Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey:

Data for Monitoring Progress in State and National Tobacco Control on the Micro & Macro Levels

Anne Hartman
TUS-CPS Background

- Key source of U.S. national, state, and sub-state level data on tobacco use & tobacco control policy
- Supplement to the BLS’ HH Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Census Bureau
  - demography, labor force & unemployment stats
  - monthly & uses panel design for efficiency of sampling
- NCI sponsored cross-sectional, triennial survey since 1992; co-sponsored with OSH/CDC since 2001
- Nationally representative sample
  - 240,000 civilian individuals aged 15+
  - 70% by phone & 30% in person visit (now 18+: 65% vs 35%)
  - 83-88% response rate for self + proxy; 63 -72% for self only
- Translated into Spanish
TUS-CPS Unique Resource

- Track trends in tobacco use over time (health disparity subgroups)
- Evaluate tobacco control programs (ASSIST, CA, NTCP, SIMSMOKE)
- Monitor tobacco control on policy/macro level (NCI-CTPR, HP2010/20, American Legacy Foundation, GG/RWJF 2009 Chart Book)
  - workplace policies
  - home restrictions
  - doctor/dentist advice to stop smoking
- Analyze economic aspects of tobacco use in conjunction with CPS detailed -
  - occupational & economic data – March ASEC
  - linkage to other CPS supplements (Internet, Time & Cell Phone Use, Food Security, School Enrollment)
• Prevalence & patterns of tobacco use:
  – cigarette use past and recent patterns
  – ever & current use of pipes, cigars, chewing tobacco & snuff
• Cigarette smoking quit attempts & intentions
• Medical & dental advice to quit
• Work and home smoking policies
• Attitudes towards:
  – smoking in public places
  – ease of youth access to tobacco (1992-02)
  – tobacco advertising & promotion (1992-02)
Uniqueness of 2003 TUSCS-CPS

- Panel design of CPS provides partial sample overlap for the Feb 2003 TUSCS with Feb 2002 TUS
  - Limited longitudinal analysis 2001-2003
  - 23,000 respondents
- Special cessation oriented topics
- Translated into Mandarin, Cantonese, Vietnamese, and Korean as well as Spanish (For more info: http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps/translation/)
- Data for subsets of sample can be linked with 2003 American Time Use Supplement to CPS
Unique Topics on 2003 TUSCS-CPS

- Type of cigarette usually smoked (menthol; lights)
- Switching to lighter cigarettes
- Level of nicotine dependence
- Products, treatments & methods used to quit cigarette and/or other tobacco product use (including use of a quit line)
- Cessation behavior for “other” non-cigarette tobacco products
- Use of new harm reduction products (PREPS)
- Specific guidance from health professionals
- Cost of last pack/carton of cigarettes purchased & in which state
Unique Topics on 2006-07 TUS-CPS

- Smoking consumption about 12 months ago
- Cost and purchase of “single” cigarettes (loosies) & in which state
- Awareness and use of “quitlines” and advising family & friends to quit smoking
- Asking about “other” non-cigarette tobacco products separately rather than combined
- Use of “Marlboro Ultrasmooth,” a new test-marketed tobacco product (PREPS)
- Asking about attitudes toward clean air policies for children’s outdoor sports fields and playgrounds, and indoor concert venues
Topics of Published Papers

- Smoking cessation
- # sick day absences from work related to smoking & time since quit smoking
- Stages of change
- Immigrants & smoking
- Adolescent/young adult smoking
- Lt & intermittent smoking
- Hardcore smoking
- Racial/ethnic, low SES and other group health disparities and smoking
- Impact of changes in coding for race/ethnicity on smoking
- Initiation rates using retrospective methods
- Physician advice
- Attitudes towards smoking
- Workplace & home policies
- Impact of NRT on general population abstinence
- Other tobacco product use - cigars, smokeless tobacco
- Combining data for making small area estimates
- Modeling impact of state and national tobacco control funding and policies
Newest research uses: Published, “In Press,” or “In Progress”

- Using longitudinal overlap sample:
  - impact of tobacco control policies on adult cessation
  - does smokeless tobacco use in the US impact smoking cessation or lead to dual use?
- RWJF State Chart Book of tobacco control policies & smoking behavior 1992-2007
- Changes in prevalence of hardcore smokers
  - characteristics
  - determinants
- Smoking phenotypes for genetic susceptibility study
- Patterns of cigar & smokeless use: comparing survey & market data
- Socio-demographics of menthol smokers
- Use of Potential Reduced-Exposure Products (PREPs)
- Comparison of “real” cigarette cost from self report & cost from TBOT retail store surveys
- Use of self report cost/purchase data for adjusting impact of state tobacco control policies
- Reliability of age of initiation reporting & comparison of prospective and retrospective reporting of smoking status
- State trends in ETS exposure among hh with children & number of children exposed
Trends in Cigarette Smoking Among Persons 18-29 Years Old
United States, California, and Kentucky (1992/93 to 2006/07)

