

ATTACHMENT 11

**2010-2011 Tobacco Use Supplement to the
Current Population Survey Brochure**

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the source of the nation's unemployment rate. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the U.S. Census Bureau sponsor the collection of data through the CPS. BLS publishes labor force data in *Employment and Earnings*, which contains figures on:

- Which jobs are growing and which are declining.
- The age and sex of the employed and unemployed population.
- The number employed in agricultural and nonagricultural industries.
- Hours worked.
- Duration of unemployment.
- Other facts.

The data help the President, Congress, and the Federal Reserve make better decisions. The data also help citizens judge the economy better and allow students and others to understand the workings of the labor market.

From time to time, the CPS includes questions about other issues, such as health, education, and income. The Tobacco Use Supplement to the CPS (TUS-CPS) is one example of these extra questions. The TUS-CPS is sponsored by the National Cancer Institute (NCI).

Thank you
for your time and consideration.

If you would like information about Census Bureau data, see our Web site at

www.census.gov

for Census Bureau data at your fingertips.

For more information, call one of our regional offices or visit us on our Web site at <www.bls.census.gov/cps>.

Atlanta, GA	404-730-3832
Boston, MA	800-562-5721
Charlotte, NC	800-331-7358, #2
Chicago, IL	800-865-6384
Dallas, TX	800-835-9752, ext. 34410
Denver, CO	800-593-5096
Detroit, MI	800-432-1495
Kansas City, KS	913-551-6728
Los Angeles, CA	800-992-3530, #2
New York, NY	800-991-2520, ext. 43475
Philadelphia, PA	800-262-2367
Seattle, WA	800-233-3308, ext. 22



Tobacco Use Supplement

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in conjunction with the
National Cancer Institute



U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

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U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Helping You Make Informed Decisions

Tell me about the TUS-CPS

The questionnaire asks about:

- The kind and number of cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and smokeless tobacco people use.
- Personal smoking history.
- Rules about smoking at work and at home.
- Doctor and dentist advice about quitting.
- Attitudes and opinions about tobacco use.

Since 1992, the Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS) has collected data from about 240,000 people a year. This large number means that the findings really reflect what is happening in the United States.

To ensure that the views of many groups are included, the TUS-CPS is conducted among people whose first language is English as well as among people who speak other languages.

How can I learn more?

For information about the TUS-CPS, visit:

- <http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps>
- For information about tobacco research, visit:
 - <http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/areas/tobacco>
 - <http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/tobacco>
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco>

Or call

1-800-4-Cancer

Does my information really make a difference?

You bet it does!

The TUS-CPS is a unique resource. Your answers help scientists, policy makers, and public health officials:

- Measure changes in America's use of tobacco products.
- Understand public attitudes about smoking and how they are changing.
- Create new and better policies and services.
- Analyze the economic aspects of tobacco use.

If you've been doing the survey since 1992, why do you need more information?

Tobacco use has declined over the years, but many people still smoke or use smokeless tobacco.

The information collected by the TUS-CPS will help policy makers and health officials determine what aspects of population groups they should focus their efforts on to help those who want to reduce tobacco use and, thus, improve the health of Americans.

What are some of the results of the TUS-CPS so far?

Here are some of the things we learned about individual tobacco use in the most recent TUS-CPS (2006-2007):

- Approximately 18 percent of Americans aged 18 and older smoke. That's down from nearly 24 percent in 1992.
- Smoking was least common among women, people living in the West, those 65 years old and older and Asian/Pacific Islanders.
- Those with more education were more likely than those with less education to say they had tried to quit or were successful at quitting.

Here's another way to look at things we learned from the 2006-2007 TUS-CPS. This graph shows the percentage of cigarette smokers age 25 and older who have recently tried to quit, by regions of the United States.

