

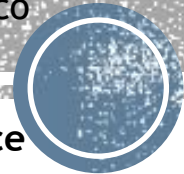
# CURRENT TOBACCO USE IN ASIAN AMERICAN NATIVE HAWAIIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER (AANHPI) COMMUNITIES

*Selective Snapshots of  
Current Tobacco Use  
among AANHPI in the  
United States:  
What's Known & What's  
Emerging*

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Power in Unity: Achieving Racial and Health Equity in the COVID Era Conference  
September 29, 2020





*... or  
What's  
unknown....*

## Tobacco Product Use and Cessation Indicators Among Adults — United States, 2018

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The prevalence of any current tobacco product use was higher among males (25.8%) than among females (14.1%) and among persons aged 25–44 years (23.8%), 45–64 years (21.3%), and 18–24 years (17.1%) than among those aged ≥65 years (11.9%) (Table). Current tobacco product use was also higher among non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native adults (32.3%), non-Hispanic multiracial adults (25.4%), non-Hispanic whites (21.9%), non-Hispanic blacks (19.3%), and Hispanic adults (13.8%) than among non-Hispanic Asian adults (10.0%), as well as among those who lived in the Midwest (23.6%) or the South U.S. Census regions (21.4%) than among those who lived in the West (15.3%) or the Northeast (17.5%). The prevalence of current tobacco product use was also higher among persons who had a GED (41.4%)

\*\* Current cigarette smokers who reported they stopped smoking for >1 day during the past 12 months because they were trying to quit smoking and former smokers who quit during the past year.

**Data Source:** 2018 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)  
Report: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6845a2.htm>



**TABLE. Percentage of persons aged  $\geq 18$  years who reported tobacco product use "every day" or "some days," by tobacco product and selected characteristics — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2018**

Demographic	% (95% CI)							
	Any tobacco product*	Any combustible product†	Cigarettes§	Cigars/ Cigarillos/ Filtered little cigars¶	Pipe/ Water pipe/ Hookah**	E-cigarettes††	Smokeless tobacco§§	$\geq 2$ Tobacco products¶¶
Overall	19.7 (19.0–20.4)	16.5 (15.9–17.2)	13.7 (13.1–14.3)	3.9 (3.5–4.2)	1.0 (0.9–1.2)	3.2 (3.0–3.5)	2.4 (2.1–2.6)	3.7 (3.4–4.0)
Sex								
Men	25.8 (24.7–26.9)	20.6 (19.6–21.5)	15.6 (14.8–16.5)	6.8 (6.2–7.4)	1.5 (1.3–1.8)	4.3 (3.8–4.8)	4.7 (4.2–5.1)	5.9 (5.3–6.4)
Women	14.1 (13.3–14.9)	12.8 (12.0–13.5)	12.0 (11.2–12.7)	1.1 (0.8–1.3)	0.6 (0.4–0.7)	2.3 (2.0–2.6)	—***	1.7 (1.5–2.0)
Age group (yrs)								
18–24	17.1 (14.8–19.3)	11.2 (9.3–13.1)	7.8 (6.2–9.4)	4.1 (2.9–5.3)	—	7.6 (6.1–9.1)	—	4.1 (3.0–5.2)
25–44	23.8 (22.5–25.0)	20.0 (18.9–21.2)	16.5 (15.4–17.6)	5.0 (4.4–5.6)	1.5 (1.1–1.8)	4.3 (3.7–4.8)	3.2 (2.7–3.6)	5.5 (4.9–6.1)
45–64	21.3 (20.2–22.4)	18.7 (17.6–19.7)	16.3 (15.3–17.3)	3.7 (3.2–4.2)	0.6 (0.4–0.8)	2.1 (1.8–2.5)	2.4 (2.0–2.8)	3.3 (2.8–3.7)
$\geq 65$	11.9 (11.0–12.8)	10.3 (9.5–11.1)	8.4 (7.7–9.2)	2.1 (1.7–2.5)	—	0.8 (0.6–1.1)	1.4 (1.0–1.7)	1.3 (1.0–1.6)
Race/Ethnicity†††								
White	21.9 (21.1–22.8)	17.9 (17.1–18.6)	15.0 (14.3–15.7)	4.1 (3.7–4.5)	1.0 (0.8–1.2)	3.7 (3.3–4.1)	3.3 (2.9–3.6)	4.2 (3.8–4.6)
Black	19.3 (17.3–21.3)	18.2 (16.3–20.1)	14.6 (12.8–16.3)	4.9 (3.8–5.9)	—	1.6#	—	3.5 (2.7–4.3)
Asian	10.0 (8.0–12.0)	8.2 (6.3–10.0)	7.1 (5.2–8.9)	—	—	2.2#	—	—
AI/AN	32.3 (19.1–45.5)	25.2 (14.4–35.9)	22.6 (12.0–33.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic	13.8 (12.2–15.4)	12.3 (10.8–13.8)	9.8 (8.4–11.2)	2.8 (2.0–3.5)	—	2.5 (1.8–3.3)	—	2.2 (1.4–3.0)
Multiracial	25.4 (19.8–30.9)	21.3 (16.2–26.3)	19.1 (14.3–24.0)	—	—	—	—	—

#Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2018. NCHS Data Brief, No. 365, April 2020: Electronic Cigarette Use Among U.S. Adults, 2018 <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db365-h.pdf>

