



TRENDS IN TOBACCO USE

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Introduction

Cigarette smoking has been identified as the most important source of preventable morbidity and premature mortality worldwide. This report delineates the statistical information available on tobacco use and consumption, as well as related morbidity and mortality. This narrative primarily focuses on cigarettes but also includes statistical information on other tobacco products including smokeless tobacco. Secondhand smoke exposure is also reviewed.

Mortality

Smoking is responsible for approximately one in five deaths in the United States. From 1997 to 2001, smoking killed approximately 438,000 people in the United States alone, each year. This includes an estimated 259,494 male and 178,408 female deaths annually. **Figure 1** displays the number of deaths attributable to cigarette smoking by cause. Among adults, most smoking attributable deaths were due to lung cancer (123,836), coronary heart disease (86,801) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and other airway obstruction (90,582).¹

Excluding adult deaths from exposure to secondhand smoke, adult males and females lost an average of 13.2 and 14.5 years of life respectively, due to smoking. **Table 1** delineates the smoking-attributable annual death rates in adults and the projected number of youth deaths by state. The highest smoking-attributable annual death rate in adults was seen in Kentucky (378.1 per 100,000) while the lowest rate was in Utah (144.9 per 100,000). If current tobacco use patterns persist in the United States, an estimated 6.4 million children will die prematurely from a smoking-related disease.²

From 1997-2001, cigarette smoking costs the economy over \$167 billion in annual health care costs and lost productivity, including \$92 billion in mortality-related productivity losses and \$75 billion in direct medical expenditures or an average of \$3,702 per adult smoker.³

Consumption

Table 2 documents the trend in U.S. cigarette consumption between 1900 and 2006. Approximately 2.5 billion cigarettes were smoked in 1900 compared to 640 billion cigarettes in 1981 (when consumption levels peaked) and 371 billion cigarettes in 2006. U.S. consumption has declined by nearly 100 billion cigarettes over the past decade. Per capita consumption rose from a low of 53 cigarettes in 1901, to a high of 4,345 in 1963. Data for 2006 put this number at 1,654. With a few exceptions, per capita consumption has steadily declined since 1963. In 2006, per capita consumption was reduced to the level last seen in 1936.⁴

In 2005, cigar consumption was 5,084 million pieces; 3 percent greater than the previous year. Per capita consumption (calculated for males 18 and over) was estimated at 47.82 cigars. Smoking tobaccos (used in pipes and for rolling your own cigarettes) consumption was 19.4 million pounds in 2005.⁵

Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Adults⁽¹⁾

Tables 3 and 4 delineate the number and percentage of adults in the U.S. who were current cigarette smokers from 1965 to 2005 by age, sex and race. The annual prevalence of smoking declined 40 percent between 1965 and 1990, but has been virtually unchanged thereafter. In 2005, an estimated 45.1 million, or 20.9 percent of adults (aged 18+) were current smokers.⁶

Smoking by Age

Smoking prevalence was highest among people aged 18-24 years (24.4 percent) and lowest for those greater than 65 years of age (8.6 percent). **Table 4** displays these statistics. Those aged 25-44 have traditionally had much higher rates than those aged 18-24 years, however, within the past few years smoking rates for both groups have been similar. Recent increases amongst persons aged 18-24 years may reflect the aging of the cohort of high school students among whom current smoking rates were high in the 1990's or may indicate increased initiation of smoking among young adults.⁷

Smoking by Sex

The percentage of current smokers was significantly greater in males (23.9 percent) than in females (18.1 percent). Between 1965 and 2005 smoking rates decreased 53.9 percent among men, 46.6 percent among women, and 50.7 percent overall.⁸ The trend in cigarette smoking in adults, by sex is depicted in **Figure 2**.

Smoking by Race

Figure 3 demonstrates current smoking prevalence by sex and race/ethnicity. Prevalence of current smoking was highest among American Indians/Alaskan Natives (32.0 percent), followed by non-Hispanic whites (21.9 percent) and non-Hispanic blacks (21.5 percent), and lowest among Hispanics (16.2 percent) and Asians (13.3 percent). The smoking rate among Asians is substantially lower than that in other races due to the low rate of smoking among females. Black males have consistently had higher smoking rates than white males, however in 2004, the smoking rates of black males dropped below the smoking rate of white males. In 2005, black males smoking rates increased again (26.7 vs. 24.0 respectively). Rates among women have always been similar, but white women tend to have slightly higher rates than black women.⁹

Figure 4 displays this trend.

Smoking by Educational Attainment

Table 5 documents the trend in cigarette smoking for persons 25 years of age and older by the level of educational attainment. Data is displayed from 1974 through 2004, by race and sex. The overall prevalence of smoking declines with increasing years of education. In 2004, the age adjusted prevalence of cigarette smoking ranged from 10.0 percent among college graduates to 29.1 percent among those with less than a high school diploma. Between 1974 and 2004, the prevalence rates fell or remained stable for adults of all educational levels. The sharpest drop was seen among college graduates (-63 percent).¹⁰

Smoking Intensity

Table 6 delineates the percent of adult smokers, by number of cigarettes smoked per day. Data are displayed by age, race, sex and level of educational attainment. Between 1974 and 2005, the percentage of adults who smoked <15 cigarettes per day increased by 60.1 percent. In comparison, over this time period, the percentage of heavy smokers (i.e., smoked >24 cigarettes per day) decreased by 48 percent. The combination of tighter restrictions on where smoking is accepted, raised taxes on cigarettes and the increased awareness of health consequences has contributed to a decline in the average number of cigarettes smoked per day.¹¹

As far as heavy smoking is concerned, it is more prevalent among men, whites, non Hispanics, those 45-64 years of age and those with less than or equal to 12 years of education.¹²

Smoking By Young Adults (Ages 18-24)

The percentages of young adults, aged 18-24, who were current smokers between 1965 and 2005 are displayed in **Table 7**. Smoking prevalence among young adults was 47 percent lower in 2005 (24.2 percent) than in 1965 (45.4 percent). Males, aged 18 to 24, have consistently had higher smoking rates than females. In 2005, the current smoking rate in males was 33 percent greater than that of females. Whites, aged 18-24, were more likely to be current smokers than blacks of the same age group, (26.0 percent vs. 16.9 percent respectively).¹³

Current smoking prevalence declined more rapidly among young adults with greater than 12 years of education than in those who did not graduate from high school. Among women with less than 12 years of education, current smoking prevalence was approximately equal in 1965 and 1985 (44%) but declined substantially to 26.6 percent, by 2005. This percentage, however, was 67 percent greater than that in women who had more than 12 years of education.¹⁴

State-Specific Smoking

State-specific cigarette smoking rates in adults aged 18 and over, between 1984 and 2006 are shown in **Table 8**. The majority of states have seen either significant decreases or fairly constant smoking rates over this period. The median prevalence of cigarette smoking by state was 27.4 percent in 1984 and 20.1 percent in 2006. In 2006, smoking prevalence was highest in Kentucky (28.5 percent) and lowest in Utah (9.8 percent). Utah has achieved the Healthy People 2010 goal set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services of reducing smoking prevalence to less than 12 percent.¹⁵

In addition to state estimates, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System has sufficiently large samples to permit analyses of current cigarette use data for many metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). The five MSAs with the highest prevalence of current smoking in 2005 included Lawton, OK (30.0%), Miami, OK (29.5%), Scranton, DE (27.8%), Ardmore, OK (27.3%) and Louisville, KY-IN (27.0%). The five MSAs with the lowest prevalence of current smoking included Provo-Orem, UT (6.7%), Ogden-Clearfield, UT (9.1%), Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD (12.1%), Yuma, AZ (12.6%) and Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA (13.5%).¹⁶

Prevalence of Other Tobacco Products Among Adults

Table 9 displays the percentage of adults who currently smoke cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco, snuff and bidis by selected characteristics in 1998 and 2000. In 2000, 30.7% of the adult population used snuff, 19.6% smoked cigars, 18.7% chewed tobacco, 8.7% smoked bidis and 7.4% used pipes. Since 1998 the percentage of adult pipe smokers increased 9% while the other tobacco products experienced declines. Information on bidi smoking became available in 2000.¹⁷

Marijuana

Over 14.6 million Americans aged 12 and older are current users of marijuana. In 2004, an estimated 2.1 million persons— approximately 6,000 per day- tried marijuana for the first time. Just like cigarettes, the use of marijuana can produce adverse physical changes and can be addictive. People who smoke marijuana frequently, but do not smoke tobacco have more health problems and miss more days of work than nonsmokers do; many of the extra sick days used were for respiratory illnesses. Marijuana also has the potential to cause cancer of the lungs and respiratory tract because it contains a greater amount of irritants and carcinogens than tobacco smoke. Marijuana users usually inhale more deeply and hold their breath longer than tobacco smokers do, which increases the lungs' exposure to carcinogenic smoke. In addition to physical adverse effects, marijuana can cause mental, emotional and behavioral changes.¹⁸

Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Adolescents

Cigarette smoking during childhood and adolescence causes significant health problems, including respiratory symptoms like coughing, phlegm and wheezing; asthma-related symptoms (i.e. wheezing); and impaired lung growth. It can also cause early onset of lung function decline during late adolescence and early adulthood.¹⁹ Ninety percent of adults who smoke started by age 21 and half of them had become regular smokers by their eighteenth birthday.²⁰

Table 10 delineates the percentage of middle- and high school students who are current tobacco users, by sex and race according to the National Youth Tobacco Survey. In 2004, the most prevalent forms of tobacco used by middle school students were cigarettes (8.1 percent) and cigars (5.2 percent), followed by smokeless tobacco (2.9 percent), pipes (2.6 percent), bidis (2.4 percent), and kreteks (1.5 percent). Among high school students in 2005, the most prevalent forms of tobacco used were cigarettes (23.0 percent) and cigars (14.0 percent), followed by smokeless tobacco (8.0 percent).²¹ Based on 2004 data, high school students used the following forms of tobacco products the least, pipes (3.2 percent), bidis (2.7 percent), and kreteks (2.5 percent). Cigar use among high school students was the only tobacco product that saw an increase in use since 2002, (11.6% in 2002 vs. 14% in 2005).²²

Table 11 displays the percentage of high school students who are current cigarette smokers, by selected subgroups according to the Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Although smoking rates among high school students increased 32% between 1991 and 1997, rates have declined by almost 40% since 1997. In 2005, 23% of high school students were current smokers. Overall, white and Hispanic students were significantly more likely than black students to be current smokers, (25.9%, 22.0% and 12.9% respectively). Current use of cigarettes reported in 2005 ranged from 19.7% in 9th grade students to

27.6% in 12th grade students. Prevalence of frequent cigarette use (smoked cigarettes on more than 20 out of 30 days) in 2005 was reported at 9.4%.²³

The University of Michigan Institute for Social Research has surveyed nationally representative samples of 8th, 10th and 12th graders as part of the Monitoring the Future Project for the past 30 years. Responses to the question “How frequently have you smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days?” were used to estimate the percentage of seniors who were daily smokers. This trend is depicted in **Table 12**, by race and sex. After a sharp increase in teen daily smoking rates in the early 1990’s, rates began to decrease in 1996 for 8th and 10th graders and in 1997 among 12th graders. The prevalence of daily smoking among 8th graders in 2006 was 4.0 percent; 62 percent lower than the rate in 1996 (10.4 percent). The prevalence of daily smoking among 10th graders was 58 percent lower in 2006 than ten years ago (7.6 percent vs. 18.3 percent). The prevalence of daily smoking in high school seniors has declined 45 percent since 1997 (12.2 percent in 2006 vs. 22.2 percent in 1996).²⁴

Cigarette Accessibility to Minors

Figure 5 shows how adolescent smokers obtained their product of choice in 2002. Middle school smokers usually got their cigarettes from a gas station (44.7%), a convenience store (23.0%) or by borrowing them from someone (24.9%). Approximately 8.7% of middle school smokers said that an adult gave them cigarettes and 11.5% reported that they usually stole their cigarettes. High school cigarette smokers usually got their cigarettes by either buying them from a gas station (57.0%) or convenience store (27.8%), by having someone else buy them (28.7%), or borrowing them from someone (20.6%).²⁵

Seventy one percent and 64 percent of middle- and high- school smokers were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes in 2004. In addition, 66 percent and 62 percent of middle- and high-school smokers were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age in 2004. These data are displayed in **Figure 6**.²⁶

State-Specific Smoking

Table 13 displays current cigarette smoking among youth, by state in selected years. Due to the numerous sources used, comparisons cannot be made between most states. Among the states that collected data for high school students using the 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, cigarette smoking rates were lowest in Utah (7.4 percent) and Washington DC (9.2 percent) and highest in Oklahoma (28.6 percent) in 2005.²⁷

Smoking During Pregnancy

Smoking during pregnancy declined in 2004 to 10.2 percent of women giving birth, a decrease of 42 percent since 1990. All age groups of mothers saw a decline in smoking during pregnancy. In 2004, approximately 15.5 percent of young women, 20-24 years of age smoked during pregnancy. Even among younger teenagers 15-19 years old, 14.2% smoked during pregnancy. The lowest rates were seen in mothers less than 15 years of age (4.1 percent) and in mothers 30-34 years of age (6.1 percent). **Figure 7** displays the percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy by age.²⁸

In 2004, of all racial and ethnic groups, American Indian women had the highest rate of smoking during pregnancy (18.2 percent) followed by non-Hispanic whites (13.8 percent), non-Hispanic blacks (8.4 percent) and Asians (2.2 percent). Caution should be exercised in interpreting the data on smoking for Asian mothers, as maternal tobacco use was not reported on the birth certificates of California, which accounts for a large proportion of the births in each Asian subgroup. However, the data are believed to be generally reliable because other studies have also found that the smoking rate for Asian mothers is low.²⁹

The smoking rate for Hispanics during pregnancy was relatively low (2.6 percent); however, rates differ considerably within subgroups. In 2004, the rate of smoking during pregnancy was highest among Cuban (8.5 percent) women and lowest in Puerto Rican (2.0 percent), Mexican (2.0 percent) and among Central and South American women (1.5 percent). **Figure 8** displays the percentage of mothers who smoked during pregnancy by race/ethnicity.³⁰

State-Specific Smoking

Table 14 presents data on smoking during pregnancy by state from 1990-2003. The percent of women who smoked during pregnancy has declined in all reporting areas over this time period. Nineteen states and the District of Columbia had declines of 40 percent or more between 1990 and 2003. West Virginia had the highest rate each year; in 2003, 26.5 percent of women reported smoking during pregnancy.³¹

Prevalence of Smoking Cessation Among Adults

Table 15 shows the trend in adult smoking cessation. Between 1965 and 2005 the proportion of former smokers doubled. By 2005, 50.7 percent of ever smokers 18 years and older reported having quit smoking. In 2005, the proportion of former smokers was slightly higher among men (50.9 percent) than among women (50.4 percent) and increased with higher levels of education. Cessation prevalence ranged from 43.6 percent for those with less than 12 years of education to 68.8 percent among college graduates. The prevalence of smoking cessation has increased by over 70 percent since 1965 in all age groups. Data reported for 2005 estimate that 45.9 million adults are former smokers; 25.5 million men and 20.4 million women.³²

In 1984, the FDA approved the first pharmacologic aid for smoking cessation, nicotine gum. Since then, other treatments (nicotine patch, inhaler, spray and bupropion) have become available. According to the 2000 National Health Interview Survey, the majority of former smokers quit cold turkey. Six percent quit using Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT), ranging from 4.2 percent using the patch to <1 percent using the inhaler. An additional 1 percent used bupropion and behavioral methods, respectively.³³

Although most of the former smokers preferred quitting cold turkey, less than 10 percent will have long term success. Of all methods, bupropion and the nasal spray have the greatest success rates of 30.5 percent. The high rate of relapse is a consequence of the effect of nicotine dependence. Over 85 percent of smokers say that cigarettes are addictive. **Table 16** displays cessation methods used among former smokers.^{34,35}

