



2008 Executive Summary

The Impact of Tobacco in the State of Wyoming

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2008 Executive Summary: The Impact of Tobacco in the State of Wyoming

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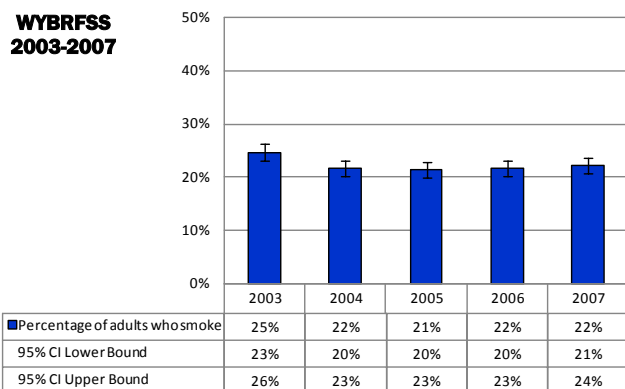
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Prevalence and Consumption

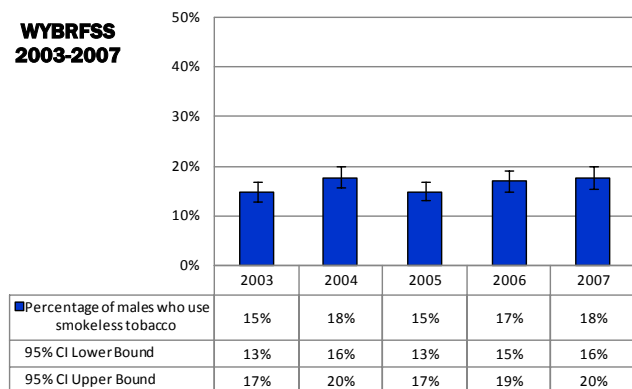
Percentage of Wyoming Adults Who Smoke



The percentage of adults who smoke includes adults who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who currently smoke every day or some days.

- In 2007, 22% of Wyoming adults smoked.

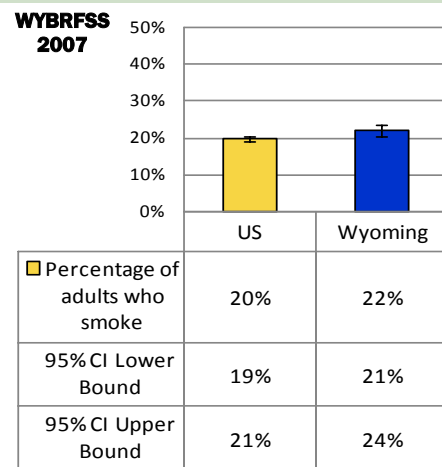
Percentage of Wyoming Males Who Use Smokeless Tobacco



Because of the gender disparity in smokeless tobacco use (see box at right), smokeless tobacco use is measured by the percentage of Wyoming *males* who currently use smokeless tobacco products (e.g., chewing tobacco or snuff) every day or some days.

- In 2007, 18% of Wyoming males used smokeless tobacco.

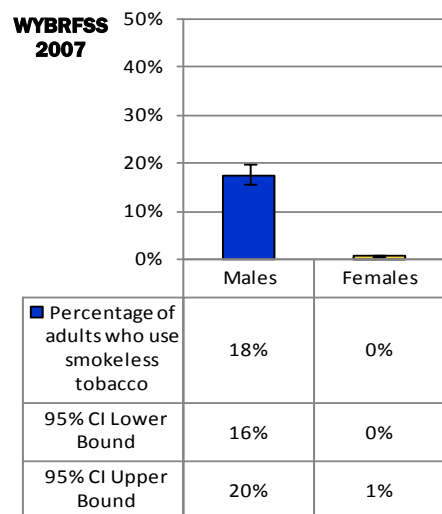
Geographic Disparity in Smoking Prevalence



Wyoming has a higher percentage of adults who smoke than the U.S. average.

- In Wyoming, 22% of adults smoke, while nationwide 20% of adults smoke.

Gender Disparity in Smokeless Tobacco Use



In contrast to the identical percentages of males and females who smoke, comparatively few Wyoming females use smokeless tobacco.

- Just 0.4% of Wyoming females use smokeless tobacco every day or some days, in contrast to 18% of Wyoming males.



Health and Economic Impact of Smoking in Wyoming

Morbidity and Mortality

In general, smokers die an average of 13 years earlier than nonsmokers do.¹

- ▶ Every year in Wyoming, an estimated 681 adults die prematurely from smoking-attributable illness such as respiratory diseases, cancers (primarily of the respiratory system), and cardiovascular diseases. Average annual smoking-attributable mortality does not including the effects of second-hand smoke or burns.¹
 - ▶ Annually, 9,392 years of potential life are lost for these 681 smoking-attributable deaths.²
 - ▶ Wyoming had the second-highest annual average smoking-attributable mortality rate in the Rocky Mountain region from 2000 to 2004, with 283.1 deaths per 100,000 people.²
 - ▶ Wyoming had the second highest annual average rate of potential life lost from smoking (in years) in the Rocky Mountain region from 2000 to 2004, with 3,630.9 years per 100,000 people.²
- ▶ 12,000 Wyoming children currently under the age of 18 will ultimately die from smoking, based on projections developed from 1997–2001 smoking prevalence rates and SAMMEC smoking-attributable mortality rates.³

Health Status

In 2007, Wyoming smokers reported poorer health and more mental distress than nonsmokers:⁴

- ▶ As compared to 12% of nonsmokers, 17% of smokers report that their health is fair to poor.⁴
- ▶ As compared to 7% of nonsmokers, 16% of smokers report frequent mental distress.⁴

Healthcare Costs

In 2004, smoking-attributable healthcare expenditures were \$148 million for Wyoming.²

- ▶ Per capita Medicaid costs from smoking-attributable diseases in Wyoming were \$94.97 in 2004 dollars.³
- ▶ Each pack of cigarettes sold in Wyoming cost an estimated \$5.71 in direct medical expenses in 2004 dollars.³