Note: Trends for states with the highest and lowest estimates in 2003 for persons 18-29 years old are shown.
Trends in Cigarette Smoking Among Persons > 30 Years Old
United States, Utah, and Kentucky (1992/93 to 2006/07)

Note: Trends for states with the highest and lowest estimates in 2003 for persons > 30 years old are shown.
Trends in Cigarette Smoking Among Persons > 18 Years Old
United States, Utah, and Kentucky (1992/93 to 2006/07)

Note: Trends for states with the highest and lowest estimates in 2003 for persons > 18 years old are shown.
Any Cessation Attempt vs. Cessation for 3 Months or Longer
United States, Other States (2006-2007)

Note: Percentages are among persons who were daily smokers 12 months ago; who were ≥ 25 years old at time of survey.
Any Cessation Attempt vs. Cessation for 3 Months or Longer
United States, Other States (2006-2007)

Note: Percentages are among persons who were daily smokers 12 months ago; who were ≥ 25 years old at time of survey.
Trends in the Percentage of Smokers $\geq$ 18 Years Old who Received Advice to Quit from a Physician During the Previous Year

United States, Massachusetts, and Utah (1992/93 to 2006/07)

Note: Percentages are among current smokers who visited a physician during the previous year. Trends for states with highest and lowest estimates in 2006/2007.
Trends in the Percentage of Smokers ≥ 18 Years Old who Received Advice to Quit from a Dentist During the Previous Year
United States, Oregon, and North Dakota (1992/93 to 2006/07)

Note: Percentages are among current smokers who visited a dentist during the previous year. Trends for states with highest and lowest estimates in 2006/2007
Percentage Advised by Medical Doctors/Dentists to Quit Smoking
United States, Other States (2006-2007)

Note: Percentages are among current smokers who visited a medical doctor/dentist during the previous year.
Percentage Advised by Medical Doctors/Dentists to Quit Smoking
United States, Other States (2006-2007)

Note: Percentages are among current smokers who visited a medical doctor/dentist during the previous year.
Current Smokers Who Have Seen a Doctor in the Past Year
Percent Advised to Stop Smoking
Current Smokers Who Have Seen a Dentist in the Past Year
Percent Advised to Stop Smoking

HP 2010 Goal 27-12: Increase the proportion of worksites with formal smoking policies that prohibit smoking to 100%.
Data are not age-adjusted.
Percent with a Smoking Ban at Work

* Age Adjusted, Ages: 25-34, 35-44, 45-64, 65+
Trends in the Percentage of Nonsmokers Who Work in a Smoke-free Work Place
United States, Massachusetts, and Nevada (1992/93 to 2006/07)

Note: Trends for states with highest and lowest estimates in 2006/07 for non-smokers are shown. A work place is considered smoke-free if smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas.
Trends in the Percentage of Smokers Who Work in a Smoke-free Work Place
United States, Rhode Island, and Nevada (1992/93 to 2006/07)

Note: Trends for states with highest and lowest estimates in 2006/07 for smokers are shown. A work place is considered smoke-free if smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas.
Percentage of Indoor Workers Who Work in a Smoke-free Work Place – 2006/07

Legend
Percentage of employed adults who work in a smoke-free work place
- 55.1 – 70.9
- 71.0 – 75.9
- 76.0 – 79.6
- 79.7 – 86.2

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of persons ≥ 18 years old who mainly work indoors and report that smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas.
Trends in the Percentage of Nonsmokers Living in a Smoke-free Home
United States, Utah, and Kentucky (1992/93 to 2006/07)

Note: Trends for states with highest and lowest estimates in 2006/07 for nonsmokers are shown. Homes are considered smoke-free if no one is allowed to smoke anywhere inside the home.
Trends in the Percentage of Smokers Living in a Smoke-free Home
United States, Utah, and West Virginia (1992/93 to 2006/07)

Note: Trends for states with highest and lowest estimates in 2006/07 for smokers are shown. Homes are considered smoke-free if no one is allowed to smoke anywhere inside the home.
Percentage of Adults Living in a Smoke-free Home – 2006/07

Legend
Percentage of adults living in a smoke-free home

- 60.8 - 73.2
- 73.3 - 78.0
- 76.1 - 82.0
- 82.1 - 92.2

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of persons ≥ 18 years old who live in a home where smoking is not allowed.
Percentage Who Think Bars Should be Smoke-Free
United States, Other States (2006/07)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>AK</th>
<th>AR</th>
<th>AZ</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>CO</th>
<th>CT</th>
<th>DC</th>
<th>DE</th>
<th>GA</th>
<th>IA</th>
<th>KS</th>
<th>KY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentage Who Think Bars Should be Smoke-Free
United States, Other States (2006/07)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>LA</th>
<th>MA</th>
<th>MN</th>
<th>MO</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>NJ</th>
<th>NM</th>
<th>NY</th>
<th>TN</th>
<th>VT</th>
<th>WI</th>
<th>WV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bar 1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentage Who Think Outdoor Children’s Playgrounds and Sports Fields Should be Smoke-Free
United States, Other States (2006/07)