Medicaid recipients have approximately 50 percent greater smoking prevalence than the overall U.S. adult population and are therefore, disproportionately affected by tobacco-related disease and disability. In 2000, close to 11.5 million (36 percent) of persons on Medicaid smoked. One of the 2010 national health objectives set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is to provide coverage in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for nicotine-dependence treatment, by Medicaid. In 2005, 41 states and the District of Columbia offered some coverage for tobacco-dependence treatments (counseling and/or pharmacotherapy) under their state Medicaid program. However, only Oregon offered coverage for all counseling and pharmacotherapy treatments as recommended in the U.S. Public Health Service Clinical Practice Guidelines.³⁶

State-Specific Cessation

Table 17 displays the percentage of daily smokers who tried to quit for at least one day in 2004, by state. The median proportion of ever smokers who have quit smoking in 2004 was 52.4 percent compared to 45 percent of quit attempts in 1996. Possible reasons for this increase in quit attempts include the decreased acceptability of smoking, an increase in clean indoor air laws and policies, and higher taxes implemented by certain states. Quit percentages ranged from 42.5 percent in Kentucky to 62.5 percent in Connecticut in 2004.³⁷

Table 17 also shows the percentage of current smokers who received advice to quit from their physicians in 2003 for 17 states. Out of these states, the median proportion of current smokers advised to quit was 71.3 percent. Percentages ranged from 66 percent in Iowa to 79.5 percent in New Hampshire.³⁸

Prevalence of Smoking Cessation Among Adolescents

Table 18 displays the prevalence of smoking cessation among adolescents. Approximately 49.6 percent of middle school students said they wanted to stop smoking completely and 55.4 percent made a serious attempt to quit in 2002. Sixty two percent of high school students said they wanted to stop smoking completely in 2002, which is the latest data available and 54.6 percent made a serious attempt to quit in 2005.³⁹

Tobacco Advertising and Promotion

Table 19 depicts the amounts spent on advertising and promotion by the five largest cigarette company manufacturers and the five largest smokeless tobacco manufacturers from 1975 to 2005. In 2005, the five largest cigarette companies spent \$13.11 billion dollars or more than \$35 million dollars per day - advertising and marketing their products. As cigarette sales decline in this country, expenditures on advertising and promotion increase. In 1981, sales peaked at 636.5 billion cigarettes, or nearly 32 billion packs while advertising and promotion expenditures that year were \$1.5 billion. By 2005, sales had decreased to 351.6 billion cigarettes, but advertising and promotional expenditures had increased by \$11.61 billion dollars. The largest single category of advertising expenditures in 2005 by far was price discounts paid to cigarette retailers or wholesalers to reduce the cost of cigarettes to the consumer. This category accounted for 74.6 percent (\$9.78 billion) of expenditures.⁴⁰ A recent study found that cigarette pricing strategies lead to more youth starting to smoke, as well as youth that have experimented with smoking graduating to regular cigarette use.⁴¹

In 2005, the five largest smokeless tobacco manufacturers spent \$250.8 million dollars advertising and marketing their products, the most ever reported to the Federal Trade Commission. The largest expenditure category was again price discounts paid to wholesalers and retailers to reduce the price to consumers. Manufacturers spent \$99.7 million in this category, or about 39.8 percent of total expenditures.⁴²

State Laws on Smoking

In recent years almost half of the states have moved to virtually prohibit smoking in public places and workplaces. As of July 1, 2007, 15 states - Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Washington and Vermont - as well as the District of Columbia prohibit smoking in almost all public places and workplaces, including restaurants and bars. In addition, seven more states - Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon and Utah have passed legislation prohibiting smoking in almost all public places and workplaces, including restaurants and bars, but the laws have not taken full effect yet.⁴³

All 50 states and the District of Columbia impose an excise tax on cigarettes. These taxes range from a high of \$2.575 per pack in New Jersey to a low of \$0.07 per pack in South Carolina. The national average for state cigarette excise taxes (as of July 1, 2007) is \$1.042 per pack. Since January 1, 2002, 43 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have increased their cigarette taxes, a number of them more than once.⁴⁴

Forty-seven states and the District of Columbia have made decisions that provide for the allocation of money from annual Master Settlement Agreement payments, tobacco excise tax revenues and/or state general fund revenue to tobacco control and prevention programs in FY2007 (July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007). The amounts range from \$337,700 for tobacco prevention and control programs in Tennessee, to \$85.5 million in New York. In terms of a percentage of the minimum level recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Maine ranks highest in its allocation of funds for tobacco prevention programs.⁴⁵

Secondhand Smoke

Secondhand smoke is a known human carcinogen, responsible for at least 3,400 lung cancer deaths each year, as well as more than 46,000 (range of 22,700-69,600) cardiovascular deaths and hundreds of thousands of asthma episodes.⁴⁶

According to the Current Population Survey Tobacco Use Supplement, 72.2 percent of respondents, aged 15 years or older, had a rule that banned smoking anywhere in their home. The percentage of households protected from these self-imposed policies in the home varies from a low of 53.4 percent in Kentucky to a high of 88.8 percent in Utah. **Figure 9** displays the percentage of households protected by having such a smoking policy at home by state in 2003.⁴⁷

Figure 10 displays the percentage of middle and high school students exposed to tobacco use at home by smoking status in 2002. Compared to never smokers, current cigarette smokers were significantly more likely to live in a home in which someone smoked.⁴⁸

International Cigarette Smoking Prevalence

Over 15 billion cigarettes are smoked worldwide daily. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates, there are 1.3 billion smokers in the world—about one-third of the global population aged 15 years and over. Over 300 million men in China – equivalent to the entire U.S. population- are smokers.⁴⁹

Data suggest that, globally, approximately 47.5 percent of men and 10 percent of women smoke. In developing countries, 58 percent of men and 9 percent of women smoke, while in developed countries, 35 percent of men and 22 percent of women smoke. By the mid 2020's, the transfer of the tobacco epidemic from rich to poor countries will be well underway, with only about 15 percent of the world's smokers residing in rich countries. Health care facilities in poorer countries will be unequipped to cope with this pandemic.⁵⁰

Worldwide, it is estimated that tobacco causes about 8.8 percent of deaths (4.9 million). Close to 50 percent of children are exposed to passive smoke at home. The highest smoking rates among youth are found in Central and Eastern Europe, sections of India and the West Pacific Islands.⁵¹

Summary

The year 1991 was the first in more than 25 years of observation that more than half of the U.S. adult population were non smokers or had smoked less than 100 cigarettes during their lifetime. Specifically, most women, blacks, Hispanics, and those with a college degree had never smoked. Continuing this trend is important because preventing smoking initiation is a significant way to reduce smoking attributable mortality.⁵²

For U.S. males, smoking prevalence peaked in the 1940's and 1950's at approximately 67 percent. For females, smoking prevalence peaked in the 1960's at approximately 44 percent. In the past 25 years, the gap between men and women smoking rates has narrowed. In 1965, 51.9 percent of men and 33.9 percent of women were cigarette smokers; in contrast in 2005, 23.9 percent of men and 18.1 percent of women smoked.⁵³

Health and medical experts agree that we must discourage children from starting to smoke and becoming addicted if we are to control the tobacco-disease pandemic. Cigarette advertising and promotion campaigns may have influenced smoking initiation in these groups in particular. Tobacco advertising glamorizes and legitimizes tobacco usage, increasing social and peer pressure among youth to use tobacco in order to be accepted, creating the false impression that tobacco products pose no significant health risks.

Although most smokers in the U.S. report that they want to stop smoking, 20.9 percent of adults or 45.1 million continue to smoke, as of 2005. To sustain the decline in smoking prevalence, efforts must be intensified to discourage smoking initiation and to promote smoking cessation. Tactics for promoting cessation and reducing the prevalence of smoking include increasing tobacco excise taxes, enforcing minor access laws, prohibiting smoking in public places and workplaces, increasing funding for tobacco prevention and cessation programs and reducing exposure to tobacco advertising and promotion.⁵⁴

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**TABLE 1: SMOKING-ATTRIBUTABLE DEATHS AMONG ADULTS, 1997-2001 AND
PROJECTED SMOKING-RELATED DEATHS AMONG YOUTH, 2001-2002**

STATE	ADULT DEATHS	
	PER 100,000 POPULATION ¹	PROJECTED YOUTH DEATHS ²
ALABAMA	321.1	105,645
ALASKA	296.2	21,737
ARIZONA	248.9	131,901
ARKANSAS	334.1	72,630
CALIFORNIA	261.0	574,403
COLORADO	252.7	99,751
CONNECTICUT	253.8	72,733
DELAWARE	296.0	19,176
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	257.3	7,191
FLORIDA	275.5	296,916
GEORGIA	312.3	187,503
HAWAII	185.1	27,433
IDAHO	254.1	30,121
ILLINOIS	278.4	298,895
INDIANA	322.2	182,860
IOWA	256.7	65,985
KANSAS	270.8	60,179
KENTUCKY	378.1	109,734
LOUISIANA	309.1	107,982
MAINE	303.8	29,201
MARYLAND	279.5	112,337
MASSACHUSETTS	258.6	114,164
MICHIGAN	296.3	259,576
MINNESOTA	225.3	123,329
MISSISSIPPI	343.2	81,698
MISSOURI	325.0	147,751
MONTANA	292.6	18,032
NEBRASKA	251.9	38,385
NEVADA	370.4	58,212
NEW HAMPSHIRE	294.8	33,136
NEW JERSEY	253.1	175,569
NEW MEXICO	250.8	43,388
NEW YORK	259.6	424,124
NORTH CAROLINA	307.0	207,546
NORTH DAKOTA	233.0	12,727
OHIO	310.6	309,834
OKLAHOMA	321.7	90,878
OREGON	277.5	81,023
PENNSYLVANIA	289.1	299,815
RHODE ISLAND	283.0	22,838
SOUTH CAROLINA	303.3	98,136
SOUTH DAKOTA	253.8	19,337
TENNESSEE	333.6	128,330
TEXAS	287.4	484,670
UTAH	144.9	30,551
VERMONT	272.2	14,069
VIRGINIA	288.7	164,560
WASHINGTON	279.1	140,488
WEST VIRGINIA	361.6	49,004
WISCONSIN	258.2	143,826
WYOMING	294.2	11,205
U.S. TOTAL	284.8	6,440,514

SOURCE: CDC, Smoking Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) software and STATE DATA HIGHLIGHTS 2004

Notes:

(1) Smoking-Attributable Deaths were estimated using the internet based Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) software program. Age-adjusted adult smoking attributable death rates were calculated for persons aged 35 years and older between 1997 and 2001. Does not include secondhand smoke deaths or burns.

(2) The number of youth projected to die prematurely from their smoking is calculated from 2001-2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) estimates of young adult smokers who continue to smoke throughout their lifetimes as well as estimates of premature deaths attributable to smoking among continuing smokers and among those who quit after age 35 years.

TABLE 2: CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION, UNITED STATES, 1900-2006

YEAR	TOTAL NO. IN BILLIONS	PER CAPITA ≥18 YRS	YEAR	TOTAL NO. IN BILLIONS	PER CAPITA ≥18 YRS	YEAR	TOTAL NO. IN BILLIONS	PER CAPITA ≥18 YRS
1900	2.5	54	1936	152.7	1,754	1972	566.8	4,043
1901	2.5	53	1937	162.8	1,847	1973	589.7	4,148
1902	2.8	60	1938	163.4	1,830	1974	599.0	4,141
1903	3.1	64	1939	172.1	1,900	1975	607.2	4,123
1904	3.3	66	1940	181.9	1,976	1976	613.5	4,092
1905	3.6	70	1941	208.9	2,236	1977	617.0	4,051
1906	4.5	86	1942	245.0	2,585	1978	616.0	3,967
1907	5.3	99	1943	284.3	2,956	1979	621.5	3,861
1908	5.7	105	1944	296.3	3,039	1980	631.5	3,851
1909	7.0	125	1945	340.6	3,449	1981	640.0	3,840
1910	8.6	151	1946	344.3	3,446	1982	634.0	3,746
1911	10.1	173	1947	345.4	3,416	1983	600.0	3,494
1912	13.2	223	1948	358.9	3,505	1984	600.4	3,454
1913	15.8	260	1949	360.9	3,480	1985	594.0	3,461
1914	16.5	267	1950	369.8	3,522	1986	583.8	3,271
1915	17.9	285	1951	397.1	3,744	1987	575.0	3,188
1916	25.2	395	1952	416.0	3,886	1988	562.5	3,082
1917	35.7	551	1953	408.2	3,778	1989	540.0	2,924
1918	45.6	697	1954	387.0	3,546	1990	525.0	2,827
1919	48.0	727	1955	396.4	3,597	1991	510.0	2,719
1920	44.6	665	1956	406.5	3,650	1992	500.0	2,640
1921	50.7	742	1957	422.5	3,755	1993	485.0	2,543
1922	53.4	770	1958	448.9	3,953	1994	486.0	2,524
1923	64.4	911	1959	467.5	4,073	1995	487.0	2,505
1924	71.0	982	1960	484.4	4,171	1996	487.0	2,482
1925	79.8	1,085	1961	502.5	4,266	1997	480.0	2,423
1926	89.1	1,191	1962	508.4	4,266	1998	465.0	2,320
1927	97.5	1,279	1963	523.9	4,345	1999	435.0	2,136
1928	106.0	1,366	1964	511.3	4,195	2000	430.0	2,056
1929	118.6	1,504	1965	528.8	4,259	2001	425.0	2,026
1930	119.3	1,485	1966	541.3	4,287	2002	415.0	1,979
1931	114.0	1,399	1967	549.3	4,280	2003	400.0	1,837
1932	102.8	1,245	1968	545.6	4,186	2004	388.0	1,791
1933	111.6	1,334	1969	528.9	3,993	2005	376.0	2,161
1934	125.7	1,483	1970	536.5	3,985	2006	371.0	1,654
1935	134.4	1,564	1971	555.1	4,037			

SOURCE: TOBACCO SITUATION AND OUTLOOK REPORT YEARBOOK
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, April 2006.

TABLE 3: NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO WERE CURRENT SMOKERS BY SEX, RACE AND AGE, SELECTED YEARS, 1965-2005⁽¹⁾

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997 ⁽²⁾	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% CHANGE 1965-2005 ⁽³⁾
TOTAL ^(4,5)	50.1	48.1	48.9	51.6	50.4	45.8	47.2	48.0	47.2	46.5	46.5	46.2	45.8	45.4	44.5	45.1	-10.0
SEX																	
MALE	28.9	26.4	25.8	27.5	25.7	24.2	24.7	25.7	24.8	24.3	24.6	24.4	24.6	24.3	23.9	24.8	-14.2
FEMALE	21.1	21.6	23.1	24.1	24.7	21.6	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.8	21.2	21.1	20.5	20.3	-3.8
RACE																	
NON HISPANIC																	
WHITE	44.6	42.6	42.7	45.2	43.1	39.3	41.2	41.8	41.9	38.6	35.7	35.9	35.3	34.6	33.7	33.6	-24.7
BLACK	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.2	5.6	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.1	2.0
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.0	4.5	15.4
AMERICAN INDIAN ⁽⁶⁾	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.37	0.47	0.49	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.44	0.46	0.41	10.8
ASIAN ⁽⁷⁾	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	0.83	0.80	0.94	0.87	0.95	0.85	0.90	1.41	41.0
AGE																	
18-24	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.2	7.8	6.1	6.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.7	6.6	6.5 ⁽⁸⁾	6.8	-15.0
25-44	23.1	20.8	21.5	22.9	24.6	23.5	23.8	23.9	22.9	22.3	22.0	20.9	20.5	20.9	19.4 ⁽⁸⁾	19.6	-15.2
45-64	15.9	15.9	15.2	15.3	13.8	12.4	13.2	13.5	14.3	13.5	14.4	14.8	14.5	14.8	15.5	15.7	-1.3
≥65	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	-3.2

SOURCE: MMWR REPORTS AND NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2005 WERE PERFORMED BY THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION RESEARCH AND PROGRAM SERVICES DIVISION.

NOTES:

NA-Not Available

(1) Persons 18 years or older, in millions.

(2) Due to the redesign of the NHIS survey in 1997, comparisons with data from prior years must be conducted with caution.

(3) Percent changes for Hispanics, American Indians/Alaska Natives and Asians are from 1997-2005.

(4) Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(5) Numbers are estimates and should be quoted as such.

(6) Wide variances on estimates reflect the small sample size.

