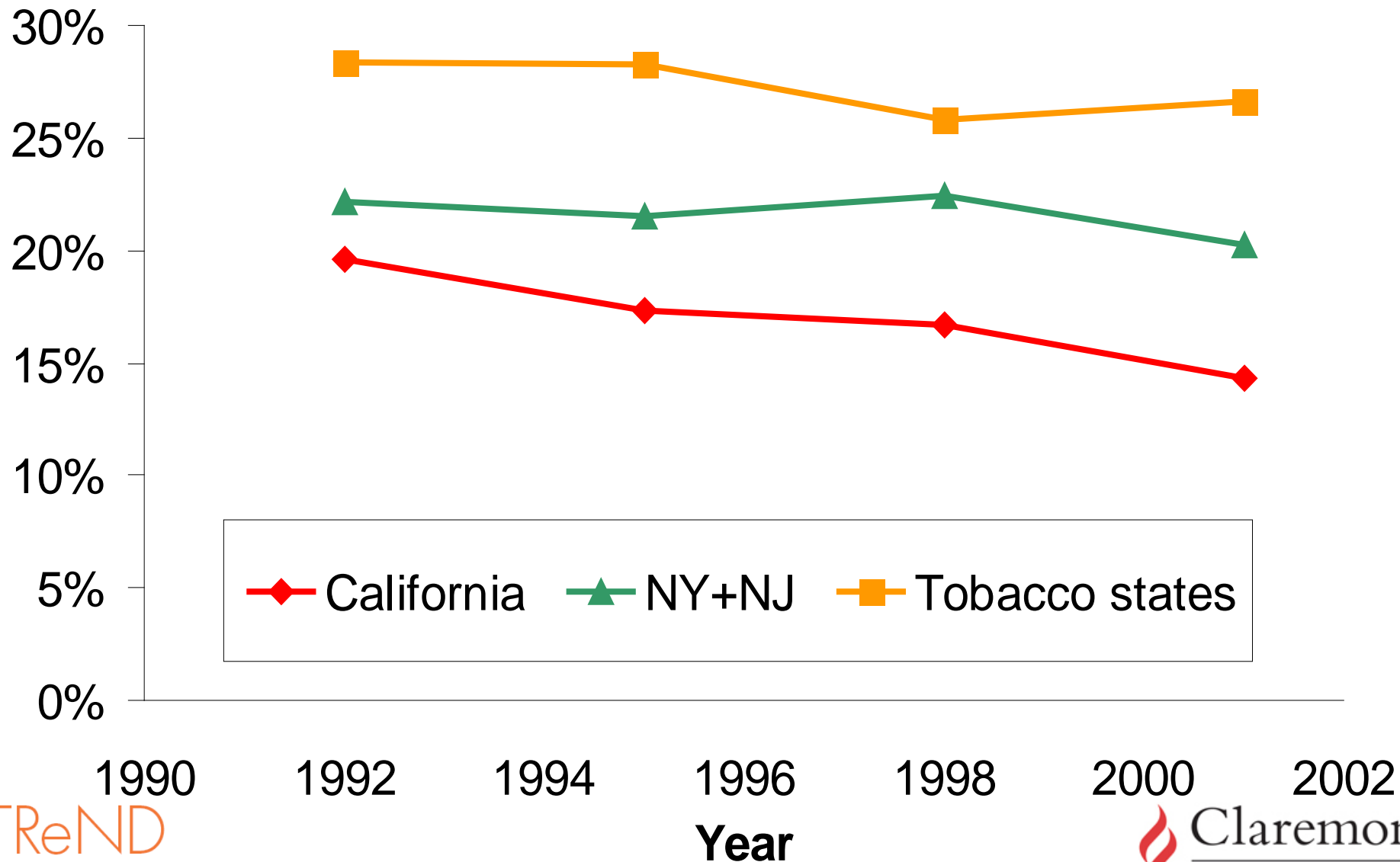
Different Strategies across States

- California
 - high cigarette price
 - comprehensive tobacco control program
- New York & New Jersey
 - high cigarette price
 - no comprehensive tobacco control program
- Tobacco growing states
 - low cigarette price
 - no comprehensive tobacco control program

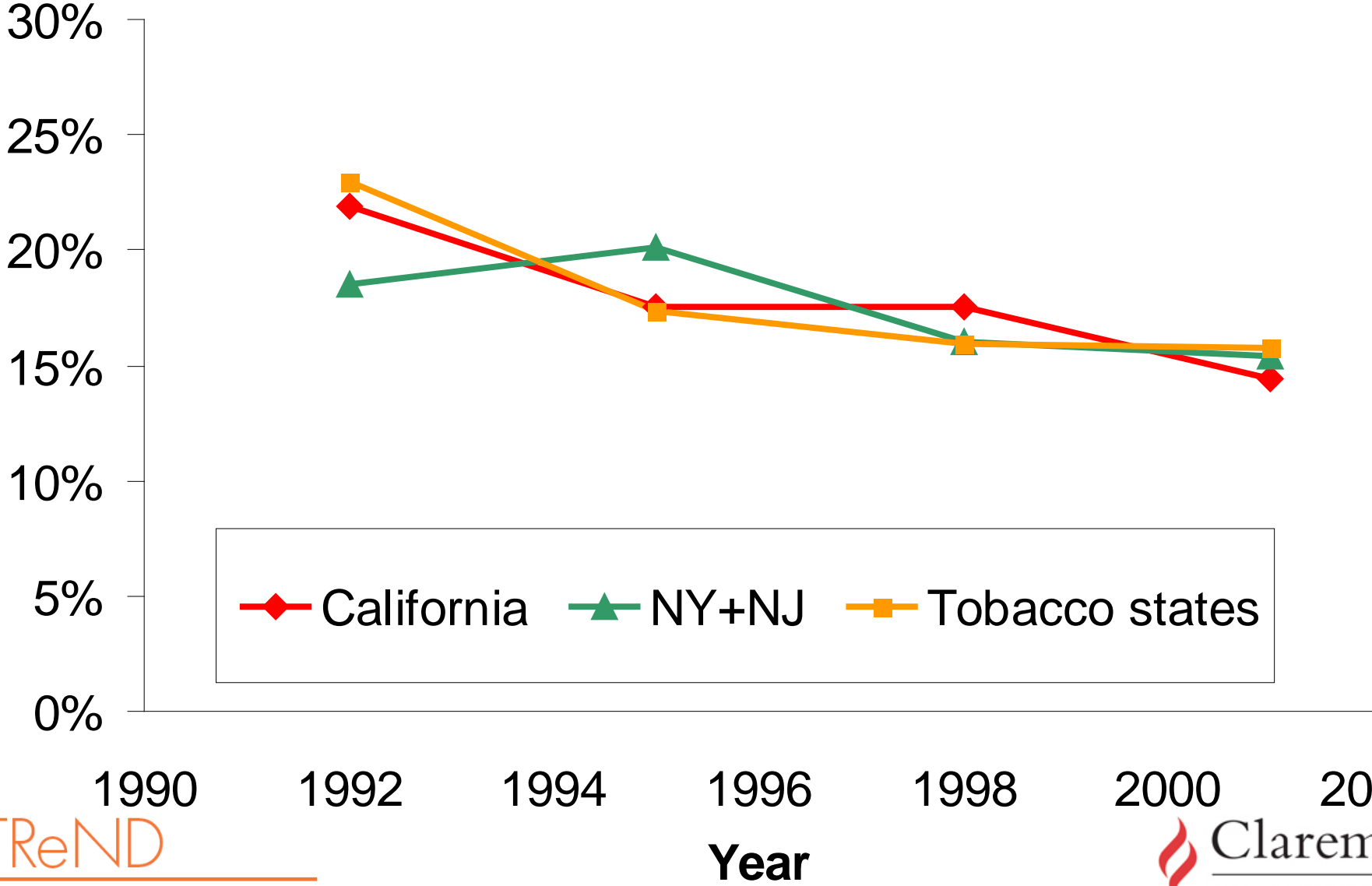
Methods

- TUS CPS from
 - 1992-93
 - 1995-96
 - 1998-99
 - 2001-02
- Examine Daily Smoking Prevalence in adults 20–64 years old
 - Largest contributor to lung cancer
- The respondents of TUS survey were asked:
 - “Have you ever smoked 100 cigarettes?”
 - Yes → Ever Smoker
 - “Do you smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?”
 - Every day → Daily Smoker

