## **List of Tables and Figures**

Chapter 1 Table 5. Percentage of African American women			
Introduction and Summary of Conclusions		Table J.	of reproductive age who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by
Table 1.	U.S. population distribution, by race/ ethnicity and Hispanic origin, and percentage change, 1980–1990 8		education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 28
Table 2.	Selected demographic characteristics for the U.S. population, by race/ethnicity, 1990 9	Table 6.	Percentage of live-born infants' mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy, by year and race/ethnicity, U.S. final natality statistics, 1989–1995 29
Table 3.  Chapter 2	Estimated percentage distribution of the U.S. population, by race/ethnicity and Hispanic origin, 1990–2050 10	Table 7.	Trends in the percentage of high school seniors who were previous-month smokers, by race/ethnicity and gender, Monitoring the Future surveys, United States, 1976–1979, 1980–1984, 1985–1989,
Patterns of Tobacco Use Among Four Racial/Ethnic 1990–1994 32			1990–1994 <i>32</i>
Minority C		Table 8.	Percentage of African Americans and whites 20–34 years of age who reported
Table 1.	Percentage of adult African Americans who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview		being current cigarette smokers, by age group and gender, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 33
	Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 22	Table 9.	Percentage of African Americans and whites 20–24 years of age who reported
Table 2.	Percentage of adult African American smokers who reported smoking <15, 15–24, or ≥25 cigarettes per day, overall and by gender, age, and education,		being current cigarette smokers, by education and gender, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 34
	National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 24	Table 10.	Percentage of African American and white high school seniors who reported recently using or not using cigarettes and other selected substances, Monitor-
Table 3.	Percentage of adult African American ever smokers who have quit, overall and by gender, age, and education, National		ing the Future surveys, United States, 1976–1994 aggregate data 37
	Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 26	Table 11.	Cumulative percentages of recalled age at which a respondent first tried a
Table 4.	Current cigarette smoking status among persons who reported that they were daily smokers 1 year before being surveyed, Current Population Survey National Cancer Institute Supplement, 1992–1993 27		cigarette and began smoking daily, among African American, Hispanic, and white men and women aged 30–39, National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse, United States, 1994–1995 40

- Table 12. Percentage of African American and white high school seniors who reported previous-month and heavy smoking, by selected variables, Monitoring the Future surveys, United States, 1976–1994 42
- Table 13. Percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native adults who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 46
- Table 14. Percentage of adult American Indian and Alaska Native smokers who reported smoking <15, 15–24, or ≥25 cigarettes per day, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 47
- Table 15. Percentage of adult American Indian and Alaska Native ever smokers who have quit, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 48
- Table 16. Percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native women of reproductive age who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 49
- Table 17. Percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native adults who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by region/state, gender, age, and education, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1988–1992 aggregate data 50
- Table 18. Percentage of adult American Indian and Alaska Native smokers who reported smoking <15, 15–24, or ≥25 cigarettes per day, overall and by region/state, gender, age, and education, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1988–1992 aggregate data 52

- Table 19. Percentage of adult American Indian and Alaska Native smokers who reported they quit smoking, overall and by region/state, gender, age, and education, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1988–1992 aggregate data 54
- Table 20. Percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native women of reproductive age who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by region/state, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1988–1992 aggregate data 56
- Table 21. Percentage of adult Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 57
- Table 22. Percentage of adult Asian American and Pacific Islander smokers who reported smoking <15, 15-24, or  $\geq 25$  cigarettes per day, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978-1995 aggregate data 58
- Table 23. Percentage of adult Asian American and Pacific Islander ever smokers who have quit, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 59
- Table 24. Percentage of adult Asian American and Pacific Islander women of reproductive age who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 60
- Table 25. Percentage of Chinese and Vietnamese men who reported they smoke and the number of cigarettes they smoke per day, by age, education, annual household income, and level of acculturation, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California, 1990 and 1991 aggregate data 62

- Table 26. Percentage of adult Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders who reported being current smokers, overall and by gender, age, and education, Screener Survey, California, 1990 and 1991 aggregate data 63
- Table 27. Summary of selected findings on the percentage of Asian American and Pacific Islander adults who smoke, overall and by gender, 1975–1995 64
- Table 28. Percentage of adult Hispanics who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 67
- Table 29. Percentage of adult Hispanic smokers who reported smoking <15, 15–24, or ≥25 cigarettes per day, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 68
- Table 30. Percentage of adult Hispanic ever smokers who have quit, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 70
- Table 31. Percentage of Hispanic women of reproductive age who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 71
- Table 32. Percentage of self-reported cigarette brand use among adult current cigarette smokers, overall and by race/ethnicity and gender, National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS) 1978–1980 combined, Adult Use of Tobacco Survey (AUTS) 1986, and NHIS 1987 80
- Table 33. Percentage of self-reported cigarette brand use among adolescent current cigarette smokers, by race/ethnicity, Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey (TAPS), 1989 and 1993 82