(7) Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are not included.

(8) 2003 population data was used to calculate 2004 number of adults aged 18-24 and 25-44 who were current smokers.

TABLE 4 : PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO WERE CURRENT SMOKERS BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE, SELECTED YEARS, 1965-2005⁽¹⁾

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997 ⁽²⁾	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% CHANGE 1965-2005 ⁽⁴⁾
TOTAL	42.4	37.4	37.1	33.2	30.1	25.5	24.7	24.7	24.1	23.5	23.3	22.8	22.5	21.6	20.9	20.9	-50.7
SEX																	
MALE	51.9	44.1	43.1	37.6	32.6	28.4	27.0	27.6	26.4	25.7	25.2	25.2	25.2	24.1	23.4	23.9	-53.9
FEMALE	33.9	31.5	32.1	29.3	27.9	22.8	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.5	21.0	20.7	20.0	19.2	18.5	18.1	-46.6
RACE																	
NON HISPANIC WHITE	42.1	37.0	36.4	32.9	29.6	25.6	25.6	25.3	25.0	24.3	24.1	24.0	23.6	22.7	22.2	21.9	-48.0
NON HISPANIC BLACK	45.8	41.4	44.0	36.9	34.9	26.2	25.8	26.7	24.7	24.3	23.2	22.3	22.4	21.5	20.2	21.5	-53.1
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.4	19.1	18.1	18.6	16.7	16.7	16.4	15.0	16.2	-20.6
AMERICAN INDIAN ⁽⁵⁾	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34.1	40.0	40.8	36.0	32.7	40.8	39.7	33.4	32.0	-6.2
ASIAN ⁽⁶⁾	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.9	13.7	15.1	14.4	12.4	13.3	11.7	11.3	13.3	-21.3
AGE																	
18-24	45.5	38.0	37.8	33.3	29.3	24.5	24.8	28.7	27.9	27.9	26.8	26.9	28.5	23.9	23.6	24.4	-46.4
25-44	51.2	44.6	44.5	37.8	34.8	29.7	28.6	28.6	27.5	27.3	27.0	25.8	25.7	25.6	23.8	24.1	-52.9
45-64	41.6	38.6	37.7	35.6	31.6	27.0	25.5	24.4	25.0	23.3	24.0	23.8	22.7	22.0	22.4	21.9	-47.4
≥65	17.9	16.1	17.3	17.2	16.0	12.8	13.0	12.0	10.9	10.6	9.7	10.1	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.6	-52.0

SOURCE: CDC. MMWR: Tobacco Use Among Adults--US, 2005. Vol. 55(42):1145-1148, 10/27/06. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey 1965-2005.

Calculations Performed By The American Lung Association Research and Program Services Division.

NOTES:

NA-Not Available

(1) Persons 18 years or older, in millions.

(2) In 1992, the definition of current smoking was expanded to include smoking every day and some days.

(3) Due to the redesign of the NHIS survey in 1997, comparisons with data from prior years must be conducted with caution.

(4) Percent changes for Hispanics, American Indians/Alaska Natives and Asians are from 1997-2005.

(5) Wide variances on estimates reflect the small sample size.

(6) Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders not included.

**TABLE 5: AGE-ADJUSTED PREVALENCE OF CURRENT SMOKING BY PERSONS 25 AND OVER,
ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE AND EDUCATION, U.S. SELECTED YEARS, 1974-2004 ⁽¹⁾**

	1974	1979	1985	1990	1991	1992 ²	1993	1994	1995	1997 ³	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
ALL PERSONS ⁽⁴⁾	36.9	33.1	30.0	25.4	26.0	26.5	24.8	25.1	24.6	24.0	23.4	22.7	22.6	22.1	21.5	21.1	20.4
< 12 YEARS	43.7	40.7	40.8	36.7	37.4	36.7	35.8	37.5	35.6	33.5	34.4	32.2	31.9	30.9	30.9	29.7	29.1
12 YEARS	36.2	33.6	32.0	29.1	29.7	30.7	28.3	29.2	29.1	29.9	28.9	28.0	29.2	28.2	28.1	27.8	25.8
13-15 YEARS	35.9	33.2	29.5	23.4	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.9	22.6	23.7	23.5	23.3	21.7	22.3	21.6	21.1	21.4
16+YEARS	27.2	22.6	18.5	13.9	13.9	15.3	13.6	11.9	13.6	11.4	10.9	11.1	10.9	10.8	10	10.2	10.0
ALL MALES ⁽⁴⁾	42.9	37.3	32.8	28.2	28.4	28.2	27.2	27.4	26.4	26.4	25.1	24.6	24.8	23.9	23.6	23.3	22.6
< 12 YEARS	52.3	47.6	45.7	42.0	42.4	41.2	41.0	43.9	39.7	39.1	37.5	36.2	36.4	34.7	34.7	34.4	33.6
12 YEARS	42.4	38.9	35.5	33.1	32.9	33.3	30.5	31.7	32.7	32.2	32.0	30.4	32.1	30.3	31.1	29.9	28.2
13-15 YEARS	41.8	36.5	32.9	25.9	27.2	26.1	27.4	27.3	23.7	25.5	25.4	24.8	23.3	24.4	23.4	22.7	23.4
16+YEARS	28.3	22.7	19.6	14.5	14.8	15.8	14.6	13.2	13.8	12.5	11.0	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.2	10.8
WHITE MALES ⁽⁴⁾	41.9	36.7	31.7	27.6	27.3	27.6	26.3	26.6	25.9	25.8	24.8	24.2	24.7	23.8	23.5	23.2	22.4
< 12 YEARS	51.5	47.6	45.0	41.8	41.8	41.4	39.7	42.6	38.7	38.5	37.4	36.3	38.6	35.4	36.2	33.6	32.6
12 YEARS	42.0	38.5	34.8	32.9	32.4	32.9	29.7	31.7	32.9	31.8	32.2	30.5	32.5	30.5	31.2	29.6	28.9
13-15 YEARS	41.6	36.4	32.2	25.4	26.0	25.9	26.9	26.9	23.3	25.6	25.2	24.7	23.6	24.6	23.4	23.3	22.9
16+YEARS	27.8	22.5	19.1	14.4	14.7	15.0	14.1	12.7	13.4	12.0	10.9	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.2	10.5
BLACK MALES ⁽⁴⁾	53.4	44.4	42.1	34.5	38.8	35.3	36.0	36.5	31.6	33.8	30.4	29.3	26.5	28.4	27.2	26.3	24.4
< 12 YEARS	58.1	49.7	50.5	41.6	47.8	44.5	47.2	51.6	41.9	44.6	42.9	44.0	38.3	37.9	37.2	37.4	36.7
12 YEARS	50.7 ⁽⁵⁾	48.6	41.8	37.4	39.6	38.7	36.4	37.1	36.6	39.0	33.0	32.7	29.1	33.4	31.3	33.4	23.1
13-15 YEARS	45.3 ⁽⁵⁾	39.2	41.8	28.1	32.7	27.0	30.1	29.7	26.4	27.0	28.4	24.0	20.0	24.2	25.6	19.5	24.7
16+YEARS	41.4 ⁽⁵⁾	36.8 ⁽⁵⁾	32.0 ⁽⁵⁾	20.8 ⁽⁵⁾	18.3	26.9	16.0 ⁽⁵⁾	25.9 ⁽⁵⁾	17.3 ⁽⁵⁾	14.5	15.3	11.0	14.7	11.3	10.8 ⁽⁵⁾	10.3 ⁽⁵⁾	11.3
ALL FEMALES ⁽⁴⁾	32.0	29.5	27.5	22.9	23.9	24.8	22.7	22.9	22.9	21.7	21.7	20.9	20.6	20.4	19.4	19.1	18.3
< 12 YEARS	36.6	34.8	36.5	31.8	33.0	32.4	31.0	31.6	31.7	28.2	31.3	28.2	27.3	27.2	27.3	24.9	24.5
12 YEARS	32.2	29.8	29.5	26.1	27.1	28.7	26.7	27.3	26.4	27.9	26.2	25.0	26.7	26.5	25.4	25.8	23.7
13-15 YEARS	30.1	30.0	26.3	21.0	22.5	23.3	21.8	22.5	21.6	22.0	21.9	21.9	20.4	20.5	20.1	19.7	19.7
16+YEARS	25.9	22.5	17.1	13.3	12.8	14.6	12.4	10.3	13.3	10.3	10.7	10.4	10.1	10.5	9.0	9.3	9.3
WHITE FEMALES ⁽⁴⁾	31.7	29.7	27.3	23.3	24.0	25.1	23.1	23.5	23.1	21.9	22.3	21.5	21.1	21.4	20.3	19.6	19.0
< 12 YEARS	36.8	35.8	36.7	33.4	33.7	33.1	31.7	33.0	32.4	29.7	33.0	30.0	28.6	29.6	29.5	25	24.4
12 YEARS	31.9	29.9	29.4	26.5	27.5	29.5	27.6	28.4	26.8	28.3	27.1	27.2	27.9	28.4	26.9	26.8	24.7
13-15 YEARS	30.4	30.7	26.7	21.2	22.3	23.6	21.9	22.3	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.4	21.1	21.3	20.6	20.6	21.1
16+YEARS	25.5	21.9	16.5	13.4	13.3	14.2	12.5	10.3	13.5	10.5	11.4	10.5	10.2	10.9	9.7	9.4	9.9
BLACK FEMALES ⁽⁴⁾	35.6	30.3	32.0	22.4	25.5	26.8	22.2	23.0	25.7	24.1	23.0	21.6	21.6	19.1	18.4	18.9	17.1
< 12 YEARS	36.1	31.6	39.4	26.3	33.3	33.2	29.8	30.1	32.3	27.1	32.8	30.2	31.2	26.3	27.1	26.9	29.2
12 YEARS	40.9	32.6	32.1	24.1	26.0	25.9	23.9	22.5	27.8	29.1	24.3	22.6	25.4	21.3	19.5	23.3	21.0
13-15 YEARS	32.3	28.9 ⁽⁵⁾	23.9	22.7	24.8	27.0	22.7	28.1	20.8	24.3	21.7	22.6	20.4	17.4	20.7	17.0	13.9
16+YEARS	36.3 ⁽⁵⁾	43.3 ⁽⁵⁾	26.6	17.0	14.4	25.8	13.3 ⁽⁵⁾	11.3 ⁽⁵⁾	17.3	12.5	9.0	13.4	10.8	11.6	7.7 ⁽⁵⁾	11.4	6.9 ⁽⁵⁾

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, HEALTH, UNITED STATES, 2006

NOTES:

- (1) The years delineated in this table are those for which data has been published.
- (2) Data for 1992 and after are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years due to a change in the survey.
- (3) Due to the redesign of the NHIS survey in 1997, comparisons with data from prior years must be conducted with caution.
- (4) Percentages reflect adults 25 and over, so they are slightly different from those in Table 2. Includes unknown education.
- (5) Age-adjusted percents should be considered unreliable because of small sample size.
- (6) Estimates are considered unreliable.

TABLE 6: PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO SMOKE BY THE NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED DAILY,
AND THE PERCENT WHO SMOKED >24 CIGARETTES DAILY BY SEX, RACE,
HISPANIC ORIGIN, AGE AND EDUCATION, SELECTED YEARS, 1974-2005⁽¹⁾

	1974	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997 ²	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	PERCENT CHANGE 1974-2005
CURRENT SMOKERS																			
# OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY																			
<15	31.6	29.1	31.6	34.5	36.6	38.2	39.6	41.5	40.9	42.3	41.9	44.8	45.2	46.7	48.6	51.1	49.7	50.6	60.1
15-24	43.2	42.1	41.8	42.6	41.9	40.5	41.2	40.9	39.0	39.7	39.5	38.7	38.3	38.5	37.0	36.1	36.7	35.8	-17.1
>24	25.3	28.8	26.6	22.9	21.5	21.3	19.1	17.5	20.1	17.9	18.6	16.6	16.4	14.8	14.4	12.9	13.6	13.1	-48.2
% SMOKING >24 DAILY																			
SEX																			
MALE	31.1	33.7	32.4	28.5	26.4	27.0	24.2	21.8	25.5	21.9	23.5	20.2	20.7	18.6	18.2	16.1	16.5	16.4	-47.3
FEMALE	18.7	23.2	20.6	16.6	16.1	15.3	13.5	12.8	14.1	13.5	13.1	12.6	11.7	10.6	10.1	9.2	9.9	9.0	-51.9
RACE																			
WHITE	27.6	31.6	29.5	25.4	23.8	23.9	21.5	19.2	22.2	20.4	20.5	18.3	18.5	16.7	16.3	14.2	14.9	14.5	-47.5
BLACK	8.7	9.4	9.3	6.0	8.6	5.4	6.0	7.3	7.7	5.0	9.1	7.6	5.5	5.4	5.8	4.9	5.3	5.3	-39.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN⁽³⁾																			
HISPANIC	NA	13.4	15.8	6.8	5.3	7.3	4.9	7.1	8.6	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.4	4.3	-67.9
NON-HISPANIC	NA	29.6	27.2	24.1	22.5	22.1	20.0	18.2	21.0	19.1	19.7	17.5	17.4	15.7	15.4	13.9	14.6	14.0	-52.7
AGE (YEARS)																			
18-24	15.1	17.0	13.6	9.1	9.2	11.1	8.2	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.0	6.1	6.7	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	7.7	-49.0
25-44	29.2	31.5	29.5	22.9	21.0	21.0	18.0	17.7	18.1	17.4	16.4	15.9	15.9	14.3	14.1	11.5	12.0	11.0	-62.3
45-64	27.3	34.5	31.1	30.8	29.3	27.1	26.2	24.7	27.5	24.1	26.2	23.3	22.0	20.8	20.7	18.3	18.5	17.8	-34.8
>=65	17.7	18.2	19.4	18.9	17.1	20.9	19.4	12.2	22.6	16.9	19.2	16.1	16.9	12.4	10.7	13.7	16.1	14.3	-19.2
EDUCATION (YEARS)																			
<12	25.8	29.4	29.0	24.5	27.4	26.1	22.7	23.3	27.5	20.3	23.5	19.0	19.0	16.0	19.1	14.3	15.3	14.1	-45.3
12	27.8	31.6	29.0	25.7	22.9	23.4	21.4	20.0	22.9	19.4	19.3	17.5	18.3	17.0	15.0	14.1	15.6	15.6	-43.9
13-15	32.5	32.7	29.3	25.5	20.0	21.5	19.4	17.1	17.2	15.6	15.7	15.3	13.6	13.8	12.8	12.2	11.1	11.3	-65.2
>15	27.3	33.3	28.7	22.6	20.1	16.6	17.2	13.4	13.5	13.0	12.3	11.4	11.0	8.4	8.2	8.2	9.3	6.9	-74.7

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS, 1974-2005. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2005 WERE PERFORMED BY THE
AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION RESEARCH AND PROGRAM SERVICES DIVISION.

NOTES:

(1) Adults are defined as persons 18 years of age or older.

(2) Due to the redesign of the NHIS survey in 1997, comparisons with data from prior years must be conducted with caution.

(3) Percentage change from 1980 through 2005.

TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG ADULTS (AGES 18-24) WHO WERE CURRENT, FORMER, OR NEVER SMOKERS, OVERALL AND BY SEX, RACE AND EDUCATION, 1965-2005 ⁽¹⁾

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997(3)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% CHANGE 1965-2005
SMOKING STATUS																	
TOTAL POPULATION																	
CURRENT	45.4	38.0	37.8	33.3	29.3	24.5	24.8	28.7	27.7	27.9	26.8	26.9	28.5	23.9	23.4	24.2	-46.7
FORMER	6.9	9.2	9.5	10.5	10.1	9.5	8.6	7.3	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.1	2.9
NEVER	47.6	52.8	52.7	56.2	60.6	66.0	66.6	64.0	63.5	64.5	65.5	65.3	64.0	69.0	68.9	67.8	42.4
SEX																	
MALE																	
CURRENT	54.1	44.3	42.1	35.4	28.1	26.6	27.9	31.7	31.3	29.5	28.5	30.4	32.4	26.3	25.3	27.6	-49.0
FORMER	7.6	10.7	11.6	10.5	10.7	9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.0	7.3	6.8	-10.5
NEVER	38.3	45.0	46.3	54.1	61.3	64.4	63.7	61.1	60.7	63.4	64.1	62.3	60.0	66.7	66.4	64.0	67.1
FEMALE																	
CURRENT	38.1	32.7	34.1	31.4	30.4	22.5	21.8	25.0	24.5	26.3	25.1	23.4	24.6	21.5	21.4	20.7	-45.7
FORMER	6.2	8.0	7.8	10.4	9.6	9.9	8.8	7.4	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.2	6.6	7.4	19.4
NEVER	55.7	59.3	58.2	58.2	60.0	67.6	69.5	66.9	67.2	65.5	67.0	68.4	67.9	71.3	71.3	71.7	28.7
RACE																	
WHITE																	
CURRENT	45.2	37.9	37.2	33.1	30.1	26.4	26.6	31.7	31.2	30.0	29.8	29.9	30.8	25.6	24.7	26.0	-42.5
FORMER	7.4	9.9	10.3	11.3	10.9	10.6	9.8	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.1
NEVER	47.4	52.2	52.5	55.7	58.9	63.1	63.6	60.0	59.8	61.3	61.6	61.4	60.4	66.3	66.7	65.4	38.0
BLACK																	
CURRENT	48.8	39.8	43.4	35.6	25.3	15.2	11.5	17.1	13.5	18.9	17.7	15.4	20.2	14.9	17.0	16.9	-65.4
FORMER	2.6	4.6	3.2	5.2	6.0	5.2	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.6	4.7	5.2	2.8	3.3	3.4	4.6	76.9
NEVER	48.6	55.6	53.4	59.3	68.7	79.6	86.0	80.1	82.8	77.4	77.6	79.4	77.0	81.8	78.9	76.5	57.4
EDUCATION																	
<=12 years																	
SEX																	
MALE																	
CURRENT	66.6	60.0	52.7	51.0	43.0	37.3	30.8	38.7	38.0	36.4	32.1	38.9	38.6	32.0	32.0	33.2	-50.2
FORMER	8.0	11.1	11.9	10.5	11.6	10.2	8.4	5.8	8.5	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.4	7.2	6.5	6.5	-18.8
NEVER	25.4	29.0	35.4	38.5	45.4	52.4	60.8	55.5	53.4	57.3	60.8	53.9	54.9	60.9	60.8	57.8	127.6
FEMALE																	
CURRENT	43.9	40.2	40.1	40.3	43.6	33.4	24.6	32.2	29.4	31.9	31.8	24.9	30.1	25.9	25.5	26.6	-39.4
FORMER	6.8	8.7	9.5	12.5	11.8	11.7	9.1	7.3	8.3	8.9	6.8	7.8	8.7	8.0	6.4	6.7	-1.5
NEVER	49.3	51.1	50.4	47.2	44.6	54.9	66.3	60.4	62.3	59.2	61.4	67.3	61.2	66.1	67.2	66.3	34.5
>12 years																	
SEX																	
MALE																	
CURRENT	45.2	33.2	34.7	20.1	15.5	16.1	24.0	23.5	23.9	21.0	24.2	21.2	25.6	20.8	17.6	20.5	-54.6
FORMER	11.1	13.9	13.9	14.7	10.9	10.3	8.7	8.8	7.3	8.0	7.8	7.3	8.9	7.0	8.3	7.3	-34.2
NEVER	43.7	52.8	51.4	65.3	73.7	73.7	67.3	67.7	68.8	70.9	68.0	71.4	65.4	72.1	73.1	71.7	64.1
FEMALE																	
CURRENT	36.3	26.8	26.4	20.0	17.2	13.8	18.5	18.9	19.7	21.2	18.6	21.8	19.3	17.8	18.1	15.6	-57.0
FORMER	8.8	12.1	6.4	8.3	9.7	8.5	8.4	7.5	8.3	7.5	9.2	8.7	6.2	6.5	6.9	8.1	-8.0
NEVER	54.9	61.1	67.2	71.8	73.2	77.8	73.1	73.6	72.0	71.4	72.2	69.5	74.5	75.7	74.6	76.2	38.8

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2005 WERE PERFORMED BY THE RESEARCH AND PROGRAM SERVICES DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION.

NOTES:

- (1) The years delineated in this table are those for which data has been published.
- (2) In 1992, the definition of current smoking was expanded to include smoking every day and some days.
- (3) Due to the redesign of the NHIS survey in 1997, comparisons with data from prior years must be conducted with caution.

TABLE 8: CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING PREVALENCE (%) AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 AND OLDER,
BY STATES, SELECTED YEARS, 1984-2006 ⁽¹⁾

STATE	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ALABAMA	--	24.6	26.2	22.4	21.9	18.5	24.5	22.5	24.7	24.6	23.5	25.2	23.9	24.4	25.3	24.8	24.8	23.2
ALASKA	--	--	--	--	28.8	26.6	25.0	27.7	26.7	26.0	27.2	25.0	26.1	29.3	26.2	24.8	24.9	24.0
ARIZONA	27.7	24.4	23.5	20.7	19.5	20.7	22.9	23.8	21.1	21.9	20.0	18.6	21.5	23.4	20.8	18.5	20.2	18.2
ARKANSAS	--	--	--	--	--	26.4	25.2	25.4	28.5	26.0	27.2	25.1	25.6	26.3	24.8	25.5	23.5	23.7
CALIFORNIA	25.6	24.5	22.2	19.7	20.1	18.4	15.5	18.6	18.4	19.2	18.7	17.2	17.2	16.4	16.8	14.7	15.2	14.9
COLORADO	--	--	--	21.3	23.8	23.8	21.8	22.8	22.6	22.8	22.5	20.0	22.4	20.4	18.6	20.0	19.8	17.9
CONNECTICUT	--	--	26.7	22.2	22.3	20.6	20.8	21.9	21.8	21.1	22.8	19.9	20.8	19.4	18.6	18.0	16.5	17.0
DELAWARE	--	--	--	23.3	27.9	26.0	25.5	24.2	26.6	24.5	25.4	22.9	25.1	24.7	21.9	24.3	20.6	21.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	--	26.6	20.0	19.4	19.7	16.4	--	20.6	18.8	21.6	20.6	20.9	20.8	20.4	22.0	20.8	20.0	17.9
FLORIDA	--	27.9	23.9	23.6	22.6	22.0	23.1	21.8	23.6	22.0	20.7	23.2	22.5	22.0	23.9	20.2	21.7	21.0
GEORGIA	--	27.2	25.1	24.0	19.4	23.9	20.5	20.3	22.4	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.7	23.2	22.8	19.9	22.1	19.9
HAWAII	--	24.4	23.6	21.1	19.9	18.9	17.8	--	18.6	19.5	18.6	19.7	20.6	21.0	17.2	17.2	17.0	17.5
IDAHO	24.5	23.4	20.1	20.4	19.4	20.2	19.8	21.2	19.9	20.3	21.5	22.3	19.7	20.6	19.0	17.4	17.9	16.8
ILLINOIS	33.6	27.8	26.8	24.2	24.7	23.2	23.1	24.8	23.2	23.1	24.2	22.3	23.6	22.8	24.3	22.2	19.9	20.5
INDIANA	25.7	27.2	27.3	26.6	27.5	26.4	27.2	26.7	26.3	26.0	27.0	26.9	27.5	27.6	26.1	24.8	27.3	24.1
IOWA	--	--	22.3	21.7	20.0	22.0	23.2	23.6	23.1	23.4	23.5	23.2	22.2	23.2	21.7	20.8	20.4	21.4
KANSAS	--	--	--	--	23.0	20.2	22.0	22.1	22.7	21.2	21.1	21.0	22.2	22.1	20.4	19.8	17.8	20.0
KENTUCKY	--	34.7	34.2	29.1	28.4	30.1	27.8	31.6	30.8	30.8	29.7	30.5	30.9	32.6	30.8	27.5	28.7	28.5
LOUISIANA	--	--	--	24.9	24.7	22.4	25.2	25.9	24.6	25.5	23.6	24.1	24.8	23.9	26.5	23.5	22.6	23.4
MAINE	--	--	26.4	26.9	23.8	24.7	25.0	25.3	22.7	22.4	23.3	23.8	24.0	23.6	23.7	20.9	20.8	20.9
MARYLAND	--	--	25.1	22.0	20.8	19.7	21.2	21.0	20.6	22.4	20.3	20.5	21.3	21.9	20.1	19.5	18.9	17.7
MASSACHUSETTS	--	27.0	26.4	23.5	23.6	21.2	21.7	23.4	20.4	20.9	19.4	19.9	19.7	18.9	19.1	18.4	18.1	17.8
MICHIGAN	--	--	26.2	29.1	25.3	25.1	25.7	25.6	26.1	27.4	25.1	24.1	26.7	24.2	26.1	23.2	22.0	22.4
MINNESOTA	26.5	25.1	22.5	21.4	22.0	22.4	20.5	20.6	21.8	18.0	19.5	19.8	22.2	21.7	21.1	20.7	20.0	18.3
MISSISSIPPI	--	--	--	24.1	24.5	24.1	24.0	23.2	23.2	24.1	23.0	23.5	25.4	27.3	25.6	24.5	23.6	25.1
MISSOURI	--	25.7	26.0	26.2	23.7	26.6	24.3	27.8	26.7	26.3	27.1	27.2	25.9	26.5	27.2	24.0	23.4	23.2
MONTANA	28.9	23.0	19.7	19.4	19.3	20.4	21.1	21.7	20.5	21.5	20.2	18.8	21.9	21.2	20.0	20.4	19.2	18.9
NEBRASKA	--	--	20.9	22.7	17.7	22.0	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	23.3	21.2	20.4	22.7	21.2	20.2	21.3	18.7
NEVADA	--	--	--	--	30.7	30.0	26.3	28.2	27.7	30.4	31.5	29.0	27.0	26.0	25.2	23.2	23.1	22.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	--	--	28.0	22.0	23.2	20.6	21.4	24.9	24.8	23.3	22.4	25.3	24.1	23.2	21.2	21.6	20.4	18.7
NEW JERSEY	--	--	--	--	20.2	18.9	19.2	22.8	21.5	19.2	20.7	21.0	21.3	19.0	19.4	18.8	18.0	18.0
NEW MEXICO	--	26.1	23.8	22.3	20.4	21.8	21.2	22.9	22.1	22.6	22.5	23.6	23.9	21.2	22.0	20.3	21.5	20.1
NEW YORK	--	27.0	23.9	22.5	22.9	23.5	21.5	23.3	23.1	24.3	21.9	21.6	23.4	22.3	21.6	19.9	20.5	18.2
NORTH CAROLINA	28.6	26.5	26.2	28.0	26.7	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.8	24.7	25.2	26.1	25.9	26.3	24.8	23.1	22.6	22.1
NORTH DAKOTA	--	26.0	22.1	20.3	23.2	19.6	22.7	23.4	22.2	20.0	22.2	23.2	22.1	21.5	20.5	19.8	20.1	19.5
OHIO	28.7	28.0	26.2	26.1	23.9	25.3	26.0	28.5	25.1	26.2	27.6	26.2	27.7	26.6	25.2	25.8	22.3	22.4
OKLAHOMA	--	--	24.2	26.6	26.7	26.6	21.7	24.1	24.6	23.8	25.2	23.3	28.8	26.6	25.1	26.0	25.1	25.1
OREGON	--	--	--	21.9	21.1	21.6	21.8	23.5	20.7	21.1	21.5	20.7	20.5	22.4	20.9	20.0	18.5	16.5
PENNSYLVANIA	--	--	--	23.6	24.7	22.6	24.2	24.5	24.3	23.8	23.2	24.3	24.6	24.5	25.4	22.7	23.6	21.5
RHODE ISLAND	31.3	30.2	24.3	25.7	22.5	23.3	24.7	22.5	24.2	22.7	22.4	23.4	24.0	22.4	22.4	21.3	19.8	19.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	26.2	26.5	25.6	24.9	27.8	24.2	23.7	24.5	23.4	24.7	23.6	24.9	26.2	26.6	25.5	24.3	22.5	22.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	--	--	21.1	20.7	22.4	21.1	21.8	20.7	24.3	27.3	22.5	21.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	20.3	19.8	20.3
TENNESSEE	25.1	28.0	29.8	26.7	26.9	26.3	26.5	28.0	26.9	26.1	24.9	25.7	24.4	27.7	25.6	26.1	26.7	22.6
TEXAS	--	--	23.7	22.9	22.4	23.8	23.7	22.9	22.6	22.0	22.4	21.9	22.5	22.9	22.1	20.4	20.0	17.9
UTAH	16.1	18.2	14.7	16.8	15.7	14.4	13.2	15.9	13.7	14.2	13.9	12.9	13.3	12.8	11.9	10.4	11.5	9.8
VERMONT	--	--	--	21.6	21.7	21.3	22.1	24.1	23.2	22.3	21.8	21.5	22.4	21.1	19.5	19.9	19.3	18.0
VIRGINIA	--	--	--	22.6	23.5	23.3	22.0	24.8	24.6	22.9	21.2	21.4	22.5	24.6	22.0	20.8	20.6	19.3
WASHINGTON	--	--	24.6	22.3	21.8	22.5	20.2	23.5	23.9	21.4	22.4	20.7	22.6	21.5	19.5	19.2	17.6	17.1
WEST VIRGINIA	32.8	29.1	26.7	26.6	24.8	26.8	25.7	26.7	27.4	27.9	27.1	26.1	28.2	28.4	27.3	26.8	26.7	25.7
WISCONSIN	27.4	26.0	24.3	24.7	23.8	22.9	21.8	24.9	23.2	23.4	23.7	24.1	23.6	23.3	22.0	21.9	20.7	20.8
WYOMING	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0	24.6	24.0	22.8	23.9	23.8	22.2	23.7	24.6	21.7	21.3	21.6

SOURCE: BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SURVEY, 1984-2006 AND MMWR REPORTS

NOTES:

(1) Current cigarette smokers were persons aged 18 years and older who reported ever smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke every day or some days.

-- Data Not Available.

TABLE 9: PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO USED CIGARS, PIPES, SMOKELESS TOBACCO OR ANY FORM OF TOBACCO, COMBINED YEARS 1998 AND 2000

	Any Tobacco ¹	Cigars	Pipes	Chewing Tobacco	Snuff	Smokeless Tobacco ²
Total	27.1	2.4	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.4
Sex						
Male	32.6	4.7	1.1	2.5	3.0	4.8
Female	22.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic	20.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Non Hispanic	28.9	2.0	1.2	1.8	1.9	3.2
White	29.5	2.6	0.6	1.5	1.9	2.9
Black	26.4	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	14.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	44.4	3.4	2.1	4.2	3.8	6.4

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY- 1998, 2000 (Combined).

NOTES:

(1) Any tobacco refers to cigarettes, cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco and snuff.

(2) Smokeless tobacco refers to chewing tobacco and snuff.

