

# **User Guide**

## ***Tobacco Disparities Dashboard***

**Version 1.1**

**Office on Smoking & Health (OSH), Centers for Disease  
Control and Prevention (CDC)**

**2024**

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

Welcome to the Tobacco Use Disparity Dashboard! This user guide will help you make the most of this interactive tool for exploring disparities in tobacco use among U.S. adults from 2011 onward using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data. The current version of the dashboard limits tobacco use data to current cigarette smoking (or use). Other types of tobacco products and use will be considered in future versions.

***Current Cigarette Smoking** refers to persons who reported ever smoking 100 or more cigarettes during their lifetime and currently smokes every day or some days at the time of the survey.*

## 1.2 User Guide Content

This guide outlines dashboard features, functions, and tips to help you navigate the dashboard and interpret results. The guide includes supporting graphics. Red symbols and boxes highlight the relevant content in supporting graphics.

Use the **Table of Contents** to navigate to sections of interest.

# 2. Menu Page of Tobacco Use Disparity Dashboard

## 2.1 Explanation of Disparity Values

Begin your journey on the menu page as shown in the graphic below. On the menu page, you'll find a detailed explanation of how to interpret **disparity values**. The **disparity values** represent the **relative differences** in tobacco use prevalence (expressed as an annual percentage of the proportion of U.S. adults using a tobacco product out of the sampled population as reported in BRFSS) between two groups (such as the prevalence of cigarette use among one group divided by the prevalence in another group).

A screenshot of the menu page showing the area that explains the disparity value results.

**Office on Smoking and Health: Tobacco Use Disparities Dashboard**

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in the United States (US). Explore state-level differences or disparities in commercial \*tobacco use among US adults who are at least 18 years old. The results will help show where tobacco control resources are needed the most to address disparities.

Use the dashboard filters to select data of interest for a state. The home button  on a demographic page, at the top-right corner, will return you to this page where you can also navigate to a new demographic page.

**Understanding Results:**

The dashboard (1) shows the **state-level prevalence** in a selected group A and in a selected group B in a selected US state; (2) compares the prevalence between the selected groups to show the **state-level differences or disparity** values over time; (3) compares the two groups to show the **differences or disparity nationwide**.

How to interpret the disparity value in \*tobacco use, comparing group A to group B:

- **No difference (parity)** between both groups if comparison value **equals 1.0**
- Group "A" has **more adults** who use tobacco compared with group "B" if the comparison value is **above 1.0**
- Group "A" has **fewer adults** who use tobacco compared with group "B" if the comparison value is **below 1.0**
- If there is **no data for at least one selected group** from the data source, the comparison value would be **not applicable (n/a)**

\* The type of tobacco use data currently available is only for **cigarette smoking among US adults**, other types of tobacco use data will be added in future versions.

Let's get started!

Learn about tobacco use disparities across diverse groups in a state and how the state compares with other US states. Select a demographic category from the options below.

Age	Employment	Race and Ethnicity
Disability	Income	Sex at Birth
Education	Mental Health	Urban-Rural

† Race and Ethnicity: AIAN means "American Indian and Alaska Native".  
‡ Disability: any difficulty with hearing, vision, cognition, mobility, self-care, or independent living.

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) [BRFSS | CDC](#), and "No Data" in the dashboard means a prevalence estimate from the BRFSS survey is not available if the unweighted sample size is < 50, or the Relative Standard Error (RSE) is > 0.3, or if the state did not collect data within the time required for that calendar year such as New Jersey in 2019 and Florida in 2021.

## 2.2 Demographic Category Selection

Select a demographic category from the nine options on the menu page. This will display the cigarette smoking **prevalence** and **disparity values** among the classified population groups within each category.

A screenshot of the Menu Page indicating the section for selecting a demographic category.

**CDC** Office on Smoking and Health: Tobacco Use Disparities Dashboard

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## 2.3 Data Source Information

The menu page provides information about the data source (BRFSS) and suppression criteria applied to determine data that can be reported for the various groups across demographic categories in the dashboard. The highlighted area in the next graphic is the location of the data source information on the menu page.

A screenshot of the menu page highlighting the data source information area.

**CDC** Office on Smoking and Health: Tobacco Use Disparities Dashboard

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## 3. Demographic Category Pages

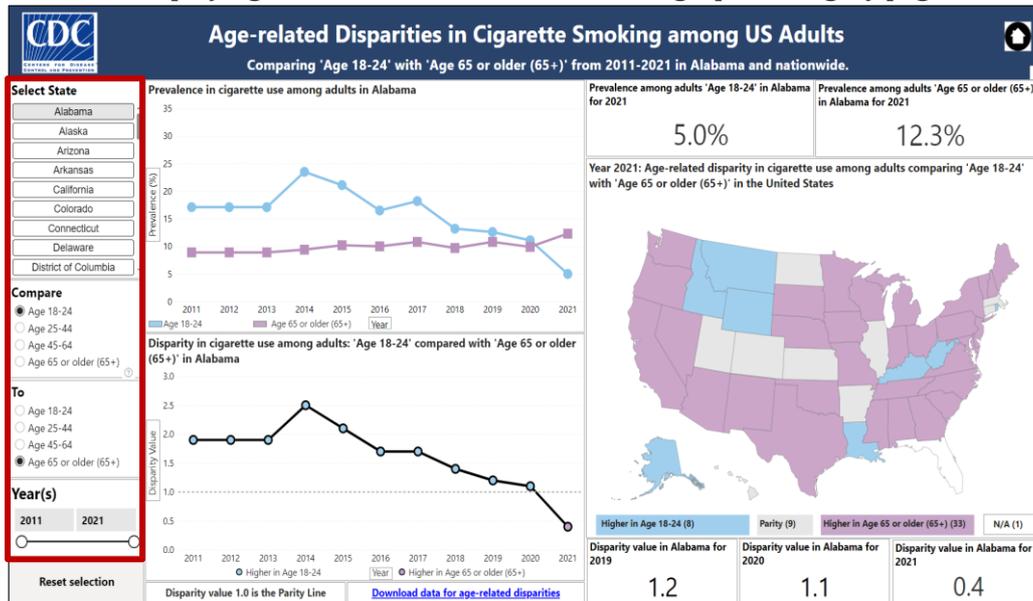
Each demographic category page follows the same template and contains following features: filter selections, reset selection button, page title and subtitle,

state-level prevalence dual line chart, state-level prevalence for the upper limit of the year range selection, state-level disparity outcome line chart, state-level disparity outcomes for the upper limit of the year range and the two preceding years, US disparity map, and home button to return to the menu page.

### 3.1. Filter Selections

Use the filters on the left side of the demographic category page to make selections of interest as shown in the graphic below.

A screenshot displaying selections in the filters of a demographic category page.

