



LEGACY
FOR LONGER HEALTHIER LIVES

TReND

Tobacco Research Network on Disparities

Making the Difference in Tobacco-Related Health
Disparities Science: TReND Progress, Process,
and Opportunities for Future Investment

October 25–26, 2010
Bethesda Marriott • Grand Ballroom

TReND

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Making the Difference in Tobacco-Related Health Disparities Science:
TReND Progress, Process, and Opportunities for Future Investment

Taking on the Challenge of Reducing Tobacco-Related Disparities

Pebbles Fagan PhD, MPH
Co-Chair, TReND

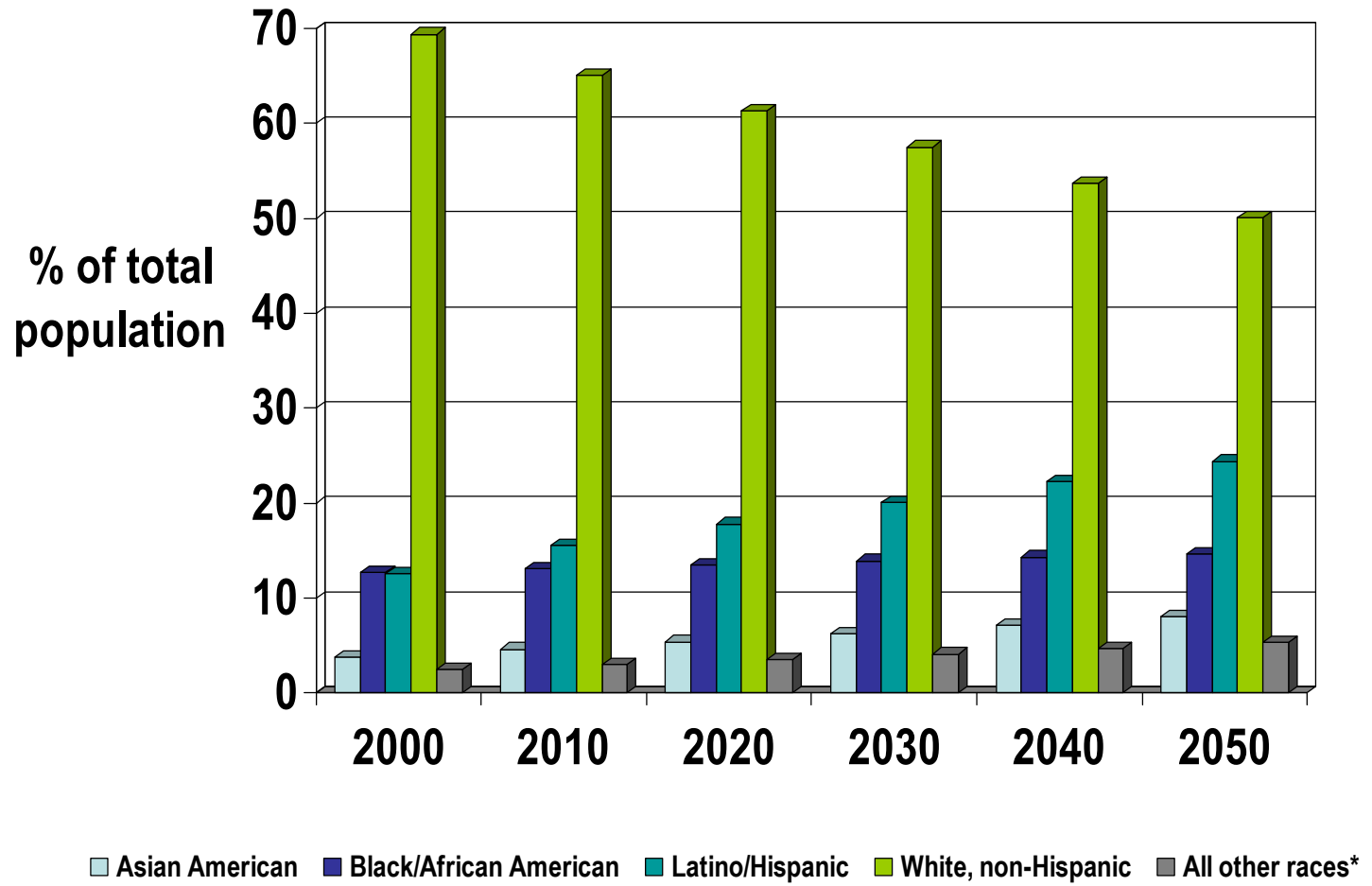
Donna Vallone, PhD, MPH
Co-Chair, TReND

Statement of the Problem

- Low socioeconomic status and minority racial/ethnic groups are at disproportionate risk for tobacco use, exposure, and its consequences.
 - We are experiencing populations growth and **changing demographics**
- Lack of comprehensive assessment of the epidemic along the entire tobacco continuum and the influence of the social context in which behaviors occur across the lifespan.
 - **Social context** can impact disparities.
- Interventions may not be 1) specific to the needs of the populations at risk 2) take the social context into consideration, 3) or reach vulnerable populations.
- Little evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions on vulnerable groups and **whether or not the interventions actually reduce disparities.**

Population Growth and Changes

Projected Population of the U.S. by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000-2050



*Includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Two or More Races

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004, US Interim Projections By Age, Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin

Demographics Change in Charles Co. Schools

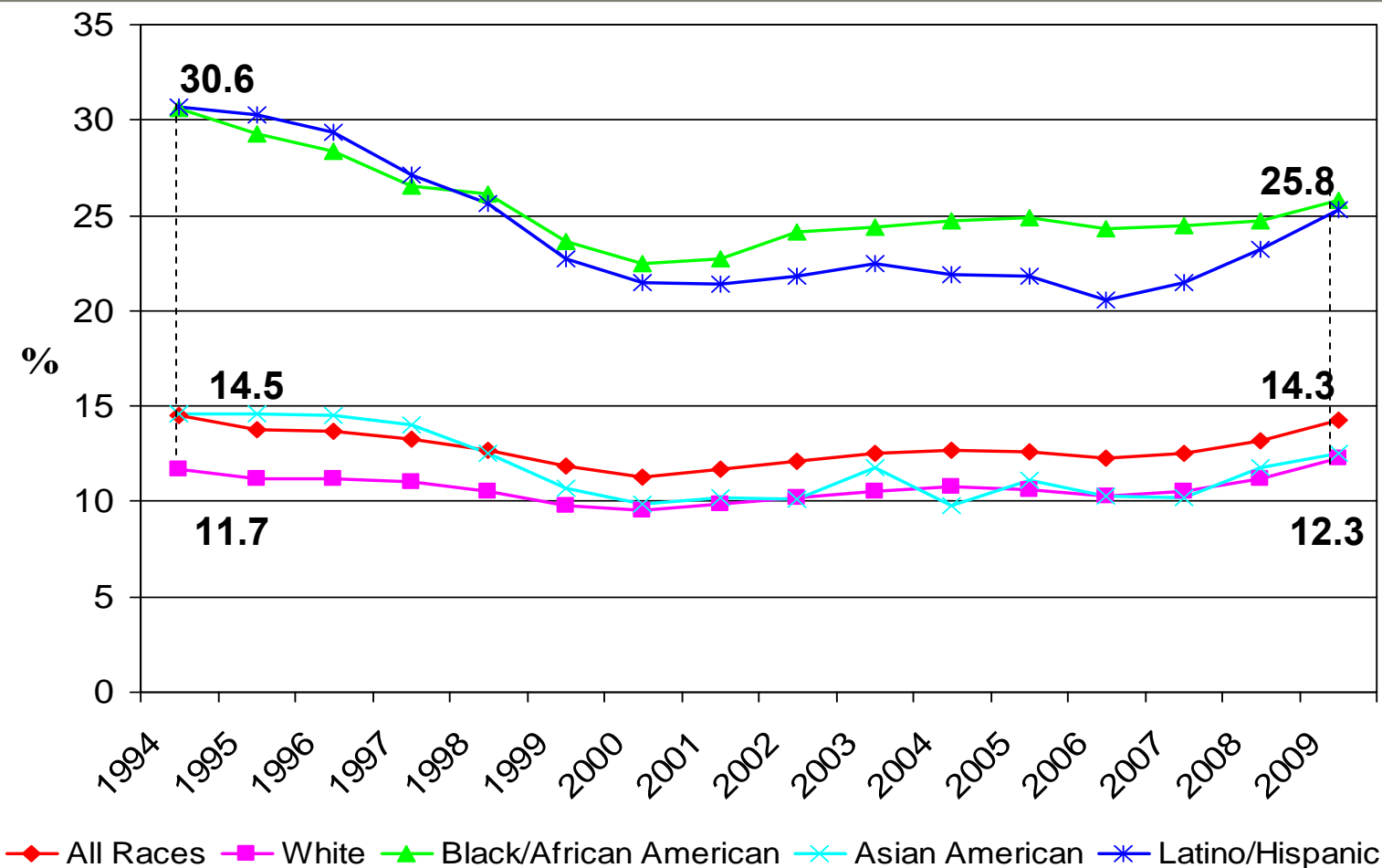
February 26, 2008 - 12:57pm

LaPlata, Md. (AP) - Black students are expected to become the majority demographic group in Charles County's public school system this year. School officials say the number of black students in the county surpassed the number of white students for the first time last year, and the number probably will rise above 50 percent this year. Over the past decade, the school system has increased from about 20,000 to 27,000 students. The number of white students dropped by about 3,000 during that period, while the number of black students has more than doubled. The school system is mirroring population changes in the county. Charles County now has the fastest-growing black population of any large county in the nation except the Atlanta suburbs.

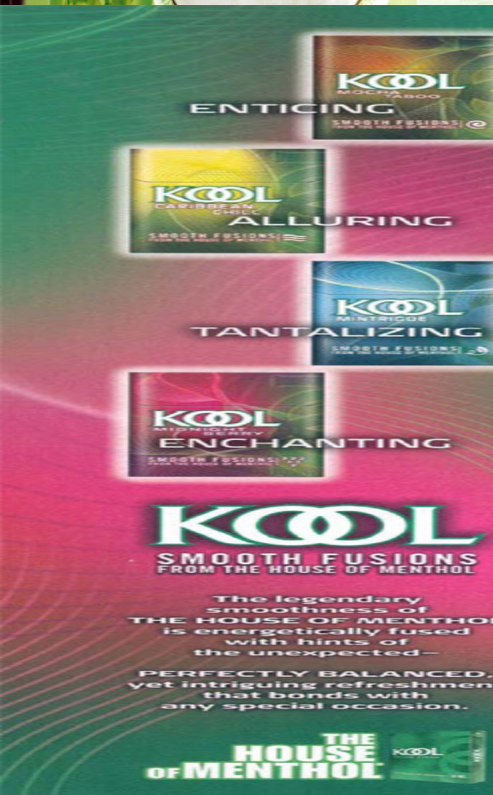
Source: The Washington Post

Social Context and Circumstances

Proportion of People Below Poverty in the U.S. by Race/Ethnicity: CPS, 1994-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements

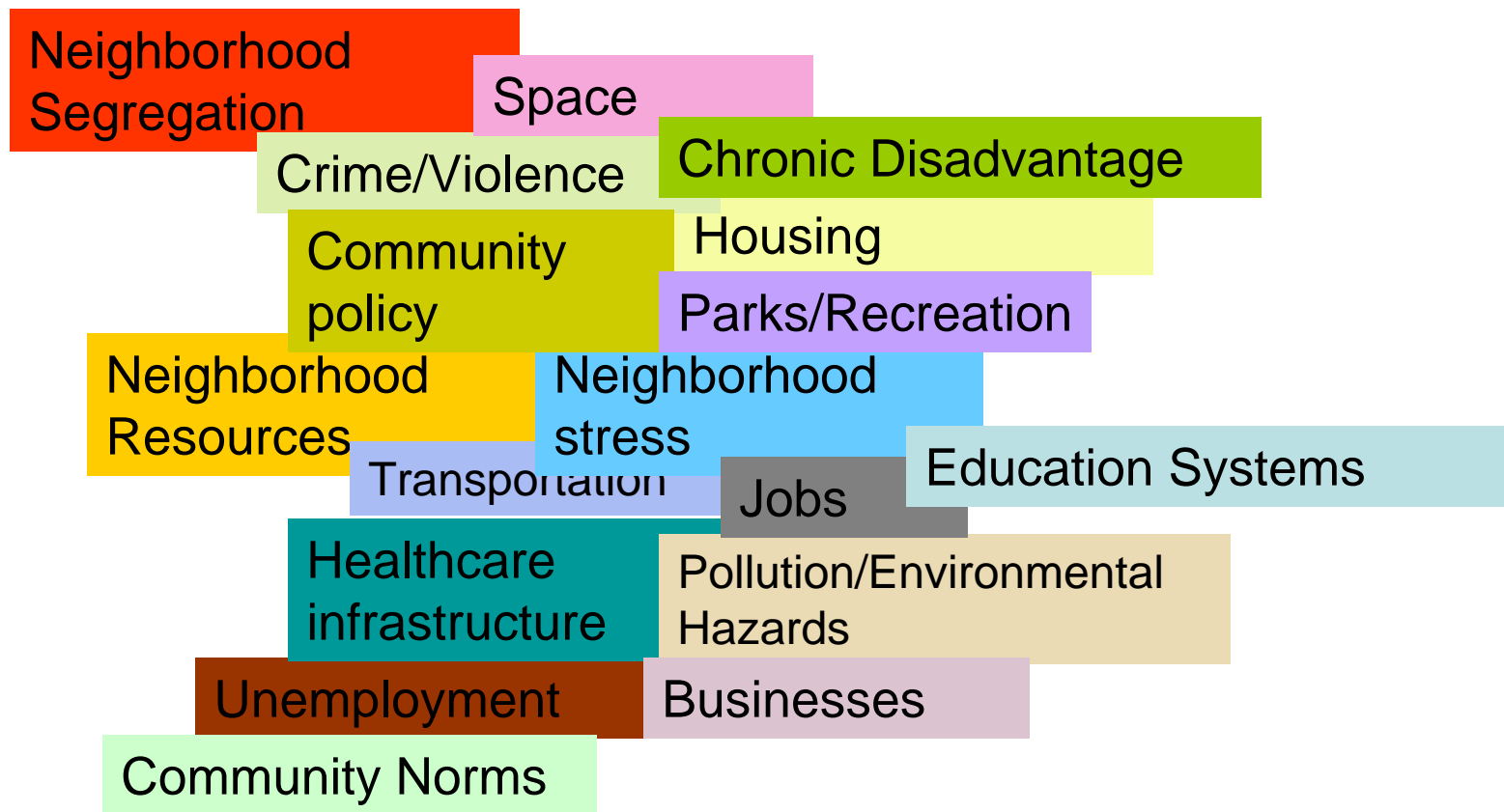


“The tobacco industry’s activities, including target marketing, are arguably among the most powerful corporate influences on health and policy...the industry’s activities contributed to the racialized geography of today’s tobacco-related health disparities -

Yerger, Przewoznik, Malone 2007, Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved



Social Context



Very few systematic reviews have specifically evaluated the effectiveness of behavioral interventions that promote the uptake of cancer control behaviors in **minority** or **socio-economically disadvantaged** populations.

Source: 2003 AHRQ Evidence Report/Technology Assessment No. 79

Assumptions

- Reducing overall tobacco use/exposure will reduce disparities.
 - Reducing the gap is different than targeting overall tobacco use.
- Evidence-based practice works the same for all populations.
 - Lack of a strong evidence base for minority racial/ethnic and low SES groups.
 - Some groups may benefit at slower rates, higher rates, or not at all.
- Current systems and practices are sufficient to address disparities.
 - New systems and practices are needed to address disparities.

Initial Efforts to Prompt Investigation of Tobacco- Related Disparities

Surgeon General Reports

SMOKING *and* HEALTH

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE SURGEON GENERAL
OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Center for Disease Control



1964: Causal link between tobacco use and lung cancer, based on data which mostly included white males.

1980: a causal relationship between tobacco and lung cancer in women.

1998: *Tobacco Use Among U.S. Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups* stated:

“Few studies have examined the relationship between tobacco use and known health effects among minority racial/ethnic groups.”

“Few data sets have had sufficient numbers for minority racial/ethnic groups to conduct such analyses.”

Tobacco Use Among U.S. Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups

African Americans
American Indians and Alaska Natives
Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders
Hispanics

A Report of the Surgeon General



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Office on Smoking and Health

Healthy People 2010



...eliminate health disparities that occur by race and ethnicity, gender, education, income, geographic location, disability status, or sexual orientation.....progress toward the target for individual populations and progress toward the goal to eliminate disparities are independent of each other. Improvements for individual populations—even improvements for all of the populations for a characteristic—do not necessarily ensure the elimination of disparities.



National Conference on Tobacco and Health Disparities, 2002

Eliminating Tobacco-Related
Health Disparities
Summary Report

NCI, CDC, Legacy,
RWJF, CTFK,
ACS, NLCAT, NAATPN



National Conference on Tobacco and Health Disparities

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
National Institutes of Health • National Cancer Institute

American Journal of
PUBLIC HEALTH

February 2004

Young Adults as Targets of Tobacco Marketing | Poor Smokers, Poor Settlers, and
Cigarette Taxes | Tobacco as a Social Justice Issue | A National Action Plan for
Tobacco Cessation | Future Research to Eliminate Tobacco-Related Health
Disparities | **Tobacco and Health Disparities** | Acculturation and Tobacco Use
Among Chinese Americans | Are There Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Smoking for
Adolescents and Young Adults? | Class, Race, Gender—and Smoking



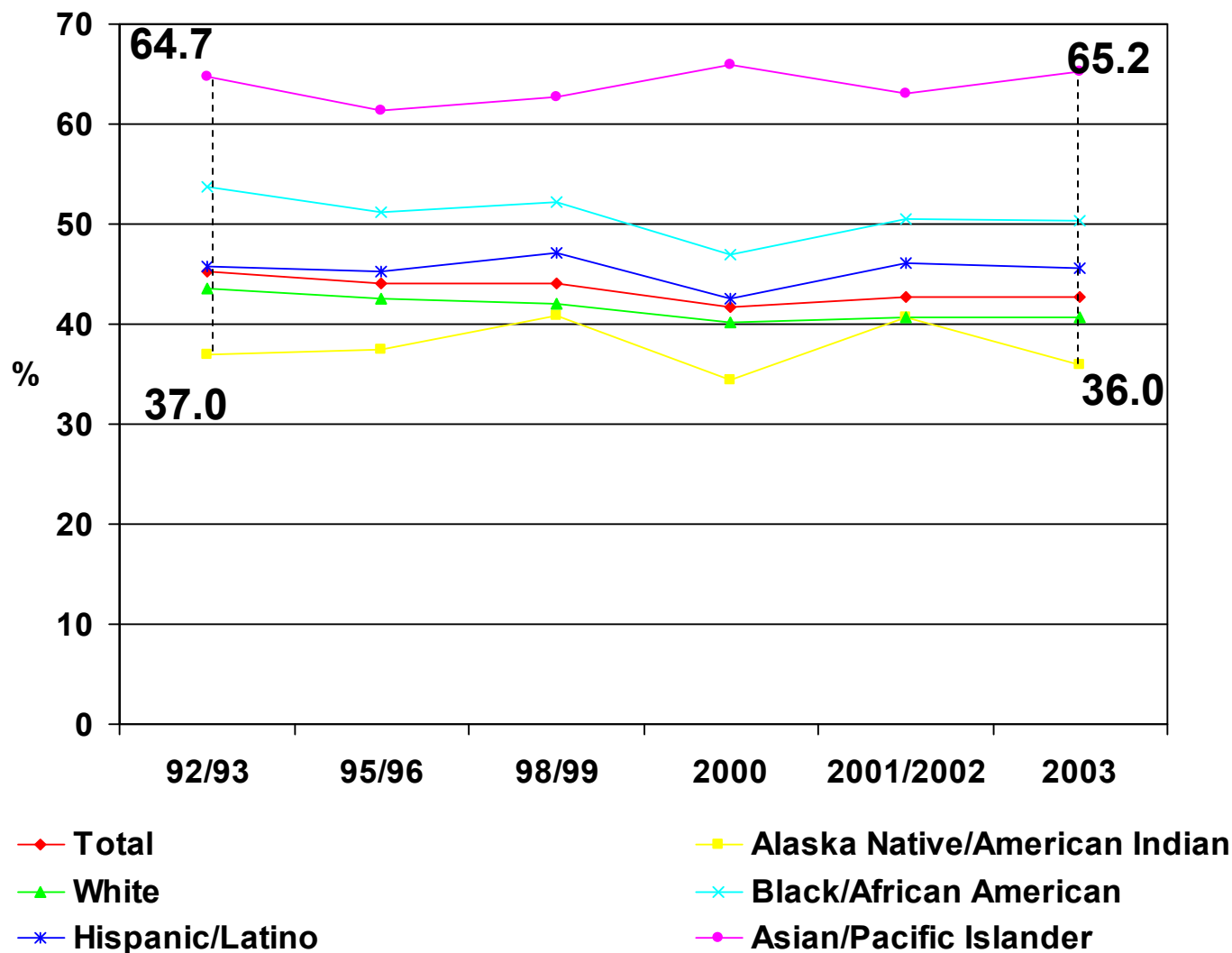
Definition of Tobacco-Related Health Disparities

“Differences in the patterns, prevention, and treatment of tobacco use; the risk, incidence, morbidity, mortality, and burden of tobacco-related illness that exist among specific population groups in the United States; and related differences in capacity and infrastructure, access to resources, and environmental tobacco smoke exposure.”

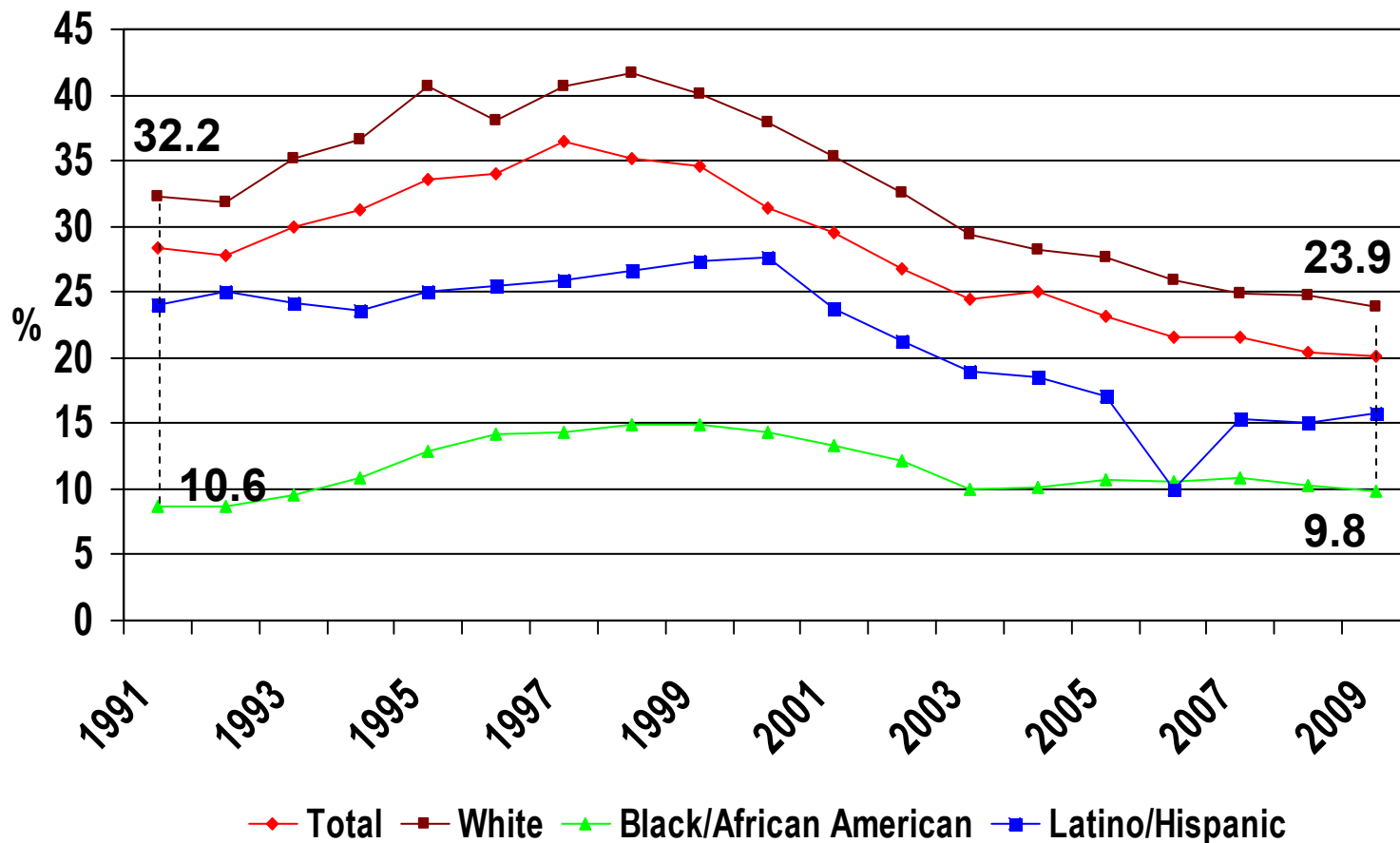
-Fagan, King, Lawrence, Petrucci, Robinson, Banks, Marable, & Grana, American Journal of Public Health, 2004

What are the Disparities Across the Tobacco Continuum Among Racial/Ethnic and Low SES Groups?

