



Trends in Tobacco Use

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Introduction

Cigarette smoking has been identified as the leading cause of preventable morbidity and premature mortality in the United States.¹ 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 an average of approximately 438,000 people each year in the United States alone. This includes an estimated 259,494 male and 178,408 female deaths annually. 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).²

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.³ **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 (as measured by smoking rates in each state for 2003-04) and smoking-attributable mortality patterns persist in the United States, an estimated 6.4 million children will eventually die prematurely from a smoking-related disease.⁴

The economic costs of smoking are astronomical. In 2004, tobacco use was estimated to cost the United States \$193 billion, including \$97 billion in lost productivity and \$96 billion in direct health care expenditures.⁵ These costs include all diseases that are related to tobacco use, including those of the lung and heart.

One study estimates that a greater decline in the smoking rate would offer significant reductions in the costs of smoking. Decreasing the smoking rate to 15 percent by 2023, instead of the 19 percent predicted by current trends, would offer \$31.4 billion in savings on pulmonary conditions due to smoking and an increase in productivity of \$79 billion.⁶

Consumption

Table 2 documents the trend in U.S. cigarette consumption between 1900 and 2007. Approximately 2.5 billion cigarettes were smoked in 1900 compared to 640 billion cigarettes in 1981 (when consumption levels peaked) and 360 billion cigarettes in 2007. U.S. consumption has declined by more than 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 2007 is not available, but in 2006 this number was 1,691. 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 1936.⁷

In 2007, cigar consumption was 4,784 million pieces; 1.1% less than the previous year.⁸ Per capita consumption (calculated for males 18 and over) was estimated at 47.8 cigars.⁹ Smoking tobaccos (used in pipes and for rolling your own cigarettes) consumption was 19.5 million pounds in 2007.¹⁰

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 2006 by age, sex and race. The annual prevalence of smoking declined 40% between 1965 and 1990, but has been virtually unchanged since then.¹¹ In 2006, an estimated 45.3 million, or 20.6% of adults (aged 18+) were current smokers.¹² Preliminary data shows that 20.0% of adults were current smokers in 2007, a non-significant decrease from 2006.¹³

Smoking by Age

Smoking prevalence was lowest for those greater than 65 years of age (10.0%) and highest among people aged 18-24 years (23.7%), although the prevalence for those 25-44 years was only slightly lower (23.2%). 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.¹⁴

Smoking by Sex

The percentage of current smokers was significantly greater in males (23.6%) than in females (17.8%). Between 1965 and 2006 smoking rates decreased 54.5% among men, 47.5% among women, and 51.4% overall.¹⁵ The trend in cigarette smoking in adults, by sex is depicted in **Figure 1**.

Smoking by Race

Figure 2 demonstrates current smoking prevalence by sex and race/ethnicity. Prevalence of current smoking was highest among non-Hispanic American Indians/Alaska Natives (32.2%), followed by non-Hispanic blacks (22.6%) and non-Hispanic whites (21.8%), and lowest among Hispanics (15.1%) and non-Hispanic Asians (10.3%). The smoking rate among Asians is substantially lower than that of other races due to the low rate of smoking among females (4.6%).

Black males have consistently had higher smoking rates than white males. In 2004, however, the smoking rate of black males dropped below the smoking rate of white males. In 2005, the smoking rate among black males increased again and has remained higher in 2006. Smoking rates in 2006 for black and white males were 26.4 and 23.4, respectively. Rates among females are similar, but lower than males.¹⁶ **Figure 3** displays these trends.

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 for selected years from 1974 through 2005, by race and sex. The overall prevalence of smoking declines with increasing years of education. In 2005, the

age adjusted prevalence of cigarette smoking ranged from 9.1% among college graduates to 28.2% among those with less than a high school diploma. Between 1974 and 2005, the prevalence rates fell or remained stable for adults of all educational levels. The sharpest drop was seen among college graduates (66.5% decrease).¹⁷

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 2006, the percentage of adults who smoked <15 cigarettes per day increased by 66.5%. In comparison, over this time-period, the percentage of heavy smokers (i.e., smoked >24 cigarettes per day) decreased by 52.2%.¹⁸ The combination of tighter restrictions on where smoking is accepted, raised taxes on cigarettes and the increased awareness of negative health consequences has contributed to a decline in the average number of cigarettes smoked per day.

As far as heavy smoking is concerned, it is more prevalent among men, whites, non Hispanics, those 65 years of age or older and those with less than 12 years of education.¹⁹

Smoking By Young Adults (Ages 18-24)

The percentages of young adults, aged 18 to 24, who were current, former or never smokers between 1965 and 2006 are displayed in **Table 7**. Current smoking prevalence among young adults was 47.8% lower in 2006 (23.7%) than in 1965 (45.4%). Males, aged 18 to 24, have consistently had higher smoking rates than females. In 2006, the current smoking rate in males 18-24 (28.1%) was 47% greater than that of females (19.1%). Whites, aged 18-24, were more likely to be current smokers than blacks of the same age group, (24.8% vs. 21.6% respectively).²⁰

Current smoking prevalence among young adults with more than 12 years of education is lower than in those with a high school diploma, GED, or 12 years or less of education. Among women with 12 years or less of education, current smoking prevalence was approximately equal in 1965 and 1985 (44 percent) but declined substantially to 21.9% by 2006. However, this was still 28% higher than current smoking prevalence among women with more than 12 years of education.²¹

State-Specific Smoking

State-specific cigarette smoking rates in adults aged 18 and over, for selected years between 1984 and 2007 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% in 1984 and 19.8% in 2007. In 2007, smoking prevalence was highest in Kentucky (28.2%) and lowest in Utah (11.7%).²² Utah is the only state that has achieved the Healthy People 2010 goal of reducing smoking prevalence to 12% or less.²³

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 2006 included Casper, WY (31.2%), Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC (30.3%), Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV (28.3%), Fayetteville, NC (28.2%), and Louisville, KY-IN (27.4%). The five MSAs with

the lowest prevalence of current smoking included Provo-Orem, UT (5.9%), Ogden-Clearfield, UT (9.5%), San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA (9.7%), Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD (10.5%), and Salt Lake City, UT (11.1%).²⁴

Prevalence of Other Tobacco Products Among Adults

Table 9 displays the current prevalence among adults of any tobacco product (including cigarettes; not shown), cigars, pipe tobacco and smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco and snuff) by age and sex for the years 2002 through 2006. In 2006, 29.4% of those 26 or older had used some form of tobacco product in the last month; prevalence was almost 50% higher in those 18 to 25 years of age (43.9%). There were also large disparities in use of tobacco products by sex (men have higher tobacco use than women) and product (cigar use was highest, followed by smokeless tobacco).²⁵

Marijuana

Over 14.8 million Americans aged 12 and older are current users of marijuana. In 2006, an estimated 2.1 million persons—approximately 6,000 per day—tried marijuana for the first time.²⁶ 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 smoke contains a greater amount of carcinogens than tobacco smoke. In addition, marijuana users usually inhale more deeply and hold their breath longer than tobacco smokers do, further increasing the lungs' exposure to carcinogenic smoke. Marijuana use is not only associated with adverse physical effects, but also mental, emotional and behavioral changes.²⁷

Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Adolescents

Cigarette smoking during childhood and adolescence causes significant health problems, including respiratory symptoms such as 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.²⁸ Ninety percent of adults who smoke started by age 21 and half of them had become regular smokers by their eighteenth birthday.²⁹

Table 10 delineates the percentage of middle and high school students who are current tobacco users, by sex and race/ethnicity according to the National Youth Tobacco Survey. In 2006, the most prevalent forms of tobacco used by middle school students were cigarettes (6.3 percent) and cigars (4.0%), followed by smokeless tobacco (2.6%), pipes (2.2%), bidis (1.7%), and kreteks (1.4%). Among high school students in 2006, the most prevalent forms of tobacco used were cigarettes (19.7%) and cigars (11.8%), followed by smokeless tobacco (6.1%) pipes (3.7%), bidis (2.9%), and kreteks (2.8%).³⁰

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 45% since 1997. In 2007, 20% of high school students were current smokers. Overall, non-Hispanic white students (23.2%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic students (16.7%) to be current smokers, while Hispanic students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic black students (11.6%) to be

current smokers. Reported current use of cigarettes in 2007 increased with grade level, from a low of 14.3% in 9th grade students to a high of 26.5% in 12th grade students. Prevalence of frequent cigarette use (smoked cigarettes on more than 20 out of 30 days) in 2007 was reported at 8.1%.³¹

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 31 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 1990s, 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 2007 was 3.0%; 71% lower than the rate in 1996 (10.4%). The prevalence of daily smoking among 10th graders was 61% lower in 2007 than eleven years ago (7.2% in 2007 vs. 18.3% in 1996). The prevalence of daily smoking in high school seniors has declined 50% since 1997 (12.3% in 2007 vs. 24.6% in 1997).³²

Cigarette Accessibility to Minors

Figure 4 shows how high school smokers obtained their product of choice in 2007. High school students who smoked usually got their cigarettes by either buying them from a store or gas station (29.1%), borrowing or bumming them (23.2%), having someone else buy them (20.8%), some other way (10.9%), from someone 18 or older (9.8%), by taking them from a store or family (5.3%), or from a vending machine (1%).³³

Seventy one percent of middle and 64 percent of high school smokers were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes in 2004. In addition, 66% of middle and 62% of high school smokers were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age in 2004. These data are displayed in **Figure 5**.³⁴

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 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, cigarette smoking rates were lowest in Utah (7.9%) and highest in West Virginia (27.6%) in 2007.³⁵

Smoking During Pregnancy

Smoking during pregnancy declined in 2005 to 10.7% of women giving birth (compared to 10.9% for the same states in 2004). In 2005, approximately 18.6% of young women aged 20-24 years smoked during pregnancy. Even among younger teenagers 15-19 years old, 16.6% smoked during pregnancy. The lowest rates were seen in mothers less than 15 years of age (5.2%) and in mothers 30-34 and 35-39 years of age (7.1%). **Figure 6** displays the percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy by age between 1990 and 2005.³⁶

In 2005, of all racial and ethnic groups, American Indian/Alaska Native women had the highest rate of smoking during pregnancy (17.8%) followed by non-Hispanic whites (13.9%), non-Hispanic blacks (8.5%) and Asians Pacific Islanders (2.2%). 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. **Figure 7** displays the percentage of mothers who smoked during pregnancy by race/ethnicity between 1990 and 2005.³⁷