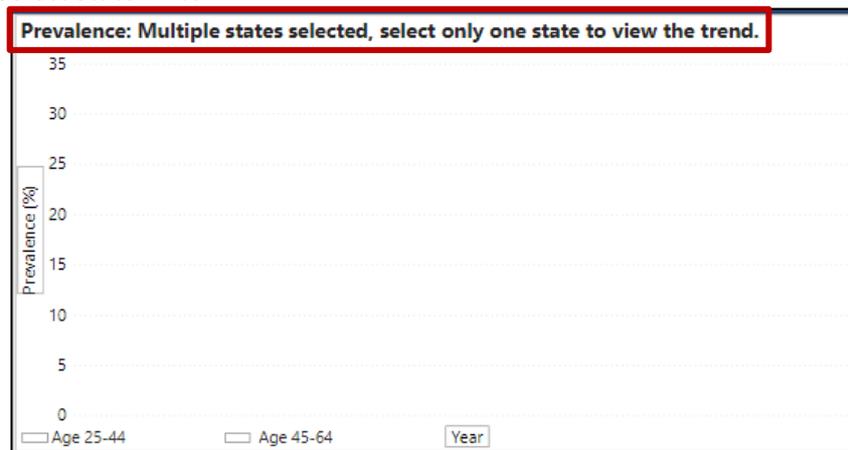


Use the **“Select State”** filter to select a state of interest, the **“Compare”** filter to select a focus group, and the **“To”** filter to select a referent group. Use the **“Year”** filter to select or enter the **lower and upper limits** of the year range interested to explore by entering the **lower limit** in the left box and the **upper limit** in the right box or using the slide bar to specify the **lower or upper limits** of the year range. The minimum year for available data in the dashboard is 2011, except for the Disability category from 2016, and the Rural-Urban category from 2018.

**Note:** A state can be selected in the filter with a cursor. If using the keyboard, use the U.S. map for state selection. Refer to section 4.3.3 for more details on selecting a state with the U.S. map using the keyboard. Other selectable filters, such as **“Compare,” “To,” “Lower-Year Limit,”** and **“Upper-Year Limit”** can be controlled by the keyboard.

3.1.1 Invalid Selection with Selection State Filter: Selecting more than One State  
The **state-level summary charts** and **data values** related to the **specified upper-year limit** are designed to show the **prevalence** and **disparity values for the selected state**. If more than one state is selected, the state-level summary charts and data values will not populate, and an error message will appear as shown in the next graphic.

A screenshot showing an invalid selection error message when multiple states are selected with the “Select State” filter.



To resolve this error, return to the “Select State” filter and select only one state of interest. This action will deselect the previous selections and the state-level summary will populate.

**Note:** This restriction **only applies to the “Select State”** filter. It is possible to use the U.S. map to make multiple state selections. See section [3.8.3](#) for more details on using the U.S. map to select multiple states for regional or comparative analysis. State-level summary charts will populate for the first selected state when making more than one state selection on the U.S. map and the selected multiple states will be listed in the “Select State” filter.

### 3.1.2 Invalid Selection: The Same Group Selected in Filters

The dashboard compares relative differences in the prevalence between the two groups. Selecting the same group in the “Compare” and “To” filters will result in an invalid selection error message as displayed in the next graphic.

A screenshot showing when the same group is selected in the “Compare” and “To” filters, resulting in an invalid selection and an error message.

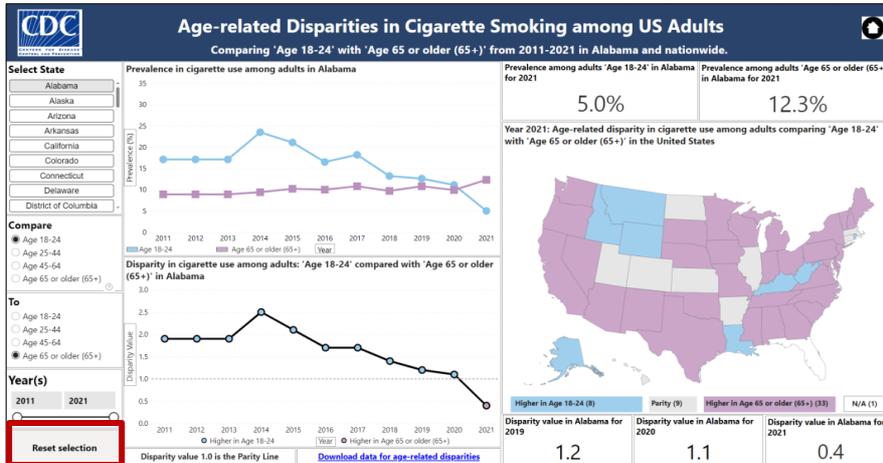


To resolve this error, select a different group in the “Compare” or “To” filter, depending on your search interest.

### 3.2 Reset Selection Button

The reset button returns a page to default selections as shown in the next graphic.

A screenshot showing the Reset Selection button on a demographic category page.



### 3.3 Title and Subtitle

The demographic category selected on the menu page is the default title on each data page view. The **State, Groups, and Year** filter selections will show in the subtitle below the title to help track current selections. The subtitle is dynamically updated to reflect any selection change in the filters.

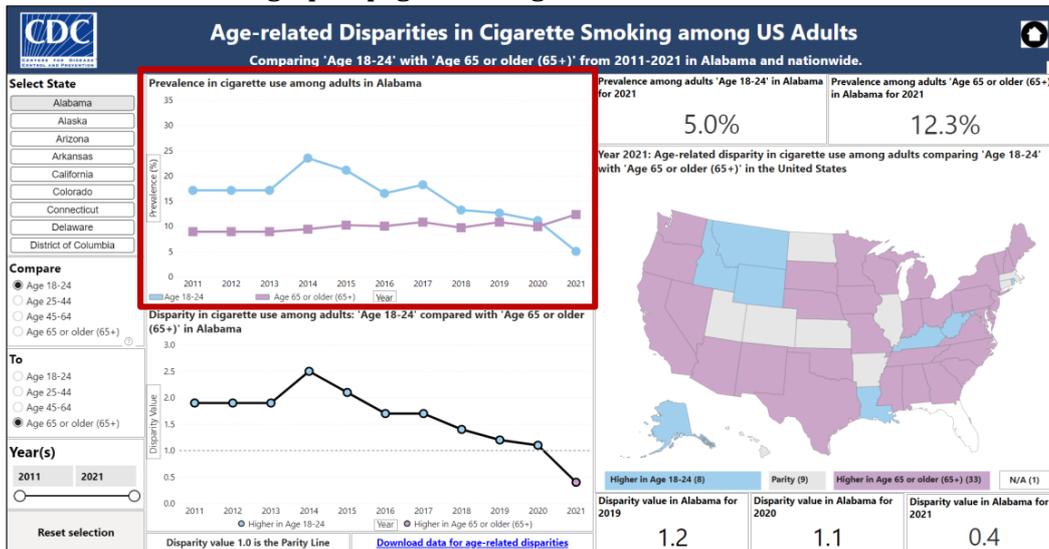
An image showing an example of the title at the top of a demographic category page and the subtitle below that displays the selections made in the filters.



### 3.4 State-level Prevalence Dual Line Chart

The demographic page displays a state-level summary chart of the prevalence of tobacco use for the two selected groups in a state over a selected range of years.

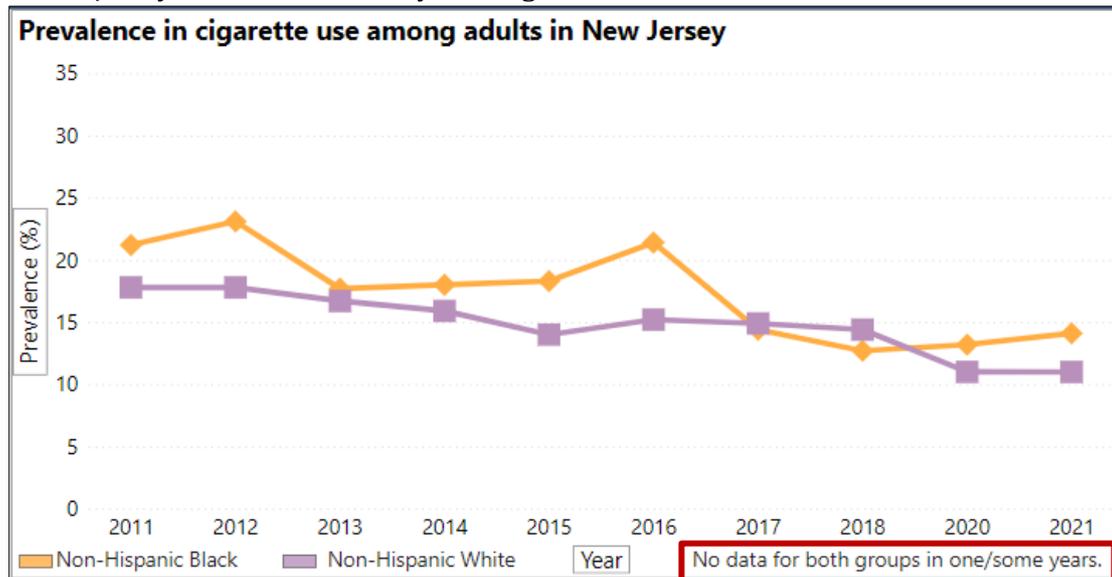
A screenshot of a demographic page featuring a State-level Prevalence dual-line chart.



