



**TRENDS IN TOBACCO USE**

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RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS  
NOVEMBER 2004**

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## ***Introduction***

The following tables delineate information available from national surveys and studies on the morbidity (illness) and mortality (deaths) due to tobacco use in the United States. This narrative mainly focuses on cigarettes but will include statistical information on other tobacco products such as cigars and smokeless tobacco. Environmental tobacco smoke will also be discussed.

## ***Mortality***

Cigarette smoking has been identified as the most important source of preventable morbidity and premature mortality worldwide. Smoking is responsible for approximately one in five deaths in the United States. From 1995 to 1999, smoking killed over 440,000 people in the United States each year. This includes an estimated 264,087 male and 178,311 female deaths annually. Figure 1 displays the number of deaths attributable to cigarette smoking by cause. Among adults, most smoking attributable deaths were from lung cancer (124,813), coronary heart disease (81,976) and chronic airway obstruction (64,735).

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 youth death rate by state for 1999-2000. The highest smoking-attributable annual death rate in adults was seen in Nevada (414.3 per 100,000) while the lowest rate was in Utah (159.8 per 100,000). If current tobacco use patterns persist in the United States, an estimated 6.4 million children (8,830 per 100,000) will die prematurely from a smoking-related disease. Projected youth death rates range from a high in Kentucky of 11,559 per 100,000 to a low in Utah of 5,333 per 100,000. Not surprisingly, smoking prevalence in adults and adolescents is highest in Kentucky and lowest in Utah.

Smoking costs the economy over \$150 billion in annual health care costs and lost productivity, including \$81.9 billion in mortality-related productivity losses and \$75.5 billion in excess medical expenditures.

## ***Consumption***

Table 2 documents the trend in U.S. cigarette consumption between 1900 and 2003. Close to 2.5 billion cigarettes were smoked in 1900 compared to 640 billion cigarettes in 1963 (when consumption levels peaked) and 400 billion cigarettes in 2003. U.S. consumption has declined by nearly 100 billion cigarettes over the past decade. Per capita consumption was 54 cigarettes in 1900, peaked at 4,354 in 1963 and is estimated at 1,903 for 2003. With a few exceptions, per capita consumption has steadily declined since 1963. In 2003 per capita consumption was reduced to the level last seen in 1939.

In 2003 cigar consumption was expected to be 4.5 billion cigars. Per capita consumption (calculated for males 18 and over) was estimated at 40.25 cigars. Smoking tobacco consumption was expected to be 19.6 million pounds in 2003.

## ***Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Adults <sup>(1)</sup>***

Tables 3 and Table 4 delineate the number and percentage of adults in the U.S. who were current cigarette smokers from 1965 to 2002 by age, sex and race. The annual prevalence of smoking declined 40% between 1965 and 1990, but has been virtually unchanged thereafter. <sup>(2)</sup> In 2002, an estimated 45.8 million, or 22.5% of, adults (aged 18+) were current smokers.

## ***Smoking by Age***

Smoking prevalence was highest among people aged 18-24 years (28.5%) and lowest for those greater than 65 years of age (9.3%). In previous years, smoking prevalence rates in the 18-24 years age group had been significantly lower than those aged 25-44 years. However, since 1997 smoking prevalence rates for both groups have been similar. Recent increases among 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 1990s or may indicate increased initiation of smoking among young adults.

### *Smoking by Sex*

The percentage of current smokers was significantly greater in males (25.2%) than in females (20%). Between 1965 and 2002 smoking rates decreased 51.4% among men, 41% among women, and 46.9% overall. The trend in cigarette smoking by sex is depicted in Figure 2.

### *Smoking by Race*

Figure 3 demonstrates current smoking prevalence by race/ethnicity. Prevalence of current smoking was highest among American Indians/Alaskan Natives (40.8%), intermediate among non-Hispanic whites (23.6%) and non-Hispanic blacks (22.4%), and lowest among Hispanics (16.7%) and Asians (13.3%). 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 men, yet within the last few years smoking rates have been comparable between the two races. Rates among females have always been similar but white women tend to have slightly higher rates than black females. Figure 4 displays this trend.

### *Smoking by Educational Attainment*

Overall adults, aged 18 and older, who had earned a General Educational Development or a high school diploma had the highest smoking prevalence (28.8%) while persons with bachelor, masters, professional, and doctoral degrees had the lowest prevalence (10.7%) in 2002.

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 2001 by race and sex. The overall prevalence of smoking declines with increasing years of education. In 2001, the age-adjusted prevalence of cigarette smoking ranged from 10.8% among college graduates to 30.9% among those with less than a high school education. Between 1974 and 2001 the prevalence rates fell for adults of all educational levels, with the sharpest drop seen among those persons with higher levels of education. The declines ranged from 60.3% for college graduates to 22.1% among persons with twelve years of education.

### *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 education attainment. Between 1974 and 2002, the percentage of adults who smoked <15 cigarettes per day increased by 53.8%. In comparison, over this time period, the percentage of heavy smokers (i.e., smoked >24 cigarettes per day) decreased 43.1%. The increasing spread of restrictions on where persons can smoke, taxes on cigarettes and the awareness of health consequences have probably contributed to a decline in the average number of cigarettes smoked per day.

Heavy smoking 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.

### *Smoking By Young Adults (Ages 18-24) and College Students*

The percentage of young adults, aged 18-24, who were current smokers between 1965 and 2002 are displayed in Table 7. Smoking prevalence among young adults was 37% lower in 2002 (28.5%) than in 1965 (45.4%). Males, aged 18 to 24, have consistently had higher smoking rates than females. In 2002, the current smoking rate in males was 32% greater than that of females. Whites, aged 18-24, were more likely to be current smokers than blacks of the same age group. In 2002, 30.8% of whites and 20.2% of blacks were current smokers.

Current smoking prevalence declined more rapidly among young adults with greater than 13 years of education than in those who did not graduate from high school. Among women with less than 13 years of education, current smoking prevalence was approximately equal in 1965 and 1985 (44%) but declined substantially to 30.1% in 2002. This percentage, however, was 56% greater than that in women who had more than 13 years of education.

Since 1980, the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research has surveyed college students concerning their use of cigarettes. After significantly increasing throughout the 1990s rates of 30-day and daily cigarette smoking among

college students have declined 26.5% and 28.5%, respectively, between 1999 and 2003. In 2003, 22.5% of college students smoked in the past 30-days and 13.8% smoked daily. These rates are similar to levels seen in the early 1990s.

### *State-Specific Smoking*

State-specific cigarette smoking rates between 1984 and 2003 are shown in Table 8. While most states have seen either significant decreases or fairly constant smoking rates over this time, 20% (11 states) have seen increases. Increases range from 1.4% in Nebraska to almost 12% in Wyoming. The median prevalence of cigarette smoking by state was 27.4% in 1984 and 22% in 2003. In 2003, smoking prevalence was highest in Kentucky (30.8%) and lowest in Utah (11.9%).

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 2002 were Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, Ohio-Pennsylvania; Louisville, Kentucky; Charleston, West Virginia; Akron, Ohio; and Huntington-Ashland, West Virginia. The five MSAs with the lowest prevalence of current smoking included Ogden-Clearview, Utah; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Diego, California; Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, Massachusetts; Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, Maryland; and Newark-Union, New Jersey-Pennsylvania.

### *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 decreases. Information on bidi smoking became available in 2000.

### *Marijuana*

More than 83 million Americans (37%) age 12 and older have tried marijuana at least once. 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 promote 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 change.<sup>(4)</sup>

### *Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Adolescents*

Cigarette smoking during childhood and adolescence produces significant health problems including cough and phlegm production, an increased number and severity of respiratory illness, decreased physical fitness and potential retardation in the rate of lung growth<sup>(3)</sup>. Ninety percent of adults who smoke started by age 21 and half of them had become regular smokers by their eighteenth birthday.

