

**TRENDS IN TOBACCO USE**

**AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION  
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND STATISTICS UNIT  
RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS  
JUNE 2003**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Consumption  
Mortality  
Prevalence of Tobacco Use and Cessation  
Tobacco Advertising and Promotion  
State Laws and Environmental Tobacco Smoke  
International Smoking Prevalence

### LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Cigarette Consumption, United States, 1900-2002  
Table 2: Smoking-Attributable Deaths and Projected Smoking-Attributable Deaths among Youth, 1999-2000  
Table 3: Number of Adults Who Were Current Smokers by Sex, Race, and Age, United States, 1965-2001  
Table 4: Percent of Adults Who Were Current Smokers by Sex, Race, and Age, 1965-2001  
Table 5: Percent Distribution of Adult Cigarette Smokers by Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day, And Percent of Adult Current Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked >24 Cigarettes per Day by Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin, Age and Education, U.S. 1974-2001  
Table 6: Age-Adjusted Prevalence (%) of Current Cigarette Smoking By Persons >25 Years of Age by Sex, Race and Education, 1974-2000  
Table 7: Percent of Young Adults Who Were Current, Former or Never Smokers by Sex, Race and Education, 1965-2001  
Table 8: Percent of Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy by State, 1990-1999  
Table 9: Percent of Adults Who Are Current Users of Other Tobacco Products, 1998, 2000  
Table 10: Current Cigarette Smoking Prevalence among Adults Aged >18 Years by State, 1984-1993, 1995-2001  
Table 11: Prevalence of Cigar Smoking Among Adults by State and Sex, U.S., BRFSS, 1998  
Table 12: Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by State and Sex, U.S., 1999  
Table 13: Percent of All Middle School and High School Students Who Were Current Users of Tobacco Products, By Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2000  
Table 14: Percent of High School Students, Who Reported Current Cigarette Smoking By Sex, Race and Grade, U.S. 1991-2001  
Table 15: Prevalence of Daily Cigarette Smoking Among High School Students by Sex and Race, U.S. 1976-2001  
Table 16: Current Cigarette Smoking and Tobacco Use among Youth by State, 2000-2001  
Table 17: Percent of Adult Aged 18 and Older, Ever Smokers Who Are Former Smokers (Prevalence of Cessation), Overall and by Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin, Age, and Education, 1965-2001  
Table 18: Percent of Former Adult Smokers Using Recommended Cessation Methods and Success Rates, 2000  
Table 19: Prevalence of Smoking Cessation Attitudes & Attempts among Current Smoking Adolescents, 2000  
Table 20: Total U.S. Advertising and Promotional Expenditures for Various Tobacco Products, 1975-2000  
Table 21: Prevalence of Smoke-Free Worksite Policy Coverage among Indoor Workers, Aged 15 Years and Older, By State, Selected Years

### LIST OF FIGURES:

Figure 1: 440,000 U.S. Deaths Attributable Each Year to Cigarette Smoking  
Figure 2: Current Cigarette Smoking in Persons Aged > 18 Years by Sex, 1965-2001  
Figure 3: Current Cigarette Smoking in Persons Aged > 18 Years by Race and Sex, 1965-2001  
Figure 4: Current Cigarette Smoking by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 2001  
Figure 5: Percentage of Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy by Age, Selected Years  
Figure 6: Percentage of Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy, By Race and Ethnicity, Selected Years  
Figure 7: How Teens Obtain Cigarettes, 2000  
Figure 8: Percentage of Current Smokers Aged <18 Years Who Purchased Cigarettes in a Store and Were Not Asked to Show Proof of Age or Who Were Not Refused Purchase Because of Their Age, 2000  
Figure 9: Environmental Tobacco Smoke in the Home, 1998-1999  
Figure 10: Percent of Middle and High School Students Exposed To Tobacco At Home, By Smoking Status, 2000

## ***Introduction***

The following tables delineate information available from national surveys and studies on the morbidity and mortality 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, smokeless tobacco and environmental tobacco smoke.

## ***Consumption***

Table 1 documents the trend in U.S. cigarette consumption between 1900 and 2002. Close to 2.5 billion cigarettes were smoked in 1900 compared to 640 billion cigarettes in 1963 (when consumption levels peaked) and 420 billion cigarettes in 2002. Per capita consumption was 54 cigarettes in 1900, peaked at 4,354 in 1963 and is estimated at 1,979 for 2002. With a few exceptions, per capita consumption has steadily declined since 1963. In 2002 per capita consumption was reduced to the level last seen in 1940.

## ***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 2 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.

## ***Prevalence of Cigarette Use <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 2001 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 2001, an estimated 46.2 million, or 22.8% of, adults (aged 18+) were current smokers.

Smoking prevalence was highest among people aged 18-24 years (26.9%) and lowest for those greater than 65 years of age (10.1%). In previous years, smoking prevalence rates in the 18-24 year 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.

The percentage of current smokers was significantly greater in males (25.2%) than in females (20.7%). Between 1965 and 2001 smoking rates decreased 51.4% among men, 38.9% among women, and 46.2% overall. The trend in cigarette smoking by sex is depicted in Figure 2.

Figure 3 demonstrates current smoking prevalence by race/ethnicity. Prevalence of current smoking was highest among American Indians/Alaskan Natives (32.7%), intermediate among non-Hispanic whites (24%) and non-Hispanic blacks (22.3%), and lowest among Hispanics (16.7%) and Asians/Pacific Islanders (12.4%). 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. However, the trend is reversed in females, with white women having higher rates than black women. Figure 4 displays this trend.

### ***Intensity of Smoking***

Table 5 delineates the percent distribution 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 2001, the percentage of adults who smoked <15 cigarettes per day increased by 48%. In comparison, over this time period, the percentage of heavy smokers (i.e., smoked >24 cigarettes per day) decreased 42%. The increasing spread of restrictions on where persons can smoke 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 with less than or equal to 12 years of education, and among people 45-64 years of age.

### ***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 (36.7%) while persons with bachelor, masters, professional, and doctoral degrees had the lowest prevalence (11.9%) in 2001.