A dynamic legend at the bottom of the chart shows the color and text labels for the selected groups. If data is missing for both selected groups for a data point within the selected year range, the legend will note: **No data for both groups in one/some years.**

For example, the next graphic shows prevalence data for two selected groups in **New Jersey** from **2011–2021**. However, no data was available for any indicator in 2019 for New Jersey from the data source. Since the year selection was **2011–2021**, which includes **2019**, the legend shows **No data for both groups in one/some years** as displayed in the next graphic.

The screenshot shows a data selection scenario where there is no 2019 data for both groups in New Jersey within the selected year range.



When data is not available or reportable for both groups across all the years in a selected range, the legend will show: **No Data for both groups.**

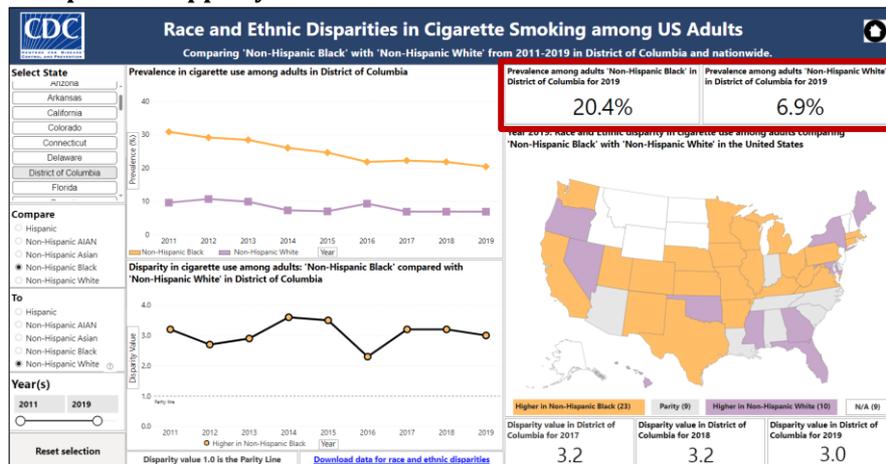
When data is not available or not reportable for a group across all the years in a selected range and there is at least one year of data for the other group, the legend will show: **No Data for the respective group.**

### 3.5 State-level Prevalence for the Specified Upper Limit of Year Range

The dashboard shows the prevalence among the selected groups in a selected state for the specified upper-year limit.

For example, the next graphic highlights in the left box of the upper right section the prevalence (**20.4%**) among the group selected in the “**Compare**” filter, **NH Black adults**, in the **District of Columbia (DC)** for the specified **upper-year limit (2019)**. The right box of the upper right section displays the prevalence (**6.9%**) among the group selected in the “**To**” filter, **NH White adults**, in the **DC** for the specified **upper-year limit (2019)**.

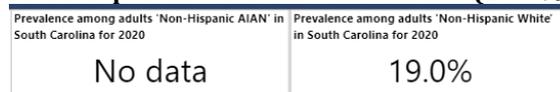
The screenshot exhibits the dashboard illustrating the prevalence among selected groups in DC for the specified upper-year limit.



When data is not available or reportable for the specified upper-year limit for one or both selected groups, **No Data** will show in their respective boxes.

For example, the next graphic shows a data exploration assessing the cigarette smoking prevalence among **non-Hispanic (NH) American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) adults** compared with **NH White adults** in **South Carolina**. The specified **upper-year limit** is **2020**. The result shows **No Data** for **NH AIAN adults**, but the reportable data for **NH White adults (19.0%)**.

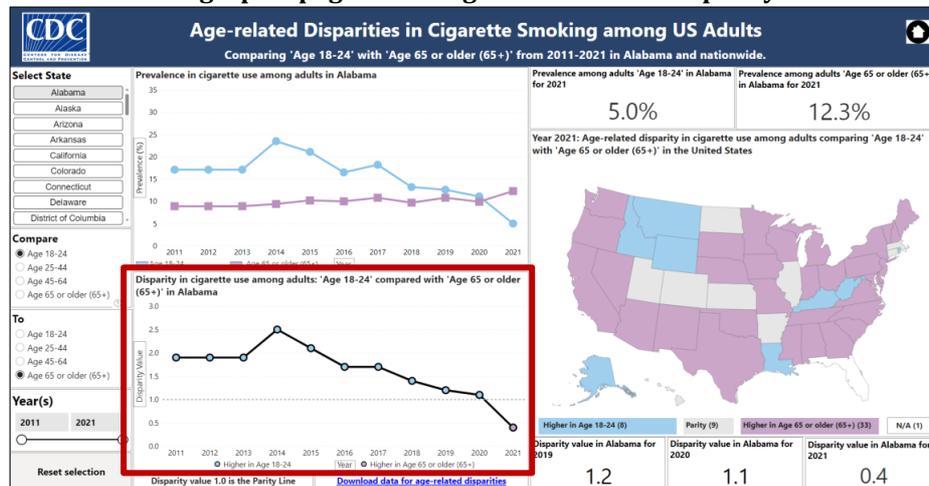
The screenshot exhibits a data selection where there is **No Data** for **NH AIAN adults** in **South Carolina** in **2020**, but data is reportable for **NH White adults (19.0%)**.



### 3.6 State-level Disparity Outcome Line Chart

Each demographic page has a line chart showing the state-level summary of the relative disparity in cigarette smoking between two selected groups for a state over a specified period.

A screenshot of a demographic page featuring the State-level Disparity Outcome Line Chart.

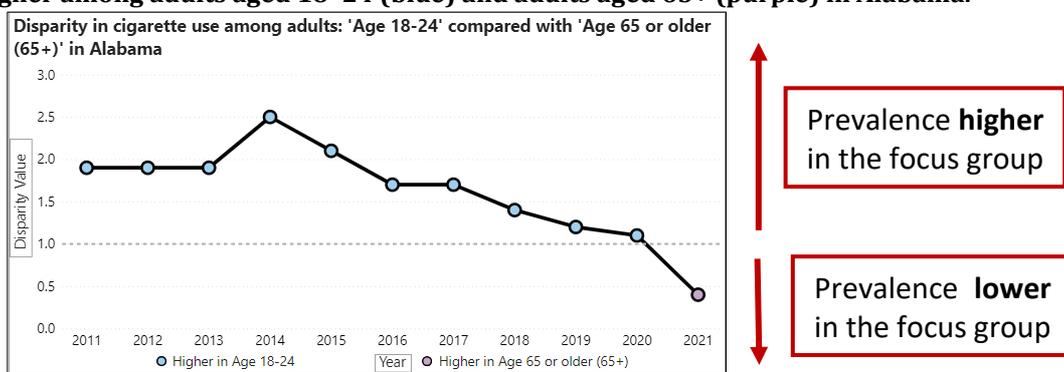


### 3.6.1 Understanding Data Point Markers in the Disparity Line Chart

A point marker or dot on the line chart represents each year's data value. The color of data point markers reflects the color of the corresponding group with a higher prevalence for each year within the selection range.