Table 10 delineates the percent of middle- and high school students who are current tobacco users by sex and race according to the National Youth Tobacco Survey. In 2002, the most prevalent forms of tobacco used by middle school students were cigarettes (10.1%) and cigars (6.0%), followed by smokeless tobacco (3.7%), pipes (3.5%), bidis (2.4%), and kreteks (2.0%). Among high school students, the most prevalent forms of tobacco used were cigarettes (22.9%) and cigars (11.6%), followed by smokeless tobacco (6.1%), kreteks (2.7%), bidis (2.6%), and tobacco in pipes (2.6%).

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 2003, 22% of high school students were current smokers. Overall, white and Hispanic students were significantly more likely than black students to be current smokers. Current use of cigarettes reported in 2003 ranged from 17.4% in grade 9 students to 26.2% in grade 12 students. Prevalence of frequent cigarette use in 2003 was reported at 9.7%, a 30% decline from 2001.

The University of Michigan Institute for Social Research has surveyed nationally representative samples of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders as part of the Monitoring the Future Project. 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. The prevalence of daily smoking among 8<sup>th</sup> graders in 2003 was 4.5%; 50% lower than the rate in 1994 (8.8%). The prevalence of daily smoking among 10<sup>th</sup> graders was 40% lower in 2003 than ten years ago (8.9% vs. 14.6%). The prevalence of daily smoking in seniors has been significantly declining since 1999 when 23.1% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders smoked daily. In 2003, 15.8% of seniors were daily smokers.

### *Cigarette Accessibility to Minors*

Figure 5 shows how adolescent smokers obtained their product of choice. Middle school smokers usually got their cigarettes by having someone else buy (24.4%) or by borrowing them from someone (22.4%). Approximately 12% of middle school smokers said that an adult gave them cigarettes and 11% reported that they usually stole their cigarettes. High school cigarette smokers usually got their cigarettes by buying them from a store (32.2%), having someone else buy (25.1%), or borrowing them from someone (20.9%).

Sixty nine percent and 58% of middle- and high- school smokers were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes. In addition, 62% and 58% of middle- and high- school smokers were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age. These data are displayed in Figure 6.

### *State-Specific Smoking*

Table 13 displays current cigarette smoking among youth by state. Due to the numerous sources used, comparisons cannot be made between most states. Among the states with data available for youth in grades 6-8 current cigarette smoking rates were low in California (4.4%), Maryland (5.3%) and New Hampshire (5.1%). States with high rates of middle school smoking included Louisiana (17.1%), Tennessee (16.6%) and West Virginia (16.3%). Among the states that collected data for high school students, current cigarette smoking rates were lowest in Utah (7.3%) and highest in Louisiana (36.4%) and South Carolina (36.0%).

### *Smoking During Pregnancy*

Smoking during pregnancy declined in 2002 to 11% of women giving birth, down 40% from 1990. All age groups of mothers saw a decline in smoking during pregnancy. Teenagers and young women were more likely than other age groups to smoke while pregnant. In 2002, 16.7% of teenagers 15-19 years and young women aged 15-24 years smoked while pregnant. The lowest rates were seen in mothers less than 15 years of age (6%) and in mothers 30-34 years of age (7.1%). Figure 7 displays the percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy by age.

Of all race and ethnic groups, American Indian women had the highest rate of smoking during pregnancy (19.9%); they also reported the smallest decline between 1990 and 2002 (11%). In 2002, 15% of non-Hispanic whites smoked while pregnant compared to 8.8% of non-Hispanic black pregnant women. The smoking rate for Hispanics during pregnancy was relatively low (3.0%). However, rates differ considerably within subgroups. In 2002, the rate of smoking during pregnancy was highest among Puerto Rican women (9%), intermediate in Mexican (2.2%) and Cuban (2.8%) women and lowest among Central and South American women (1.3%). Smoking was less common among Asian/Pacific Islander women, with rates of 0.5% to 4% reported for Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and other Asian mothers. Only Hawaiian women had a relatively high smoking rate of 13.7%. Caution should be exercised in interpreting the data on smoking for Asian mothers (except Hawaiian). 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 (except Hawaiian). However, the data are believed to be generally reliable because other studies have also found that the smoking rates for Asian mothers are low. Smoking rates during pregnancy among Asians declined by 55%, from 5.5% in 1990 to 2.5% in 2002. Figure 8 displays the percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy by race/ethnicity.

### *State-Specific Smoking*

Table 14 presents data on smoking during pregnancy by state from 1990-2002. The percent of women who smoked during pregnancy has declined in all reporting areas over this time. Twenty two states and the District of Columbia had

declines of 35% or more between 1990 and 2002. Between 1990 and 2002, West Virginia had the highest rate each year; in 2002 26% of women reported smoking during pregnancy.

### ***Prevalence of Smoking Cessation Among Adults***

Table 15 shows the trend in adult smoking cessation. Between 1965 and 2002 the proportion of former smokers doubled. By 2002, 50.1% of ever smokers 18 years and older had quit. The proportion of former smokers was slightly higher among men (51.1%) than among women (48.8%) and increased with higher levels of education. Cessation prevalence ranged from 42.6% for those with less than 12 years of education to 68.5% among college graduates. The prevalence of smoking cessation has increased at least 60% since 1965 in all age groups. Data reported for 2002 estimate that 46 million adults are former smokers, 25.8 million men and 20.2 million women.

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, ranging from 4.2% using the patch to <1% with the inhaler. The low quit rates from Nicotine Replacement Therapy may have been caused by the improper use of the over-the-counter cessation aids. An additional 1% used bupropion and behavioral methods, respectively.

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

Medicaid recipients have approximately 50% 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%) persons on Medicaid smoked. One of the 2010 national health objectives is to provide coverage in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for nicotine-dependence treatment by Medicaid. In 2001, 35 states and the District of Columbia offered some coverage for tobacco-dependence treatments. However, only Oregon offered coverage for all recommended counseling and pharmacotherapy treatments.

### ***State-Specific Cessation***

Table 17 displays the percentage of daily smokers who tried to quit for at least one day in 2002 by state. The median proportion of daily smokers who stopped smoking for at least 1 day in 2002 was 52% compared to 45% 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. Attempted quit percentages ranged from 42.4% in Hawaii to 66.2% in Utah.

Table 17 also shows the percentage of current smokers who received advice to quit in 2002 for 23 states. Out of these states, the median proportion of current smokers advised to quit by their physicians was 72%. Percentages ranged from 64% in Wisconsin to 83.7% in Maine.

### ***Prevalence of Smoking Cessation Among Adolescents***

Table 18 displays the prevalence of smoking cessation among adolescents. Approximately 55% of middle school students said they wanted to stop smoking completely and 60% made a serious attempt to quit in 2000. Sixty-one percent of high school students said they wanted to stop smoking completely and 59% made a serious attempt to quit in 2000.

### ***Tobacco Advertising and Promotion***

Table 19 depicts the overall trend in expenditures for U.S. tobacco advertising and promotion. In 2002, total advertising and promotion by cigarette companies was 12.47 billion dollars, the most ever reported by the major cigarette manufacturers. As cigarette sales decline in this country, expenditures on advertising and promotion have increased. In 1981, sales peaked at 636.5 billion cigarettes, or nearly 32 billion packs. Advertising and promotion expenditures that year were \$1.6 billion. By 2002, sales were reduced to 376.4 billion cigarettes, but advertising and

promotion expenditures had increased by almost 8 times. Between 1981 and 2002 increases in expenditures have been observed in specialty item distribution, promotional allowances, public entertainment, coupons, and retail value.

The cigar manufacturers total expenditures on advertising and promotion increased 32% between 1996 and 1997, from \$30.9 million to \$41 million. There was a substantial increase in the amount spent in almost every category with the largest expenditures on promotional allowances. In both years, these expenses comprised approximately 40% of the total amount expended for advertising and promotion.