The smoking rate for Hispanics during pregnancy was relatively low (2.6% in 2004 and 2.9% in 2005); however, rates differ considerably within subgroups. In 2004, the rate of smoking during pregnancy was highest among Puerto Rican (8.5%) women and Cuban (6.4%) women, and lowest in Mexican (2.0%) women and among Central and South American women (1.2%).³⁸

State-Specific Smoking

Table 14 presents data on smoking during pregnancy by state in 1990 and from 1999 to 2003. The percent of women who smoked during pregnancy has declined in all reporting areas over this time period. Seventeen states and the District of Columbia had declines of 40% or more between 1990 and 2003; Washington also had a decline in this range (40.6%) through 2002, but did not have data available for 2003. West Virginia had the highest rate each year; 26.5% of women reported smoking during pregnancy in 2003.³⁹

Prevalence of Smoking Cessation Among Adults

Table 15 shows the trend in adult smoking cessation. Between 1965 and 2006 the proportion of former smokers more than doubled. By 2006, 50.2% of ever smokers 18 years and older reported having quit smoking. In 2006, the proportion of former smokers was slightly higher among men (50.6%) than among women (49.8%) and increased with higher levels of education. Cessation prevalence ranged from 42.2% for those with less than 12 years of education to 70.9% among college graduates. The prevalence of smoking cessation has increased by over 70% since 1965 in the 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 and above age groups. According to 2006 data, 45.7 million adults are former smokers; 25.6 million men and 20.1 million women.⁴⁰

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. Some help with cigarette cravings by offering an alternative source of nicotine, such as the gum, patch, spray and inhaler. These are classified as Nicotine Replacement Therapies, or NRTs. Other medications work differently, such as bupropion and varenicline.

Although most former smokers prefer quitting cold turkey, less than 5% will have long term success.⁴¹ The addictive nature of nicotine leads to a high relapse rate. Over 85% of smokers say that cigarettes are addictive. The 2008 update to the Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence guidelines emphasizes the importance of using a smoking cessation counseling program or medication when attempting to quit, due to the higher success rates associated with these methods compared to unaided attempts. The expert panel also recommends the use of combined medication therapies, such as the patch and gum or bupropion (Zyban), as recommended by a healthcare provider. However, using a smoking cessation medication and counseling program leads to higher success rates than either method alone. One group of studies found that counseling alone had an estimated success rate (portion of quitters still not smoking at follow-up) of 14.6%. A separate group estimated that

medication alone had a success rate of 21.7%, compared to rates as high as 27.6% for medication and counseling together. **Table 16** displays the estimated success rates of various cessation methods.⁴²

Medicaid recipients have approximately 68% greater smoking prevalence than the overall U.S. adult population and are, therefore, disproportionately affected by tobacco-related disease and disability. In 2006, approximately 35% of Medicaid recipients 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. As of July 2008, 42 states and the District of Columbia offered some coverage for tobacco-dependence treatments (counseling and/or pharmacotherapy) under their state Medicaid program. No state currently offers comprehensive cessation coverage as recommended in the U.S. Public Health Service Clinical Practice Guidelines.^{43,44}

State-Specific Cessation

Table 17 displays the percentage of everyday smokers who tried to quit for at least one day from 2002 to 2007, by state. The median proportion of everyday smokers who quit for one day or more for all states was 51.8% in 2007. New Jersey had the highest percentage at 58.3%, while Nebraska had the lowest at 42%.⁴⁵

Table 17 also shows the percentage of current smokers who received advice to quit from a physician in 2002 and 2003 for available states. Out of these states, the median proportion of current smokers advised to quit was 71.3%. Percentages ranged from 66.4% in Iowa to 79.5% in New Hampshire.⁴⁶

Prevalence of Smoking Cessation Among Adolescents

Table 18 displays the prevalence of smoking cessation among adolescents. Approximately 49.6% of middle school students said they wanted to stop smoking completely and 55.4% 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; 49.7% made a serious attempt to quit in 2007.^{47,48}

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 almost \$36 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% (\$9.78 billion) of expenditures.⁴⁹ A recent study found that cigarette pricing strategies lead to more youth initiating smoking, as well as youth that have experimented with smoking becoming regular users.⁵⁰

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% of total expenditures.⁵¹

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, 2008, 19 states - Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Washington and Vermont - as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico prohibit smoking in almost all public places and workplaces, including restaurants and bars. In addition, four more states - Montana, Nebraska, 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.⁵²

All 50 states and the District of Columbia impose an excise tax on cigarettes. These taxes range from a high of \$2.75 per pack in New York to a low of \$0.07 per pack in South Carolina. The national average for state cigarette excise taxes (as of June 1, 2008) is \$1.14 per pack. Since January 1, 2007, 13 states and the District of Columbia have increased their cigarette taxes; Hawaii has done so twice in this period.⁵³

Forty-nine 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 FY2008 (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008 for most states). The amounts range from \$200,000 for tobacco prevention and control programs in Missouri, to \$85.5 million in New York. In terms of a percentage of the level recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Maine ranks highest in its allocation of funds for tobacco prevention programs.⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵

According to the 2003 Tobacco Use Supplement of the Current Population Survey, 72.2% of respondents, aged 15 years or older, had a rule that banned smoking anywhere in their home. The percentage of households protected by these self-imposed policies in the home varies from a low of 53.4% in Kentucky to a high of 88.8% in Utah. **Figure 8** displays the percentage of households protected by having such a smoking policy at home by state in 2003.⁵⁶

Figure 9 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.⁵⁷

International Cigarette Smoking Prevalence

Over 15 billion cigarettes are sold worldwide daily.⁵⁸ According to the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates, there are 1.3 billion smokers in the world. Four-fifths of current smokers live in low- or middle-income countries.⁵⁹ There are over 300 million smokers in China – equivalent to the entire U.S. population.⁶⁰

Data suggest that, globally, approximately 48% of men and 10% of women smoke. If current trends continue, it is estimated that 20% of women worldwide will smoke by 2025.⁶¹

Worldwide, it is estimated that tobacco causes 5.4 million deaths annually. Current trends suggest that annually mortality from smoking will increase to 8.3 million by 2030, with 80% of deaths occurring in low and middle income countries.⁶²

Summary

In 1991, for the first in more than 25 years of observation, 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.⁶³

For U.S. males, smoking prevalence peaked in the 1940s and 1950s at approximately 67%. For females, smoking prevalence peaked in the 1960's at approximately 44%. In the past 25 years, the gap between men and women smoking rates has narrowed. In 1965, 51.9% of men and 33.9% of women were cigarette smokers; in 2006, 23.6% of men and 17.8% of women smoked.⁶⁴

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, 20.6% of adults or 45.3 million continue to smoke, as of 2006.⁶⁵ 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.

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Table 1: Smoking-Attributable Deaths Among Adults, 1997-2001 and Projected Smoking-Related Deaths Among Youth, 2003-2004

State	Adult Death Rate Per 100,000 Population ⁽¹⁾	Projected Youth Deaths ⁽²⁾
Alabama	321.1	174,000
Alaska	296.2	18,000
Arizona	248.9	105,000
Arkansas	334.1	64,000
California	261.0	596,000
Colorado	252.7	92,000
Connecticut	253.8	76,000
Delaware	296.0	18,000
D.C.	257.3	8,000
Florida	275.5	369,000
Georgia	312.3	184,000
Hawaii	185.1	NA
Idaho	254.1	24,000
Illinois	278.4	317,000
Indiana	322.2	160,000
Iowa	256.7	66,000
Kansas	270.8	54,000
Kentucky	378.1	107,000
Louisiana	309.1	109,000
Maine	303.8	27,000
Maryland	279.5	108,000
Massachusetts	258.6	117,000
Michigan	296.3	298,000
Minnesota	225.3	118,000
Mississippi	343.2	69,000
Missouri	325.0	140,000
Montana	292.6	18,000
Nebraska	251.9	36,000
Nevada	370.4	47,000
New Hampshire	294.8	31,000
New Jersey	253.1	168,000
New Mexico	250.8	38,000
New York	259.6	389,000
North Carolina	307.0	193,000
North Dakota	233.0	11,000
Ohio	310.6	293,000
Oklahoma	321.7	87,000
Oregon	277.5	74,000
Pennsylvania	269.1	300,000
Rhode Island	283.0	23,000
South Carolina	303.3	103,000
South Dakota	253.8	18,000
Tennessee	333.6	132,000
Texas	287.4	503,000
Utah	144.9	26,000
Vermont	272.2	12,000
Virginia	288.7	152,000
Washington	279.1	124,000
West Virginia	361.6	46,000
Wisconsin	258.2	128,000
Wyoming	294.2	12,000
U.S.Total	284.8	6,382,000

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Smoking Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) software.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Office on Smoking and Health. State Data Highlights, 2006.

Notes:

NA - Not Available

(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 burn or secondhand smoke deaths.

(2) The projected number of smoking-attributable youth deaths is calculated from estimates of premature deaths attributable to smoking among continuing smokers and among those who quit after age 35, applied to projected future smokers for each state. The average prevalence of smoking among adults aged 18–30 years for each state from the 2003–2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was used to estimate the future prevalence of smoking during early adulthood for the birth cohorts currently aged 0–17 years of age.

Table 2: Cigarette Consumption, United States, 1900-2007

Year	Total No. in Billions	Per Capita ≥18 Years	Year	Total No. in Billions	Per Capita ≥18 Years	Year	Total No. in Billions	Per Capita ≥18 Years
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	372.0	1,691
1935	134.4	1,564	1971	555.1	4,037	2007	360.0 ⁽¹⁾	NA

Source: Tobacco Situation and Outlook Report Yearbook. U.S. Department of Agriculture, October 2007.

Notes:

NA - Not Available

(1) Estimate

Table 3: Number of Adults Who Were Current Smokers By Sex, Race and Age, Selected Years, 1965-2006 ^(1,2)

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997 ⁽³⁾	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% CHANGE 1965-2006 ⁽⁴⁾
Total ⁽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	45.3	-9.6
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	25.0	-13.5
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	20.2	-4.3
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	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	5.8	16.0
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	0.44	19.6
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	1.0	-0.2
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	4.3	10.3
Age																		
18-24 ⁽⁸⁾	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	6.8	6.7	-16.3
25-44 ⁽⁸⁾	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	19.6	19.0	-17.7
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	16.0	0.6
≥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	3.6	16.1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey 1965-2006. Analysis for years 1997-2006 by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

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 1997-2006.