For example, the next graphic shows the disparity in cigarette smoking between adults aged **18–24** (blue) compared with adults aged **65+** (purple) in **Alabama** from **2011–2021**. The **disparity values above 1.0**, such as the blue point markers or dots from **2011–2020**, indicate a higher prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults aged 18-24 each year from **2011–2020**. However, the **disparity value below 1.0**, the pink point marker or dot for **2021** indicates a higher prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults aged **65+**.

The screenshot displays a line chart illustrating when the disparity in cigarette smoking is higher among adults aged 18–24 (blue) and adults aged 65+ (purple) in Alabama.

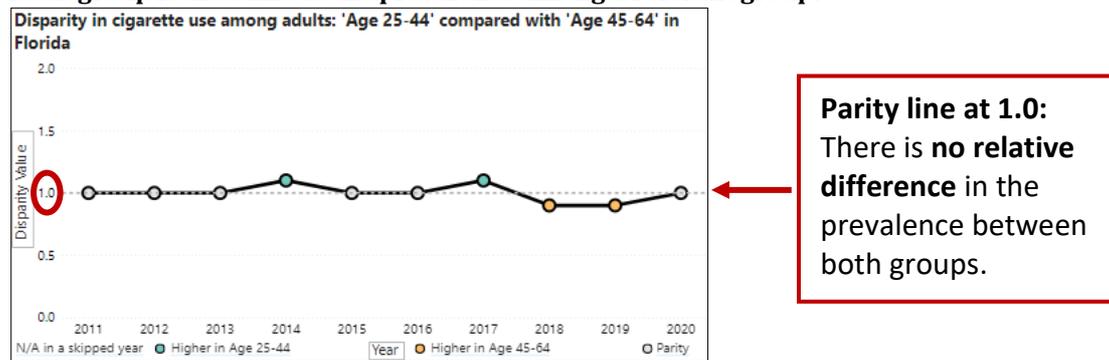


### 3.6.2 Understanding the Parity Line

The **dotted line at 1.0** of a disparity line chart indicates no relative difference (parity) in the prevalence between a selected focus group and a referent group.

The next graphic shows the disparity in cigarette smoking among adults aged **25–44** compared with adults aged **45–64** in **Florida** from **2011–2021**. The disparity value for **2011–2013**, **2015–2016**, and **2020** was 1.0, meaning there was no relative difference in cigarette smoking prevalence between both groups in those years. The relative disparity was around 1.0 for most of the period, which is the desired outcome, provided there is also a decline in prevalence over time.

The screenshot illustrates the parity line to indicate when the prevalence among a selected focus group is the same as the prevalence among a referent group.

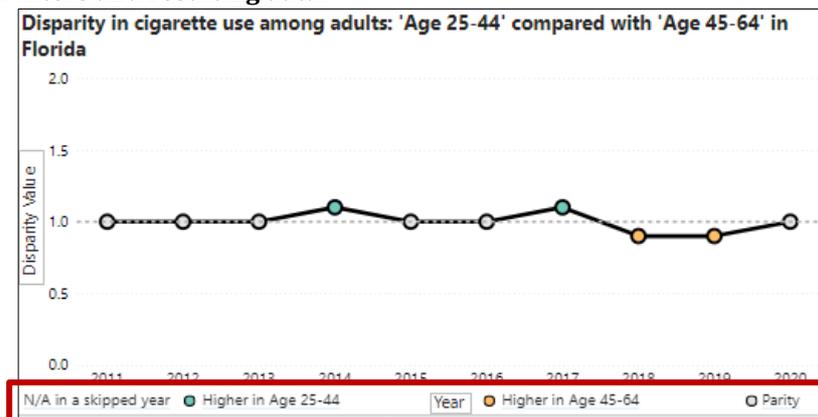


### 3.6.3. Understanding the Dynamic Legend for the Disparity Line Chart

The disparity line chart legend will dynamically populate based on the data outcome for selections made in the filters.

For example, the next graphic shows the disparity in cigarette smoking among adults aged **25–44** compared with adults aged **45–64** in **Florida** from **2011–2021**. The legend has four outcomes for this selection.

The screenshot displays the Disparity Line Chart's dynamic legend which updates based on the selected filters and resulting data.



- **Not Applicable (N/A) in a skipped year** was noted in the legend for this data selection because cigarette smoking prevalence data is not available for at least one of the selected groups in **2021** for Florida.
- **Higher in Age 25–44 (green dot)** was noted in the legend because the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults aged **25–44** selected in the “**Compare**” filter was higher than the other group for at least a year within the selection.
- **Higher in Age 45–64 (orange dot)** was noted in the legend because the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults aged **45–64** selected in the “**To**” filter was higher than the other group for at least a year within the selection.
- **Parity (grey dot)** was noted in the legend because there was at least a year when the was **no relative difference** in cigarette smoking prevalence between both groups with the **disparity value at 1.0** from **2011–2013, 2015–2016, and 2020**.

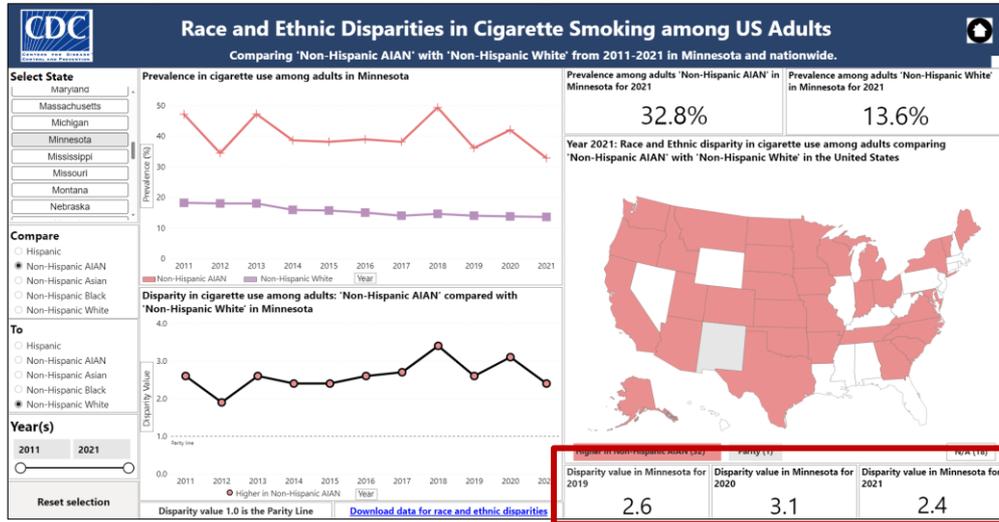
### 3.7 State-level Disparity Outcomes for the Specified Upper-Year Limit and the Two Preceding Years

The dashboard shows the disparity outcome for the specified upper-year limit, and the two preceding years before the specified upper-year limit in the range.

For example, the next graphic shows the disparity in cigarette smoking between **NH AIAN adults** and **NH White adults** in **Minnesota** from **2011–2021**. The disparity value (**2.4**) shown in the right box means the smoking prevalence among NH AIAN adults is 2.4 times compared with the prevalence among NH White adults in the **upper-year limit** which is **2021**. The disparity value (**3.1**) shown in the center is for the **first preceding year**, meaning the smoking prevalence among

NH AIAN is 3.1 times compared with the prevalence among NH White in 2020. The disparity value (**2.6**) shown in the left box is for the **second preceding year**, meaning the prevalence of cigarette smoking among NH AIAN is 2.6 times compared with the prevalence among NH White in **2019**.