TABLE 10: PERCENTAGE OF ALL MIDDLE SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO WERE CURRENT USERS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS, BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 2000-2005

	Any Tobacco				Cigarettes				Cigars				Smokeless tobacco			
	2000	2002	2004	2005	2000	2002	2004	2005	2000	2002	2004	2005	2000	2002	2004	2005
Middle school																
Sex																
Male	17.6	14.7	12.7	---	11.7	9.8	7.7 ⁽¹⁾	---	9.7	7.9	6.6	---	5.7	5.3	3.9	---
Female	12.7	11.7	10.7	---	10.2	9.7	8.6	---	4.6	4.1	3.8	---	1.5	1.6	1.9	---
Race/ethnicity																
White	14.3	13.2	11.2	---	10.8	10.1	8.3	---	6.1	5.5	4.4	---	3.9	3.8	3.1	---
Black	17.5	13.5	12.3	---	11.2	9.0	7.5	---	9.8	7.3	6.9	---	2.4	2.3	1.8	---
Hispanic	16.0	12.5	14.8	---	11.4	8.7	9.4	---	8.8	6.3	8.0 ⁽¹⁾	---	2.9	2.7	3.7	---
Asian	7.5	8.6	3.4 ⁽¹⁾	---	5.3	7.4	2.2 ⁽¹⁾	---	4.1	5.0	0.7 ⁽¹⁾	---	1.7	3.5	1.0	---
Total	15.1	13.3	11.7	---	11.0	9.8	8.1	---	7.1	6.0	5.2	---	3.6	3.6	2.9	---
High school																
Sex																
Male	39.1	32.6	30.7	31.7	28.8	23.9	21.6	22.9	22.0	16.9	18.4	19.2	11.8	10.5	9.9	13.6
Female	29.8	23.7	24.1	25.1	27.3	21.0	21.8	23.0	7.3	6.2	7.6	8.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.2
Race/ethnicity																
White	38.0	30.9	30.8	32.5	31.8	25.2	24.8	25.9	15.1	11.8	13.7	14.9	8.2	7.3	6.9	10.2
Black	26.5	21.7	16.8 ⁽¹⁾	16.5	16.8	13.8	10.9	12.9	15.3	12.0	10.0	10.3	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.7
Hispanic	28.4	24.1	25.7	24.9	22.6	19.8	20.5	22.0	13.6	10.8	13.5 ⁽¹⁾	14.6	4.0	3.3	3.2	5.1
Asian	22.9	14.6	13.3	---	20.6	12.2	11.3	---	7.4	5.4	6.2	---	1.9	2.1	2.0	---
Total	34.5	28.2	27.4	28.4	28.0	22.5	21.7	23.0	14.8	11.6	12.9	14.0	6.6	5.9	5.5	8.0

	Pipes				Bidis				Kreteks			
	2000	2002	2004	2005	2000	2002	2004	2005	2000	2002	2004	2005
Middle school												
Sex												
Male	4.3	5.1	3.3 ⁽¹⁾	---	3.4	3.1	2.8	---	2.7	2.7	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	---
Female	1.8	1.9	1.8	---	1.4	1.7	1.7	---	1.5	1.1	1.2	---
Race/ethnicity												
White	2.7	2.8	2.2	---	1.9	1.8	1.8	---	1.9	1.5	1.2	---
Black	2.2	3.9	2.0 ⁽¹⁾	---	2.9	3.1	3.1	---	1.7	2.3	1.6	---
Hispanic	5.3	4.3	5.3	---	3.6	2.9	2.9 ⁽¹⁾	---	2.6	2.6	3.0	---
Asian	2.8	4.6	0.7 ⁽¹⁾	---	2.9	2.9	3.1 ⁽¹⁾	---	2.3	3.6	0.7 ⁽¹⁾	---
Total	3.0	3.5	2.6 ⁽¹⁾	---	2.4	2.4	2.4	---	2.1	2.0	1.5	---
High school												
Sex												
Male	5.2	5.0	4.8	---	5.4	5.0	3.7	---	5.3	3.5	3.4	---
Female	1.4	1.4	1.5	---	2.8	1.4	1.6	---	3.0	1.8	1.6	---
Race/ethnicity												
White	3.3	2.8	3.1	---	3.6	2.8	2.4	---	4.5	2.7	2.5	---
Black	2.2	3.7	1.7 ⁽¹⁾	---	4.9	3.7	2.1	---	2.2	1.9	1.3	---
Hispanic	4.2	4.6	4.8	---	5.7	4.6	4.8 ⁽¹⁾	---	4.0	3.0	3.6	---
Asian	2.5	2.7	2.1	---	3.0	2.7	2.1	---	3.2	2.1	1.3	---
Total	3.3	3.2	3.2	---	4.1	3.2	2.7	---	4.2	2.7	2.5	---

Source: National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2000-2005 and CDC. Tobacco Use, Access and Exposure to Tobacco in Media Among Middle and High School Students - United States, 2004 Mortality and Morbidity Weekly Report. Vol. 54(12):297-301, April 2005. Corrected Data Tables. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey 2005. Vol. 55(SS05), June 2006.

Notes:

1) Significant difference (p<0.05), 2004 versus 2002.

TABLE 11: PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO REPORTED CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING, BY SEX, RACE AND GRADE, UNITED STATES 1991-2005

Characteristic	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Female	27.3	31.2	34.3	34.7	34.9	27.7	21.9	23.0
Male	27.6	29.8	35.4	37.7	34.7	29.2	21.8	22.9
Race/Ethnicity								
White	30.9	33.7	38.3	39.7	38.6	31.9	24.9	25.9
Female	31.7	35.3	39.8	39.9	39.1	31.2	26.6	27.0
Male	30.2	32.2	37.0	39.6	38.2	32.7	13.3	24.9
Black	12.6	15.4	19.2	22.7	19.7	14.7	15.1	12.9
Female	11.3	14.4	12.2	17.4	17.7	13.3	10.8	11.9
Male	14.1	16.3	27.8	28.2	21.8	16.3	19.3	14.0
Hispanic	25.3	28.7	34.0	34.0	32.7	26.6	18.4	22.0
Female	22.9	27.3	32.9	32.2	31.5	26.0	17.7	19.2
Male	27.9	30.2	34.9	35.5	34.0	27.2	19.1	24.8
Grade								
9	23.2	27.8	31.2	33.4	27.6	23.9	17.4	19.7
10	25.2	28.0	33.1	35.3	34.7	26.9	21.8	21.4
11	31.6	31.1	35.9	36.6	36.0	29.8	23.6	24.3
12	30.1	34.5	38.2	39.6	42.8	35.2	26.2	27.6
Total	27.5	30.5	34.8	36.4	34.8	28.5	21.9	23.0

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey. MMWR Vol. 55(26):724-726, July 7, 2006.

**TABLE 12: PREVALENCE (%) OF CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG STUDENTS,
BY SEX AND RACE, U.S., 1976-2006 ⁽¹⁾**

YEAR	SEX									RACE ⁽²⁾								
	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE			WHITE			BLACK			HISPANICS		
	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th
1976	NA	NA	28.8	NA	NA	28.0	NA	NA	28.8	NA	NA	28.8	NA	NA	26.8	NA	NA	NA
1977	NA	NA	28.8	NA	NA	27.1	NA	NA	30.0	NA	NA	28.9	NA	NA	24.9	NA	NA	22.6
1978	NA	NA	27.5	NA	NA	26.0	NA	NA	28.3	NA	NA	28.3	NA	NA	22.7	NA	NA	20.4
1979	NA	NA	25.4	NA	NA	22.3	NA	NA	27.8	NA	NA	26.9	NA	NA	20.9	NA	NA	15.8
1980	NA	NA	21.3	NA	NA	18.5	NA	NA	23.5	NA	NA	23.9	NA	NA	17.4	NA	NA	12.8
1981	NA	NA	20.3	NA	NA	18.1	NA	NA	21.7	NA	NA	21.4	NA	NA	14.6	NA	NA	13.6
1982	NA	NA	21.1	NA	NA	18.2	NA	NA	23.2	NA	NA	21.6	NA	NA	13.1	NA	NA	14.3
1983	NA	NA	21.2	NA	NA	19.2	NA	NA	22.2	NA	NA	22.1	NA	NA	12.5	NA	NA	14.9
1984	NA	NA	18.7	NA	NA	16.0	NA	NA	20.5	NA	NA	21.0	NA	NA	10.7	NA	NA	13.9
1985	NA	NA	19.5	NA	NA	17.8	NA	NA	20.6	NA	NA	20.4	NA	NA	9.9	NA	NA	11.8
1986	NA	NA	18.7	NA	NA	16.9	NA	NA	19.8	NA	NA	20.6	NA	NA	9.4	NA	NA	11.3
1987	NA	NA	18.7	NA	NA	16.4	NA	NA	20.6	NA	NA	20.5	NA	NA	7.9	NA	NA	11.0
1988	NA	NA	18.1	NA	NA	17.4	NA	NA	18.1	NA	NA	20.6	NA	NA	7.3	NA	NA	10.9
1989	NA	NA	18.9	NA	NA	17.9	NA	NA	19.4	NA	NA	21.1	NA	NA	6.4	NA	NA	10.8
1990	NA	NA	19.1	NA	NA	18.6	NA	NA	19.3	NA	NA	21.8	NA	NA	5.8	NA	NA	10.9
1991	7.2	12.6	18.5	8.1	12.4	18.8	6.2	12.5	17.9	NA	NA	21.5	NA	NA	5.1	NA	NA	11.5
1992	7.0	12.3	17.2	6.9	12.1	17.2	7.2	12.4	16.7	7.7	14.5	20.5	1.4	2.8	4.2	7.3	8.4	12.5
1993	8.3	14.2	19.0	8.8	13.8	19.4	7.8	14.3	18.2	8.8	15.3	21.4	1.8	3.1	4.1	7.2	8.9	11.8
1994	8.8	14.6	19.4	9.5	15.2	20.4	8.0	13.7	18.1	9.7	16.5	22.9	2.6	3.8	4.9	9.0	8.1	10.6
1995	9.3	16.3	21.6	9.2	16.3	21.7	9.2	16.1	20.8	10.5	17.6	23.9	2.8	4.7	6.1	9.2	9.9	11.6
1996	10.4	18.3	22.2	10.5	18.1	22.2	10.1	18.6	21.8	11.7	20.0	25.4	3.2	5.1	7.0	8.0	11.6	12.9
1997	9.0	18.0	24.6	9.0	17.2	24.8	8.7	18.5	23.6	11.4	21.4	27.8	3.7	5.6	7.2	8.1	10.8	14.0
1998	8.8	15.8	22.4	8.1	14.7	22.7	9.0	16.8	21.5	10.4	20.3	28.3	3.8	5.8	7.4	8.4	9.4	13.6
1999	8.1	15.9	23.1	7.4	15.6	23.6	8.4	15.9	22.2	9.7	19.1	26.9	3.8	5.3	7.7	8.5	9.1	14.0
2000	7.4	14.0	20.6	7.0	13.7	20.9	7.5	14.1	19.7	9.0	17.7	25.7	3.2	5.2	8.0	7.1	8.8	15.7
2001	5.5	12.2	19.0	5.9	12.4	18.4	4.9	11.9	18.9	7.5	15.5	23.8	2.8	5.2	7.5	5.0	7.4	12.0
2002	5.1	10.1	16.9	5.4	9.4	17.2	4.9	10.8	16.1	6.0	13.3	21.8	2.8	5.0	6.4	4.4	6.4	9.2
2003	4.5	8.9	15.8	4.4	8.6	17.0	4.5	9.0	14.0	5.3	11.4	19.5	2.9	4.3	5.4	3.7	6.0	8.0
2004	4.4	8.3	15.6	4.3	8.2	15.4	4.3	8.2	15.0	4.7	10.0	18.3	2.7	4.4	5.2	3.5	6.0	8.2
2005	4.0	7.5	13.6	3.9	7.2	14.6	4.0	7.7	11.9	4.6	9.1	17.1	2.1	3.9	5.6	3.1	5.9	7.7
2006	4.0	7.6	12.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PERCENTAGE CHANGE																		
1976-2006	NA	NA	-45.8	NA	NA	-45.0	NA	NA	-47.9	NA	NA	-36.5	NA	NA	-80.6	NA	NA	NA
1995-2006	-52.7	-49.1	-27.8	-53.3	-49.7	-29.0	-53.3	-49.1	-27.9	-55.2	-43.2	-23.4	-3.6	-6.4	-14.8	-62.0	-39.4	-29.3
2003-2004	-2.2	-6.7	-1.3	-2.3	-4.7	-9.4	-4.4	-8.9	7.1	-11.3	-12.3	-6.2	-6.9	2.3	-3.7	-5.4	0.0	2.5
2005-2006	0.0	1.3	-10.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, MONITORING THE FUTURE STUDY, 1976-2006
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NOTES:

NA- Not Available

(1) Daily cigarette smokers were persons who reported smoking at least one cigarette per day during the 30 days before the survey.

(2) Race percentages represent the mean of the specified year and the previous year. Data have been combined to increase sample sizes, thus providing more stable estimates.

TABLE 13: CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG YOUTH BY STATE, SELECTED YEARS

STATE	GRADES 6-8	GRADES 9-12
	Current Cigarette Smoking (%)	Current Cigarette Smoking (%)
ALABAMA	13.1 ¹	24.4 ¹²
ALASKA	NA	19.2 ²
ARIZONA	8.3 ¹⁶	19.9 ¹⁶
ARKANSAS	9.3 ¹²	25.9 ¹⁷
CALIFORNIA	4.4 ⁴	16.0 ⁴
COLORADO	8.8 ³	18.7 ¹²
CONNECTICUT	5.9 ⁵	18.1 ¹²
DELAWARE	9.4 ¹	21.2 ¹²
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9.4 ³	9.2 ¹²
FLORIDA	7.4 ¹⁸	15.7 ¹⁸
GEORGIA	13.8 ⁶	17.2 ¹²
HAWAII	5.3 ¹¹	16.4 ¹²
IDAHO	9.6 ⁸	15.8 ¹²
ILLINOIS	8.8 ¹⁹	21.7 ¹⁸
INDIANA	7.8 ¹	21.9 ¹²
IOWA	6.8 ¹	22.2 ¹²
KANSAS	5.7 ⁵	21.0 ¹²
KENTUCKY	15.3 ⁵	26.2 ¹²
LOUISIANA	17.1 ⁸	38.4 ⁹
MAINE	7.5 ²⁰	16.2 ¹²
MARYLAND	5.3 ⁵	16.5 ¹²
MASSACHUSETTS	NA	20.5 ¹²
MICHIGAN	7.2 ²¹	17.0 ¹²
MINNESOTA	5.2 ²²	22.4 ²²
MISSISSIPPI	12.0 ¹	22.1 ¹²
MISSOURI	8.3 ¹	21.3 ¹²
MONTANA	NA	20.1 ¹²
NEBRASKA	7.1 ⁶	21.8 ¹²
NEVADA	NA	18.3 ¹²
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3.8 ²³	20.5 ¹²
NEW JERSEY	4.1 ¹	19.8 ¹²
NEW MEXICO	11.2 ¹	25.7 ¹²
NEW YORK	6.7 ⁵	16.2 ¹²
NORTH CAROLINA	5.8 ²⁴	20.3 ¹²
NORTH DAKOTA	8.9 ²⁵	22.1 ¹²
OHIO	7.2 ¹³	20.5 ¹³
OKLAHOMA	10.3 ⁵	28.6 ¹²
OREGON	10.0 ¹⁰	17.0 ¹⁰
PENNSYLVANIA	7.8 ²⁸	27.6 ²⁶
PUERTO RICO	4.0 ⁵	10.4 ⁵
RHODE ISLAND	9.1 ⁸	15.9 ¹²
SOUTH CAROLINA	NA	23.5 ¹²
SOUTH DAKOTA	6.0 ⁷	28.2 ¹²
TENNESSEE	16.6 ³	26.3 ¹²
TEXAS	10.2 ⁵	24.2 ¹²
UTAH	NA	7.4 ¹²
VERMONT	5.8 ¹	17.9 ¹²
VIRGINIA	7.6 ¹⁴	21.7 ¹²
WASHINGTON	7.8 ²⁷	13.0 ²⁷
WEST VIRGINIA	16.3 ⁵	25.3 ¹²
WISCONSIN	5.8 ¹⁵	19.9 ¹⁵
WYOMING	14.8 ³	22.5 ¹²

Sources:

- (1) Data is from the 2004 Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (2) Data is from the 2003 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System.
- (3) Data is from the 2000 Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (4) Data is from the 2002 California Student Tobacco Survey.
- (5) Data is from the 2002 Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (6) Data is from the 1999 Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (7) Data is from the 2003 Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (8) Data is from the 2001 Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (9) Data is from the 1997 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System.
- (10) Data is from the 2005 Oregon Healthy Teens Survey. Middle school rates represent 8th graders. High school rates represent 11th graders.
- (11) Data is from the 2004 Hawaii Youth tobacco Survey.
- (12) Data is from the 2005 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System.
- (13) Data is from the 2006 Ohio Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System.
- (14) Data is from the 2005 Virginia Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (15) Data is from the 2006 Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (16) Data is from the 2005 Arizona Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (17) Data is from the 2005 Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (18) Data is from the 2005 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (19) Data is from the 2006 Illinois Youth Tobacco Survey (unpublished data).
- (20) Data is from the 2005 Main Youth Risk Behavior Survey.
- (21) Data is from the 2003 Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (22) Data is from the 2005 Minnesota Student Health Survey.
- (23) Data is from the 2004 New Hampshire Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (24) Data is from the 2005 North Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (25) Data is from the 2005 North Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey.
- (26) Data is from the Puerto Rico Mental Health and Drug Abuse Services Administration Study Consulting Youths VI
- (27) Data is from the 2004 Washington State Healthy Youth Survey. High school rate is for 10th graders only, middle school rate is for 8th graders only.