US: 78%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Bar 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KY</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentage Who Think Outdoor Children’s Playgrounds and Sports Fields Should be Smoke-Free
United States, Other States (2006/07)
# 2006/07 TUS-CPS
Percentage (95% Confidence Intervals) by Unique Topic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Total % (CI)</th>
<th>Male(%) (CI)</th>
<th>Female (%) (CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Menthol Cigarette Use</td>
<td>26.6 (25.9-27.3)</td>
<td>22.2 (21.3-23.0)</td>
<td>31.8 (30.8-32.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette Within 30 Minutes</td>
<td>60.2 (59.4-61.1)</td>
<td>61.5 (60.3-62.6)</td>
<td>58.8 (57.7-59.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Help Line or Quit Line Use</td>
<td>2.8 (2.4-3.1)</td>
<td>2.3 (1.8-2.8)</td>
<td>3.3 (2.9-3.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor Advice to Quit</td>
<td>65.1 (64.3-66.)</td>
<td>63.9 (62.6-65.3)</td>
<td>66.2 (65.2-67.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist Advice to Quit</td>
<td>34.9 (33.9-36.0)</td>
<td>37.8 (36.4-39.2)</td>
<td>32.2 (31.0-33.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Bars and Cocktail Lounges, Smoking Should Not Be Allowed At All</td>
<td>43.5 (43.1-43.9)</td>
<td>40.1 (39.7-40.6)</td>
<td>46.6 (46.1-47.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Price Paid for Last Pack of Cigarettes</td>
<td>$4.17 (4.12-4.22)</td>
<td>$4.20 (4.13-4.27)</td>
<td>$4.14 (4.08-4.21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of current cigarette smokers ≥ 25 years old who smoke within 30 minutes of waking.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Cigarette Smoking Status, Gender</th>
<th>Currently Use Other Tobacco</th>
<th>Currently Use Smokeless</th>
<th>Currently Use Cigar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, Total</td>
<td>5.1 (5.0-5.2)</td>
<td>1.8 (1.7-1.9)</td>
<td>3.4 (3.3-3.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Male</td>
<td>9.7 (9.4-9.9)</td>
<td>3.6 (3.4-3.8)</td>
<td>6.3 (6.2-6.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Female</td>
<td>0.9 (0.8-1.0)</td>
<td>0.2 (0.2-0.2)</td>
<td>0.7 (0.7-0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current, Total</td>
<td>10.7 (10.4-11.1)</td>
<td>2.8 (2.6-3.0)</td>
<td>8.5 (8.2-8.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current, Male</td>
<td>17.2 (16.5-17.8)</td>
<td>4.9 (4.6-5.3)</td>
<td>13.3 (12.8-13.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current, Female</td>
<td>3.1 (2.8-3.5)</td>
<td>0.3 (0.2-0.4)</td>
<td>2.8 (2.5-3.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former, Total</td>
<td>6.6 (6.3-6.9)</td>
<td>2.7 (2.5-2.9)</td>
<td>3.9 (3.7-4.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former, Male</td>
<td>11.4 (10.9-11.8)</td>
<td>4.8 (4.4-5.1)</td>
<td>6.6 (6.2-6.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former, Female</td>
<td>0.8 (0.6-0.9)</td>
<td>0.2 (0.1-0.3)</td>
<td>0.6 (0.5-0.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never, Total</td>
<td>3.2 (3.0-3.3)</td>
<td>1.3 (1.2-1.4)</td>
<td>1.9 (1.8-2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never, Male</td>
<td>6.6 (6.3-6.8)</td>
<td>2.7 (2.6-2.9)</td>
<td>3.9 (3.7-4.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never, Female</td>
<td>0.4 (0.4-0.5)</td>
<td>0.2 (0.1-0.2)</td>
<td>0.3 (0.2-0.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is the “Real” Price of Cigarettes?

Cigarette Prices and Cigarette Sales
United States, 1970-2008

Sales (million packs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sales (million packs)</th>
<th>Price (Feb. 2009 dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>28,500</td>
<td>$4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>$3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>26,500</td>
<td>$3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>25,500</td>
<td>$2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>23,500</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Tax Burden on Tobacco, 2009, and authors’ calculations
What is the “Real” Price of Cigarettes?

Average Cigarette Prices, 1975-2005
Inflation Adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (August 2007)</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: *Tax Burden on Tobacco*, 2007, FTC, 2007, and authors’ ImpacTEEN calculations
TUS-CPS and TBOT 2007 Inflation Adjusted Cigarette Price

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>TUS-CPS</th>
<th>TBOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$3.56</td>
<td>$4.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>$3.80</td>
<td>$4.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Initial Policy Outcomes Index
Averaged over ASSIST/Non-ASSIST States

Year
- 1992-93
- 1993
- 1994
- 1995
- 1996
- 1997
- 1998
- 1998-99

Initial Policy Outcomes Index
- NonASSIST
- ASSIST
What is SimSmoke?

SimSmoke: is a computer model that simulates cigarette use and smoking related deaths over time in a State or Nation, and the effects of policies on those outcomes.

Each nation and state is different, but can learn from experiences of others.