Productivity Losses

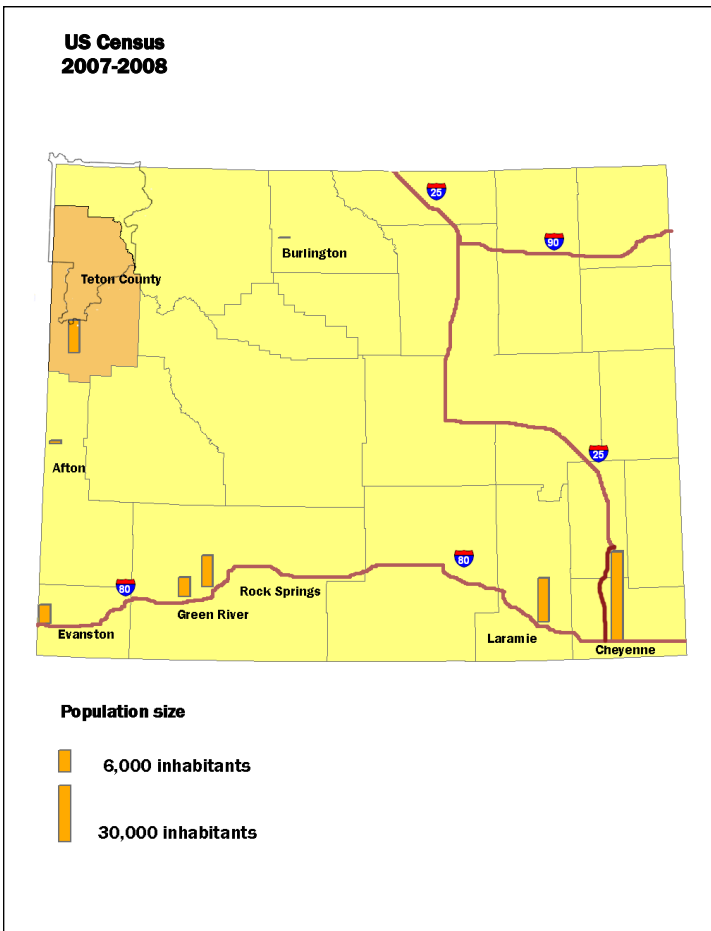
The CDC estimates that average smoking-attributable productivity losses due to premature mortality amount to \$167.2 per year in Wyoming (based on 2002-2004 data).³

- ▶ Each pack of cigarettes sold in Wyoming costs an estimated \$6.51 in lost productivity (based on 2002-2004 data).³



Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Wyoming Population Covered by Smokefree Ordinances

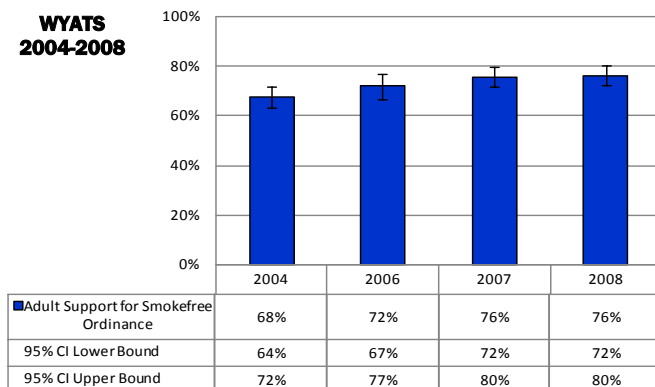


Location	Comprehensive?	Estimated Number of People Covered by Ordinance 2007/2008	Percent of State Population 2007/2008
Laramie	Yes	27,241	5.1%
Cheyenne	Yes	55,641	10.4%
Evanston	Yes	11,483	2.2%
Green River	No: Bars & clubs exempt	12,072	2.3%
Afton	No: Bars exempt	1,782	0.3%
Rock Springs	No: Bars & clubs exempt	19,659	3.7%
Burlington	Yes	250	0.0%
Teton county	No: Clubs exempt	20,376	3.8%

The population covered by smokefree ordinances is found by using 2007/2008 U.S. Census Bureau data to determine the population of each municipality or county covered by an ordinance. Comprehensive ordinances cover workplaces, restaurants, bars, and private clubs.

- 17.8% of the Wyoming population is covered by comprehensive smokefree ordinances.
- 27.9% of the Wyoming population is covered by either comprehensive or non-comprehensive smokefree ordinances.

Wyoming Support for Smokefree Ordinances



The WYATS asks Wyoming adults: “Some cities and towns are considering laws that would make restaurants smoke free; that is, eliminating all tobacco smoke from restaurants. Would you support such a law in your community?” Adult support for smoke-free ordinances is comprised of Wyoming adults* who answered yes to this question.

- In 2008, 76% of Wyoming adults said they would support laws in their communities that would make restaurants smokefree.

*This question was asked of adults throughout Wyoming except those living in communities that already had smokefree ordinances at the time interviews were conducted. In 2008, the excluded communities were Laramie, Cheyenne, Evanston, and Rock Springs. In 2006 and 2007 the excluded communities were Laramie and Cheyenne.



Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Economic Impact of Laramie and Cheyenne's Smokefree Ordinances⁵

The city of Laramie (located in Albany County) implemented Wyoming's first smokefree ordinance on April 6, 2005. Ordinance 1650 expanded previous smoking prohibitions to include restaurants, bars, and private clubs, making virtually all public places in Laramie smoke-free. On August 15, 2006 the city of Cheyenne (located in Laramie County) implemented a similar smokefree ordinance (Ordinance 3705).

WYSAC analyzed the economic impact of the Laramie and Cheyenne smokefree ordinances on the restaurant and bar industries in Albany County and Laramie County, respectively. We only examine aggregate impacts to the restaurant and bar industry; *we do not consider impacts on individual establishments, as these data are not available for analysis purposes.*

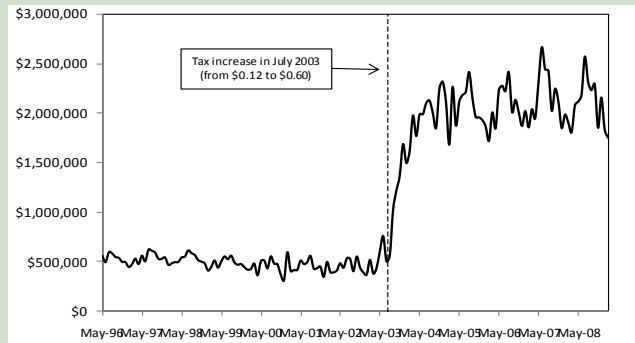
Our methodology parallels that of the economic-impact studies cited in the U.S. Surgeon General's report on the health consequences of second hand smoke.⁶ WYSAC used state sales tax receipts in Albany and Laramie Counties (tax data is not publicly available at the city level), which contain Laramie and Cheyenne, respectively, to measure economic activity from June 2003 to July 2007. The loss in precision from using county data to measure city effects should not be great because 65% of the Laramie County population resides in Cheyenne, and 88% of Albany County resides in Laramie. The statistical analysis accounts for population, time trends, seasonality, inflation, and local and statewide economic conditions. The analysis also considers economic activity in restaurants and bars both separately and as a whole.

Ordinances, continued on next page.