(5) Numbers are estimates and should be quoted as such. Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(6) Includes Alaska Natives. 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: Percent of Adults Who Were Current Smokers By Sex, Race and Age, Selected Years, 1965-2006^(1,2)

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997 ⁽³⁾	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% CHANGE 1965-2006 ⁽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	20.6	-51.4
Sex																		
Male	51.9	44.1	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	23.6	-54.5
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	17.8	-47.5
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	21.8	-48.2
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	22.6	-50.7
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	32.2	-5.6
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	10.3	-39.1
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	15.1	-26.0
Age																		
18-24 ⁽⁷⁾	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	23.7	-47.9
25-44 ⁽⁷⁾	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	23.2	-54.7
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	21.5	-48.3
≥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	10.0	-44.1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey 1965-2006. Analysis for years 1997-2006 by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

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 1997-2006.

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

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

(7) 2003 population data was used to calculate 2004 number of adults aged 18-24 and 25-44 who were current smokers.

Table 5. Age-Adjusted Prevalance (%) of Current Cigarette Smoking by Persons 25 and Older by Sex, Race and Education, Selected Years, 1974-2005 ⁽¹⁾

	1974	1979	1985	1990	1991	1992 ⁽²⁾	1993	1994	1995	1997 ⁽³⁾	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
ALL PERSONS	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	20.3
<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	28.2
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	27.0
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	21.8
16+ YEARS	27.2	22.6	16.5	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	9.1
ALL MALES	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	22.7
<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	31.7
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	29.9
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	24.9
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	9.7
WHITE MALES	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	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	31.6
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	30.0
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	22.9	22.9	24.5
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	9.3
BLACK MALES	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	26.5
<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	35.9
12 YEARS	50.7 ⁽⁴⁾	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	30.1
13-15 YEARS	45.3 ⁽⁴⁾	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	27.4
16+ YEARS	41.4 ⁽⁴⁾	36.8 ⁽⁴⁾	32.0 ⁽⁴⁾	20.8 ⁽⁴⁾	18.3	26.9	16.0 ⁽⁴⁾	25.9 ⁽⁴⁾	17.3 ⁽⁴⁾	14.5	15.3	11.0	14.7	11.3	10.8 ⁽⁴⁾	10.3 ⁽⁴⁾	11.3	10.0
ALL FEMALES	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	18.0
<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	24.6
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	24.1
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	19.1
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	8.5
WHITE FEMALES	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	18.6
<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	24.6
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	25.9
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	19.5
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	9.1
BLACK FEMALES	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	17.5
<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	27.8
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	18.2
13-15 YEARS	32.3	28.9 ⁽⁴⁾	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	17.5
16+ YEARS	36.3 ⁽⁴⁾	43.3 ⁽⁴⁾	26.6	17.0	14.4	25.8	13.3 ⁽⁴⁾	11.3 ⁽⁴⁾	17.3	12.5	9.0	13.4	10.8	11.6	7.7 ⁽⁴⁾	11.4	6.9 ⁽⁴⁾	6.6 ⁽⁴⁾

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Health, United States, 2007 With Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans, November 2007.

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 NHS survey in 1997, comparisons with data from prior years must be conducted with caution.
- (4) Age-adjusted percents should be considered unreliable because of small sample size and/or large relative standard errors (20-30%).

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, 1974-2006 ⁽¹⁾

	1974	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997 ⁽²⁾	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1974-2006	% Change
# 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	52.6	66.5	66.5
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	35.3	-18.3	-18.3
>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	12.1	-52.2	-52.2
% 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	15.4	-50.5	-50.5
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	8.1	-56.7	-56.7
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	13.6	-50.7	-50.7
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	4.9	-43.7	-43.7
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	2.9	-78.4	-78.4
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	13.1	-55.7	-55.7
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	5.0	-66.9	-66.9
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	10.5	-64.0	-64.0
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	16.0	-41.4	-41.4
≥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	17.2	-2.8	-2.8
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	15.6	-39.5	-39.5
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	14.1	-49.3	-49.3
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	9.7	-70.2	-70.2
>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	5.9	-78.4	-78.4

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey 1974-2006; Analysis for years 1997-2006 by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

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 2006.

Table 8: Current Cigarette Smoking Prevalence (%) Among Adults by State, Selected Years, 1984-2007⁽¹⁾

State	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
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	22.5
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	22.2
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	19.8
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	22.4
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	14.3
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	18.7
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	15.4
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	18.9
D.C.	--	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	17.2
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	19.3
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	19.4
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	17.0
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	19.1
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	20.1
Indiana	25.7	27.2	27.3	26.6	27.5	26.4	27.2	28.7	26.3	26.0	27.0	26.9	27.5	27.6	26.1	24.8	27.3	24.1	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	19.8
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	17.9
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	28.2
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	22.6
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	20.2
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	17.1
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	16.4
Michigan	--	--	26.2	29.1	25.3	25.1	25.7	25.6	26.1	27.4	25.1	24.1	25.7	24.2	26.1	23.2	22.0	22.4	21.1
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	16.5
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	23.9
Missouri	--	25.7	26.0	26.2	23.7	26.6	24.3	27.8	28.7	26.3	27.1	27.2	25.9	26.5	27.2	24.0	23.4	23.2	24.5
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	19.5
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	19.9
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	21.5
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	19.3
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	17.1
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	20.8
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	18.9
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	22.9
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	20.9
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	23.1
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	25.8
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	18.5	16.9
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	21.0
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	17.0
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	21.9
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	19.8
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	24.3
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	19.3
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	11.7
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	17.6
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	18.5
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	16.8
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	26.9
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	19.6
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	22.1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1984-2007 and Selected Morbidity and Mortality Weekly 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 Use Other Tobacco Products by Age and Sex, 2002-2006 ^(1,2)

	Any Tobacco					Smokeless Tobacco					Cigars					Pipe Tobacco				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total																				
18-25	45.3	44.8	44.6	44.3	43.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	11.0	11.4	12.7	12.0	12.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3
≥26	29.9	29.3	28.5	29.0	29.4	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Male																				
18-25	52.1	51.7	51.7	51.6	51.0	9.4	8.9	9.5	9.7	9.9	16.8	17.3	19.7	18.3	18.7	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.2
≥26	37.3	36.0	35.7	36.0	36.9	6.3	6.0	5.3	5.8	6.3	8.5	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7
Female																				
18-25	38.4	37.8	37.4	36.9	36.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
≥26	23.2	23.1	22.0	22.6	22.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies. National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2006.

Notes:

(1) Current use (within last month).

(2) Any tobacco refers to cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, and smokeless tobacco (or chewing tobacco and snuff).

Table 10: Percent of All Middle and High School Students Who Were Current Users of Tobacco Products by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2006

	Any Tobacco				Cigarettes				Cigars				Smokeless tobacco			
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2000	2002	2004	2006	2000	2002	2004	2006	2000	2002	2004	2006
Middle school																
Sex																
Male	17.6	14.7	12.7	10.9	11.7	9.8	7.7 ⁽¹⁾	6.3	9.7	7.9	6.6	5.3 ⁽²⁾	5.7	5.3	3.9	4.1
Female	12.7	11.7	10.7	8.2 ⁽²⁾	10.2	9.7	8.6	6.4 ⁽²⁾	4.6	4.1	3.8	2.7 ⁽²⁾	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.2 ⁽²⁾
Race/ethnicity																
Non-Hispanic White	14.3	13.2	11.2	9.2	10.8	10.1	8.3	6.5	6.1	5.5	4.4	3.1 ⁽²⁾	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.8
Non-Hispanic Black	17.5	13.5	12.3	9.8	11.2	9.0	7.5	5.5	9.8	7.3	6.9	5.8	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7
Hispanic	16.0	12.5	14.8	10.9 ⁽³⁾	11.4	8.7	9.4	6.8 ⁽³⁾	8.8	6.3	8.0 ⁽¹⁾	6.1 ⁽²⁾	2.9	2.7	3.7	3.4
Asian	7.5	8.6	3.4 ⁽¹⁾	4.9	5.3	7.4	2.2 ⁽¹⁾	2.6	4.1	5.0	0.7 ⁽¹⁾	1.6	1.7	3.5	1.0	2.0
Total	15.1	13.3	11.8	9.5 ⁽²⁾	11.0	9.8	8.1	6.3 ⁽²⁾	7.1	6.0	5.2	4.0 ⁽²⁾	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.6
High school																
Sex																
Male	39.1	32.6	30.7	30.2	28.8	23.9	21.6	21.2	22.0	16.9	18.4	16.6	11.8	10.5	9.9	11.0
Female	29.8	23.7	24.1	21.3	27.3	21.0	21.8	18.4 ⁽²⁾	7.3	6.2	7.6	7.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5
Race/ethnicity																
Non-Hispanic White	38.0	30.9	30.8	28.4	31.8	25.2	24.8	22.3	15.1	11.8	13.7	12.5	8.2	7.3	6.9	7.5
Non-Hispanic Black	26.5	21.7	16.8 ⁽¹⁾	15.7	16.8	13.8	10.9	9.9	15.3	12.0	10.0	8.9	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.8
Hispanic	28.4	24.1	25.7	24.7	22.6	19.8	20.5	18.8	13.6	10.8	13.5 ⁽¹⁾	12.4	4.0	3.3	3.2	4.6
Asian	22.9	14.6	13.3	9.2	20.6	12.2	11.3	7.3 ⁽²⁾	7.4	5.4	6.2	4.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.5
Total	34.5	28.2	27.4	25.6	28.0	22.5	21.7	19.7	14.8	11.6	12.9	11.8	6.6	5.9	5.5	6.1

	Pipes				Bidis				Kreteks			
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2000	2002	2004	2006	2000	2002	2004	2006
Middle school												
Sex												
Male	4.3	5.1	3.3 ⁽¹⁾	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.8	1.9 ⁽³⁾	2.7	2.7	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	1.7
Female	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.3 ⁽²⁾	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.0
Race/ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic White	2.7	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.2 ⁽²⁾	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0
Non-Hispanic Black	2.2	3.9	2.0 ⁽¹⁾	1.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.7
Hispanic	5.3	4.3	5.3	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.9 ⁽¹⁾	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.6
Asian	2.8	4.6	0.7 ⁽¹⁾	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.1 ⁽¹⁾	1.9	2.3	3.6	0.7 ⁽¹⁾	1.2
Total	3.0	3.5	2.6 ⁽¹⁾	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.7 ⁽²⁾	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.4
High school												
Sex												
Male	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.0	3.7	3.3	5.3	3.5	3.4	3.6
Female	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.8	1.4	1.6	2.4 ⁽²⁾	3.0	1.8	1.6	2.0
Race/ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic White	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	4.5	2.7	2.5	2.9
Non-Hispanic Black	2.2	3.7	1.7 ⁽¹⁾	2.2	4.9	3.7	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.7
Hispanic	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.7	4.6	4.8 ⁽¹⁾	4.6	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.2
Asian	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.5	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.2	3.2	2.1	1.3	1.4
Total	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.7	2.9	4.2	2.7	2.5	2.8

Sources: Center for Disease Control and Preventions. National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2000-2006.

