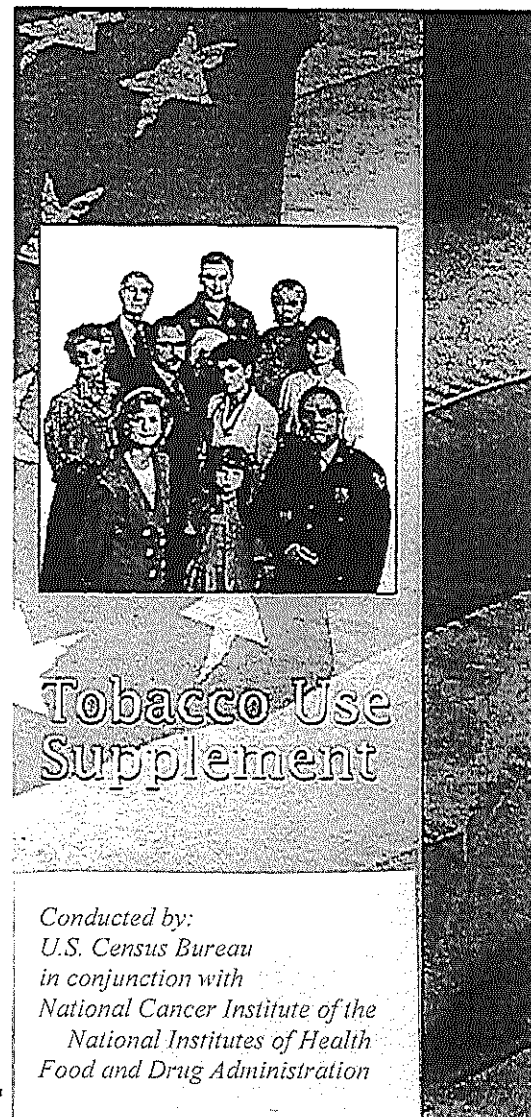


Current Population Survey



Keeping Your Information Confidential

We are conducting this survey under the authority of Title 13, U.S. Code, Section 182. Section 9 of this law requires us to keep all information about you and your household strictly confidential. We may use this information only for statistical purposes.

Thank you
for your time and consideration.

If you would like more
information, see our Website 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 sites at www.bls.census.gov/cps.

Atlanta, GA	800-424-6974
Chicago, IL	800-865-6384
Denver, CO	800-852-6159
Los Angeles, CA	800-992-3530
New York, NY	800-991-2520
Philadelphia, PA	800-262-4236

Conducted by:
U.S. Census Bureau
in conjunction with
National Cancer Institute of the
National Institutes of Health
Food and Drug Administration

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 other questions. The TUS-CPS is sponsored by:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
National Cancer Institute (NCI) of the
National Institutes of Health (NIH)

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 and smokeless use history.
- Rules about smoking at work and at home.
- 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://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps>

For information about tobacco research, visit:

- <http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/tobacco>
- <http://www.fda.gov/TobaccoProducts/>
- <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 or 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 (2010-2011):

- Approximately 16 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 2010-2011 TUS-CPS. This graph shows the percentage of cigarette smokers age 25 and older who have recently tried to quit, by region of the United States.