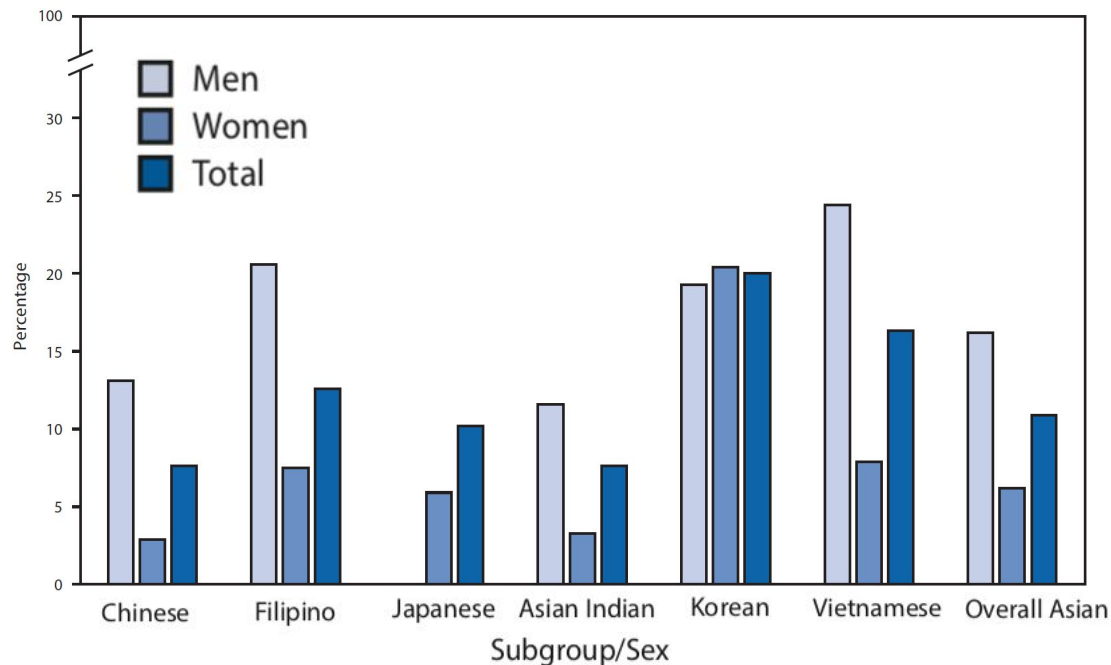


## Disparities in Adult Cigarette Smoking — United States, 2002–2005 and 2010–2013

Brandi N. Martell, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Bridgette E. Garrett, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Ralph S. Caraballo, PhD<sup>1</sup>

FIGURE 1. Past 30-day cigarette use among persons aged ≥18 years, by Asian subgroup\*<sup>†</sup> and sex<sup>§</sup> — National Survey on Drug Use and Health, United States, 2010–2013

States,<sup>†</sup> CDC analyzed self-reported data collected during 2002–2005 and 2010–2013 from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) (2) and compared differences between the two periods. During 2010–2013, the overall prevalence of cigarette smoking among the racial/ethnic populations and subgroups ranged from 38.9% for American Indians/Alaska Natives to 7.6% for both Chinese and Asian Indians. During 2010–2013, although cigarette smoking prevalence was relatively low among Asians overall (10.9%) compared with whites (24.9%), wide within-group differences in smoking prevalence existed among Asian subgroups, from 7.6% among both Chinese and Asian Indians to 20.0% among Koreans. Similarly, among Hispanics, the overall prevalence of current cigarette smoking was 19.9%; however, within






**Data Source:** 2010–2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)





**Report:** <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6530a1.htm>



## Tobacco use: Selected published data sources providing disaggregated data for Asian American Adults +/- Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander (NHPI): *year 2013 +*

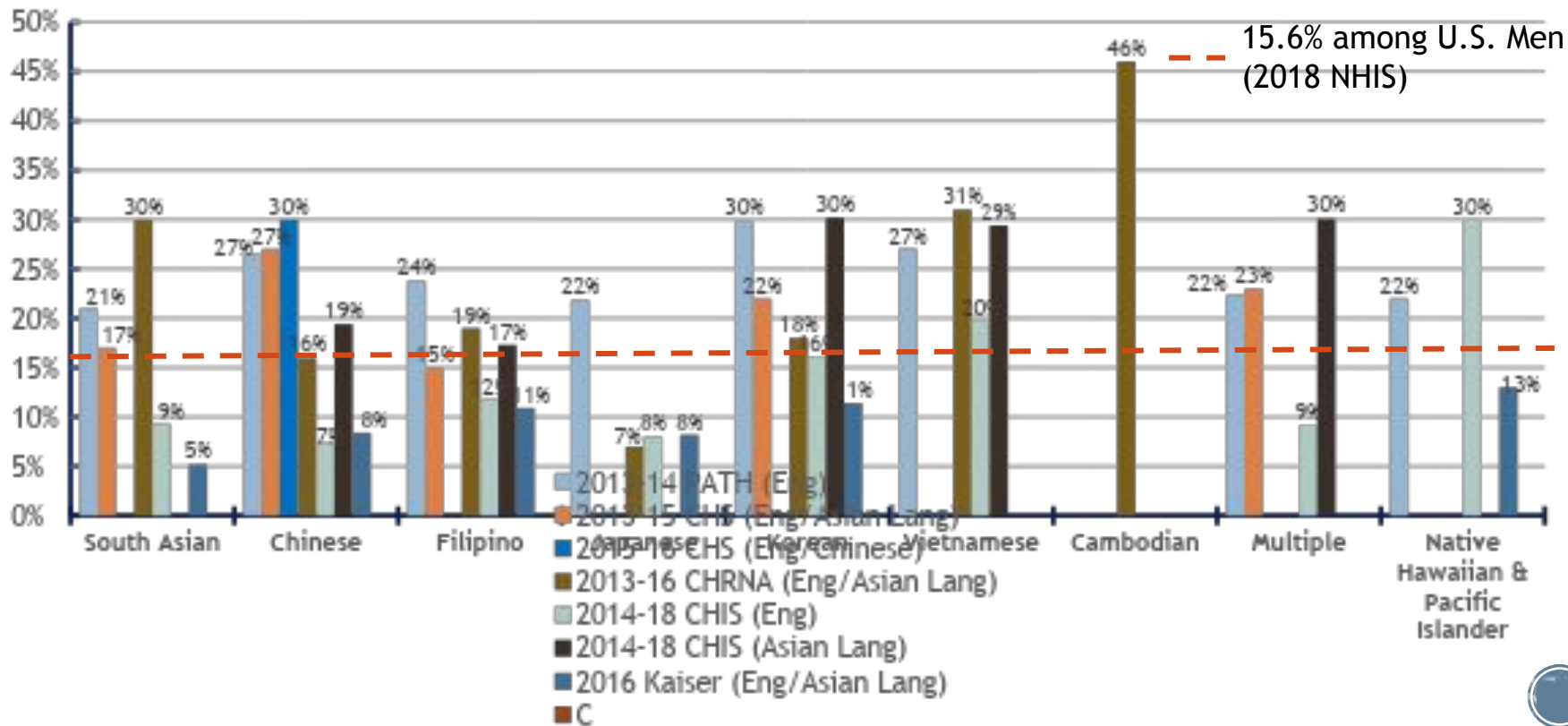
Data Sources with Published Asian American disaggregated data	NHPI & sub-gro ups	Asian Language	Other Tobacco	Location
<b>National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH):</b> 2010-13 NSDUH Marrell et al, 2016, Disparities in Adults Cigarette Smoking - United States, 2002-2005 and 2010-2013. MMWR 53(30): 753-75. <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6530a1.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6530a1.htm</a> Latest data: 2019 NSDUH <a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/nsduh-national-survey-drug-use-and-health">https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/nsduh-national-survey-drug-use-and-health</a>	No NHPI	No	Yes	
<b>Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH):</b> 2013-14 PATH: Nguyen, 2019, Disaggregating Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (AANHPI) Adult Tobacco Use..., J of Racial Ethn Health Disparities, <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6434519/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6434519/</a> Latest data: Wave 4 (December 2016 - Jan 2018) <a href="https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/research/fda-and-nih-study-population-assessment-tobacco-and-health">https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/research/fda-and-nih-study-population-assessment-tobacco-and-health</a>	NHPI + sub-gro ups	No	Yes	
<b>National Health Interview Survey (NHIS):</b> 2012-2017 NHIS pooled data: Zhang et al, 2020, Prevalence of Multimorbidity among Asian Indian, Chinese, and Non-Hispanic White Adults in the United States. Int J Environ Res Public Health. <a href="https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/17/9/3336">https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/17/9/3336</a> Latest data: 2019 NHIS <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/data-questionnaires-documentation.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/data-questionnaires-documentation.htm</a>	NHPI + sub-gro ups	No	Yes	



Selected Data Sources with Published Asian American disaggregated data (continued)	NHPI & sub-groups	Asian Language	Other Tobacco	Location
<b>Community Health Survey (CHS) - NYC Health</b> 2013-2015 CHS: King & Deng, 2018, Health Disparities among Asian New Yorkers. Epi Data Brief (100); March 2018. <a href="https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/databrief100.pdf">https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/databrief100.pdf</a> 2015-16 CHS: Roods et al, 2019, Recent Survey Findings on Smoking and Cessation behaviors among Asians in New York City. J. Community Health. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10900-019-00695-w">https://doi.org/10.1007/s10900-019-00695-w</a> Latest Data 2018 CHS (N=1,126 including 548 Chinese, 339 South Asian) <a href="https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/community-health-survey-public-use-data.page">https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/community-health-survey-public-use-data.page</a>	No NHPI	Yes	Yes	
<b>Community Health Resources and Needs Assessment (CHRNA) - NYU Center for the Study of Asian American Health (CSAAH)</b> Community-based survey of Asian American immigrant adults conducted in the New York City metropolitan region from 2013 to 2016 (N = 1,288). Community Reports in 11 Asian subgroups can be accessed: <a href="https://med.nyu.edu/asian-health/research/community-health-resources-needs-assessment/2013-2016-community-reports">https://med.nyu.edu/asian-health/research/community-health-resources-needs-assessment/2013-2016-community-reports</a>	No NHPI	Yes	Yes (for South Asian)	
<b>California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) - UCLA</b> Yearly since 2013, latest 2018 AskCHIS: <a href="http://ask.chis.ucla.edu/">http://ask.chis.ucla.edu/</a> E-cigs 2015-16; 2017-18	NHPI, no sub-group	Yes	Yes	
<b>Kaiser Permanente Northern California Health Plan (EHR data)</b> 1.4 million adults aged 45 to 84 who were members of the health plan in 2016. Gordon et al, 2019. Aggregation of Asian-American subgroups masks meaningful differences in health and health risks among Asian ethnicities: an electronic health record based cohort study. BMC Public Health. <a href="https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-019-7683-3">https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-019-7683-3</a>	NHPI, no sub-group	NA (EHR)	Yes (per EHR)	