Table 6 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 2000 by race and sex. The overall prevalence of smoking declines with increasing years of education. In 2000, the age-adjusted prevalence of cigarette smoking ranged from 10.9% among college graduates to 31.9% among those with less than a high school education. Between 1974 and 2000 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 60.4% for college graduates to 27.2% among persons with less than twelve years of education.

### ***Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking among Young Adults 18-24 and College Students***

Cigarette smoking during childhood and adolescence produces significant health problems among young adults 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.

The percentage of young adults, aged 18-24, who were current smokers between 1965 and 2001 is displayed in Table 7. Smoking prevalence among young adults was approximately 41% lower in 2001 (26.9%) than in 1965 (45.4%). Males have consistently had higher smoking rates than females. In 2001, the current smoking rate in males was 30% greater than that of females. Whites, aged 18-24, were more likely to be current smokers than blacks of the same age group. In 2001, 29.9% of whites and 15.4% 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 24.9% in 2001. This percentage, however, was 14% greater than that of 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. Between 1991 and 1999, the 30-day and daily prevalence of cigarette smoking by college students rose by 30% and 40%, respectively. However, cigarette smoking among college students declined between 1999 and 2001. Currently, rates of smoking are similar to levels seen in the early 1990s.

### ***Smoking during Pregnancy***

Smoking during pregnancy declined in 2001 to 12% of women giving birth, down 35% from 1990. All age groups of mothers saw a decline in smoking during pregnancy. Since 1996 teenagers have had the highest rates of maternal smoking. In 2001, 17.5% of teens aged 15-19 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 (7.6%). Figure 5 displays the percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy by age.

Of all race and ethnic groups, American Indian women have the highest rate of smoking during pregnancy (19.9%); they also reported the smallest decline between 1990 and 2001 (11%). In 2001, 15.5% of non-Hispanic white mothers, a decline of 26% since 1990, were smokers compared to 9.1% (43% decline since 1990) in non-Hispanic black mothers. The smoking rate for Hispanic mothers is generally low (3.2%). However, rates differ considerably within subgroups. In 2001, the rate of smoking during pregnancy was highest among Puerto Rican women (9.7%), intermediate in Mexican (2.4%) and Cuban (3.0) women and lowest among Central and South American women (1.3%). Smoking was less common among Asian/Pacific Islander women, with rates of 0.7% to 3.8% reported for Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and other Asian mothers. Only Hawaiian women had a relatively high smoking rate of 14.8%. 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 49%, from 5.5% in 1990 to 2.8% in 2001. Figure 6 displays the percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy by race/ethnicity.

Table 8 presents data on smoking during pregnancy by state from 1990-1999. The percent of women who smoked during pregnancy has declined significantly in all reporting areas except for New Mexico. Twelve states, the District of Columbia and New York City had declines of 35% or more between 1990 and 1999. Between 1990 and 1999, West Virginia had the highest rate each year; in 1999 26.1% of women reported smoking during pregnancy.

### ***Prevalence of Other Tobacco Products***

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 Tobacco Use by State***

Tables 10, 11 and 12 display state-specific smoking prevalence for cigarettes, cigars and smokeless tobacco, respectively. The Center for Disease Control coordinates state surveillance of cigarette smoking through the Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Data on cigarette smoking were provided from all 50 states and the District of Columbia in 2001. Smoking has declined consistently in some states and has remained fairly constant in others. The median prevalence of regular cigarette smoking by state was 27.4% in 1984 and 23.4% in 2001. In 2001, smoking prevalence was highest in Kentucky (30.9%) and lowest in Utah (13.3%).

In addition to state estimates, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System has sufficiently large samples to permit analyses of risk factor data for many metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). The five MSAs with the highest prevalence of current smoking were Toledo, Ohio; Knoxville, Tennessee; Indianapolis, Indiana; Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, Ohio; and Huntington-Ashland, West Virginia. The five MSAs with the lowest prevalence of current smoking included Orange

County, California; Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah; San Diego, California; Miami, Florida; Bergen-Passaic, New Jersey; and Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Data on ever- and past month- cigar smoking was provided from all 50 states for 1998. The median prevalence of ever cigar smoking by state was 39.0%; median prevalence of past month cigar smoking was 5.2%. Ever-cigar smoking rates were highest in Alaska (52.0%), Wisconsin (49.7%) and Nevada (48.6%) and lowest in Arizona (14.8%). Past-month cigar smoking was highest in Nevada (7.4%) and Indiana (7.3) and lowest in Arizona (1.4%).

Data on smokeless tobacco use were provided from 19 states in 1999. Ever-smokeless tobacco use rates were highest in West Virginia (28.5%) and lowest in Arizona (4.7%). Current use of smokeless tobacco was highest in West Virginia (30.2%) and lowest in New York (10.3%).

### ***Prevalence of Tobacco Use among Adolescents***

Table 13 delineates the percent of middle- and high school students who are current tobacco users by sex and race. In 2000, the most prevalent forms of tobacco used by middle school students were cigarettes (11.0%) and cigars (7.1%), followed by smokeless tobacco (3.6%), pipes (3.0%), bidis (2.4%), and kreteks (2.1%). Among high school students, the most prevalent forms of tobacco used were cigarettes (28.0%) and cigars (14.8%), followed by smokeless tobacco (6.6%), kreteks (4.2%), bidis (4.1%), and tobacco in pipes (3.3%).

Table 14 displays the percentage of high school students who are current cigarette smokers by selected subgroups. Although smoking rates among high school students increased 32% between 1991 and 1997, rates have declined by almost 22% since 1997. The prevalence of current smoking increased from 27.5% in 1991 to 36.4% in 1997 and then declined significantly to 28.5% in 2001. Overall, white and Hispanic students were significantly more likely than black students to be current smokers. Current use of cigarettes reported in 2001 ranged from 23.9% in grade 9 students to 35.2% in grade 12 students. Prevalence of frequent cigarette use in 2001 was reported at 13.8%, a decline of 18% from 1999.

