

Moving the Mark on Tobacco Data Summary Sheet

Population: LGBT Adults

Definition:

LGB: Adults who self-identify as gay/lesbian or bisexual (transgender not included)

Low-SES: Adult who reported as uninsured, income below 200% of federal poverty level, no high school diploma (may have GED), or disabled/unable to work. [Nationally and in Colorado, tobacco burdens are similar among GED holders and people who don't complete high school.]

Source(s) and data year(s): The Attitudes and Behaviors Survey, 2012

Smoking Prevalence

- Prevalence of smoking among the LGB population is 33.4% (Heterosexual = 17.1%)*
- Prevalence of smoking among Lesbians is 32.8% (CO Heterosexual Female = 14.4%)*
- Prevalence of smoking among Gay Men is 34.0% (CO Heterosexual Male = 19.8%)*
- **Prevalence of smoking among LGB who are low SES is 38.5% (CO LGB, not low SES = 21.6%)***

Smoking Cessation

- Prevalence of smoking attempts to quit in last year among the LGB population is 48.1% (CO heterosexuals = 53.5%)
- Prevalence of smoking attempts to quit in last year among Lesbians is 58.7% (CO Heterosexual Female = 53.1%)
- Prevalence of smoking attempts to quit in last year among Gay Men is 36.9% (CO Heterosexual Male = 53.8%)
- **Prevalence of smoking attempts to quit in last year among LGB who are low SES is 51.4% (CO LGB, not low SES is 35.5%)**
- Prevalence of successful quit in last year among the LGB population is N/A (CO Heterosexuals = 9.2%)
- Prevalence of successful quit in last year among Lesbians is N/A (CO Heterosexual Female = 12.0%)
- Prevalence of successful quit in last year among Gay Men is N/A (CO Heterosexual Male = 7.3%)
- **Prevalence of successful quit in last year among LGB who are low SES is N/A (CO LGB, not low SES is N/A)**

Secondhand Smoke Exposure

- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among the LGB population is 77.3% (Heterosexual = 87.8%)*
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among Lesbians is 80.1% (CO Heterosexual Female = 88.8%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among Gay Men is 74.4% (CO Heterosexual Male = 86.7%)*
- **Prevalence of smoking rules in home among LGB who are low SES is 69.1% (CO LGB, not low SES is 83.2%)**
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among the LGB population with children is 88.7% (Heterosexual = 91.0%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among Lesbians with children is 85.9% (CO Heterosexual Female = 90.8%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among Gay Men with children is N/A% (CO Heterosexual Male = 91.2%)
- **Prevalence of smoking rules in home among LGB with children who are low SES is 82.4% (CO LGB, not low SES is 97.0%)**
- Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicle among the LGB population is 62.6% (Heterosexual = 76.2%)*
- Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicle among Lesbians is 64.2% (CO Heterosexual Female = 81.2%)*
- Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicle among Gay Men is 60.9% (CO Heterosexual Male = 71.3%)
- **Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicle among LGB who are low SES is 55.9% (CO LGB, not low SES is 97.0%)**

Examples of data gaps:

- No data is available by Gender Identity (no data for the Transgender population)
- Data for Bisexual population is limited and estimates are too unstable for comparison
- Sample size is too small to look at population with children by sex and multi-unit housing.
- Sample size is too small to look at attempters using NRT, attempters using Chantix, or quit attempters who called the Quit Line.

* Estimates are statistically significant.

N/A=Not available due to small sample size

Contact Kathy James for data source, year, or other info about these indicators: Kathy.James@ucdenver.edu

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Data Summary Sheet

Population: Youth

Definition: Colorado's middle and high school aged children

Source: The Healthy Kids Colorado Survey on Tobacco and Health (formerly known as the Youth Tobacco Attitudes and Behaviors Survey), 2008

Smoking Prevalence

- Prevalence of ever smoking among students in grades 6-12 was 27.2%. This is a decline from 2006 when 31.7% students reported ever smoking.
- 11.2% of students reported current smoking (defined as smoking *any* cigarettes in the past 30 days). Significantly more males(27.7%) than females(26.5%) were current smokers.
- Among high school students, the prevalence of ever smoking cigarettes was 36.8% and the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was 11.9%.
- Current smoking in high school continued to be most common among American Indian students, followed by Hispanic and Anglo students.
- Among middle school students, the prevalence of ever smoking cigarettes was 14.4% and the prevalence of current smoking was 2.7%.
- 20.1% of youth reported dual use (smokeless tobacco use among students who smoke cigarettes).
- More than half of students (53.1%) of students in grades 6-12 said they thought it would be "very easy" or "pretty easy" to get cigarettes if they wanted.
- Nearly half (44.7%) of current high school smokers were not asked for proof of age when they tried to buy cigarettes.

