

# TOBACCO-RELATED DISPARITIES

**STAT SHOT** A tobacco disparity refers to a sub-population that "stands-out" from peers regarding some tobacco-related health dimension

This document identifies a non-exhaustive list of populations that have a tobacco-related disparity. Most disparate communities are also disproportionately targeted by the tobacco industry and/or have limited access to treatment and health care. It is because of this, that these populations need to be a priority in tobacco prevention and control work.

## LGBTQ

### WISCONSIN ADULT SMOKING RATE<sup>1\*</sup>



Transgender community data suggests prevalence rates are similar or even higher than their LGB peers.<sup>15</sup>



National studies also suggest LGBTQ youth smoke up to twice as much as heterosexual youth.<sup>2</sup>

## PREGNANT WOMEN



In Wisconsin, 14% of women report smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy, compared to 10% nationally.<sup>5</sup>

Among women who quit smoking during pregnancy in the US, 40% relapse within 6 months after delivery.<sup>5</sup>

## SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

According to a 2011–2012 national survey:<sup>3</sup>

### CHILDREN

7 out of 10 black children, ages 3 to 11, were exposed to secondhand smoke regularly. This is a prominent disparity as on average 4 out of 10 children were exposed regularly.

### MULTI-UNIT HOUSING

More than 1 in 3 nonsmokers who lived in rental housing were exposed to secondhand smoke.



## HOMELESS



70% to 80% of homeless adults in the US smoke.<sup>6</sup>

The majority of homeless smokers started smoking before losing their housing.<sup>7</sup>

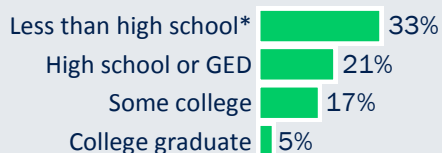
## HISPANIC/LATINO

Hispanic/Latino adults in Wisconsin smoke at slightly higher rates (22%) than the general population (19%), according to 2012-2014 survey data.<sup>8</sup>

Research shows culturally sensitive prevention and cessation materials are needed for the population.

## EDUCATION LEVEL

### 2014 SMOKING RATES IN WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup>



Some national surveys show that 40% of adults with a graduate education degree (GED) certificate smoke.<sup>4</sup>

## MILITARY PERSONNEL

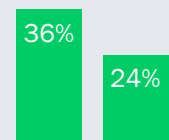
### ACTIVE

1 in 3 smokers in the US military started to smoke after enlisting.<sup>9</sup>



### VETERAN

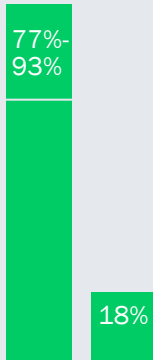
Among US men aged 45–54, 36% of veterans reported being smokers compared with 24% of nonveterans.<sup>10</sup>



# TOBACCO-RELATED DISPARITIES STAT SHOT

## SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Nationally, the large majority of people in treatment for substance abuse addiction smoke (77%-93%), compared to 18% of the general population.<sup>11</sup>



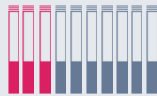
People with substance use disorders who smoke are much more likely to die from their tobacco use than from their drug or alcohol addiction.<sup>11</sup>

## MENTAL HEALTH

1 in 5 adults in the US have some form of mental health issue.<sup>12</sup>

**SMOKERS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS**  
1 in 3 with mental illness smoke.<sup>12</sup>

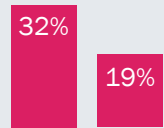
**ARE OFTEN HEAVY SMOKERS**  
Nearly a third of all cigarettes are smoked by adults with mental illness.<sup>12</sup>



## AFRICAN AMERICANS

### IN WISCONSIN

In Wisconsin from 2012-2014, African Americans smoked at much higher rates (32%) than the general population (19%).<sup>8</sup>



### NATIONALLY

In contrast to Wisconsin statistics, African American adults nationally smoke at the same level as the general population (18%).<sup>4</sup>

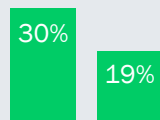
### DISPROPORTIONATE HEALTH BURDEN

Smoking related disease mortality is significantly higher in African Americans than other racial/ethnic groups.<sup>16</sup>

## NATIVE AMERICANS

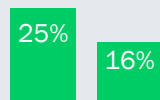
### ADULTS

Adult Wisconsin Native Americans smoke at much higher rates (30%) than the general population (19%), according to 2012-2014 survey data.<sup>8</sup>



### YOUTH

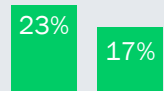
Nationally, Native American high school students have the highest smoking prevalence of all racial/ethnic groups, at 25%. In comparison, 16% of high school students smoke overall.<sup>13</sup>



## DISABILITY



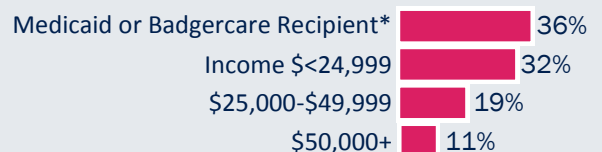
Nationally, the percentage of adults who smoke cigarettes is higher among people with disabilities (23%) than people without disabilities (17%).<sup>4</sup>



## INCOME LEVEL

Americans are 40 percent more likely to smoke if they live below the poverty line.<sup>4</sup>

### 2014 SMOKING RATES IN WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup>



## VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

A vulnerable population is a group of people who are marginalized in some way. They typically have less power than the majority of their peers, language and/or cultural differences, and limited access to resources and health care.

TCP supports tobacco prevention and control efforts among a number of populations who are considered vulnerable. One example is Asian Americans, who are supported through the Asian American Tobacco Prevention Network.

Research on tobacco prevalence within vulnerable populations is limited. There is a need for more consistent data collection that is inclusive of these groups. When looking at intersecting populations we have an even more significant gap in data collection, but can hypothesize that individuals who identify with multiple vulnerable populations are at an even greater risk for using tobacco.

# TOBACCO-RELATED DISPARITIES STAT SHOT

Please note: Data shouldn't be compared between boxes if it comes from different sources.

## REFERENCES:

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15. Bye, L., Gruskin, E., Greenwood, G., Albright, V., & Krotki, K. (2005). California Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, and Transgender (LGBT) Tobacco Use Survey – 2004. California Department of Health Services.

\*Indicates a confidence interval around the estimate of  $\pm 6$ , or more, but less than  $\pm 9$