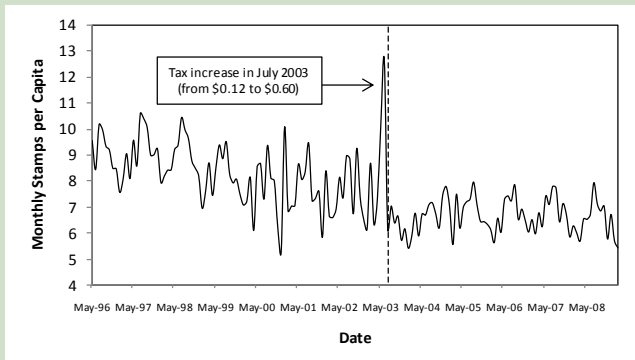
Impact of Wyoming Cigarette Tax on Tobacco Sales and Consumption⁸

Following Wyoming's \$0.48 cigarette excise tax increase in July 2003, tax revenue increased by about \$2.1 million per month, quadrupling the previous monthly revenue. Per capita cigarettes sales decreased by about 13%.

Monthly Wyoming Cigarette Excise Tax Revenue, May 1996–February 2009⁹

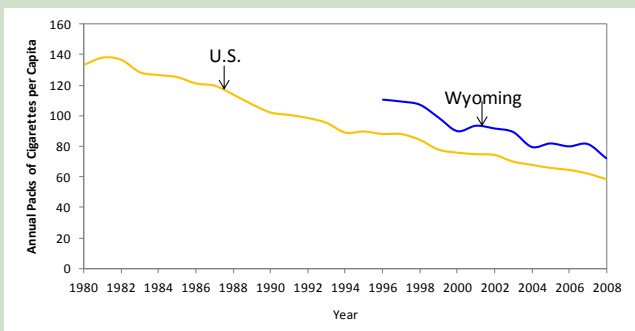


Monthly Wyoming per Capita Cigarette Stamp Sales, May 1996–February 2009⁹⁻¹¹



Since 1996 (when Wyoming data first became available), Wyoming and the U.S. have experienced parallel rates of decrease in cigarette consumption.

U.S. and Wyoming Taxable Cigarette Sales, 1980–2008⁹⁻¹⁵



Ordinances, continued from previous page.

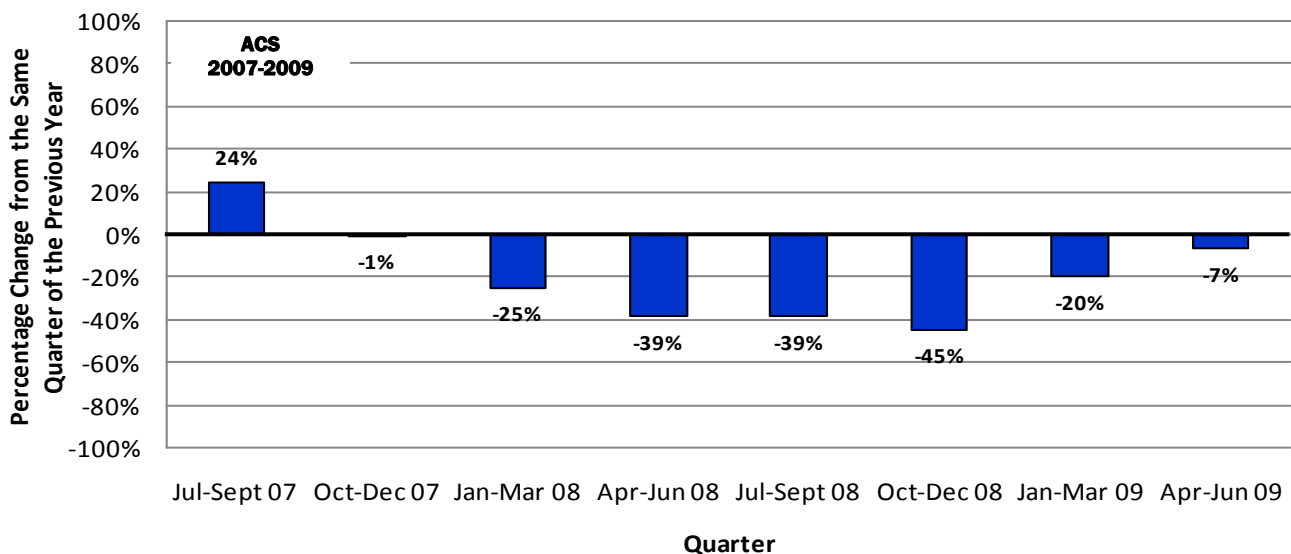
- Based on information available through July 2007, Laramie's smokefree ordinance has had no net economic impact, either positive or negative, on the Albany County restaurant or bar industries.
- Based on information available through July 2007, Cheyenne's smokefree ordinance has had no net economic impact, either positive or negative, on the Laramie County restaurant or bar industries.

These findings are consistent with ample scientific evidence that smokefree ordinances have no aggregate impact on economic activity in the restaurant and bar industry.^{6,7}

The impact of the Laramie and Cheyenne smokefree ordinances on individual establishments is unknown. We also do not know the impact of the smokefree ordinances on the location of business activity (i.e., within the city limits and subject to the ordinance, or outside the city limits but within the county and not subject to the ordinance).

Tobacco Quit Attempts and Successes

Percentage Change in Number of Calls to WQTP



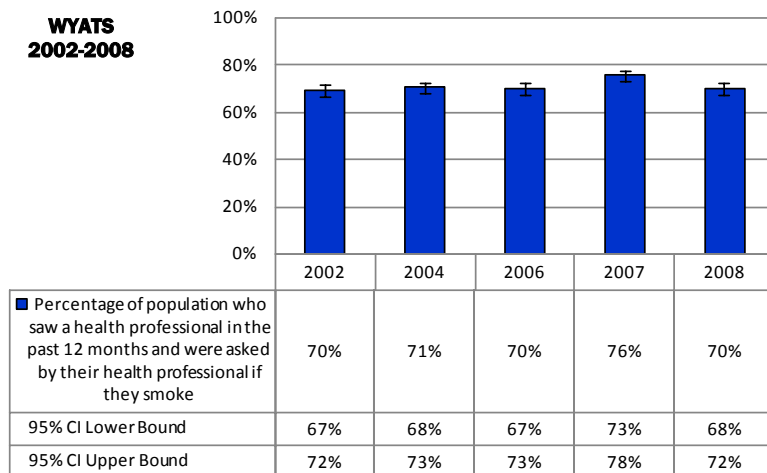
The Wyoming Quit Tobacco Program (WQTP) assists enrollees in their efforts to quit using tobacco products by providing them with vouchers for over-the-counter or prescription medication and by offering them free counseling services. To control for seasonal variation, the percentage change in the number of calls to WQTP is measured by the percent difference from the same quarter of the previous year.

- For the last seven quarters for which data are available (Oct.-Dec. 2007 through Apr.-Jun. 2009), the percent change in the number of calls to WQTP has been negative, indicating declines in the number of people seeking assistance through WQTP to quit using tobacco.