NA- Not Available

TABLE 14: PERCENT OF MOTHERS WHO SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY BY STATE, 1990, 1999-2003

STATE	PERCENT OF MOTHERS						% CHANGE 1990-2003
	1990	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
TOTAL ⁽¹⁾	18.4	13.0	12.0	12.0	11.4	10.7	-41.8
ALABAMA	16.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.1	11.1	-32.7
ALASKA	21.9	18.0	19.0	17.0	17.9	17.1	-21.9
ARIZONA	15.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.3	5.9	-60.7
ARKANSAS	22.6	19.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	16.8	-25.7
CALIFORNIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COLORADO	18.1	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.3	-54.1
CONNECTICUT	13.4	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.3	-53.0
DELAWARE	19.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	11.6	-40.8
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16.3	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	-77.3
FLORIDA	18.3	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.1	-55.7
GEORGIA	15.5	9.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.6	-51.0
HAWAII	12.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.1	5.9	-52.8
IDAHO	15.9	13.0	13.0	10.0	10.5	11.2	-29.6
ILLINOIS	16.6	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.1	9.6	-42.2
INDIANA	---	21.0	20.0	20.0	19.1	15.5	-26.2 ⁽²⁾
IOWA	22.6	18.0	18.0	17.0	16.5	15.8	-30.1
KANSAS	14.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.7	12.5	-12.6
KENTUCKY	28.5	25.0	25.0	24.0	24.4	23.9	-16.1
LOUISIANA	15.1	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	-34.4
MAINE	21.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.1	16.4	-23.7
MARYLAND	15.8	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.1	7.7	-51.3
MASSACHUSETTS	25.3	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.1	7.7	-69.6
MICHIGAN	22.6	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.1	14.6	-35.4
MINNESOTA	15.8	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.5	10.1	-36.1
MISSISSIPPI	15.8	13.0	12.0	13.0	12.1	11.5	-27.2
MISSOURI	24.8	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.1	-27.0
MONTANA	20.5	17.0	18.0	18.0	19.1	19.0	-7.3
NEBRASKA	20.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.1	13.9	-33.2
NEVADA	20.1	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	8.7	-56.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20.8	15.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.5	-35.1
NEW JERSEY	13.2	10.0	10.0	9.0	8.5	7.8	-40.9
NEW MEXICO	11.3	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.7	-14.2
NEW YORK	---	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.1	7.6	-15.6 ⁽²⁾
NORTH CAROLINA	20.7	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.2	12.7	-38.6
NORTH DAKOTA	21.9	19.0	18.0	17.0	17.4	16.0	-26.9
OHIO	24.9	19.0	19.0	19.0	17.9	17.3	-30.5
OKLAHOMA	---	18.0	17.0	18.0	18.1	16.3	-9.4 ⁽²⁾
OREGON	22.3	14.0	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.0	-46.2
PENNSYLVANIA	20.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	15.6	---	-25.4 ⁽⁴⁾
RHODE ISLAND	22.4	14.0	15.0	14.0	12.1	11.4	-49.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	19.5	13.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	12.7	-34.9
SOUTH DAKOTA	---	---	20.0	20.0	19.3	18.8	-6.0 ⁽³⁾
TENNESSEE	21.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	16.4	-25.1
TEXAS	10.4	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.9	-43.3
UTAH	10.8	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.4	-40.7
VERMONT	22.6	16.0	20.0	20.0	20.1	18.3	-19.0
VIRGINIA	15.9	9.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.4	-53.5
WASHINGTON	20.2	14.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	---	-40.6 ⁽⁴⁾
WEST VIRGINIA	27.8	26.0	26.0	27.0	26.2	26.5	-4.7
WISCONSIN	22.9	17.0	17.0	16.0	14.9	14.0	-38.9
WYOMING	24.3	21.0	21.0	22.0	20.7	19.3	-20.6

SOURCE: CDC, HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010: Maternal and Child Health Focus Area of DATA 2010, 1990-2003.

CDC, Division of Vital Statistics, 2003 unpublished data. Latest data available.

NOTES:

--- DATA NOT AVAILABLE

(1) TOTAL EXCLUDES CALIFORNIA FOR ALL YEARS; INDIANA, NEW YORK AND OKLAHOMA FOR 1990; SOUTH DAKOTA FOR 1990 AND 1999; AND PENNSYLVANIA AND WASHINGTON FOR 2003.

(2) PERCENT CHANGE IS FROM 1999 THROUGH 2003.

(3) PERCENT CHANGE IS FROM 2000 THROUGH 2003.

(4) PERCENT CHANGE IS FROM 1990 THROUGH 2002.

TABLE 15: SMOKING CESSATION AMONG ADULT (18+) EVER SMOKERS WHO ARE FORMER SMOKERS
BY SEX, RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AGE AND EDUCATION, SELECTED YEARS 1965-2005⁽¹⁾

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997 ²	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% CHANGE 1965-2005	
TOTAL	24.3	33.1	34.5	39.0	44.5	49.1	48.5	46.9	49.6	48.9	48.6	48.0	48.7	49.5	48.7	49.2	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.7	108.6	
SEX																						
MALE	27.6	37.4	39.2	42.8	48.7	51.6	51.6	50.1	51.9	51.0	50.5	49.4	50.8	51.4	50.0	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.3	50.9	84.4	
FEMALE	19.1	26.9	28.3	34.0	39.4	46.0	44.7	43.0	46.7	46.4	46.2	46.3	46.1	47.2	47.3	46.9	48.8	49.2	49.7	50.4	163.9	
RACE																						
WHITE	25.2	34.3	36.1	40.4	46.2	50.4	50.2	48.3	51.2	50.6	50.2	49.8	50.2	51.2	50.3	50.6	51.4	51.5	52.0	52.2	107.1	
BLACK	15.5	20.6	19.7	27.2	31.3	38.9	33.4	36.4	37.6	34.9	35.9	33.6	36.3	38.8	37.4	39.3	40.7	39.6	38.5	39.7	156.1	
ETHNICITY ⁽³⁾																						
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	33.5	40.0	42.5	45.6	44.2	44.3	45.0	47.3	42.2	45.5	44.8	42.9	46.2	47.4	44.0	46.9	45.3	35.2	
NON-HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	39.3	44.8	49.5	48.7	47.1	49.9	49.1	48.7	48.4	48.9	49.9	49.2	49.5	50.3	50.8	50.9	51.2	30.3	
AGE (YEARS)																						
18-24	13.1	19.6	20.2	23.9	25.7	28.0	25.2	18.8	21.7	21.2	25.8	20.2	22.5	21.4	22.4	22.4	20.9	22.8	22.9	22.7	73.3	
25-44	21.0	29.7	29.2	34.3	38.1	40.3	38.9	37.1	39.0	37.6	38.0	35.8	36.3	36.0	34.7	35.9	36.8	35.6	35.9	36.9	75.7	
45-64	27.9	36.0	39.7	42.8	49.7	55.0	55.1	54.5	56.6	57.2	54.8	56.1	54.6	57.1	55.5	55.2	56.3	55.9	55.4	55.1	97.5	
≥65	45.5	56.9	57.5	61.8	68.1	74.1	73.3	72.4	76.6	76.9	74.4	76.2	78.7	79.2	80.1	79.4	81.3	81.5	81.5	82.1	80.4	
EDUCATION (YEARS) ^(4,5)																						
<12	NA	33.1	34.4	38.2	43.5	46.1	44.6	46.6	47.7	45.1	45.4	45.9	45.8	42.9	43.4	43.8	42.6	42.2	42.5	43.6	31.7	
12	NA	33.6	35.0	39.2	42.9	46.5	46.0	44.5	47.9	46.8	45.6	45.4	46.3	44.5	42.1	43.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	45.8	36.3	
13-15	NA	36.4	38.9	42.4	47.4	52.8	52.3	52.1	53.0	52.2	53.4	50.8	51.4	46.5	49.4	48.8	49.9	50.3	50.6	49.3	35.4	
>15	NA	49.1	49.1	52.9	61.5	67.3	66.5	61.8	66.6	69.6	64.7	68.1	68.4	67.5	66.5	66.2	68.5	67.7	67.0	68.8	40.1	

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS, 1965-2005. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2005 WERE PERFORMED BY THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION RESEARCH AND PROGRAM SERVICES DIVISION.

NOTES:

(1) CURRENT SMOKERS REPORTED SMOKING AT LEAST 100 CIGARETTES AND CURRENTLY SMOKED. FORMER SMOKERS REPORTED SMOKING AT LEAST 100 CIGARETTES AND DID NOT CURRENTLY SMOKE. EVER SMOKERS INCLUDE BOTH FORMER AND CURRENT SMOKERS.

(2) DUE TO THE REDESIGN OF THE NHIS SURVEY IN 1997, COMPARISONS WITH DATA FROM PRIOR YEARS MUST BE CONDUCTED WITH CAUTION.

(3) PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1980 TO 2005.

(4) DATA ON EDUCATION ARE PRESENTED FOR PERSONS AGED 25 AND OLDER UNTIL 2004 WHEN AGED 18 AND OLDER WAS USED

(5) PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1970 TO 2005.

TABLE 16: PERCENT OF FORMER ADULT SMOKERS USING RECOMMENDED CESSATION METHODS AND SUCCESS RATES, 2000

	Preferred Method %	Success Rates ¹	
		%	95% CI ²
Cold Turkey/Self Help	90.4	<10.0	NA
Counseling/Behavioral	1.3	15.0	(12.0-18.0)
Nicotine-replacement therapy			
<i>Nicotine Patch</i>	4.2	17.7	(16.0-19.5)
<i>Nicotine Gum</i>	1.6	23.7	(20.6-26.7)
<i>Nicotine Inhaler</i>	<1%	22.8	(16.4-29.2)
<i>Nasal Spray</i>	0	30.5	(21.8-39.2)
Non-nicotine therapy			
<i>Bupropion</i>	1.2	30.5	(23.2-37.8)
Other	3.1	NA	NA

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 2000. CALCULATIONS PERFORMED BY THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION RESEARCH AND PROGRAM SERVICES DIVISION. AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY. CANCER FACTS AND FIGURES, 2003.

Notes:

- (1) Success rates represent the estimated abstinence proportion from a statistical meta-analysis of published studies. All these studies had at least five months of follow-up after the quit attempts and included a placebo group.
(2) 95% CI is a range of possible values for the estimated proportion.

TABLE 17: PERCENTAGE OF EVERYDAY ADULT SMOKERS WHO TRIED TO QUIT AND PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT ADULT SMOKERS WHO RECEIVED ADVICE TO QUIT, BY STATE, 2002-2004

STATE	Everyday Smokers who quit for >= 1 day			Current Smokers who received advice to quit ¹		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
ALABAMA	45.6	46.2	50.9	NA	--	71.1
ALASKA	49.1	48.4	49.5	NA	--	--
ARIZONA	56.7	48.0	50.5	NA	--	70.9
ARKANSAS	48.9	44.7	51.9	NA	68.2	70.5
CALIFORNIA	62.0	51.8	62.3	NA	--	--
COLORADO	54.9	49.6	51.2	NA	69.4	71.6
CONNECTICUT	62.5	52.2	59.3	NA	73.5	--
DELAWARE	50.7	45.3	50.4	NA	--	80.3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	47.7	41.0	58.9	NA	--	--
FLORIDA	55.9	46.2	48.0	NA	--	73.6
GEORGIA	51.1	46.8	55.4	NA	--	--
HAWAII	NA	53.0	42.4	NA	--	--
IDAHO	57.3	45.6	53.2	NA	--	--
ILLINOIS	49.2	46.3	50.1	NA	--	--
INDIANA	47.5	47.5	52.4	NA	--	72.6
IOWA	50.6	44.9	46.6	NA	66.4	71.4
KANSAS	52.3	39.5	44.2	NA	--	--
KENTUCKY	42.5	47.0	45.6	NA	73.3	--
LOUISIANA	45.9	49.0	53.4	NA	68.7	73.2
MAINE	59.9	49.8	56.7	NA	--	83.7
MARYLAND	54.1	45.8	52.3	NA	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS	59.4	51.0	56.0	NA	--	--
MICHIGAN	51.9	57.4	56.1	NA	--	--
MINNESOTA	56.4	50.3	53.1	NA	--	--
MISSISSIPPI	44.0	51.6	53.9	NA	--	--
MISSOURI	50.1	45.7	44.5	NA	--	--
MONTANA	55.1	45.6	45.0	NA	71.3	--
NEBRASKA	51.1	46.7	52.2	NA	71.3	72.0
NEVADA	51.3	42.3	49.5	NA	--	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE	56.7	48.6	46.7	NA	79.5	--
NEW JERSEY	56.4	51.3	55.2	NA	73.4	69.5
NEW MEXICO	54.3	46.7	50.0	NA	--	--
NEW YORK	54.6	51.9	58.0	NA	--	--
NORTH CAROLINA	47.8	49.3	53.2	NA	76.1	76.9
NORTH DAKOTA	54.3	45.4	47.1	NA	--	72.1
OHIO	46.1	44.1	46.7	NA	--	68.7
OKLAHOMA	46.4	45.2	48.1	NA	69.9	70.1
OREGON	55.3	46.9	52.5	NA	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA	51.3	46.9	49.8	NA	--	--
RHODE ISLAND	57.4	50.5	61.7	NA	76.2	76.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	47.1	48.3	53.6	NA	--	69.8
SOUTH DAKOTA	53.8	50.3	52.0	NA	--	--
TENNESSEE	45.9	46.5	48.1	NA	--	--
TEXAS	49.7	46.5	47.5	NA	67.7	66.8
UTAH	60.1	56.2	66.2	NA	--	--
VERMONT	60.5	45.5	51.8	NA	--	--
VIRGINIA	52.8	48.0	50.5	NA	71.7	78.1
WASHINGTON	56.9	50.5	52.7	NA	--	--
WEST VIRGINIA	48.3	44.0	43.5	NA	70.7	76.2
WISCONSIN	52.5	45.8	51.7	NA	--	64.0
WYOMING	53.4	47.0	53.9	NA	67.4	72.6

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2002-2004.

Note:

1) Received advice to quit from a physician.

-- Not Collected.

TABLE 18: PREVALENCE OF SMOKING CESSATION ATTITUDES AND ATTEMPTS AMONG CURRENT SMOKING ADOLESCENTS, 2002 and 2005

	SERIOUSLY TRIED TO QUIT IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	WANT TO COMPLETELY STOP
MIDDLE SCHOOL ¹	2002	2002
SEX		
MALE	51.7	47.5
FEMALE	59.6	52.1
RACE/ETHNICITY		
WHITE ^{II}	55.9	49.9
BLACK ^{II}	53.5	49.3
HISPANIC	55.2	49.9
ASIAN	NA ^I	NA ^I
TOTAL (MIDDLE SCHOOL)	55.4	49.6
HIGH SCHOOL	2005 ²	2002
SEX		
MALE	48.9	61.0
FEMALE	60.3	63.4
RACE/ETHNICITY		
WHITE ^{II}	54.6	63.2
BLACK ^{II}	61.8	68.2
HISPANIC	53.4	56.6
ASIAN	NA ^I	54.2
TOTAL (HIGH SCHOOL)	54.6	62.1

Sources: 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. MMWR. National Youth Tobacco Surveillance, U.S., 2001-2002. Vol. 55 SS03;
 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention MMWR. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, U.S., 2005. Vo. 55, No. SS05;69. June 9, 2006.