The total amount spent on advertising and promotion by the five major smokeless tobacco manufacturers reached an all time high of \$236.68 million in 2001. In 2001, promotional allowances and retail value added received the greatest amount of money.

### ***State Laws on Smoking***

All fifty states and the District of Columbia have some clean indoor air provisions restricting smoking in certain places. These laws range from simple, limited restrictions, such as designated smoking areas in schools, to laws that limit or prohibit smoking in virtually all public places and workplaces. Of the states that limit or prohibit smoking in public places and workplaces, 46 restrict or prohibit smoking in government workplaces and 29 have extended those limitations to private sector workplaces.

According to the Current Population Survey tobacco use supplement, nearly 70% of the U.S. workforce worked under a smoke-free policy in 1999. Significant variation exists among the states in the proportion of indoor workers protected by smoking policies, ranging from a high of 83.9% among workers in Utah to 48.7% in Nevada. Table 21 delineates the prevalence of smoke-free policies by state for 1993, 1996 and 1999.

All 50 states and the District of Columbia have prohibited the sale of tobacco products to minors. Most states define minors as persons less than 18 years of age.

Ten states and the District of Columbia place some restrictions on tobacco advertising and promotion. Furthermore, 45 states and the District of Columbia restrict or prohibit the distribution of free samples of tobacco products, and 39 states and the District of Columbia restrict the sale of cigarettes outside of their original package.

### ***Environmental Tobacco Smoke***

Environmental tobacco smoke is a known human carcinogen, responsible for at least 3,000 lung cancer deaths each year, as well as more than 35,000 cardiovascular deaths and the exacerbation of hundreds of thousands of asthma cases and lower respiratory tract infections <sup>(5)</sup>.

According to the Current Population Survey tobacco use supplement, 61.1% of respondents, aged 15 years or older, had a rule that banned smoking anywhere in their home. The percentage of people protected from these self-imposed policies in the home varies from a high of 81.7% in Utah to a low of 39.9% in Kentucky. Figure 9 displays the percentage of people, aged 15 and older, protected by having such a smoking policy at home by state.

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

### ***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 – equal to the entire U.S. population- are smokers.

Data suggest that, globally, approximately 47.5% of men and 10% of women smoke. In developing countries, 58% of men and 9% of women smoke, while in developed countries, 35% of men smoke, as do 22% of women. By the mid 2020s, the transfer of the tobacco epidemic from rich to poor countries will be well advanced, with only about 15% of

the world's smokers living in rich countries. Health care facilities in poorer countries will be hopelessly inadequate to cope with this epidemic.

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

### ***Summary***

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

For U.S. males, smoking prevalence peaked in the 1940s and 1950s at approximately 67%. For females, smoking prevalence peaked in the 1960s at about 44%. In the past 25 years the gap between men and women smoking rates has decreased. In 1965, 51.9% of men and 33.9% of women were cigarette smokers; in contrast in 2002, 25.2% of men and 20% of women smoked.

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 epidemic. Cigarette advertising and promotion campaigns may have influenced initiation in these groups. Tobacco advertising glamorizes and legitimizes tobacco usage, increasing social and peer pressure among young people to use to be accepted and creating the false impression that tobacco products pose no significant health risk. Additionally the tobacco industry aggressively and consistently fights meaningful efforts at the federal, state and local levels to enact and enforce sales to minors laws.

Although most smokers in the U.S. report that they want to stop smoking, more than 45.8 million adults continue to smoke as of 2002. To sustain the decline in smoking prevalence, efforts must be intensified to discourage initiation and to promote cessation. Measures for promoting cessation and reducing the prevalence of smoking include tobacco excise taxes, enforcing minor access laws, restricting smoking in public places and restricting tobacco advertising and promotion.

### FOOTNOTES

- (1) Data for 1997-2002 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. The National Health Interview Survey questionnaire was completely redesigned in 1997. Although the smoking questions remained unchanged, their context changed substantially; therefore, trend analysis or comparison of data from the 1997 NHIS and later with data from prior years must be conducted with caution.
- (2) Data for 1992 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. Beginning in 1992, the traditional definition of current smoking was expanded to include smoking every day *and* some days. An unpublished analysis of the 1992 traditional smoking measure revealed that the crude percent of current smokers age 18 and over remained the same as in 1991.
- (3) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Preventing Tobacco Use among Young People: A Report of the Surgeon General, 1994.
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**TABLE 1: SMOKING-ATTRIBUTABLE DEATHS AMONG ADULTS AND  
PROJECTED SMOKING-RELATED DEATHS AMONG YOUTH, 1999-2000**

<b>STATE</b>	<b>ADULT DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>PROJECTED YOUTH DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION <sup>2</sup></b>
ALABAMA	326.6	9,905
ALASKA	289.6	10,233
ARIZONA	283.5	5,686
ARKANSAS	343.3	9,841
CALIFORNIA	261.8	6,890
COLORADO	248.1	8,380
CONNECTICUT	255.9	9,963
DELAWARE	313.9	10,064
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	250.4	6,771
FLORIDA	283.1	8,412
GEORGIA	333.9	8,657
HAWAII	174.3	8,067
IDAHO	254.6	8,706
ILLINOIS	303.1	9,163
INDIANA	341.4	10,646
IOWA	265.6	10,948
KANSAS	269.8	8,045
KENTUCKY	387.1	11,559
LOUISIANA	314.1	8,851
MAINE	305.2	11,052
MARYLAND	283.3	7,734
MASSACHUSETTS	261.2	7,850
MICHIGAN	299.0	9,837
MINNESOTA	231.1	8,710
MISSISSIPPI	267.8	7,549
MISSOURI	345.3	9,770
MONTANA	294.7	7,451
NEBRASKA	264.2	10,153
NEVADA	414.3	11,084
NEW HAMPSHIRE	291.9	11,209
NEW JERSEY	243.7	8,087
NEW MEXICO	264.7	8,763
NEW YORK	252.1	9,355
NORTH CAROLINA	301.1	10,718
NORTH DAKOTA	227.7	9,722
OHIO	317.6	10,896
OKLAHOMA	320.1	8,734
OREGON	278.6	8,639
PENNSYLVANIA	270.2	10,645
RHODE ISLAND	283.1	9,634
SOUTH CAROLINA	315.6	8,985
SOUTH DAKOTA	230.2	9,886
TENNESSEE	346.0	8,890
TEXAS	288.8	8,267
UTAH	159.8	5,333
VERMONT	274.3	10,711
VIRGINIA	290.8	7,739
WASHINGTON	284.9	8,848
WEST VIRGINIA	354.1	10,571
WISCONSIN	278.2	9,963
WYOMING	318.6	10,067
U.S. TOTAL	295.5	8,830

SOURCE: CDC, TOBACCO CONTROL STATE HIGHLIGHTS 2002: IMPACT AND OPPORTUNITY

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.

(2) The number of youth projected to die prematurely from their smoking is calculated from 1999-2000 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, 1900-2003**

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 <sup>(2)</sup>
1931	114.0	1,399	1967	549.3	4,280	2003	400.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,903 <sup>(2)</sup>
1932	102.8	1,245	1968	545.6	4,186			
1933	111.6	1,334	1969	528.9	3,993			
1934	125.7	1,483	1970	536.5	3,985			
1935	134.4	1,564	1971	555.1	4,037			

SOURCE: TOBACCO OUTLOOK REPORT, ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE,  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TBS-256, APRIL 2004.

NOTES:

(1) ESTIMATED.

(2) PRELIMINARY.