Tobacco Quit Attempts and Successes



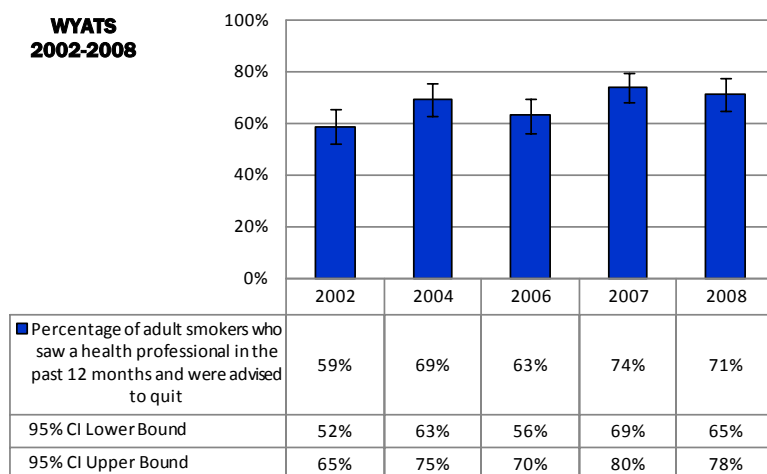
Wyoming Health Professionals Asking about Smoking



The WYATS asks Wyoming adults who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months whether any doctor, nurse, or other health professional asked if they smoke.

- In 2008, 70% of Wyoming adults who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months said they were asked by their doctor, nurse, or other health professional if they smoke.

Wyoming Health Professionals Advising Smokers to Quit



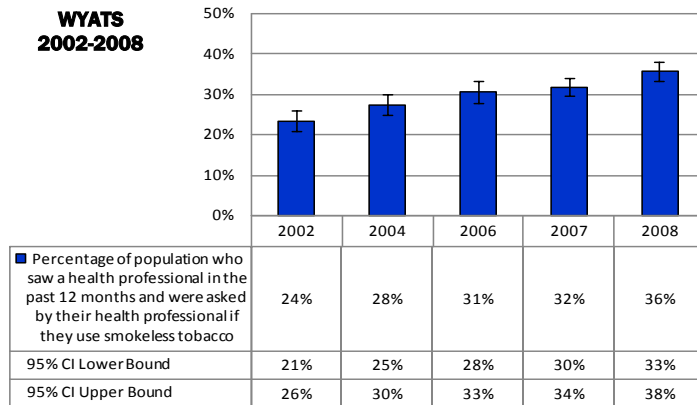
The WYATS asks Wyoming adult smokers who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months whether any doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised them to quit smoking.

- In 2008, 71% of adult smokers who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months said they were advised by their doctor, nurse, or other health professional to quit smoking.



Tobacco Quit Attempts and Successes

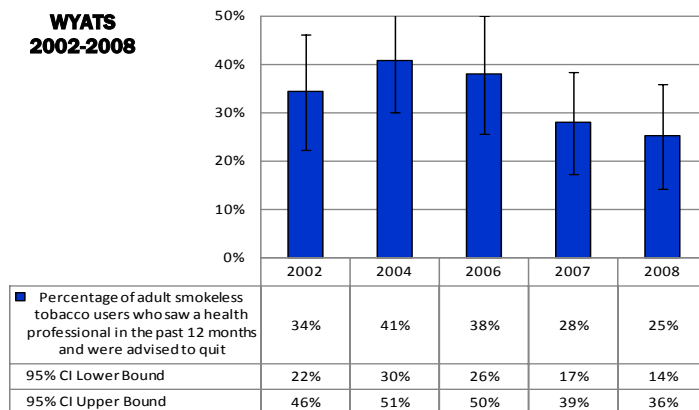
Wyoming Health Professionals Asking about Smokeless Tobacco Use



The WYATS asks Wyoming adults who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months whether any doctor, nurse, or other health professional asked if they use smokeless tobacco.

- The percentage of WYATS respondents who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months who said that their doctor, nurse, or other health professional asked if they used smokeless tobacco products increased significantly from 24% in 2002 to 36% in 2008.

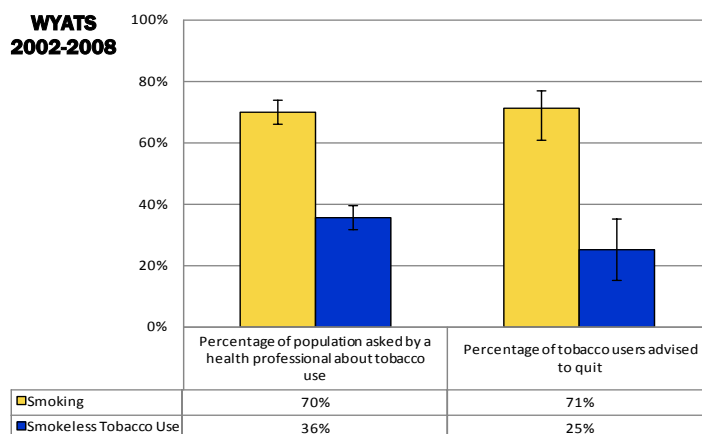
Wyoming Health Professionals Advising Smokeless Tobacco Users to Quit



The WYATS asks Wyoming adult smokeless tobacco users who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months whether any doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised them to quit using smokeless tobacco.

- In 2008, 25% of adult smokeless tobacco users who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months report that they were advised by their doctor, nurse, or other health professional to quit using smokeless tobacco.

Wyoming Health Professionals Following Protocols for Smoking versus Smokeless Tobacco



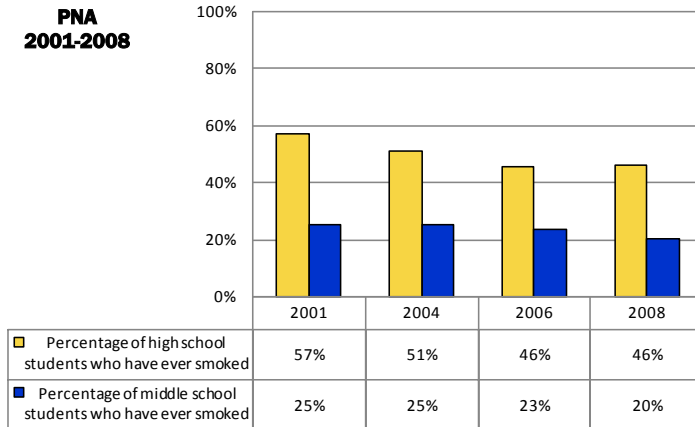
In Wyoming, health professionals ask adults if they smoke, and advise smokers to quit at higher rates than they ask and advise adults about smokeless tobacco use.

