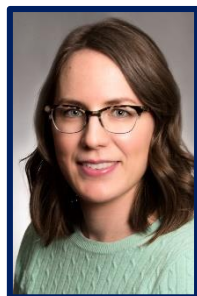


Eliminating Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: Updates to Outcome Indicators for Evaluating Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs



YESSICA GOMEZ, MPH

CDC OFFICE ON SMOKING AND HEALTH



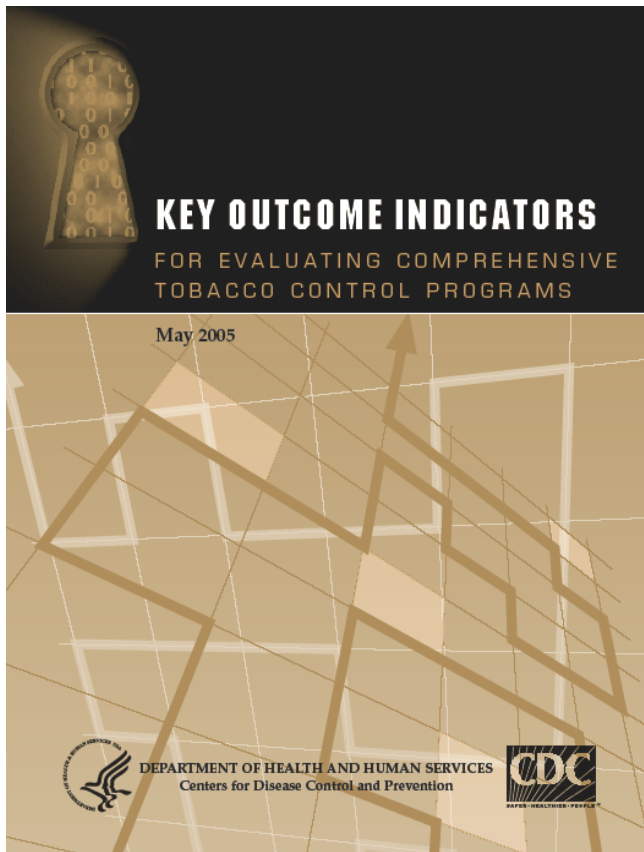
LAUREL CURRY, MPH

RTI INTERNATIONAL

OSH SURVEILLANCE AND EVALUATION COFFEE BREAK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 2018

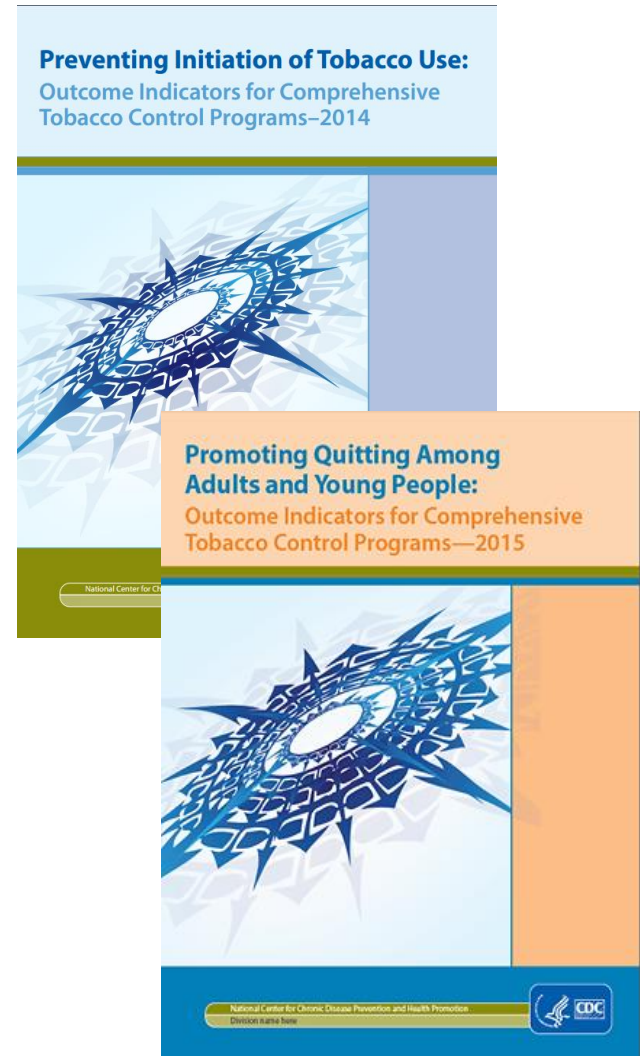
Key Outcome Indicators (KOI) for Evaluating Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs



- Evidence-based logic models linking activities to outcomes for National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP) goals
- In-depth information on indicators to measure progress toward outcomes
- Ratings to allow for flexibility in local tailoring
- Instruction on how to use indicators to integrate program and evaluation planning

Status of KOI Update

- Updates to OSH Goal Areas 1 & 3 guides are published
- Goal Area 1 - *Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use*
 - https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/stateandcommunity/tobacco_control_programs/surveillance_evaluation/preventing_initiation/index.htm
- Goal Area 3 - *Promoting Quitting Among Adults and Young People*
 - https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/stateandcommunity/tobacco_control_programs/surveillance_evaluation/key-outcome-2015/index.htm



Eliminating Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: Updating the Goal 2 Logic Model and Outcome Indicators

Updating Key Outcome Indicators

Literature Review

**Eliminating Exposure
to Secondhand Smoke:
Outcome Indicators for Comprehensive
Tobacco Control Programs—2017**

2005 KOI

**Internal and
External Expert
Review**



Goal Area 2 Reviewers

- **Carsten Baumann:** Colorado Public Health Department
- **Jean Forster:** University of Minnesota School of Public Health
- **Ellen Hahn:** University of Kentucky
- **Andrew Hyland:** Roswell Park Cancer Institute
- **Michelle Kegler:** Emory University Rollins School of Public Health
- **Liz Klein:** The Ohio State University College of Public Health
- **Robert McMillan:** Mississippi State University
- **Barbara Pizacani:** Oregon Public Health Division
- **Katelin Ryan:** Indiana State Department of Health
- **Miranda Spitznagle:** Indiana State Department of Health
- **Michael Tynan:** Oregon Public Health Division
- **Elizabeth Williams:** Americans for Nonsmokers Rights
- **Xueying Zhang:** California Department of Public Health

Characteristics of a “Good” Indicator

RELEVANT

important/useful
information

AFFORDABLE

requires reasonable
resources

VALID

appropriate &
understandable

RELIABLE

minimal measurement
error

Indicator Rating Criteria

Proposed Indicator: 2.1.a Level of awareness of media messages on the dangers of secondhand smoke

Please darken the circle that best reflects your rating.

1. Scientific literature supports use of the indicator:

- Strong support
- Moderate support
- Minimal support
- No support
- Don't know

2. Cost (in money, time, other resources) required to collect and analyze indicator data:

- Low cost
- Moderate cost
- High cost
- Very high cost
- Don't know

3. Utility of the indicator to answer key program effectiveness and impact:

- Strong utility
- Moderate utility
- Minimal utility
- No utility
- Don't know

4. How face valid the indicator would be to policy- and decision-makers.

- Highly valid
- Moderately valid
- Minimally valid
- Not at all valid
- Don't know

5. Contributes unique information:

- Unique
- Not unique

If NOT UNIQUE, write number of redundant indicator

6. How consistent the indicator is with accepted tobacco control practice:

- Highly consistent
- Moderately consistent
- Minimally consistent
- Not at all consistent
- Don't know

7. Overall quality of the indicator:

- 10(HIGH)
- 9
- 8
- 7
- 6
- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1 (LOW)


Reviewer Comments (including recommendations on other data sources/ measures or alternative indicators):

- Resources needed
- Strength of evaluation evidence
- Utility
- Face validity
- Accepted practice
- Overall quality

Indicator Profile

Indicator 2.2.1

Proportion of States with Tobacco Control Laws that Preempt Local Smokefree Air Policies