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 15, by race and sex. The prevalence of daily smoking among 8<sup>th</sup> graders in 2001 was 5.5%, 21.4% less than the rate in 1992 (7.0%). The prevalence of daily smoking among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in 1992 is similar to that in 2001 (12.3 vs. 12.2). Between 1982 and 1991 daily smoking among high school seniors decreased 12%, but increased 11% between 1992 and 2001. However, the prevalence of daily smoking among seniors has been decreasing since 1999. Rates of daily smoking are higher among males, except in 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

Figure 7 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 8.

State-specific data were collected using the 2000 Youth Tobacco Survey and the 2001 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Among the 38 states with data available for youth in grades 6-8, current cigarette smoking rates varied from 6.7% in California to 21.5% in Kentucky. Among the forty-seven states that collected data for high school students, current cigarette smoking rates ranged from a high of 38.5% in West Virginia to a low of 8.3% in Utah. Table 16 displays current cigarette smoking and tobacco use among youth by state.

### ***Prevalence of Smoking Cessation***

Table 17 shows the trend in adult smoking cessation. Between 1965 and 2001 the proportion of former smokers doubled. By 2001, close to 49.2% of ever smokers 18 years and older had quit. The proportion of former smokers was

higher among men (51.1%) than among women (46.9%) and increased with higher levels of education. Cessation prevalence ranged from 43.8% for those with less than 12 years of education to 66.2% among college graduates. The prevalence of smoking cessation has increased over 70% since 1965 in all age groups. Data reported for 2001 estimate that 44.8 million adults are former smokers, 25.5 million men and 19.2 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 18 displays cessation methods among former smokers.

Table 19 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 the past 12 months. Sixty-one percent of high school students said they wanted to stop smoking completely and 59% made a serious attempt to quit in the past 12 months.

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.

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

Table 20 depicts the overall trend in expenditures for U.S. tobacco advertising and promotion. In 2000, total advertising and promotion by cigarette companies was 9.6 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 1982, sales peaked at 632.5 billion cigarettes, or nearly 32 billion packs. Advertising and promotion expenditures that year were \$1.8 billion. By 2000, sales were reduced to 413.5 billion cigarettes, but advertising and promotion expenditures had increased 5.3 times. Between 1982 and 2000, 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 manufactures declined slightly from 1997 to 1998, then rebounded to an all time high of \$170.2 million in 1999. In 1999, promotional allowances and point of sale advertising received the greatest amount of money.

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

Forty-nine states and the District of Columbia have some clean indoor air provisions restricting smoking in certain places; Alabama has no state-imposed limits on smoking in public places. These laws range from simple, limited restrictions, such as designated areas in schools, to laws that limit or ban smoking in virtually all public places. Of the states that limit or prohibit smoking in public places, 45 restrict smoking in government workplaces and 25 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 banned the sale of tobacco products to minors. Most states define minors as persons less than 18 years of age.

Nine states and the District of Columbia have some restrictions on tobacco advertising and promotion. Furthermore, forty-five states and the District of Columbia restrict the distribution of free sample of tobacco products while Idaho, Minnesota and Rhode Island banned all samples.

### ***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 WHO estimates, there are 1.1 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% of men and 12% 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). Over 40% 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 2001, 24.9% of men and 20.6% 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 46.2 million adults continue to smoke as of 2001. 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 1997-2001 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.
- (4) National Institute on Drug Abuse. Marijuana Abuse. Publication No. 023859, October 2002.
- (5) Environmental Protection Agency. Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders, 1992.

## REFERENCES

1. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Tobacco Outlook. Economic Research Service, April 2003.
2. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Annual Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Economic Costs-U.S., 1995-1999. Vol. 51, No. 14, April 2002.
3. National Center for Health Statistics. Raw Data from the National Health Interview Survey, U.S., 1997-2001. (Analysis by the American Lung Association Research and Scientific Affairs Division, Using SPSS and SUDAAN)
4. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Cigarette Smoking Among Adults – U.S., 2001. Vol. 52, No. 40, October 2003.
5. National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2002.
6. National Vital Statistics Reports. Births: Final Data for 2001. Vol. 51, No. 2, December 2002.
7. National Vital Statistics Reports. Smoking During Pregnancy in the 1990s. Vol. 49, No 7, August 2001.
8. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults and Changes in Prevalence of Current and Some Day Smoking — United States, 1996-2001. Vol. 52, No. 14, April 2003.
9. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Cigarette Smoking in 99 Metropolitan Areas-U.S., 2000. Vol. 50, No. 49, December 2001.
10. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. State-Specific Prevalence of Current Cigarette and Cigar Smoking Among Adults —United States, 1998, Vol. 48, No.45, 1034-1039.
11. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Prevalence Data- Smokeless Tobacco, 1999.
12. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Youth Tobacco Surveillance-U.S., 2000. Vol. 50, No. SS-04, November 2001.
13. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance-United States, 2001. Vol. 51, No. SS-4, June 2002.
14. National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring of the Future Study, 1975-2001. Volume I: Secondary School Students and Volume II: College Students and Young Adults.
15. Centers for Disease Control. Tobacco Control: State Highlights, 2002.
16. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts and Figures 2003.
17. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. State Medicaid Coverage for Tobacco-Dependence Treatments-U.S., 1994-2001. Vol. 52, No. 21, May 2003.
18. Federal Trade Commission: Report to Congress: Cigarette Report For 2000.
19. Federal Trade Commission: Report to Congress: Cigar Sales and Advertising and Promotional Expenditures for 1996 and 1997, 1999.
20. Federal Trade Commission: Report to Congress for 1998 and 1999: Pursuant to the Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986, 2001.
21. American Lung Association. State Legislated Actions on Tobacco Issues, 2002.
22. Shopland, D. et al. State-Specific Trends in Smoke-Free Workplace Policy Coverage: The Current Population Survey Tobacco Use Supplement, 1993 to 1999. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine. Vol. 43, No. 8, August 2001.
23. World Health Organization. Tobacco Epidemic: A Crisis of Startling Dimensions, 1998.
24. World Health Organization. Tobacco Atlas, 2002.