- Among Wyoming adults who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months in 2008, 70% were asked if they smoke and 36% were asked if they use smokeless tobacco.
- Among Wyoming adult tobacco users who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months in 2008, 71% of smokers were advised to quit and 25% of smokeless tobacco users were advised to quit.



Youth Initiation: Smoking

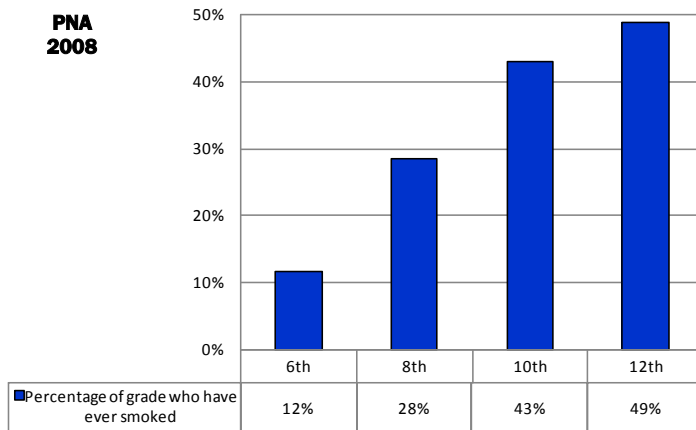
Percentage of Wyoming Students Who Have Ever Smoked



The percentage of Wyoming students who have smoked includes youth who have ever used or tried cigarettes, “even one or two puffs.” High school combines 10th and 12th graders, while middle school combines 6th and 8th graders.

- In 2008, 46% of high school students had ever smoked.
- In 2008, 20% of middle school students had ever smoked.

Percentage of Wyoming Students Who Have Ever Smoked by Grade



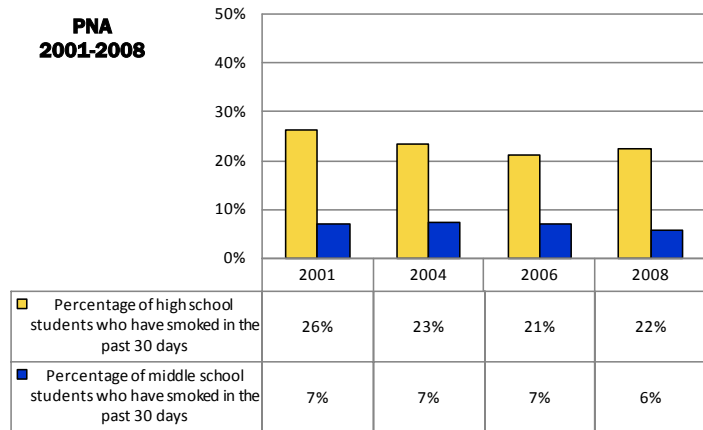
The percentage of Wyoming students who have ever smoked includes 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders who have ever used or tried cigarettes, “even one or two puffs.”

- In 2008, the percentage of youth who had ever smoked increased from 12% among 6th graders to 49% among 12th graders.



Youth Initiation: Smoking

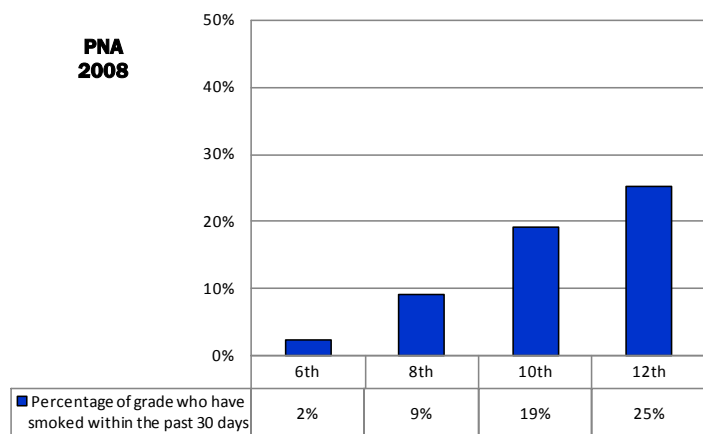
Percentage of Wyoming Students Who Smoke



The percentage of Wyoming students who smoke includes youth who have smoked on at least one of the past 30 days. High school combines 10th and 12th graders, while middle school combines 6th and 8th graders.

- In 2008, 22% of high school students smoked on at least one of the past 30 days.
- In 2008, 6% of middle school students smoked on at least one of the past 30 days.

Percentage of Wyoming Students Who Smoke by Grade



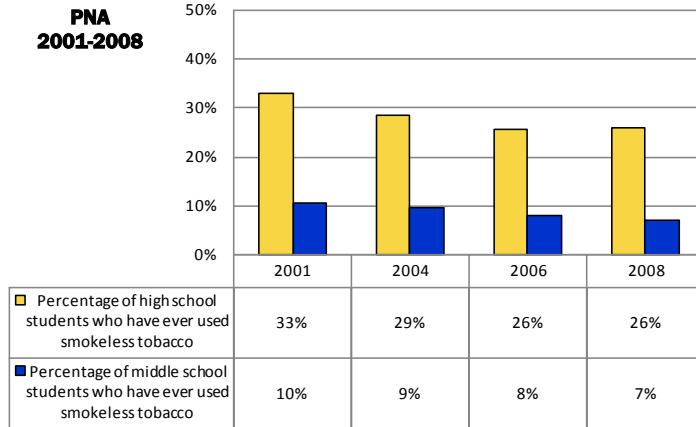
The percentage of Wyoming student who smoke includes 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders who have smoked on at least one of the past 30 days.

- In 2008, youth smoking varied from 2% among 6th graders to 25% among 12th graders.



Youth Initiation: Smokeless Tobacco

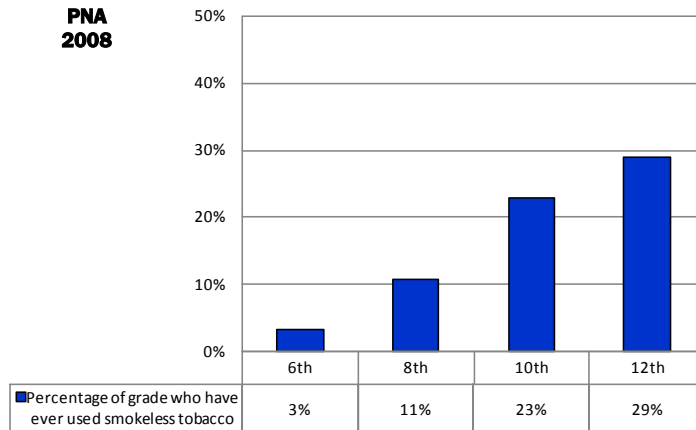
Percentage of Wyoming Students Who Have Ever Used Smokeless Tobacco



The percentage of Wyoming students who have ever used smokeless tobacco includes youth who have ever used or tried smokeless tobacco, “even one or two pinches.” High school combines 10th and 12th graders, while middle school combines 6th and 8th graders.