Indicator	2.2.1					
KOI 2005	2.4.6					
Goal Area 2	Eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke					
Outcome 2	Implementation and enforcement of smokefree policies					
What to measure	Any legislation that prevents local jurisdictions from enacting restrictions that are more stringent than the state's restrictions on smokefree indoor air laws					
Why this indicator is useful	Many strong and innovative tobacco control policies have originated at the local level; however, states with preemptive statutes or judicial opinions that prevent local jurisdictions from passing policies that are more stringent or vary from state-level policy have impeded local action to protect residents from exposure to secondhand smoke. ¹⁻³					
Example data source(s)	<p>Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights (ANR), Smokefree Lists, Maps, and Data, States with Preemption of Smokefree Air Laws Information available at: http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/preemptionmap.pdf</p> <p>State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation (STATE) System Information available at: http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/statesystem/Default/Default.aspx</p>					
Population group(s)	Not applicable. This indicator is best measured by tracking and monitoring state tobacco control laws.					
Example survey question(s)	Not applicable.					
Comments	<p>States should monitor preemption by venue to understand where preemption applies.³</p> <p>This indicator can be used to measure progress toward achieving Objective TU-16.1 of Healthy People 2020: "Eliminate state laws that preempt stronger local tobacco control laws on smokefree indoor air."⁴</p>					
Rating	Overall quality low ← → high	Resources needed	Strength of evaluation evidence	Utility	Face validity	Accepted practice
		S	●	●	●	●
	← ○ ● ● ● → better					
	ff Denotes low agreement among reviewers, defined as less than 75% of valid ratings within ±2 point of the median for this indicator-specific criterion.					

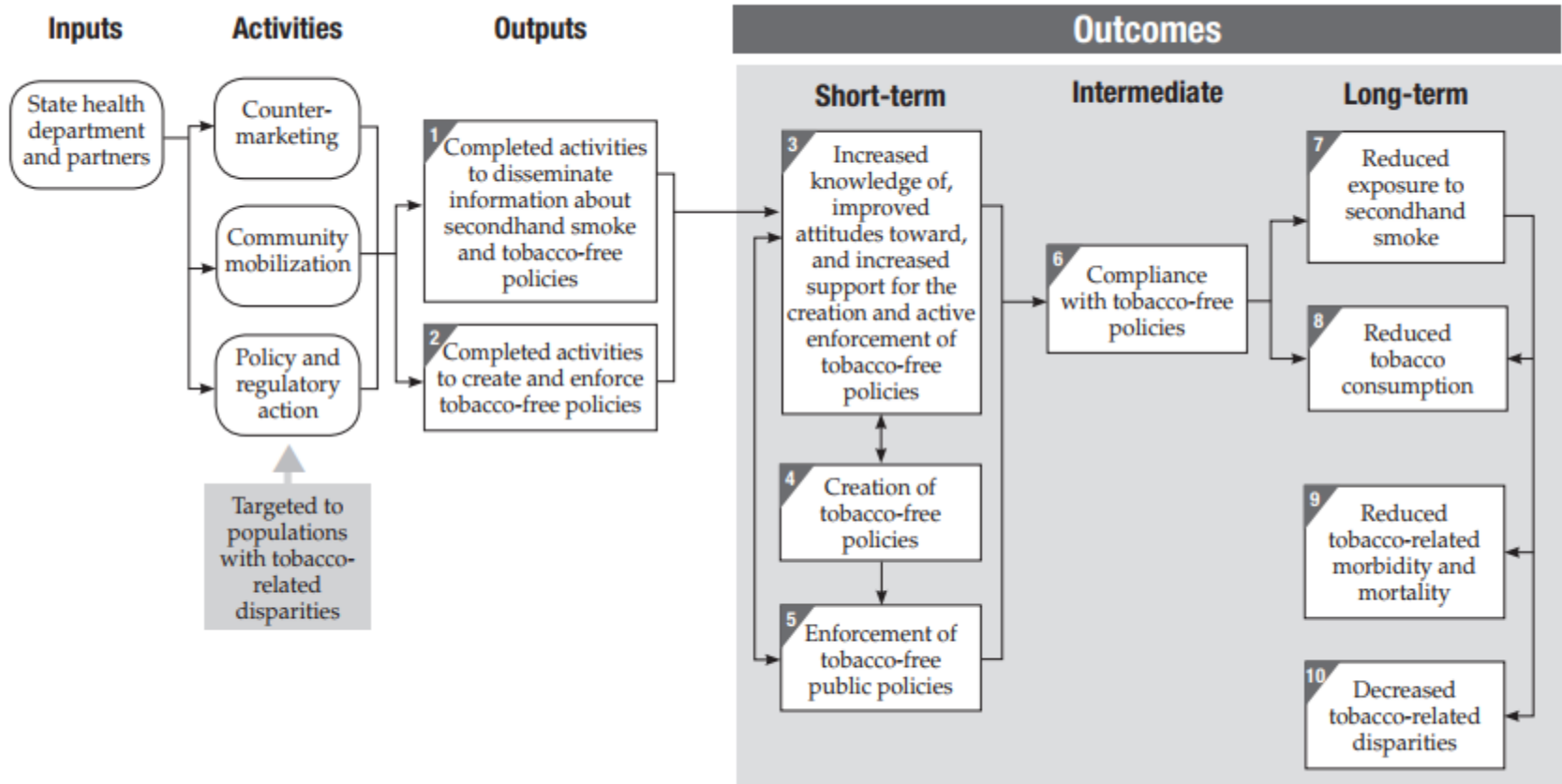
- What to measure
- Rationale
- Example data sources
- Population group
- Example questions
- Comments
- Ratings
- References

