Disparities in Tobacco Product Use in the United States

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Overview

Background

Disparities in Tobacco Product Use among Adults, 2017

Disparities in Tobacco Product Use among Youth, 2017

Tobacco Prevention and Control

Key Takeaways
Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of disease, disability, and death in the U.S.

38M


2 in 5

About two in every five children are exposed to secondhand smoke.

480,000

Cigarette smoking kills about 480,000 people in the U.S. each year.

1 vs. 30

For every one smoking-related death, at least 30 people live with a serious smoking-related illness.

$300B

Each year, cigarette smoking costs the U.S. more than $300 billion, including $170 billion in direct medical costs and $156 billion in lost productivity.

Adult per capita cigarette consumption and major smoking-and-health events – U.S., 1900-2016

Tobacco-Related Disparities

Tobacco control policies have changed social norms and have led to large declines in tobacco use.

Despite reductions among the general population, tobacco use is still higher among some groups.

**CDC’s Best Practices:**

Differences that exist among population groups with regard to key tobacco-related indicators

- Patterns, prevention, and treatment of tobacco use
- Incidence, morbidity, mortality, and burden of tobacco-related illnesses
- Capacity, infrastructure, and access to resources
- Secondhand smoke exposure

The Evolving Tobacco Product Landscape

- Smokeless
- Snus
- Bidis
- Cigarettes
- Cigars, Cigarillos, Little Cigars
- Pipes
- Hookah
- Krtek
- ENDS
- Dissolvables
Overview

- Background
- Tobacco Product Use among Adults, 2017
- Tobacco Product Use among Youth, 2017
- Tobacco Prevention and Control
- Key Takeaways
Used to assess smoking prevalence since 1965, and serves as the standard for Healthy People 2020

Is an annual, nationally representative, in-person survey of the noninstitutionalized U.S. civilian population

Is a cross-sectional, annual survey of adults aged 18 years or older

Consists of two parts:

• A set of basic health and demographic items (known as the Core questionnaire)
• One or more sets of questions on current health topics, including tobacco use
Overall prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults
National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017

Who do we still need to reach?

Prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults, by sex — National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017

Who do we still need to reach?

Prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults, by age — National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017

### Who do we still need to reach?

#### Prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults, by race/ethnicity — National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tobacco Product</th>
<th>White, non-Hispanic</th>
<th>Black, non-Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian, Non-Hispanic</th>
<th>AI/AN</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>non-Hispanic, multi-race</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any Tobacco Product</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-cigarettes</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokeless Tobacco</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipes</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* RSE ≥30% or n<50, not presented

Who do we still need to reach?

Prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults, by Census region — National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017

Who do we still need to reach?

Prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults, **by education**—National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tobacco Product</th>
<th>0-12 years, no diploma</th>
<th>GED</th>
<th>High School Diploma</th>
<th>Some College</th>
<th>Assoc. Degree</th>
<th>Bachelors Degree</th>
<th>Graduate Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any Tobacco Product</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-cigarettes</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokeless Tobacco</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipes</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage (%)

* RSE ≥30% or n<50, not presented

Who do we still need to reach?

Prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults, by income — National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017

Who do we still need to reach?

Prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults, **by sexual orientation** — National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tobacco Product</th>
<th>Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual</th>
<th>Heterosexual/Straight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any Tobacco Product</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-cigarettes</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokeless Tobacco</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipes</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* RSE ≥30% or n<50, not presented

Who do we still need to reach?

Prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults, by health insurance — National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017

Who do we still need to reach?

Prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults, by health insurance — National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017

Uninsured Medicaid Other Public Insurance Private Medicare

Any Tobacco Product 31.0 28.2 26.8 11.0
Cigarettes 24.7 24.5 10.5 8.7
Cigars 10.5 5.7 3.6 6.0
E-cigarettes 4.8 3.1 2.3 0.7
Smokeless Tobacco 2.6 1.0 2.2 0.8
Pipes 1.9 1.0 1.4 0.9

Percentage (%)

* RSE ≥30% or n<50, not presented

Who do we still need to reach?

Prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults, by disability/limitation status† — National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017

† Disability/Limitation: Self-reported presence of impairment: vision, hearing, cognition, movement, activities of daily living, or instrumental activities of daily living.

Who do we still need to reach?

Prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults, by serious psychological distress† — National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017

![Bar chart showing prevalence of tobacco product use among U.S. adults by serious psychological distress](chart.png)

- Any Tobacco Product: 35.2% Has, 18.5% Does not have serious psychological distress
- Cigarettes: 13.2% Has, 4.4% Does not have serious psychological distress
- E-cigarettes: 7.9% Has, 2.6% Does not have serious psychological distress
- Smokeless Tobacco: 2.1% Has, * not presented
- Pipes: 1.1% Has, * not presented

† The Kessler psychological distress scale is a series of questions asking about feelings of sadness, nervousness, restlessness, worthlessness, and feeling like everything is an effort in the past 30 days.

* RSE ≥30% or n<50, not presented

Who do we still need to reach?

**Any tobacco product** use among U.S. adults — NHIS, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>Annual Household Income</th>
<th>Health insurance coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29.8% American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>42.6% GED</td>
<td>26.0% &lt; $35,000</td>
<td>31.0% Uninsured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.4% White</td>
<td>8.3% Graduate degree</td>
<td>13.5% ≥$100,000</td>
<td>28.2% Medicaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.9% Asian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.2% Private</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disability/limitation</th>
<th>Sexual orientation</th>
<th>Serious psychological distress (SPD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.8% Disability/limitation</td>
<td>27.3% Lesbian/Gay/ Bisexual</td>
<td>40.8% Yes – SPD present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.2% No Disability/limitation</td>
<td>19.1% Heterosexual</td>
<td>18.5% No – SPD present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Specific Estimates of E-cigarette Use among Adults, United States, 2016
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Established in 1984 in 15 states; currently collects data in all 50 states, D.C., and three U.S. Territories

**Objective:** collect uniform state-specific data on health risk behaviors, chronic diseases and conditions, access to health care, and use of preventive health services

Cross-sectional, annual survey of adults aged 18 years or older

Data can be analyzed in aggregate or at the state-level or territorial-level
Disparities in Smoking, by State: Adults

Current Cigarette Use Among Adults (Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System) 2016

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation (STATE) System. Updated 9/2017
Ever E-cigarette Use Among U.S. Adults
2016 BRFSS State-Specific Data

Ever e-cigarette users: Persons who reported “yes” to ever using an e-cigarette or other electronic “vaping” product, even just one time in their entire life.
Current Cigarette Smoking Among U.S. Adult E-Cigarette Users
2016 BRFSS State-Specific Data

Current e-cigarette users: Persons who reported using e-cigarettes or some other electronic “vaping” product “some days” or “every day”

Current cigarette smokers: Persons who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and reported currently smoking “some days” or “every day”
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The National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS)
Nationally representative survey of US middle and high school students

- Cross-sectional, school-based, self-administered

- U.S. public and private schools:
  - Middle school (grades 6-8)
  - High school (grades 9-12)

- 3-Stage cluster-based sampling
  - Counties - Schools - Classes

- As of 2011, implemented annually in collaboration between CDC and FDA
Prevalence of current (past 30-day) tobacco product use among U.S. middle and high school students – NYTS 2017

Prevalence of current (past 30-day) tobacco product use among U.S. high school students, by sex – NYTS 2017

Prevalence of current (past 30-day) tobacco product use* among U.S. high school students, by race/ethnicity† – NYTS 2017

* Pipe tobacco and Bidis are omitted due to statistically unreliable data (sample size <50 or relatively standard error >0.3) in stratified analyses.
† Non-Hispanic, Other respondents are omitted due to statistically unreliable data (sample size <50 or relative standard error >0.3) in stratified analyses.

Disparities in Smoking, by State: Youth

Current Cigarette Use Among Youth (Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System) 2015*

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation (STATE) System. Updated 11/2017
Overview

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The Landscape is Evolving.....

..... So Must We.
“Tobacco Control Vaccine”

Comprehensive Smoke-Free Laws: United States 2000-2018

Source: CDC STATE System
Cigarette Excise Taxes
United States
2000-2018

Source: CDC STATE System
Tobacco Quitlines: United States 2000-2018

Source: North American Quitline Consortium
National Media Campaigns: Tips®, Truth®, The Real Cost
Takeaways

1. Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable disease, disability, and death in the United States.

2. Cigarette smoking is down, but very large disparities in tobacco-related burdens exist across certain groups, such as AI/AN, low SES, those with mental illness, and among LGB populations.

3. It is important for surveillance systems to have robust sample sizes and appropriate questions to effectively assess tobacco use among these sub-populations.

4. The sustained implementation of population-based strategies, in coordination with the regulation of tobacco products, are critical to reducing tobacco use and youth initiation.
The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.