The screenshot highlights the area that displays the relative disparity values for the specified upper-year limit and the two preceding years.



Another example in the next graphic shows an exploration of the relative disparity in cigarette smoking prevalence among NH AIAN adults compared with NH White adults in South Carolina during 2019–2020. The disparity outcomes N/A and 1.8 are displayed for the specified upper-year limit (2020) and the first preceding year (2019) respectively. However, the second preceding year (2018) is blank because the lower-year and upper-year limits are 2019 and 2020 respectively.

The screenshot displays the relative disparity in cigarette smoking among NH AIAN adults compared with NH White adults in South Carolina during 2019–2020.



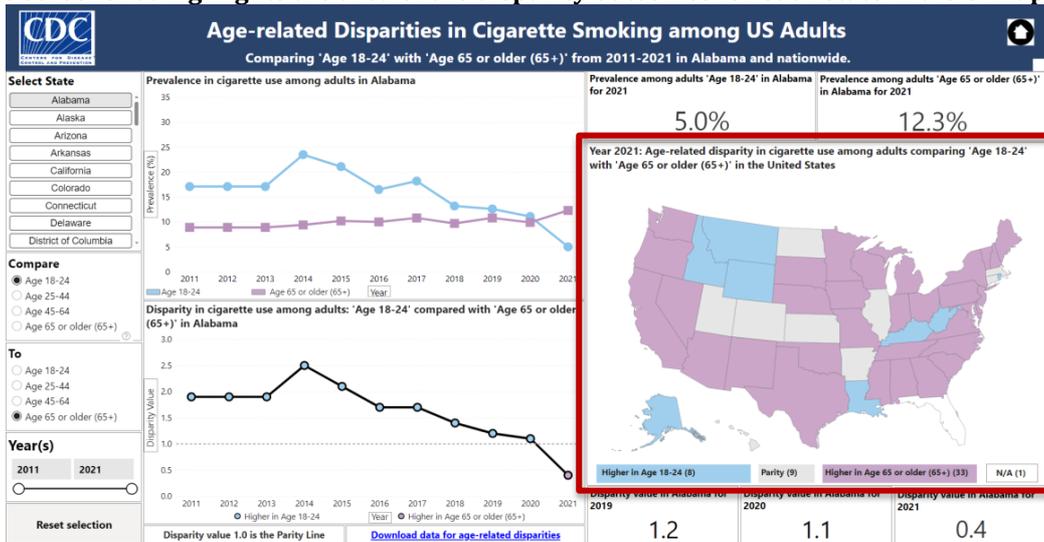
The interpretation summary of the graphic above:

- The relative disparity outcome for 2020 (right box) is N/A because there is no prevalence data for at least one of the groups selected.
- The relative disparity outcome for 2019 (center) is 1.8, meaning cigarette smoking prevalence among NH AIAN US adults was twice compared with the prevalence among NH White adults in South Carolina in 2019.
- The left box is blank because the specified lower-year limit was 2019 and the specified upper-year limit was 2020. If the lower-year limit was 2018 or earlier, a result would have been displayed in the left box.

### 3.8 Nationwide Summary: State-Level Disparity Values in a U.S. Map

The U.S. map on each demographic category page depicts disparities in cigarette use between the two selected groups in the “Compare” and “To” filters across each U.S. state and D.C. for the specified upper-year limit only.

The screenshot highlights the area of the disparity outcomes for each state in a U.S. map.



### 3.8.1 Legend of the Dynamic U.S. Map

The U.S. map legend is dynamic and will update or populate automatically when the selection changes, just like the legend for the disparity value outcome line chart updates in section 3.6.3. The map shows one of the four possible disparity value outcomes for each state—higher prevalence among the focus group selected, parity between groups, higher prevalence among the referent group, or N/A because data is not available or reportable for at least one of the groups compared. The legend for each disparity outcome category dynamically shows when at least one state is applicable for the specified upper-year limit.

Using the legend below from the U.S. map in 3.8, you'll notice that each of the four possible disparity outcomes was met in at least one state for the specified upper-year limit (2021). The number of states meeting each possible disparity outcome is indicated in parentheses.

The screenshot displays a map legend showing the age-related disparity in cigarette smoking among adults aged 18–24 compared with adults aged 65+.



The legend in the above graphic is the output of the age-related disparity in cigarette smoking comparing adults aged 18–24 with adults aged 65+ in 2021 (upper-year limit). The interpretations of the four legend outcomes are as follows:

- **A higher prevalence among adults aged 18–24** which is the focus group in **8 states** (blue legend).
- **No relative difference or parity** in cigarette smoking prevalence among both groups in **9 states** (grey legend).
- **A higher prevalence among adults aged 65+** which is the referent group in **33 states** (purple legend).
- **N/A in 1 state (Florida)** because there was no prevalence data for at least one group selected in 2021 (white legend).

### 3.8.2 Clicking a State on the Map to Populate State-level Summaries

Selecting a state on the U.S. map populates the state-level charts and the specified upper-year limit's related data values for the state selection in the map. If using the keyboard to access the dashboard, the state selection can only be possible with the U.S. map, but not with the "Select State" filter. See section 4.3.3 for more on selecting a state with the keyboard.

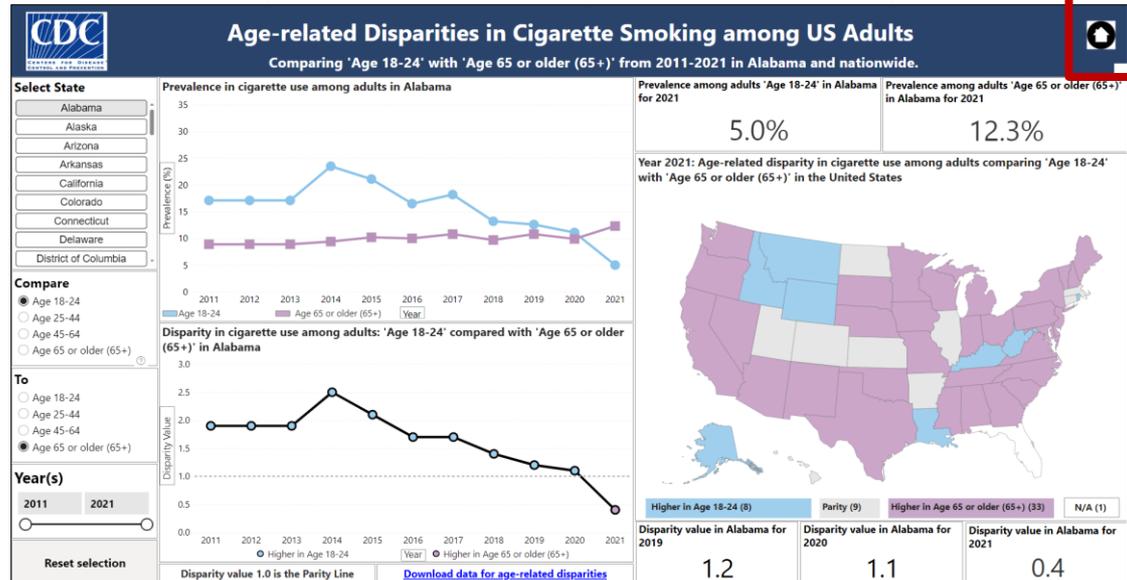
### 3.8.3 Using the Map for Regional Analysis or Multiple States Selection

For regional or multiple-state map selection, hold down the **Ctrl** key and select the states on the map that you want to include for analysis. The selection can also be made with the keyboard by holding the **Ctrl** key and pressing the **Tab** key or using the arrow keys to navigate to the states of interest and pressing the **space bar** on the states you want to include. This allows you to view the disparities in only the states selected.

