Cigar Smoking Among Teenagers – Talking Points and Q's and A's
(Zonana, HHS, and O'Hara, FDA)
May 22, 1997

Background: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will report in its weekly publication that cigar consumption in the U.S. rose 44.5% from 1993 to 1996, and that 26.7 percent of U.S. teenagers aged 14 - 19 smoked at least one cigar within the past year. Cigars are not included in the President's Children's Smoking Initiative, and we are providing these talking points in case you get questions.

- This news is disturbing. The 1982 Surgeon General's report concluded that cigar smoking causes laryngeal cancer, oral cancer, esophageal cancer, and lung cancer.

Question: Given this data about cigar smoking among children, why doesn't the FDA rule on cigarettes and spit tobacco include cigars?

Answer: Unlike the evidence relating to cigarettes and spit tobacco available to the FDA during its rule, making, FDA jas insufficient evence before it that cigars are drug-delivery devices under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Therefore, at the time the FDA proposed its rule, it didn't include cigars.

Question: Given the new data, will you seek to regulate cigars?

Answer: The FDA's main focus now is implementing the portions of the rule upheld by the court, and seeking to have the other parts of the rule upheld on appeal. This new data is disturbing, and we will look at it, but the job at hand is paramount: 3,000 young people become regular smokers of cigarettes every day, and nearly 1,000 of those will have their lives cut short from that tobacco use.

Question: Shouldn't President Clinton set an example and give up his occasional cigar?

Answer: I think the President said it best himself when he was interviewed by Linda Ellerbee on Nickelodeon: "I think it does not set the kind of example I should set. Since I'm the President, I shouldn't do it."

Office on Smoking and Health

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

TO: **Elizabeth Drye** DATE: 5/19/97
FAX: (202) 456-7028 FROM: Michael P. Eriksen, Sc.D.

Number of pages including cover: 5

RE: I am also faxing the original cover and the first three pages.

Cheri Ahern
secretary to Dr. Eriksen

Office on Smoking and Health (K50) Tel: 770-488-5701
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
4770 Buford Highway, N.E. Fax: 770-488-5767
Atlanta, GA 30341-3724
Internet address: mpe0@cdc.gov

CDC's Office on Smoking and Health

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention& Health Promotion

15 pages including cover

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP	Date May 19, 1997	
TO: 1. Andy Hyman	**Initials**	**Date**
2. Elizabeth Drye (202)456-7028		
3.		
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	Action		**File**		**Note and Return**
	Approval		**For Clearance**		**Per Conversation**
	As Requested		**For Correction**		**Prepare Reply**
	Circulate	**X**	**For Your Information**		**See Me**
	Comment		**Investigate**		**Signature**
	Coordination		**Justify**		

Andy - please find attached a draft of the "Teen Cigar" MMWR scheduled for release on Thursday and embargoed until 4:00 p.m., May 22. In addition to this one, there will be two other tobacco reports, 1) minors access in Mexico and 2) past, present and future smoking-related mortality estimates for the U.S. Morbidity and Mortality, Weekly Reports

These reports are draft and hightly confidential. There publication is contingent on final clearance and not being bumped by late-breaking reports. I can send more current versions Tuesday.

Elizabeth - Andy suggested I send you a copy as well.

FROM:
Michael P. Eriksen, Sc.D.
Director, Office on Smoking and Health (K-50)
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Atlanta, Georgia 30341-3724

E-mail: mpe0@cdc.gov

Room No.-Bldg.
5067 Rhodes Building

Phone No.
770-488-5701
Fax No.
770-488-5767

[Draft #4 - 5/16/97] #cigar.doc

{h1}Cigar Smoking Among Teenagers --- United States, Massachusetts, and Two New York Counties, 1996

Cigar smoking can cause cancers of the oral cavity, larynx, esophagus, and lung (1\t) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (2\t). In addition, cigars contain substantial levels of nicotine, an addictive drug (3\t). Despite these health risks, cigar consumption in the United States has increased by 34.1% since 1993 (from 3,409 million units to 4,571 million units)(4\t). This report presents estimates of the prevalence of cigar smoking among youth based on analyses of data from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's (RWJF) 1996 National Study of Tobacco Price Sensitivity, Behavior, and Attitudes Among Teenagers and Young Adults; a 1996 survey by the Massachusetts Department of Health (MDPH) of high school and junior high school students; and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute's 1996 Survey of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use in two New York counties (5\t). The analyses indicate that, in the year prior to being surveyed 26.7% of U.S. and 28.1% of Massachusetts high school students reported having smoked at least one cigar and that 13%--15% of ninth-grade students in two New York counties and 10.4% of ninth-grade students in Massachusetts reported having smoked cigars during the previous 30 days.

