

FACT SHEET

More Tobacco Users Aware of Cessation Assistance

In 2007, 88% of Wyoming's smokers were aware of assistance (such as telephone quitlines and local health clinic services) to help them quit smoking.¹

- Awareness of cessation assistance among smokers has increased over time (73% in 2002, 80% in 2004, and 87% in 2006).

In 2007, 85% of spit tobacco users were aware of cessation assistance.¹

- This rate approximates the percentage of smokers who were aware of cessation assistance.
- Awareness of spit tobacco cessation assistance has also increased over time (70% in 2002, 68% in 2004, and 79% in 2006).

More Smokeless Tobacco Users Trying to Quit

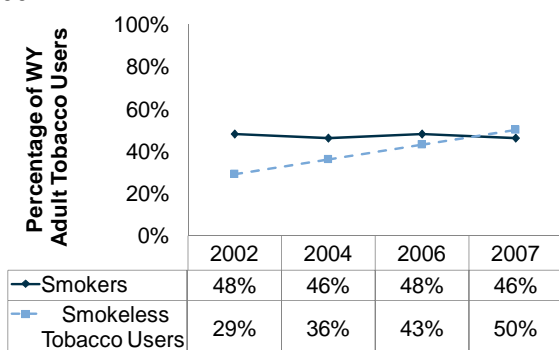
In 2007, 46% of smokers stopped smoking for one day or longer during the preceding 12 months.¹

- This finding is similar to the percentages of previous years (48% in 2002, 46% in 2004, and 48% in 2006).

In 2007, 50% of smokeless tobacco users stopped using for one day or longer during the preceding 12 months.¹

- This percentage is higher than the rate for smokers.
- The number of spit tobacco cessation attempts has increased over time (29% in 2002, 36% in 2004, and 43% in 2006).

Percentage of Wyoming Adult Tobacco Users Who Have Made Cessation Attempts, 2002–2007¹



Majority of Youth Smokers Trying to Quit

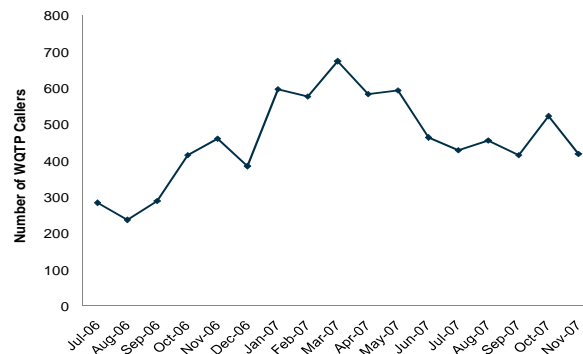
In 2007, 56% of high-school smokers tried to quit in the past 12 months.²

- This rate is similar to the percentages found in previous years (58% in 2001 and 2003, 57% in 2005).

WQTP Call Volume

The Wyoming Quit Tobacco Program (WQTP) call volume shows a seasonal pattern: there is a higher call volume in the winter months, especially during the first part of year.³

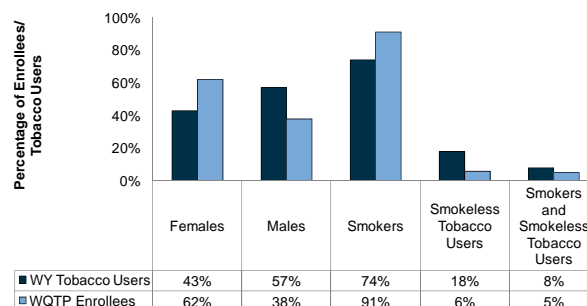
Number of WQTP Callers, by Month, July 2006–November 2007³



Females and Smokers More Likely to Enroll in WQTP

WQTP enrollee demographics differ from the demographics of Wyoming tobacco users. WQTP enrollees are more likely to be female and to be smokers (as opposed to smokeless tobacco users).³

Demographics of WQTP Enrollees vs. Wyoming Tobacco Users³



WYSAC Fact Sheet: Tobacco Cessation and Health Professional Activism

Corresponding to WYSAC Issue Brief #2008-09

Produced for the Wyoming Dept. of Health

March 2008



Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center

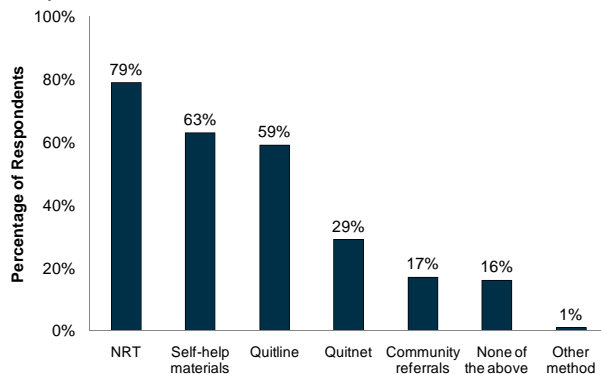
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FACT SHEET cont.