Summary of Changes

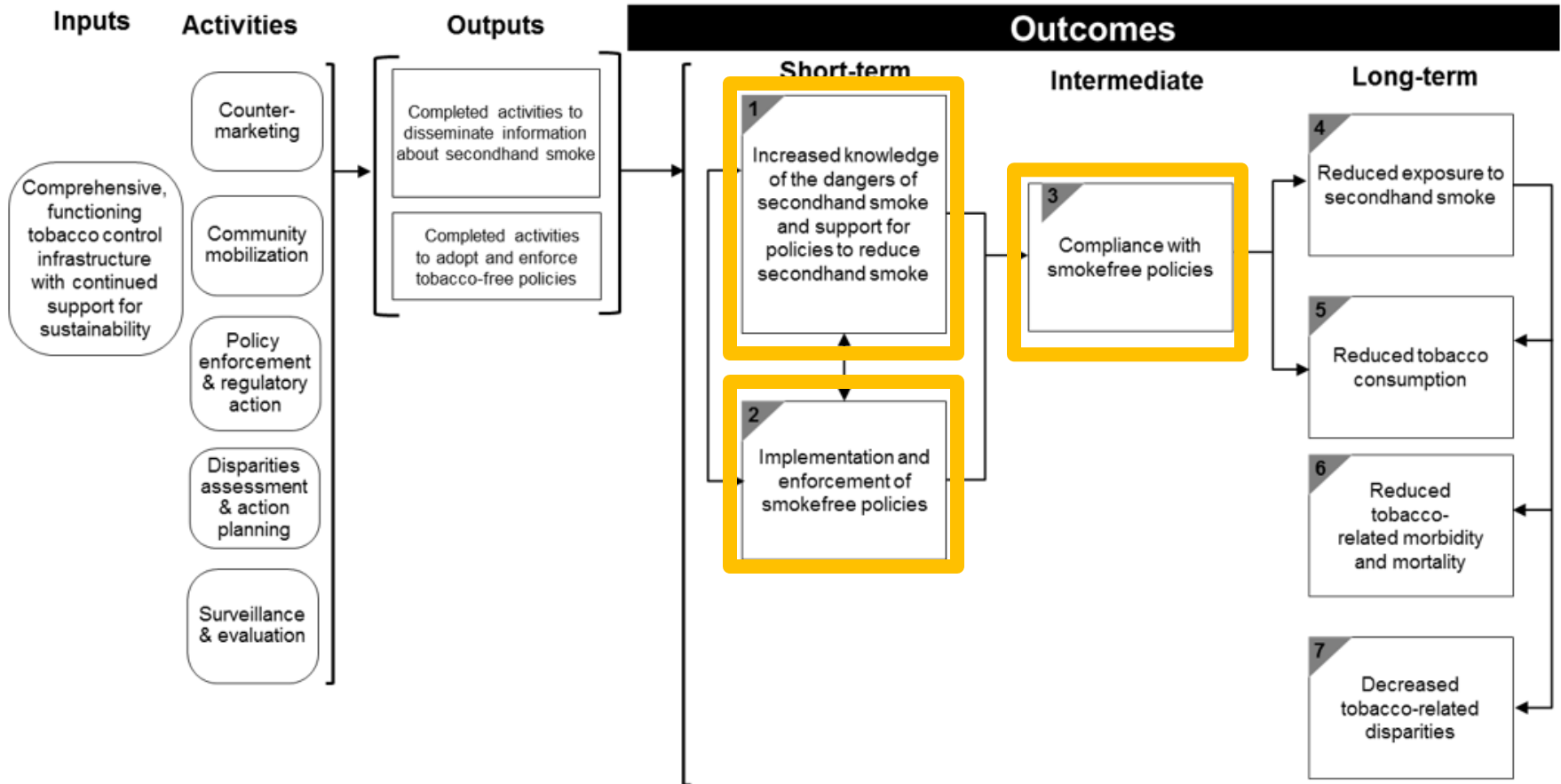
- Updated logic model
- Revised Indicator numbering
- Indicator title revisions
 - 22 Indicator titles revised
- Indicator additions
 - 13 Indicators added
- Indicator deletions
 - 5 Indicators removed