Notes:

i. Sample Size is too small to obtain accurate estimates.

ii. Non-Hispanic

*** Data not available

TABLE 19: TOTAL U.S. ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CIGARETTES AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO, 1975-2005

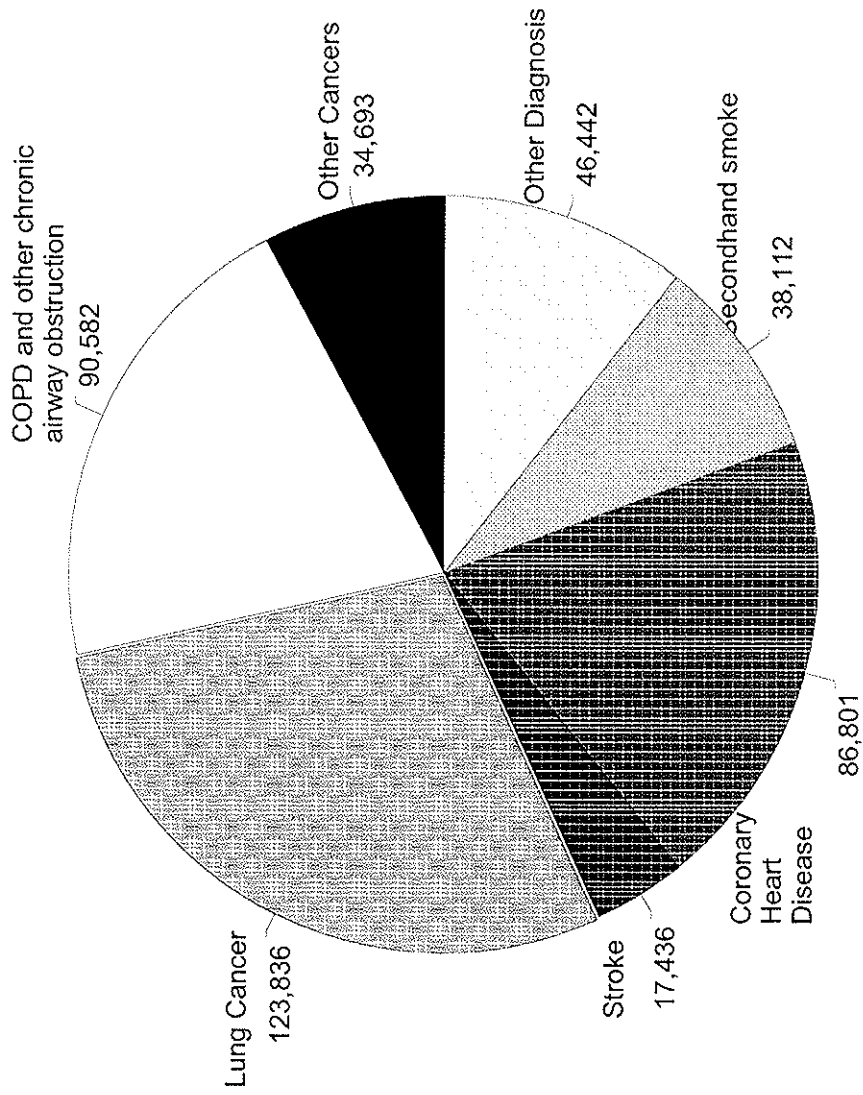
YEAR	CIGARETTES (IN MILLIONS)	SMOKELESS TOBACCO (IN MILLIONS)
1975	491.3	NA
1976	639.1	NA
1977	779.5	NA
1978	875.0	NA
1979	1,083.4	NA
1980	1,242.3	NA
1981	1,547.7	NA
1982	1,800.4	NA
1983	1,901.5	NA
1984	2,095.2	NA
1985	2,476.4	80.0
1986	2,382.4	76.7
1987	2,580.5	67.8
1988	3,274.9	68.2
1989	3,617.0	81.2
1990	3,992.0	90.1
1991	4,650.1	104.0
1992	5,231.9	115.3
1993	6,035.4	119.2
1994	4,833.5	126.0
1995	4,895.2	127.3
1996	5,107.7	123.9
1997	5,660.0	150.4
1998	6,733.2	145.5
1999	8,237.6	170.2
2000	9,592.6	224.6
2001	11,216.2	236.7
2002	12,466.4	234.6
2003 ¹	15,146.0	242.5
2004	14,149.9	231.1
2005	13,111.0	250.8

SOURCE: FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION: CIGARETTE REPORT FOR 2004 & 2005. Issued April 2007 and FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION: SMOKELESS TOBACCO REPORT FOR 2002-2005. Issued April 2007

Note:

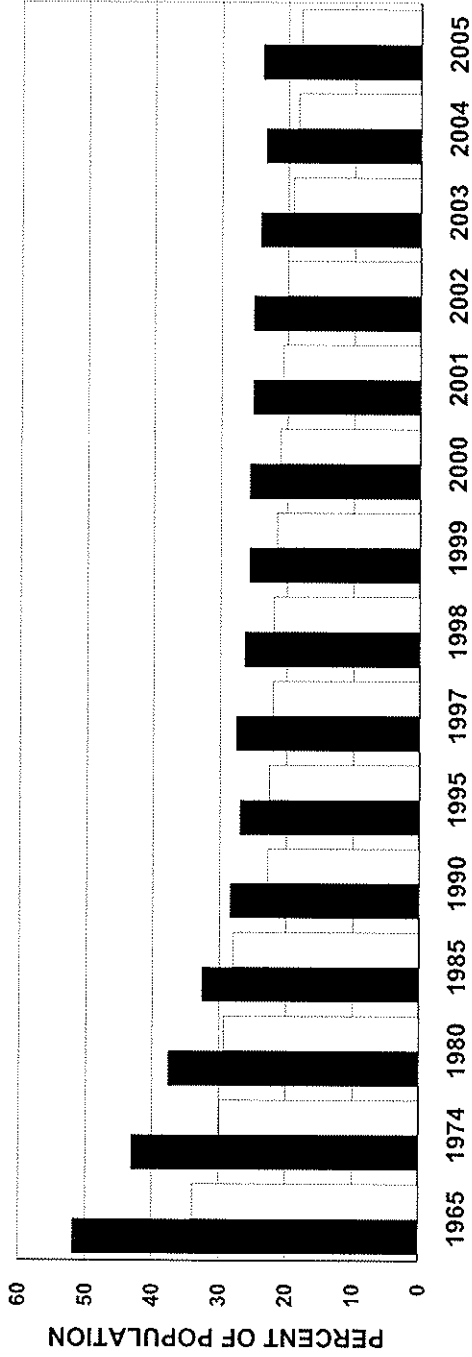
1. Latest data available by FTC.

Figure 1: 438,000 U.S. DEATHS ATTRIBUTABLE EACH YEAR TO CIGARETTE SMOKING *



* AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS, 1997-2001
SOURCE: CDC, MMWR, July 1, 2005; 54 (25); 625-628.

FIGURE 2: CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING IN PERSONS AGE 18 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX, 1965-2005 (1,2)



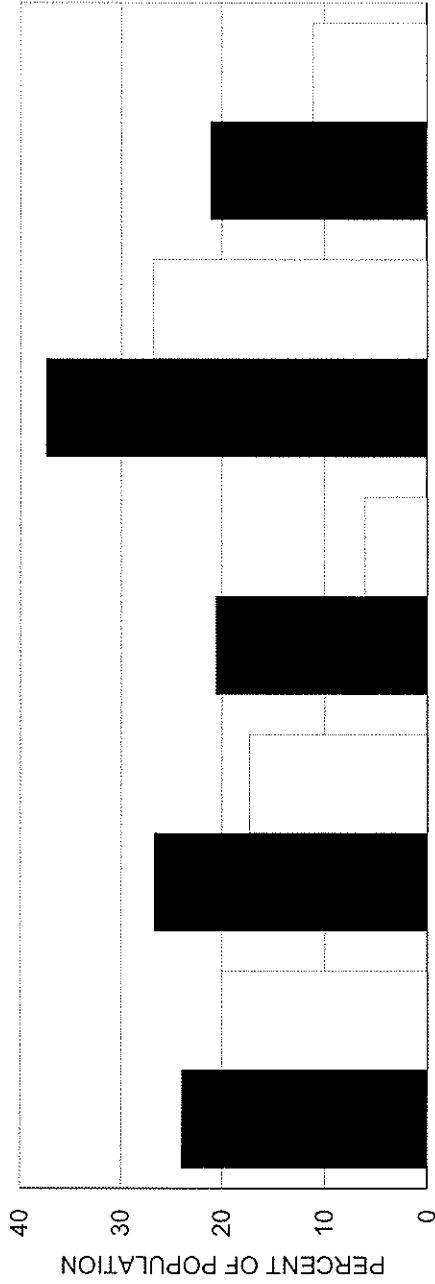
	1965	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
■ MALE	51.9	43.1	37.6	32.6	28.4	27.0	27.6	26.4	25.7	25.7	25.2	25.2	24.1	23.4	23.9
□ FEMALE	33.9	29.9	29.3	27.9	22.8	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.5	21.0	20.7	20.0	19.2	18.5	18.1

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, SELECTED YEARS AND MMWR REPORTS

NOTES:

1. A current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes. In 1992, the definition of a current smoker was modified to include persons who smoked every day or some days.
2. Because these estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from figures that would be obtained from a census of the population. Each data point reported is an estimate of the true population value and subject to sampling variability.

FIGURE 3: CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2005 (1,2)



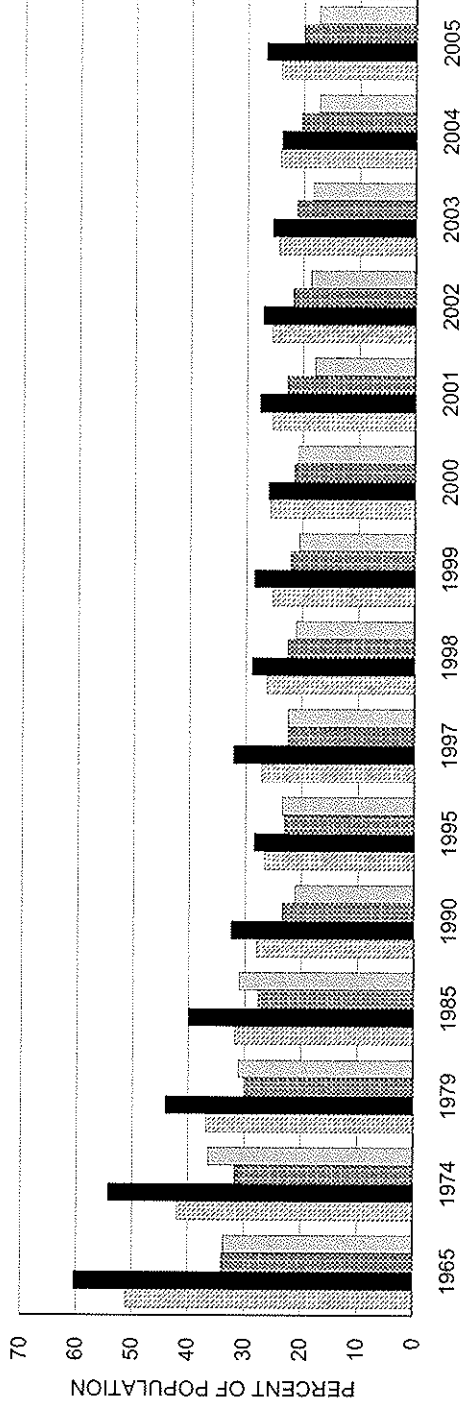
	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Asian (3)	Amer. Ind./Alas Nat.	Hispanic
■ Male	24.0	26.7	20.6	37.5	21.1
□ Female	20.0	17.3	6.1	26.8	11.1
All	21.9	21.5	13.3	32.0	16.2

SOURCE: CDC. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Tobacco Use Among Adults, US--2005, Vol. 55(42), 1145-1148, October, 2006.

NOTES:

1. Current cigarette smokers were persons aged 18 or older who reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who smoked every day or some days.
2. Because these estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from figures that would be obtained from a census of the population. Each data point reported is an estimate of the true population value and subject to sampling variability.
3. Does not include Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders.

FIGURE 4: CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING IN PERSONS AGED 18 AND OLDER BY RACE AND SEX, 1965-2005, SELECTED YEARS (1,2)



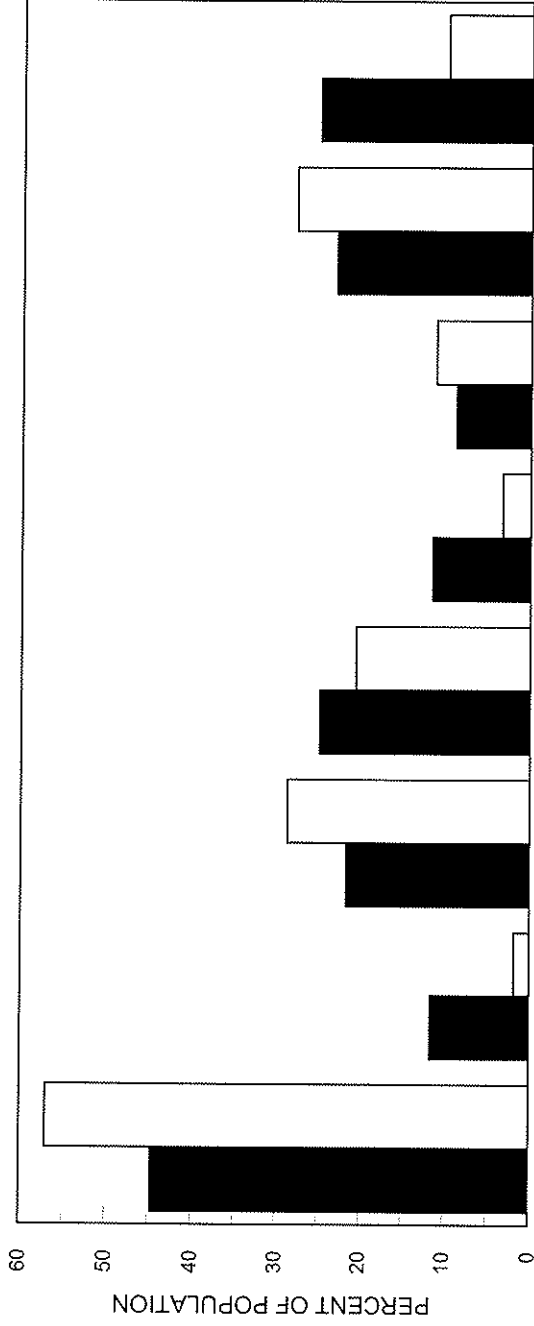
	1965	1974	1979	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
■ WHITE MEN	51.1	41.9	36.8	31.7	28.0	26.6	27.2	26.3	25.3	25.8	25.4	25.5	24.3	24.1	24.0
▨ BLACK MEN	60.4	54.3	44.1	39.9	32.5	28.5	32.2	29.0	28.6	26.1	27.7	27.1	25.5	23.9	26.7
▩ WHITE FEMALE	34.0	31.7	30.1	27.7	23.4	23.1	22.5	22.6	22.1	21.6	22.8	21.8	21.2	20.4	20.0
▧ BLACK FEMALE	33.7	36.4	31.1	31.0	21.2	23.5	22.5	21.1	20.6	20.8	17.9	18.7	18.3	17.2	17.3

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY AND SELECTED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORTS (MMWR).

NOTES:

1. A current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes. In 1992, the definition of a current smoker was modified to include persons who smoked every day and some days.
2. Because these estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from figures that would be obtained from a census of the population. Each data point reported is an estimate of the true population value and subject to sampling variability.