- Table 34. Relationship between smoking status and race/ethnicity among adults, before and after controlling for education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1987, 1988, 1990, and 1991 aggregate data 84
- Table 35. Percentage of all adults and nonsmokers who reported levels of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in the home, by race/ethnicity and gender, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1991–1993 aggregate data 87
- Table 36. Age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking among adults, overall and by race/ethnicity and gender, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1994 and 1995 aggregate data 88
- Table 37. Cigarette smoking status and number of cigarettes smoked per day among adults, overall and by race/ethnicity and gender, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1987, 1988, 1990, and 1991 aggregate data 90
- Table 38. Percentage of adults who reported using cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco, snuff, or any form of tobacco, overall and by race/ethnicity and gender, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1987 and 1991 aggregate data 92
- Table 39. Percentage of white adults who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1965–1995 98
- Table 40. Percentage of adult white smokers who reported smoking <15, 15-24, and  $\ge 25$  cigarettes per day, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1965-1995 100
- Table 41. Percentage of adult white ever smokers who have quit, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1965–1995 104

- Table 42. Percentage of white women of reproductive age who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1965–1995
- Table 43. Percentage of white adults who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978-1995 aggregate data 107
- Table 44. Percentage of adult white smokers who reported smoking <15, 15-24,  $\ge 25$ cigarettes per day, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 108
- Table 45. Percentage of adult white ever smokers who have quit, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978-1995 aggregate data 110
- Table 46. Percentage of white women of reproductive age who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 111
- Table 47. Percentage of adult African Americans who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by gender, age, and education. National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1965–1995 112
- Table 48. Percentage of adult African American smokers who reported smoking <15, 15–24, or ≥25 cigarettes per day, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1965-1995 114
- Table 49. Percentage of adult African American ever smokers who have quit, overall and by gender, age, and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1965-1995 118
- Table 50. Percentage of African American women of reproductive age who reported being current cigarette smokers, overall and by education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1965–1995 120

- Table 51. Sample sizes for birth cohorts, by gender, race/ethnicity, and education, National Health Interview Surveys. 1978-1980, 1987 and 1988 combined, and Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1982–1984
- Table 52. Comparison of current smoking prevalence between reconstructed estimates from National Health Interview Surveys (NHISs), 1987 and 1988 combined, NHIS cross-sectional survey estimates, and Gallup poll estimates 124
- Figure 1. Trends in the prevalence of cigarette smoking among African American and white men and women, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1965-1995 *23*
- Figure 2. Trends in daily smoking among African American and white high school seniors, by gender, United States, 1977–1996
- Figure 3. Trends in daily smoking among African American, Hispanic, and white high school seniors, United States, 1977-1996 31
- Figure 4. Trends in smoking among African Americans and whites aged 20-34 years, United States, 1978–1995 35
- Use of cigarettes and alcohol among Figure 5. African American and white high school seniors, United States, 1976-1979 and 1990-1994 38
- Figure 6. Use of cigarettes and illicit drugs among African American and white high school seniors, United States, 1976-1979 and 1990-1994 39
- Figure 7. Cigarette smoking prevalence among successive birth cohorts of African American men, by education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1980, 1987, and 1988 75
- Figure 8. Cigarette smoking prevalence among successive birth cohorts of African American women, by education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1980, 1987, and 1988 76

- Figure 9. Cigarette smoking prevalence among successive birth cohorts of Hispanic men, by education, Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1982–1984 77
- Figure 10. Cigarette smoking prevalence among successive birth cohorts of Hispanic women, by education, Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1982–1984 77
- Figure 11. Reconstructed prevalence of smoking among African American adults aged 20–29 years, by gender and education, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1910–1988 78
- Figure 12. Reconstructed prevalence of smoking among Hispanic adults aged 20–29 years, by gender and education, Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, 1920–1984 79
- Figure 13. Trends in the age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking among African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian American and Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and white adults, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 88
- Figure 14. Trends in the age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking among African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian American and Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and white men, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 89
- Figure 15. Trends in the age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking among African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian American and Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and white women, National Health Interview Surveys, United States, 1978–1995 aggregate data 89
- Figure 16. Comparison of smoking prevalence estimates from selected U.S. surveys, 1910–1991 123