{h2}National Survey

The RWJF survey employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a

nationally representative sample of students in grades 9--12. Within the selected sample of counties (primary sampling units), schools were randomly selected, with the probability of selection proportional to enrollment size. Four alternate high schools were simultaneously selected, matching the original school in size, type, location, and the race/ethnicity and poverty status of the students. An alternate was substituted when the first school chosen for the study was not able to participate. A total of 202 schools (representing 73% of the 200 chosen PSUs) participated in the study. Within each school, one class per grade was chosen at random. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate; 80% of the students enrolled in the sample of selected classes participated. A total of 16,556 students aged 14--19 years completed the survey; however, 139 were excluded from these analyses because of missing information on sex. Participants were asked, "How many cigars, if any, have you smoked in the past year?" Annual cigar smokers were defined as any person who reported smoking a cigar during the previous year; frequent cigar smokers were defined as any person who reported smoking ≥50 cigars during the previous year. Data were weighted by age, race/ethnicity, sex, and region* to provide national estimates. Confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using SUDAAN (6\t).

In 1996, an estimated 6.0 million (26.7% [95% CI=±1.7%) 14--19-year-olds reported having smoked a cigar during the previous year (4.3 million [37.0% (95% CI=±2.4%)] males and 1.7 million [16.0% (95% CI=1.3%)] females) (Table

1). Cigarette smokers were more than three times more likely than noncigarette smokers to report having smoked a cigar (54.1% [95% CI=±2.4%] compared with 14.2% [95% CI=±1.2%], respectively). Among the 68.8% of students who did not smoke cigarettes, males were more likely than females to have reported smoking a cigar during the previous year (20.4% versus 7.8%, respectively). Users of smokeless tobacco were more than three times more likely than nonusers to report having smoked cigars (73.4% [95% CI=±3.4%] compared with 22.6% [95% CI=±1.4%], respectively). Cigar smoking did not vary substantially by region or race/ethnicity, although prevalence was greatest among white, non-Hispanic males (41.6% [95% CI=±2.7%]).

{h2}Massachusetts Survey

The MDPH survey sample was composed of two subsamples of students in grades 6--12: a statewide random sample, proportionately stratified by area and grade, and a separate random sample of five urban areas in the state, stratified by percentage of non-white students [vague-- is there any more detailed info about meaning?] in each grade. These cities contained a greater proportion of minority students than in the statewide population and were included to ensure adequate representation of minority students. Of the 191 schools meeting eligibility criteria, 171 (89%) participated in this survey. Of the 6890 students eligible to participate in the survey, 6844 (99%?) responded. Data were collected during November 1996--January 1997. School and class selection was random, participation was voluntary, and all responses

were anonymous. The questionnaires were self-administered. All students were asked three questions: "How often have you smoked cigars in your lifetime?"; "How often have you smoked cigars during the last 12 months?"; and "How often have you smoked cigars during the last 30 days?" The response categories were never, one to two times, three to five times, six to nine times, 10--19 times, 20--39 times, and ≥40 times.

Among the 3873 high school students in grades 9--12, 38.9% (95% CI=±1.5%) reported having ever smoked a cigar; 28.1% (95% CI=±1.4%) smoked a cigar during the previous year; and 14.5% (95% CI=±1.1%) smoked a cigar during the previous 30 days. Of 1942 students in grades 7 and 8, 22.3% (95% CI=±1.8%) reported having ever smoked a cigar; 14.1% (95% CI=±1.5%) smoked during the preceding year; and 7.6% (95% CI=±1.2%) smoked during the previous month. Of 1020 students in grade 6, 9.9% (95% CI=1.8%) reported having ever smoked a cigar; 5.0% (95% CI=±0.8%) during the previous year; and 2.0% (95% CI=±0.9%) during the previous month.

High school students who had used other tobacco products during the previous month were also more likely to have smoked cigars during the previous month. Among students in grades 9--12, 30.3% (95% CI=±2.5%) of those who had smoked cigarettes during the preceding month also reported having smoked a cigar compared with 3.4% (95% CI=±6.6%) of those who had never smoked a cigarette; among those who had used smokeless tobacco during the previous month, 60.7% (95% CI=6.6%) also reported having smoked a cigar during the

preceding month compared with 8.3% (95% CI=1.0%) of those who had never used smokeless tobacco.

{h2}New York Survey

The Roswell Park Cancer Institute survey was conducted in Erie (predominantly urban) and Chautauqua (predominantly rural) counties in New York during the fall of 1996. The survey was administered to 9,916 ninth-grade students in 57 of the 60 public and parochial high schools in Erie County (81% of 12,242 ninth-grade students in the 60 schools) and to 1,677 ninth-grade students in 16 of the 18 public schools in Chautauqua County (80% of the 2,096 ninth-grade students in the 18 schools). Of those students who participated in the survey in Erie County, 79% were non-Hispanic white, 12% were non-Hispanic black, 3% were Hispanic, and 5% were of other racial/ethnic groups. Of those students who participated in the survey in Chautauqua County, 89% were non-Hispanic white. The median age of all students was 14 years. Students completed a self-administered questionnaire with three questions on cigar use and purchasing: "In the past 30 days, did you smoke a cigar?"; "Have you ever bought cigars for yourself?"; and "When you try to buy cigars, how often are you asked about your age?"