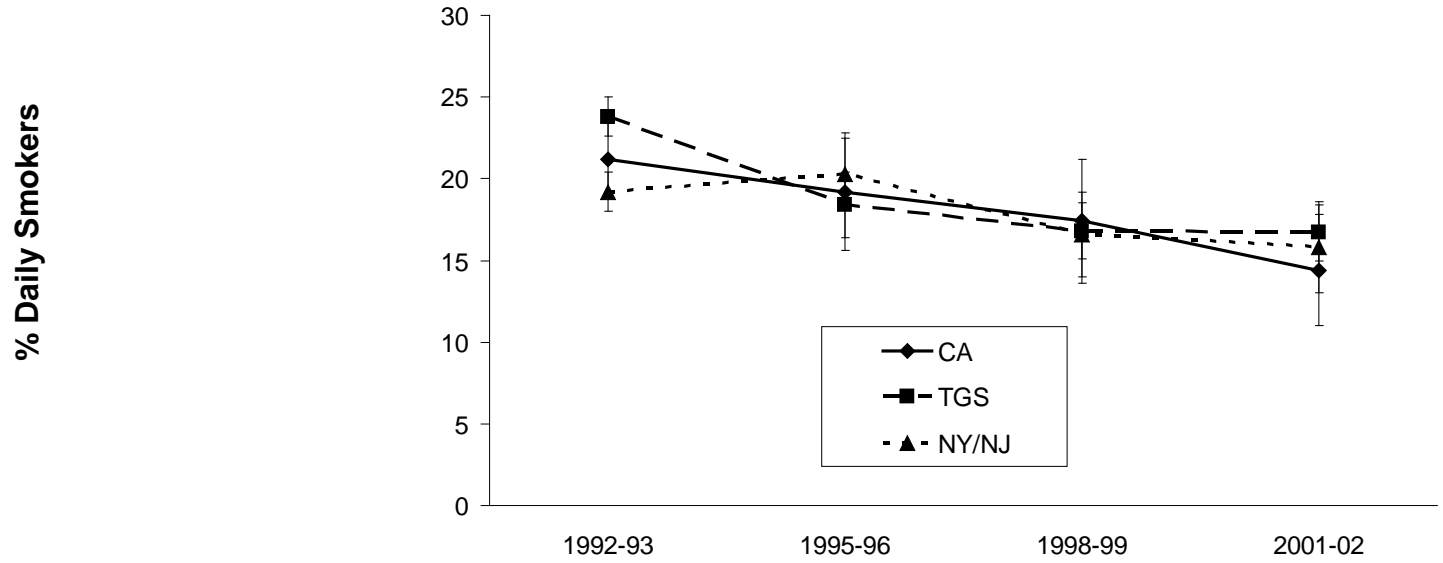
Prevalence of Daily Smoking Non-Hispanic Whites, 1992-2001



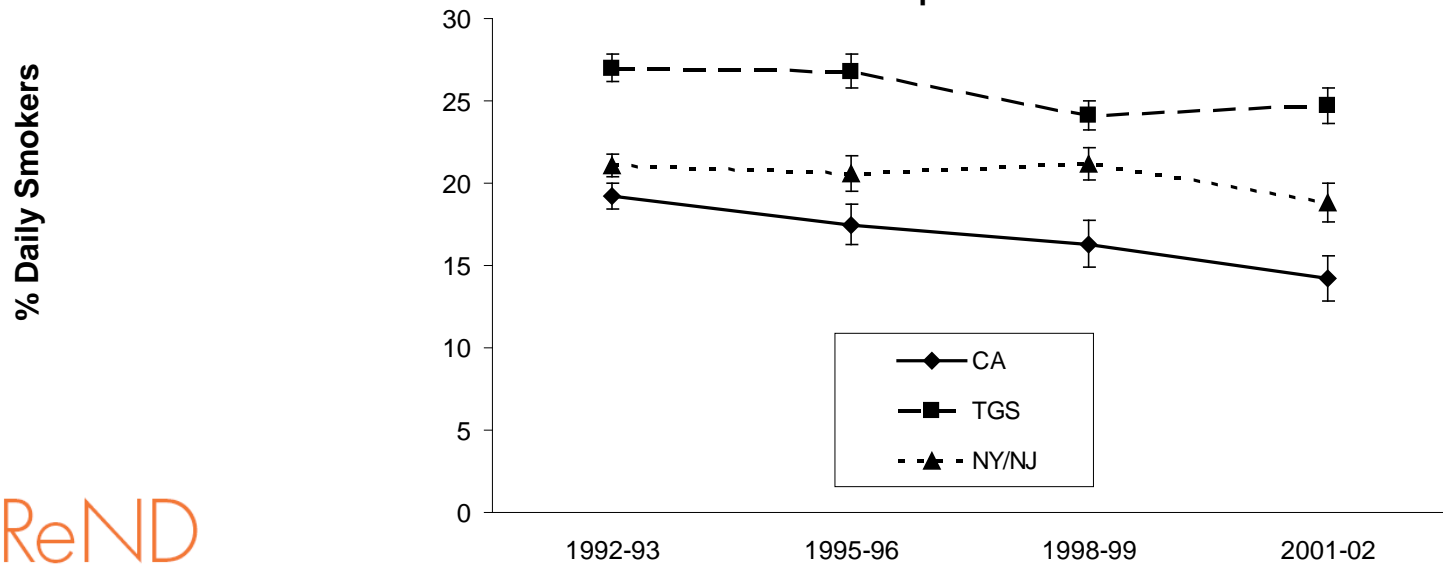
Prevalence of Daily Smoking African Americans, 1992-2001



African Americans



Non-Hispanic Whites



Results: African American Daily Smoking Prevalence

- From 1992–93 to 2001–02, in models adjusted for age, income, education, gender:
 - Large decline in daily smoking among African Americans across states
 - ~3% decline/year
 - $P < 0.001$
 - Non-Hispanic whites
 - ~0.5% decline/year, NY/NJ & tobacco states
 - $P > 0.2$
 - ~3% decline/year, CA
 - $P < 0.001$

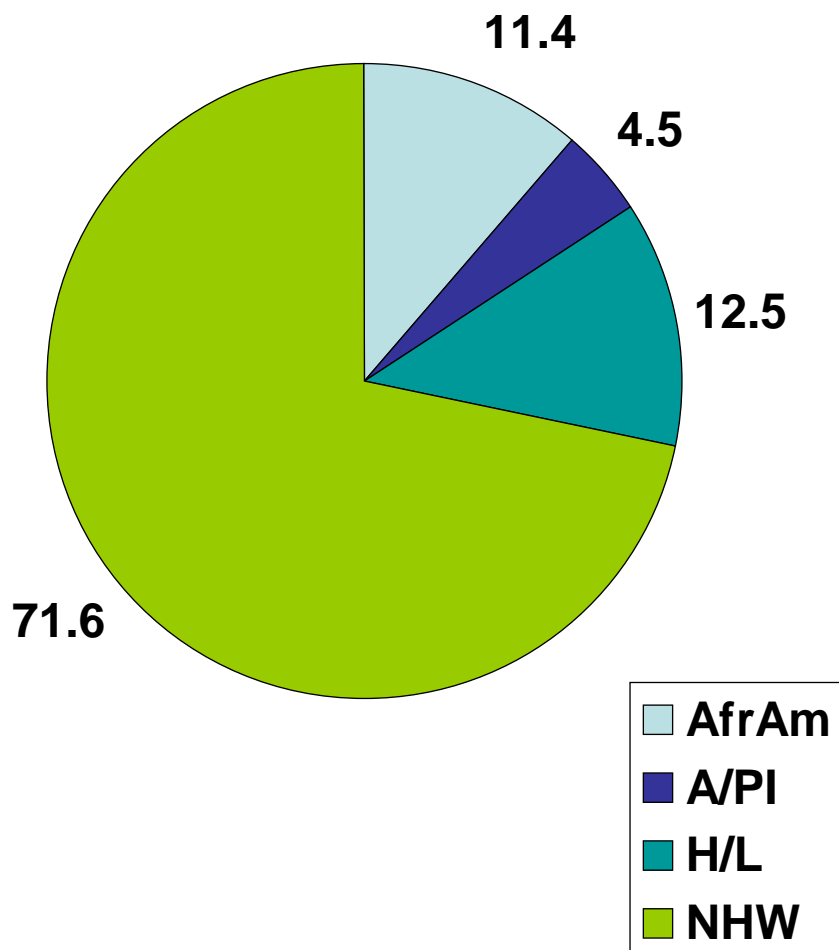
Examination of factors associated with smoking cessation across race/ethnic groups in the U.S.