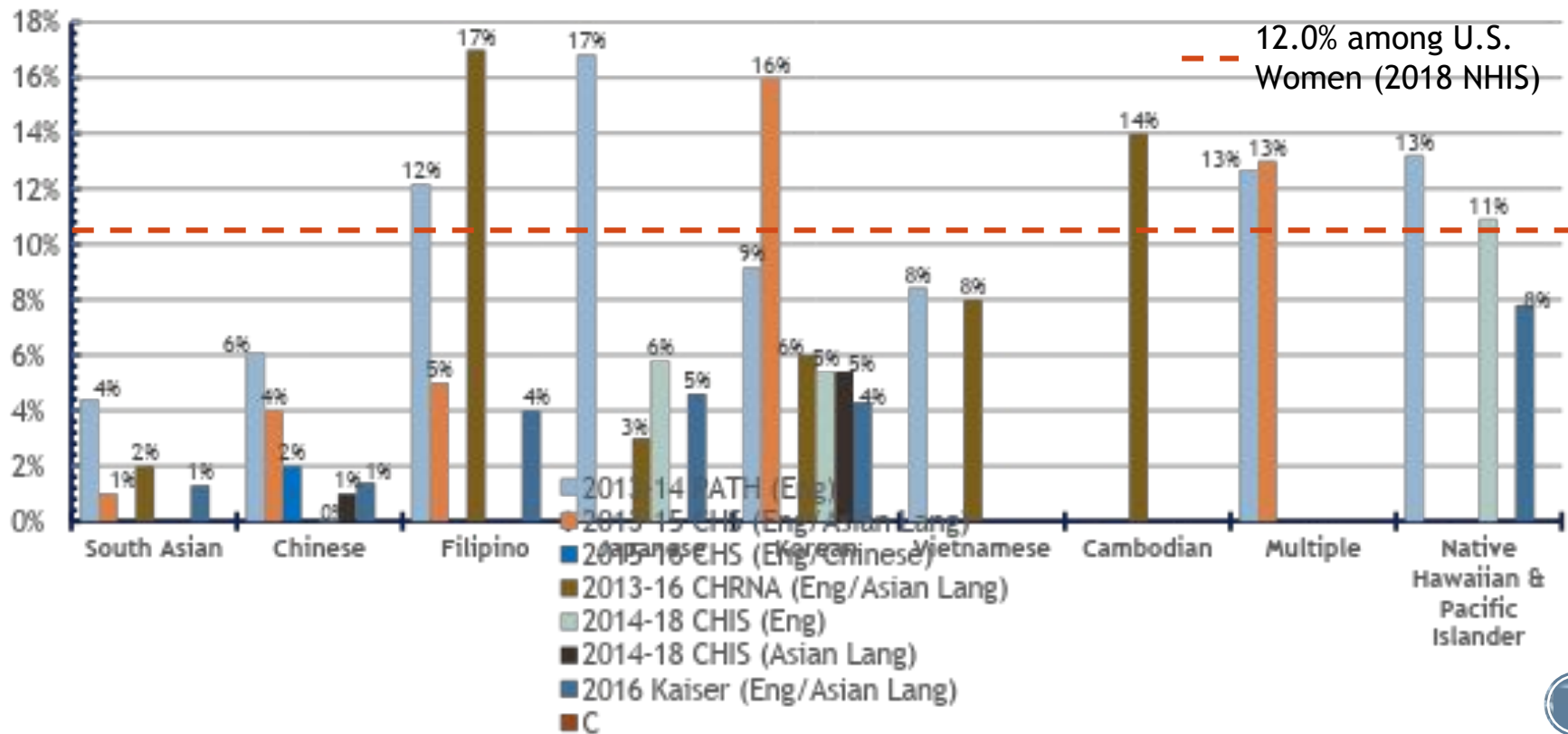
## Current Cigarette Smoking Prevalence among Asian American Men (2013-2018)