Systems model:
- Complex interaction of policies and effects on individuals
- Distinguishes population by age
- Dynamic, changing, nonlinear systems

Dynamic model:
- Shows results over time
- Modifications as new data become available
SimSmoke: Basic Structure

- This population model begins with initial year population and moves through time with births and deaths (Markov Model).
- The smoking model distinguishes population in never smokers, smokers, and ex-smokers, and moves through time with initiation, cessation, and relapse (Markov Model).
- Smoking-attributable deaths depend on smoking rates and relative risks.
- There are individual policy modules with independent effects on smoking rates.
- Data are input sequentially for population, smoking, relative risks, and policies.
- Policy modules include: Cigarette taxes; Smoke-free air laws; Mass media; Youth access policies; Cessation treatment.
SimSmoke and Kentucky

SimSmoke is loaded with data for the entire Kentucky population for 1993. It allows the population to grow and change using fertility and mortality rates. It recognizes different segments of the population—by age.

The model uses smoking data for Kentucky for 1993 based on large scale survey (TUS-CPS and BRFSS).

To relate the model to Kentucky, adjustments have been made in the policy effects. The model also includes policies in Kentucky from 1993 to 2006.
Comprehensive Strategy

**Includes:**

- Tax increase of $2.00
- Full clean air (smoke-free) laws with enforcement and publicity
- High intensity media campaign
- Strong health warning with publicity
- Comprehensive youth access policy with strong enforcement and publicity
- Comprehensive cessation treatment program with health care involvement, free access and publicized quit lines
The Arizona SimSmoke Model

The SimSmoke Model was also applied to Arizona, which implemented one of the strongest and most comprehensive tobacco control policies of any state, known as the Tobacco Education and Prevention Program (TEPP).

This included a tax hike of $0.40 in 1994, with funds earmarked to policies that included mass media campaigns, cessation programs linked with the mass media campaign, youth programs, community-based local projects, and pilot programs (directed at infants, women and youth).

Policy Modules:
- Taxes
- Smoke Free Air laws
- Advertising Bans
- Mass Media
- Youth Access Policies

Policy Change  Cigarette Use  Cigarette-Related Deaths
Examples of Studies using TUS-CPS that came out of SimSmoke

- Home bans and work bans as related to taxes, clean air laws, and media (TC, 2004).
- Home bans (AJPM).
- Someday Smokers (AJPH, 2003).
- Cessation (NTR, 2005).
- Smokeless Tobacco (NTR, 2005 and TC 2006).
- Demand study by socio-economic status in JECH 2006, further papers on demand under submission.
- Now working on cessation and treatment use, using new questions in 2003 TUS-CPS.
What Topics Are Covered on the TUS-CPS Questionnaire?

Although the TUS has changed slightly between 1992 and 2003, it has generally contained about 40 items covering:

- cigarette smoking prevalence,
- smoking history,
- current and past cigarette consumption,
- cigarette smoking quit attempts and intentions to quit,
- medical and dental advice to quit smoking,
- cigar, pipe, chewing tobacco, and snuff use,
- workplace smoking policies,
- smoking rules in the home,
- attitudes toward smoking in public places,
- opinions about the degree of youth access to tobacco in the community (1992 - 2002), and

The 2000 questionnaire is an abbreviated version of the TUS-CPS and consists of several questions measuring basic tobacco use prevalence (cigarettes, cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco, and snuff).

In 2001-02, a Core TUS questionnaire was fielded, using mostly the same instrument as that administered in 1998-99. For a list of the few differences, see the footnotes to the 2001-02 questionnaire.

In 2003, a Special Topics questionnaire oriented toward tobacco cessation was fielded. The 2003 Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement (TUSCS-CPS) had several unique topics covering:

- type of cigarette usually smoked (menthol, lights);
- switching to lighter cigarettes;
- level of nicotine dependence;
- products, treatments and methods used to quit cigarette and/or other tobacco product use;
- cessation behavior for "other" non-cigarette tobacco products (cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco and snuff);
- use of new harm reduction products;
- specific guidance from health professionals; and
- cost of last pack/carton of cigarettes purchased and in which state purchased.

In May 2006, August 2006, and January 2007, a Core TUS was fielded that combined some of the new features of the 2003 TUSCS-CPS with the general 2001-02 TUS.
The 2000 questionnaire is an abbreviated version of the TUS-CPS and consists of several questions measuring basic tobacco use prevalence (cigarettes, cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco, and snuff).

In 2001-02, a Core TUS questionnaire was fielded, using mostly the same instrument as that administered in 1998-99. For a list of the few differences, see the footnotes to the 2001-02 questionnaire.

In 2003, a Special Topics questionnaire oriented toward tobacco cessation was fielded. The 2003 Tobacco Use Special Cessation Supplement (TUSCS-CPS) had several unique topics covering:

- type of cigarette usually smoked (menthol, lights);
- switching to lighter cigarettes;
- level of nicotine dependence;
- products, treatments and methods used to quit cigarette and/or other tobacco product use;
- cessation behavior for “other” non-cigarette tobacco products (cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco and snuff);
- use of new harm reduction products;
- specific guidance from health professionals; and
- cost of last pack/carton of cigarettes purchased and in which state purchased.