Response patterns were similar for the two counties (Table 2). In Erie County, of the 9916 students, number (12.7%) reported having smoked a cigar during the previous 30 days (number [19.5%] males and number [6.1%] females). In Chautauqua County, of the 1677 students, number (14.8%) reported having

smoked a cigar during the previous 30 days (number [24.0%] boys and number [5.3%] girls). In comparison, 29.0% of students in Erie County and 30.6% of students in Chautauqua County reported smoking cigarettes during the previous 30 days. Cigarette smokers also were more likely than noncigarette smokers to report having smoked a cigar during the previous 30 days (Table 2). The prevalence of reported smokeless tobacco use during the previous 30 days was 3.5% in Erie County and 7.3% in Chautauqua County. Among smokeless tobacco users, reported rates of cigar smoking were 62.4% in Erie County and 63.0% in Chautauqua County (Table 2).

Among students who reported ever purchasing a cigar for themselves, most (63.7% in Erie and 77.0% in Chautauqua) also reported having smoked a cigar during the previous 30 days. Among those who had ever purchased a cigar, 76.6% in Erie County and 71.7% in Chautauqua County reported that they were "rarely" or "never" asked about their age when purchasing a cigar. In comparison, 59.0% in Erie County and 67.7% in Chautauqua County reported that they were "rarely" or "never" asked about their age when purchasing cigarettes.

{rep}Reported by: NJ Kaufman, SL Emont, CR Trimble, CT Orleans, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Princeton, New Jersey. M Krakow, T Clark, N Briton, Health and Addictions Research, Inc, Boston; L Biener, Center for Survey Research, Univ of Massachusetts, Boston; C Celebucki, D Cullen, G Connolly, Massachusetts Dept of Public Health. A Hyland, J Perla, KM Cummings, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, New York State Dept of Health, Buffalo; A Abdella, K

Tippens, Chautauqua County Dept of Health, Mayville, New York. Epidemiology Br, Office on Smoking and Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC.

{ed}Editorial Note: This report is the first to estimate the prevalence of cigar smoking among youth in the United States and documents an alarming level of access to and use of cigars. These data and the increase in the overall numbers of cigars consumed in the United States (4) suggest that more individuals may be smoking cigars. If cigar consumption continues to escalate, cigar-related morbidity and mortality can be expected to increase. Although the risk of lung cancer is lower among cigar smokers than among cigarette smokers, the risk is higher than that for nonsmokers. Nevertheless, cigar smokers who currently smoke or who previously smoked cigarettes may not experience a lower lung cancer risk if their inhalation patterns remain like that of a cigarette smoker. [The National Cancer Institute has announced that it will publish a comprehensive monograph on cigar smoking by the end of 1997 entitled "Cigar Smoking in the U.S.: Health Effects and Trends."]this statement can be made a footnote to this paragraph

A potential limitation for the data from New York and Massachusetts is that they may not be generalizable for the United States. However,

the national data from the RWJF survey provided comparable estimates. A potential limitation to the national data is that the classroom that was chosen in each school may not have always been a required class and, therefore, the data may not be representative of all students. Nevertheless, the method of sampling that was performed insured that all students in the chosen schools had an equal probability of being chosen to participate.

Because federal law requires states to enact laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products, including cigars, to minors (8), the ease with which the New York children reported being able to purchase cigars is troubling. These findings, especially if replicated in other communities, may warrant action consistent with the recent efforts to curtail youth access to cigarettes and smokeless tobacco (e.g., U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations) (9).

The findings from the surveys in this report should serve as an alert to public health officials. Cigar smoking, once an activity of older males (10), is now occurring among teenagers, both male and female. Efforts need to be made to examine the use of cigars in the United States, to determine the prevalence of cigar smoking among adults and to continue monitoring prevalence among youth. Given that the

Surgeon General's health warning, which is mandated by law to be on other tobacco products, is not required for cigars (7), users of cigars, and particularly teenagers, may be completely unaware of the health risks of cigar smoking. Immediate initiatives should be undertaken to publicize the health risks of cigar use; to de-glamorize the product in magazines, movies, and television programs; and to protect people from secondhand cigar smoke.

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*The four regions were Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont), Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin), South (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia), and West (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming).

TABLE 1. Percentage of teenagers aged 14--19 years who smoked at least one cigar during the previous year, by selected characteristics --- United States, National Study of Tobacco Price Sensitivity, Behavior, and Attitudes Among Teenagers and Young Adults, 1996