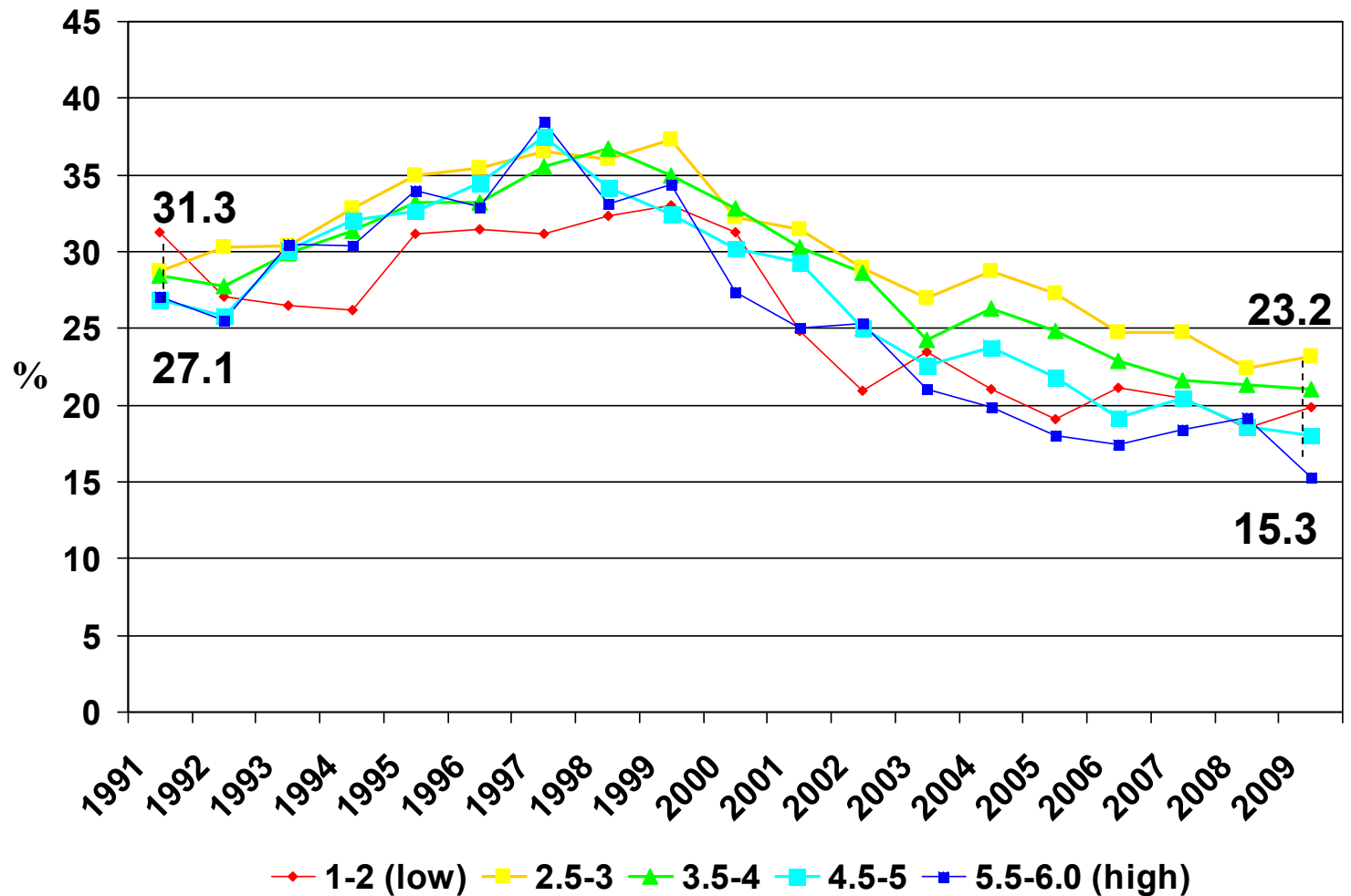
Age of Onset of Regular Smoking After Age 18+ by Race/Ethnicity: TUS-CPS, 1992-2003



Trends in 30-day Smoking Prevalence Among 12th Graders by Race/Ethnicity: MTF, 1991-2009

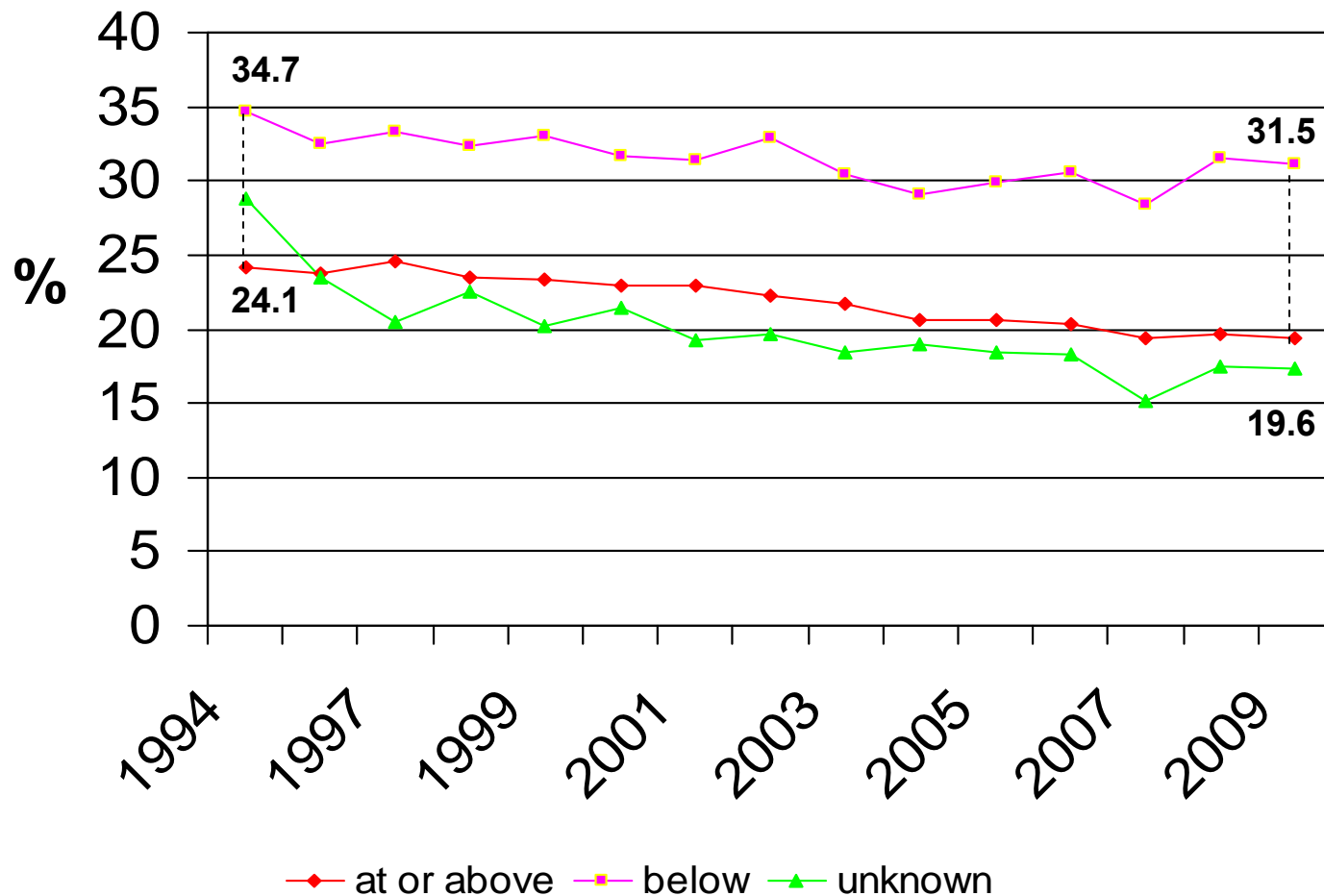


Trends in Current Smoking Among 12th Graders by Parental Education: MTF, 1991-2009

