ARE MENTHOL SMOKERS USING STATE QUITLINES? FINDINGS FROM MINNESOTA

Joanne D'Silva, MPH,¹ Rebecca K. Lien, MPH,² Randi B. Lachter, MPH,¹ Paula A. Keller, MPH¹ ¹ClearWay Minnesota; ²Professional Data Analysts, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

- Increasing the reach of evidence-based cessation services is a long-standing public health priority.
- **Reach ratios** can be used to gauge whether quitline services are reaching smoker subgroups.^a
- Reach ratios are a relative comparison of the proportion of a subgroup in a quitline to the proportion of the same subgroup in the larger population of tobacco users.
- Little research has examined whether quitline services are reaching menthol smokers, who may have increased difficulty quitting relative to non-menthol smokers.
- The purpose of this study was to understand whether quitline services are reaching menthol smokers.

METHODS

Sample:

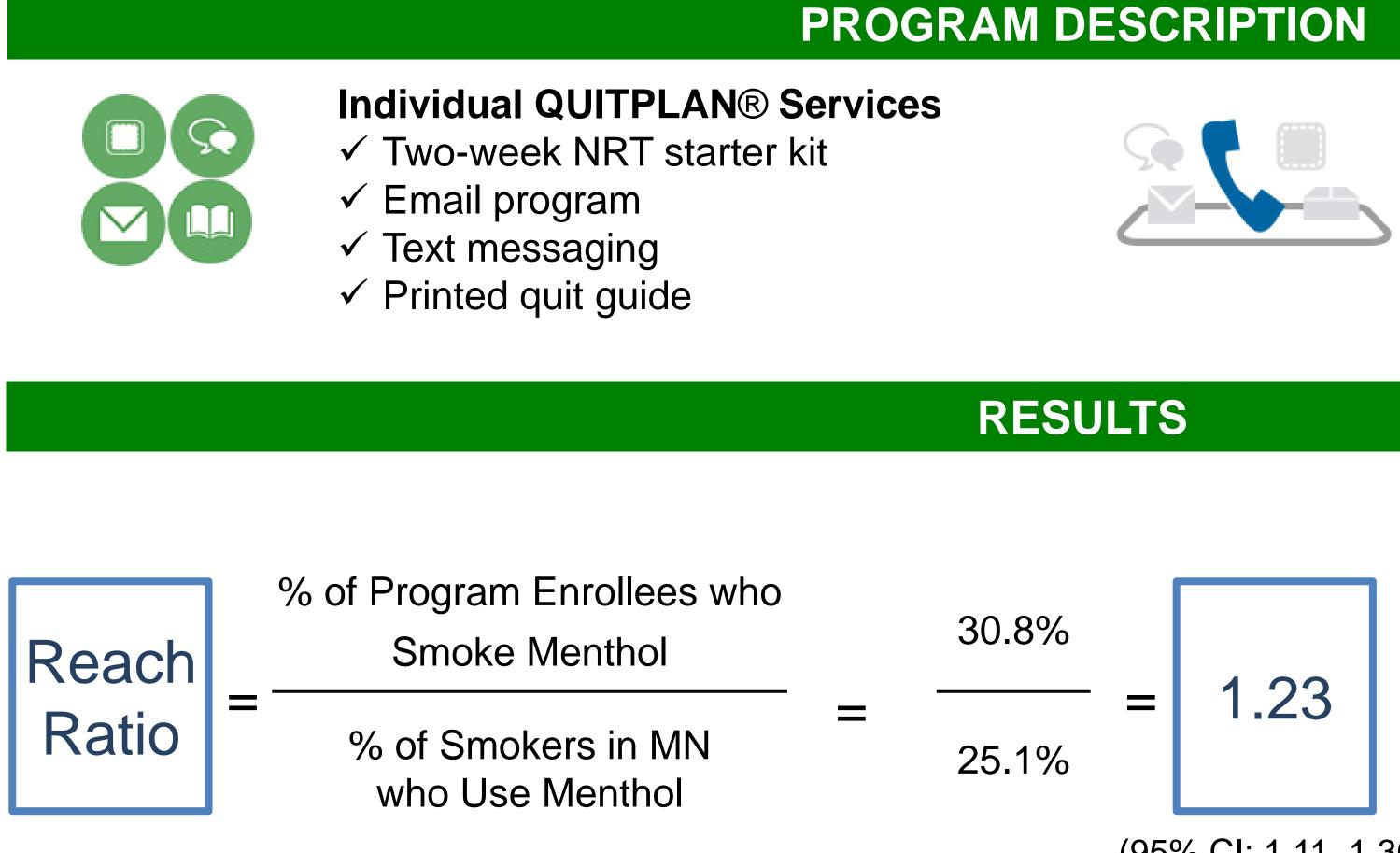
QUITPLAN® Services smokers who enrolled between May and October 2017 (n=5235)

Measures:

- Usual cigarette type: menthol vs. non-menthol
- Demographics, smoking-related and utilization characteristics

Analyses:

- Reach ratio: Service enrollees (numerator); 2014 Minnesota Adult Tobacco Survey (denominator); confidence intervals were estimated using the Katz log method.
- Data were analyzed using chi-square tests and t-tests; Bonferroni correction for multiple tests.



Characteristics of Program Enrollees	Utili
 Menthol smokers were more likely than non- 	• Me
menthol smokers to (p<.005):	sm
 Be younger (average age 40.6 vs 45.4 years) 	VS
• Be female (64.1% vs 57.7%)	• No
 Be African American (21.0% vs 2.2%) 	sn
 Live in the Twin Cities metro area (62.7% vs 	•
51.5%)	•
 Live in neighborhoods with lower median home 	•
value (\$171K vs \$178K)	
 Smoke fewer cigarettes per day (15.4 vs 17.0) 	(

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QUITPLAN® Helpline

- ✓ Phone counseling plus NRT
- ✓ Integrated email program
- Integrated text messaging
- ✓ Printed quit guide

(95% CI: 1.11, 1.36)

Reach Ratio = 1 subgroup is **proportionately** represented in cessation program population

Reach Ratio < 1 subgroup is under-represented in cessation program population

Reach Ratio > 1 subgroup is over-represented in cessation program population



lization Characteristics

lenthol smokers were more likely than non-menthol mokers to enroll in the text messaging program (28.7%) s 25.4%; p=.013)

lo significant differences were found between menthol mokers and non-menthol smokers on:

- Service type (Individual Services, Helpline)
- Registration mode (online, phone)
- Program utilization (number of counseling calls,
- provision of NRT or the quit guide, enrollment in the email program)



CONCLUSIONS

- The reach ratio >1 for menthol smokers indicates that **menthol smokers are over**represented, indicating that Minnesota's
- quitline is reaching menthol smokers.
- Consistent with previous research, menthol smokers were more likely to be younger, female, African American, and live in an urban area than non-menthol smokers.
- Few significant differences were found in how menthol smokers used cessation services compared to non-menthol smokers.

Implications

- State quitlines should consider assessing menthol use at intake in order to monitor reach of services and promotional strategies directed at menthol smokers.
- Future studies combining reach ratios and quit outcomes can help states adapt services to address the unique challenges presented by menthol use and help menthol smokers quit.

Reference

^a Campbell, H. S., Baskerville, N. B., Hayward, L. M., Brown, K. S., & Ossip, D. J. (2013). The Reach Ratio—A New Indicator for Comparing Quitline Reach into Smoking Subgroups. *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, 16(4), 491-495

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