## 3.9 Home Button to navigate to the Menu Page

At the top-right corner of each demographic category page, you will find a **Home button** as highlighted in the next graphic. Use the **Home button** to return to the menu page where you can select a new demographic category. This allows you to navigate to another data page to explore the relative disparity in cigarette smoking among classified population groups within the selected category.

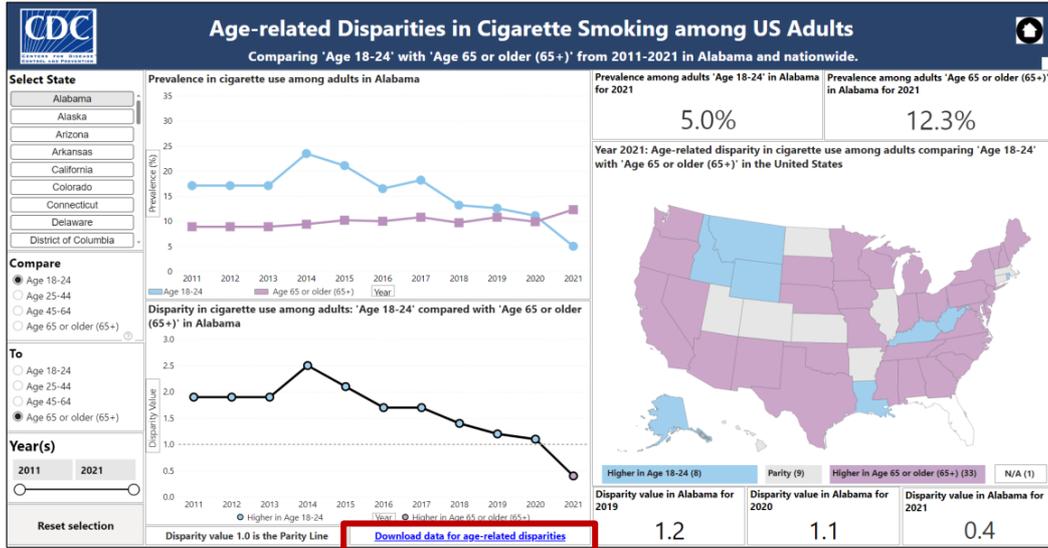
A screenshot showing the Home Button to navigate back to the Menu Page.



## 3.10 Download Data

On each category page, you'll find a link to download its demographic data, which allows you to access and work with data offline. The next graphic shows where the link is located on each category page.

The screenshot displays where the link is located on each category page to download data.



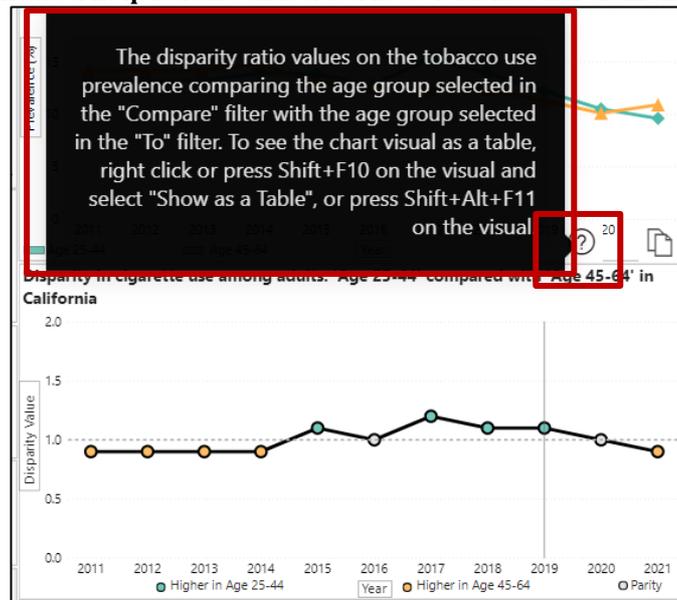
## 4.0 Accessibility Features

This dashboard has accessible features that offer help and support for dashboard elements, navigation with a keyboard, dynamic labels, titles, and legends based on selection changes, tooltips for line charts and US map data points, and the option to view charts or map as data tables with right-click or keyboard shortcuts.

### 4.1 Help and Support for Understanding the Dashboard Elements

The elements on the dashboard page are accompanied with a help feature that describes its purpose and usage.

The screenshot shows a help feature that describes a dashboard element.



If you have questions or need assistance understanding a dashboard element, navigate or scroll to the top of the dashboard element and hover to see the help

sign (smaller red box in the graphic), let the cursor remain on the help sign to see and read the help guide information that pops up (larger red box in the graphic).

## 4.2 Navigating and Using the Dashboard with a Keyboard

The dashboard is designed to have a logical and consistent tab order, making it accessible for users who rely on keyboard navigation without a mouse. Here are some common commands and shortcuts for using your keyboard to access and navigate the dashboard:

Navigating and accessing the dashboard:

- Full-screen mode: **Ctrl + Shift + F**
- Move focus to the filter menu: **Alt + Shift + F10**
- Right-click menu options on an object: **Shift + F10**
- To show a chart or map as a table: **Alt + Shift + F11**
- Selecting any filter, chart, or map to interact with: **Enter**
- Exit a filter, chart, or map: **Esc**
- Select or unselect data point: **Space**
- Select multiple data points: **Ctrl + Space**
- Show data point details (tooltips): **Ctrl + H**
- Reset data selection: **Ctrl + Shift + R**

Moving across dashboard elements:

- Move focus between sections: **Ctrl + F6**
- Move focus backward between sections: **Shift + Ctrl + F6**
- Show keyboard shortcuts: ?

## 4.3. Selections with the Keyboard

You can use the keyboard to make selections in the “**Compare**” and “**To**” filters, enter the “**Lower-Year and Upper-Year**” limits, press the **Reset selection button**, interact with the **Prevalence Dual Line** and **Disparity Outcome Line** charts, interact with the **US map**, highlight a **data point** in the charts or map, **download the underlying data** on each category page, press the **Home button**, and select a **demographic category** on the menu page.

### 4.3.1 Using Keyboard to Select the Groups to Compare

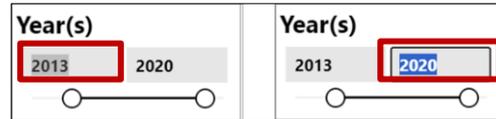
With the keyboard, navigate to the “**Compare**” and “**To**” filters in the left panel by pressing the **Tab** button on the keyboard and press **Enter** to select the filters. Press the **Up** or **Down** arrow on your keyboard to move up and down the options in the “**Compare**” and “**To**” filters and press **Enter** when you reach the group of interest in each filter. Press **Esc** to exit the filters and navigate to another one by pressing the **Tab** button.

### 4.3.2 Using Keyboard to Specify the Lower-Year and Upper-Year Limits

Press the **Tab** button on the keyboard to navigate to the “**Year**” filter in the left panel and press **Enter** when you reach the filter. The first editable part within the “**Year**” filter is the left box to specify the lower-year limit. Type the lower-year limit of interest and press **Enter**. Note that the **minimum year of data available is 2011**. After specifying the lower-year limit, press **Tab** to navigate to the right

box of the “Year” filter to specify the upper-year limit. Type the upper-year limit of interest and press **Enter**. Note that the maximum year of data currently available is 2023. New data will be considered for inclusion into the dashboard when the data source publicly releases data for subsequent years.