Updated Logic Model

2005 Goal 2 Logic Model



2017 Goal 2 Logic Model



Focus on health equity and reducing tobacco-related disparities

Indicator Revisions

Revised Indicator Numbering

2005 numbering scheme: #.#.#

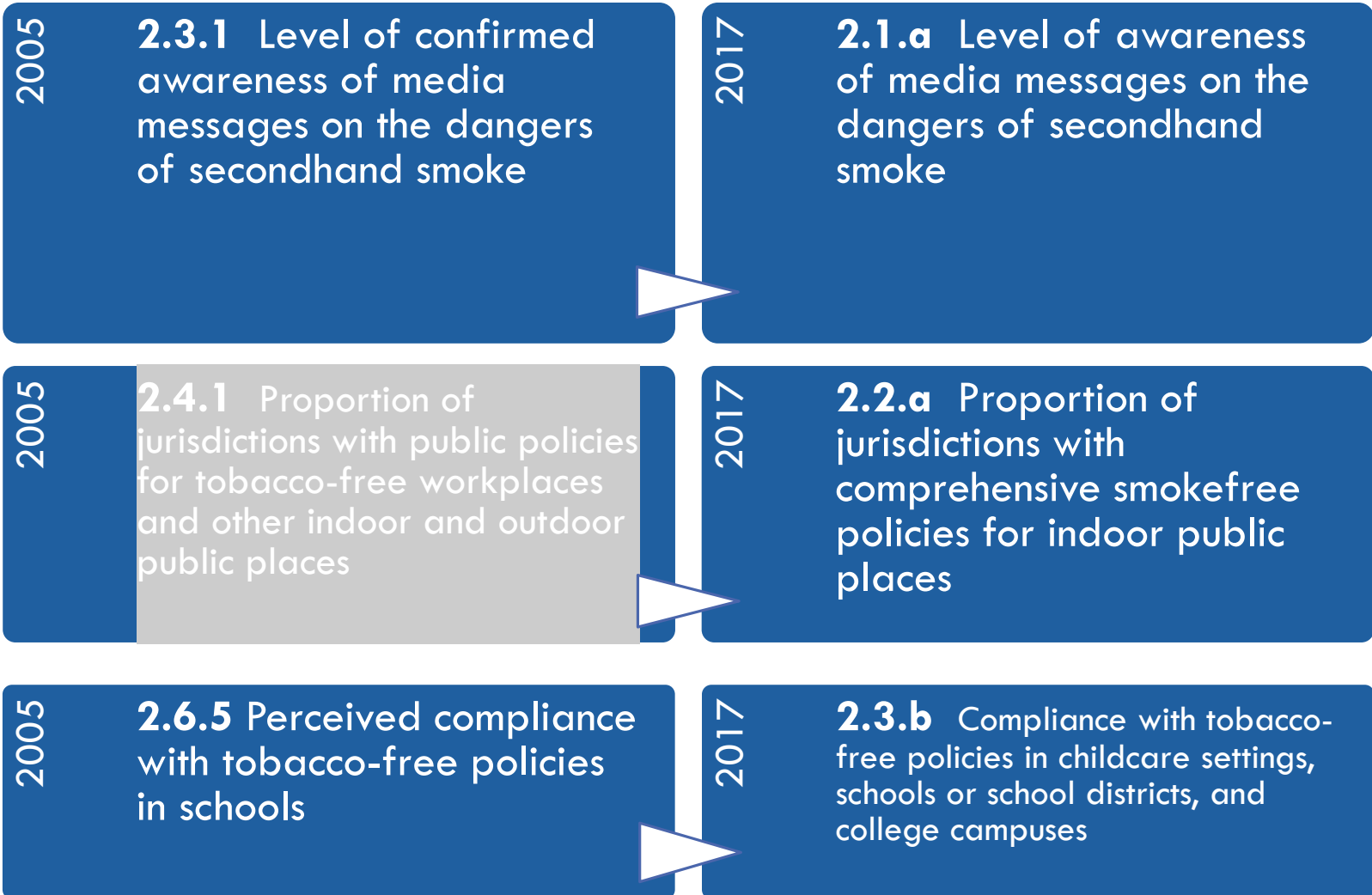
Indicator 2.3.2 Level of receptivity to media messages about secondhand smoke