- 2003 TUS CPS Special Cessation Supplement
- Analyzed for behaviors related to smoking cessation by race/ethnicity

Smoking Categorizations

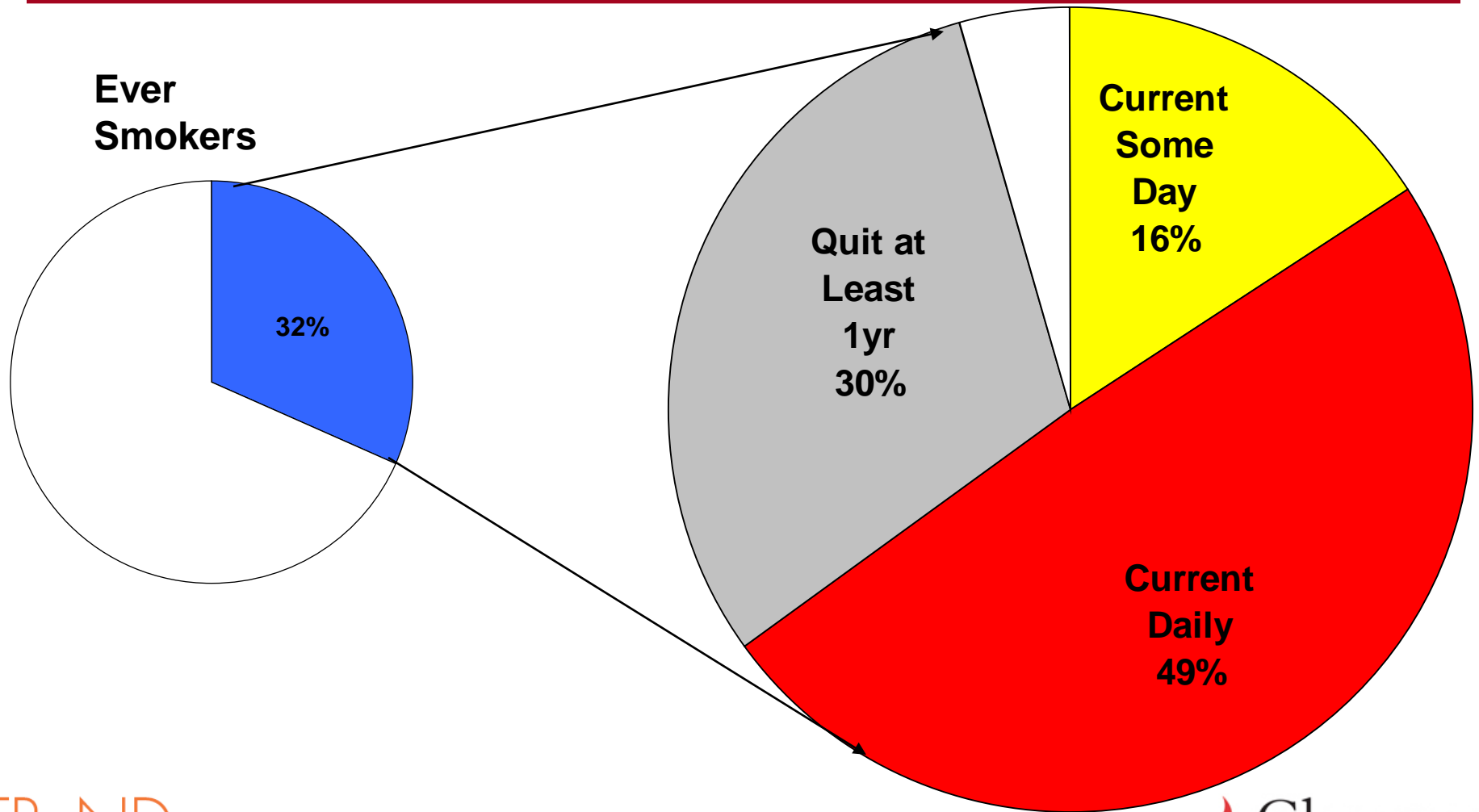
- Ever Smokers
 - 100 cigarettes in lifetime
 - Current Daily Smokers
 - Smokes every day
 - Current Occasional Smokers
 - Smokes some days
- Former Smokers
 - 100 cigarettes in lifetime
 - Quit at least 1 year

Population Description

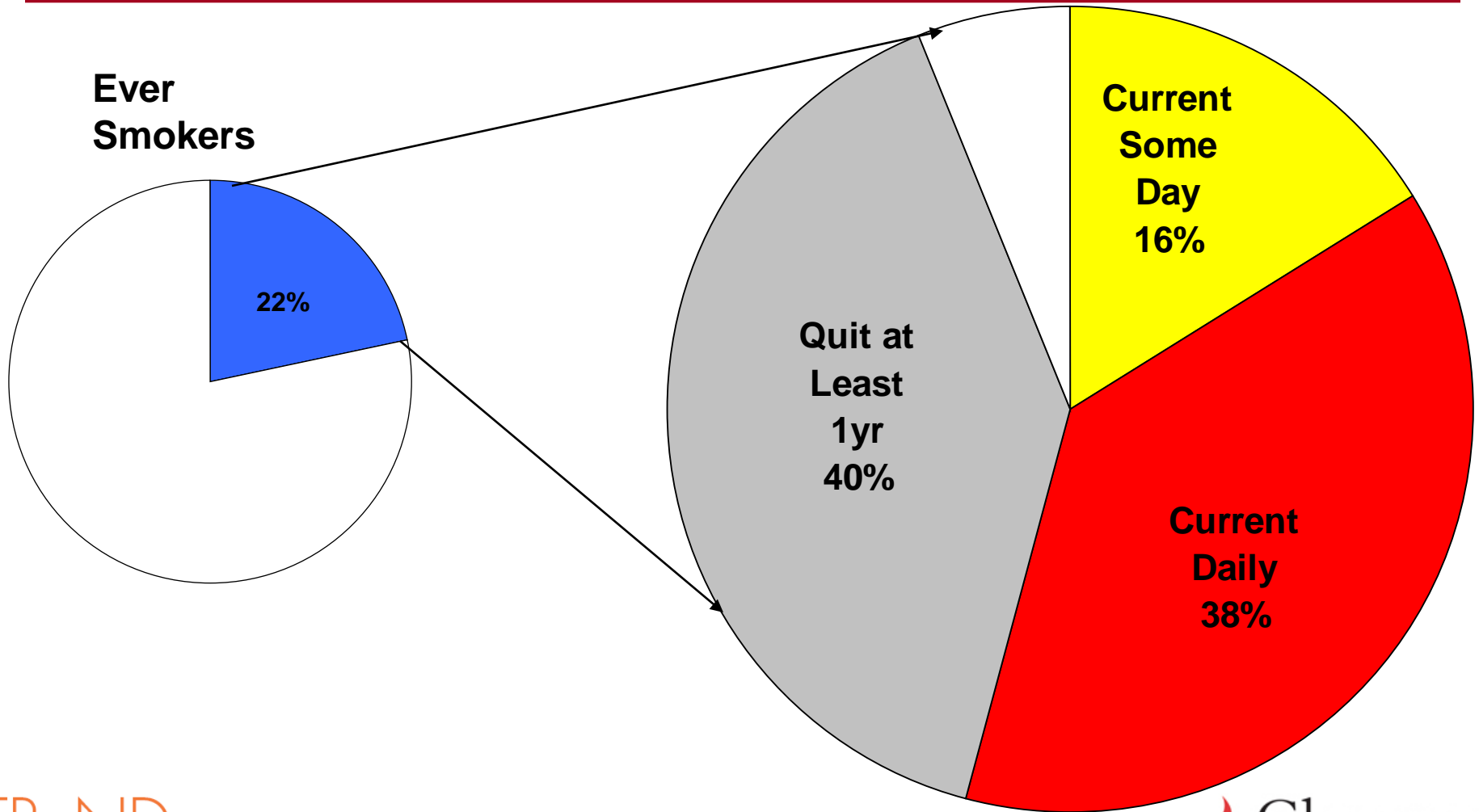


Mean Age (adults 18+)	
African American	42.6
Asian/PI	41.8
Hispanic/Latino	38.8
Non-Hispanic White	47.1