Notes:

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

(2) Significant difference (p<0.05), 2006 versus 2004.

(3) Significant difference (p<0.01), 2006 versus 2004.

Table 11: Percent of High School Students Who Reported Current Cigarette Smoking by Sex, Race and Grade, 1991-2007

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Sex									
Female	27.3	31.2	34.3	34.7	34.9	27.7	21.9	23.0	18.7
Male	27.6	29.8	35.4	37.7	34.7	29.2	21.8	22.9	21.3
Race/Ethnicity									
Non-Hispanic White	30.9	33.7	38.3	39.7	38.6	31.9	24.9	25.9	23.2
Female	31.7	35.3	39.8	39.9	39.1	31.2	26.6	27.0	22.5
Male	30.2	32.2	37.0	39.6	38.2	32.7	23.3	24.9	23.8
Non-Hispanic Black	12.6	15.4	19.2	22.7	19.7	14.7	15.1	12.9	11.6
Female	11.3	14.4	12.2	17.4	17.7	13.3	10.8	11.9	8.4
Male	14.1	16.3	27.8	28.2	21.8	16.3	19.3	14.0	14.9
Hispanic	25.3	28.7	34.0	34.0	32.7	26.6	18.4	22.0	16.7
Female	22.9	27.3	32.9	32.2	31.5	26.0	17.7	19.2	14.6
Male	27.9	30.2	34.9	35.5	34.0	27.2	19.1	24.8	18.7
Grade									
9	23.2	27.8	31.2	33.4	27.6	23.9	17.4	19.7	14.3
10	25.2	28.0	33.1	35.3	34.7	26.9	21.8	21.4	19.6
11	31.6	31.1	35.9	36.6	36.0	29.8	23.6	24.3	21.6
12	30.1	34.5	38.2	39.6	42.8	35.2	26.2	27.6	26.5
Total	27.5	30.5	34.8	36.4	34.8	28.5	21.9	23.0	20.0

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, Unites States, 1991-2007.

Table 12: Prevalence (%) of Daily Cigarette Smoking Among Students by Sex and Race, 1976-2007 ⁽¹⁾

Year	Sex																		Race ⁽²⁾								
	Total			Male			Female			White			Black			Hispanics											
	8 th	10 th	12 th	8 th	10 th	12 th	8 th	10 th	12 th	8 th	10 th	12 th	8 th	10 th	12 th	8 th	10 th	12 th									
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	4.0	6.9	12.0	3.8	8.1	11.8	4.6	8.7	15.3	1.9	3.3	5.7	2.8	5.3	7.0									
2007	3.0	7.2	12.3	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	-9.3	-12.2	-5.2	-7.0	-6.1	-20.7	-2.1	-9.0	-6.6	-22.2	-11.4	7.7	-11.4	-1.7	-6.1
2006-2007	-25.0	-5.3	0.8	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. Volume I: Secondary School Students.

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
Alabama	13.0 ²	26.8 ²
Alaska	NA	17.8 ⁹
Arizona	6.8 ¹	22.2 ⁹
Arkansas	9.5 ¹	20.7 ⁹
California	5.1 ¹¹	15.2 ¹¹
Colorado	8.8 ⁸	18.7 ¹⁰
Connecticut	3.4 ¹	21.1 ⁹
D.C.	9.4 ⁸	9.2 ¹⁰
Delaware	9.4 ⁴	20.2 ⁹
Florida	6.6 ¹⁵	15.9 ⁹
Georgia	8.5 ³	18.6 ⁹
Hawaii	4.9 ³	12.8 ⁹
Idaho	9.6 ⁷	20.0 ⁹
Illinois	8.8 ²	19.9 ⁹
Indiana	7.7 ²	22.5 ⁹
Iowa	3.6 ²	18.9 ⁹
Kansas	5.7 ⁶	20.6 ⁹
Kentucky	12.1 ²	26.0 ⁹
Louisiana	NA	NA
Maine	7.5 ¹⁶	14.0 ⁹
Maryland	5.3 ⁶	16.8 ⁹
Massachusetts	NA	17.7 ⁹
Michigan	7.2 ⁵	18.0 ⁹
Minnesota	5.2 ¹⁷	22.4 ¹⁷
Mississippi	8.4 ²	19.2 ⁹
Missouri	6.9 ¹	23.8 ⁹
Montana	NA	20.0 ⁹
Nebraska	5.4 ²	19.7 ²
Nevada	NA	13.6 ⁹
New Hampshire	3.8 ¹⁸	19.0 ⁹
New Jersey	3.2 ²	15.8 ²
New Mexico	11.2 ⁴	24.2 ⁹
New York	6.7 ⁶	13.8 ⁹
North Carolina	5.8 ³	22.5 ⁹
North Dakota	6.3 ¹	21.1 ⁹
Ohio	7.2 ¹³	21.6 ⁹
Oklahoma	7.5 ¹	23.2 ⁹
Oregon	8.7 ¹²	15.4 ¹²
Pennsylvania	4.1 ²	17.5 ²
Puerto Rico	4.0 ¹⁹	10.4 ¹⁹
Rhode Island	9.1 ⁷	15.1 ⁹
South Carolina	8.7 ¹	17.8 ⁹
South Dakota	6.0 ⁵	24.7 ⁹
Tennessee	9.7 ⁴	25.5 ⁹
Texas	10.2 ⁶	21.1 ⁹
Utah	2.3 ¹	7.9 ⁹
Vermont	5.8 ⁴	18.2 ⁹
Virginia	7.6 ¹⁴	21.7 ¹⁰
Washington	6.4 ²⁰	14.9 ²⁰
West Virginia	11.1 ¹	27.6 ⁹
Wisconsin	5.8 ²	20.5 ⁹
Wyoming	14.8 ⁸	20.8 ⁹

Sources:

- (1) Data is from the 2007 Youth Tobacco Survey. Available CDC's STATE System at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/StateSystem/index.aspx>.
- (2) Data is from the 2006 Youth Tobacco Survey. Available CDC's STATE System at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/StateSystem/index.aspx>.
- (3) Data is from the 2005 Youth Tobacco Survey. Available CDC's STATE System at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/StateSystem/index.aspx>.
- (4) Data is from the 2004 Youth Tobacco Survey. Available CDC's STATE System at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/StateSystem/index.aspx>.
- (5) Data is from the 2003 Youth Tobacco Survey. Available CDC's STATE System at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/StateSystem/index.aspx>.
- (6) Data is from the 2002 Youth Tobacco Survey. Available CDC's STATE System at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/StateSystem/index.aspx>.
- (7) Data is from the 2001 Youth Tobacco Survey. Available CDC's STATE System at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/StateSystem/index.aspx>.
- (8) Data is from the 2000 Youth Tobacco Survey. Available CDC's STATE System at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/StateSystem/index.aspx>.
- (9) Data is from the 2007 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System.
- (10) Data is from the 2005 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System.
- (11) Data is from the 2005-2006 California Student Tobacco Survey.
- (12) Data is from the 2006 Oregon Healthy Teens Survey. Middle school rates represent 8th graders. High school rates represent 11th graders.
- (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 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (16) Data is from the 2005 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey.
- (17) Data is from the 2005 Minnesota Student Health Survey.
- (18) Data is from the 2004 New Hampshire Youth Tobacco Survey.
- (19) Data is from the Puerto Rico Mental Health and Drug Abuse Services Administration Study Consulting Youths VI.
- (20) Data is from the 2006 Washington State Healthy Youth Survey. High school rate is for 10th graders only, middle school rate is for 8th graders only.

Table 14: Percent of Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy by State, 1990, 1999-2003

State	1990	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1990-2003
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
D.C.	16.3	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	-77.3
Delaware	19.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	11.6	-40.8
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

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Healthy People 2010: Maternal and Child Health Focus Area of DATA 2010, 1990-2003; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 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: Percent of Adult Former Smokers by Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin, Age and Education, Selected Years, 1965-2006⁽¹⁾

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997 ⁽²⁾	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1965-2006	% Change	
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	50.2	106.6		
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	50.6	83.3		
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	49.8	160.7		
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	52.1	106.7		
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	35.8	131.0		
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	45.5	35.8		
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	50.7	29.0		
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	19.8	51.1		
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	36.7	74.8		
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	55.2	97.8		
≥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	78.8	73.2		
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	42.2	27.5		
12	NA	33.6	36.0	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	45.2	34.5		
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	48.5	49.4	48.8	49.9	50.3	50.6	49.3	48.3	32.7		
>15	NA	49.1	49.1	52.9	61.5	67.3	66.5	61.8	66.6	64.7	68.1	68.4	67.5	66.5	66.2	68.5	67.7	67.0	68.8	70.9	44.4			

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey 1965-2006. Analysis for years 1997-2006 by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

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 2006.
- (4) Data on education are presented for persons 25 and older until 2004 when 18 and older was used.
- (5) Percent change from 1970 to 2006.