In May 2006, August 2006, and January 2007, a Core TUS was fielded that combined some of the new features of the 2003 TUSCS-CPS with the general 2001-02 TUS. Topics that had not previously been fielded included:

- cost and purchase of “single” cigarettes;
- smoking consumption about 12 months ago;
- awareness and use of “quitlines” and advising family & friends to quit smoking;
- use of “Marlboro UltraSmooth”, a new test-marketed tobacco product;
- asking about other non-cigarette tobacco products separately rather than combined; and
- asking about attitudes toward clean indoor air policies for children’s outdoor sports fields and playgrounds, and indoor concert venues.

Race/Ethnicity changes in 2003 CPS: In 2003, significant changes were made to race/ethnicity questions in the CPS. Respondents were able to select more than one race when answering the survey. This change in wording does not impact smoking estimates and trends made for the entire nation from the TUSCS-CPS, but it could potentially impact smoking estimates and trends made by race/ethnicity. NCI has developed a method to construct single race-estimates using data from the post-2003 TUSCS-CPS. The method is useful when trends over time are being examined for single race groups using both pre-2003 and post-2003 data. More information is available in the Bridging Estimates by Race report (PDF), which describes the method and gives an initial assessment of the usefulness of the race adjustment. Also, see Trends in Smoking Prevalence by Race based on the Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (PDF) for an application of this race bridging.

Overlap sample for February 2002 TUS and February 2003 TUSCS: The panel design of the Basic CPS provides partial sample overlap between the general TUS-CPS answered in February 2002 and the TUSCS-CPS fielded in February 2003. This feature allows a limited longitudinal analysis (2002-2003) through linkage between the surveys. A two-year cohort (2001-03) could be constructed for those interested in smoking cessation (smoking status) by also using reported retrospective information on smoking status 12 months previous to 2002. NCI, in collaboration with the Census Bureau, has developed a strategy to create new weights appropriate for analyzing only the overlap sample, and is working on making those weights available for public use. Further information about their development, proper use, and availability from NCI is available in the Weighting the Overlap Sample report (PDF).
Risk Factor Monitoring and Methods

TOBACCO USE SUPPLEMENT
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Where Can I Get the TUS Data, Documentation, & Questionnaires?


The questionnaires for the 2001-2002, 2003, and 2006-2007 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS) are available for download below in two formats:

- 2006-07 TUS-CPS in English [PDF] [MS Word]
- 2003 TUSCS-CPS in English [PDF] [MS Word]
- 2003 TUSCS-CPS in Spanish [PDF] [MS Word]
- 2001-02 TUS-CPS in English [PDF] [MS Word]

For detailed information about the surveys and data sets, refer to:
- Current Population Survey technical documentation on the US Census Bureau’s site
- Updated technical documentation for the 2003 TUSCS-CPS (PDF) on this Web site

Order TUS-CPS on CD-ROM

See the Census Bureau’s instructions on how to order from the Census Product Catalog. CD-ROMs may be ordered by phone or fax.

To find the Product ID of the CD that you want, see the Census Bureau’s tables of contents for Current Population Survey releases, or consult the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TUS-CPS Contents</th>
<th>CD Name</th>
<th>Product ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January &amp; May 2000</td>
<td>Current Population Survey 2000 All Files CD-ROM</td>
<td>C4-C00-ALL5-05-US1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Tobacco Use Supplement

### Current Population Survey

#### New, Updated, and Modified Files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type of Change</th>
<th>Description of Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 2006</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Data from the 2005-2007 TUS-CPS became available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2008</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>New information from the fall 2006 Users’ Workshop became available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2008</td>
<td>Updated</td>
<td>The list of publications using TUS-CPS data was converted to a searchable database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2007</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>The Weighting the Overlap Sample report (PDF) became available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2007</td>
<td>Modified</td>
<td>Revised the technical documentation for the 2003 TUS-CPS (PDF) to reflect revisions to the Source &amp; Accuracy Statement and to the skip pattern for questions F4 and F5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2007</td>
<td>Modified</td>
<td>The 2006 TUS-CPS questionnaire became available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2006</td>
<td>Modified</td>
<td>The race categories used in the 2003 survey findings tables were changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2006</td>
<td>Modified</td>
<td>The variable number for question PED62, and the edited universe for question PED1, which had been listed incorrectly in the 2003 TUS-CPS Technical Documentation (PDF), were corrected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2006</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Data for the 2003 TUS-CPS became available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOBACCO USE SUPPLEMENT
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

What Are the Current and Past TUS Survey Findings?

The data presented here provide examples of the type of information researchers can obtain from the Tobacco Use Supplement.

Data from the following periods are available:

- 2006-2007 Survey Data
- 2003 Survey Data
- 2001-2002 Survey Data
- 1998-1999 Survey Data

The American Legacy Foundation provides a user-friendly data tool that facilitates access to the NCI and CDC co-sponsored Tobacco Use Supplement (TUS) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) tobacco-related data. Users can choose several tobacco-related variables (e.g., smoking prevalence) by survey year, geography (e.g., state), and demographics (e.g., total population, gender, age range, race/ethnicity) to obtain tobacco-related data at the state level in both tabular and map formats.