	Annual cigar use*						Frequent Cigar Use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	(95% CI§)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Race/Ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	16.0	(± 1.8%)	41.6	(±2.7%)	28.9	(±2.1%)	1.2	(±0.4%)	3.4	(±0.8%)	2.3	(±0.5%)
Black, non-Hispanic	13.4	(± 2.9%)	25.2	(±3.7%)	19.3	(±2.9%)	1.6	(±0.6%)	5.6	(±2.0%)	3.6	(±1.1%)
Hispanic	20.0	(± 3.0%)	32.3	(±3.0%)	26.2	(±2.1%)	1.8	(±0.8%)	3.2	(±0.9%)	2.5	(±0.6%)
Other¶	14.5	(± 2.7%)	28.5	(±4.3%)	22.2	(±2.9%)	0.5	(±0.7%)	5.8	(±2.4%)	3.4	(±1.3%)
Age (yrs)												
14--16	16.8	(± 1.8%)	32.1	(±2.4%)	24.4	(±1.7%)	1.3	(±0.4%)	2.9	(±0.7%)	2.1	(±0.4%)
17--18	14.9	(± 1.8%)	43.9	(±3.2%)	29.8	(±2.4%)	1.1	(±0.5%)	5.2	(±1.1%)	3.2	(±0.7%)
19	14.9	(± 6.7%)	35.5	(±7.8%)	27.5	(±5.3%)	3.1	(±3.0%)	4.9	(±2.6%)	4.2	(±2.1%)
Region**												
East	12.4	(± 2.1%)	33.7	(±5.2%)	23.2	(±3.4%)	0.8	(±0.5%)	3.0	(±1.0%)	1.9	(±0.5%)
Midwest	16.9	(± 2.6%)	42.3	(±4.2%)	29.8	(±3.4%)	1.3	(±0.7%)	4.9	(±1.5%)	3.2	(±0.9%)
South	17.2	(± 2.2%)	37.1	(±3.7%)	27.3	(±2.4%)	1.5	(±0.5%)	4.3	(±1.3%)	3.0	(±0.9%)
West	16.4	(± 3.4%)	34.5	(±5.4%)	25.6	(±4.2%)	1.1	(±0.5%)	3.0	(±1.0%)	2.1	(±0.5%)
Education of parents††												
Completed college	16.0	(± 2.0%)	38.7	(±3.1%)	27.9	(±2.2%)	1.0	(±0.4%)	3.5	(±0.9%)	2.3	(±0.5%)
Did not complete college	16.0	(± 1.5%)	37.0	(±3.3%)	26.1	(±2.1%)	1.3	(±0.4%)	4.0	(±0.8%)	2.6	(±0.5%)
School performance												
Better or much better than average	12.5	(± 1.6%)	31.2	(±2.9%)	21.5	(±2.0%)	0.7	(±0.3%)	3.2	(±0.8%)	1.9	(±0.4%)
Average	19.2	(± 1.8%)	40.9	(±3.0%)	30.1	(±2.1%)	1.6	(±0.5%)	4.3	(±1.0%)	3.0	(±0.6%)
Below average	28.6	(± 6.0%)	54.7	(±5.4%)	45.1	(±4.2%)	3.5	(±1.9%)	5.4	(±2.1%)	4.7	(±1.6%)
Household smoker												

Present	19.1	(± 1.7%)	41.2	(±3.1%)	30.1	(±2.1%)	1.8	(±0.5%)	4.9	(±1.1%)	3.4	(±0.6%)
Not present	13.0	(± 1.7%)	33.0	(±2.8%)	23.2	(±1.9%)	0.7	(±0.4%)	3.0	(±0.6%)	1.8	(±0.4%)
Cigarette smoking status												
Smoker[§§]	34.0	(± 2.6%)	73.9	(±2.6%)	54.1	(±2.4%)	3.0	(±0.8%)	9.4	(±1.7%)	6.2	(±0.9%)
Nonsmoker	7.8	(± 1.1%)	20.4	(±1.8%)	14.2	(±1.2%)	0.3	(±0.2%)	1.5	(±0.4%)	0.9	(±0.2%)
Smokeless tobacco status												
User[¶¶]	50.1	(±12.0%)	75.9	(±3.6%)	73.4	(±3.4%)	3.3	(±3.5%)	8.4	(±2.4%)	7.9	(±2.2%)
Nonuser	15.5	(± 1.3%)	30.6	(±1.9%)	22.6	(±1.4%)	1.2	(±0.3%)	3.2	(±0.6%)	2.1	(±0.3%)
Total	**16.0**	**(± 1.3%)**	**37.0**	**(±2.4%)**	**26.7**	**(±1.7%)**	**1.2**	**(±0.3%)**	**3.9**	**(±0.6%)**	**2.6**	**(±0.4%)**

*Smoked one or more cigars during the year preceding the survey.
†Smoked ≥50 cigars during the year preceding the survey.
§Confidence interval.
¶Numbers for other races were too small for meaningful analysis.?
**_Northeast_\t=Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; _Midwest_\t=Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; _South_\t=Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; _West_\t=Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.
††Highest level of education of either parent.
§§Smoked during the previous 30 days.
¶¶Used chewing tobacco or snuff during the previous 30 days.

TABLE 2. Percentage of ninth grade students who smoked cigars in the past 30 days or who purchased cigars for their own use, by selected characteristics -- Erie and Chautauqua Counties, New York, Survey of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use, 1996.

Category	Erie County	Chautauqua County
Prevalence of past 30 day cigar smoking		
Sex		
Male	19.5%	24.0%
Female	6.1%	5.3%
Cigarette smoking status		
Never smoked	4.6%	4.9%
Occasionally smoked*	26.8%	31.6%
Regularly smoked'	40.9%	45.4%
Smokeless tobacco status		
Never used	10.9%	11.1%
Used in past 30 days	62.4%	63.0%
Marijuana smoking status		
Never used	7.7%	5.2%
Ever used	30.5%	35.9%
Used in past 30 days	39.8%	45.7%
County total	12.7%	14.8%
Prevalence of ever purchasing a cigar for own use		
Sex		
Male	12.7%	13.7%
Female	3.3%	2.6%
Cigarette smoking status		
Never smoked	3.0%	2.7%
Occasionally smoked*	13.9%	12.2%
Regularly smoked'	28.9%	32.3%
County total	7.9%	8.2%

*smoked on 1-19 days in the past 30 days
' smoked on 20-30 days in the past 30 days

Cigar Smoking Among Teenagers – Talking Points and Q's and A's
(Zonana, HHS, and O'Hara, FDA)
May 22, 1997

Background: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will report in its weekly publication that cigar consumption in the U.S. rose 44.5% from 1993 to 1996, and that 26.7 percent of U.S. teenagers aged 14 - 19 smoked at least one cigar within the past year. Cigars are not included in the President's Children's Smoking Initiative, and we are providing these talking points in case you get questions.