- In 2008, 26% of high school students had ever used or tried smokeless tobacco.
- In 2008, 7% of middle school students had ever used or tried smokeless tobacco.

Percentage of Wyoming Students Who Have Ever Used Smokeless Tobacco Use by Grade



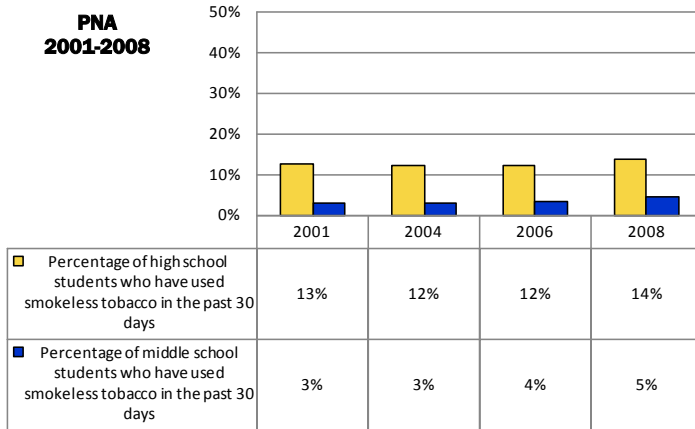
The percentage of Wyoming students who have ever used smokeless tobacco by grade includes 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders who have ever used or tried smokeless tobacco, “even one or two pinches.”

- In 2008, the percentage of youth who had ever tried or used smokeless tobacco increased from 3% among 6th graders to 29% among 12th graders.



Youth Initiation: Smokeless Tobacco

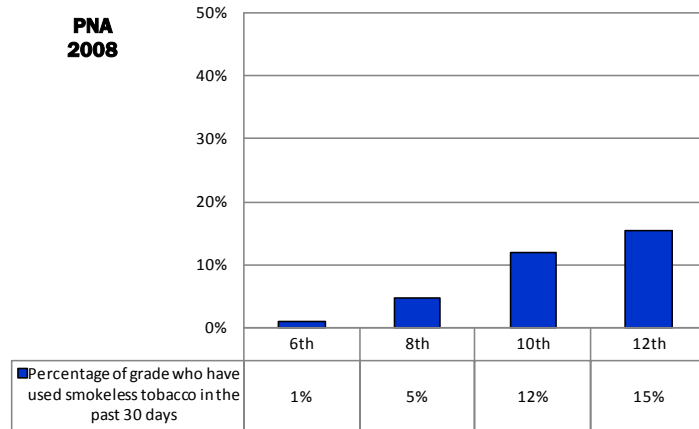
Percentage of Wyoming Students Who Use Smokeless Tobacco



The percentage of Wyoming students who use smokeless tobacco includes youth who have used smokeless tobacco on at least one of the past 30 days. High school combines 10th and 12th graders, while middle school combines 6th and 8th graders.

- In 2008, 14% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one of the past 30 days.
- In 2008, 5% of middle school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one of the past 30 days.

Percentage of Wyoming Students Who Use Smokeless Tobacco by Grade



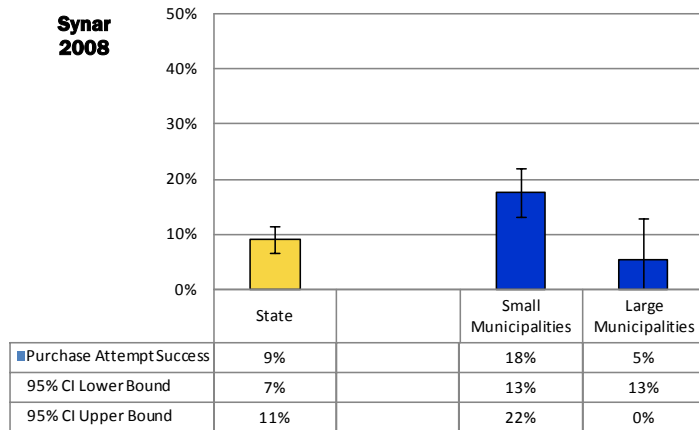
The percentage of Wyoming students who use smokeless tobacco by grade includes students who have used smokeless tobacco on at least one of the past 30 days.

- In 2008, the percentage of youth who had used smokeless tobacco on at least one of the past 30 days increased from 1% among 6th graders to 15% among 12th graders.

Youth Initiation



Wyoming Retailer Attempted Cigarette Sales to Minors



The Synar Compliance Survey measures retailer violation of tobacco sales laws. Retailer violation of tobacco sales laws is defined as the percentage of attempts to purchase cigarettes by minors in which tobacco retailers appeared willing to sell cigarettes.

- Statewide, 9% of purchase attempts were successful.
- In small municipalities (communities with fewer than 3,000 people), 18% of purchase attempts were successful, while in large municipalities (communities with more than 3,000 people), 5% of purchase attempts were successful.

The Impact of Smokefree Ordinances in Wyoming on Youth Prevalence and Youth Attitudes¹⁵

WYSAC analyzed the social and health impacts of comprehensive smokefree ordinances in Wyoming by assessing the differences between cities with comprehensive smokefree ordinances and similar cities without smokefree ordinances. The analysis identified the following significant differences:

Youth Prevalence

The percentage of students who ever used or tried cigarettes decreased by 25% in cities with comprehensive smokefree ordinances as compared to an 11% decrease in non-ordinance cities ($p < 0.001$).

The percentage of students who used cigarettes during the past 30 days decreased by 19% in cities with a comprehensive smokefree ordinance as compared to a 7% decrease in non-ordinance cities (not significant at $p < 0.05$ but approaching significance at $p = 0.062$).

Youth Attitudes

The percentage of students with one or more friends who have used cigarettes during the past year decreased by 20% in cities with comprehensive smokefree ordinances as compared to an 8% decrease in non-ordinance cities ($p < 0.001$).

The percentage of students who reported that it is *not wrong at all* or *only a little wrong* for someone their age to use cigarettes decreased 25% in cities with comprehensive smokefree ordinances as compared to a 7% decrease in non-ordinance cities ($p < 0.001$).

The percentage of students who reported that it is *sort of easy* or *very easy* to get some cigarettes decreased 9% in cities with comprehensive smokefree ordinances as compared to a 1% increase in non-ordinance cities ($p < 0.001$).

The percentage of students who reported that adults in their neighborhood would think it is *not wrong at all* or *only a little wrong* for kids to smoke cigarettes decreased 20% in cities with comprehensive smokefree ordinances as compared to a 4% decrease in non-ordinance cities ($p = 0.002$).