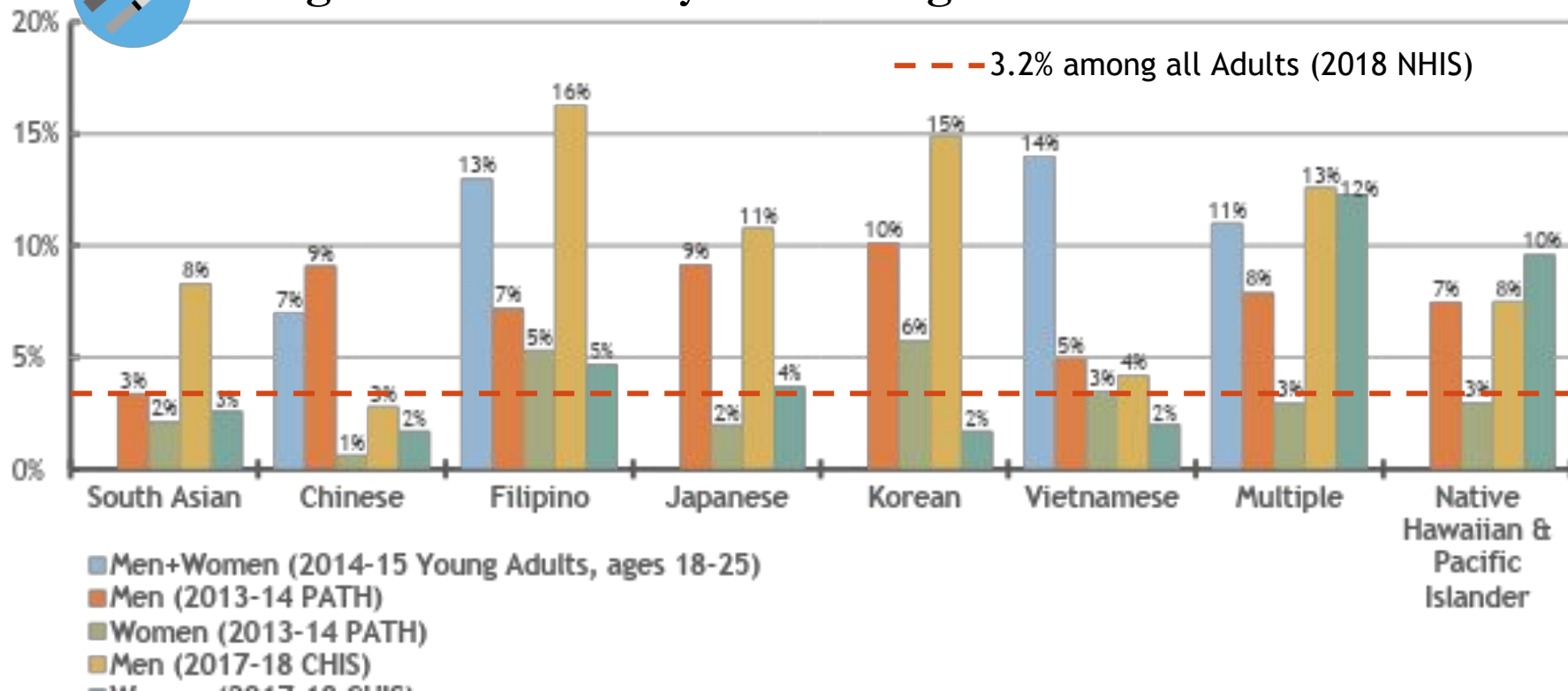


## Current Cigarette Smoking Prevalence among Asian American Women (2013-2018)





## E-Cigarette Past 30-day Use among AANHPI Adults

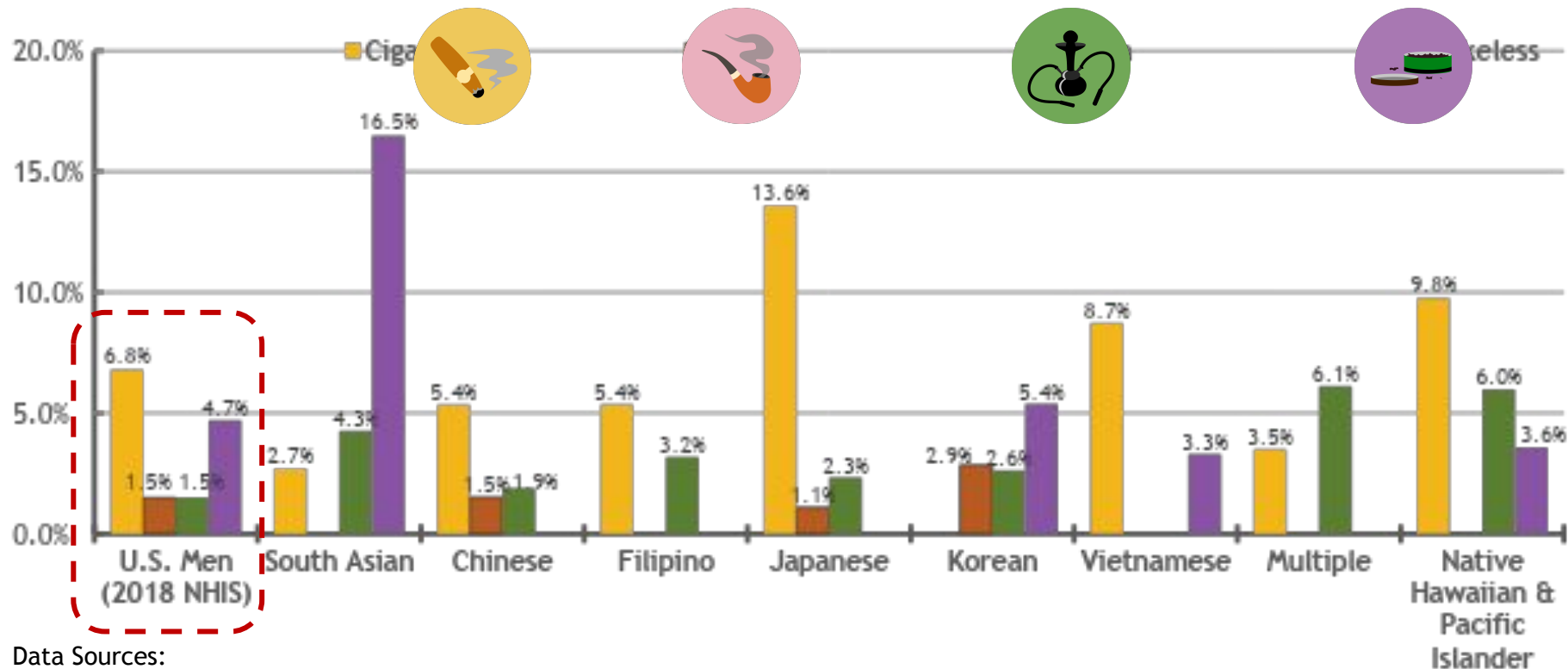


\*Note: CHIS estimates were unstable with the exception for Filipino men

2014-15 Anonymous Survey of AAPI Young Adults in Northern California (N=501, ages 18-25): Maglalan et al, 2016, Preventive Medicine Reports. Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pmedr.2016.05.011>