- This news is disturbing. The 1982 Surgeon General's report concluded that cigar smoking causes laryngeal cancer, oral cancer, esophageal cancer, and lung cancer.

Question: Given this data about cigar smoking among children, why doesn't the FDA rule on cigarettes and spit tobacco include cigars?

Answer: Unlike the evidence relating to cigarettes and spit tobacco available to the FDA during its rule, making, FDA jas insufficient evence before it that cigars are drug-delivery devices under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Therefore, at the time the FDA proposed its rule, it didn't include cigars.

Question: Given the new data, will you seek to regulate cigars?

Answer: The FDA's main focus now is implementing the portions of the rule upheld by the court, and seeking to have the other parts of the rule upheld on appeal. This new data is disturbing, and we will look at it, but the job at hand is paramount: 3,000 young people become regular smokers of cigarettes every day, and nearly 1,000 of those will have their lives cut short from that tobacco use.

Question: Shouldn't President Clinton set an example and give up his occasional cigar?

Answer: I think the President said it best himself when he was interviewed by Linda Ellerbee on Nickelodeon: "I think it does not set the kind of example I should set. Since I'm the President, I shouldn't do it."

Cigar Smoking Among Teenagers — United States, Massachusetts, and New York, 1996

Cigar smoking can cause cancers of the oral cavity, larynx, esophagus, and lung (*1*) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (*2*). In addition, cigars contain substantial levels of nicotine, an addictive drug (*3*). Despite these health risks, cigar consumption in the United States has increased by 34.1% from 1993 through 1996† (from 3,409 million units to 4,571 million units) (*4*). This report presents estimates of the prevalence of cigar smoking among youth based on analyses of data from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's (RWJF) 1996 National Study of Tobacco Price Sensitivity, Behavior, and Attitudes Among Teenagers and Young Adults; a 1996 survey by the Massachusetts Department of Health (MDPH) of high school and junior high school students; and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute's 1996 Survey of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use in two New York counties (*5*). The analyses indicate that, during the year before being surveyed, 26.7% of U.S. and 28.1% of Massachusetts high school students reported having smoked at least one cigar and that 13%–15% of ninth-grade students in two New York counties reported having smoked cigars during the previous 30 days.

National Survey

The RWJF survey employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12. Within the selected sample of 200 counties (primary sampling units), schools were randomly selected, with the probability of selection proportional to enrollment size. Four alternate high schools were simultaneously selected, matching the original school in size, type, location, and the race/ethnicity and poverty status of the students. An alternate was substituted when the first school chosen for the study could not participate. A total of 202 schools (representing 146 [73%] of the 200 primary sampling units) participated in the study. Within each school, one class per grade was chosen at random. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate; 80% of the students enrolled in the sample of selected classes participated. A total of 16,556 students aged 14–19 years completed the survey; however, 139 were excluded from these analyses because of missing information on sex. Participants were asked, "How many cigars, if any, have you smoked in the past year?" Annual cigar smokers were defined as any person who reported smoking a cigar during the previous year; frequent cigar smokers were defined as any person who reported smoking ≥50 cigars during the previous year. Data were weighted by age, race/ethnicity, sex, and region* to provide national estimates. Confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using SUDAAN (*6*).

In 1996, an estimated 6.0 million (26.7% [95% CI=±1.7%]) 14–19-year-olds reported having smoked a cigar during the previous year (4.3 million [37.0% (95% CI=±2.4%)] males and 1.7 million [16.0% (95% CI=1.3%)] females) (Table 1). Cigarette smokers

*The four regions were Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont), Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin), South (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia), and West (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming).

TABLE 1. Percentage of teenagers aged 14–19 years who smoked at least one cigar during the previous year, by selected characteristics — United States, National Study of Tobacco Price Sensitivity, Behavior, and Attitudes Among Teenagers and Young Adults, 1996