Table 16: Estimated Success Rates of Various Cessation Methods, 2008 ⁽¹⁾

	Success Rates ⁽²⁾	
	%	95% CI ⁽³⁾
Cold Turkey/Self Help * ⁽⁴⁾	3-5	NA
2008 ** ⁽⁵⁾		
Monotherapies		
Varenicline (2 mg/day)	33.2	28.9-37.8
Nicotine Nasal Spray	26.7	21.5-32.7
High-Dose Nicotine Patch (>25 mg; standard or long term)	26.5	21.3-32.5
Long-Term Nicotine Gum (>14 weeks)	26.1	19.7-33.6
Varenicline (1 mg/day)	25.4	19.6-32.2
Nicotine Inhaler	24.8	19.1-32.6
Clonidine	25.0	15.7-37.3
Bupropion SR	24.2	22.2-26.4
Nicotine Patch (6-14 weeks)	23.4	21.3-25.8
Long-Term Nicotine Patch (>14 weeks)	23.7	21.0-26.6
Nortriptyline	22.5	16.8-29.4
Nicotine Gum (6-14 weeks)	19.0	16.5-21.9
Combination Therapies		
Long-Term Nicotine Patch (>14 weeks) + Gum or Spray	36.5	28.6-45.3
Patch + Bupropion	28.9	23.5-35.1
Patch + Nortriptyline	27.3	17.2-40.4
Patch + Inhaler	25.8	17.4-36.5
Patch + Second-Generation Antidepressants	24.3	16.1-35.0
Placebo ⁽⁶⁾	13.8	NA

Sources:

* Hughes JR, Keely J & Naud S. Shape of the Relapse Curve and Long-Term Abstinence Among Untreated Smokers. *Addiction*. January 2004; 99:29-38.

** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. Clinical Practice Guideline. Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence: 2008 Update. May 2008.

Notes:

(1) These comparisons should be viewed as suggestive rather than definitive as the included studies may have differed on important factors such as population and year. Head-to-head comparisons of medications in individual studies may offer additional information.

(2) Success rates represent the estimated abstinence proportion from statistical meta-analyses of published studies.

(3) 95% CI (confidence interval) is a range of possible values for the estimated proportion.

(4) Success rate based on prolonged abstinence at 6-12 months after a given quit attempt. Success rates usually decrease with time, such that rates tend to be higher the shorter the followup period.

(5) Success rate based on followup at 6 month postquit.

(6) A substance containing no medication and prescribed or given to reinforce a patient's expectation to get well. Used as a control to test the effectiveness of a medicinal drug.

Table 17: Percent of Everyday Adult Smokers Who Quit for ≥ 1 Day, 2002-2007 and Percent of Current Adult Smokers Who Received Advice to Quit by State, 2002-2003

State	Everyday Smokers who quit for ≥ 1 day						Current Smokers who received advice to quit ⁽¹⁾	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003
Alabama	50.9	46.2	45.6	46.9	55.1	51.6	71.1	--
Alaska	49.5	48.4	49.1	51.9	54.0	56.0	--	--
Arizona	50.5	48.0	56.7	42.0	40.3	56.8	70.9	--
Arkansas	51.9	44.7	48.9	47.8	49.5	50.4	70.5	68.2
California	62.3	51.8	62.0	46.9	47.1	47.6	--	--
Colorado	51.2	49.6	54.9	46.1	50.6	51.9	71.6	69.4
Connecticut	59.3	52.2	62.5	47.0	46.9	54.2	--	73.5
D.C.	58.9	41.0	47.7	50.9	50.8	58.2	--	--
Delaware	50.4	45.3	50.7	47.3	50.4	48.1	80.3	--
Florida	48.0	46.2	55.9	45.2	51.8	47.0	73.6	--
Georgia	55.4	46.8	51.1	46.8	52.2	52.4	--	--
Hawaii	42.4	53.0	NA	51.3	55.4	56.6	--	--
Idaho	53.2	45.6	57.3	48.1	46.9	53.1	--	--
Illinois	50.1	46.3	49.2	46.8	49.8	51.7	--	--
Indiana	52.4	47.5	47.5	47.9	50.3	48.8	72.6	--
Iowa	46.6	44.9	50.6	44.5	43.6	48.2	71.4	66.4
Kansas	44.2	39.5	52.3	41.0	50.4	49.5	--	--
Kentucky	45.6	47.0	42.5	41.3	43.3	44.7	--	73.3
Louisiana	53.4	49.0	45.9	53.8	52.5	48.6	73.2	68.7
Maine	56.7	49.8	59.9	48.4	53.7	52.4	83.7	--
Maryland	52.3	45.8	54.1	45.4	53.6	55.3	--	--
Massachusetts	56.0	51.0	59.4	47.9	51.4	53.6	--	--
Michigan	56.1	57.4	51.9	53.4	57.5	55.7	--	--
Minnesota	53.1	50.3	56.4	45.9	53.8	56.3	--	--
Mississippi	53.9	51.6	44.0	50.2	55.1	51.4	--	--
Missouri	44.5	45.7	50.1	44.8	47.0	50.9	--	--
Montana	45.0	45.6	55.1	47.8	54.6	55.1	--	71.3
Nebraska	52.2	46.7	51.1	43.8	48.6	42.0	72.0	71.3
Nevada	49.5	42.3	51.3	46.7	45.2	51.9	--	--
New Hampshire	46.7	48.6	56.7	48.3	53.3	52.8	--	79.5
New Jersey	55.2	51.3	56.4	47.5	52.3	58.3	69.5	73.4
New Mexico	50.0	46.7	54.3	47.5	56.6	51.1	--	--
New York	58.0	51.9	54.6	50.3	53.4	56.8	--	--
North Carolina	53.2	49.3	47.8	47.4	51.0	49.7	76.9	76.1
North Dakota	47.1	45.4	54.3	40.7	44.4	45.3	72.1	--
Ohio	46.7	44.1	46.1	48.3	50.7	50.1	68.7	--
Oklahoma	48.1	45.2	46.4	47.4	51.5	51.5	70.1	69.9
Oregon	52.5	46.9	55.3	46.7	46.7	56.2	--	--
Pennsylvania	49.8	46.9	51.3	48.6	51.6	51.8	--	--
Rhode Island	61.7	50.5	57.4	51.2	55.6	54.4	76.8	76.2
South Carolina	53.6	48.3	47.1	44.6	50.2	52.9	69.8	--
South Dakota	52.0	50.3	53.8	43.6	49.2	50.6	--	--
Tennessee	48.1	46.5	45.9	44.2	52.6	52.3	--	--
Texas	47.5	46.5	49.7	45.2	51.3	49.7	66.8	67.7
Utah	66.2	56.2	60.1	51.0	51.5	55.9	--	--
Vermont	51.8	45.5	60.5	46.4	52.0	52.9	--	--
Virginia	50.5	48.0	52.8	46.1	50.7	49.4	78.1	71.7
Washington	52.7	50.5	56.9	47.9	53.3	52.2	--	--
West Virginia	43.5	44.0	48.3	44.5	49.2	51.0	76.2	70.7
Wisconsin	51.7	45.8	52.5	44.9	51.5	50.9	64.0	--
Wyoming	53.9	47.0	53.4	48.5	54.1	50.9	72.6	67.4
<i>Median</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>71.3</i>

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2002-2007.

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 2007

	<u>Seriously Tried to Quit in the Past 12 Months</u>	<u>Want to Completely Stop</u>
<i>Middle School</i>	<u>2002 ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>2002 ⁽¹⁾</u>
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
<i>High School</i>	<u>2007 ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2002 ⁽¹⁾</u>
Sex		
Male	45.1	61.0
Female	55.1	63.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White ^{II}	49.4	63.2
Black ^{II}	58.4	68.2
Hispanic	48.3	56.6
Asian	***	54.2
Total (High School)	49.7	62.1

Sources: 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Youth Tobacco Survey, U.S., 2001-2002. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. May 19, 2006; 55(SS-03).

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S., 2007. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. June 6, 2008; 57(SS-04).

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

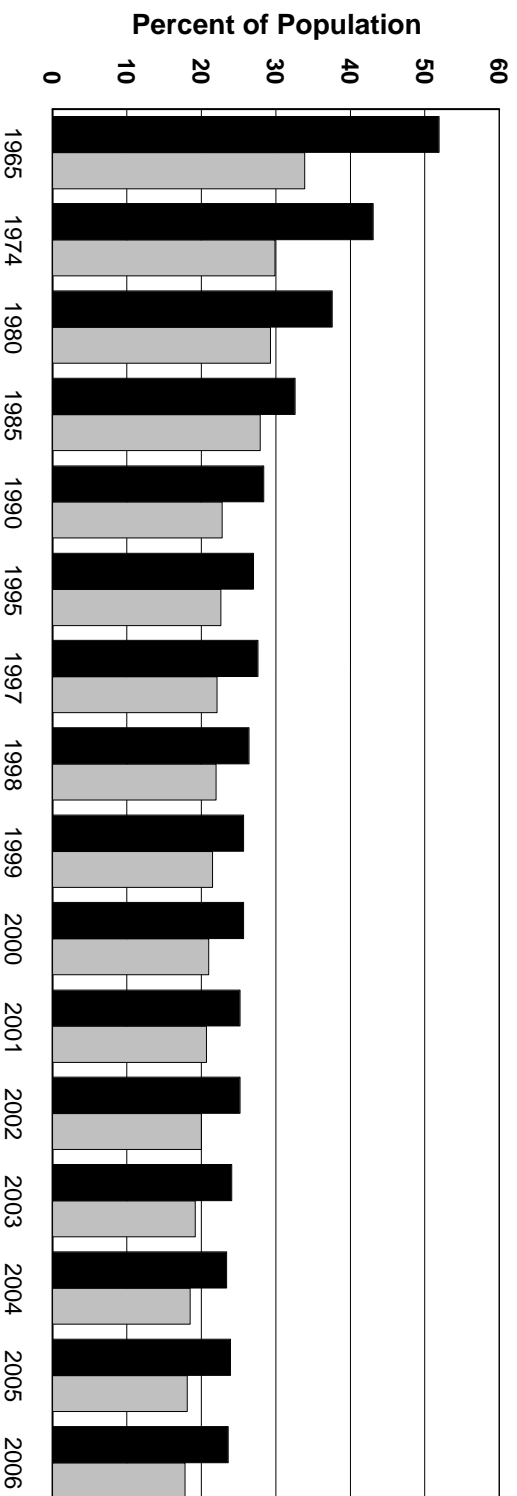
Year	Cigarettes (In Millions)	Smokeless Tobacco (In Millions)
1975	491.3	NA
1976	639.1	NA
1977	779.5	NA
1978	875.0	NA
1979	1,083.4	NA
1980	1,242.3	NA
1981	1,547.7	NA
1982	1,800.4	NA
1983	1,901.5	NA
1984	2,095.2	NA
1985	2,476.4	80.0
1986	2,382.4	76.7
1987	2,580.5	67.8
1988	3,274.9	68.2
1989	3,617.0	81.2
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