# Past 30-day Use of Other Types of Tobacco among AANHPI Adult Men

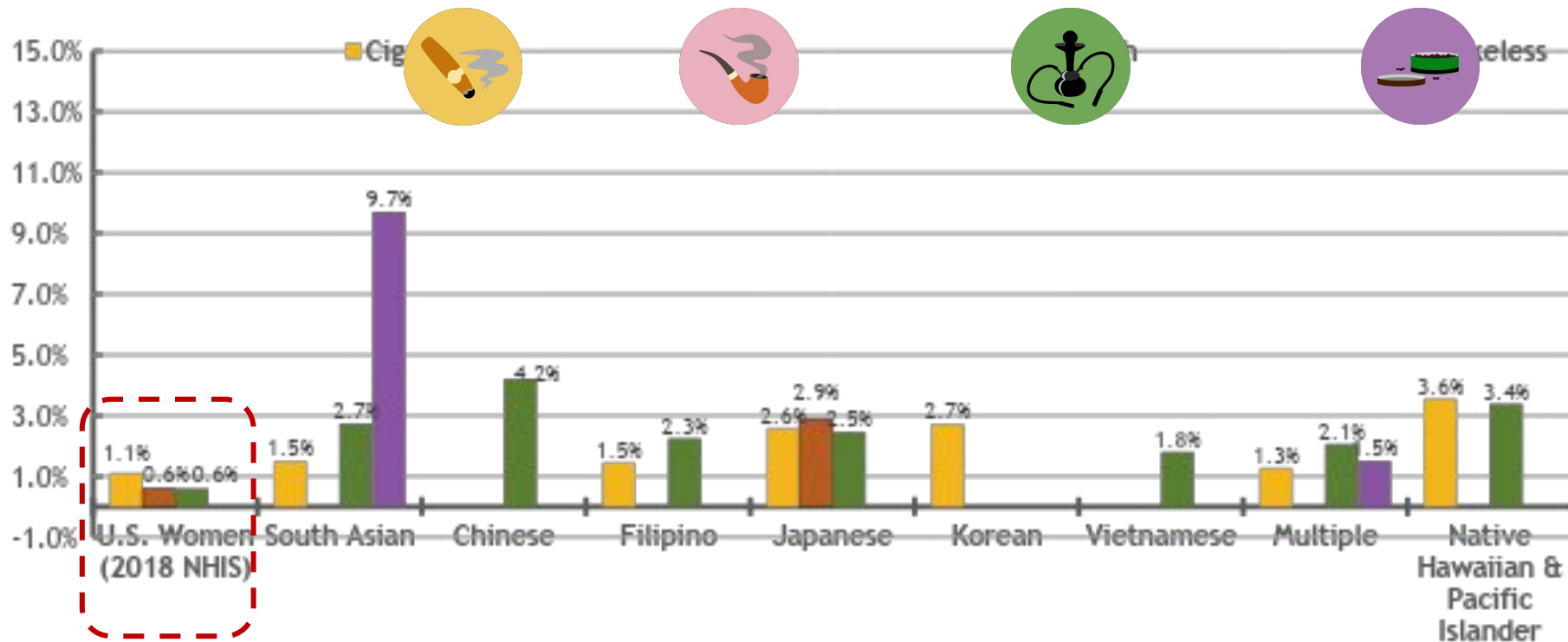


Data Sources:

1. 2013-14 Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH): Nguyen, 2019, J of Racial Ethn Health Disparities, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6434519/> [except for Smokeless tobacco use prevalence for South Asian]
2. 2013-16 Community Health Resources and Needs Assessment (CHRNA)/ NYC: Han et al, 2019, J Comm Health. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10900-019-00649-2>



# Past 30-day Use of Other Types of Tobacco among AANHPI Adult Women



Data Sources:

1. **2013-14 Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH):** Nguyen, 2019, J of Racial Ethn Health Disparities, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6434519/> [except for Smokeless tobacco use prevalence for South Asian]
2. **2013-16 Community Health Resources and Needs Assessment (CHRNA)/ NYC:** Han et al, 2019, J Comm Health. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10900-019-00649-2>





# Teen Tobacco Use (back in 2014)....



HEALTH POLICY

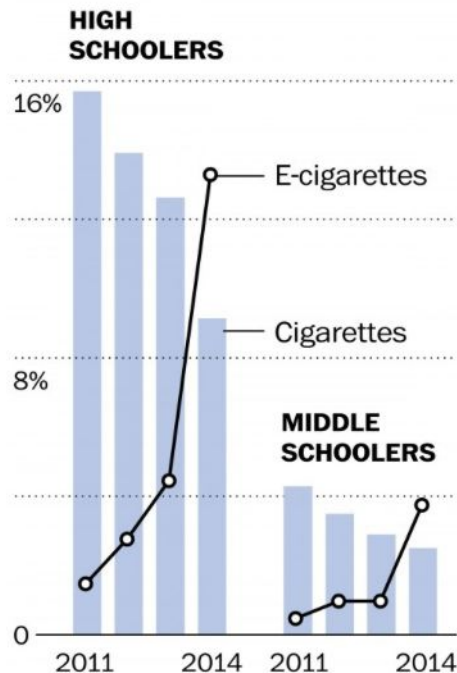
## E-Cigarette, Hookah Use Rises Among U.S. Teens as Cigarette Use Falls