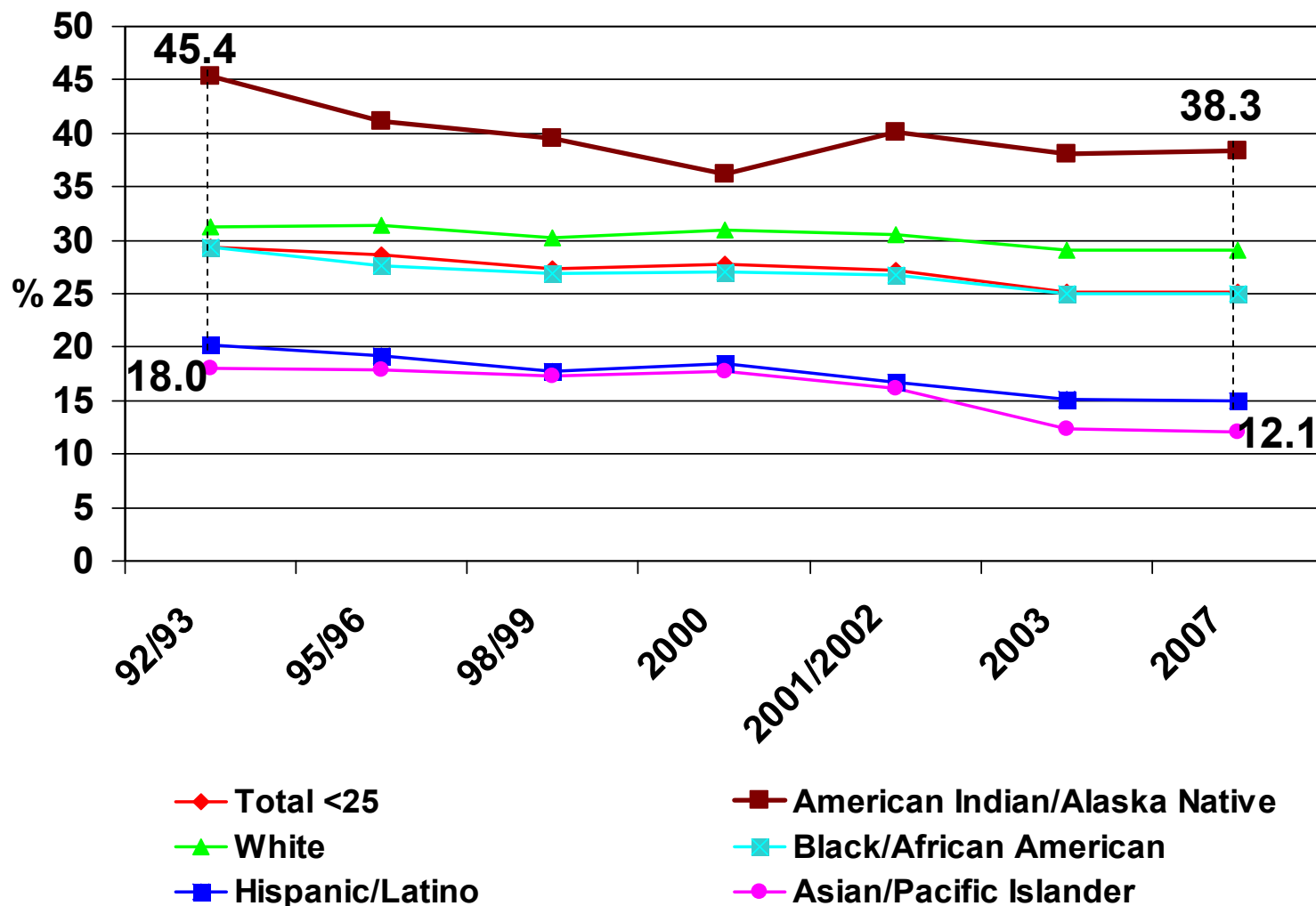


Source: MTF

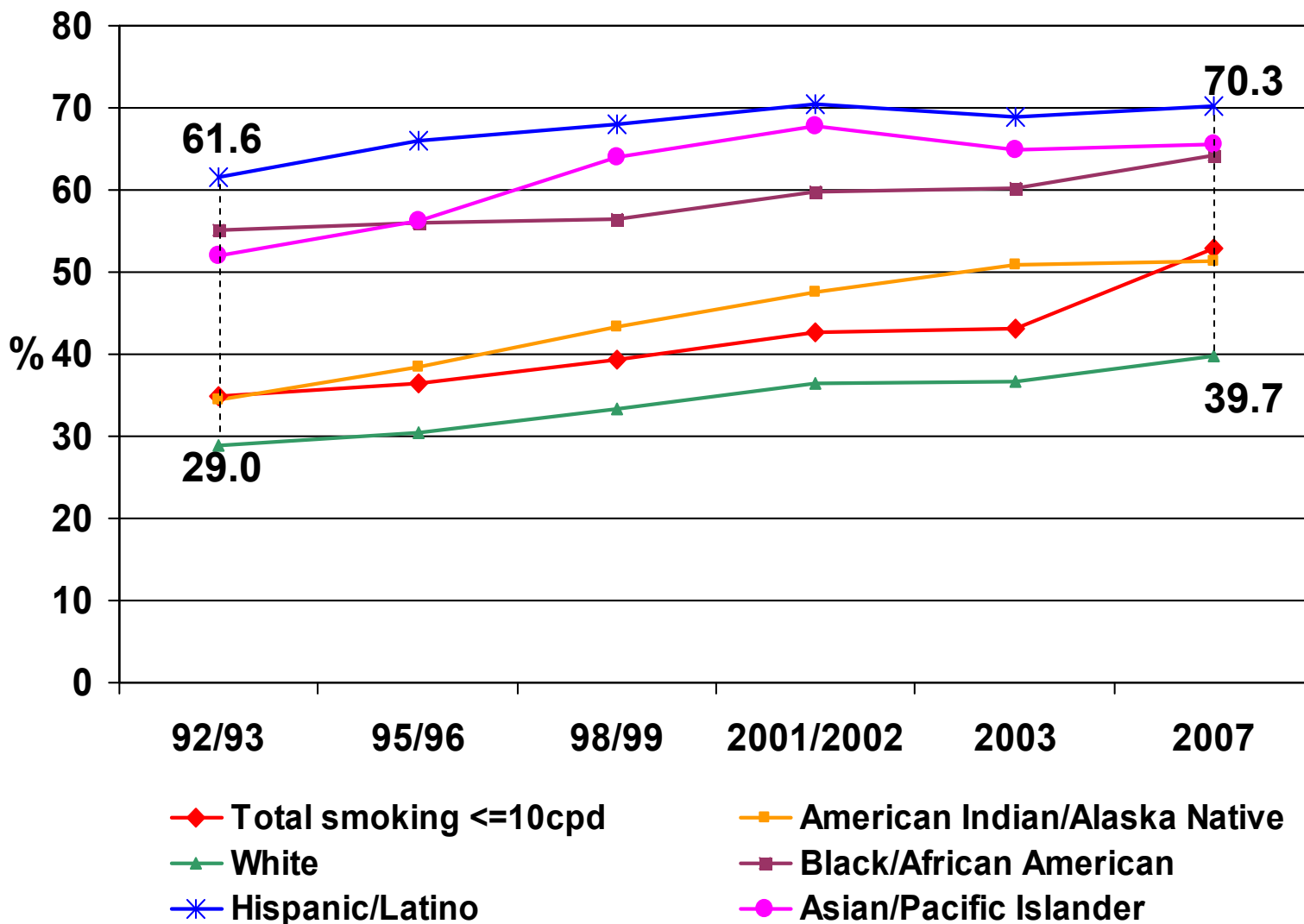
Current Smoking Among U.S. Adults by Poverty Status: NHIS, 1994-2009



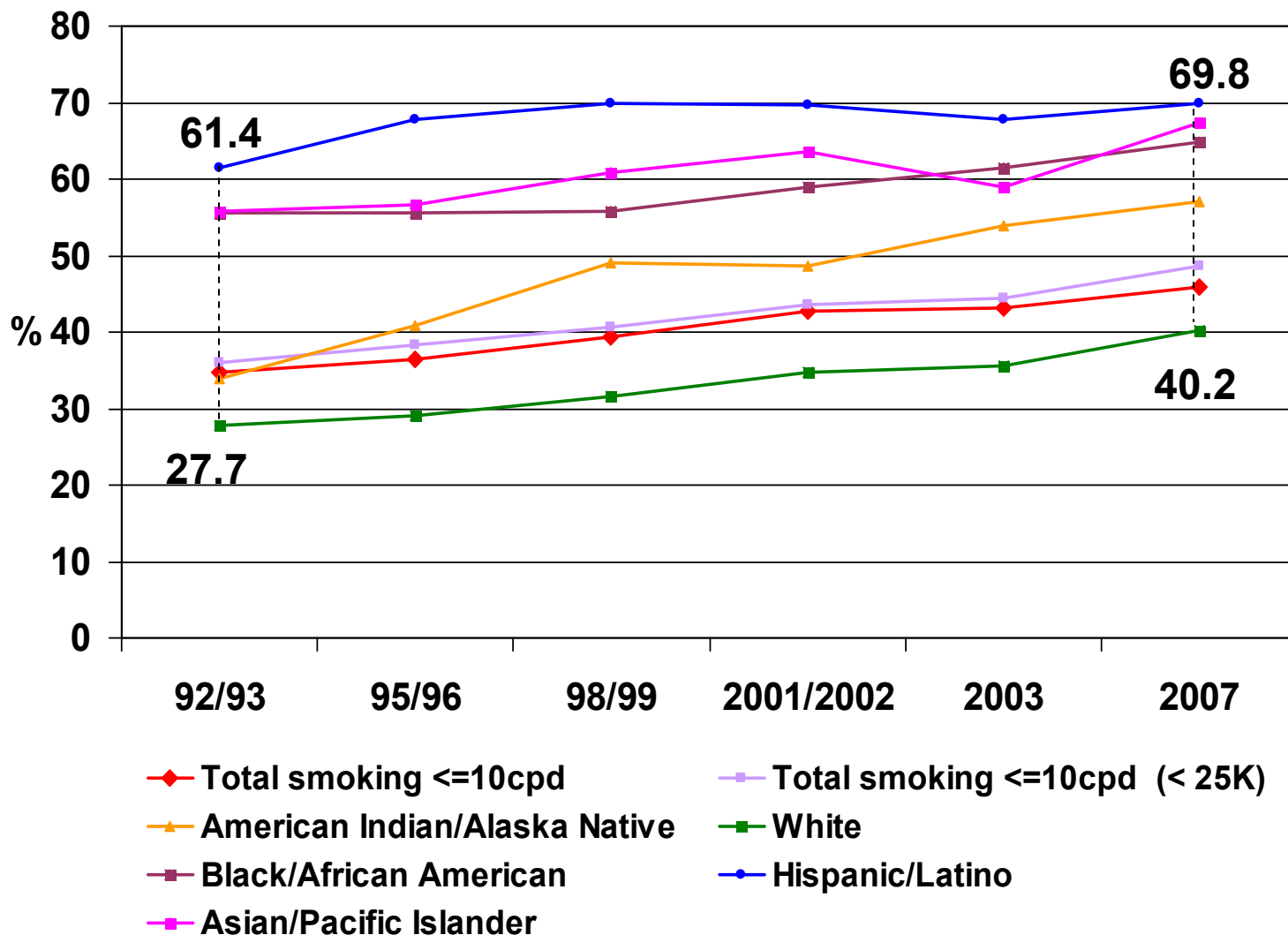
Current Smoking Among Low Income (<25K) U.S. Adults by Racial/Ethnic Group: TUS-CPS, 1992-2007



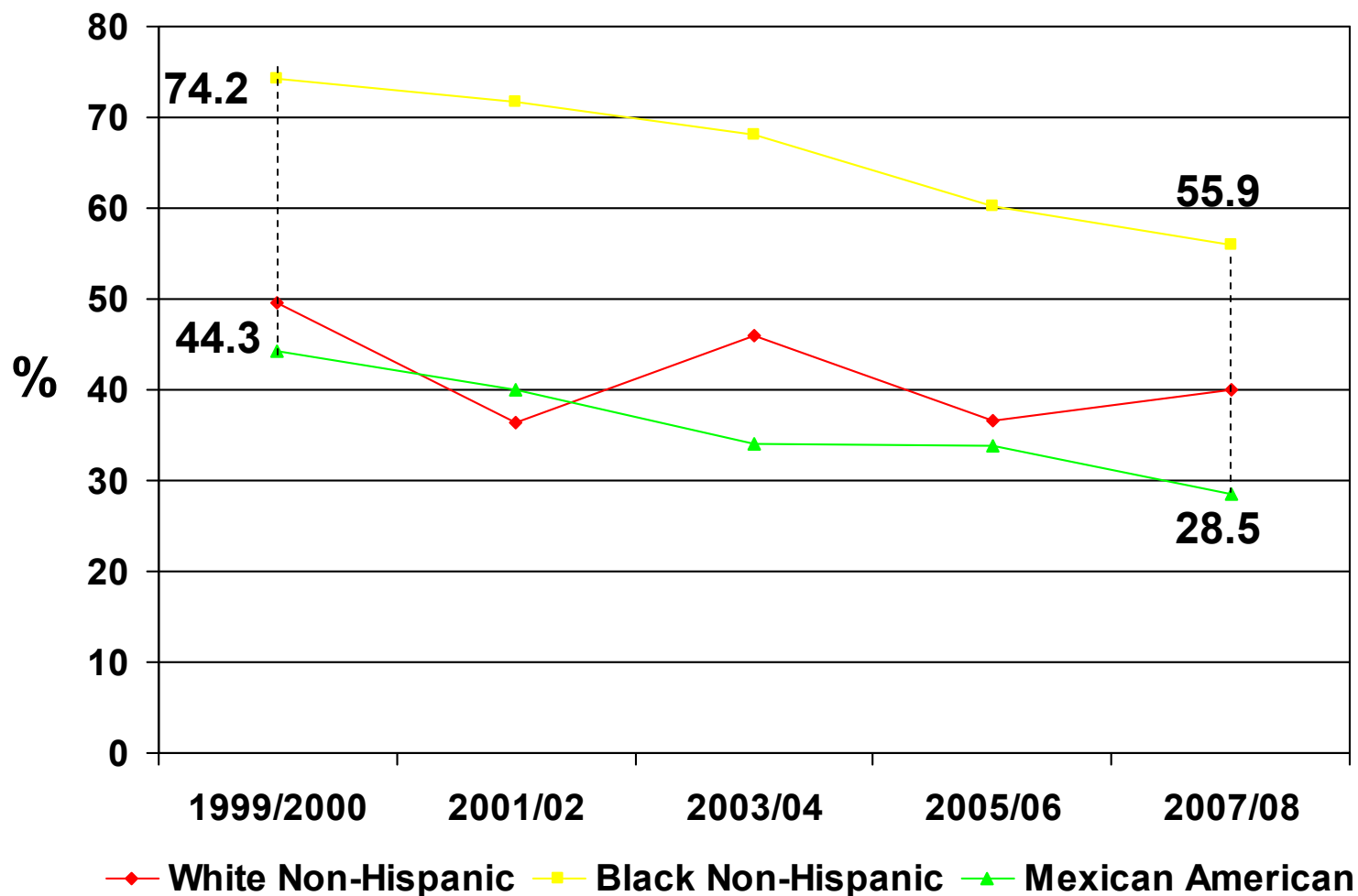
Percent of U.S. Adults Smoking ≤ 10 CPD by Race/Ethnicity: TUS-CPS, 1992-2007



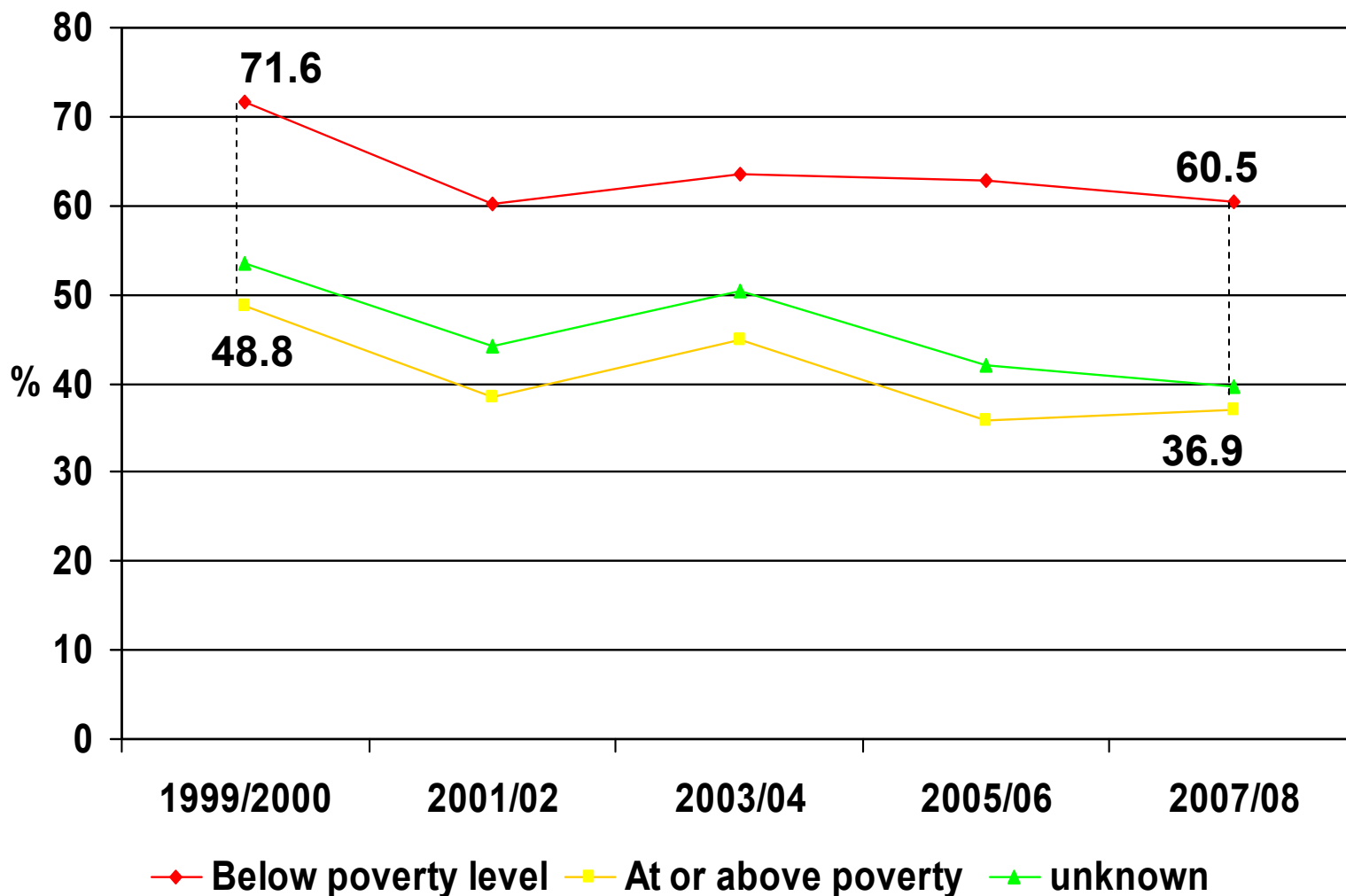
Percent of Low Income (<25K) U.S. Adult Smoking ≤ 10 CPD by Race/Ethnicity: TUS-CPS, 1992-2007