Please check out the American Legacy Foundation database tool at:

www.americanlegacy.org/tobacnomaps

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has an electronic database warehouse called the State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation (STATE) system which contains up-to-date and historical state-level data on tobacco use prevention and control. Information from the TUS-CPS data is included in this resource.

The following can be obtained from the site:

- Detailed Report - This report is by topic area (e.g., Economic), by measure (e.g., smoking) for a state by year.
- State Comparison Report - This report displays data for selected topic area by measure by year in all available states with Excel export capability.
- Trend Report - This report displays data for selected topic area, by measure, multiple sub-topics (e.g., average cost per pack), by years and states with graphic output option and Excel export capacity.
- Tobacco Control Highlights Report - This report displays current state-based information on the prevalence of tobacco use, the health impact and costs associated with tobacco use, and tobacco excise tax drawing from multiple sources within the system.
What Do the 2006-2007 TUS Data Say about Tobacco Use?

The data tables listed here provide examples of the type of information that researchers can obtain from the TUS. They are based on analyses of the 2006-2007 TUS-CPS datafile. These tables are also provided in the PDF file Representative Survey Findings.

1. **Table 1**: Smoking Status

2. **Table 2**: Home and Work Environments In Which Smoking Is Not Allowed

3. **Table 3**: Cigarette Smoking Cessation and Cessation

4. **Table 4**: Use of Cigars and Smokeless Tobacco Products

5. **Table 5**: Various Unique Items

6. **Table 6**: Attitudes Toward Smoking in Public Places

When using these tables, please note that:

- Several federal surveys are used to track tobacco usage in the US population, each with slightly different assessments. These tables are examples of analyses of the 2006-2007 datafile that are available from the Census Bureau.
- Table 1 and Table 4 data are weighted for the sample design and for CPS Smoking Supplement non-response. Values in Tables 2 through 5 are weighted for the sample design and for Smoking Supplement self-response.
- Tabulated values may not sum exactly to 100 due to rounding error.
- Tables 1 through 4, and Table 6 contain simple parameter estimates (percentages and means), and measures of variance in the form of confidence intervals. These confidence intervals were estimated using replicate weights. Additional estimates of variance and confidence intervals can be made for simple analyzers using Attachment 16 of the 2006-2007 Tobacco Use Supplement File (PDF) of the US Census Bureau Technical Documentation. Replicate weights necessary for more complex analysis such as regression or analysis of variance are available from NCI.
- **Region**:
  - Midwest = Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin
  - South = Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia
  - West = Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming
Tobacco Use Supplement

Suggested Citation for the TUS-CPS

Use of data from the NCI sponsored Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS) for publication purposes should contain a citation. Citations for the data and/or technical documentation are:

For the 2008-07 data, use:


For the 2003 data, use:


For the 2001-2002 data, use:


For 2000 or earlier data, use:


For example, the citation for use of the 1988-1999 Tobacco Use Supplement to the CPS would be:

TOBACCO USE SUPPLEMENT
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Reports & Publications Using the TUS-CPS

Use this page to search our bibliography of TUS-CPS publications. Consult the help page for detailed instructions and searching tips. If available, links to abstracts and to Published or other Web pages for these publications will be provided in the search results.

Search Criteria

- Data Source Project Initiative: Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS)
- Topic: Tobacco
- Tumor Site: Any Site
- Keywords: at least one of these words
- Author: at least one of these words
- Title: at least one of these words
- Date Published: (if searching by month, publications without a month will NOT be listed)
  - Start Year: 
  - End Year: 
- Search Options: All fields must match the search criteria

Display Options

- # Entries to display: 10, 25, 50, 100, All
- Sort by: Date, First Author
- Display abstracts (if available)

Search | Clear
TOBACCO USE SUPPLEMENT
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

What Are the Current and Past TUS Survey Findings?

The data presented here provide examples of the type of information researchers can obtain from the Tobacco Use Supplement.

Data from the following periods are available:

- 2006-2007 Survey Data
- 2003 Survey Data
- 2001-2002 Survey Data
- 1990-1999 Survey Data

The American Legacy Foundation provides a user-friendly data tool that facilitates access to the NCI and CDC co-sponsored Tobacco Use Supplement (TUS) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) tobacco-related data. Users can choose several tobacco-related variables (e.g., smoking prevalence) by survey year, geography (e.g., state), and demographics (e.g., total population, gender, age range, race/ethnicity) to obtain tobacco-related data at the state level in both tabular and map formats.

Please check out the American Legacy Foundation database tool at:

www.americanlegacy.org/tobacconoms

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has an electronic database warehouse called the State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation (STATE) system which contains up-to-date and historical state-level data on tobacco use prevention and control. Information from the TUS-CPS data is included in this resource.