**TABLE 1: CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION, UNITED STATES, 1900-2002**

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	2,539
1922	53.4	770	1958	448.9	3,953	1994	485.0	2,493
1923	64.4	911	1959	467.5	4,073	1995	487.0	2,515
1924	71.0	982	1960	484.4	4,171	1996	487.0	2,480
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	2,092
1929	118.6	1,504	1965	528.8	4,259	2001	425.0	2,037 <sup>(2)</sup>
1930	119.3	1,485	1966	541.3	4,287	2002	420.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,979 <sup>(2)</sup>
1931	114.0	1,399	1967	549.3	4,280			
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-254, APRIL 2003.

NOTES:

(1) ESTIMATED.

(2) PRELIMINARY.

**TABLE 2: SMOKING-ATTRIBUTABLE DEATHS IN 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 3: NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO WERE CURRENT SMOKERS BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE, SELECTED YEARS,  
1965-2001<sup>(1)</sup>

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1987	1988	1990	1991	1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1997 <sup>(3)</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2001	PERCENT CHANGE 1965-2001 <sup>(4)</sup>
TOTAL <sup>(5,6)</sup>	50.1	48.1	48.9	51.6	50.4	48.9	49.4	45.8	46.3	48.6	46.7	48.4	47.2	48.0	47.2	46.5	46.5	46.2	-7.8
SEX																			
MALE	28.9	26.4	25.8	27.5	25.7	25.1	25.6	24.2	24.0	24.6	24.7	25.6	24.7	25.7	24.8	24.3	24.6	24.4	-15.6
FEMALE	21.1	21.6	23.1	24.1	24.7	23.8	23.7	21.6	22.2	24.0	21.5	22.9	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.8	3.3
RACE																			
NON HISPANIC WHITE	44.6	42.6	42.7	45.2	43.1	41.7	41.9	39.3	39.1	42.7	40.1	41.9	41.2	41.8	41.9	38.6	35.7	35.9	-19.5
NON HISPANIC BLACK	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.6	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	2.0
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6	-7.7
AMERICAN INDIAN <sup>(7)</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.37	0.47	0.49	0.42	0.41	10.8
ASIAN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	0.83	0.80	0.94	0.87	-13.0
AGE																			
18-24	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.2	7.8	6.9	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.6	6.2	7.0	6.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	-10.0
25-44	23.1	20.8	21.5	22.9	24.6	24.5	25.3	23.5	24.2	24.9	23.8	24.9	23.8	23.9	22.9	22.3	22.0	20.9	-9.5
45-64	15.9	15.9	15.2	15.3	13.8	13.3	13.3	12.4	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.2	13.5	14.3	13.5	14.4	14.8	-6.9
>64	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.3	6.5

SOURCE: MMWR REPORTS AND NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2001 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/Pacific Islanders are from 1997-2001.

(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.

**TABLE 4 : PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO WERE CURRENT SMOKERS BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE, SELECTED YEARS, 1965-2001 <sup>(1)</sup>**

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1987	1988	1990	1991	1992(2)	1993	1994	1995	1997(3)	1998	1999	2000	2001	% CHANGE 1965-2001 <sup>(4)</sup>	
TOTAL	42.4	37.4	37.1	33.2	30.1	28.8	28.1	25.5	25.7	26.3	25.0	25.5	24.7	24.7	24.1	23.5	23.3	22.8	-46.2	
SEX																				
MALE	51.9	44.1	43.1	37.6	32.6	31.2	30.8	28.4	28.1	28.0	27.7	28.2	27.0	27.6	26.4	25.7	25.7	25.2	-51.4	
FEMALE	33.9	31.5	32.1	29.3	27.9	26.5	25.7	22.8	23.5	24.8	22.5	23.1	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.5	21.0	20.7	-38.9	
RACE																				
NON HISPANIC WHITE	42.1	37.0	36.4	32.9	29.6	28.5	27.8	25.6	25.5	27.3	25.4	26.3	25.6	25.3	25.0	24.3	24.1	24.0	-43.0	
NON HISPANIC BLACK	45.8	41.4	44.0	36.9	34.9	32.9	31.7	26.2	29.1	27.3	26.0	27.2	25.8	26.7	24.7	24.3	23.2	22.3	-51.3	
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.4	19.1	18.1	18.6	16.7	-19.1	
AMERICAN INDIAN <sup>(5)</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34.1	40.0	40.8	36.0	32.7	-4.1	
ASIAN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.9	13.7	15.1	14.4	12.4	-26.6	
AGE																				
18-24	45.5	38.0	37.8	33.3	29.3	27.1	25.9	24.5	22.9	27.1	25.8	27.5	24.8	28.7	27.9	27.9	26.8	26.9	-40.9	
25-44	51.2	44.6	44.5	37.8	34.8	33.2	32.9	29.7	30.4	30.6	29.2	30.0	28.6	28.6	27.5	27.3	27.0	25.8	-49.6	
45-64	41.6	38.6	37.7	35.6	31.6	30.9	29.4	27.0	26.9	26.4	26.0	25.5	25.5	24.4	25.0	23.3	24.0	23.8	-42.8	
>64	17.9	16.1	17.3	17.2	16.0	15.2	14.9	12.8	13.3	14.2	11.8	12.0	13.0	12.0	10.9	10.6	9.7	10.1	-43.6	

SOURCE: MMWR REPORTS AND NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2001 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/Pacific Islanders are from 1997-2001.

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

TABLE 5: PERCENTAGE OF ADULT CIGARETTE SMOKERS BY NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY, AND  
 PERCENTAGE OF ADULT CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO SMOKED >24 CIGARETTES PER  
 DAY BY SEX, RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AGE AND EDUCATION, SELECTED YEARS, 1974-2001 (1)