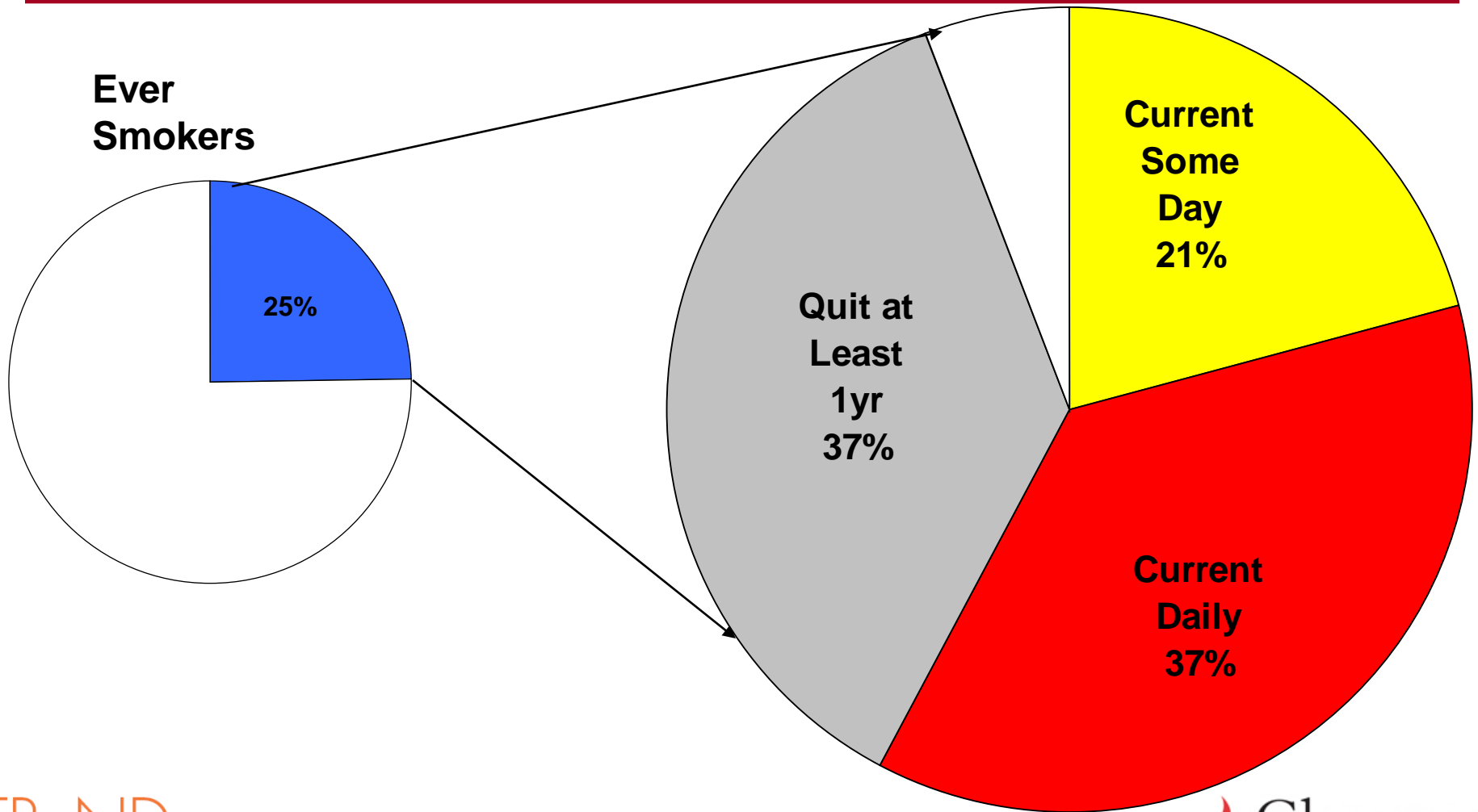
African Americans



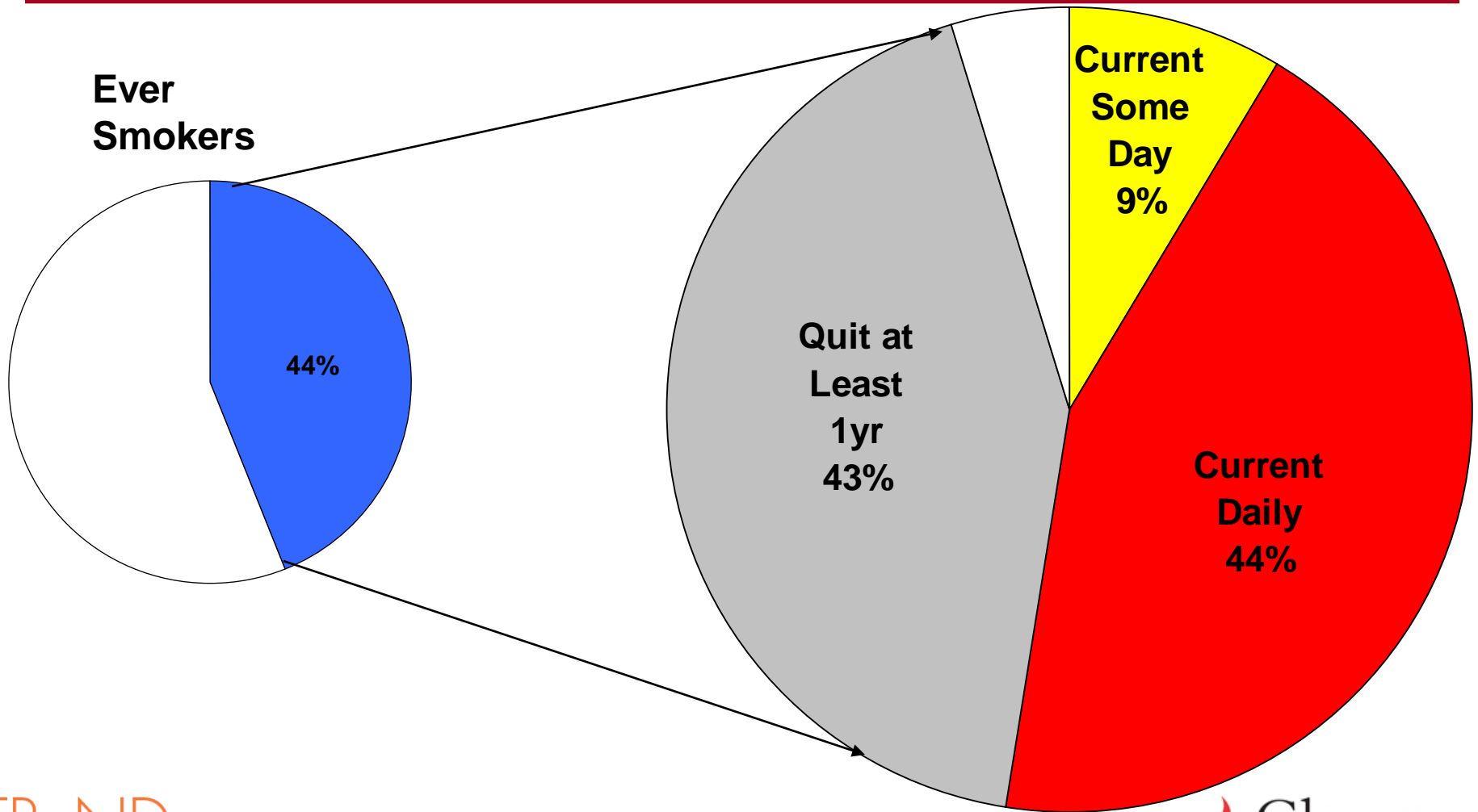
Asian/Pacific Islander Americans



Hispanics/Latinos



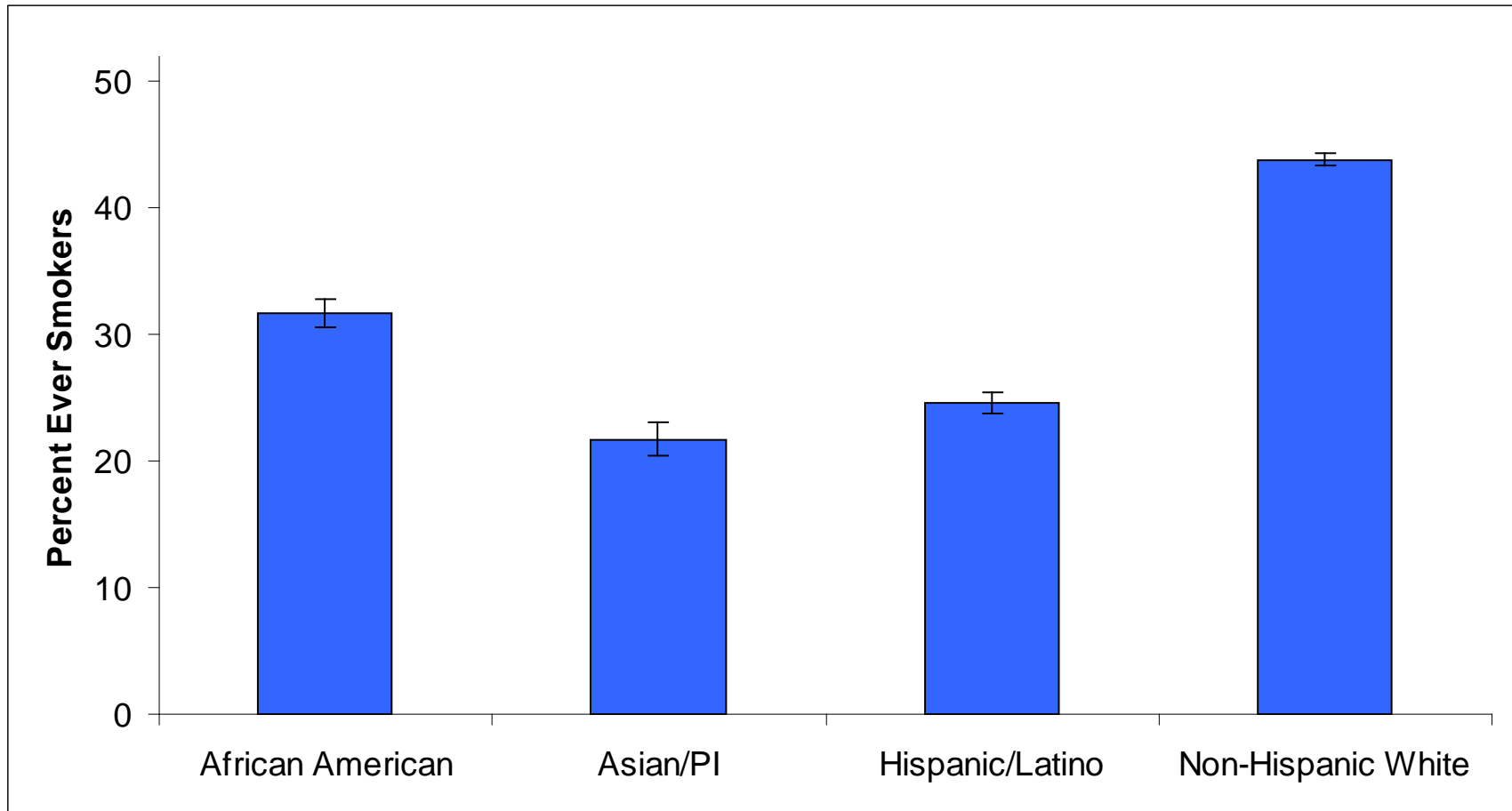
Non-Hispanic Whites



Ever Smokers (100+ cigarettes in Lifetime)

- Smaller proportion of the population of racial/ethnic minorities have ever smoked compared to Non-Hispanic Whites