The following can be obtained from the site:

- Detailed Report - This report is by topic area (e.g., Economic), by measure (e.g., smoking) for a state by year.
- State Comparison Report - This report displays data for selected topic area by measure by year in all available states with Excel export capability.
- Trend Report - This report displays data for selected topic area, by measure, multiple sub-topics (e.g., average cost per pack), by years and states with graphic output option and Excel export capability.
- Tobacco Control Highlights Report - This report displays current state-based information on the prevalence of tobacco use, the health impact and costs associated with tobacco use, and tobacco excise tax drawing from multiple sources within the system.
Tobacco Maps

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is an online data tool with information about smoking rates, beliefs and attitudes about tobacco use, secondhand smoke exposure and more. It displays information as maps and tables for state-level comparison.

Analyses are available in many ways, including:

- National and state maps.
- Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs).
- Demographic profiles.
- Prevalence, attitudes, restrictions and cessation rates of smoking.

Go to Maps.

(The above links are maintained by University of California, San Diego. American Legacy is not responsible for its content or availability.)
American Time Use Survey

The American Time Use Survey (ATUS) measures the amount of time people spend doing various activities, such as paid work, childcare, volunteering, and socializing.

On This Page

- ATUS News Releases
- ATUS Tables
- ATUS Charts
- ATUS Data Files
- ATUS Survey Documentation
- ATUS FAQs
- Contact ATUS

Latest Numbers

Average hours per day the civilian population age 15 and over spent in selected primary activities 1 on weekdays, and weekends and holidays 2, 2007 annual averages:

- Personal care activities
  - Weekdays: 9.06
  - Weekends and holidays: 9.07
- Eating and drinking
  - Weekdays: 1.19
  - Weekends and holidays: 1.28
- Household activities
  - Weekdays: 1.69
  - Weekends and holidays: 2.19
- Purchasing goods and services
  - Weekdays: 0.74
  - Weekends and holidays: 0.88
- Caring for and helping household members
  - Weekdays: 0.57
  - Weekends and holidays: 0.45
- Caring for and helping nonhousehold members
  - Weekdays: 0.12
  - Weekends and holidays: 0.14

American Time Use Survey

November 12, 2008

In 2007, 20 percent of employed persons age 15 and over did some or all of their work at home on days that they worked and 87 percent did some or all of their work at their workplace. On an average day, nearly all persons (96 percent) engaged in some sort of leisure activity. More... (HTML) (PDF)

Married Parents’ Use of Time Summary

May 08, 2008

In the years 2003-05, married mothers who were employed full time were more likely to do household activities and provide childcare on an average day than were married fathers who were employed full time. Among full-time workers, married fathers were more likely to work than were married mothers. More... (HTML) (PDF)

Archived
Archived

» Time Use Survey, 2006 (HTML) (PDF)
» Time Use Survey, 2005 (TXT) (PDF)
» Time Use Survey, 2004 (TXT) (PDF)
» Time Use Survey, 2003 (TXT) (PDF) (Corrections)
» To receive e-mail announcements about the American Time Use Survey, please contact the ATUS staff.

ATUS Tables

NEW Tables

» Table A-3. Percent of the population engaging in selected activities by time of day, 2003-07 (HTML) (PDF)
» Table A-4. Percent of employed persons working on their main job on days they worked, by occupation and hour of day, 2003-07 (HTML) (PDF)
» Table A-5. Percent of employed persons working on their main job on days they worked, by industry and hour of day, 2003-07 (HTML) (PDF)

Additional tables are available in ATUS news releases.

Unpublished tables of time-use estimates by age, ethnicity, employment status, educational attainment, marital status, presence and age of household children, and other categories are available upon request by e-mailing the ATUS staff.
UPDATED Charts

» About the charts
» List of ATUS charts
  » Overview of charts
  » Older Americans
  » Students
  » Child care
  » Household activities
  » Leisure and sports activities
  » Sleep
  » Volunteer activities
  » Work and employment

ATUS Data Files

Data Files

Single-Year Data Files
» American Time Use Survey—2007 Microdata files
» American Time Use Survey—2005 Microdata files
» American Time Use Survey—2005 Microdata files
» American Time Use Survey—2004 Microdata files
» American Time Use Survey—2003 Microdata files

NEW American Time Use Survey—2007 Eating & Health Module Microdata files
UPATED American Time Use Survey—2006 Eating & Health Module Microdata files

NEW Multi-Year Data Files
» American Time Use Survey—2003-07 Microdata files

How to use ATUS microdata files

Survey Documentation

Data files do not contain time-use estimates. Time-use estimates are available from:

» ATUS News Releases

Survey Documentation

- ATUS User's Guide (PDF)
- ATUS Coding Lexicons
- ATUS Data Dictionaries
- Changes between the 2003-2007 Data Files (PDF)
- ATUS Frequently Used Variables (PDF)
- ATUS Questionnaire (PDF)
- Conversion Chart: Fraction of an Hour to Minutes (PDF)

ATUS Frequently Asked Questions

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is a time-use survey?
2. When did the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) begin?
3. Who conducts the ATUS?
4. Who is asked to respond to the ATUS?
5. I was asked to participate in the ATUS. Where can I find more information about participating in the survey?
6. Who uses the information from the ATUS?
7. How often are ATUS microdata published?