**TABLE 3: NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO WERE CURRENT SMOKERS BY SEX, RACE AND AGE, SELECTED YEARS, 1965-2002(1)**

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1997 <sup>(3)</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% CHANGE 1965-2002 <sup>(4)</sup>
TOTAL <sup>(5,6)</sup>	50.1	48.1	48.9	51.6	50.4	45.8	46.3	48.6	46.7	48.4	47.2	48.0	47.2	46.5	46.5	46.2	45.8	-8.6
SEX																		
MALE	28.9	26.4	25.8	27.5	25.7	24.2	24.0	24.6	24.7	25.6	24.7	25.7	24.8	24.3	24.6	24.4	24.6	-14.9
FEMALE	21.1	21.6	23.1	24.1	24.7	21.6	22.2	24.0	21.5	22.9	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.8	21.2	0.5
RACE																		
NON HISPANIC WHITE	44.6	42.6	42.7	45.2	43.1	39.3	39.1	42.7	40.1	41.9	41.2	41.8	41.9	38.6	35.7	35.9	35.3	-20.9
NON HISPANIC BLACK	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.6	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.0
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.7	-5.1
AMERICAN INDIAN <sup>(7)</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.37	0.47	0.49	0.42	0.41	0.40	8.1
ASIAN <sup>(8)</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	0.83	0.80	0.94	0.87	0.95	-5.0
AGE																		
18-24	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.2	7.8	6.1	5.5	6.6	6.2	7.0	6.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.7	-3.8
25-44	23.1	20.8	21.5	22.9	24.6	23.5	24.2	24.9	23.8	24.9	23.8	23.9	22.9	22.3	22.0	20.9	20.5	-11.3
45-64	15.9	15.9	15.2	15.3	13.8	12.4	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.2	13.5	14.3	13.5	14.4	14.8	14.5	-8.8
>64	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.0	-3.2

SOURCE: MMWR REPORTS AND NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2002 WERE PERFORMED BY THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS 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/Alaskan Natives and Asians are from 1997-2002.

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

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

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

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

**TABLE 4 : PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO WERE CURRENT SMOKERS BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE, SELECTED YEARS, 1965-2002 <sup>(1)</sup>**

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992(2)	1993	1994	1995	1997(3)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% CHANGE 1965-2002 <sup>(4)</sup>	
TOTAL	42.4	37.4	37.1	33.2	30.1	25.5	25.7	26.3	25.0	25.5	24.7	24.7	24.1	23.5	23.3	22.8	22.5	-46.9	
SEX																			
MALE	51.9	44.1	43.1	37.6	32.6	28.4	28.1	28.0	27.7	28.2	27.0	27.6	26.4	25.7	25.7	25.2	25.2	-51.4	
FEMALE	33.9	31.5	32.1	29.3	27.9	22.8	23.5	24.8	22.5	23.1	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.5	21.0	20.7	20.0	-41.0	
RACE																			
NON HISPANIC WHITE	42.1	37.0	36.4	32.9	29.6	25.6	25.5	27.3	25.4	26.3	25.6	25.3	25.0	24.3	24.1	24.0	23.6	-43.9	
NON HISPANIC BLACK	45.8	41.4	44.0	36.9	34.9	26.2	29.1	27.3	26.0	27.2	25.8	26.7	24.7	24.3	23.2	22.3	22.4	-51.1	
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.4	19.1	18.1	18.6	16.7	16.7	-18.1	
AMERICAN INDIAN <sup>(5)</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34.1	40.0	40.8	36.0	32.7	40.8	19.6	
ASIAN <sup>(6)</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.9	13.7	15.1	14.4	12.4	13.3	-21.3	
AGE																			
18-24	45.5	38.0	37.8	33.3	29.3	24.5	22.9	27.1	25.8	27.5	24.8	28.7	27.9	27.9	26.8	26.9	28.5	-37.4	
25-44	51.2	44.6	44.5	37.8	34.8	29.7	30.4	30.6	29.2	30.0	28.6	28.6	27.5	27.3	27.0	25.8	25.7	-49.8	
45-64	41.6	38.6	37.7	35.6	31.6	27.0	26.9	26.4	26.0	25.5	25.5	24.4	25.0	23.3	24.0	23.8	22.7	-45.4	
>64	17.9	16.1	17.3	17.2	16.0	12.8	13.3	14.2	11.8	12.0	13.0	12.0	10.9	10.6	9.7	10.1	9.3	-48.0	

SOURCE: MMWR REPORTS AND NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2002 WERE PERFORMED BY THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS 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/Alaskan Natives and Asians are from 1997-2002.

(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, 1974-2001 <sup>(1)</sup>**

	1974	1979	1985	1990	1991	1992 <sup>2</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1997 <sup>3</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>ALL PERSONS <sup>(4)</sup></b>	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
< 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
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
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
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
<b>ALL MALES <sup>(4)</sup></b>	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
< 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
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
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
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
<b>WHITE MALES <sup>(4)</sup></b>	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
< 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
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
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
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
<b>BLACK MALES <sup>(4)</sup></b>	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
< 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
12 YEARS	50.7 <sup>(5)</sup>	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
13-15 YEARS	45.3 <sup>(5)</sup>	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
16+YEARS	41.4 <sup>(5)</sup>	36.8 <sup>(5)</sup>	32.0 <sup>(5)</sup>	20.8 <sup>(5)</sup>	18.3	26.9	16.0 <sup>(5)</sup>	25.9 <sup>(5)</sup>	17.3 <sup>(5)</sup>	14.5	15.3	11.0	14.7	11.3
<b>ALL FEMALES <sup>(4)</sup></b>	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
< 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
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
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
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
<b>WHITE FEMALES <sup>(4)</sup></b>	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
< 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
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
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
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
<b>BLACK FEMALES <sup>(4)</sup></b>	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
< 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
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
13-15 YEARS	32.3	28.9 <sup>(5)</sup>	23.9	22.7	24.8	27.0	22.7	28.1	20.8	24.3	21.7	22.6	20.4	17.4
16+YEARS	36.3 <sup>(5)</sup>	43.3 <sup>(5)</sup>	26.6	17.0	14.4	25.8	13.3 <sup>(5)</sup>	11.3 <sup>(5)</sup>	17.3	12.5	9.0	13.4	10.8	11.6

**SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, HEALTH, UNITED STATES, 2003**

**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.

**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, 1974-2002 <sup>1</sup>**

	1974	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	PERCENT CHANGE 1974-2002
<b>CURRENT SMOKERS</b>																
<b># OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY</b>																
<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	53.8
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	-14.4
>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	-43.1
<b>% SMOKING &gt;24 DAILY</b>																
<b>SEX</b>																
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	-41.5
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	-46.0
<b>RACE</b>																
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	-40.9
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	-33.3
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																
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	-70.2 <sup>(3)</sup>
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	-48.0 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>AGE (YEARS)</b>																
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	-67.5
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	-51.7
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	-24.2
>=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	-39.5
<b>EDUCATION (YEARS)</b>																
<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	-26.0
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	-46.0
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	-60.6
>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	-70.0

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS, 1974-2002. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2002 WERE PERFORMED BY THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS 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 1978 through 2002.

**TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG ADULTS (AGES 18-24) WHO WERE CURRENT, FORMER, OR NEVER SMOKERS, OVERALL AND BY SEX, RACE AND EDUCATION, 1965-2002 <sup>(1)</sup>**

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1997 <sup>(3)</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% CHANGE 1965-2002	
<b>SMOKING STATUS</b>																			
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>																			
CURRENT	45.4	38.0	37.8	33.3	29.3	24.5	22.9	26.4	25.8	27.5	24.8	28.7	27.7	27.9	26.8	26.9	28.5	-37.2	
FORMER	6.9	9.2	9.5	10.5	10.1	9.5	7.7	6.1	7.2	7.4	8.6	7.3	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5	8.7	
NEVER	47.6	52.8	52.7	56.2	60.6	66.0	69.3	67.4	67.0	65.1	66.6	64.0	63.5	64.5	65.5	65.3	64.0	34.5	
<b>SEX</b>																			
<b>MALE</b>																			
CURRENT	54.1	44.3	42.1	35.4	28.1	26.6	23.5	28.0	28.8	29.8	27.9	31.7	31.3	29.5	28.5	30.4	32.4	-40.1	
FORMER	7.6	10.7	11.6	10.5	10.7	9.1	8.0	6.9	6.9	7.3	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.7	1.3	
NEVER	38.3	45.0	46.3	54.1	61.3	64.4	68.4	65.1	64.3	62.8	63.7	61.1	60.7	63.4	64.1	62.3	60.0	56.7	
<b>FEMALE</b>																			
CURRENT	38.1	32.7	34.1	31.4	30.4	22.5	22.4	24.9	22.9	25.2	21.8	25.0	24.5	26.3	25.1	23.4	24.6	-35.4	
FORMER	6.2	8.0	7.8	10.4	9.6	9.9	7.5	5.4	7.4	7.5	8.8	7.4	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.4	19.4	
NEVER	55.7	59.3	58.2	58.2	60.0	67.6	70.2	69.7	69.7	67.3	69.5	66.9	67.2	65.5	67.0	68.4	67.9	21.9	
<b>RACE</b>																			
<b>WHITE</b>																			
CURRENT	45.2	37.9	37.2	33.1	30.1	26.4	25.1	29.3	28.6	30.2	26.6	31.7	31.2	30.0	29.8	29.9	30.8	-31.9	
FORMER	7.4	9.9	10.3	11.3	10.9	10.6	8.4	6.6	8.2	8.4	9.8	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.9	20.3	
NEVER	47.4	52.2	52.5	55.7	58.9	63.1	66.5	64.2	63.2	61.4	63.6	60.0	59.8	61.3	61.6	61.4	60.4	27.4	
<b>BLACK</b>																			
CURRENT	48.8	39.8	43.4	35.6	25.3	15.2	13.3	13.0	13.7	14.9	11.5	17.1	13.5	18.9	17.7	15.4	20.2	-58.6	
FORMER	2.6	4.6	3.2	5.2	6.0	5.2	3.9	4.5	1.2	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.6	4.7	5.2	2.8	7.7	
NEVER	48.6	55.6	53.4	59.3	68.7	79.6	82.8	82.5	85.1	82.3	86.0	80.1	82.8	77.4	77.6	79.4	77.0	58.4	
<b>EDUCATION</b>																			
<b>&lt;=12 years</b>																			
<b>SEX</b>																			
<b>MALE</b>																			
CURRENT	66.6	60.0	52.7	51.0	43.0	37.3	34.5	40.4	38.3	41.7	30.8	38.7	38.0	36.4	32.1	38.9	38.6	-42.0	
FORMER	8.0	11.1	11.9	10.5	11.6	10.2	11.0	8.6	8.3	10.9	8.4	5.8	8.5	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.4	-20.0	
NEVER	25.4	29.0	35.4	38.5	45.4	52.4	54.5	51.1	53.4	47.4	60.8	55.5	53.4	57.3	60.8	53.9	54.9	116.1	
<b>FEMALE</b>																			
CURRENT	43.9	40.2	40.1	40.3	43.6	33.4	30.6	34.8	33.3	36.2	24.6	32.2	29.4	31.9	31.8	24.9	30.1	-31.4	
FORMER	6.8	8.7	9.5	12.5	11.8	11.7	9.0	5.7	10.8	8.7	9.1	7.3	8.3	8.9	6.8	7.8	8.7	27.9	
NEVER	49.3	51.1	50.4	47.2	44.6	54.9	60.5	59.6	55.9	55.1	66.3	60.4	62.3	59.2	61.4	67.3	61.2	24.1	
<b>&gt;12 years</b>																			
<b>SEX</b>																			
<b>MALE</b>																			
CURRENT	45.2	33.2	34.7	20.1	15.5	16.1	12.2	17.6	19.6	22.3	24.0	23.5	23.9	21.0	24.2	21.2	25.6	-43.4	
FORMER	11.1	13.9	13.9	14.7	10.9	10.3	9.2	6.6	8.0	5.2	8.7	8.8	7.3	8.0	7.8	7.3	8.9	-19.8	
NEVER	43.7	52.8	51.4	65.3	73.7	73.7	78.6	75.8	72.4	72.5	67.3	67.7	68.8	70.9	68.0	71.4	65.4	49.7	
<b>FEMALE</b>																			
CURRENT	36.3	26.8	26.4	20.0	17.2	13.8	14.6	18.4	16.0	19.4	18.5	18.9	19.7	21.2	18.6	21.8	19.3	-46.8	
FORMER	8.8	12.1	6.4	8.3	9.7	8.5	7.6	5.2	6.0	8.7	8.4	7.5	8.3	7.5	9.2	8.7	6.2	-29.5	
NEVER	54.9	61.1	67.2	71.8	73.2	77.8	77.8	76.4	78.0	71.9	73.1	73.6	72.0	71.4	72.2	69.5	74.5	35.7	

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2002 WERE PERFORMED BY THE RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS 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, IN PARTICIPATING STATES, SELECTED YEARS, 1984-2003 (1)**

STATE	1984 %	1986 %	1988 %	1990 %	1992 %	1993 %	1995 %	1996 %	1997 %	1998 %	1999 %	2000 %	2001 %	2002 %	2003 %
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
ALASKA	--	--	--	--	28.8	26.6	25.0	27.7	26.7	26.0	27.2	25.0	26.1	29.3	26.2
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
ARKANSAS	--	--	--	--	--	26.4	25.2	25.4	28.5	26.0	27.2	25.1	25.6	26.3	24.8
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
KANSAS	--	--	--	--	23.0	20.2	22.0	22.1	22.7	21.2	21.1	21.0	22.2	22.1	20.4
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
NEVADA	--	--	--	--	30.7	30.0	26.3	28.2	27.7	30.4	31.5	29.0	27.0	26.0	25.2
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
NEW JERSEY	--	--	--	--	20.2	18.9	19.2	22.8	21.5	19.2	20.7	21.0	21.3	19.0	19.4
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
WYOMING	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0	24.6	24.0	22.8	23.9	23.8	22.2	23.7	24.6

SOURCE: BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SURVEY, 1984-2003 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 ARE CURRENT USERS OF OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS, 1998-2000**

	Cigars		Pipes		Chewing Tobacco		Snuff		Bidis	
	1998	2000	1998	2000	1998	2000	1998	2000	1998	2000
Total	21.9	19.6	6.8	7.4	23.2	18.7	36.3	30.7	NA	8.7
Sex										
Male	23.8	21.2	7.0	7.5	23.4	19.3	43.6	31.4	NA	7.4
Female	11.0	11.1	4.5	5.7	19.7	11.5	31.4	25.0	NA	11.7
Race/Ethnicity										
Hispanic	24.3	25.7	4.7	9.9	9.6	11.8	26.4	22.4	NA	10.1
Non Hispanic White	21.7	18.9	6.5	6.8	23.7	18.4	36.9	30.6	NA	7.3
Non Hispanic Black	23.5	25.2	10.7	12.6	18.2	23.5	30.0	35.9	NA	11.7
Non Hispanic Other	16.7	15.5	11.1	11.8	40.3	27.8	39.0	32.2	NA	13.5
Age										
18-24	26.2	21.6	15.8	17.0	34.1	17.4	39.1	30.9	NA	10.3
25-44	28.3	25.2	8.2	10.4	20.7	19.4	39.0	31.2	NA	8.3
45-64	18.4	17.1	5.8	5.7	21.0	17.4	29.2	30.5	NA	5.8
>=65	6.5	7.9	4.4	4.6	25.1	20.2	30.5	28.2	NA	3.5
Education										
<12	18.7	19.2	6.8	7.6	32.4	26.2	44.1	35.9	NA	8.6
12	20.4	20.8	7.5	7.5	22.6	18.0	36.0	35.5	NA	10.9
13-15	22.2	19.4	6.4	7.9	21.4	18.1	35.4	27.7	NA	8.7
>15	25.2	19.0	6.7	6.5	15.9	12.7	28.2	19.3	NA	5.3
Region										
Northeast	23.2	21.2	5.6	5.5	15.4	13.5	30.0	20.1	NA	7.2
Midwest	23.0	18.9	6.5	8.3	24.0	15.8	32.9	26.8	NA	7.4
South	21.8	20.8	7.3	7.7	26.5	24.6	42.2	40.5	NA	11.0
West	19.2	17.2	7.5	7.5	17.9	14.8	30.4	18.3	NA	8.2

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY-1998, 2000. CALCULATIONS PERFORMED BY THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS DIVISION.