Government survey finds more youths used e-cigarettes than regular cigarettes



## Teen e-cigarette use triples from 2013-2014

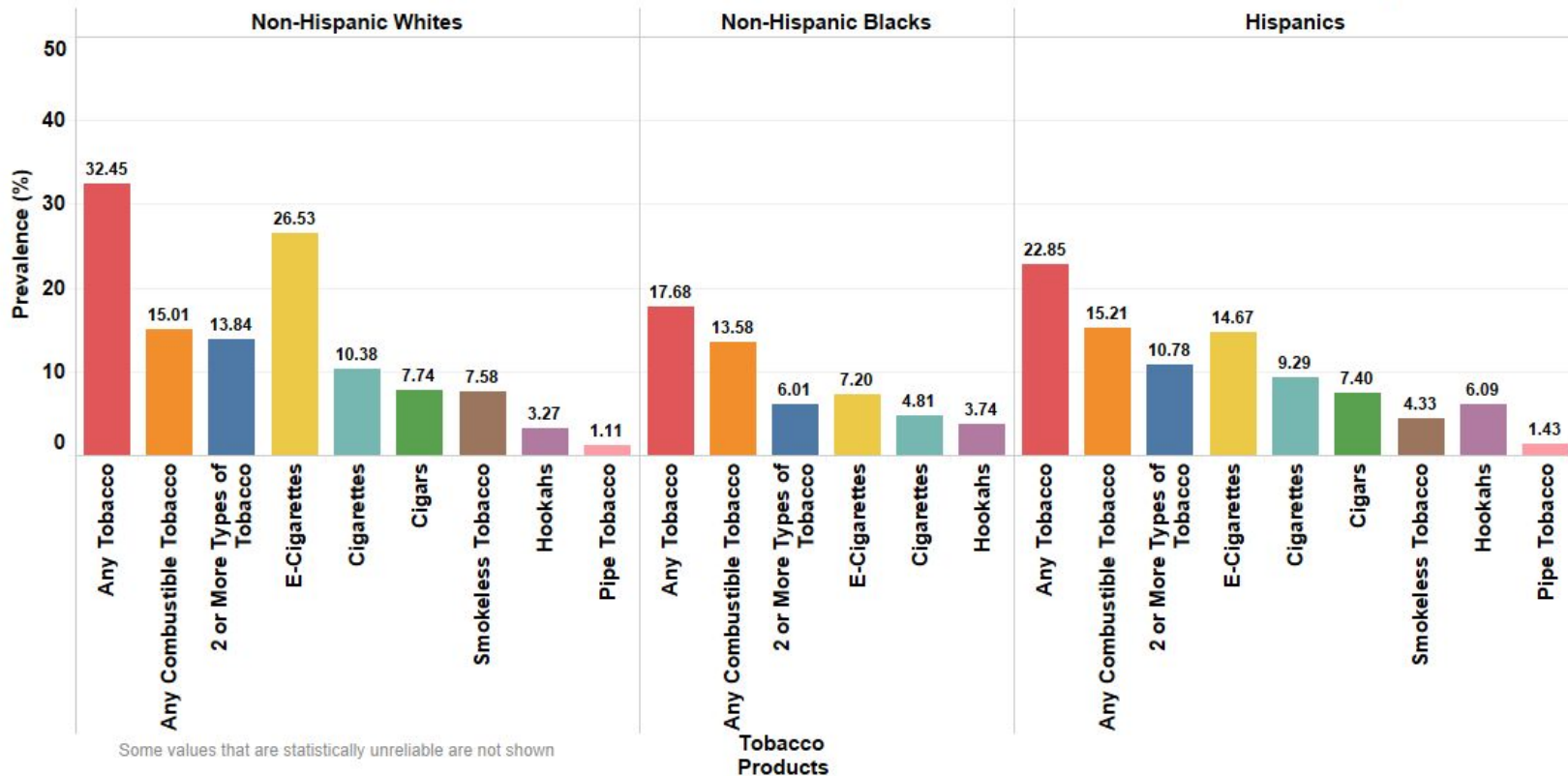
Estimated percentage of students who used tobacco in the previous 30 days:



Source: National Youth Tobacco Survey 2011-2014, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
THE WASHINGTON POST



# Estimated Prevalence of High School Students Who Currently Use Tobacco Products by Race/Ethnicity: National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2018



Source: American Heart Association. Center for Health Metrics and Evaluation (CHME). Data Visualizations. <https://aha2017chme.wpengine.com/data-visualization/>, accessed on 26/09/2020



## Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

CDC



# E-cigarette Use Among Middle and High School Students — United States, 2020

Weekly / September 18, 2020 / 69(37);1310–1312

*On September 9, 2020, this report was posted online as an MMWR Early Release.*

Teresa W. Wang, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Linda J. Neff, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Eunice Park-Lee, PhD<sup>2</sup>; Chunfeng Ren, PhD<sup>2</sup>; Karen A. Cullen, PhD<sup>2</sup>; Brian A. King, PhD<sup>1</sup> ([View author affiliations](#))