The screenshot displays the 'Year' filter for selecting or entering the lower-year and upper-year limits to specify an annual data selection range from 2013 to 2020.



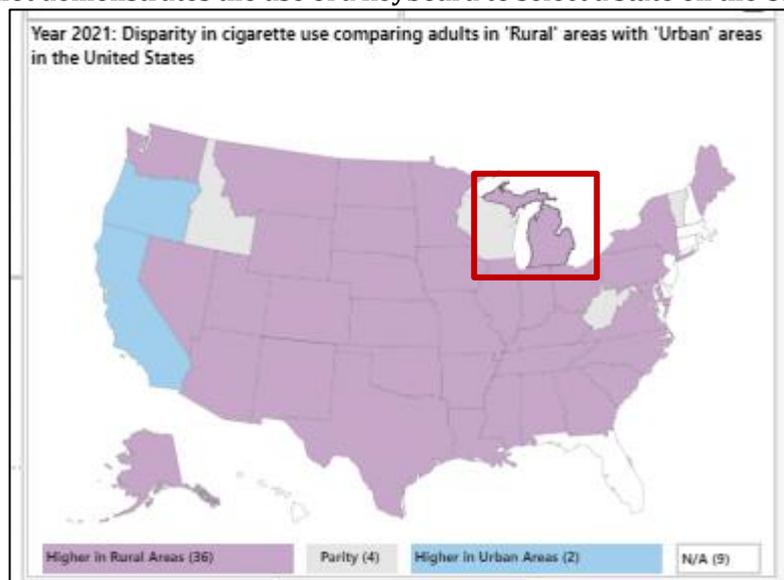
Press **Esc** to exit the “Year” filter and press **Tab** to navigate to another filter on the dashboard page.

Another way to select the **lower-year and upper-year** limits with the keyboard is by using the two circle dots to the left and to the right of the slider, which are below the left and right boxes. Press the **Tab** button on the keyboard to navigate to the “Year” filter in the left panel and press **Enter** when you reach the filter. Press the **Tab** button until the left dot (lower-year limit) or right dot (upper-year limit) of the slider is highlighted. Press the **left arrow** ← or **down arrow** ↓ to move the slider dot to the left. Press the **right arrow** → or **up arrow** ↑ to move the slider dot to the right.

#### 4.3.3 Using Keyboard to Select a State on the U.S. Map

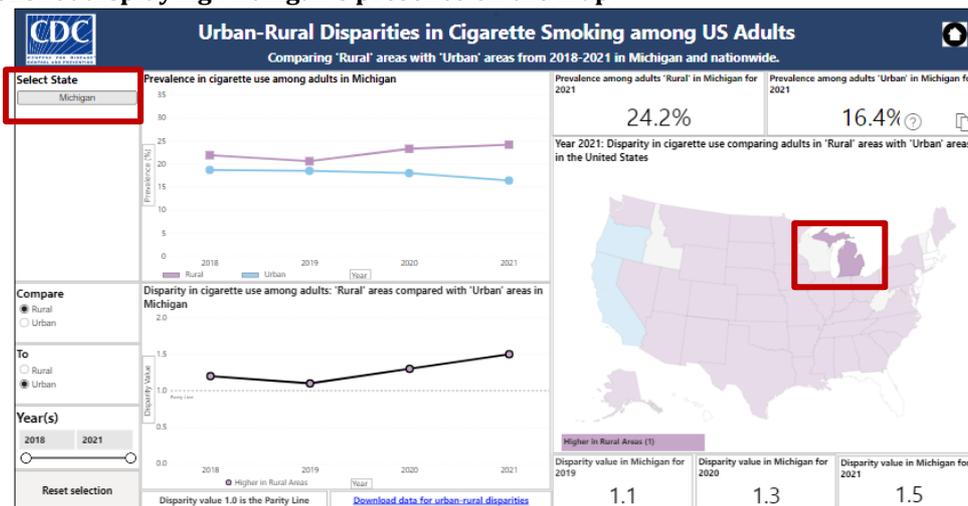
When using the keyboard to access the dashboard, the selection of a state can **only be done on the U.S. map** and not with the “Select State” filter. To select a state with the keyboard, navigate to the US map by pressing the **Tab** button on the keyboard until the US map is highlighted, then press **Enter** to activate the map. Next, press **Enter** twice until a state is highlighted. The highlighted state will have a darker boundary compared with others as seen in the red box below.

The screenshot demonstrates the use of a keyboard to select a state on the US map.



Press the **Tab** button on the keyboard until the desired state is highlighted with a dark boundary or outline compared with other states and press **Enter** on the keyboard. Even DC despite its small size on the map, will be highlighted with a dark outline. The state selection on the map will then be reflected in the “**Select State**” filter in the left panel. All state-level charts and data points will populate to reflect the values for the state on the map. An example in the next graphic is showing when the state of Michigan is selected on the map.

Screenshot displaying Michigan's presence on the map.



To select another state using the keyboard, press the **Tab** button until the next desired state is highlighted with a dark boundary and press **Enter** to select it.

Another way of navigating to another state on the U.S. map using the keyboard is to press **Enter** on a currently selected state to deselect it, then press **Tab** till you get to the new state of interest and press **Enter**. To exit the U.S. map and go to another dashboard element, press **Esc** till the view cursor shows around the boundary of the U.S. map, and press **Tab** to navigate to another element on the dashboard page.

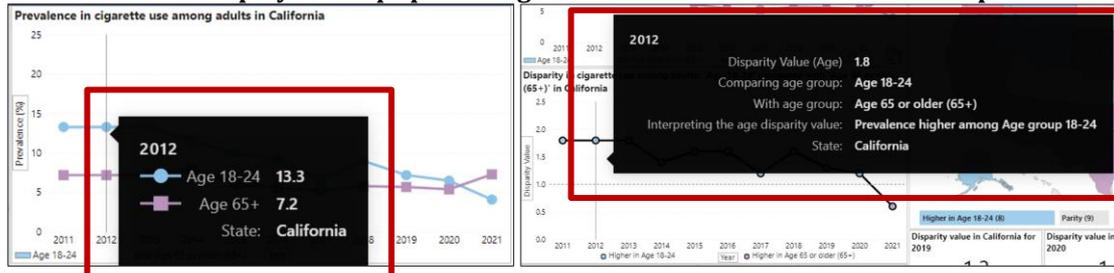
#### 4.3.4 Using Keyboard for Other Selections or Actions

Your keyboard can be used for basic commands—**Tab** to navigate, **Enter** to activate a dashboard element, arrow buttons to move in any direction, or **Esc** to exit a selection. Basic keyboard commands can be used to activate the **Reset selection** button, reveal the tooltip pop-up for a data point (section 4.4), transform a chart or map into a data table (section 4.5), download the data on each page, activate the **Home** button to return to the menu page or select a new demographic category on the menu page.