To read the full report, go to: http://wysac.uwyo.edu/r/25_u06260935comp%20SF%20impacts%20FINAL.pdf



Tobacco-Related Disparities

Wyoming Demographic Disparities in Smoking Prevalence

Demographic Group		Smoking Rate	P
WYBRFSS 2007	Total	22%	
Age	18-24	28%	< 0.0001
	25-34	28%	
	35-44	26%	
	45-54	23%	
	55-64	19%	
	65+	9%	
Valid Total = 6,097			
Gender	Male	23%	NS
	Female	21%	
Valid Total = 6,139			
Income	Less than \$25,000	33%	< 0.0001
	\$25,000 - \$50,000	25%	
	\$50,000 - \$75,000	17%	
	More than \$75,000	16%	
Valid Total = 5,437			
Education	Less than high school	44%	< 0.0001
	High school or GED	29%	
	Some college	22%	
	College Grad	10%	
Valid Total = 6,129			

Smoking prevalence varies across some demographic groups.

- ▶ The percentage of people who smoke declines from 28% among 18-to-24 year olds to 9% among people age 65 and older.
- ▶ Smoking declines as incomes increase, from 33% among people with incomes of less than \$25,000 to 16% among people with incomes of more than \$75,000.
- ▶ Smoking declines with education. Forty-four percent of people with less than high school educations smoke, compared to 10% of college graduates.

Wyoming Demographic Disparities in Smokeless Tobacco Use

Demographic Group		Smokeless Tobacco Use Rate among Males	P
WYBRFSS 2007	Total	18%	
Age	18-24	29%	< 0.0001
	25-34	26%	
	35-44	22%	
	45-54	17%	
	55-64	7%	
	65+	4%	
Valid Total = 2,334			
Income	Less than \$25,000	14%	NS
	\$25,000 - \$50,000	15%	
	\$50,000 - \$75,000	21%	
	More than \$75,000	20%	
Valid Total = 2,163			
Education	Less than high school	23%	< 0.0001
	High school or GED	22%	
	Some college	20%	
	College Grad	9%	
Valid Total = 2,337			

Smokeless tobacco use prevalence among *men* varies across some demographic groups.

- ▶ A substantially greater percentage of males use smokeless tobacco than females (18% and 0%, respectively).
- ▶ Men between the ages of 18 and 24 are more likely to use smokeless tobacco (29%) than men 65 and older (4%).
- ▶ Men with less than high school educations are more likely to use smokeless tobacco (23%) than men with college degrees (9%).

Tobacco-Related Disparities



Wyoming Demographic Disparities in Support for Smokefree Ordinances

Sample Characteristic		Percentage of population who would support a law eliminating tobacco smoke from restaurants	P
WYATS 2008	Total	76%	
Age Valid Total = 1,659	18-24	80%	NS
	25-34	71%	
	35-44	77%	
	45-54	75%	
	55-64	75%	
	65+	81%	
Gender Valid Total = 1,674	Male	72%	< 0.001
	Female	81%	
Income Valid Total = 1,448	Less than \$25,000	79%	NS
	\$25,000 - \$50,000	73%	
	\$50,000 - \$75,000	76%	
	More than \$75,000	79%	
Education Valid Total = 1,662	Less than high school	56%	< 0.001
	High school or GED	74%	
	Some college, no degree	80%	
	Associate's degree	72%	
	Bachelor's degree or some graduate school	81%	
	Graduate or professional degree	82%	
Smoking Status Valid Total = 1,665	Everyday or some-day smoker	52%	< 0.001
	Non-smoker or former smoker	81%	

While a majority of all demographic groups support smokefree ordinances, variation exists within some demographic groups.

- While 72% of Wyoming males indicate they would support a law in their communities eliminating tobacco smoke from restaurants, 81% of Wyoming females indicate they would support such laws.
- Support for smokefree ordinances increases with education, from 56% among Wyoming adults with less than high school educations to 82% among Wyoming with graduate of professional degrees.
- Support for smokefree ordinances also varies by smoking status. While 52% of Wyoming smokers indicate that they would support a law in their communities eliminating tobacco smoke from restaurants, 81% of Wyoming non-smokers and former smokers indicate they would support such laws.



Tobacco-Related Disparities

Wyoming Demographic Disparities in Health Professionals Asking about Smoking

Sample Characteristic		Percentage of adults who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months and were asked by their health professional if they smoke	P
WYATS 2008	Total	70%	
Age Valid Total = 1,729	18-24	77%	< 0.001
	25-34	82%	
	35-44	73%	
	45-54	75%	
	55-64	69%	
	65+	50%	
Gender Valid Total = 1,759	Male	65%	< 0.001
	Female	74%	
Income Valid Total = 1,759	Less than \$25,000	74%	NS
	\$25,000 - \$50,000	73%	
	\$50,000 - \$75,000	70%	
	More than \$75,000	71%	
Education Valid Total = 1,748	Less than high school	57%	NS
	High School or GED	70%	
	Some college, no degree	75%	
	Associate's degree	68%	
	Bachelor's degree or some graduate school	71%	
	Graduate or professional degree	59%	

The percentage of Wyoming adults who saw health professional in the previous 12 months and were asked by their doctor, nurse, or other health professional if they smoke varies across some demographic groups.

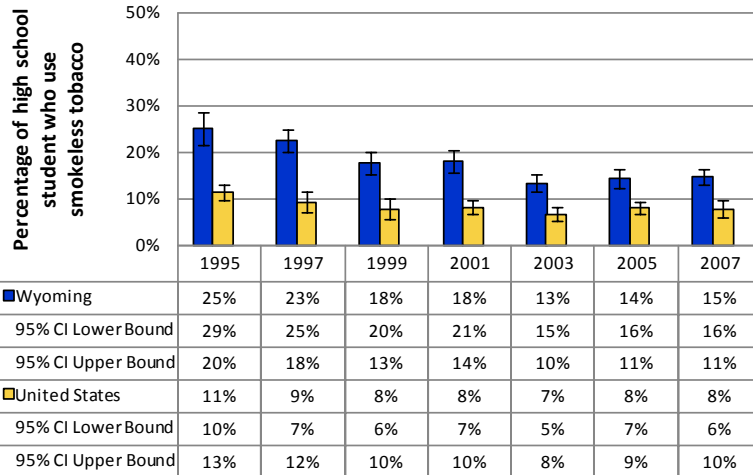
- Among Wyoming adults who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months, 82% of 25-to-34 years olds were asked by their doctor, nurse, or other health professional if they smoke, as compared to 50% of Wyoming adults age 65 and older .
- Among Wyoming females who saw a health professional in the previous 12 months, 74% were asked by their doctor, nurse, or other health professional if they smoke, as compared to 65% of Wyoming males.