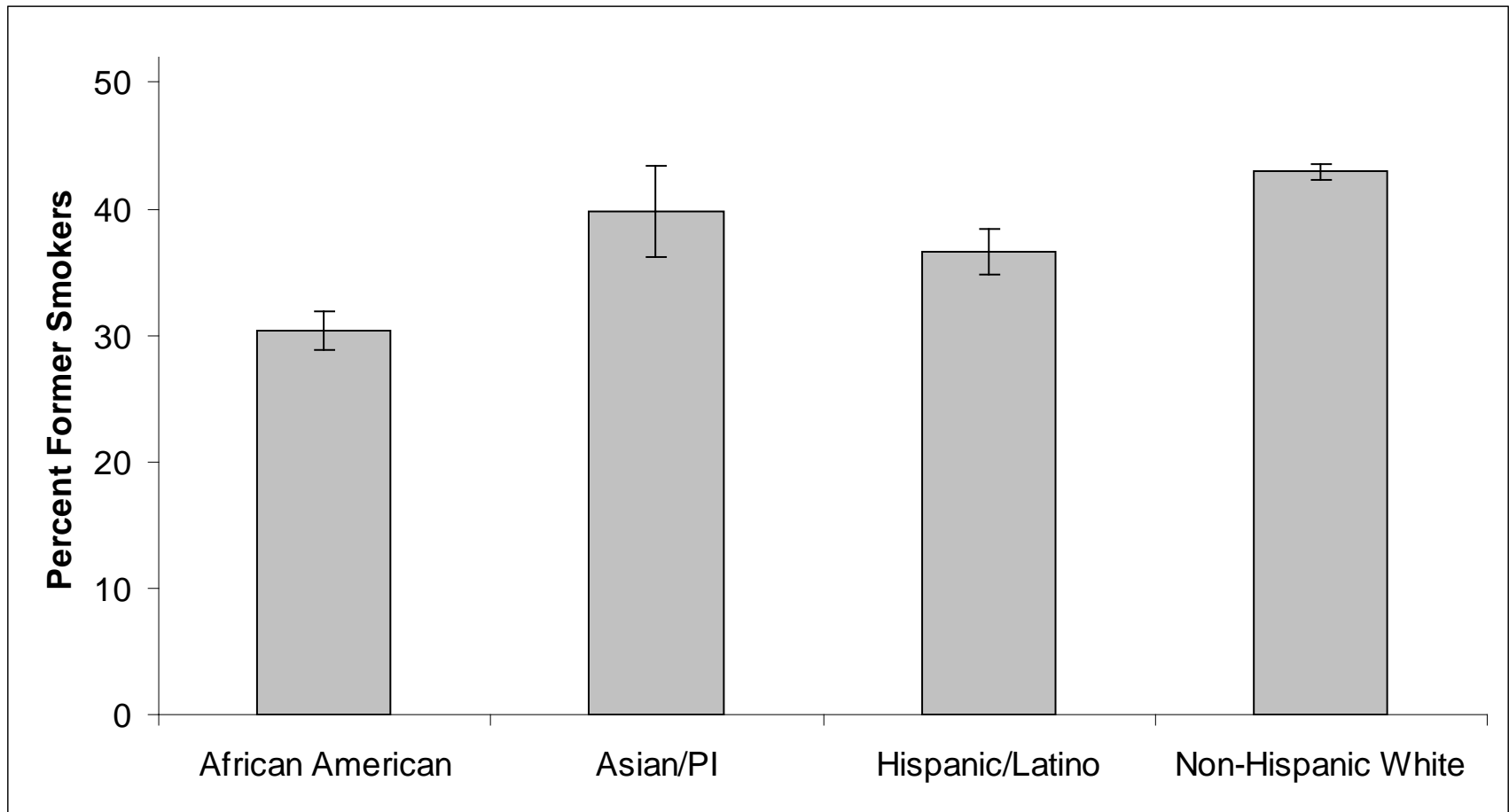
Ever Smokers (100+ cigarettes in Lifetime)



Quitting Smoking

- Smaller proportion of the population of racial/ethnic minorities have ever smoked compared to Non-Hispanic Whites
 - But proportions of successful quitting are smaller among African Americans (especially) and Hispanics/Latinos