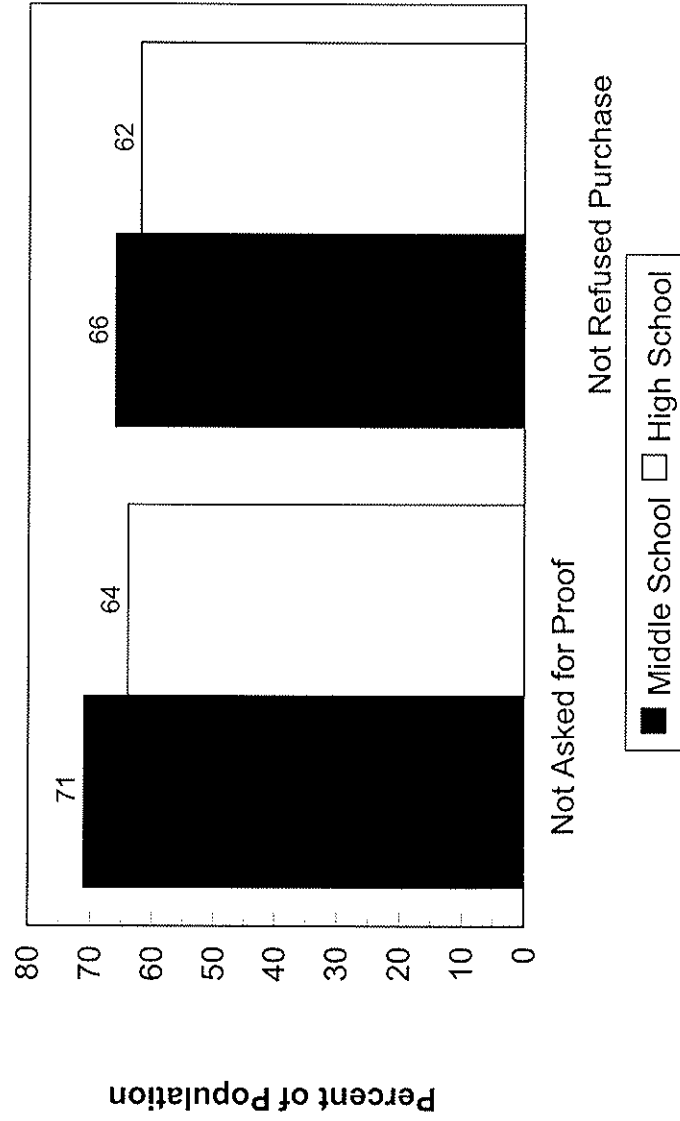
Figure 5: How Teens Obtain Cigarettes, 2002



	Gas station	Vending Machine	Another bought	Borrowed	Stole	Given to by adult	Convenience store	Other
■ Middle School	44.7	11.6	21.7	24.9	11.5	8.7	23.0	25.0
□ High School	57.0	1.8	28.7	20.6	3.3	11.1	27.8	9.8

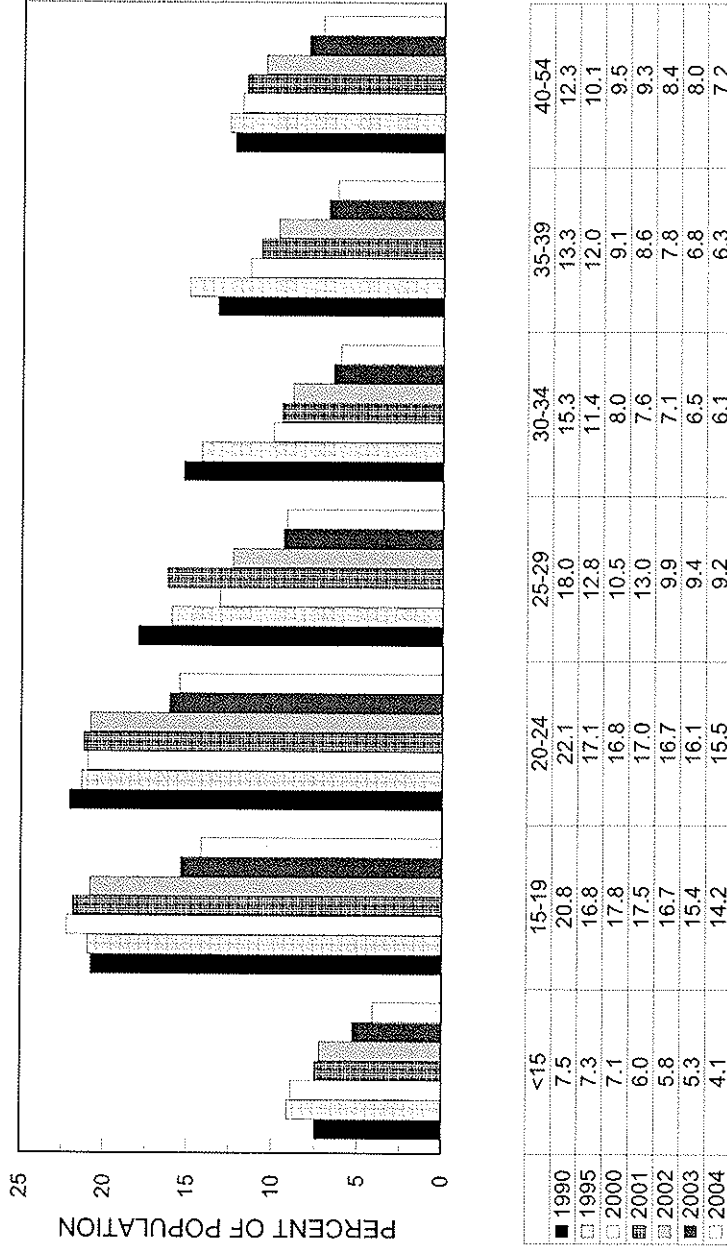
Source: National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2002

FIGURE 6: PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT SMOKERS AGED <18 YEARS WHO PURCHASED CIGARETTES IN A STORE AND WERE NOT ASKED TO SHOW PROOF OF AGE OR WHO WERE NOT REFUSED PURCHASE BECAUSE OF THEIR AGE, 2004



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Tobacco Use Access and Exposure to Tobacco in Media Among Middle and High School Students--U.S. 2004, Vol. 54(12), April 2005.

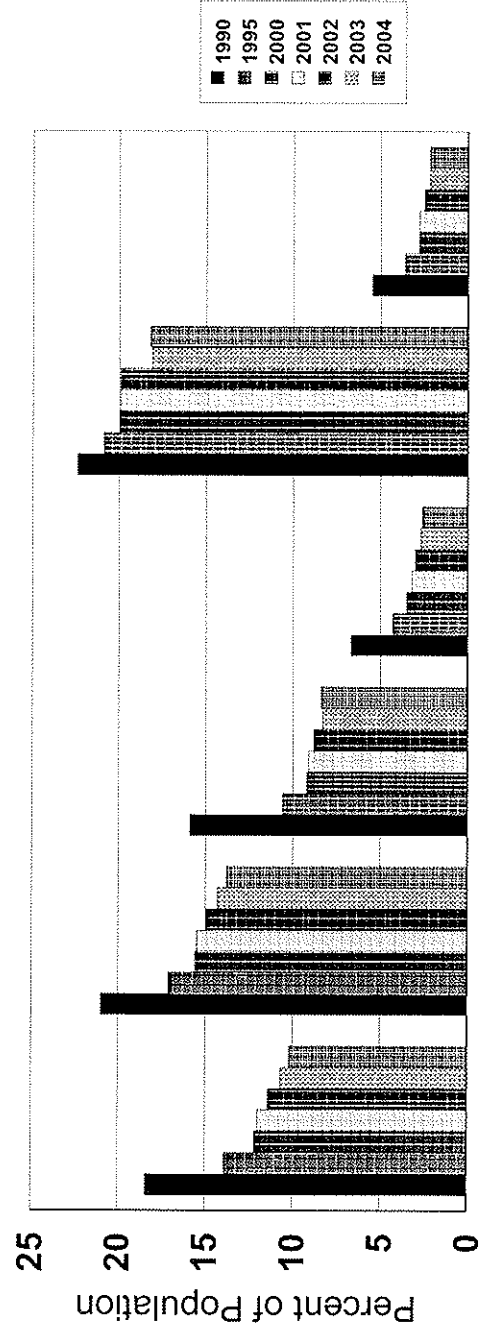
Figure 7: Percent of Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy By Age, Selected Years, 1990-2004



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Birth File. Mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, by detailed race, Hispanic origin, age, and education of mother: Selected years, 1989-2004. Health, United States, 2006.

Notes: Data for all years exclude California. Data for 2003 excludes South Dakota. Data for 1995 excludes Indiana, New York, State (not including NYC) and South Dakota. Data for 1990 excludes Indiana, New York, Oklahoma and South Dakota. Data for all years exclude California. Data for 2003 excludes Pennsylvania and Washington. Data for 1995 excludes Indiana, New York, State (not including NYC) and South Dakota. Data for 1990 excludes Indiana, New York, Oklahoma and South Dakota. Data from states that did not require the reporting of mother's tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate not included. Excludes live births for whom smoking status of mother is unknown.

Figure 8: Percent of Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy By Race/ Ethnicity. Selected Years, 1990-2004

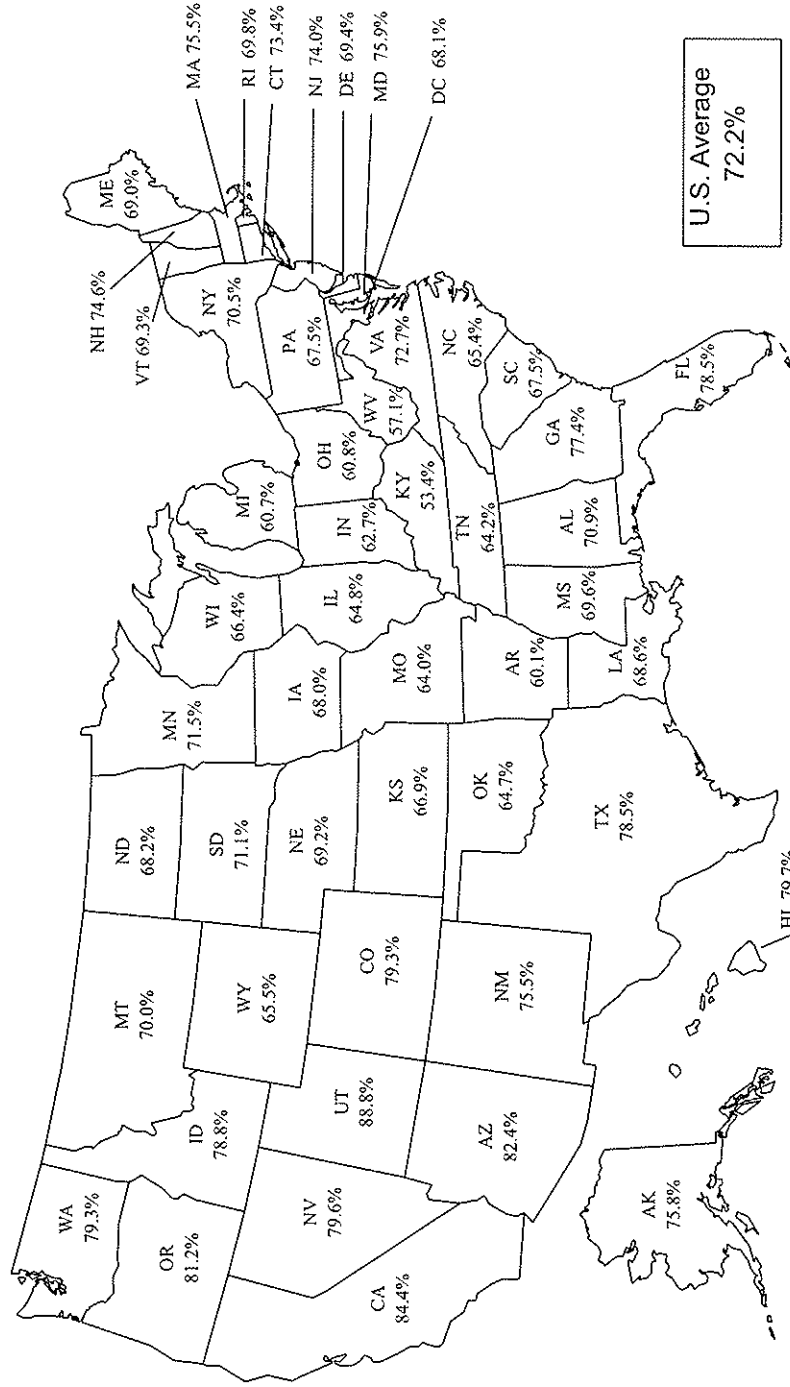


	Total	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Is.
1990	18.4	21.0	15.9	6.7	22.4	5.5
1995	13.9	17.1	10.6	4.3	20.9	3.6
2000	12.2	15.6	9.2	3.5	20.0	2.8
2001	12.0	15.5	9.1	3.2	19.9	2.8
2002	11.4	15.0	8.8	3.0	19.9	2.5
2003	10.7	14.3	8.3	2.7	18.1	2.2
2004	10.2	13.8	8.4	2.6	18.2	2.2

Source: National Vital Statistics Report. Smoking During Pregnancy in the 1990s. Vol. 49 (7); Aug. 2001, National Vital Statistic Natality Reports and Health, U.S., 2006.

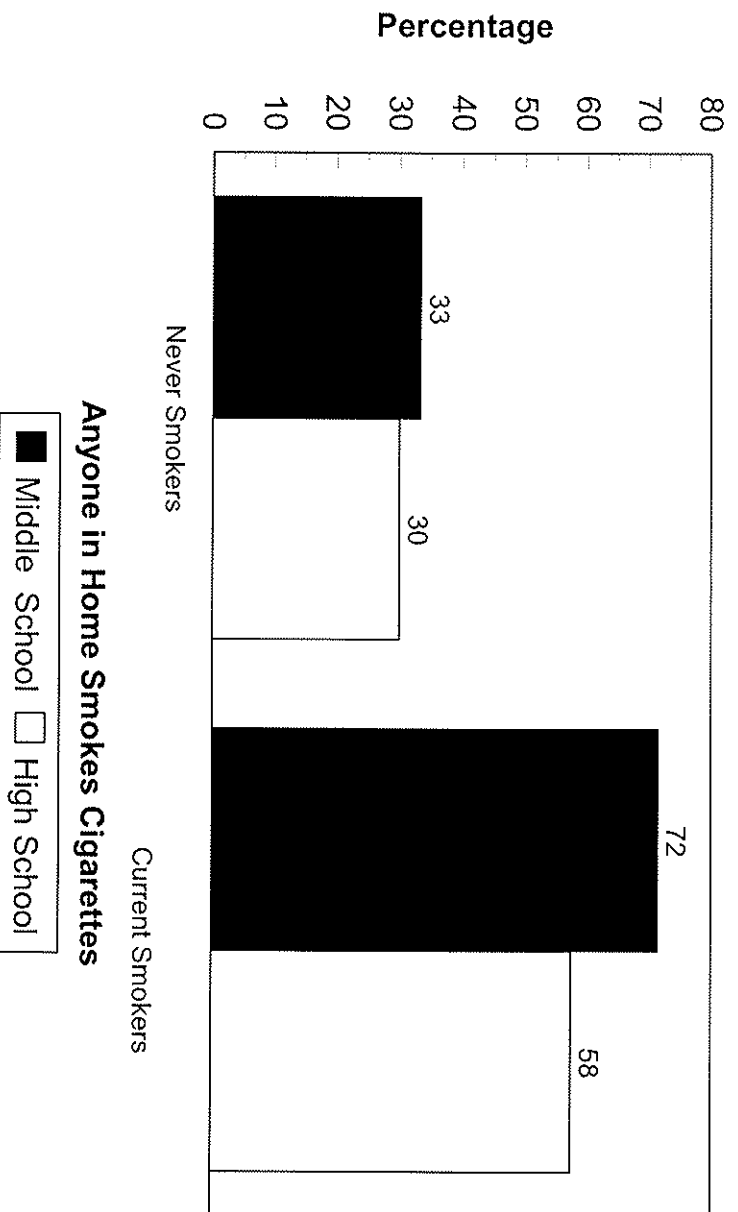
Note: Data for all years exclude California. Data for 2003 excludes Pennsylvania and Washington. Data for 1995 excludes Indiana, New York State (not including NYC) and South Dakota. Data for 1990 excludes Indiana, New York, Oklahoma and South Dakota. Data from states that did not require the reporting of mother's tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate not included. Excludes births for whom smoking status of mother is unknown.

Figure 9: Secondhand Smoke in the Home: Percentage of Households Reporting Smoke-Free Home Rules, 2003



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention., MMWR. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Among Students Aged 13–15 Years —Worldwide, 2000–2007. Vol 56(20):497-520, May 2007.

Figure 10: Percentage of Middle and High School Students Exposed to Tobacco Use at Home, By Smoking Status, 2002



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2002