Sources: Federal Trade Commission. Cigarette Report for 2004 and 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: Current Cigarette Smoking in Persons 18 and Older by Sex, Selected Years, 1965-2006 ^(1,2)



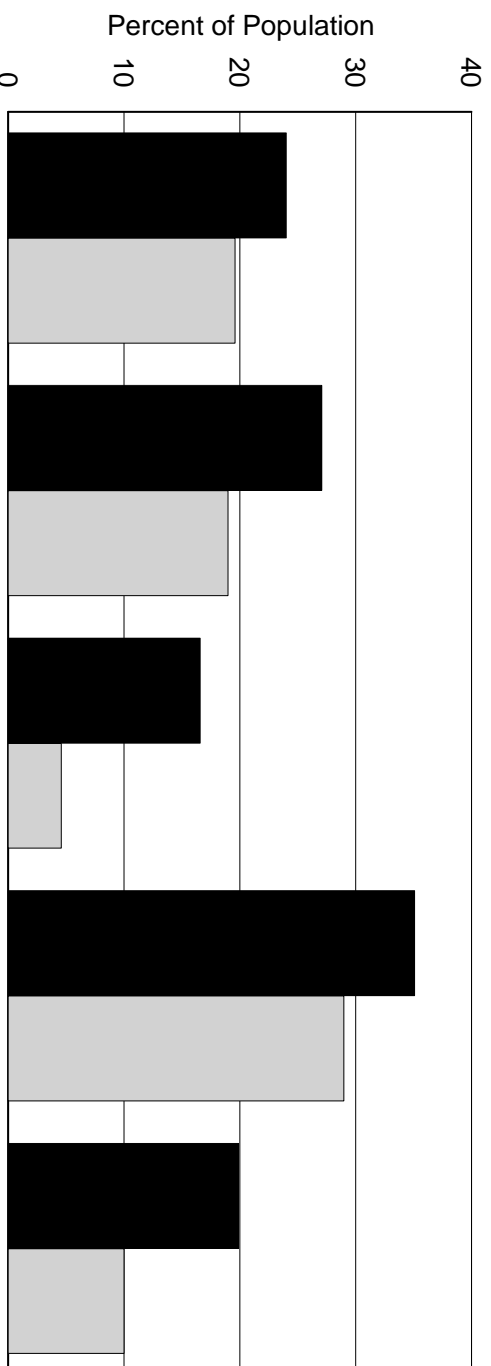
	1965	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
■ Male	51.9	43.1	37.6	32.6	28.4	27.0	27.6	26.4	25.7	25.7	25.2	25.2	24.1	23.4	23.9	23.6
□ Female	33.9	29.9	29.3	27.9	22.8	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.5	21.0	20.7	20.0	19.2	18.5	18.1	17.8

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 1965-2006. Analysis by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

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 2: Current Cigarette Smoking by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin, 2006^(1,2)



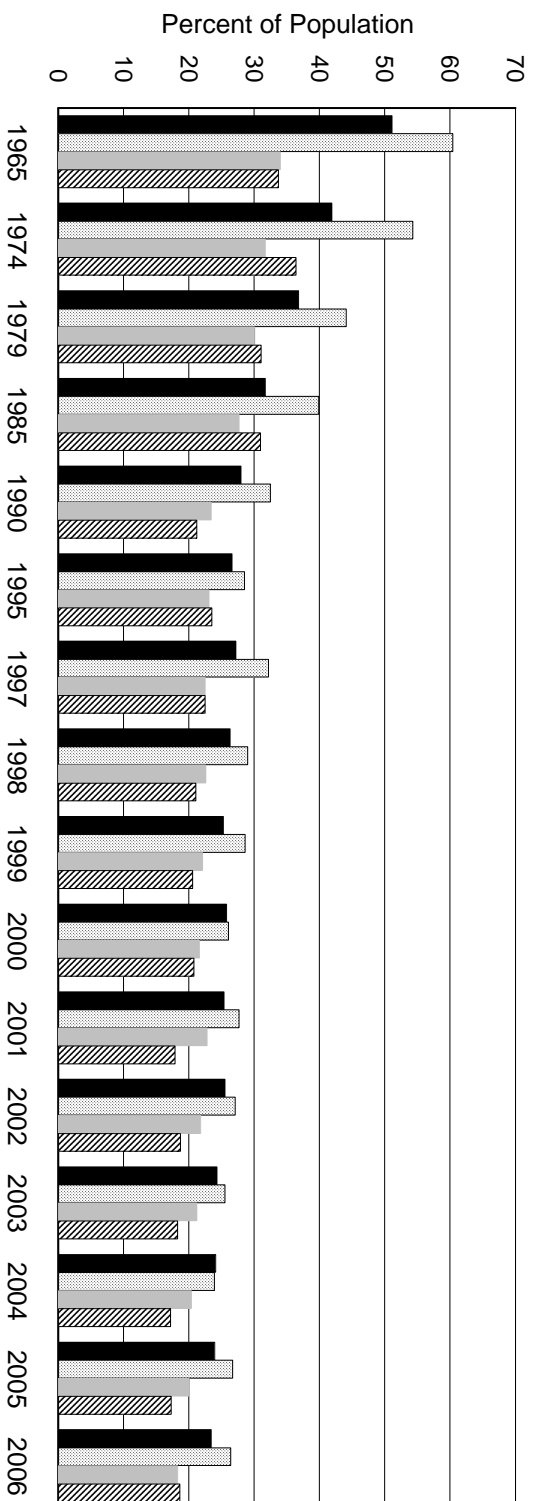
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian ⁽³⁾	Non-Hispanic American Indian ⁽⁴⁾	Hispanic
■ Male	24.0	27.1	16.6	35.1	19.9
□ Female	19.6	19.0	4.6	29.0	10.0
All	21.8	22.6	10.3	32.2	15.1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Analysis by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

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.
- (4) Includes Alaska Natives.

Figure 3: Current Cigarette Smoking in Persons 18 and Older by Race and Sex, Selected Years, 1965-2006 ^(1,2)

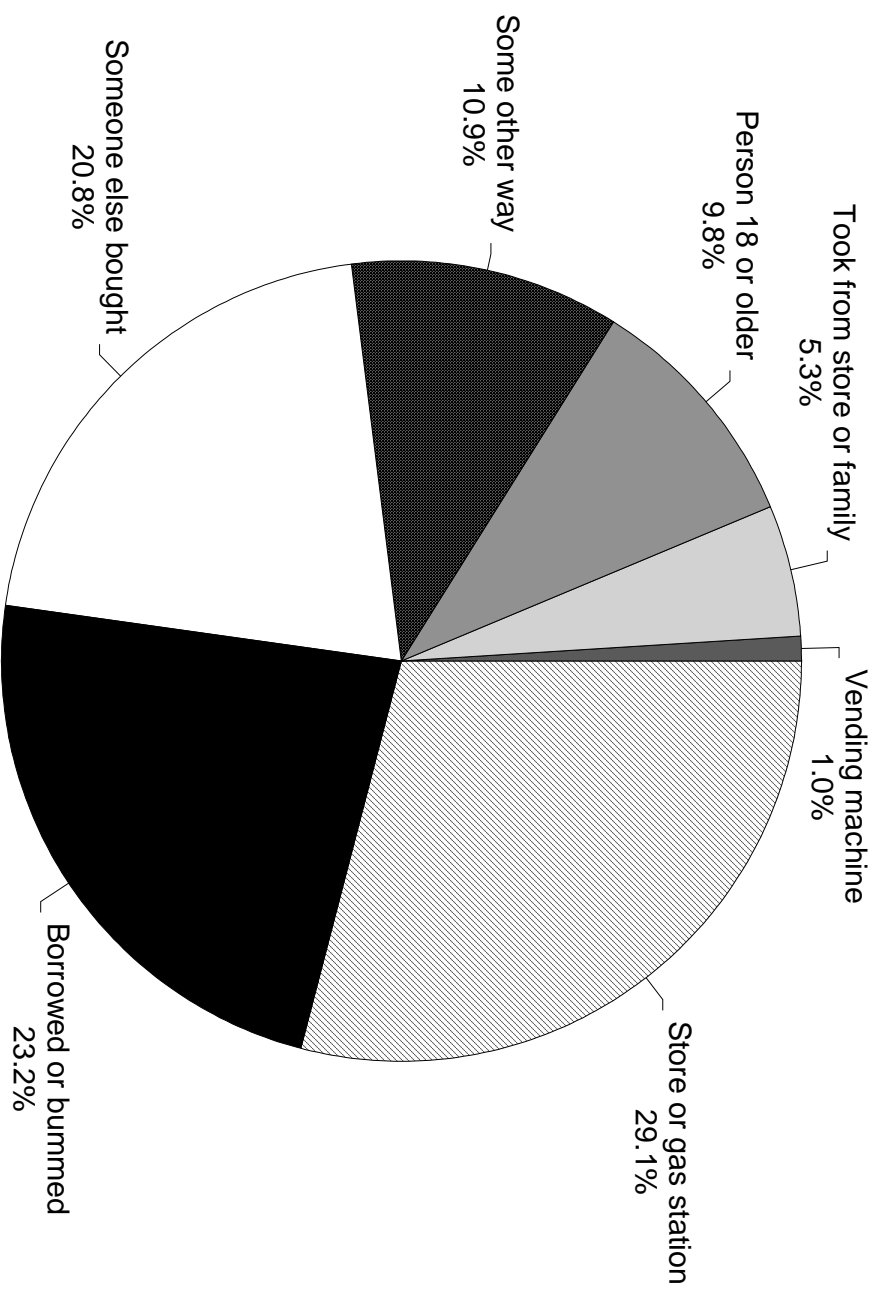


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 1965-2006. Analysis by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

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.