**TABLE 10: PERCENTAGE OF ALL MIDDLE SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO WERE CURRENT USERS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS, BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 2000, 2002**

	Any Tobacco		Cigarettes		Cigars		Smokeless tobacco		Pipes		Bidis		Kreteks	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
<b>Middle school</b>														
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	17.6	14.8	11.7	10.2	9.7	7.9	5.7	5.6	4.3	5.1	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.7
Female	12.7	11.8	10.2	10.0	4.6	4.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.1
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>														
White	14.3	13.3	10.8	10.4	6.1	5.5	3.9	4.0	2.7	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.5
Black	17.5	13.6	11.2	9.4	9.8	7.3	2.4	2.9	2.2	3.9	2.9	3.1	1.7	2.3
Hispanic	16.0	12.5	11.4	9.1	8.8	6.3	2.9	2.9	5.3	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.6
Asian	7.5	8.6	5.3	7.4	4.1	4.8	1.7	3.6	2.8	4.4	2.9	2.9	2.3	3.6
<b>Total</b>	15.1	13.3	11.0	10.1	7.1	6.0	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0
<b>High school</b>														
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	39.1	32.9	28.8	24.6	22.0	16.9	11.8	10.8	5.2	3.7	5.4	3.7	5.3	3.5
Female	29.8	23.9	27.3	21.2	7.3	6.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	1.5	3.0	1.8
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>														
White	38.0	31.1	31.8	25.5	15.1	11.8	8.2	7.4	3.3	2.2	3.6	2.2	4.5	2.7
Black	26.5	21.8	16.8	14.3	15.3	12.0	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.4	4.9	3.4	2.2	1.9
Hispanic	28.4	24.5	22.6	20.5	13.6	10.8	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.5	5.7	3.5	4.0	3.0
Asian	22.9	15.0	20.6	12.8	7.4	5.4	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.1
<b>Total</b>	34.5	28.4	28.0	22.9	14.8	11.6	6.6	6.1	3.3	2.6	4.1	2.6	4.2	2.7

Source: National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2000, 2002

**TABLE 11: PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO REPORTED CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING, BY SEX, RACE AND GRADE, UNITED STATES 1991-2003**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Female	27.3	31.2	34.3	34.7	34.9	27.7	21.9
Male	27.6	29.8	35.4	37.7	34.7	29.2	21.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b> <sup>(2)</sup>							
White	30.9	33.7	38.3	39.7	38.6	31.9	24.9
Female	31.7	35.3	39.8	39.9	39.1	31.2	26.6
Male	30.2	32.2	37.0	39.6	38.2	32.7	13.3
Black	12.6	15.4	19.2	22.7	19.7	14.7	15.1
Female	11.3	14.4	12.2	17.4	17.7	13.3	10.8
Male	14.1	16.3	27.8	28.2	21.8	16.3	19.3
Hispanic	25.3	28.7	34.0	34.0	32.7	26.6	18.4
Female	22.9	27.3	32.9	32.2	31.5	26.0	17.7
Male	27.9	30.2	34.9	35.5	34.0	27.2	19.1
<b>Grade</b>							
9	23.2	27.8	31.2	33.4	27.6	23.9	17.4
10	25.2	28.0	33.1	35.3	34.7	26.9	21.8
11	31.6	31.1	35.9	36.6	36.0	29.8	23.6
12	30.1	34.5	38.2	39.6	42.8	35.2	26.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>21.9</b>

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey. MMWR Vol. 53, SS-2, May 21, 2004

**TABLE 12: PREVALENCE (%) OF DAILY CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS,  
BY SEX AND RACE, U.S., 1976-2003 <sup>(1)</sup>**

YEAR	SEX									RACE <sup>(2)</sup>								
	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

**PERCENTAGE CHANGE**

1976-2003	NA	NA	-45.1	NA	NA	-39.3	NA	NA	-51.4	NA	NA	-32.3	NA	NA	-79.9	NA	NA	NA
1994-2003	-48.9	-39.0	-18.6	-53.7	-43.4	-16.7	-43.8	-34.3	-22.7	-45.4	-30.9	-14.8	11.5	13.2	10.2	-58.9	-25.9	-24.5
2002-2003	-11.8	-11.9	-6.5	-18.5	-8.5	-1.2	-8.2	-16.7	-13.0	-11.7	-14.3	-10.6	3.6	-14.0	-15.6	-15.9	-6.3	-13.0

**SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, MONITORING THE FUTURE PROJECT, 1976-2003  
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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	15.6 <sup>1</sup>	24.7 <sup>2</sup>
ALASKA	NA	19.2 <sup>2</sup>
ARIZONA	11.4 <sup>3</sup>	20.9 <sup>2</sup>
ARKANSAS	15.8 <sup>3</sup>	34.7 <sup>4</sup>
CALIFORNIA	4.4 <sup>5</sup>	16.0 <sup>5</sup>
COLORADO	8.8 <sup>3</sup>	25.4 <sup>8</sup>
CONNECTICUT	5.9 <sup>1</sup>	22.0 <sup>1</sup>
DELAWARE	10.4 <sup>1</sup>	23.5 <sup>2</sup>
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9.4 <sup>3</sup>	14.7 <sup>3</sup>
FLORIDA	7.8 <sup>6</sup>	18.1 <sup>6</sup>
GEORGIA	13.8 <sup>7</sup>	20.9 <sup>2</sup>
HAWAII	12.9 <sup>3</sup>	24.5 <sup>3</sup>
IDAHO	9.6 <sup>8</sup>	14.0 <sup>2</sup>
ILLINOIS	7.6 <sup>1</sup>	29.2 <sup>1</sup>
INDIANA	9.8 <sup>3</sup>	25.6 <sup>2</sup>
IOWA	6.8 <sup>1</sup>	26.7 <sup>1</sup>
KANSAS	5.7 <sup>1</sup>	21.1 <sup>1</sup>
KENTUCKY	15.3 <sup>1</sup>	32.7 <sup>2</sup>
LOUISIANA	17.1 <sup>8</sup>	36.4 <sup>9</sup>
MAINE	8.7 <sup>2</sup>	20.5 <sup>2</sup>
MARYLAND	5.3 <sup>1</sup>	19.3 <sup>1</sup>
MASSACHUSETTS	NA	20.9 <sup>2</sup>
MICHIGAN	9.3 <sup>8</sup>	22.6 <sup>2</sup>
MINNESOTA	7.2 <sup>1</sup>	32.4 <sup>3</sup>
MISSISSIPPI	11.9 <sup>1</sup>	25.0 <sup>2</sup>
MISSOURI	14.9 <sup>7</sup>	24.8 <sup>2</sup>
MONTANA	NA	22.9 <sup>2</sup>
NEBRASKA	7.1 <sup>1</sup>	24.1 <sup>2</sup>
NEVADA	NA	19.6 <sup>2</sup>
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.1 <sup>8</sup>	19.1 <sup>2</sup>
NEW JERSEY	10.5 <sup>7</sup>	29.4 <sup>4</sup>
NEW MEXICO	NA	30.1 <sup>10</sup>
NEW YORK	6.7 <sup>1</sup>	20.2 <sup>2</sup>
NORTH CAROLINA	11.3 <sup>1</sup>	24.8 <sup>2</sup>
NORTH DAKOTA	NA	30.2 <sup>2</sup>
OHIO	10.1 <sup>1</sup>	22.2 <sup>2</sup>
OKLAHOMA	10.3 <sup>1</sup>	26.5 <sup>2</sup>
OREGON	10.5 <sup>11</sup>	18.7 <sup>11</sup>
PENNSYLVANIA	13.1 <sup>8</sup>	27.6 <sup>8</sup>
RHODE ISLAND	9.1 <sup>8</sup>	19.3 <sup>2</sup>
SOUTH CAROLINA	NA	36.0 <sup>12</sup>
SOUTH DAKOTA	12.4 <sup>7</sup>	30.0 <sup>2</sup>
TENNESSEE	16.6 <sup>3</sup>	27.6 <sup>2</sup>
TEXAS	10.2 <sup>1</sup>	24.3 <sup>2</sup>
UTAH	NA	7.3 <sup>2</sup>
VERMONT	8.6 <sup>1</sup>	22.1 <sup>2</sup>
VIRGINIA	6.0 <sup>13</sup>	21.0 <sup>13</sup>
WASHINGTON	9.2 <sup>14</sup>	15.0 <sup>14</sup>
WEST VIRGINIA	16.3 <sup>1</sup>	28.5 <sup>2</sup>
WISCONSIN	8.7 <sup>1</sup>	23.6 <sup>2</sup>
WYOMING	14.8 <sup>3</sup>	26.0 <sup>2</sup>