2017 numbering scheme: #.#.letter

Indicator 2.1.b Level of receptivity to media messages about secondhand smoke

GOAL AREA. OUTCOME. INDICATOR

Examples of Indicator Title Revisions



Examples of Indicator Additions

- 2.2.b Proportion of jurisdictions with smokefree policies for outdoor public places
- 2.2.h Proportion of public housing authorities that have adopted smokefree policies in all of their buildings
- 2.4.d Proportion of the population exposed to secondhand smoke in outdoor public places

Indicator additions were included where new evidence demonstrated a gap in existing indicators.

Examples of Indicator Deletions

Indicator deletions were based on new evidence or changes in policy that made the previous indicators obsolete or unwarranted.

- 2.3.3 Attitudes of smokers and nonsmokers about the acceptability of exposing others to secondhand smoke
- 2.3.4 Proportion of the population willing to ask someone not to smoke in their presence
- 2.6.3 Proportion of public places observed to be in compliance with tobacco-free policies

Indicator Crosswalk included in 2017 Guide

2017 Revised and 2005 KOI Goal 2 Indicators Crosswalk

Revised Indicator Number	Original KOI Number	Revised Title
Outcome 1		
2.1.a	2.3.1	✓
2.1.b	2.3.2	
2.1.c	2.3.5	
Deleted	2.3.3	
Deleted	2.3.4	
Deleted	2.3.6	
2.1.d	2.3.7	✓
2.1.e ^{NR}	2.3.10 ^{NR}	✓
2.1.f ^{NR}	New	
2.1.g	2.3.8	✓
Deleted	2.3.9	

Electronic Cigarette Addendum

- **E-Cigarette 2.1** Proportion of the population that thinks secondhand e-cigarette aerosol is harmful
- **E-Cigarette 2.2** Proportion of jurisdictions with comprehensive smoke-free policies, including e-cigarettes, for indoor public places
- **E-Cigarette 2.3** Compliance with smoke-free policies, including e-cigarettes, in public places and workplaces
- **E-Cigarette 2.4** Proportion of non-users exposed to secondhand e-cigarette aerosol

National Tobacco Control Program MIS Reporting

- Core
 - Will be reflected during next reporting period
 - Further guidance is forthcoming

Key Takeaways

- New and revised indicators reflect the current state of tobacco prevention and control
- 38 outcome indicators for eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke
- 4 new developmental e-cigarette indicators
- Indicator changes will be reflected during the next reporting period for the core FOA

Special Thanks

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- LaShawn Glasgow, DrPH
- Sandhya Joshi, BA
- Todd Rogers, PhD



Questions?

Thank you!

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