All ATUS FAQs »

Contact ATUS

Email: ATUS staff
Telephone number: (202) 691-5339
Fax number: (202) 691-6425
Postal address: American Time Use Survey
2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Suite 4675
Washington, DC 20212-0001
Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC)

Methodology and Documentation

- 2005 Data Quality
- 2004 Data Quality
- 2003 Data Quality

Data

- 2005 Data
- 2004 Data
- 2003 Data

Supplements Page

CPS Main Page

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Contact: (877.census.gov) CPS Help-Census/DSD/CPSB
Last revised: September 26, 2003
URL: http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/asec/admain.htm
National Longitudinal Mortality Study (NLMS) and Linked SEER-NLMS Databases

The NCI encourages interested investigators to utilize the NLMS and SEER-NLMS databases for cancer-related research projects. Investigators may develop and lead all phases of their analysis and receive statistical tabulations of study results for their project, but the data will reside at the Census Bureau and, due to confidentiality requirements, all analyses must be conducted by Census Bureau statisticians. For information on accessing this database see the "Applying to Analyze the NLMS or Linked SEER-NLMS Databases" section below.

About NLMS

The NLMS combines sociodemographic data, collected by the U.S. Census Bureau via in person and telephone interviews as a part of the Current Population Surveys (CPS), with cause of death information from official state records. The NLMS databases include approximately 8 million persons, and cause of death information on over 260,000. A full listing of the NLMS variables may be found at [http://www.census.gov/nlms/reference.html](http://www.census.gov/nlms/reference.html).

- Variables in the NLMS database include: race/ethnicity, marital status, education, income, employment status, occupation, industry, veteran status, household size, nativity/immigrant status, smoking for certain cohorts), health status, and health insurance status.
- NLMS Cohorts: 1979-2002
- Linked to Medicare claims data for the period 1991-2001
  (For more information on Medicare claims data, visit [http://healthservices.cancer.gov/seermedicare/considerations](http://healthservices.cancer.gov/seermedicare/considerations))
  (For more information on the tobacco use supplement data, visit [http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/uscps](http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/uscps))

About Linked SEER-NLMS

The linked SEER-NLMS database is designed to expand opportunities for analyzing socioeconomic differentials in cancer incidence, survival, and tumor characteristics based on self-reported demographics and socioeconomic factors. A list of variables available in the SEER database may be found at [http://seer.cancer.gov/data/documentation.html](http://seer.cancer.gov/data/documentation.html).

- NLMS cohorts: 1979-2002

Potential Uses of NLMS and Linked SEER-NLMS Data

- Socioeconomic determinants of mortality or incidence of major cancers
- Self-reported race and ethnic associations with mortality or incidence of major cancers
- Cancer mortality or incidence by employment status
- Educational or income disparities in cancer mortality, incidence, survival, stage, tumor characteristics
- Marital status, household structure, and cancer mortality, incidence, survival, stage, tumor characteristics
- Insurance status and cancer mortality, incidence, survival, stage, tumor characteristics

Applying to Analyze the NLMS or Linked SEER-NLMS Databases

Please use the NLMS and Linked SEER-NLMS Study Proposal Instructions to submit a maximum 2-page proposal outlining the study hypothesis, specification of analysis variables, timeline, and contact information electronically to nlms@imswesh.com. Any additional information can also be obtained by contacting nlms@imswesh.com.

The NLMS is sponsored by the Census Bureau; National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute; National Cancer Institute; National Institute on Aging; and National Center for Health Statistics. For further information see the NLMS Fact Sheet (PDF).
NLMS and Linked SEER–NLMS Study Proposal Form

To apply for the National Longitudinal Mortality Study (NLMS) or the Linked SEER-NLMS Database, submit a maximum 2-page proposal with the following information:

- Investigator's Name:
- Affiliation:
- Investigator's Address:
- Telephone Number:
- FAX number:
- Email address:

1. Study Title
2. Writing Group
3. Timeline
4. Rationale
5. Main Hypothesis
6. Data Specifications (variables, time frame, geographic area, inclusions, exclusions)*
7. References
8. NCI Contact/ Collaborator(s)

For a linked SEER-NLMS proposal, please include both SEER and NLMS data specifications. Address all correspondence and manuscripts to nlms@nlmsweb.com


Once a project has been approved, Investigators will be assigned a primary contact at the NCI Surveillance Research Program (SRP) and a statistical analyst at the Census Bureau. Investigators shall direct email communication including data analysis specifications, documentation, programming instructions, questions, etc. to the Census Bureau analyst and will include a carbon copy (cc) on all correspondence to the assigned SRP staff member. This will allow the NCI contact to be kept informed of the status of all work and to serve as a liaison, as needed, between principal investigators and the Census. For approved linked SEER-NLMS projects only, a SEER Limited-Use Data Agreement will be provided to investigators for signature prior to beginning the data analysis. The study investigator shall notify the NCI/SRP contact when their data analysis is complete.