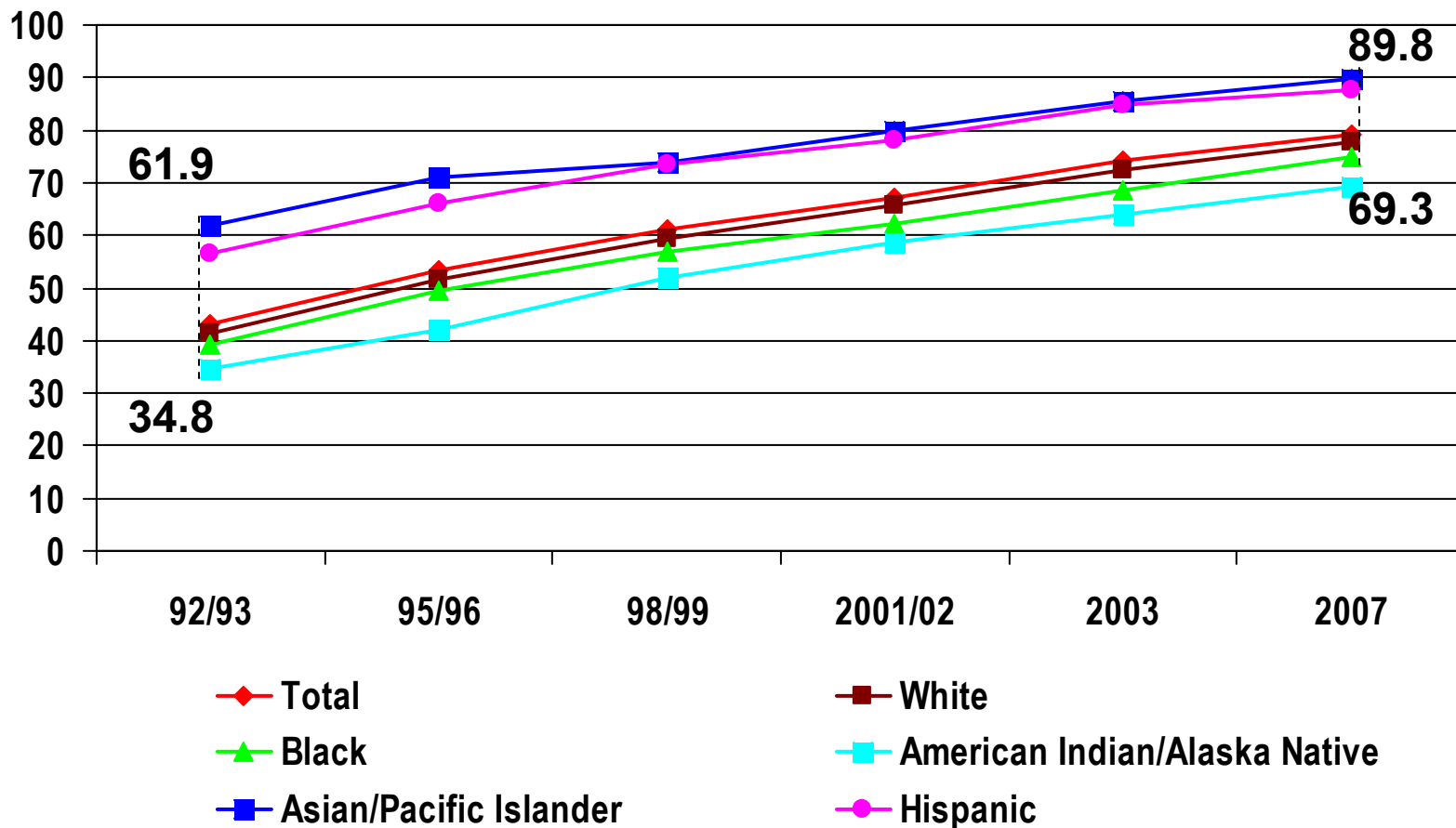
Percentage of Non-smokers Aged ≥ 3 yrs with Serum Cotinine Levels $\geq 0.05\text{ng/ml}$, by Race/Ethnicity: NHANES, 1999-2008



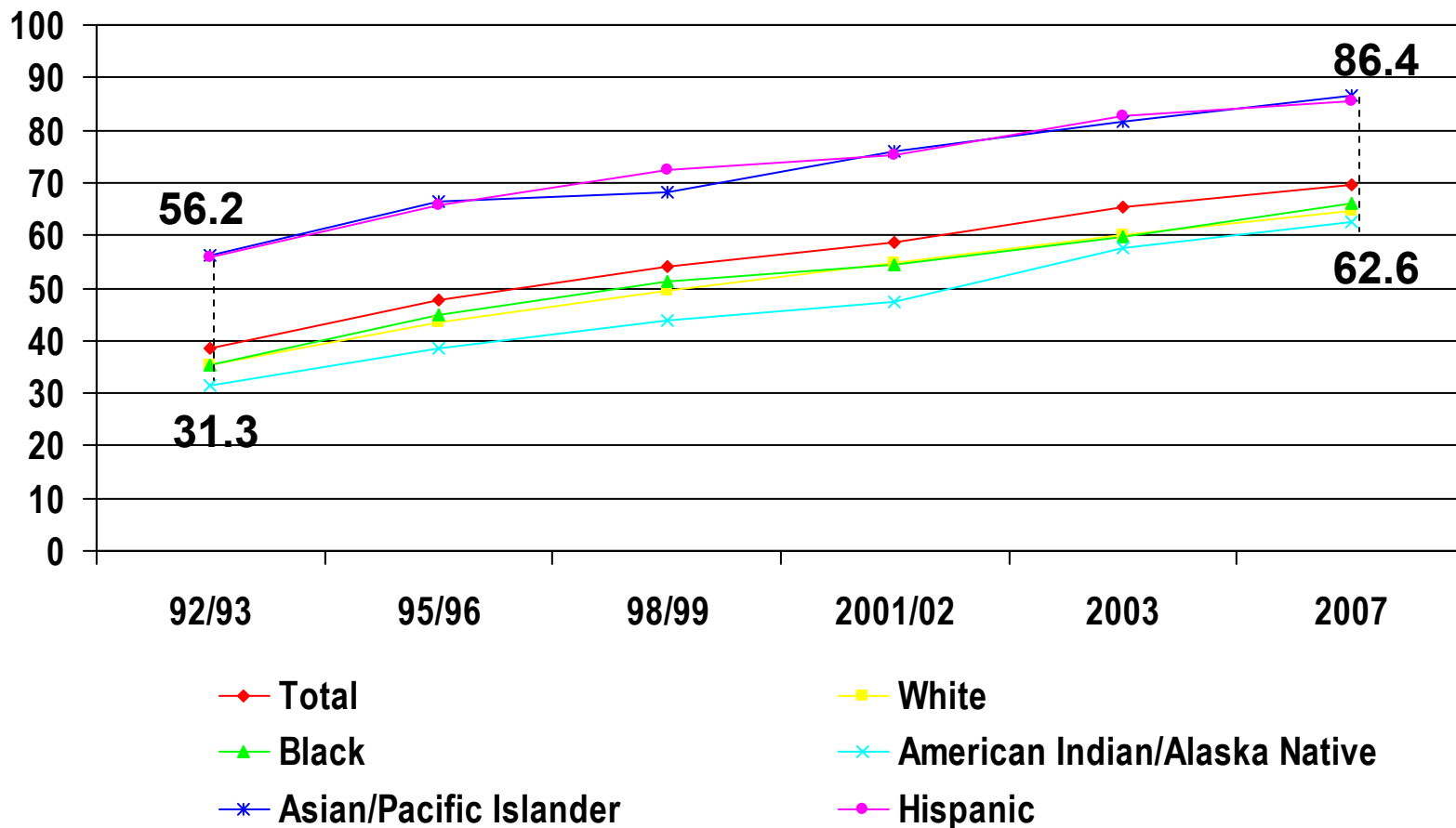
Percentage of Non-smokers Aged ≥ 3 yrs with Serum Cotinine Levels ≥ 0.05 ng/ml, by Poverty: NHANES, 1999-2008



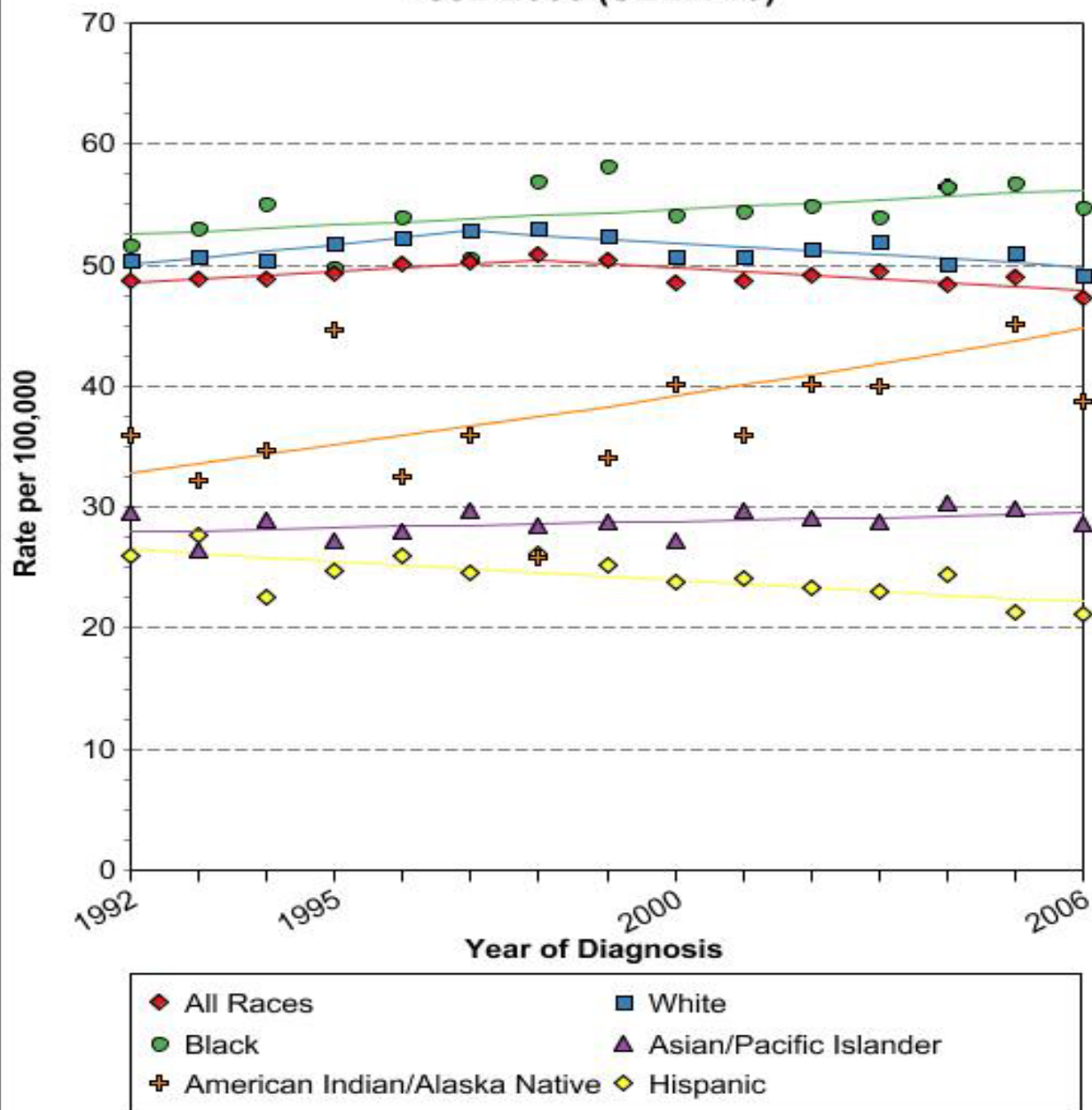
Smoking Not Allowed at All in the Home Among U.S. Adults by Race/Ethnicity: TUS-CPS, 1993-2007



Smoking Not Allowed at All in the Home Among Low Income (<25K) U.S. Adults by Race/Ethnicity: TUS-CPS, 1993-2007

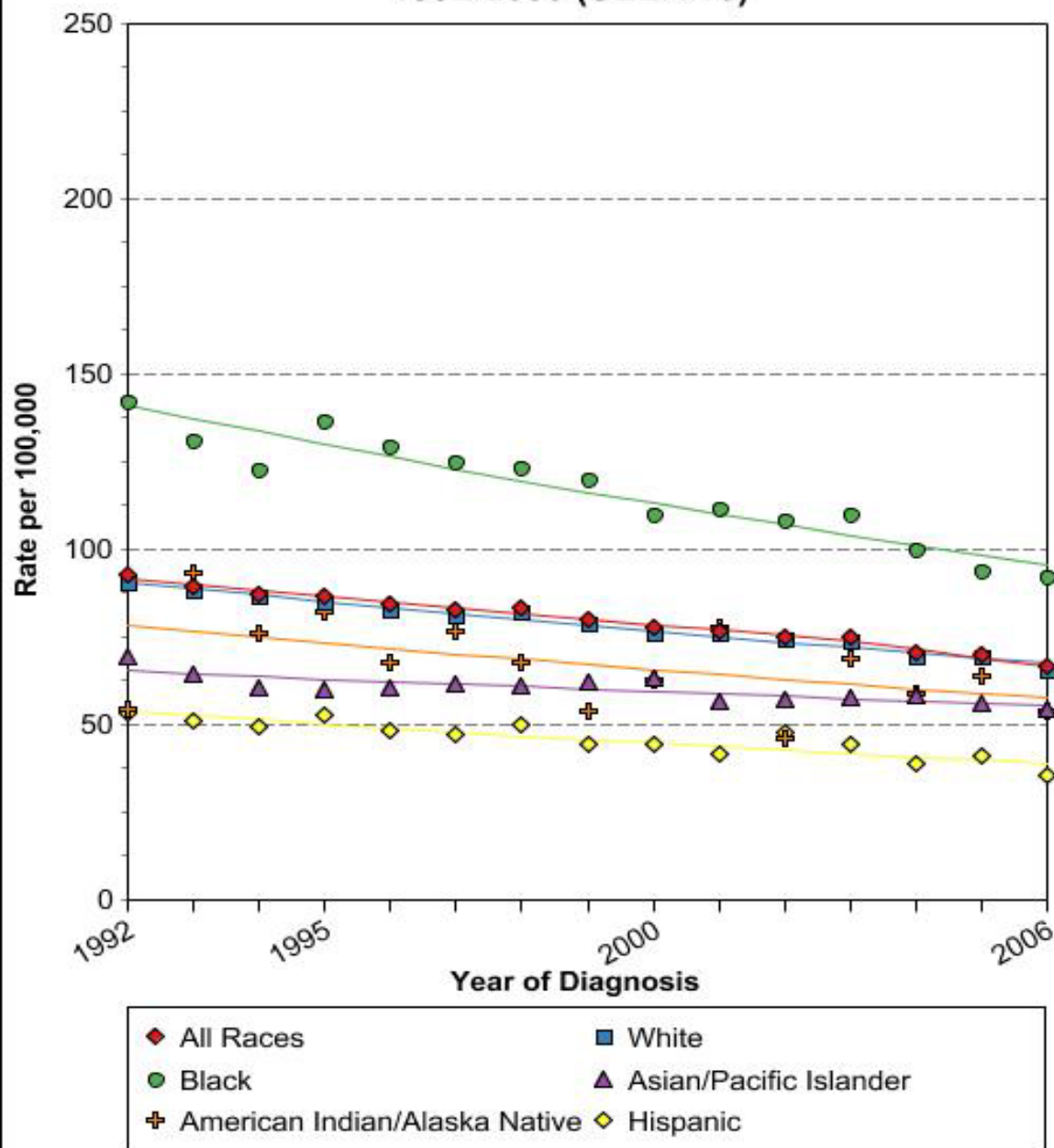


Age-Adjusted SEER Incidence Rates By Race/Ethnicity Lung and Bronchus, All Ages, Female 1992-2006 (SEER 13)



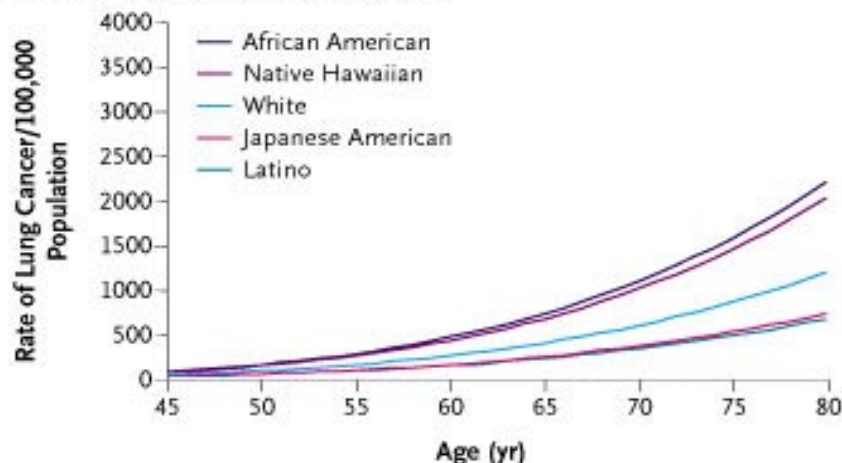


**Age-Adjusted SEER Incidence Rates
By Race/Ethnicity
Lung and Bronchus, All Ages, Male
1992-2006 (SEER 13)**

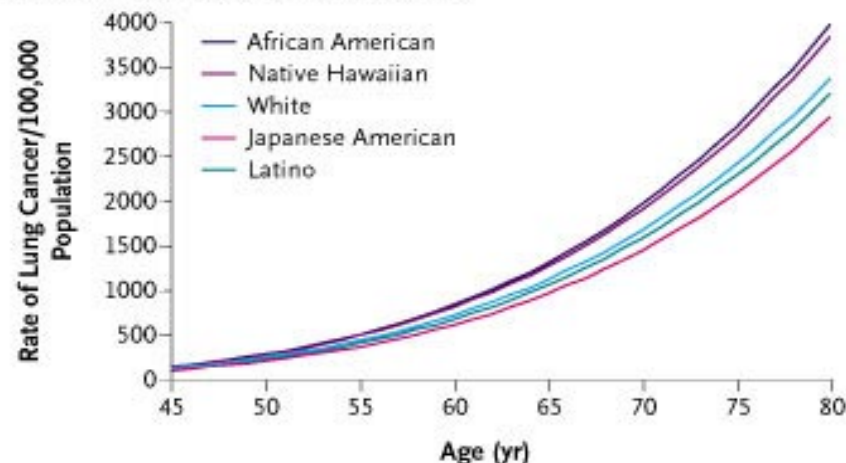


Predicted Rates of Lung Cancer Among Smokers Consuming 10 CPD or 30 CPD

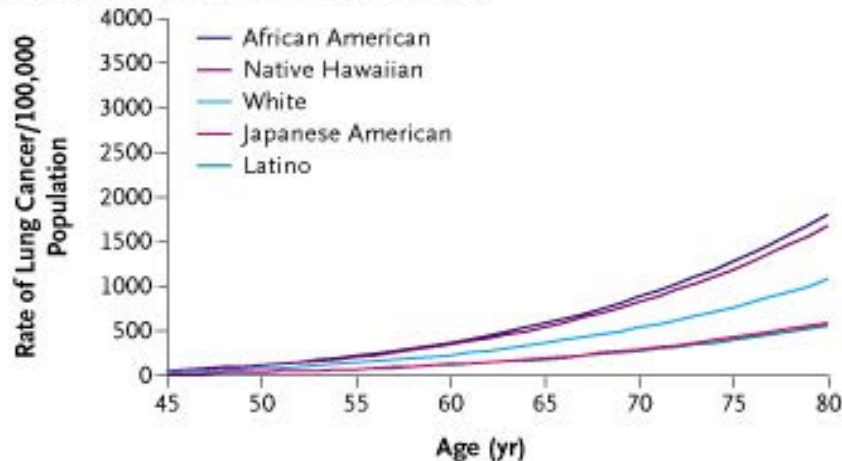
A Men Who Smoke 10 Cigarettes/Day



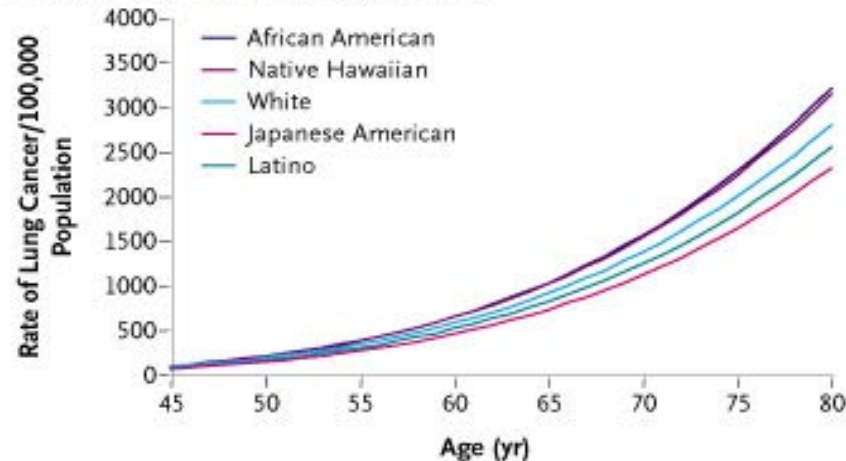
B Men Who Smoke 30 Cigarettes/Day



C Women Who Smoke 10 Cigarettes/Day



D Women Who Smoke 30 Cigarettes/Day



The Tobacco Research Network on Disparities



What is TReND?

Mission

Eliminate tobacco-related health disparities through transdisciplinary research that advances the science, translates the scientific knowledge into practice, and informs public policy.

Funders

- Legacy and the National Cancer Institute are equal partners in this public-private collaborative
 - NCI Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences
 - NCI Applied Research Program
 - Risk Factor Monitoring and Methods Branch
 - Health Services and Economics Branch
 - NCI Behavioral Research Program
 - Tobacco Control Research Branch
 - NCI Center to Reduce Cancer Health Disparities
 - NCI Office of Women's Health
 - DHHS Office on Women's Health

Tobacco-Related Disparities Efforts

- Partners Addressing Disparities in Priority Populations-
 - Legacy Priority Populations Initiative
 - Robert Wood Johnson
 - CDC Community Networks
 - NCI Community Networks
 - TTAC

TReND Principles

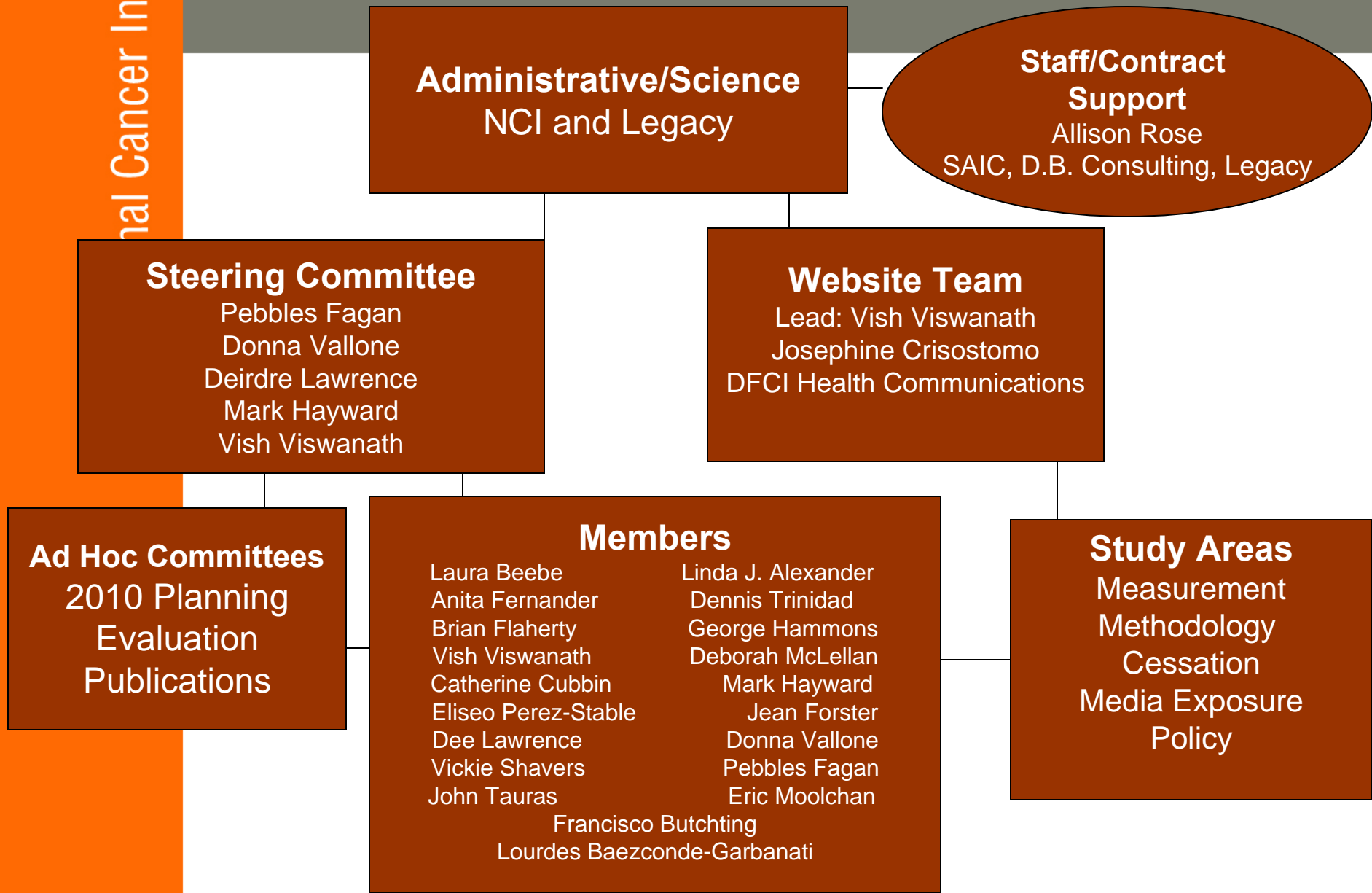
- Transdisciplinarity
- Commitment to diversity
- Social integration of disparities research
- Promotion of disparities research
- Translation of research findings



TReND Goals

- Generate new ideas and research projects focusing on tobacco-related health disparities.
- Encourage collaborations among researchers representing multiple disciplines.
- Establish mechanisms for effectively translating science, communicating the results, and interacting with other networks and community advocacy groups.
- Promote the involvement and training of junior investigators and participation of senior researchers in health disparities research.

TReND Structure



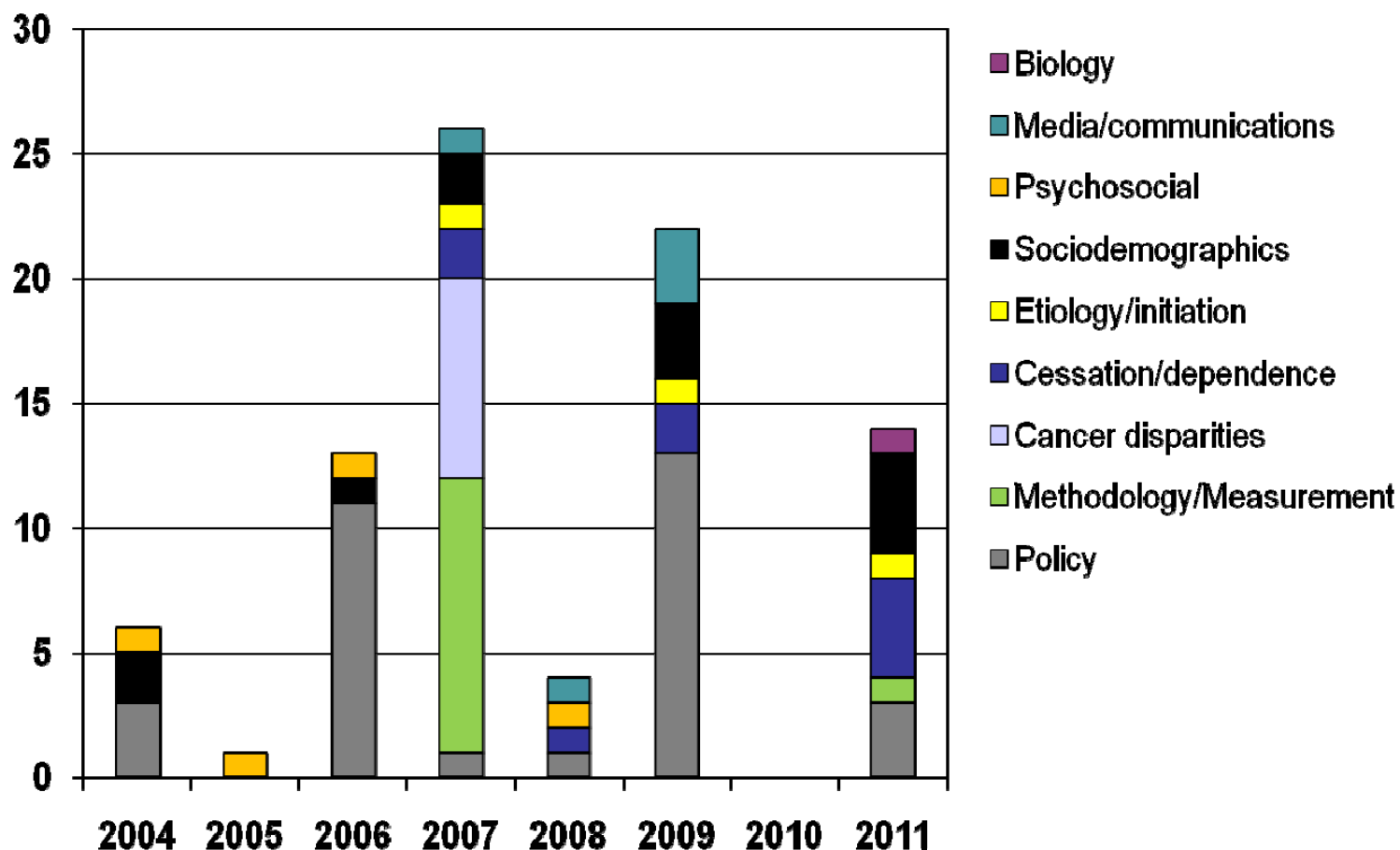
TReND Scientists across the Nation



A Transdisciplinary Network with Many Areas of Expertise

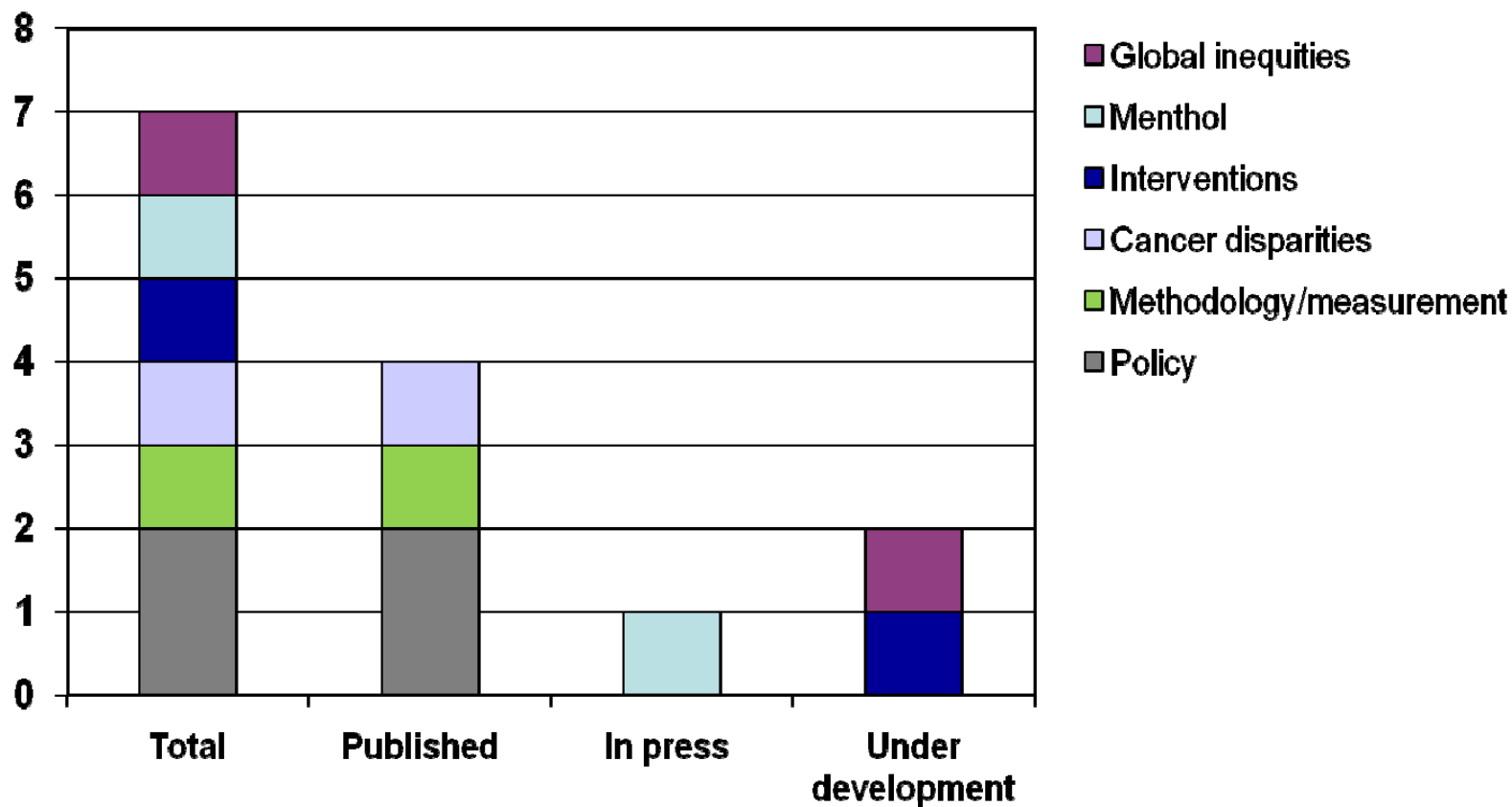
- Demography & Lifecourse Studies
- Psychosocial-Contextual Influences on Disparities
- Special populations: Latinos, Women, Youth
- Epidemiology, Health Outcomes
- Community Health
- Cessation & Nicotine Dependence
- Communication, Dissemination and Knowledge Transfer
- Mass Media Public Education
- Policy
- Toxicology /Carcinogens
- Methodology and Measurement

TReND Peer Reviewed Publications, 2004-2011 (n=86)*

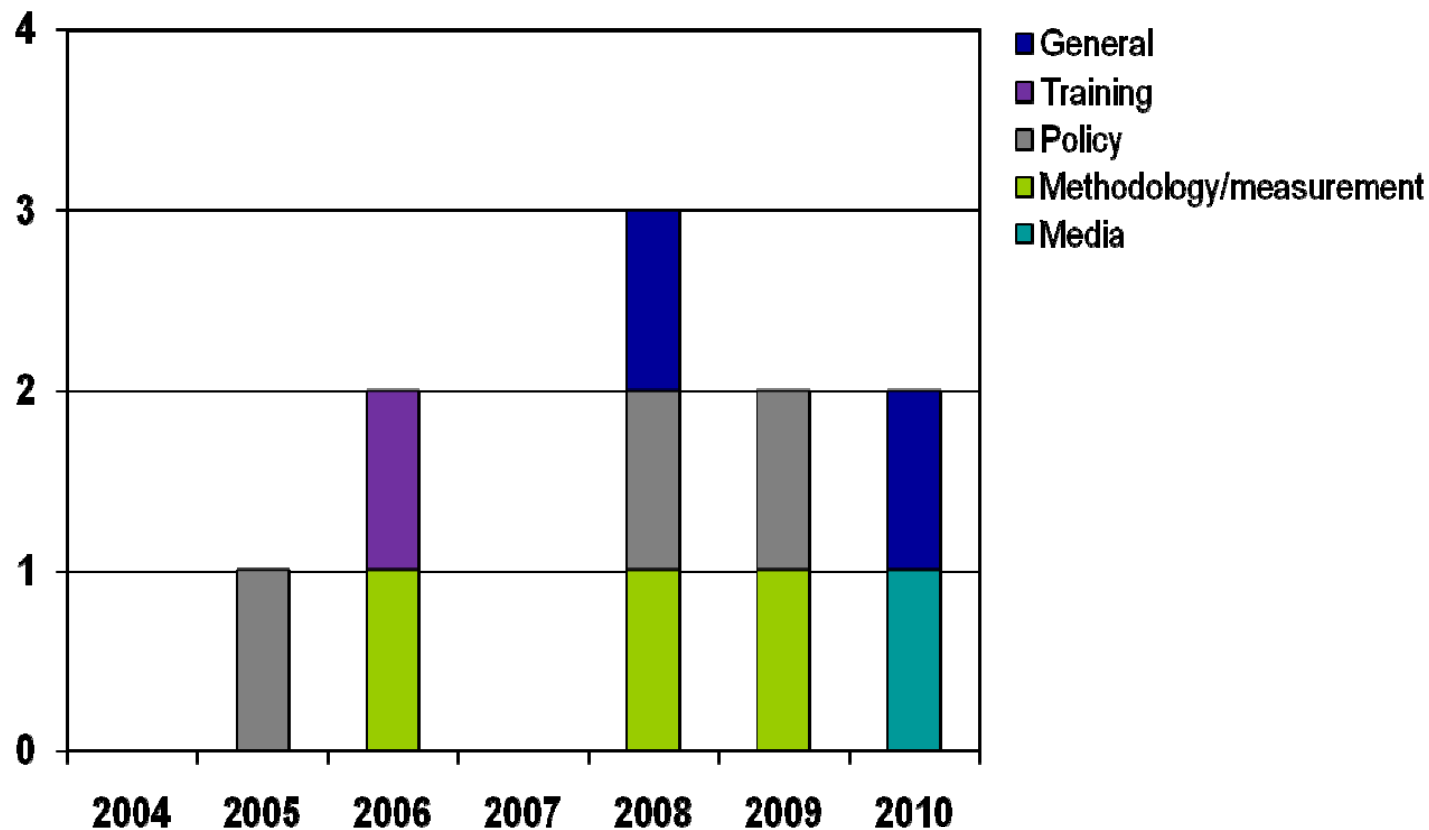


**Includes 49 articles published special journal issues/supplements, 14 articles from the TReND menthol journal supplement (in press), and 23 other published articles. Does not include in-press articles or articles under development.*

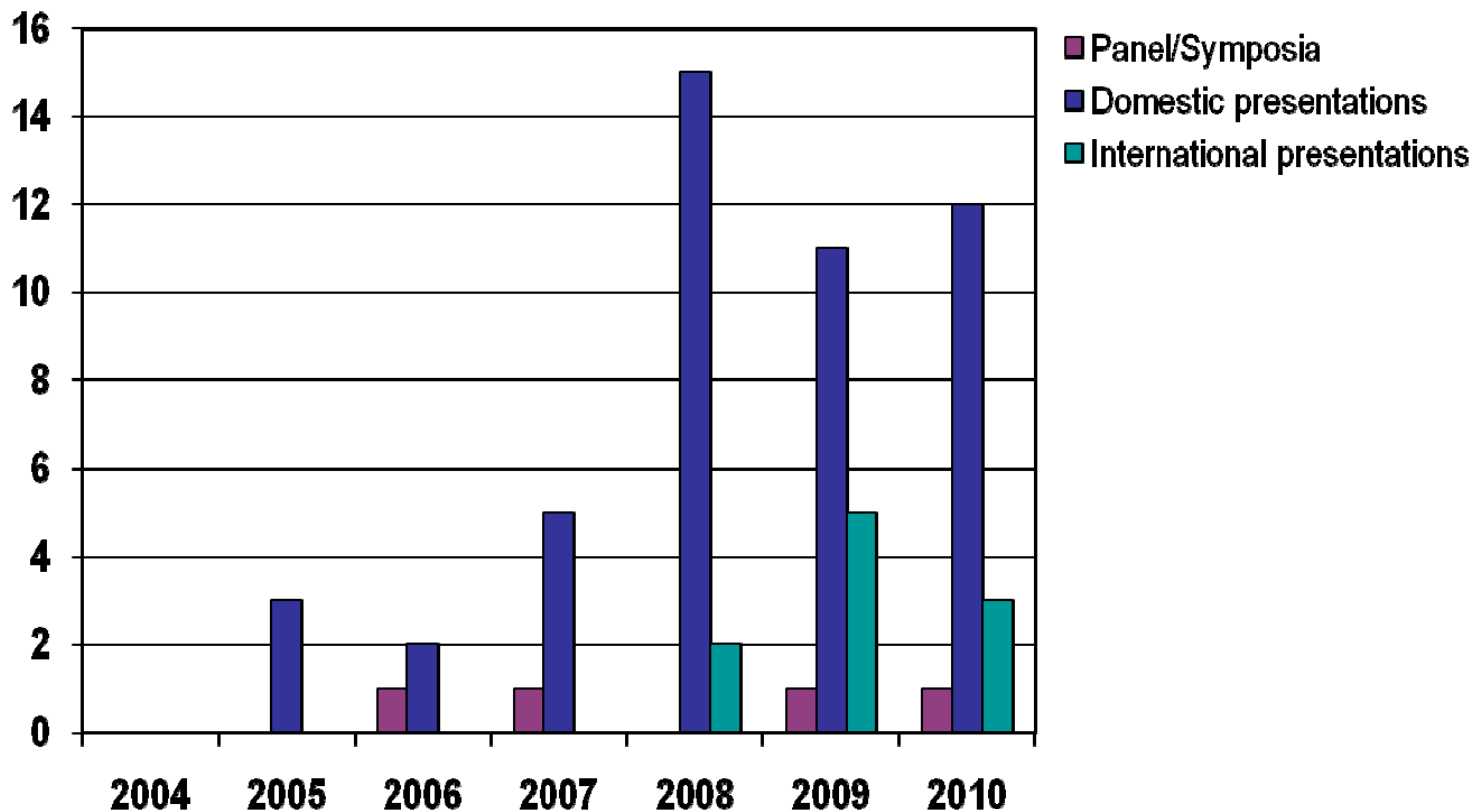
TReND Sponsored/Co-Sponsored Special Journal Issues and Supplements, 2006-2011 (n=7)



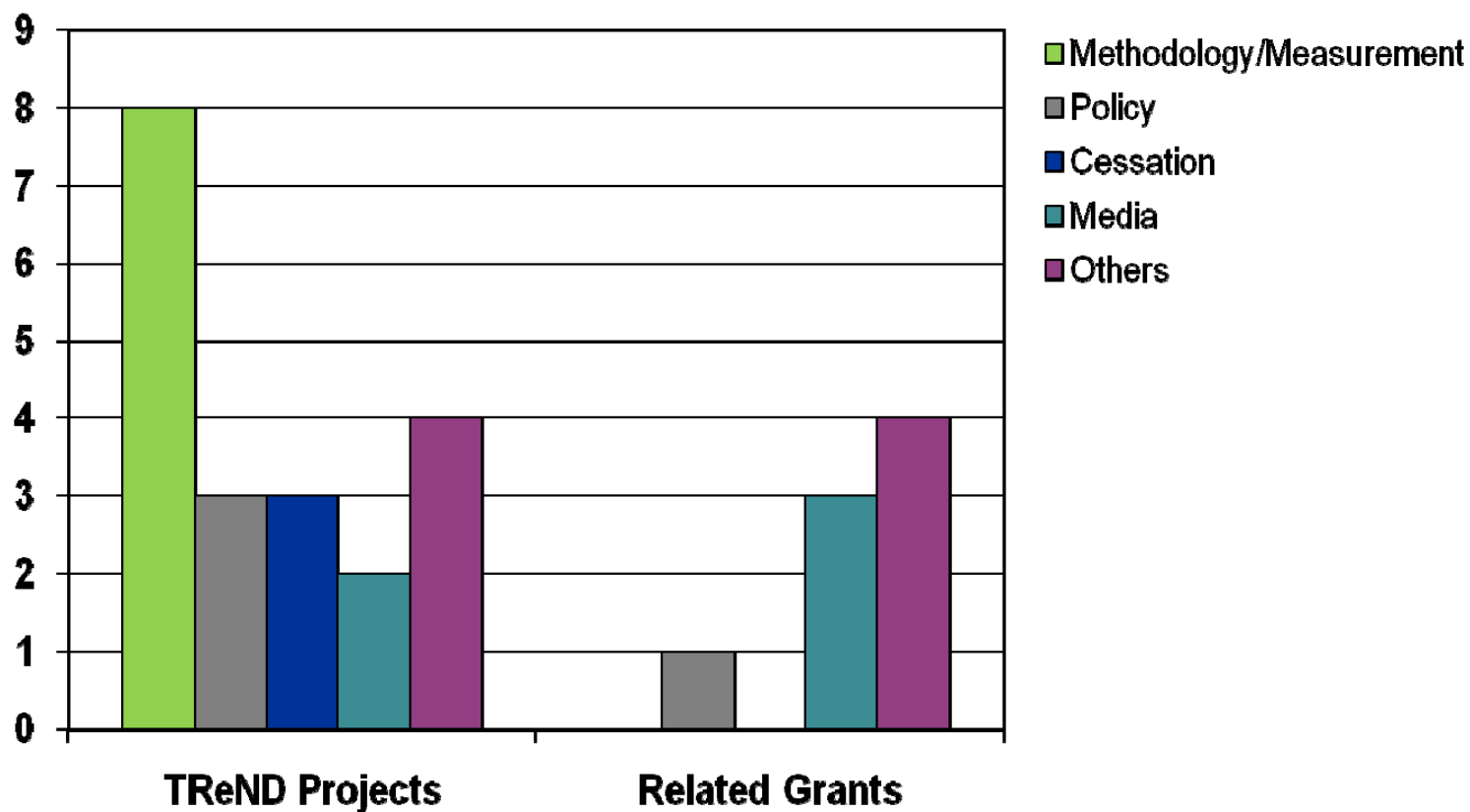
TReND Sponsored/Co-Sponsored Meetings, 2004-2010 (n=10)



TReND Panels (n=4) and Presentations (n=58), 2004-2010



TReND Projects (n=20) and Related Grants (n=8), 2004-2010



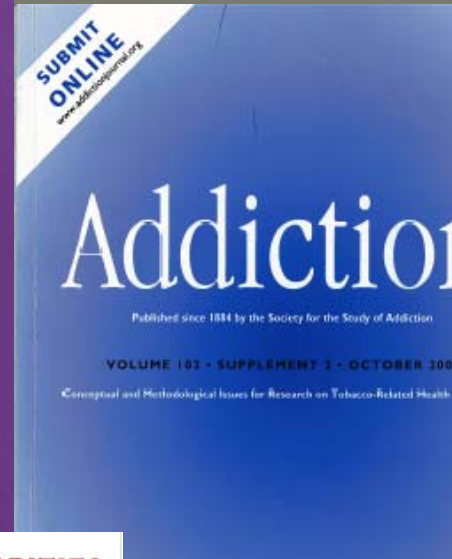
Dissemination



THCPU

Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved

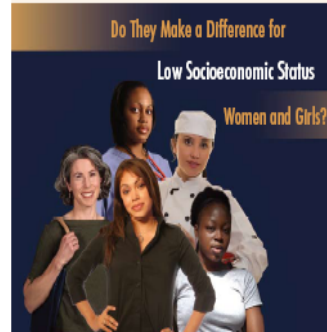
Health Disparities Across the Cancer Continuum
A Supplement Sponsored by the National Cancer Institute



National Cancer Institute

TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES

Do They Make a Difference for
Low Socioeconomic Status
Women and Girls?



A SUMMARY REPORT BY THE LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS WOMEN AND GIRLS PROJECT

IDENTITY
ENTRANCE

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Supplement to American Journal of Preventive Medicine

August 2009

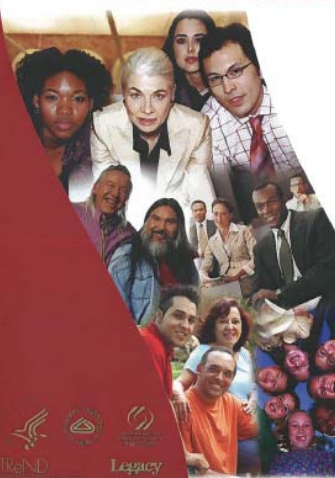
Tobacco Policy and Its Unintended Consequences Among Low-Income Women

Guest Editors

Roland S. Moore, Deborah L. McLellan, John A. Tauras, and Pebbles Fagan

National Cancer Institute

HEALTH DISPARITIES RESEARCH METHODS TRAINING SYMPOSIUM



JULY 12, 2006

HAY ADAMS HOTEL, WASHINGTON, DC

Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, and Transgenders of Color Sampling Methodology

Strategies for Collecting Data in Small, Hidden, or Hard-to-Reach Groups To Reduce Tobacco-Related Health Disparities



Journal of the
ACPM
American College of Preventive Medicine
A
APTR
American Public Health Association

ELSEVIER

TReND

**Tobacco Research Network
on Disparities**

www.tobaccodisparities.org