Source: Centers for Disease Control. Office on Smoking and Health. Investments in Tobacco Control: State Highlights, 2004

Notes:

- (1) Data is from the 2002 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 2001 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System.
  - (5) Data is from the 2002 California Student Tobacco Survey. Middle school rates represent 6-9th graders. High school rates represent 10-12th graders.
  - (6) Data is from the 2004 Youth Tobacco Survey.
  - (7) Data is from the 1999 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 1991 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System.
  - (11) Data is from the 2003 Oregon Healthy Teens Survey. Middle school rates represent 8th graders. High school rates represent 11th graders.
  - (12) Data is from the 1999 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System.
  - (13) Data is from the 2003 Youth Tobacco Survey.
  - (14) Data is from the 2000 Washington State Healthy Youth Survey. Middle school rates represent 8th graders. High school rates represented 10th graders.
- NA- Not Available

**TABLE 14: PERCENT OF MOTHERS WHO SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY BY STATE, 1990, 1999-2002 <sup>1</sup>**

STATE	PERCENT OF MOTHERS					% CHANGE 1990-2002
	1990	1999	2000	2001	2002	
TOTAL <sup>(2)</sup>	18.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	-38.9
ALABAMA	16.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	-25.0
ALASKA	22.0	18.0	19.0	17.0	18.0	-18.2
ARIZONA	15.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	-60.0
ARKANSAS	23.0	19.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	-21.7
CALIFORNIA	---	---	---	---	---	---
COLORADO	18.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	-50.0
CONNECTICUT	13.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	-46.2
DELAWARE	20.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	-35.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	-75.0
FLORIDA	18.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	-50.0
GEORGIA	16.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	-50.0
HAWAII	13.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	-46.2
IDAHO	16.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	11.0	-31.3
ILLINOIS	17.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	-41.2
INDIANA	---	21.0	20.0	20.0	19.0	-9.5 <sup>(3)</sup>
IOWA	23.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	-30.4
KANSAS	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	-7.1
KENTUCKY	29.0	25.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	-17.2
LOUISIANA	15.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	-33.3
MAINE	22.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	-22.7
MARYLAND	16.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	-50.0
MASSACHUSETTS	25.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	-68.0
MICHIGAN	23.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	-34.8
MINNESOTA	16.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	-37.5
MISSISSIPPI	16.0	13.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	-25.0
MISSOURI	25.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	-28.0
MONTANA	21.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	-9.5
NEBRASKA	21.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	-33.3
NEVADA	20.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	-50.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	21.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	-33.3
NEW JERSEY	13.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	-38.5
NEW MEXICO	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	-9.1
NEW YORK	---	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	-11.1 <sup>(3)</sup>
NORTH CAROLINA	21.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	-38.1
NORTH DAKOTA	22.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	-22.7
OHIO	25.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	-28.0
OKLAHOMA	---	18.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	0.0 <sup>(3)</sup>
OREGON	22.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	-45.5
PENNSYLVANIA	21.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	-23.8
RHODE ISLAND	22.0	14.0	15.0	14.0	12.0	-45.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	20.0	13.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	-35.0
SOUTH DAKOTA	---	---	20.0	20.0	19.0	-5.0 <sup>(4)</sup>
TENNESSEE	22.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	-22.7
TEXAS	10.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	-40.0
UTAH	11.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	-36.4
VERMONT	23.0	16.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	-13.0
VIRGINIA	16.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	-50.0
WASHINGTON	20.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	-40.0
WEST VIRGINIA	28.0	26.0	26.0	27.0	26.0	-7.1
WISCONSIN	23.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	-34.8
WYOMING	24.0	21.0	21.0	22.0	21.0	-12.5

SOURCE: CDC WONDER AND HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH FOCUS AREA OF DATA 2010.

NOTES:

--- DATA NOT AVAILABLE

(1) PERCENTS ARE ROUNDED.

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

(3) PERCENT CHANGE IS FROM 1999 THROUGH 2002.

(4) PERCENT CHANGE IS FROM 2000 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 1965-2002<sup>1</sup>**

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% CHANGE 1965-2002
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	106.2
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	85.1
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	155.5
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	104.0
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	162.6
ETHNICITY																		
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	41.5
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	28.0
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	59.5
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	75.2
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	101.8
>64	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	78.7
EDUCATION (YEARS) <sup>(4)</sup>																		
<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	28.7
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	33.0
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	37.1
>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	39.5

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS, 1965-2002. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2002 WERE PERFORMED BY THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS 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) FROM 1978 THROUGH 2002.

(4) DATA ON EDUCATION ARE PRESENTED FOR PERSONS AGED 25 AND OLDER.

(5) FROM 1970 THROUGH 2002.

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

	Preferred Method	Success Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	%	%	95% CI <sup>2</sup>
<b>Cold Turkey/Self Help</b>	90.4	<10.0	NA
<b>Counseling/Behavioral</b>	1.3	15.0	(12.0-18.0)
<b>Nicotine-replacement therapy</b>			
<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)
<b>Non-nicotine therapy</b>			
<i>Bupropion</i>	1.2	30.5	(23.2-37.8)
<b>Other</b>	3.1	NA	NA

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 2000. CALCULATIONS PERFORMED BY THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS 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**

<b>STATE</b>	<b>Everyday Smokers who quit for &gt;= 1 day</b>	<b>Current Smokers who received advice to quit <sup>1</sup></b>
ALABAMA	50.9	71.1
ALASKA	49.5	--
ARIZONA	50.5	70.9
ARKANSAS	51.9	70.5
CALIFORNIA	62.3	--
COLORADO	51.2	71.6
CONNECTICUT	59.3	--
DELAWARE	50.4	80.3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	58.9	--
FLORIDA	48.0	73.6
GEORGIA	55.4	--
HAWAII	42.4	--
IDAHO	53.2	--
ILLINOIS	50.1	--
INDIANA	52.4	72.6
IOWA	46.6	71.4
KANSAS	44.2	--
KENTUCKY	45.6	--
LOUISIANA	53.4	73.2
MAINE	56.7	83.7
MARYLAND	52.3	--
MASSACHUSETTS	56.0	--
MICHIGAN	56.1	--
MINNESOTA	53.1	--
MISSISSIPPI	53.9	--
MISSOURI	44.5	--
MONTANA	45.0	--
NEBRASKA	52.2	72.0
NEVADA	49.5	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE	46.7	--
NEW JERSEY	55.2	69.5
NEW MEXICO	50.0	--
NEW YORK	58.0	--
NORTH CAROLINA	53.2	76.9
NORTH DAKOTA	47.1	72.1
OHIO	46.7	68.7
OKLAHOMA	48.1	70.1
OREGON	52.5	--
PENNSYLVANIA	49.8	--
RHODE ISLAND	61.7	76.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	53.6	69.8
SOUTH DAKOTA	52.0	--
TENNESSEE	48.1	--
TEXAS	47.5	66.8
UTAH	66.2	--
VERMONT	51.8	--
VIRGINIA	50.5	78.1
WASHINGTON	52.7	--
WEST VIRGINIA	43.5	76.2
WISCONSIN	51.7	64.0
WYOMING	53.9	72.6

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2002.