NRT Most Popular WQTP Component

The most popular WQTP component was free or reduced-price nicotine replacement therapy (NRT); 79% of WQTP enrollees used NRT. Self-help materials (63%) and Quitline telephone counseling (59%) were also popular.

Survey Respondents' Use of WQTP Program Components, June 2005–June 2007³



*Percentages exceed 100% because enrollees could use multiple program components.

Many WQTP Participants Not Using Tobacco

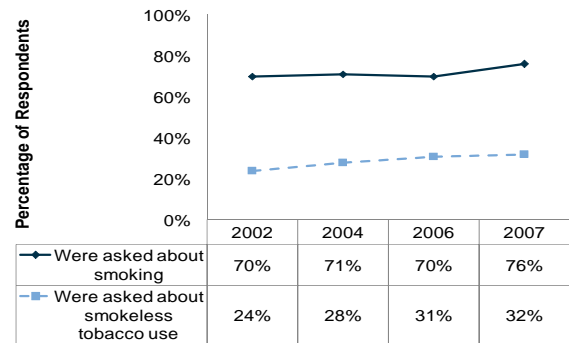
- 48% of WQTP participants were “not currently using” tobacco three months after enrolling.³
- 46% were “not currently using” six months after enrolling.³
- 47% of current tobacco users reported that they had cut back on tobacco in the past three months.³
- 86% reported intentionally quitting for at least 24 hours since first calling the Quitline.³
- 81% indicated that they were likely to quit in the next 30 days.³

Increase in Wyoming Adults Who Are Asked about Tobacco Use

- The percentage of Wyoming adults who were asked by a healthcare professional if they smoked increased from 70% in 2002 to 76% in 2007.¹

- The percentage of Wyoming adults who were asked by a healthcare professional if they used smokeless tobacco increased from 24% in 2002 to 32% in 2007.¹

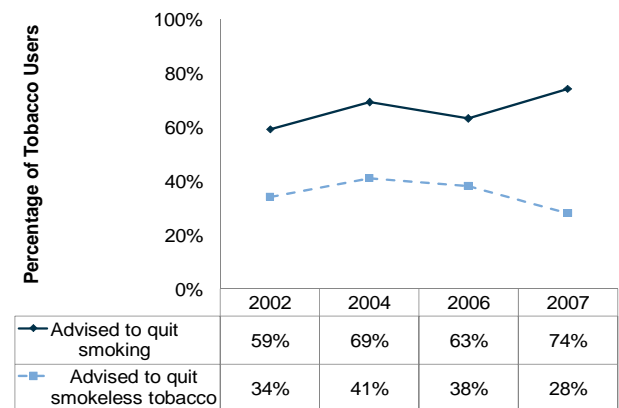
Percentage of Wyoming Adults Who Were Asked by a Healthcare Professional in the Past 12 Months if They Used Tobacco, 2002–2007¹



Healthcare Professionals More Likely to Advise Smokers to Quit

- The percentage of smokers who were advised by a healthcare professional to quit has fluctuated in recent years.¹
- The percentage of smokeless tobacco users who were advised by a healthcare professional to quit decreased from 34% in 2002 to 28% in 2007.¹

Percentage of Wyoming Tobacco Users Who Were Advised to Quit by a Healthcare Professional in the Past 12 Months, 2002–2007¹



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1. Adult Tobacco Survey [Merged Data File 2002, 2004, 2006, 2007]. (2007). Laramie, WY: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming.

2. Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey. [Data File 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007]. (2007). Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Department of Education. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from <http://www.k12.wy.us/HS/yrebs/yrebs.asp>

3. WYSAC. (2007). Wyoming quit tobacco program cumulative report: January 2004–June 2007 by R. Miller & T. C. Cook. (WYSAC Technical Report No. CHES-720). Laramie, WY: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming.