Changes in Children’s Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

10 Years after the Master Settlement Agreement with the Tobacco Industry

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AAP Richmond Center of Excellence

American Academy of Pediatrics
Dedicated to the Health of All Children

Mission Statement

“Our mission is to improve child health by eliminating children’s exposure to tobacco and secondhand smoke. This will be accomplished by changing the clinical practice of pediatrics through the development and dissemination of practice tools; research; and improvement of community health. The Center will work to create a healthy environment for children, adolescents and families through public education and the promotion of public health policies to eliminate tobacco.”
Acknowledgements

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- Winickoff – MGH Center for Child and Adolescent Health Policy
- Best – Pediatrics, Children National Medical Center
Background

- 10 years after the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA)
- Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control
  - Cross-sectional data – 2000-2008
- These data allow us to monitor changes that have occurred during the period in which numerous state and national tobacco control programs have been implemented following the MSA
The Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control

- Provides timely, comprehensive data about tobacco control attitudes and practices
- Objectively measures and monitors progress towards intermediate objectives
- Annual cross-sectional assessments including physician screening, counseling and tobacco cessation practices
The Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control

- Questions developed to measure attitudes, practices, and knowledge

- Previously validated questions drawn from state and national tobacco control surveys
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
  - Tobacco Use Supplement – Current Population Survey
  - California Adult Tobacco Survey
Design and Methods

- National random digit dial telephone survey
- Annual Cross-sectional data
  - 2000 - 2008
- Weighted by race, gender, age, and region based on U.S. Census Estimates
Results

- Cooperation rates among contacted households each year raged from 75% to 86%

- 2000, N = 1,503

- 2008, N = 1,532
Support for Smoke Free Laws

- Indoor malls should be smoke free: 71.4% (2000), 84.4% (2008)
- Restaurants should be smoke free: 61.0% (2000), 73.5% (2008)
- Fast food restaurants should be smoke free: 76.8% (2000), 84.2% (2008)
- Outdoor parks should be smoke free: 25.0% (2000), 35.1% (2008)
- Indoor sporting events should be smoke free: 77.5% (2000), 86.8% (2008)

p < .05
Smoke Free Practices

- Homes: 69.1% (2000) to 78.0% (2008)
- Indoor malls: 75.4% (2000) to 82.2% (2008)
- Convenience stores: 68.4% (2000) to 77.6% (2008)
- Fast food restaurants: 52.1% (2000) to 71.2% (2008)
- Restaurants: 24.5% (2000) to 46.3% (2008)
- Outdoor parks: 7.9% (2000) to 18.8% (2008)

p < .05
2008

- 42% of parents report that their child has been exposed to secondhand smoke in the past 7 days
- 20.8% of parents report that their child’s doctor has advised them to keep their home smoke free
  - 39.6% of parents who smoke report that their child’s doctor has advised them to keep their home smoke free
Conclusions

- Significant improvement in adult attitudes and practices relevant to children’s SHS exposure in the 10 years following the MSA.
- Yet 42% of parents report that their child has been exposed to SHS in past 7 days.
- Majority of US adults support smoke free laws that would protect children.
In the 10 years following the Master Settlement Agreement

- 27 States + DC have smoke free restaurants (64.3% of US population)
- States have only spent 3.5% of tobacco-generate revenue on tobacco prevention and cessation programs
- No state is funding these programs at the CDC’s minimum recommended funding level
- Only nine states are even at half
The Social Climate of Tobacco Control

Although comprehensive tobacco control programs have moved toward logic models that incorporate political and social intermediate objectives such as smoke-free worksites, tobacco control planning and evaluation has been hampered by the lack of timely, comprehensive data about the attitudes and practices of U.S. adults.

The Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control (SCS-TC) was developed as a methodology to objectively measure the fundamental position of tobacco control in society and thereby provide a data collection system to monitor program impacts. The survey includes items to measure progress toward intermediate objectives such as policy changes, changes in social norms, reductions in exposure of individuals to environmental tobacco smoke, and rejection of pro-tobacco influences.

The results presented on this website are based on annual, cross-sectional assessments of the social climate of tobacco control within the United States from 2000 to 2007.

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News

- New Yorkers Often Exposed to Cigarette Smoke, Study Finds
- Your Health: Kids of smokers have an ally in pediatricians (USA Today)

Featured Publications

- The National Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control, 2008 - Full Report (PDF, 5.42MB)
- The National Social Climate of Tobacco Control, 2008 - Cigar Use (PDF, 656KB)
- Beliefs About the Health Effects of "Thirdhand" Smoke and Home Smoking Bans
U.S. Tobacco Industry Marketing Expenditures Since the Settlement

94% Increase Since the Settlement

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