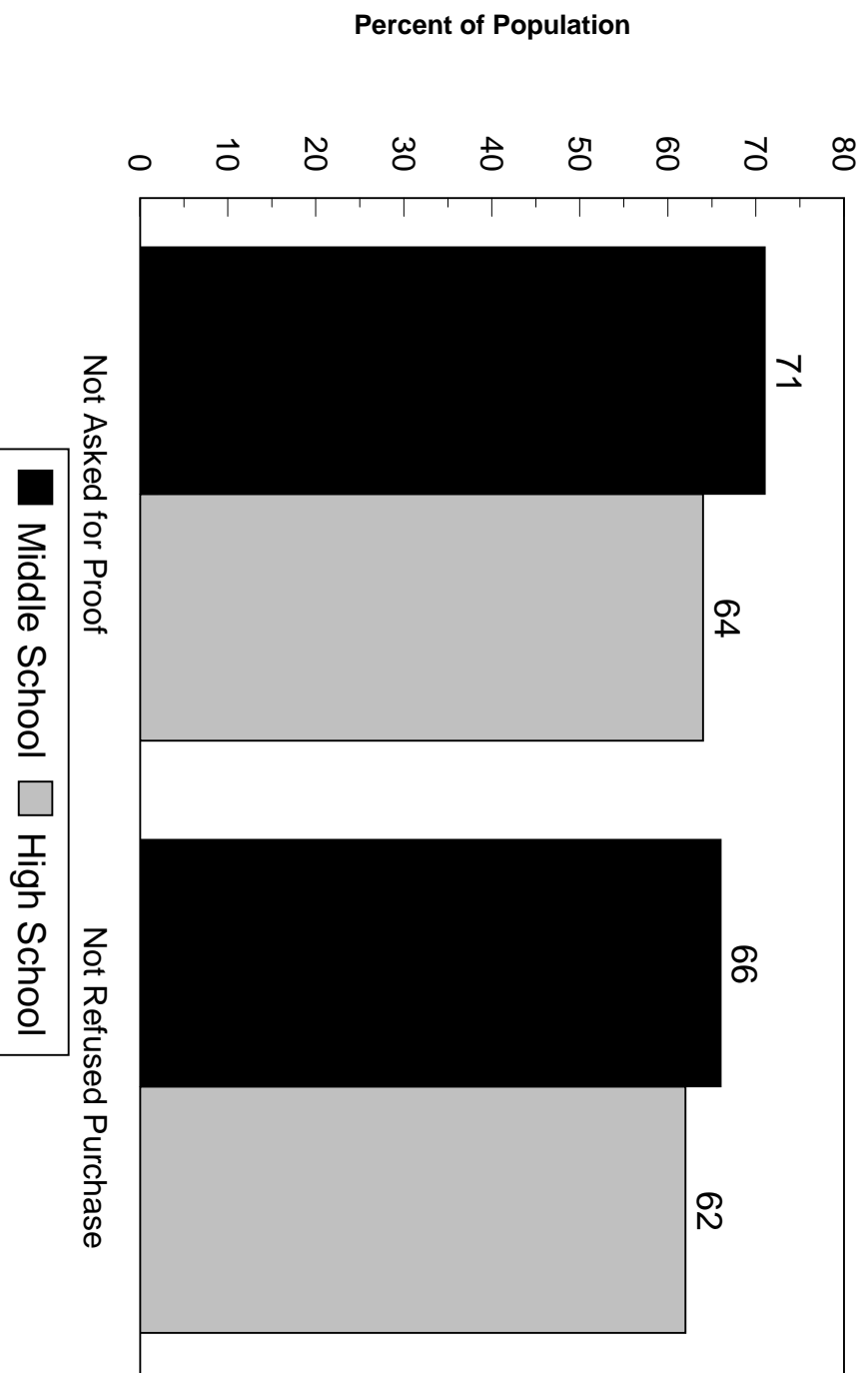
Figure 4: How High School Students Obtain Cigarettes, 2007 ⁽¹⁾



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, 2007. Analysis by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS software.

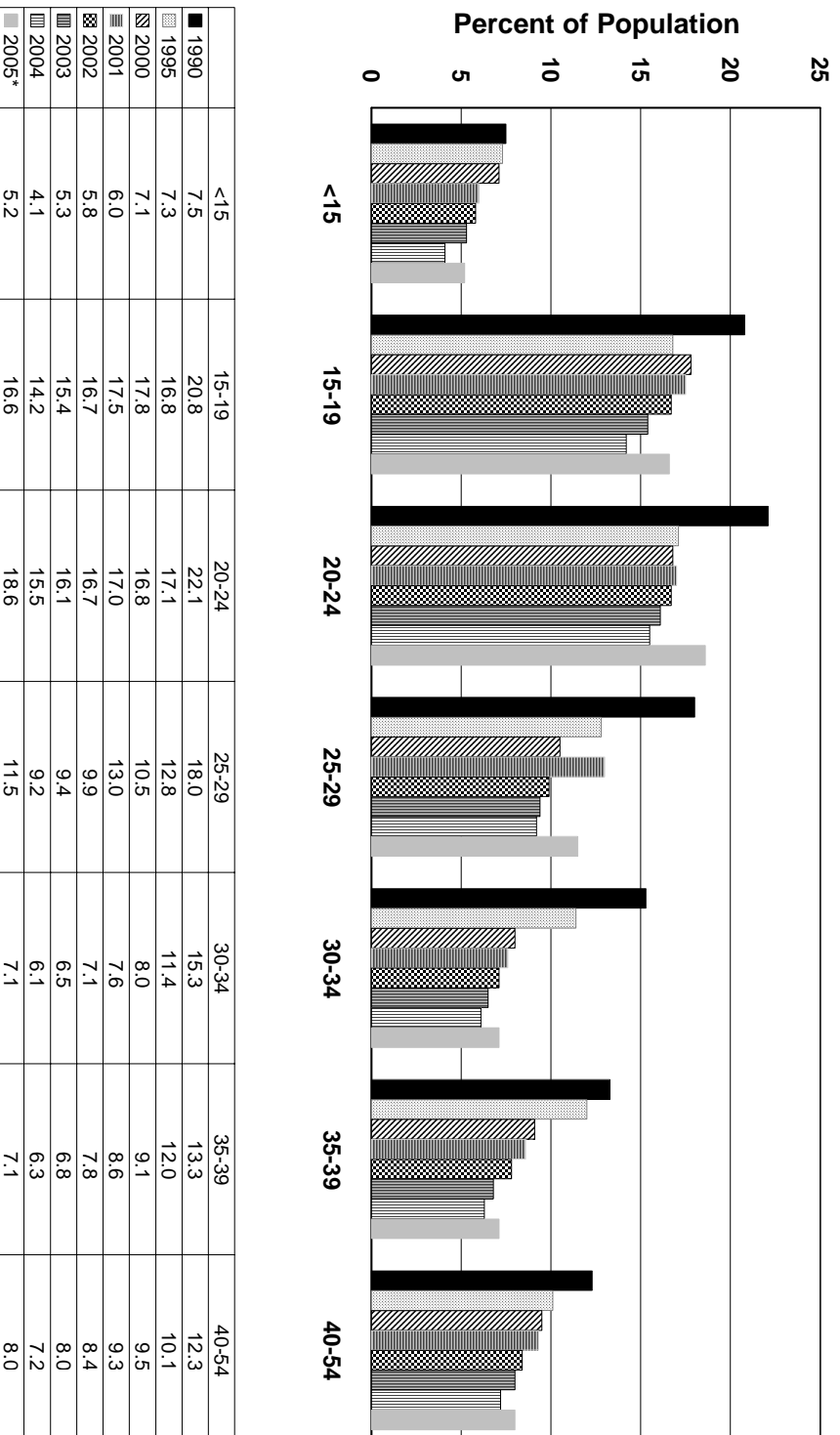
Note: (1) Among teens who smoked within the last 30 days.

Figure 5: Percent of Current Smokers Under 18 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



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tobacco Use, Access, and Exposure to Tobacco in Media Among Middle and High School Students - United States, 2004. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. April 1, 2005; 54 (12):297-301. Corrected Data Tables.

Figure 6: Percent of Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy By Age, Selected Years, 1990-2005

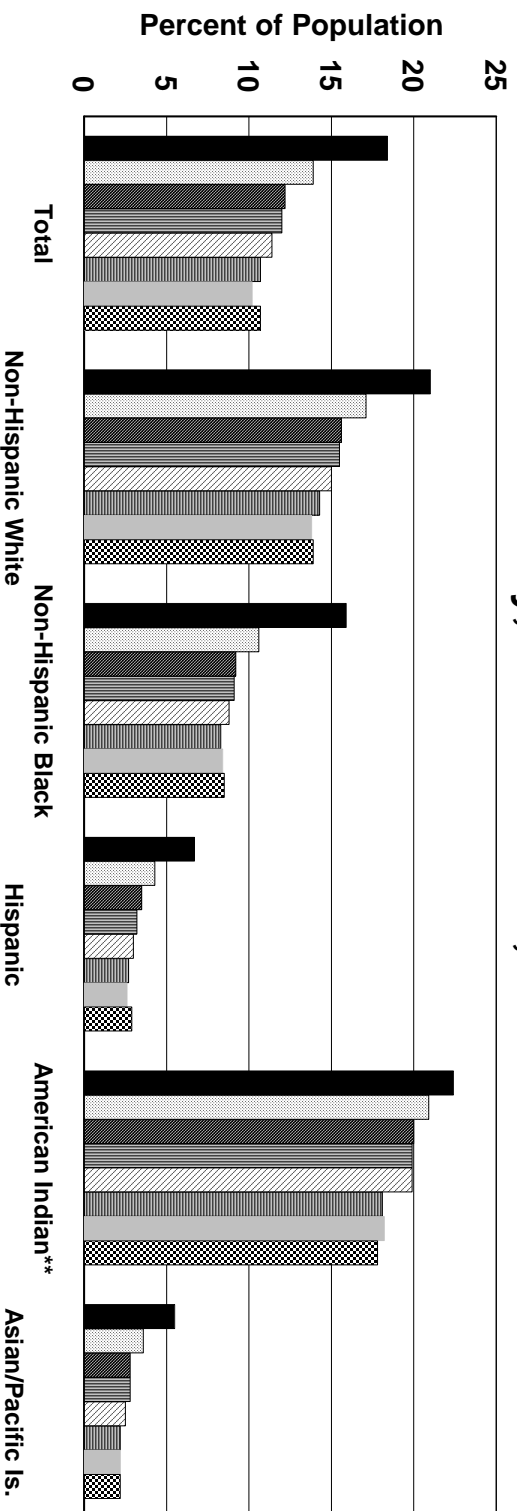


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics Reports. Births: Final Data for 2005. December 5, 2007, 56(6).