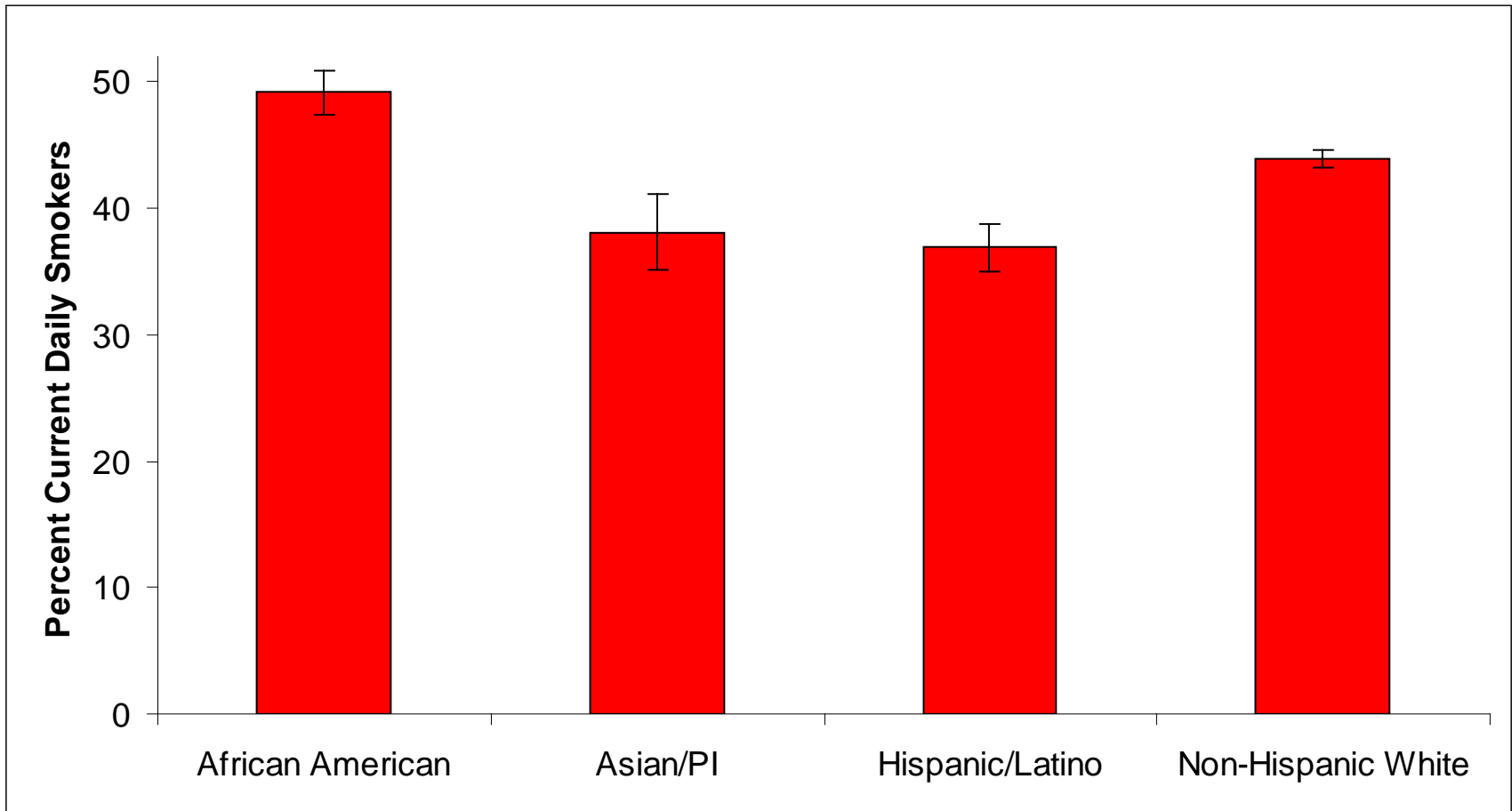
Former Smokers (Quit at Least 1 Year)



Quitting Smoking

- Smaller proportion of the population of racial/ethnic minorities have ever smoked compared to Non-Hispanic Whites
 - But proportions of successful quitting are smaller among African Americans (especially) and Hispanics/Latinos
 - Such that almost 50% of African American ever smokers still currently smoked daily