## Chapter 3 Health Consequences of Tobacco Use Among Four Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups

- Table 1. Death rates per 100,000 U.S. residents for malignant diseases of the respiratory system, by race/ethnicity and gender, United States, 1950–1995, selected years 139
- Table 2. Age-adjusted death rates for selected smoking-related causes of death, by race/ethnicity and gender, United States, 1992–1994 141
- Table 3. Death rates for lung cancer among American Indians and Alaska Natives, by Indian Health Service (IHS) area, 1984–1988 146
- Table 4. Age-adjusted death rates for selected smoking-related causes of death among Mexican Americans, Puerto Rican Americans, and Cuban Americans, United States, 1992–1994 148
- Table 5. Odds ratios for the risk of lung cancer, by gender, race/ethnicity, and smoking status, case-control study, New Mexico, 1980–1982 149
- Table 6. Age-adjusted incidence and death rates for selected smoking-related cancers, by race/ethnicity and gender, National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, 1988–1992 150
- Table 7. Age-adjusted cancer death rates among American Indians and Alaska Natives at all 12 Indian Health Service areas, United States, 1984–1988 155
- Table 8. Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for the risk of oral cancer associated with cigarette smoking, by race/ethnicity and smoking status, 1984–1985 156
- Table 9. Odds ratios for the risk of urinary bladder cancer associated with smoking, by gender, race/ethnicity, and smoking status 157
- Table 10. Rates of selected infant outcomes, by mother's race/ethnicity, United States 168

- Table 11. Risk of sudden infant death syndrome associated with smoking, by race/ethnicity, selected studies, United States 170
- Table 12. Exposure to household smoke among children 5 years of age and younger and percentage distribution, by level of exposure since birth and selected characteristics, United States, 1988 173
- Table 13. Criteria for drug dependence 176
- Table 14. American Psychiatric Association diagnostic criteria for substance dependence 177
- Table 15. Human pharmacology of nicotine 178
- Table 16. Incidence of nicotine withdrawal symptoms, United States 179
- Table 17. Percentage of adult smokers who reported that they smoked their first cigarette within 10 minutes and within 30 minutes of awakening, by race/ethnicity and number of cigarettes smoked per day, National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1987 182
- Table 18. Percentage of men and women who considered smoking a habit or addiction, overall and by smoking status, Current Population Survey, United States, 1992–1993 184
- Figure 1. Incidence of cancer of the lung and bronchus, by race/ethnicity and gender, National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, 1973–1994 138
- Figure 2. Age-adjusted lung cancer death rates among American Indian and Alaska
  Native men in selected states compared with rates among all U.S. men,
  1968–1987 144
- Figure 3. Age-adjusted lung cancer death rates among American Indian and Alaska
  Native women in selected states compared with rates among all U.S. women,
  1968–1987 145

- Figure 4. SEER cancer incidence and U.S. death rates, 1988–1992, ratio of African American rate to white rate for all ages, by cancer site 154
- Figure 5. Serum cotinine levels by number of cigarettes smoked daily for African Americans, Mexican Americans, and whites, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1988–1991 180

## Chapter 4 Factors That Influence Tobacco Use Among Four Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups

Table 1. High school seniors' perceptions about the risks associated with cigarette smoking, Monitoring the Future surveys, United States, 1980–1989 230

## Chapter 5 Tobacco Control and Education Efforts Among Members of Four Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups

- Table 1. Percentage of adult smokers who would like to stop smoking, by race/ethnicity and gender, National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1993 261
- Table 2. Adults' beliefs about the health effects of smoking, by race/ethnicity, gender, and smoking status, National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1992 264
- Table 3. Adults' beliefs about minors' ease in purchasing cigarettes and other tobacco products, by race/ethnicity, smoking status, and gender, Current Population Survey, United States, 1992–1993 267
- Table 4. Public support for and beliefs about policies regarding tobacco access and marketing, by selected characteristics, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Youth Access Survey, 1994 270
- Table 5. Percentage of adult smokers who have received advice to quit smoking from either a medical doctor or a dentist, by race/ethnicity and gender, Current Population Survey, United States, 1992–1993 285

- Table 6. Percentage of adults who reported that no one is allowed to smoke anywhere inside the home, by race/ethnicity, smoking status, and gender, Current Population Survey, United States, 1992-1993 288
- Table 7. Percentage of adults who think that smoking should be allowed in some areas or not allowed at all in selected public locations, by race/ethnicity and smoking status, Current Population Survey, United States, 1992–1993 290
- Table 8. Percentage of adults who think that the advertising of tobacco products should be always allowed or not allowed at all, by race/ethnicity, smoking status, and gender, Current Population Survey, United States, 1992–1993 294

- Table 9. Percentage of Californians who support curtailment of tobacco advertising and promotion efforts, by race/ethnicity, 1992 295
- Table 10. Percentage of adults who think that giving away free tobacco samples should be always allowed or not allowed at all, by race/ethnicity, smoking status, and gender, Current Population Survey, United States, 1992–1993 *296*
- Table 11. Public beliefs about and support for policies related to nicotine and tobacco product regulation, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Youth Access Survey, 1994 298
- Figure 1. Billboard used by the California Department of Health Services in targeting Hispanics to quit smoking 261