	1974	1980	1985	1987	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997 <sup>(2)</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2001	PERCENT CHANGE 1974-2001
<b>CURRENT SMOKERS</b>																	
<b># OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY</b>																	
<15	31.6	29.1	31.6	32.1	31.0	34.5	36.6	38.2	39.6	41.5	40.9	42.3	41.9	44.8	45.2	46.7	47.8
15-24	43.2	42.1	41.8	41.4	43.4	42.6	41.9	40.5	41.2	40.9	39.0	39.7	39.5	38.7	38.3	38.5	-10.9
>24	25.3	28.8	26.6	26.6	25.6	22.9	21.5	21.3	19.1	17.5	20.1	17.9	18.6	16.6	16.4	14.8	-41.5
<b>% SMOKING &gt;24 CIGARETTES PER DAY</b>																	
<b>SEX</b>																	
MALE	31.1	33.7	32.4	32.8	30.5	28.5	26.4	27.0	24.2	21.8	25.5	21.9	23.5	20.2	20.7	18.6	-40.2
FEMALE	18.7	23.2	20.6	19.9	20.3	16.6	16.1	15.3	13.5	12.8	14.1	13.5	13.1	12.6	11.7	10.6	-43.3
<b>RACE</b>																	
WHITE	27.6	31.6	29.5	29.6	28.4	25.4	23.8	23.9	21.5	19.2	22.2	20.4	20.5	18.3	18.5	16.7	-39.5
BLACK	8.7	9.4	9.3	8.2	9.0	6.0	8.6	5.4	6.0	7.3	7.7	5.0	9.1	7.6	5.5	5.4	-37.9
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																	
HISPANIC	NA	13.4	15.8	12.0	9.7	6.8	5.3	7.3	4.9	7.1	8.6	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	4.5	-72.4 <sup>(3)</sup>
NON-HISPANIC	NA	29.6	27.2	27.5	26.6	24.1	22.5	22.1	20.0	18.2	21.0	19.1	19.7	17.5	17.4	15.7	-45.3 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>AGE (YEARS)</b>																	
18-24	15.1	17.0	13.6	12.6	10.5	9.1	9.2	11.1	8.2	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.0	6.1	6.7	5.2	-65.6
25-44	29.2	31.5	29.5	28.3	27.7	22.9	21.0	21.0	18.0	17.7	18.1	17.4	16.4	15.9	15.9	14.3	-51.0
45-64	27.3	34.5	31.1	32.5	31.7	30.8	29.3	27.1	26.2	24.7	27.5	24.1	26.2	23.3	22.0	20.8	-23.8
>=65	17.7	18.2	19.4	20.4	17.4	18.9	17.1	20.9	19.4	12.2	22.6	16.9	19.2	16.1	16.9	12.4	-29.9
<b>EDUCATION (YEARS)</b>																	
<12	25.8	29.4	29.0	28.8	29.1	24.5	27.4	26.1	22.7	23.3	27.5	20.3	23.5	19.0	19.0	16.0	-38.0
12	27.8	31.6	29.0	29.8	28.1	25.7	22.9	23.4	21.4	20.0	22.9	19.4	19.3	17.5	18.3	17.0	-38.8
13-15	32.5	32.7	29.3	28.1	27.9	25.5	20.0	21.5	19.4	17.1	17.2	15.6	15.7	15.3	13.6	13.8	-57.5
>15	27.3	33.3	28.7	26.9	25.0	22.6	20.1	16.6	17.2	13.4	13.5	13.0	12.3	11.4	11.0	8.4	-69.2

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS, 1974-2001. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2001  
 ESTIMATES WERE CALCULATED BY THE 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 2001.

**TABLE 6: AGE-ADJUSTED PREVALENCE OF CURRENT SMOKING BY PERSONS 25 AND OVER,  
ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE AND EDUCATION, U.S. SELECTED YEARS, 1974-2000<sup>(1)</sup>**