	Annual cigar use*						Frequent cigar use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
Category	%	(95% CI§)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Race/Ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	16.0	(± 1.8%)	41.6	(±2.7%)	28.9	(±2.1%)	1.2	(±0.4%)	3.4	(±0.8%)	2.3	(±0.5%)
Black, non-Hispanic	13.4	(± 2.9%)	25.2	(±3.7%)	19.3	(±2.9%)	1.6	(±0.6%)	5.6	(±2.0%)	3.6	(±1.1%)
Hispanic	20.0	(± 3.0%)	32.3	(±3.0%)	26.2	(±2.1%)	1.8	(±0.8%)	3.2	(±0.9%)	2.5	(±0.6%)
Other¶	14.5	(± 2.7%)	28.5	(±4.3%)	22.2	(±2.9%)	0.5	(±0.7%)	5.8	(±2.4%)	3.4	(±1.3%)
Age group (yrs)												
14–16	16.8	(± 1.8%)	32.1	(±2.4%)	24.4	(±1.7%)	1.3	(±0.4%)	2.9	(±0.7%)	2.1	(±0.4%)
17–18	14.9	(± 1.8%)	43.9	(±3.2%)	29.8	(±2.4%)	1.1	(±0.5%)	5.2	(±1.1%)	3.2	(±0.7%)
19	14.9	(± 6.7%)	35.5	(±7.8%)	27.5	(±5.3%)	3.1	(±3.0%)	4.9	(±2.6%)	4.2	(±2.1%)
Region**												
East	12.4	(± 2.1%)	33.7	(±5.2%)	23.2	(±3.4%)	0.8	(±0.5%)	3.0	(±1.0%)	1.9	(±0.5%)
Midwest	16.9	(± 2.6%)	42.3	(±4.2%)	29.8	(±3.4%)	1.3	(±0.7%)	4.9	(±1.5%)	3.2	(±0.9%)
South	17.2	(± 2.2%)	37.1	(±3.7%)	27.3	(±2.4%)	1.5	(±0.5%)	4.3	(±1.3%)	3.0	(±0.9%)
West	16.4	(± 3.4%)	34.5	(±5.4%)	25.6	(±4.2%)	1.1	(±0.5%)	3.0	(±1.0%)	2.1	(±0.5%)
Education of parents††												
Completed college	16.0	(± 2.0%)	38.7	(±3.1%)	27.9	(±2.2%)	1.0	(±0.4%)	3.5	(±0.9%)	2.3	(±0.5%)
Did not complete college	16.0	(± 1.5%)	37.0	(±3.3%)	26.1	(±2.1%)	1.3	(±0.4%)	4.0	(±0.8%)	2.6	(±0.5%)
School performance												
Better or much better than average	12.5	(± 1.6%)	31.2	(±2.9%)	21.5	(±2.0%)	0.7	(±0.3%)	3.2	(±0.8%)	1.9	(±0.4%)
Average	19.2	(± 1.8%)	40.9	(±3.0%)	30.1	(±2.1%)	1.6	(±0.5%)	4.3	(±1.0%)	3.0	(±0.6%)
Below average	28.6	(± 6.0%)	54.7	(±5.4%)	45.1	(±4.2%)	3.5	(±1.9%)	5.4	(±2.1%)	4.7	(±1.6%)
Household smoker												
Present	19.1	(± 1.7%)	41.2	(±3.1%)	30.1	(±2.1%)	1.8	(±0.5%)	4.9	(±1.1%)	3.4	(±0.6%)
Not present	13.0	(± 1.7%)	33.0	(±2.8%)	23.2	(±1.9%)	0.7	(±0.4%)	3.0	(±0.8%)	1.8	(±0.4%)
Cigarette smoking status												
Smoker§§	34.0	(± 2.6%)	73.9	(±2.6%)	54.1	(±2.4%)	3.0	(±0.8%)	9.4	(±1.7%)	6.2	(±0.9%)
Nonsmoker	7.8	(± 1.1%)	20.4	(±1.8%)	14.2	(±1.2%)	0.3	(±0.2%)	1.5	(±0.4%)	0.9	(±0.2%)

Smokeless tobacco status												
User[¶¶]	50.1	(±12.0%)	75.9	(±3.6%)	73.4	(±3.4%)	3.3	(±3.5%)	8.4	(±2.4%)	7.9	(±2.2%)
Nonuser	15.5	(± 1.3%)	30.6	(±1.9%)	22.6	(±1.4%)	1.2	(±0.3%)	3.2	(±0.6%)	2.1	(±0.3%)
Total	**16.0**	**(± 1.3%)**	**37.0**	**(±2.4%)**	**26.7**	**(±1.7%)**	**1.2**	**(±0.3%)**	**3.9**	**(±0.6%)**	**2.6**	**(±0.4%)**

*Smoked one or more cigars during the year preceding the survey.
†Smoked ≥50 cigars during the year preceding the survey.
§Confidence interval.
¶Numbers for other races were too small for meaningful analysis.?
** *Northeast* =Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Midwest* =Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; *South* =Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; *West* =Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.
††Highest level of education of either parent.
§§Smoked during the previous 30 days.
¶¶Used chewing tobacco or snuff during the previous 30 days.

Cigar Smoking Among Teenagers — Continued

were more than three times more likely than noncigarette smokers to report having smoked a cigar (54.1% [95% CI=±2.4%] compared with 14.2% [95% CI=±1.2%], respectively). Among the 68.8% of students who did not smoke cigarettes, males were more likely than females to have reported smoking a cigar during the previous year (20.4% [95% CI=±XX%] versus 7.8% [95% CI=±XX%], respectively). Users of smokeless tobacco were more than three times more likely than nonusers to report having smoked cigars (73.4% [95% CI=±3.4%] compared with 22.6% [95% CI=±1.4%], respectively). Cigar smoking did not vary substantially by region or race/ethnicity, although prevalence was greatest among white, non-Hispanic males (41.6% [95% CI=±2.7%]).