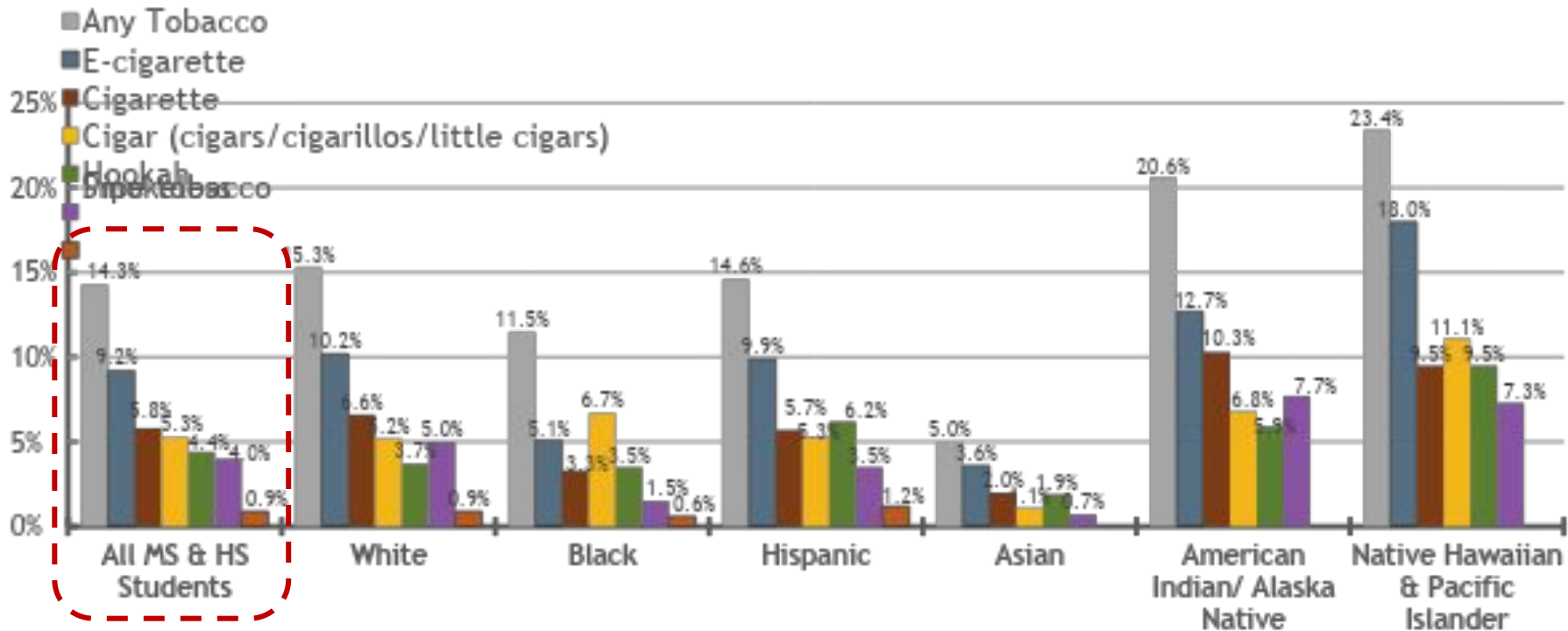
- In 2020, 3.6 million U.S. youths still currently used e-cigarettes
- > 80% of current e-cigarette users reported using flavored e-cigarettes.

### Data Source: 2020 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS)

- A school-based, self-administered survey of U.S. middle school (grades 6–8) and high school (grades 9–12) students conducted during January 16–March 16, 2020

Report: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6937e1.htm>

# Past 30-day Use of Other Types of Tobacco among AANHPI Youth (2014-17 National Youth Tobacco Survey)



Source: Odani et al. 2018, Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Tobacco Product Use Among Middle and High School Students - United States, 2014-2017. MMWR. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6734a3.htm>







*... or What  
needs to be on  
the watch  
list...*

# TOBACCO USE AMONG AANHPI:

## WATCH LIST

- Dual use of conventional cigarettes + e-cigarettes/ smokeless tobacco; poly-tobacco use; flavored/ menthol cigarette use
- Emerging products e.g. heated tobacco
- Non-daily or intermittent tobacco use; use pattern of e-cigarette
- Co-use or concurrent addictions, alcohol, cannabis, other substance use
- Comorbid conditions and risks: COVID-19, concurrent physical and behavioral health problems
- Poverty, food insecurity, being socioeconomically disadvantaged
- Secondhand and thirdhand smoke exposure
- Others...



- Disaggregated data are lagging, at least 3-5 years behind
- NHPI data rarely disaggregated
- Disaggregation beyond subgroups: by sex, age, language...
- Trend data showing change in tobacco use over time are seriously lacking

# MONITOR TOBACCO USE AMONG AANHPI:

## WISH LIST

- Data collection of national / state data must devote resources and efforts to engage AANHPI communities to reach a meaningful sample size of AA, NH and PI groups/ subgroups
- Data reporting should require minimal disaggregation of AANHPI by subgroups and sex
- Efforts should be devoted to enable appropriate combination of data across multiple years in a timely manner
- Investigation of trends of tobacco use over time by AANHPI subgroups for adults and youth are much needed





# THANK YOU

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