

Indiana Latinos and Smoking

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Smoking is a significant risk factor for cancer, heart disease and stroke, the leading causes of death among Latinos. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths among Latinos, with lung cancer deaths about three times higher for Latino men than for Latino women. Stroke and hypertension contribute to cardiovascular disease deaths, as 21% of all coronary heart disease deaths in the U.S. are due to smoking.

Data shown here are adult smoking rates for Latinos in Indiana and some comparisons with the U.S. This data illustrates the great burden smoking places on all Hoosiers.

Smoking Rates for Latinos, Indiana vs. U.S.

- The smoking rate for Latinos in Indiana is slightly higher than the all-states median for Latinos, however these rates are not statistically different.
- The smoking rate for Hoosier Latinos is 23.1% in comparison to smoking rates for other race/ethnic groups in Indiana: 23.9%, White and 27.0% African American.

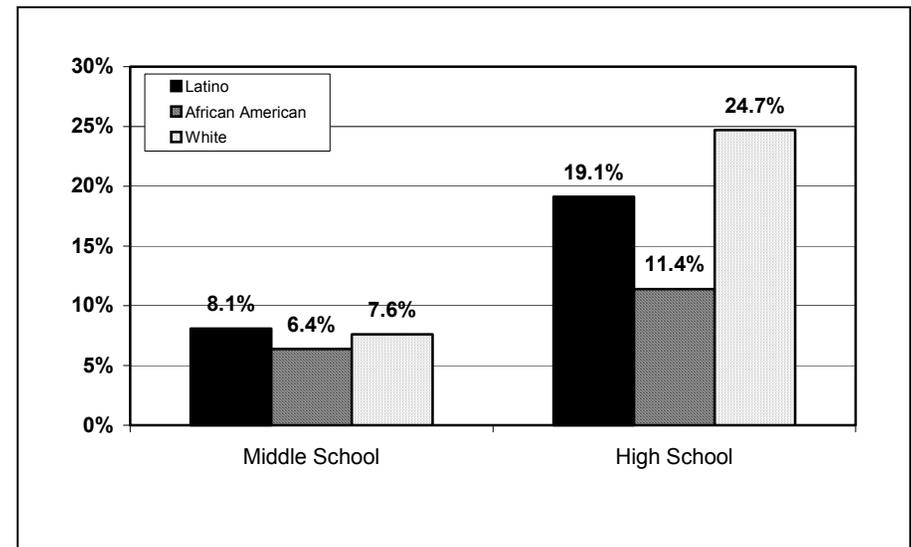
Latino Youth Smoking Rates

- Smoking rates among middle school youth do not vary widely by race for middle school youth. However, Latino high school youth have a much higher smoking rate than high school African American youth: 19.1% of Latino youth smoke while 11.4% African American high school youth report smoking.

Smoking Rates for Latinos, Indiana vs. U.S.



Indiana Youth Smoking by Race/Ethnicity

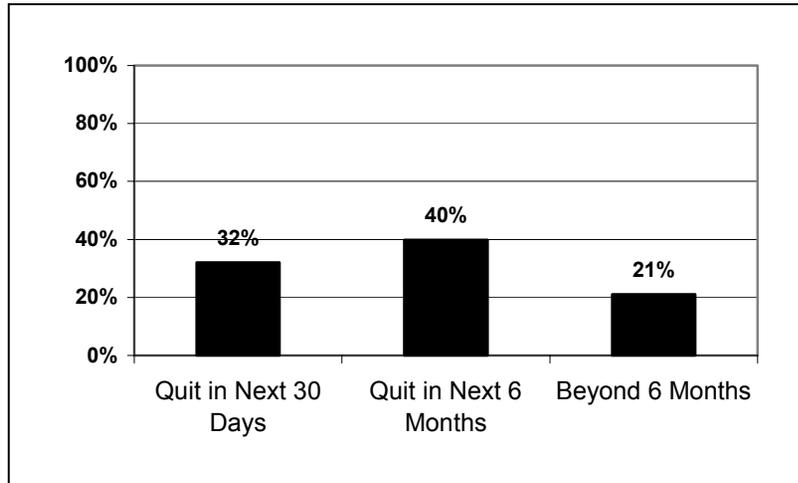


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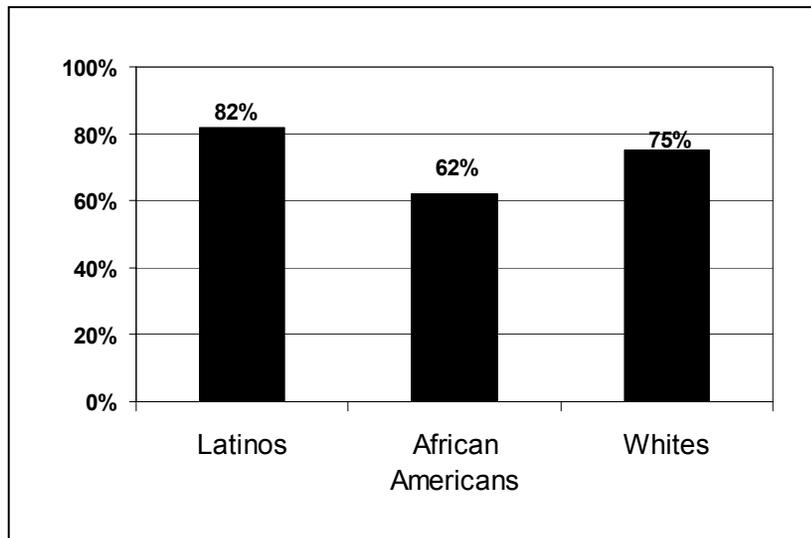
Quit Intentions of Hoosier Latinos



Quit Intentions of Hoosier Latinos

- Thirty-two percent (32%) of Latino smokers stated that they plan to stop smoking within next thirty days.
- Among Latino smokers, 40% stated they expect to stop smoking in the next six months.
- Over half (56%) of current Latino smokers tried to quit in the last twelve months.
- Eighteen percent (18%) of current Latino smokers successfully quit in the last twelve months.

Smoke free homes by Race/Ethnicity



Indiana Latinos' Attitudes and Beliefs on Smoke Free Policy

- Three out of four believe smoking should not be allowed in the workplace.
- Latinos (70%) are more likely to believe that exposure to secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard than Whites (58%).
- Latinos are more likely to agree that secondhand smoke is a cause of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and lung cancer than Whites.
- More Latinos (82%) do not allow smoking in their homes compared to African Americans (62%) and Whites (75%).