	1974	1979	1985	1987	1988	1990	1991	1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1997 <sup>(3)</sup>	1998	1999	2000
<b>ALL PERSONS<sup>(4)</sup></b>	37.1	33.3	30.2	29.1	28.4	25.6	26.0	26.5	24.8	25.1	24.6	24.0	23.4	22.7	22.6
< 12 YEARS	43.8	41.1	41.0	40.6	39.4	36.7	37.4	36.7	35.8	37.5	35.7	33.5	34.4	32.2	31.9
12 YEARS	36.4	33.7	32.1	31.8	31.8	29.3	29.7	30.7	28.3	29.2	29.0	29.9	28.9	28.0	29.2
13-15 YEARS	35.8	33.2	29.7	27.2	26.4	23.5	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.9	22.9	23.7	23.5	23.3	21.7
16+ YEARS	27.5	22.8	18.6	16.7	16.3	14.1	13.9	15.3	13.6	11.9	13.6	11.4	10.9	11.1	10.9
<b>ALL MALES<sup>(4)</sup></b>	43.0	37.6	32.9	31.5	31.1	28.3	28.4	28.2	27.2	27.4	26.4	26.4	25.1	24.6	24.8
< 12 YEARS	52.4	48.1	46.0	45.7	44.9	41.8	42.4	41.2	41.0	43.9	39.7	39.1	37.5	36.2	36.4
12 YEARS	42.6	39.1	35.6	35.2	35.2	33.2	32.9	33.3	30.5	31.7	32.6	32.2	32.0	30.4	32.1
13-15 YEARS	41.6	36.5	33.0	28.4	29.0	25.9	27.2	26.1	27.4	27.3	24.0	25.5	25.4	24.8	23.3
16+ YEARS	28.6	23.1	19.7	17.3	17.2	14.6	14.8	15.8	14.6	13.2	13.9	12.5	11.0	11.8	11.6
<b>WHITE MALES<sup>(4)</sup></b>	41.9	36.9	31.9	30.6	30.1	27.7	27.3	27.6	26.3	26.6	26.0	25.8	24.8	24.2	24.7
< 12 YEARS	51.6	48.0	45.2	45.3	44.8	41.7	41.8	41.4	39.7	42.6	38.8	38.5	37.4	36.3	38.6
12 YEARS	42.2	38.6	34.8	34.6	34.2	33.0	32.4	32.9	29.7	31.7	32.7	31.8	32.2	30.5	32.5
13-15 YEARS	41.4	36.4	32.3	28.0	28.2	25.4	26.0	25.9	26.9	26.9	23.6	25.6	25.2	24.7	23.6
16+ YEARS	28.1	22.8	19.2	17.4	17.1	14.5	14.7	15.0	14.1	12.7	13.4	12.0	10.9	11.8	11.3
<b>BLACK MALES<sup>(4)</sup></b>	53.8	44.9	42.5	41.9	40.3	34.5	38.8	35.3	36.0	36.5	31.4	33.8	30.4	29.3	26.5
< 12 YEARS	58.3	50.1	51.1	49.4	45.3	41.4	47.8	44.5	47.2	51.6	41.4	44.6	42.9	44.0	38.3
12 YEARS	51.2 <sup>(5)</sup>	48.4	41.9	43.6	48.3	37.4	39.6	38.7	36.4	37.1	36.4	39.0	33.0	32.7	29.1
13-15 YEARS	45.7 <sup>(5)</sup>	39.3	42.3	32.4	34.8	28.3	32.7	27.0	30.1	29.7	26.4	27.0	28.4	24.0	20
16+ YEARS	41.8 <sup>(5)</sup>	37.9 <sup>(5)</sup>	32.0 <sup>(5)</sup>	20.9	21.5	20.6	18.3	26.9	16.0 <sup>(5)</sup>	25.9 <sup>(5)</sup>	16.9 <sup>(5)</sup>	14.5	15.3	11.0	14.7
<b>ALL FEMALES<sup>(4)</sup></b>	32.2	29.6	27.8	26.9	25.9	23.2	23.9	24.8	22.7	22.9	23.0	21.7	21.7	20.9	20.6
< 12 YEARS	36.8	35.0	36.7	36.1	34.5	32.1	33.0	32.4	31.0	31.6	32.1	28.2	31.3	28.2	27.3
12 YEARS	32.5	29.9	29.6	29.2	29.1	26.3	27.1	28.7	26.7	27.3	26.3	27.9	26.2	25.0	26.7
13-15 YEARS	30.2	30.0	26.7	26.0	24.1	21.1	22.5	23.3	21.8	22.5	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.9	20.4
16+ YEARS	26.1	22.5	17.4	16.1	15.3	13.6	12.8	14.6	12.4	10.3	13.3	10.3	10.7	10.4	10.1
<b>WHITE FEMALES<sup>(4)</sup></b>	31.9	29.8	27.6	27.0	25.9	23.6	24.0	25.1	23.1	23.5	23.3	21.9	22.3	21.5	21.1
< 12 YEARS	37.0	36.1	37.1	37.0	35.2	33.6	33.7	33.1	31.7	33.0	33.1	29.7	33.0	30.0	28.6
12 YEARS	32.1	29.9	29.4	29.4	29.3	26.8	27.5	29.5	27.6	28.4	26.7	28.3	27.1	27.2	27.9
13-15 YEARS	30.5	30.6	27.1	26.2	23.8	21.4	22.3	23.6	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.1	22.2	22.4	21.1
16+ YEARS	25.8	21.9	16.8	16.4	15.1	13.7	13.3	14.2	12.5	10.3	13.5	10.5	11.4	10.5	10.2
<b>BLACK FEMALES<sup>(4)</sup></b>	35.9	30.6	32.1	28.6	28.2	22.6	25.5	26.8	22.2	23.0	25.7	24.1	23.0	21.6	21.6
< 12 YEARS	36.4	31.9	39.2	35.0	33.9	26.8	33.3	33.2	29.8	30.1	31.6	27.1	32.8	30.2	31.2
12 YEARS	41.9	33.0	32.3	28.1	30.1	24.0	26.0	25.9	23.9	22.5	27.9	29.1	24.3	22.6	25.4
13-15 YEARS	33.2	28.8 <sup>(5)</sup>	23.7	27.2	26.8	23.1	24.8	27.0	22.7	28.1	21.0	24.3	21.7	22.6	20.4
16+ YEARS	35.2	43.4 <sup>(5)</sup>	27.5	19.5	22.2	16.9	14.4	25.8	13.3 <sup>(5)</sup>	11.3 <sup>(5)</sup>	18.0	12.5	9.0	13.4	10.8

**SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, HEALTH, UNITED STATES, 2002**

**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 reported in Table 2. Includes unknown education.
- (5) Age-adjusted percents should be considered unreliable because of small sample size.

TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG ADULTS (AGES 18-24) WHO WERE CURRENT, FORMER, OR NEVER SMOKERS, OVERALL AND BY SEX, RACE AND EDUCATION, 1965-2001 <sup>(1)</sup>

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992(2)	1993	1994	1995	1997 <sup>(3)</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2001	PERCENT CHANGE 1965-2001
<b>SMOKING STATUS</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	-40.7
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	13.0
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	37.2
<b>SEX</b>																	
MALE																	
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	-43.8
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	-3.9
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	62.7
FEMALE																	
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	-38.6
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	32.3
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	22.8
<b>RACE</b>																	
WHITE																	
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	-33.8
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	16.2
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	29.5
BLACK																	
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	-68.4
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	100.0
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	63.4
<b>EDUCATION</b>																	
<=12 years																	
SEX																	
MALE																	
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	-41.6
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	-10.0
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	112.2
FEMALE																	
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	-43.3
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	14.7
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	36.5
>12 years																	
SEX																	
MALE																	
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	-53.1
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	-34.2
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	63.4
FEMALE																	
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	-39.9
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	-1.1
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	26.6

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2001 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: PERCENT OF MOTHERS WHO SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY BY STATE, 1990-1999**