Smoking Cessation

- Among students who currently smoked, 39.4% said they did not consider themselves smokers. Even among frequent smokers smoked on 20 or more of the last 30 days), 12.4% did not consider themselves smokers.
- Among high school students who smoked at all during the previous year, 51.7% reported trying to quit in the past year.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure

- 37.5% of students reported being exposed to secondhand smoke one or more days a week in a closed space (room or car).
- Among high school students, prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure was 43.5%.
- Among middle school students, prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure was 29.3%.
- Native American students were more exposed than Anglo students to secondhand smoke (47.4% vs. 36.6%).

Examples of data gaps:

- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Questioning youth data not available in the 2008 report.
- Since smoking prevalence is low among middle school students, cessation estimates are not reliable.
- 140 Colorado public schools were randomly chosen to represent the statewide student population.

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Data Summary Sheet

Population: Young Adults

Definition:

Young adults: Adults aged 18-24 years

Straight to Work Young Adult (STWYA): Adults aged 18-24 who are not current students

Source(s) and data year(s): The Attitudes and Behaviors Survey, 2012

Evidence: Smoking prevalence remained elevated among nonstudent young adults (aged 18-24) while it declined among student young adults. Compared to young adult students, STW young adults were more than twice as likely to be current smokers (31.9% vs. 12.3%) and less likely to have smoke free rules at home (80.0% vs. 85.3%) or in personal vehicles (51.6% vs. 70.5%).

Smoking Prevalence

- Prevalence of smoking among young adults is 21.5% (adults aged 25+ = 16.6%)
- Prevalence of smoking among straight to work young adults is 31.9% (young adult students = 12.3%)
- Prevalence of smoking among male straight to work young adults is 36.1% (young adult male students = 14.7%)
- Prevalence of smoking among low SES young adults is 25.2% (non-low SES young adults = N/A)

Smoking Cessation

- Prevalence of smoking attempts to quit in last year among young adults is 56.3% (adults aged 25+ years= 53.0%)
- Prevalence of smoking attempts to quit in last year among straight to work young adults is 56.5% (young adult students = 53.2%)
- Prevalence of successful quit in last year among young adults is N/A (adults aged 25+ years = 8.0%)
- Prevalence of successful quit in last year among straight to work young adult is N/A (young adult students = N/A)

Secondhand Smoke Exposure

- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among young adults is 82.7% (adults aged 25+ years = 87.8%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among straight to work young adults is 80.0% (young adult students = 85.3%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among young adults with children is 83.5% (adults aged 25+ with children = 91.3%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among straight to work young adults with children is 79.9% (young adult students with children= 87.4%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicles among young adults with children is 67.4% (adults aged 25+ years with children = 80.7%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicles among straight to work young adult with children is 58.8% (adults aged 25+ with children =80.7%)

Examples of data gaps:

- Percent of adults participating in individually-targeted interventions

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Population: Low SES Adults

Low SES: Adult who reported as uninsured, income below 200% of federal poverty level, no high school diploma (may have GED), or disabled/unable to work. [Nationally and in Colorado, tobacco burdens are similar among GED holders and people who don't complete high school.]

Source(s) and data year(s): The Attitudes and Behaviors Survey, 2012

Evidence: Smoking prevalence in 2012 was nearly three times as high (27.0%) as it was among the rest of the population (9.4%). Low SES homes were less likely than other homes to have smoke free rules (80.7% vs. 93.1%) and three times as likely to report recent smoking in the home (13.8% vs. 4.3%.)

Smoking Prevalence

- Prevalence of smoking among low SES adults is 27.0% (adult non-low SES = 9.4%)
- Prevalence of smoking among low SES adult males is 30.6% (non-low SES males = 11.1%)
- Prevalence of smoking among low SES adult females is 23.5% (non-low SES females = 7.7%)

Smoking Cessation

- Prevalence of smoking attempts to quit in last year among low SES adults is 55.0% (non-low SES adults = 49.5%)
- Prevalence of successful quit in last year among low-SES adults is 7.6% (non-low SES adults = 10.8%)

Secondhand Smoke Exposure

- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among low SES adults is 80.7% (non-low SES = 93.1%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among low SES adults with children is 84.5% (non-low SES adults with children = 97.0%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicles among low SES adults is 66.0% (non-low SES adults=84.5%)

Examples of data gaps:

- Small sample size limits ability to report population by certain demographics.