Notes:

* Data for 2005 comes from the 11 states using the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth and is not comparable with prior years of data due to a change in the tobacco use question. States using the 2003 revision are excluded prior to 2005. As more states adopt the 2003 revision, comparisons between different years of data and generalizability to the nation will become more accurate. States which have adopted the 2003 revision, by year adopted, include: 2005 - KS, NE, TX and VT; 2004 - FL, ID, KY, NH, NY (excluding New York City), SC, and TN; 2003 - PA and WA. Data for all years exclude CA. Data for 1995 excludes IN, NY (not including New York City) and SD. Data for 1990 excludes IN, NY, OK and SD. 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 7: Percent of Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy By Race/Ethnicity, Selected Years, 1990-2005 *



	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
▨ 2005	10.7	13.9	8.5	2.9	17.8	2.2

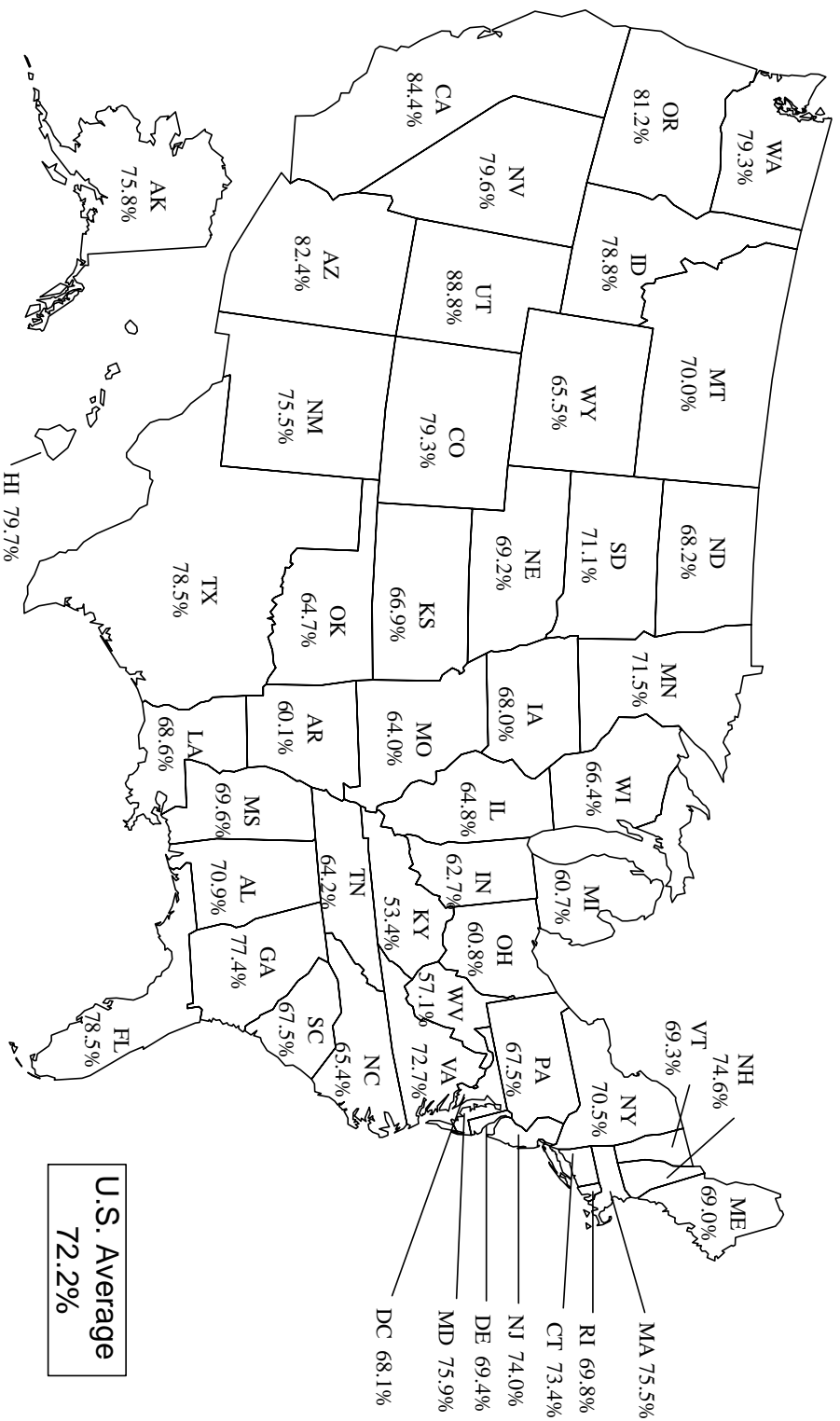
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics Reports. Births: Final Data for 2005. December 5, 2007; 56(6).

Notes:

* Data from states using the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth are excluded due to the difference between its tobacco use question and that on the 1989 revision. As more states adopt the 2003 revision, comparisons between different years of data based on the 1989 revision and generalizability to the nation become less accurate. States which have adopted the 2003 revision, by year adopted, include: 2005; KS, NE, TX and VT; 2004 - FL, ID, KY, NH, NY (excluding New York City), SC, and TN; 2003 - PA and WA. Data for all years exclude CA, which in 2004 accounted for 30% of the births to Asian or Pacific Islander mothers. FL and CA together account for 19% of U.S. births and 35% of births to Hispanic women. Data for 1995 excludes IN, NY (not including New York City) and SD. Data for 1990 excludes IN, NY, OK and SD. 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.

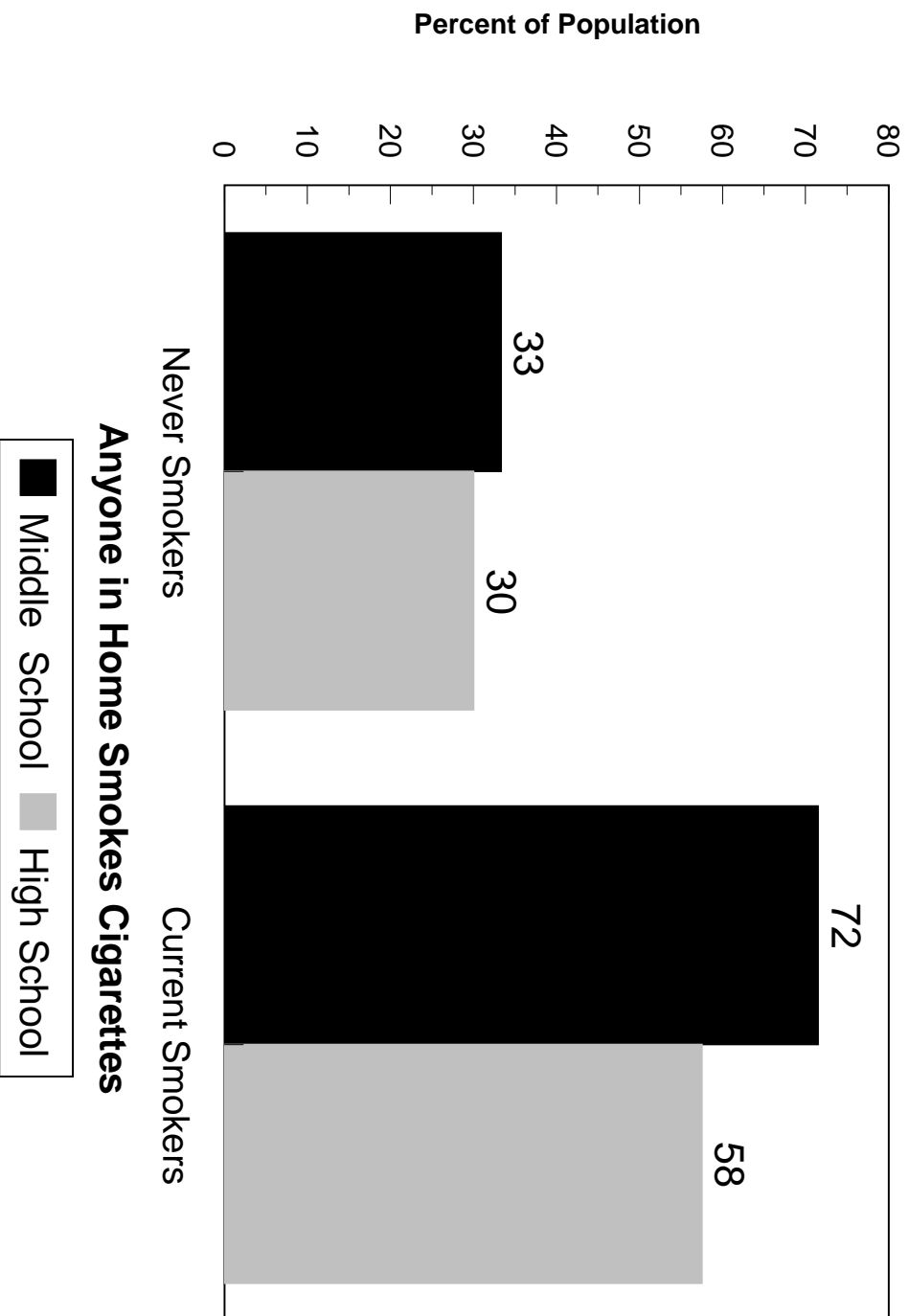
** Includes Alaska Natives.

Figure 8: Secondhand Smoke in the Home: Percent of Households Reporting Smoke-Free Home Rules, 2003



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. State-Specific Prevalence of Smoke-Free Home Rules--United States, 1992-2003. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. May 25, 2007; 56 (20):501-4.

Figure 9: Percent of Middle and High School Students Exposed to Tobacco Use at Home by Smoking Status, 2002



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Office on Smoking and Health. National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS). 2002 NYTS Data and Documentation. April 18, 2008.