Massachusetts Survey

The MDPH survey sample was composed of two subsamples of students in grades 6–12: a statewide random sample, proportionately stratified by area and grade, and a separate random sample of five urban areas in the state, stratified by percentage of non-white students in each grade. These five urban areas were selected to oversample communities with racial/ethnic? minorities and to ensure adequate representation for analysis. Of the 191 schools meeting eligibility criteria, 171 (89%) participated in this survey. Of the 6890 students eligible to participate in the survey, 6844 (99%?) responded. Data were collected during November 1996–January 1997. School and class selection was random, participation was voluntary, and all responses were anonymous. The questionnaires were self-administered. All students were asked three questions: "How often have you smoked cigars in your lifetime?"; "How often have you smoked cigars during the last 12 months?"; and "How often have you smoked cigars during the last 30 days?" The response categories were never, one to two times, three to five times, six to nine times, 10–19 times, 20–39 times, and ≥40 times.

Among the 1020 students in grade 6, 9.9% (95% CI=±1.8%) reported having ever smoked a cigar, 5.0% (95% CI=±0.8%) smoked a cigar during the previous year, and 2.0% (95% CI=±0.9%) smoked a cigar during the previous month. Among 1942 students in grades 7 and 8, 22.3% (95% CI=±1.8%) reported having ever smoked a cigar, 14.1% (95% CI=±1.5%) smoked a cigar during the previous year, and 7.6% (95% CI=±1.2%) smoked a cigar during the previous month. Among the 3873 high school students in grades 9–12, 38.9% (95% CI=±1.5%) reported having ever smoked a cigar, 28.1% (95% CI=±1.4%) smoked a cigar during the previous year, and 14.5% (95% CI=±1.1%) smoked a cigar during the previous month.

High school students who had used other tobacco products during the previous month were also more likely to have smoked cigars during the previous month. Among students in grades 9–12, 30.3% (95% CI=±2.5%) of those who had smoked cigarettes during the previous month also reported having smoked a cigar compared with 3.4% (95% CI=±6.6%) of those who had never smoked a cigarette; among those who had used smokeless tobacco during the previous month, 60.7% (95% CI=±6.6%) also reported having smoked a cigar during the previous month compared with 8.3% (95% CI=±1.0%) of those who had never used smokeless tobacco.

New York Survey

The Roswell Park Cancer Institute survey was conducted in Erie (predominantly urban) and Chautauqua (predominantly rural) counties in New York during the fall of 1996. The survey was administered to 9916 ninth-grade students in 57 of the 60 public and parochial high schools in Erie County (81% of the 12,242 ninth-grade students in

Cigar Smoking Among Teenagers — Continued

the 60 schools) and to 1677 ninth-grade students in 16 of the 18 public schools in Chautauqua County (80% of the 2096 ninth-grade students in the 18 schools). Of the children who participated in the survey in Erie County, 79% were non-Hispanic white, 12% were non-Hispanic black, 3% were Hispanic, and 5% were of other racial/ethnic groups. Of those students who participated in the survey in Chautauqua County, 89% were non-Hispanic white. The median age of all students was 14 years. Students completed a self-administered questionnaire with three questions on cigar use and purchasing: "In the past 30 days, did you smoke a cigar?"; "Have you ever bought cigars for yourself?"; and "When you try to buy cigars, how often are you asked about your age?"

Response patterns were similar for the two counties (Table 2). In Erie County, of the 9916 students, number (12.7%) reported having smoked a cigar during the previous 30 days (number [19.5%] males and number [6.1%] females). In Chautauqua County, of the 1677 students, number (14.8%) reported having smoked a cigar during the pre-

TABLE 2. Percentage of ninth grade students who smoked cigars during the previous 30 days or who purchased cigars for their own use, by selected characteristics — Erie and Chautauqua counties, New York, Survey of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use, 1996

	Erie County			Chautaugua County		
Category/ Characteritic	Sample size	No.*	(%)	Sample size	No.*	(%)
Smoked cigar						
Sex						
Male	4810		(19.5)	838		(24.0)
Female	4883		(6.1)	809		(5.3)
Cigarette smoking status						
Never smoked	6977		(4.6)	1147		(4.9)
Occasionally smoked†	1708		(26.8)	288		(31.6)
Regularly smoked§	1148		(40.9)	218		(45.4)
Smokeless tobacco status						
Never used	9459		(10.9)	1532		(11.1)
Used during previous 30 days	348		(62.4)	119		(63.0)
Marijuana smoking status						
Never used	6918		(7.7)	1126		(5.2)
Ever used	2899		(30.5)	521		(35.9)
Used during previous 30 days	1523		(39.8)	293		(45.7)
Total	9862		(12.7)	1657		(14.8)
Purchased cigar						
Sex						
Male	4800		(12.7)	831		(13.7)
Female	4969		(3.3)	813		(2.6)
Cigarette smoking status						
Never smoked	6957		(3.0)	1147		(2.7)
Occasionally smoked†	1705		(13.9)	288		(12.2)
Regularly smoked§	1147		(28.9)	217		(32.3)
Total	9839		(7.9)	1667		(8.2)

*May not equal county totals because of missing data on cigar use and/or purchasing questions.
†Smoked on 1–19 days during the previous 30 days.
§Smoked on 20–30 days during the previous 30 days.