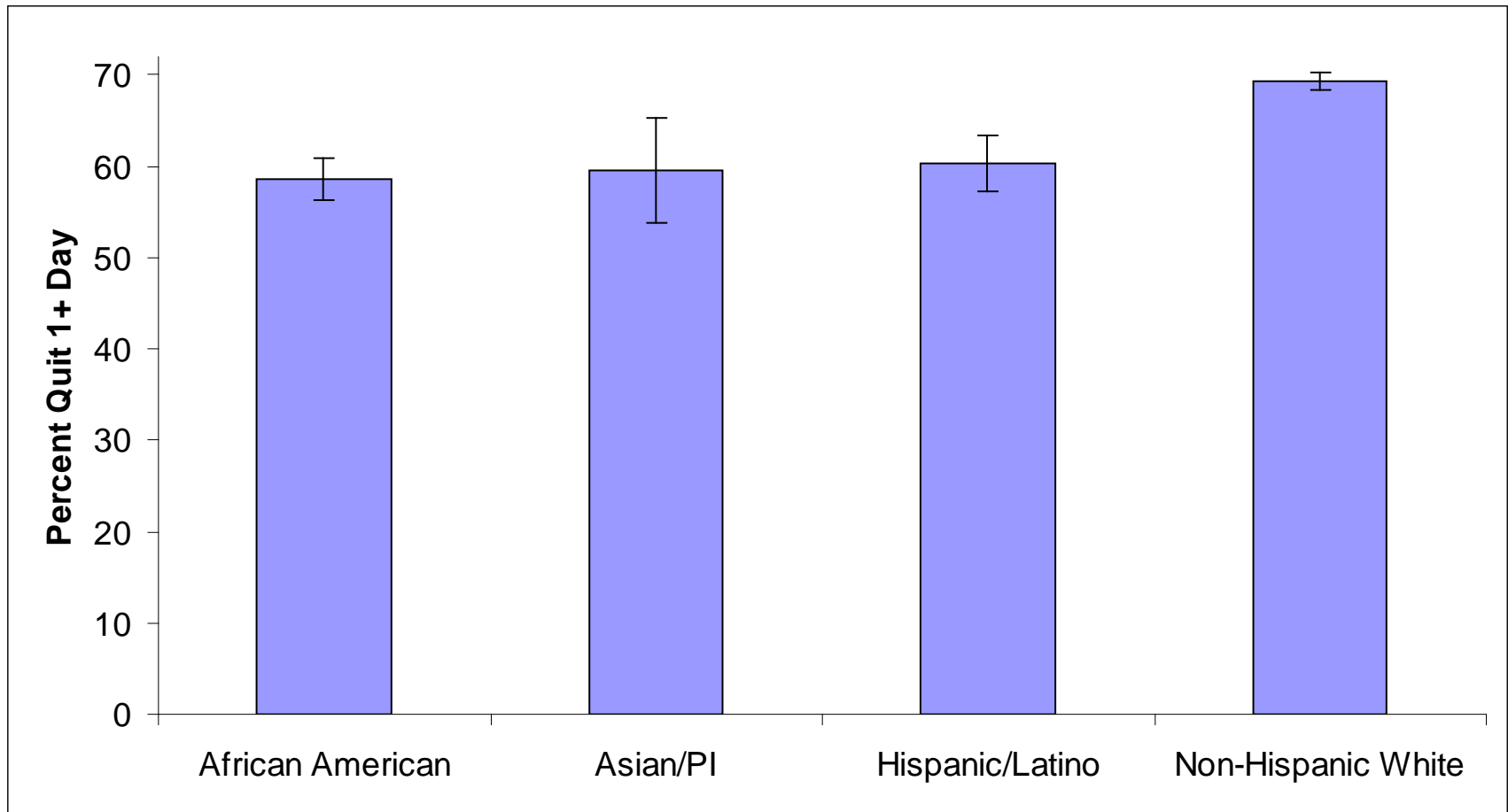
Current Daily Smoking



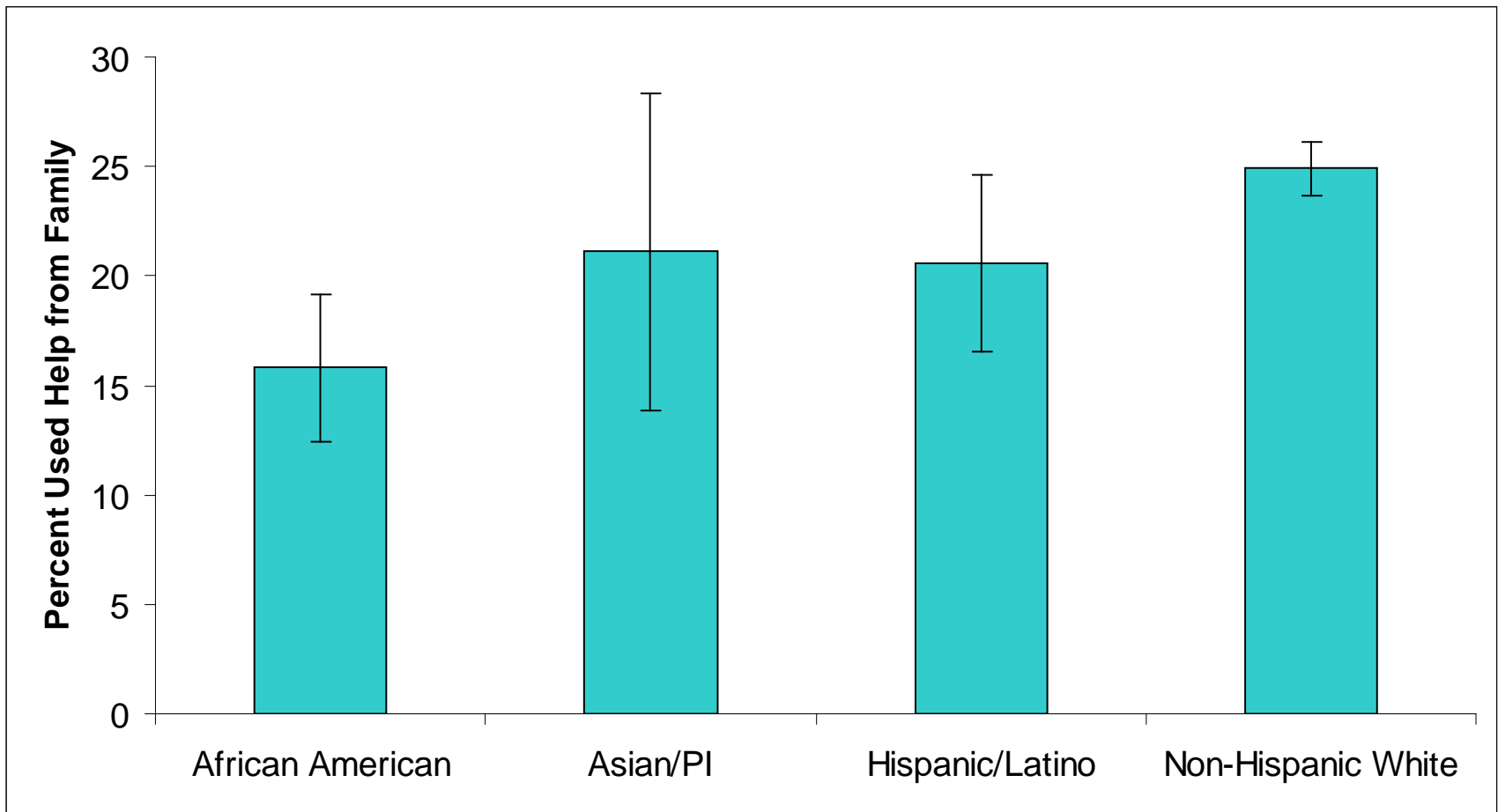
Among Ever Smokers

Quit Attempts

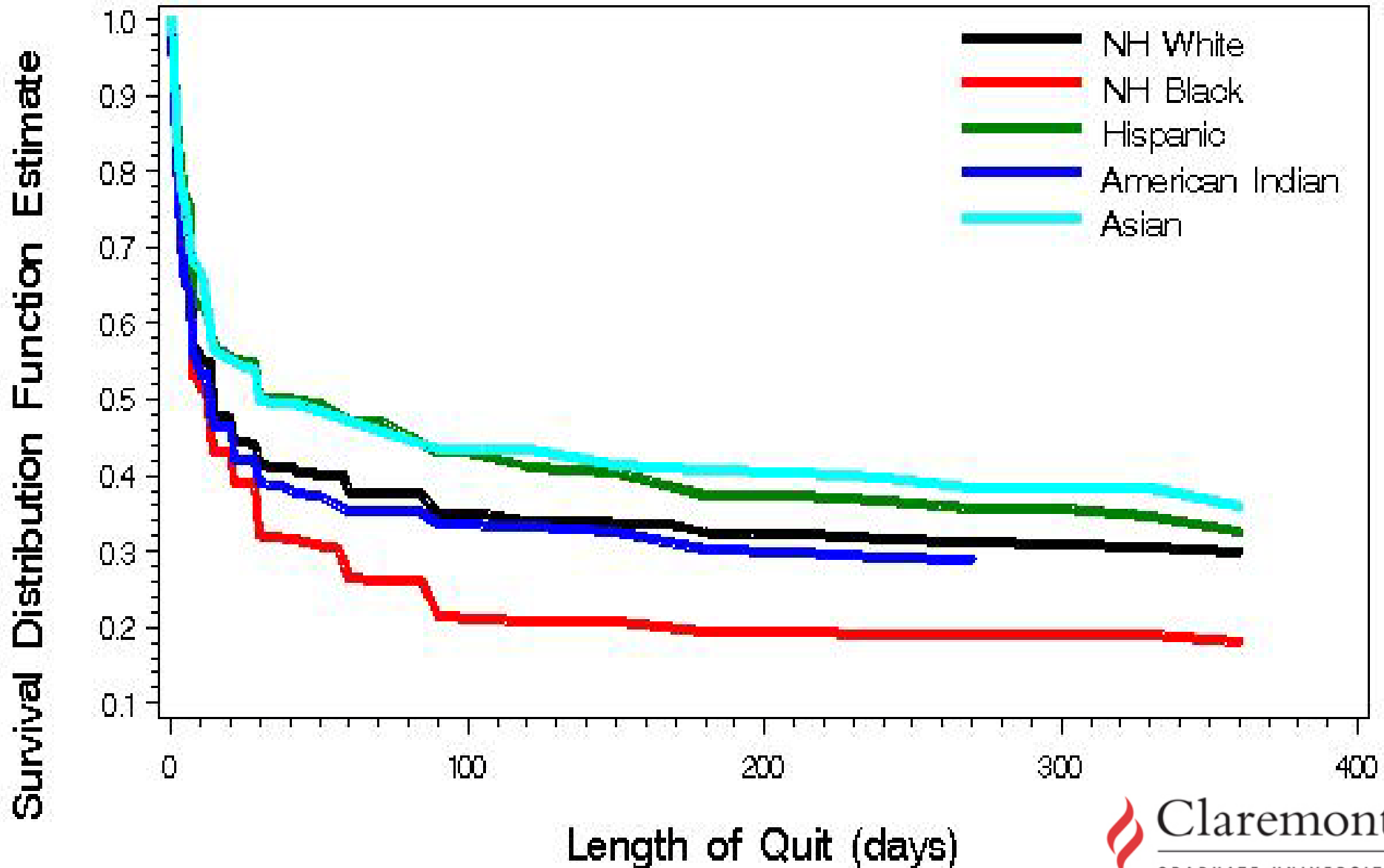
Stopped Smoking at Least 1 Day in Past Year in an Attempt to Quit