STATE	PERCENT OF MOTHERS					% CHANGE 1990-1999
	1999 <sup>1</sup>	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1997 <sup>1</sup>	1996 <sup>1</sup>	1990 <sup>2</sup>	
TOTAL	12.3	12.9	13.2	13.6	18.4	-33.2
ALABAMA	12.8	12.6	12.5	13.0	16.5	-22.4
ALASKA	18.0	18.4	19.3	20.5	21.9	-17.8
ARIZONA	7.4	7.6	8.7	10.3	15.0	-50.7
ARKANSAS	18.7	19.0	18.6	19.3	22.6	-17.3
CALIFORNIA	---	---	---	---	---	---
COLORADO	10.5	11.0	10.9	12.6	18.1	-42.0
CONNECTICUT	8.3	9.4	9.7	10.0	13.4	-38.1
DELAWARE	12.8	14.9	14.2	14.0	19.6	-34.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3.8	4.8	5.5	7.0	16.3	-76.7
FLORIDA	10.3	11.2	11.4	12.2	18.3	-43.7
GEORGIA	9.2	9.7	9.9	10.4	15.5	-40.6
HAWAII	7.6	8.5	8.0	8.6	12.5	-39.2
IDAHO	12.7	13.1	13.2	14.3	15.9	-20.1
ILLINOIS	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.5	16.6	-31.3
INDIANA	20.9	---	---	---	---	---
IOWA	18.2	18.9	18.3	19.0	22.6	-19.5
KANSAS	13.2	13.1	13.4	12.9	14.3	-7.7
KENTUCKY	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.5	28.5	-14.0
LOUISIANA	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.7	15.1	-33.1
MAINE	18.3	19.6	19.2	19.3	21.5	-14.9
MARYLAND	9.8	9.8	10.2	11.3	15.8	-38.0
MASSACHUSETTS	10.8	11.7	12.4	13.2	25.3	-57.3
MICHIGAN	16.0	17.0	17.6	17.6	22.6	-29.2
MINNESOTA	11.8	12.4	13.0	13.1	15.8	-25.3
MISSISSIPPI	12.6	13.0	12.6	12.8	15.8	-20.3
MISSOURI	18.3	19.1	19.6	19.6	24.8	-26.2
MONTANA	17.5	18.5	18.2	18.0	20.5	-14.6
NEBRASKA	15.1	16.3	16.6	16.5	20.8	-27.4
NEVADA	11.7	12.8	13.6	13.4	20.1	-41.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15.2	16.6	17.4	16.8	20.8	-26.9
NEW JERSEY	10.3	11.2	12.1	12.1	13.2	-22.0
NEW MEXICO	10.8	11.0	10.3	11.3	11.3	-4.4**
NEW YORK	9.3	---	---	---	---	---
NEW YORK CITY	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.9	---	-41.5 <sup>3</sup>
NEW YORK STATE	14.2	---	---	---	---	---
NORTH CAROLINA	14.3	14.9	15.2	15.8	20.7	-30.9
NORTH DAKOTA	19.2	19.5	20.1	18.4	21.9	-12.3
OHIO	18.8	19.3	19.7	19.5	24.9	-24.5
OKLAHOMA	17.9	18.6	17.8	17.4	---	-8.7 <sup>4</sup>
OREGON	14.5	15.2	16.2	17.8	22.3	-35.0
PENNSYLVANIA	17.2	17.5	17.9	18.1	20.9	-17.7
RHODE ISLAND	13.8	15.2	16.2	16.4	22.4	-38.4
SOUTH CAROLINA	12.8	13.7	13.9	14.3	19.5	-34.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	---	---	---	---	---	---
TENNESSEE	17.1	16.8	17.4	17.6	21.9	-21.9
TEXAS	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.7	10.4	-33.7
UTAH	8.1	8.7	8.7	9.3	10.8	-25.0
VERMONT	16.5	17.9	17.6	19.0	22.6	-27.0
VIRGINIA	9.0	10.4	11.3	11.8	15.9	-43.4
WASHINGTON	14.4	14.6	14.6	16.0	20.2	-28.7
WEST VIRGINIA	26.1	25.6	25.3	25.5	27.8	-6.1
WISCONSIN	17.1	17.8	17.8	18.1	22.9	-25.3
WYOMING	21.0	22.5	20.5	20.5	24.3	-13.6

SOURCE: NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS REPORT. SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY IN THE 1990S. VOL. 49(7); AUG. 2001.

NOTES:

\*\* NOT SIGNIFICANT AT P<.05.

--- DATA NOT AVAILABLE

(1) TOTAL EXCLUDES CALIFORNIA, INDIANA, NEW YORK STATE, AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

(2) TOTAL EXCLUDES CALIFORNIA, INDIANA, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK STATE, OKLAHOMA, AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

(3) 1994 TO 1999.

(4) 1991 TO 1999.

**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
<b>Total</b>	21.9	19.6	6.8	7.4	23.2	18.7	36.3	30.7	NA	8.7
<b>Sex</b>										
<b>Male</b>	23.8	21.2	7.0	7.5	23.4	19.3	43.6	31.4	NA	7.4
<b>Female</b>	11.0	11.1	4.5	5.7	19.7	11.5	31.4	25.0	NA	11.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>										
<b>Hispanic</b>	24.3	25.7	4.7	9.9	9.6	11.8	26.4	22.4	NA	10.1
<b>Non Hispanic White</b>	21.7	18.9	6.5	6.8	23.7	18.4	36.9	30.6	NA	7.3
<b>Non Hispanic Black</b>	23.5	25.2	10.7	12.6	18.2	23.5	30.0	35.9	NA	11.7
<b>Non Hispanic Other</b>	16.7	15.5	11.1	11.8	40.3	27.8	39.0	32.2	NA	13.5
<b>Age</b>										
<b>18-24</b>	26.2	21.6	15.8	17.0	34.1	17.4	39.1	30.9	NA	10.3
<b>25-44</b>	28.3	25.2	8.2	10.4	20.7	19.4	39.0	31.2	NA	8.3
<b>45-64</b>	18.4	17.1	5.8	5.7	21.0	17.4	29.2	30.5	NA	5.8
<b>&gt;=65</b>	6.5	7.9	4.4	4.6	25.1	20.2	30.5	28.2	NA	3.5
<b>Education</b>										
<b>&lt;12</b>	18.7	19.2	6.8	7.6	32.4	26.2	44.1	35.9	NA	8.6
<b>12</b>	20.4	20.8	7.5	7.5	22.6	18.0	36.0	35.5	NA	10.9
<b>13-15</b>	22.2	19.4	6.4	7.9	21.4	18.1	35.4	27.7	NA	8.7
<b>&gt;15</b>	25.2	19.0	6.7	6.5	15.9	12.7	28.2	19.3	NA	5.3
<b>Region</b>										
<b>Northeast</b>	23.2	21.2	5.6	5.5	15.4	13.5	30.0	20.1	NA	7.2
<b>Midwest</b>	23.0	18.9	6.5	8.3	24.0	15.8	32.9	26.8	NA	7.4
<b>South</b>	21.8	20.8	7.3	7.7	26.5	24.6	42.2	40.5	NA	11.0
<b>West</b>	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: CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING PREVALENCE (%) AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 AND OLDER, IN PARTICIPATING STATES, SELECTED YEARS, 1984-2001 <sup>(1)</sup>**