Tobacco-Related Disparities

Geographic Disparities in High School Smokeless Tobacco Use

YRBSS/WYRBS
1995-2007

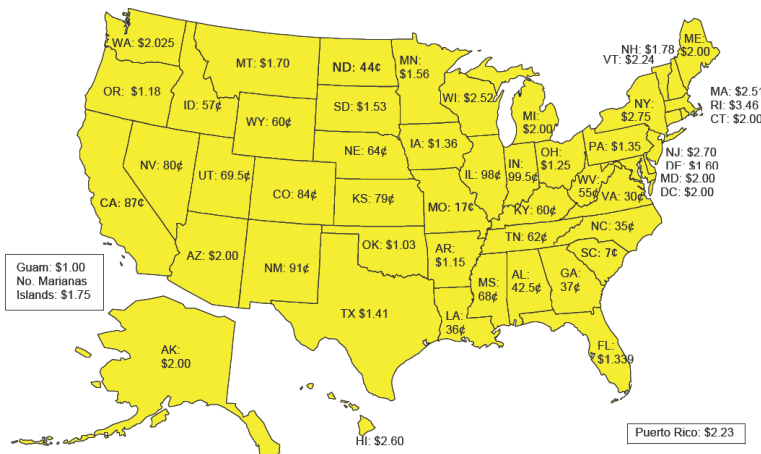


Since 1995, the percentage of Wyoming high school students who used smokeless tobacco in the previous 30 days has consistently been higher than the U.S. average.

- In 2007, the percentage of Wyoming high school students who used smokeless tobacco in the previous 30 days was seven percentage points nearly twice as high as the national average.

Geographic Disparities in Cigarette Excise Tax

Campaign for
Tobacco-Free Kids
2009



Since 1980, Wyoming's cigarette excise tax has consistently been lower than the U.S. average.^{16,17}

- In 2009, Wyoming's cigarette excise tax was \$0.60, whereas the national average was \$1.31.
- With a cigarette excise tax of \$0.60, Wyoming is ranked 11th lowest in the nation.



Data Sources

ACS. The American Cancer Society (ACS) oversees the Wyoming Quit Tobacco Program under contract to the Wyoming Department of Health (WYDOH). They report intake data to both WYDOH and WYSAC. WYSAC analyzes the data under contract to WYDOH.

For the latest WQTP report, go to: http://wysac.uwyo.edu/r/WQTP_Quarterly_Report_July_2008-December_2008.pdf

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids. The Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids is a national advocacy organization whose Research Center compiles national data on a range of tobacco topics.

For the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids' map of state cigarette tax rates (retrieved by WYSAC on July 9, 2009) go to: <http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0222.pdf>

PNA: The Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) is a survey designed to gather information for the planning and evaluation of substance abuse, violence, and delinquent behavior prevention programs, policies, and practices. WYSAC has administered the PNA biennially as a census survey of all enrolled 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in the state of Wyoming, under contract to the Wyoming Department of Health and Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division (MHSASD), and in coordination with WYYRBS.

For interactive graphing of PNA data, go to: <http://wysac.uwyo.edu/pnaig/>

For the latest PNA report, go to: <http://wysac.uwyo.edu/WebReports/2008%20PNA%20reports%5CState%20report%5CState%20Report%202008%20PNA%20with%20county%20appendicies.pdf>

Synar: The Synar Amendment, enacted in 1992, requires states to have laws prohibiting the sale and distribution of tobacco products to persons under 18 and to enforce those laws effectively. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) regulation implementing the Synar Amendment requires states to conduct annual, random, and unannounced inspections to ensure compliance with tobacco sales laws. Annually, WYSAC conducts Synar under contract to MHSASD.

For the latest Wyoming Synar report, go to: <http://wysac.uwyo.edu/r/2008%20Synar%20Report%20FINAL.pdf>

U.S. Census: WYSAC found the population covered by smokefree ordinances by using U.S. Census Bureau data to determine the population of each municipality or county covered by a smokefree ordinance.

For population estimates for counties and cities in Wyoming, go to: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/56000.html>

WYATS: The Wyoming Adult Tobacco Survey (WYATS) is a standardized telephone survey that is currently administered annually. It collects information on attitudes about tobacco policies, environmental tobacco smoke, tobacco use prevalence and consumption, and on tobacco cessation methods and rates among Wyoming adults. WYSAC administers the WYATS under contract to MHSASD with guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

For interactive graphing of WYATS data, go to: <http://wysac.uwyo.edu/tki/>

For the latest WYATS report, go to: <http://wysac.uwyo.edu/r/Wyoming%202007%20OATS%20Summary%20Report%20with%20Appendices.pdf>

WYBRFSS: The Wyoming Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (WYBRFSS) provides statewide data for Wyoming adults on risk factors and conditions related to the leading causes of death, including tobacco consumption and exposure to secondhand smoke. It is conducted annually by Wyoming Department of Health with guidance from the CDC, in coordination with the PNA.

For BRFSS data, go to: <http://wdh.state.wy.us/phsd/brfss/brfss.html>

YRBSS/WYYRBS: The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) biennially monitors priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults. It is conducted by the Wyoming Department of Education with guidance from the CDC. The Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey (WYYRBS) is Wyoming's state-administered version of the YRBSS.

For YRBSS data, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>

For YRBS data, go to: <http://www.k12.wy.us/HS/yrbs/yrbs.asp>

Using the Data

Each data source uses different methods of assessing statistically significant differences between point estimates and for determining margins or error.

ACS data on monthly call volume is not a sample, making confidence intervals, margins of error, and statistical significance in assessments of differences irrelevant.

PNA is a census survey of all enrolled 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students, making confidence intervals, margins of error, and statistical significance in assessments of differences irrelevant.

Synar is a survey of tobacco retailers in the state of Wyoming. Synar uses 95% confidence intervals, meaning that we are 95% confident that the true population value lies between the upper and lower bounds.

WYATS uses 95% confidence intervals, meaning that we are 95% confident that the true population value lies between the upper and lower bounds. WYATS assesses statistically significant differences between county and state point estimates using Pearson's chi-square with $p < .01$.

WYBRFSS uses 95% confidence intervals, meaning that we are 95% confident that the true population value lies between the upper and lower bounds. WYBRFSS does not attempt to identify statistically significant differences between county and state point estimates. For the data presented in the *County Fact Sheets*, WYBRFSS data are aggregated from 2003-2007, resulting in slight differences from the data reported in the 2008 *Executive Summary* in the percentage of males who use smokeless tobacco and the percentage of adults who smoke.

YRBSS/WYYRBS uses 95% confidence intervals, meaning that we are 95% confident that the true population value lies between the upper and lower bounds. YRBSS/WYYRBS does not attempt to identify statistically significant differences between county and state point estimates.

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