Cigar Smoking Among Teenagers — Continued

vious 30 days (number [24.0%] boys and number [5.3%] girls). In comparison, 29.0% of students in Erie County and 30.6% of students in Chautauqua County reported smoking cigarettes during the previous 30 days. Cigarette smokers also were more likely than noncigarette smokers to report having smoked a cigar during the previous 30 days (Table 2). The prevalence of reported smokeless tobacco use during the previous 30 days was 3.5% in Erie County and 7.3% in Chautauqua County. Among smokeless tobacco users, reported rates of cigar smoking were 62.4% in Erie County and 63.0% in Chautauqua County (Table 2).

Among students who reported ever purchasing a cigar for themselves, most (63.7% in Erie and 77.0% in Chautauqua) also reported having smoked a cigar during the previous 30 days. Among those who had ever purchased a cigar, 76.6% in Erie County and 71.7% in Chautauqua County reported that they were "rarely" or "never" asked about their age when purchasing a cigar. In comparison, 59.0% in Erie County and 67.7% in Chautauqua County reported that they were "rarely" or "never" asked about their age when purchasing cigarettes.

Reported by: NJ Kaufman, SL Emont, CR Trimble, CT Orleans, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Princeton, New Jersey. M Krakow, T Clark, N Briton, Health and Addictions Research, Inc, Boston; L Biener, Center for Survey Research, Univ of Massachusetts, Boston; C Celebucki, D Cullen, G Connolly, Massachusetts Dept of Public Health. A Hyland, J Perla, KM Cummings, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, New York State Dept of Health, Buffalo; A Abdella, K Tippens, Chautauqua County Dept of Health, Mayville, New York. Epidemiology Br, Office on Smoking and Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC.

Editorial Note: This report is the first to estimate the prevalence of cigar smoking among youth in the United States and documents the level of access to and use of cigars both nationally and in selected locations. Although the risk for lung cancer is lower among cigar smokers than among cigarette smokers, the risk is higher than that among nonsmokers. Therefore, increased use of cigars is likely to be associated with increases in lung cancer and other cigar-related morbidity and mortality. In addition, because cigar smokers do not inhale smoke as deeply as cigarette smokers,† cigar smokers who currently smoke or who previously smoked cigarettes may not have a lower lung cancer risk if their inhalation patterns remain those of a cigarette smoker.†

The findings from New York and from Massachusetts are consistent with the results from the national survey. However, a potential limitation to the national data is that some classrooms may not have been used for required classes and, therefore, may have affected the representativeness for all students.

Although federal law requires states to enact laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products, including cigars, to minors (*7*), young persons in New York reported being able to purchase cigars easily. These findings, especially if replicated in other communities, underscore the need for measures to curtail youth access to cigarettes and smokeless tobacco (e.g., Food and Drug Administration regulations) (*8*). The findings from the surveys in this report also indicate that cigar smoking, once considered an activity of older males (*9*), is common among both male and female teenagers. Therefore, additional priorities include the needs to further characterize the use of cigars in the United States, more accurately determine the prevalence of cigar smoking among

†The National Cancer Institute has announced that it will publish a comprehensive monograph on cigar smoking by the end of 1997 titled "Cigar Smoking in the U.S.: Health Effects and Trends."

Cigar Smoking Among Teenagers — Continued

adults, and continue monitoring the prevalence of use of cigars and other tobacco products among youth. Because the legally mandated Surgeon General's health warning for some tobacco products excludes cigars (*10*), teenagers and other users of cigars may be unaware of the health risks of cigar smoking. Initiatives to decrease the prevalence of the health risks of cigar smoking should include publicizing such risks; de-glamorizing the product in magazines, movies, and television programs; and protecting persons from secondhand cigar smoke.

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Illegal Sales of Cigarettes to Minors — Mexico City, Mexico, 1997

Because of the increasing prevalence of tobacco use among youth in the United States and Mexico, the United States-Mexico Binational Commission (US-MBC) Health Working Group in 1996 identified prevention of tobacco use, with an emphasis on adolescents, as one of its four priority health concerns. From 1970 to 1990, annual death rates for the leading causes of smoking-related deaths in Mexico nearly tripled and, in 1992, an estimated 10,253 persons in Mexico died as a result of smoking-related diseases (*1*). In addition, from 1988 to 1993, the prevalence of current smoking among minors aged 12–17 years increased from 6.6% to 9.6%, respectively (in Mexico

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL BLUE PASSHOLDERS

FROM: JODIE R. TORKELSON
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: West Wing Tours

Due to the Memorial Day holiday, West Wing tours will be **extended** on **Monday, May 26**.

The hours for tours this weekend are as follows:

Friday	8pm-10pm
Saturday	1pm-10pm
Sunday	8am-10pm
Monday	**6pm**-10pm

Please remember that interns and volunteers may not give tours, and staff may escort up to 6 guests at a time.

Call the Staff Tour & Information Line (ext 62002) for updates and changes to the West Wing tour schedule.