In Last Quit Attempt, Used Help & Support of Family

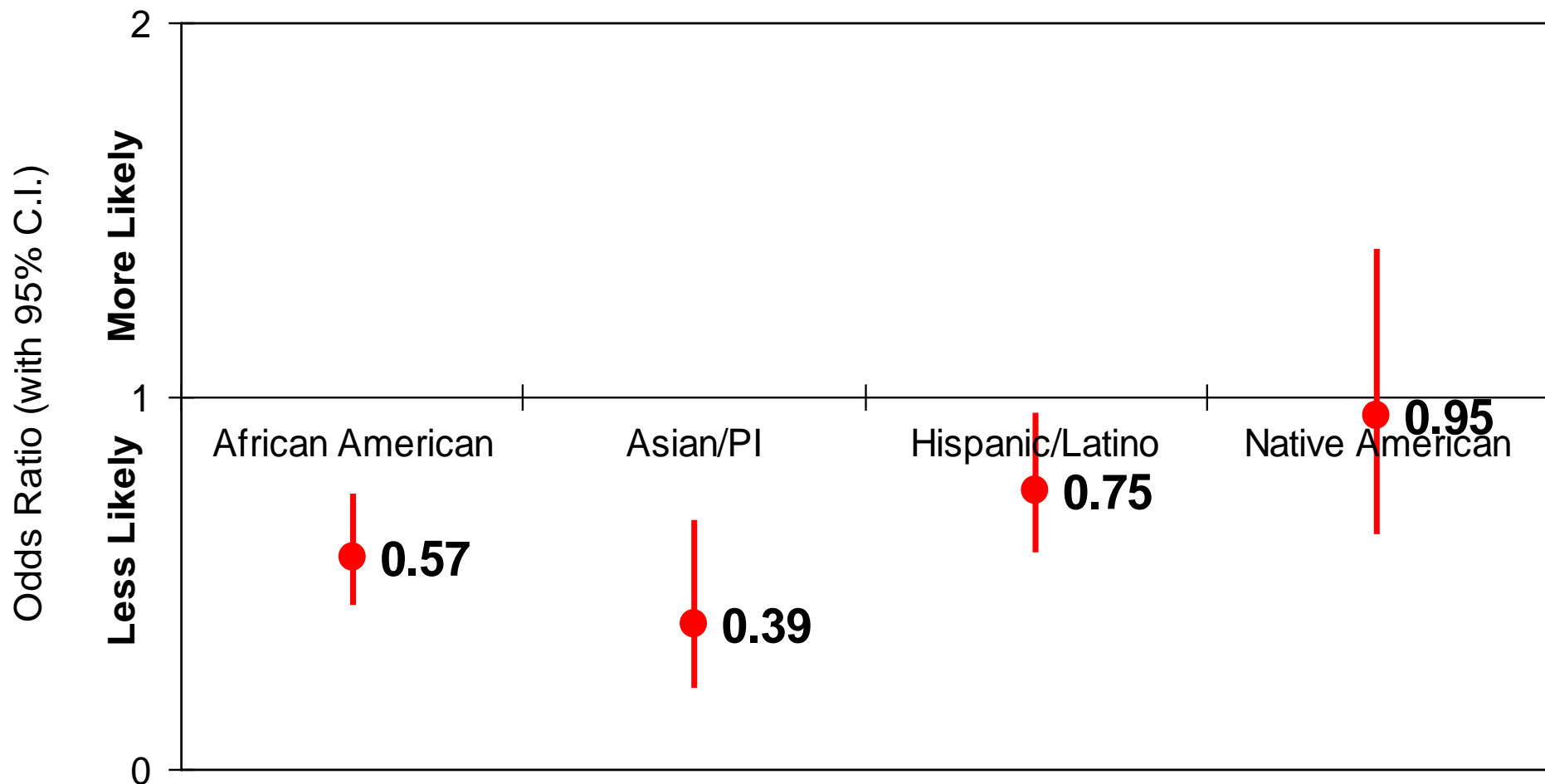


Relapse among smokers in the past year

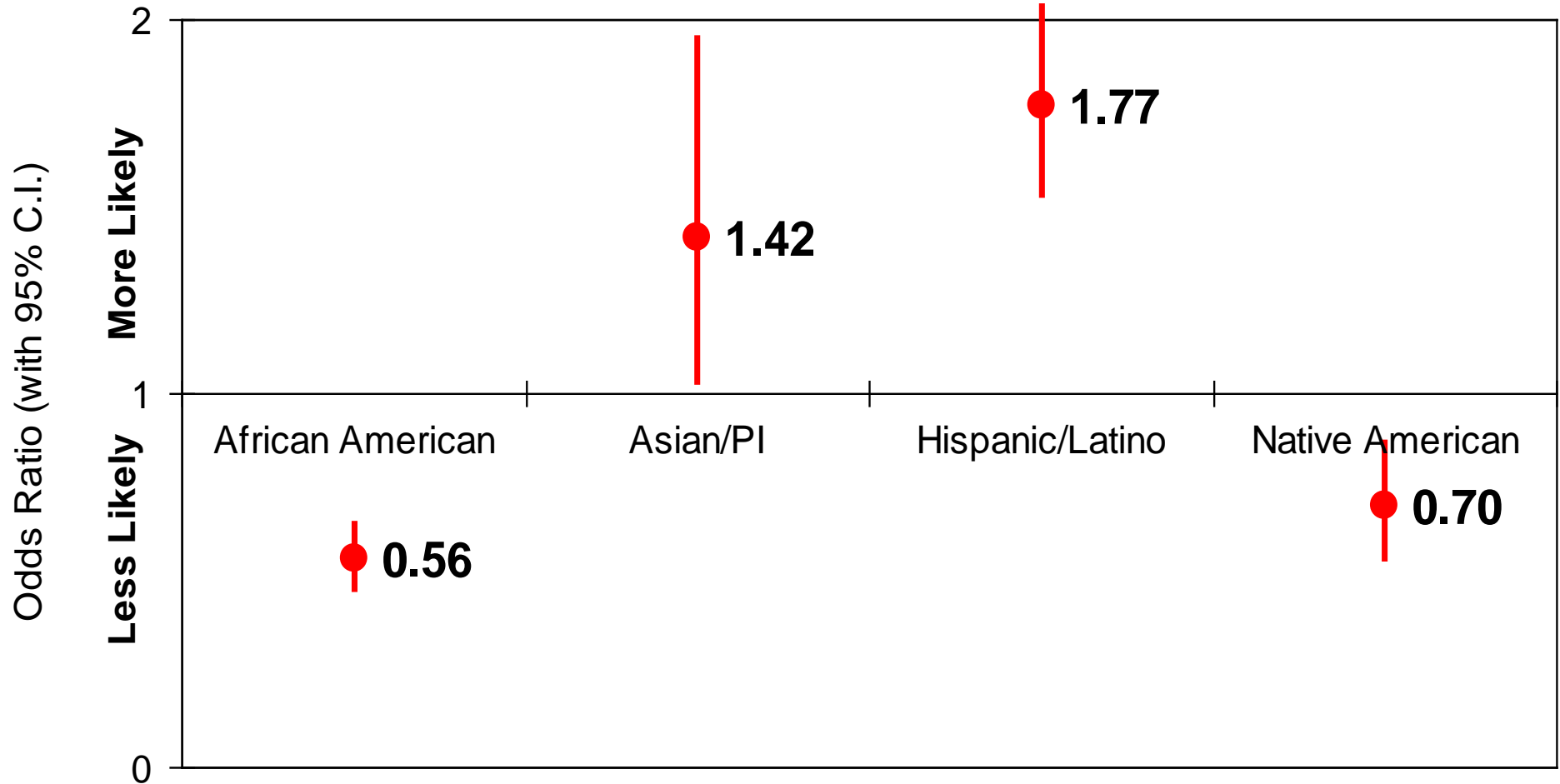


Odds of Using NRT

(among those who made a quit attempt last year)



Presence of a Total Home Smoking Ban among Current Daily Smokers



Successful (6 months +) quits among smokers in the last year who made at least a 1-day attempt

		OR	L 95%	U 95%	p-value
Age group	20-34	1.00	1.00	1.00	.
	35-49	0.68	0.59	0.79	<0.001
	50-64	0.84	0.72	0.97	0.022
Highest educational level	< H. S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	.
	H.S. graduate	0.99	0.79	1.25	0.945
	Some college	1.13	0.89	1.43	0.313
	College graduate	1.72	1.39	2.12	<0.001
Under 2X poverty level	No	1.00	1.00	1.00	.
	Yes	0.81	0.69	0.95	0.012
Race/ethnicity	African American	0.51	0.36	0.72	<0.001
	Asian/PI	1.05	0.66	1.69	0.824
	Hispanic/Latino	1.22	0.92	1.61	0.159
	Native American	0.75	0.48	1.18	0.218
	NH White	1.00	1.00	1.00	.

Discussion

- Differences across race/ethnic groups highlight significant challenges in addressing smoking and smoking cessation for various groups
- Specific needs and program focus for cessation may vary across groups such that 1 size fits all strategies might not be optimal

Future Research

- Future research on reasons racial/ethnic minorities are less likely to use NRT
- Population groups & subgroups
 - Native Americans/American Indians
 - Race/ethnic subgroups
 - Gender
 - Acculturation

Acknowledgements

- Tobacco Research Network on Disparities
 - Funded by the National Cancer Institute and the American Legacy Foundation
- Tobacco-Related Disease Research Program of the University of California Office of the President (#12KT-0158, 15RT-0238)
- National Institutes of Health (#CA12344)
- National Cancer Institute (Redes En Acción, U01-CA86117)
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (#RWJF04498)
- American Cancer Society (#MRS GT 07-277-01)