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Data Summary Sheet

Population: Adults with Mental Health Illness or Limited due to Mental Health

Definition

MH/ML: Adults who report having a diagnosed mental illness or report that their activity is limited by a mental or emotional condition

Source(s) and data year(s): The Attitudes and Behaviors Survey, 2012

Evidence: Smoking prevalence was more than twice as common as it was among the rest of the population (32.6% vs. 14.8%). Fewer households had smoke free home rules (79.6% vs. 88.7% of non-MI/ML households); re-cent smoking in the home was twice as common (16.5% vs. 7.3%), and fewer adults had smoke-free personal vehicles (62.7% vs. 78.1%).

Smoking Prevalence

- Prevalence of smoking among adults with MH/ML is 32.6% (adults with no reported MH/ML = 14.8%)
- **Prevalence of smoking among low SES MH/ML adults is 45.4% (non-low SES MH/ML adults 15.4%)**

Smoking Cessation

- Prevalence of smoking attempts to quit in last year among MH/ML adults is 53.0% (adults without MH/ML = 53.1%)
- Prevalence of successful quit in last year among MH/ML adults is 6.2% (adults without MH/ML = 10.1%)

Secondhand Smoke Exposure

- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among MH/ML adults is 79.6% (adults without MH/ML = 88.7%)*
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among MH/ML adults with children is 84.6% (adults without MH/ML with children = 91.7%)*
- Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicles among MH/ML adults is 62.7% (adults without MH/ML = 78.1%)*

Examples of data gaps:

- Small sample size limits ability to report population by certain demographics.

* Statistically significant

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Data Summary Sheet

Population: Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Definition:

Ethnicity Categories: Anglo, Black/AA, Latino, American Indian, and Other (which includes: Asian, Pacific Islander, those that identify as multiple races, and all other)

Source(s) and data year(s): The Attitudes and Behaviors Survey, 2012

Evidence: Anglos have a lower smoking prevalence than English dominant Latinos, Black/AA, American Indian, and all others except for Asian Americans and Spanish dominant Latinos. However, Latinos were more likely to have made a quit attempt than Anglos and no racial\ethnic group showed improvement in successful quitting (> 3 months). Black/AA households had fewer smoke free rules than Anglos.

Smoking Prevalence

- Prevalence of smoking among Black/AA adults is 23.4% (Anglo adults= 16.7%)
- Prevalence of smoking among American Indian/Native American adults is 29.3% (Anglo adults = 16.7%)*
- Prevalence of smoking among English Speaking Latino adults is 21.7% (Anglo adult males = 18.6%)
- Prevalence of smoking among Spanish Speaking Latino adults is 9.0% (Anglo adults = 16.7%)

Smoking Cessation

- Prevalence of smoking attempts to quit in last year among black adults is 59.8% (Anglo adults= 50.7%)
- Prevalence of smoking attempts to quit in last year among American Indian/Native American adults is 62.0% (Anglo adults = 50.7%)
- Prevalence of smoking attempts to quit in last year among Latino adults is 65.7% (Anglo adults = 50.7%)*
- Prevalence of successful quit in last year among minority (non-Anglo) adults is N/A (Anglo adults= 9.8%)

Secondhand Smoke Exposure

- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among black adults is 79.7% (Anglo adults= 88.4%)*
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among American Indian/Native American adults is 79.6% (Anglo adults = 88.4%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among Latino English Speaking males is 79.6% (Anglo adult males = 87.5%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among Latino Spanish Speaking adults is 84.7% (Anglo adults = 88.4%)
- **Prevalence of smoking rules in home low SES non-Anglo adults is 80.5% (non-low non-Anglo adults =92.5%)**
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among black adults with children is 84.0% (Anglo adults with children = 92.1%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among American Indian/Native American adults with children is 91.8% (Anglo adults with children = 92.1%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among Latino English Speaking males with children is 83.9% (Anglo adult males with children = 91.9%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in home among Latino Spanish Speaking adults with children is 86.7% (Anglo adults with children = 92.1%)
- **Prevalence of smoking rules in home low SES non-Anglo adults with children is 83.6% (non-low non-Anglo adults with children =95.6%)**
- Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicles among black adults is 66.5% (Anglo adults= 76.6%)*
- Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicles among American Indian/Native American adults is 67.3% (Anglo adults = 76.6%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicles among Latino English Speaking males is 64.9% (Anglo adult males = 72.3%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicles among Latino Spanish Speaking adults is 86.6% (Anglo adults = 76.6%)
- Prevalence of smoking rules in vehicles low SES non-Anglo adults is 71.0% (non-low non-Anglo adults =81.6%)

Examples of data gaps:

- Small sample size limits ability to report population by certain demographics.

* Statistically significant N/A=not available due to small sample size

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