ETHNIC PRIDE – FRIEND OR FOE TO TOBACCO USE?

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smoking-Related Health Risks</th>
<th>List 1 of 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cancer</strong></td>
<td>Cardiovascular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladder</td>
<td>Aortic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical</td>
<td>aneurysm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney</td>
<td>Cardiovascular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larynx</td>
<td>disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>Rheumatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreatic</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throat</td>
<td>Sudden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cardiac death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respiratory</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obstructive pulmonary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disease</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Decreased pulmonary function</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Emphysema</td>
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</tbody>
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Smoking-Related Health Risks
List 2 of 3

Reproductive
Preterm delivery
Reduced fertility
Reduced oxygen to placenta

Neonatology
Lower birth weight
Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)

Endocrine
Early menopause
Irregular menstrual bleeding
Premature wrinkling and aging
Smoking-Related Health Risks
List 3 of 3

Infections
Pneumonia
Influenza
Opportunistic respiratory infections

Other
Bruises
Blisters
Sprains
Broken bones
Smoking-Related Cancers

- Bladder
- Cervical
- Esophageal
- Kidney
- Laryngeal

- Lung
- Mouth
- Pancreatic
- Throat
Estimated Cancer Incidence in Women by Site — 2000

Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2000
Estimated Cancer Deaths in Women by Site — 2000

Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2000
MMWR Jan. 9, 2004 highlights

- Overall rate of U.S. smoking is 23.1%
- Highest rates in U.S. – Kentucky (32.7%), Alaska (29.4%), West Virginia (28.4%), Tennessee (27.8%) and Indiana (27.7%)
- Lowest rates in U.S. – Utah (12.7%), California (16.4%), Massachusetts (19.0%), New Jersey (19.1%)
MMWR Jan 9, 2004 highlights

- Median proportion of everyday smokers who tried to quit last year was 52%
- Highest rate of quitting – Utah (66.2%)
- Proportion advised to quit by physician – 72%
Trend in Cigarette Smoking Among Men and Women in the United States, Ages 18+ 1965-1997

![Graph showing trend in cigarette smoking among men and women in the United States from 1965 to 1997. The graph indicates a decrease in smoking rates over time, with a sharper decline among men compared to women.]
Female Smokers by Ethnicity — 1998

% of female smokers >18 years old

- White, Non-Hispanic: 24%
- Black, Non-Hispanic: 24%
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic: 4%
- American Indian; Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic: 35%
- Hispanic: 15%

Source: MMWR, 2000
Smoking Rates Among Women 18 to 44 Years Old, by Educational Attainment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Group</th>
<th>Current Smokers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some high school education</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college education</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College graduate</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CDC Office on Smoking or Health
Prevalence of Smoking in Women by Age — 1997

Source: MMWR, 1999
70.2% of American students, grades 9 to 12 have tried cigarettes


Source: University of Michigan’s Monitoring the Future Study, 1998

Source: University of Michigan’s Monitoring the Future Study, 1998
Teens who smoke are —

• 3 times more likely to use alcohol
• 8 times more likely to use marijuana
• 22 times more likely to use cocaine

— than teens who don’t
2000 U.S. Census

First census in which persons could report more than one race or ethnic background.

2000 U.S. Census

- U.S. Census does NOT consider Latino or Hispanic a racial category but as an ethnic category that can include all other races.

## 2000 U.S. Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>% who are multiracial</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asians</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Americans</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of 7th, 9th, 11th graders in each group reporting mono-ethnic heritage

Source: 1998-2001 California Healthy Kids Survey
% 6th-12th graders reporting at least occasional use of language other than English

Source: 2003-2004 California Student Tobacco Survey
Effect of acculturation on past 30 day smoking among Asian subgroups

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 1998-2002
Male and female past 30 day smoking rates for mono-ethnic Asians

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 1998-2002
Male and female past 30 day smoking rates for multi-ethnic Asians

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 1998-2002
Effect of acculturation on Latino past 30-day smoking

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 1998-2002
Male and female past 30 day smoking rates for mono-ethnic Hispanics

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 1998-2002
Male and female past 30 day smoking rates for multi-ethnic Hispanics

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 1998-2002
Prevalence of conventional tobacco use, by % of life spent in U.S. by Asian Indians

Source: 2004 California Asian Indian Tobacco Survey
Prevalence of conventional tobacco use, by self-described acculturation by Asian Indians

Source: 2004 California Asian Indian Tobacco Survey
Prevalence of conventional tobacco use in Asian Indians, by language of interview

Source: 2004 California Asian Indian Tobacco Survey
Prevalence of high religiosity, by degree of acculturation

Source: 2004 California Asian Indian Tobacco Survey
Recommendations #1

- Continue to document the health effects of ethnic identification
- Continue to document the health effects of acculturation to U.S. norms & practices

Justification?: Each culture represents a real-world experiment in what normative beliefs and practices are associated with optimal well-being. Let’s learn from the successes.
Recommendation #2

Tailoring of intervention strategies should take into account ethnic-specific propensity to use tobacco.
Let them thrive, not smoke