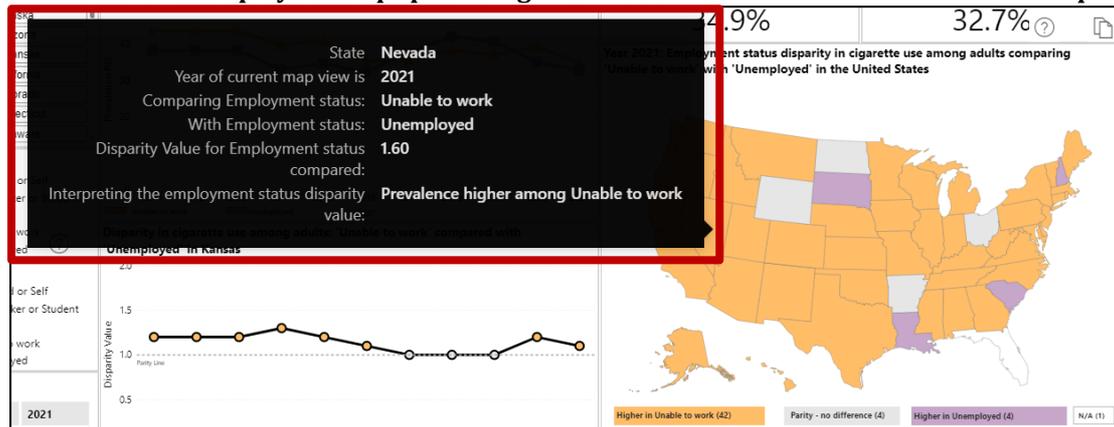
#### 4.4 Tooltips for Map and Line Chart Data Points

Tooltips are provided when hovering the mouse cursor over annual data points in the line charts or a state on the U.S. map. Tooltips describe specific data points, providing context, details, and additional insights about specific values.

The screenshot displays tooltips providing information for the line charts data points.



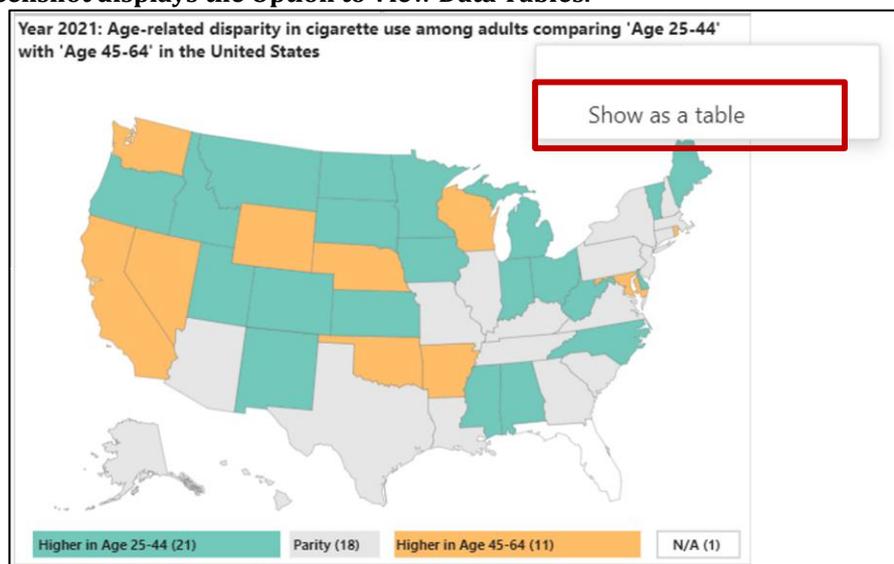
The screenshot displays tooltips providing information for each state data in the US map.



#### 4.5 Option to View Data Tables

To view charts and maps as a table, hover your mouse cursor over the visual, press the right mouse button, and select the **Show as a table** option.

The screenshot displays the Option to View Data Tables.



If using the keyboard, the charts and maps can be seen as a table using one of the keyboard shortcut options described below:

- Press the **Tab** button on your keyboard to navigate to a chart or map you want to **Show as a table**, press **Shift+Alt+F11** to see the chart or map as a table.

OR

- Press the **Tab** button to navigate to a chart or map you want to **Show as a table**, press **Shift+F10**, then use the arrow key to select **Show as a table** and press **Enter** to see the chart or map as a table.

This provides an alternative way to access the data presented in the charts of maps in case you prefer tabular data.

#### 4.6 Dynamic Label, Title, and Legend

Labels and titles of the some of the dashboard elements change dynamically based on user selections. This means that when changes are made in the filters, the labels and titles of the charts and U.S. map update to reflect current selections, including information on screen readers.

A dynamic legend is provided to make it easier to interpret the colors, lines, and symbols used in the charts and maps. Refer to section [3.4](#) for more information on the prevalence dual line chart legend; refer to section [3.6.3](#) for more information on the disparity outcome line chart legend; refer to section [3.8.1](#) for more information on the U.S. map legend.

### 5.0 Classification of groups per demographic category in the Dashboard

<b>Demographic</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Age</b>	18–24	Young adulthood
	25–44	Prime working adults
	45–64	Middle-aged adults at pre-retirement stage
	65+	Older adults
<b>Disability</b>	Having any disability	Adults that reported having at least one difficulty due to a physical, emotional, or mental condition with hearing, vision, cognition, mobility, self-care, or independent living
	No Disability	Adults with no difficulty in any of the areas above
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School	Adults yet to complete or did not complete high school
	High School	Adults with high school diploma/General Education Development (GED), still in college or associate degree

	Graduated from college	Adults with a college degree (bachelor's level at the least)
<b>Employment</b>	Employed or Self	Adults who are actively engaged in paid employment by self or an organization
	Homemaker or Student	Adults who are not actively engaged in paid employment but are instead involved in other activities such as managing household responsibilities (homemakers) or pursuing education (students)
	Retired	Adults who have permanently left the workforce due to age or other reasons and are no longer seeking employment
	Unable to work	Adults that are still in the workforce population but inactive due to a physical, mental, or other possible factor, which limits them from engaging in paid employment
	Unemployed	Adults who are not currently employed but are actively seeking employment
<b>Income</b>	\$75,000 or above	Adults of household income of \$75,000 or higher per year from paid employment by self or an organization
	Between \$20,000-\$74,999	Adults of household income between \$20,000 to \$74,999 per year from paid employment by self or an organization
	Less than \$20,000	Adults of household income below \$20,000 per year from paid employment by self or an organization

<b>Mental Health</b>	No Mental Distress	Adults self-reported zero (0) days when mental health, including stress, depression, and problems with emotions, was not good in the past 30 days at the time of the BRFSS survey
	Mild Mental Distress	Adults self-reported 1–13 days when mental health, including stress, depression, and problems with emotions, was not good in the past 30 days at the time of the BRFSS survey
	Severe Mental Distress	Adults that self-reported 14+ days when mental health, including stress, depression, and problems with emotions, was not good in the past 30 days at the time of the BRFSS survey
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	Adults who identify as being of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin, regardless of race
	Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)	Adults who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native and are not of Hispanic origin
	Non-Hispanic Asian	Adults who identify as Asian and are not of Hispanic origin
	Non-Hispanic Black	Adults who identify as Black and are not of Hispanic origin
	Non-Hispanic White	Adults who identify as White and are not of Hispanic origin
<b>Sex at Birth</b>	Female	Female sex at birth
	Male	Male sex at birth
<b>Urban-Rural</b>	Urban	According to the US Census Bureau's 2010 definition, an urban

		area is a densely settled core of census tracts or census blocks meeting minimum population density requirements with a population of at least 50,000, including adjacent territory of urban clusters with non-residential urban land uses and low population density areas to link outlying densely settled territory having population of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000
	Rural	According to the US Census Bureau's 2010 definition, a rural area is any geographical space of population, housing, and territory outside an urban area or urban cluster

## 6.0 Summary and Contact Details

Use this guide to explore tobacco use disparities among adults in the United States. If you need further assistance or support, kindly contact the Associate Director for Science (ADS) office unit within Office of Smoking and Health at CDC or email [oshadsoffice@cdc.gov](mailto:oshadsoffice@cdc.gov).