Note:

1) Received advice to quit from a physician.

-- Not Collected.

**TABLE 18: PREVALENCE OF SMOKING CESSATION ATTITUDES AND ATTEMPTS AMONG CURRENT SMOKING ADOLESCENTS, 2000**

	<b>SERIOUSLY TRIED TO QUIT IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS</b>	<b>WANT TO COMPLETELY STOP</b>
MIDDLE SCHOOL		
SEX		
MALE	54.7	51.5
FEMALE	65.6	58.7
RACE/ETHNICITY		
WHITE	60.1	54.8
BLACK	61.3	58.6
HISPANIC	56.0	53.1
ASIAN	1	1
TOTAL (MIDDLE SCHOOL)	59.9	55.0
HIGH SCHOOL		
SEX		
MALE	55.2	59.2
FEMALE	63.6	62.9
RACE/ETHNICITY		
WHITE	59.4	60.5
BLACK	61.5	66.1
HISPANIC	52.3	57.5
ASIAN	70.5	73.5
TOTAL (HIGH SCHOOL)	59.3	61.0

Source: National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2000

Notes:

(1) Sample Size is too small to obtain accurate estimates.

**TABLE 19: TOTAL U.S. ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, 1975-2002**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>CIGARETTES (IN MILLIONS)</b>	<b>SMOKELESS TOBACCO (IN MILLIONS)</b>	<b>CIGARS (IN MILLIONS)</b>
1975	491.3	NA	NA
1976	639.1	NA	NA
1977	779.5	NA	NA
1978	875.0	NA	NA
1979	1,083.4	NA	NA
1980	1,242.3	NA	NA
1981	1,547.7	NA	NA
1982	1,800.4	NA	NA
1983	1,901.5	NA	NA
1984	2,095.2	NA	NA
1985	2,476.4	80.0	NA
1986	2,382.4	76.7	NA
1987	2,580.5	67.8	NA
1988	3,274.9	68.2	NA
1989	3,617.0	81.2	NA
1990	3,992.0	90.1	NA
1991	4,650.1	104.0	NA
1992	5,231.9	115.3	NA
1993	6,035.4	119.2	NA
1994	4,833.5	126.0	NA
1995	4,895.2	127.3	NA
1996	5,107.7	123.9	30.9
1997	5,660.0	150.4	41.0
1998	6,733.2	145.5	NA
1999	8,237.6	170.2	NA
2000	9,592.6	224.6	NA
2001	11,216.2	236.7	NA
2002	12,466.4	NA	NA

**SOURCE: FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION: REPORT TO CONGRESS, 1999 to 2004**

**TABLE 20: PREVALENCE OF SMOKE-FREE WORKSITE POLICY COVERAGE AMONG INDOOR WORKERS, AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER, BY STATE, SELECTED YEARS**

STATE	1993		1996		1999	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
ALABAMA	37.9	3.4	55.1	3.2	63.6	2.8
ALASKA	56.9	3.0	69.5	2.8	72.8	2.8
ARIZONA	55.6	3.2	64.0	2.9	68.4	2.7
ARKANSAS	31.9	3.3	48.3	3.1	63.0	2.9
CALIFORNIA	57.4	1.3	76.0	1.1	76.9	1.0
COLORADO	52.6	3.3	71.2	2.7	72.5	2.5
CONNECTICUT	47.5	3.3	66.6	3.1	73.7	2.7
DELAWARE	49.7	3.2	65.2	3.0	70.1	2.8
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51.0	3.5	74.1	3.0	74.2	2.7
FLORIDA	52.5	1.6	65.5	1.5	68.4	1.4
GEORGIA	46.8	3.1	57.1	2.7	66.5	2.3
HAWAII	46.5	3.2	61.0	3.3	71.4	3.1
IDAHO	58.4	3.2	69.9	2.8	71.1	2.6
ILLINOIS	39.6	1.6	60.1	1.7	67.1	1.6
INDIANA	34.4	3.0	51.6	2.9	58.1	2.6
IOWA	44.7	3.0	60.2	2.9	69.6	2.7
KANSAS	48.7	3.0	62.1	3.0	72.9	2.6
KENTUCKY	28.6	3.1	49.3	3.2	55.9	2.9
LOUISIANA	39.5	3.7	56.0	3.2	63.8	2.8
MAINE	54.6	3.2	71.6	3.0	74.9	2.8
MARYLAND	52.0	3.1	81.9	2.3	81.2	2.3
MASSACHUSETTS	47.7	1.6	70.0	1.8	76.8	1.7
MICHIGAN	39.1	1.6	52.8	1.7	60.7	1.7
MINNESOTA	54.2	3.0	66.7	2.7	73.9	2.4
MISSISSIPPI	39.8	3.5	53.0	3.2	61.3	3.0
MISSOURI	38.2	3.2	57.8	3.0	65.2	2.7
MONTANA	42.4	3.5	57.3	3.4	68.8	2.9
NEBRASKA	43.0	2.9	62.9	2.9	67.0	2.7
NEVADA	33.3	2.9	39.9	3.0	48.7	2.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE	52.1	3.4	71.6	3.0	74.2	2.8
NEW JERSEY	46.8	1.6	67.2	1.7	71.9	1.6
NEW MEXICO	54.0	3.4	64.7	3.2	67.6	2.9
NEW YORK	41.7	1.3	64.3	1.3	72.0	1.2
NORTH CAROLINA	31.1	1.4	54.7	2.0	60.7	2.2
NORTH DAKOTA	45.9	3.3	60.2	3.2	65.6	2.8
OHIO	37.6	1.5	55.8	1.6	62.8	1.7
OKLAHOMA	40.8	3.2	57.6	3.1	66.7	2.7
OREGON	58.8	3.4	66.4	3.1	65.7	3.0
PENNSYLVANIA	41.9	1.6	59.1	1.7	68.5	1.5
RHODE ISLAND	44.7	3.3	69.0	3.0	72.0	2.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	37.5	2.8	57.8	3.0	64.1	2.8
SOUTH DAKOTA	42.8	3.0	61.5	2.9	59.7	2.8
TENNESSEE	35.2	3.0	53.1	3.0	62.9	2.8
TEXAS	50.4	1.7	64.1	1.6	66.0	1.4
UTAH	64.3	2.9	83.2	2.2	83.9	2.0
VERMONT	57.6	3.3	77.4	2.7	76.6	2.6
VIRGINIA	43.1	2.7	61.7	2.7	70.0	2.5
WASHINGTON	66.5	2.9	71.7	3.0	73.3	2.8
WEST VIRGINIA	38.7	3.7	59.3	3.3	63.0	2.9
WISCONSIN	43.3	2.8	60.9	2.8	64.3	2.5
WYOMING	47.0	3.9	59.6	3.4	65.8	3.1

Source: Current Population Survey Tobacco Use Supplement, 1993-1999.