STATE	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ALABAMA	--	--	24.6	27.2	26.2	21.9	22.4	22.0	21.9	18.5	24.5	22.5	24.7	24.6	23.5	25.2	23.9
ALASKA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.9	28.8	26.6	25.0	27.7	26.7	26.0	27.2	25.0	26.1
ARIZONA	27.7	26.4	24.4	26.2	23.5	25.2	20.7	23.7	19.5	20.7	22.9	23.8	21.1	21.9	20.0	18.6	21.5
ARKANSAS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.5	--	26.4	25.2	25.4	28.5	26.0	27.2	25.1	25.6
CALIFORNIA	25.6	25.6	24.5	21.3	22.2	21.4	19.7	19.5	20.1	18.4	15.5	18.6	18.4	19.2	18.7	17.2	17.2
COLORADO	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.3	23.5	23.8	23.8	21.8	22.8	22.6	22.8	22.5	20.0	22.4
CONNECTICUT	--	26.7	--	--	26.7	26.6	22.2	22.4	22.3	20.6	20.8	21.9	21.8	21.1	22.8	19.9	20.8
DELAWARE	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.3	25.9	27.9	26.0	25.5	24.2	26.6	24.5	25.4	22.9	25.1
DC	--	26.0	26.6	24.2	20.0	21.9	19.4	21.5	19.7	16.4	--	20.6	18.8	21.6	20.6	20.9	20.8
FLORIDA	--	27.2	27.9	28.0	23.9	24.6	23.6	24.6	22.6	22.0	23.1	21.8	23.6	22.0	20.7	23.2	22.5
GEORGIA	--	28.7	27.2	25.0	25.1	23.2	24.0	21.7	19.4	23.9	20.5	20.3	22.4	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.7
HAWAII	--	--	24.4	22.5	23.6	21.8	21.1	20.3	19.9	18.9	17.8	--	18.6	19.5	18.6	19.7	20.6
IDAHO	24.5	23.7	23.4	20.5	20.1	19.2	20.4	21.1	19.4	20.2	19.8	21.2	19.9	20.3	21.5	22.3	19.7
ILLINOIS	33.6	26.2	27.8	25.8	26.8	25.6	24.2	23.6	24.7	23.2	23.1	24.8	23.2	23.1	24.2	22.3	23.6
INDIANA	25.7	32.2	27.2	28.7	27.3	27.0	26.6	24.4	27.5	26.4	27.2	28.7	26.3	26.0	27.0	26.9	27.5
IOWA	--	--	--	--	22.3	22.7	21.7	20.9	20.0	22.0	23.2	23.6	23.1	23.4	23.5	23.2	22.2
KANSAS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.0	20.2	22.0	22.1	22.7	21.2	21.1	21.0	22.2
KENTUCKY	--	29.3	34.7	32.3	34.2	30.4	29.1	30.2	28.4	30.1	27.8	31.6	30.8	30.8	29.7	30.5	30.9
LOUISIANA	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.9	24.1	24.7	22.4	25.2	25.9	24.6	25.5	23.6	24.1	24.8
MAINE	--	--	--	27.7	26.4	27.2	26.9	26.0	23.8	24.7	25.0	25.3	22.7	22.4	23.3	23.8	24.0
MARYLAND	--	--	--	24.8	25.1	22.0	22.0	21.7	20.8	19.7	21.2	21.0	20.6	22.4	20.3	20.5	21.3
MASSACHUSETTS	--	--	27.0	26.4	26.4	23.6	23.5	22.5	23.6	21.2	21.7	23.4	20.4	20.9	19.4	19.9	19.7
MICHIGAN	--	--	--	--	26.2	27.5	29.1	27.5	25.3	25.1	25.7	25.6	26.1	27.4	25.1	24.1	25.7
MINNESOTA	26.5	27.8	25.1	24.3	22.5	21.0	21.4	23.3	22.0	22.4	20.5	20.6	21.8	18.0	19.5	19.8	22.2
MISSISSIPPI	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.1	24.1	24.5	24.1	24.0	23.2	23.2	24.1	23.0	23.5	25.4
MISSOURI	--	--	25.7	29.2	26.0	25.9	26.2	25.1	23.7	26.6	24.3	27.8	28.7	26.3	27.1	27.2	25.9
MONTANA	28.9	24.6	23.0	22.3	19.7	19.4	19.4	20.9	19.3	20.4	21.1	21.7	20.5	21.5	20.2	18.8	21.9
NEBRASKA	--	--	--	24.0	20.9	22.3	22.7	22.0	17.7	22.0	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	23.3	21.2	20.4
NEVADA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.7	30.0	26.3	28.2	27.7	30.4	31.5	29.0	27.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	--	--	--	26.6	28.0	24.8	22.0	23.8	23.2	20.6	21.4	24.9	24.8	23.3	22.4	25.3	24.1
NEW JERSEY	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.4	20.2	18.9	19.2	22.8	21.5	19.2	20.7	21.0	21.3
NEW MEXICO	--	--	26.1	20.9	23.8	22.1	22.3	16.4	20.4	21.8	21.2	22.9	22.1	22.6	22.5	23.6	23.9
NEW YORK	--	31.4	27.0	23.2	23.9	23.4	22.5	22.9	22.9	23.5	21.5	23.3	23.1	24.3	21.9	21.6	23.4
NORTH CAROLINA	28.6	27.4	26.5	26.1	26.2	26.5	28.0	23.9	26.7	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.8	24.7	25.2	26.1	25.9
NORTH DAKOTA	--	25.3	26.0	23.7	22.1	20.4	20.3	19.8	23.2	19.6	22.7	23.4	22.2	20.0	22.2	23.2	22.1
OHIO	28.7	28.7	28.0	26.8	26.2	26.6	26.1	22.9	23.9	25.3	26.0	28.5	25.1	26.2	27.6	26.2	27.7
OKLAHOMA	--	--	--	--	24.2	26.7	26.6	25.0	26.7	26.6	21.7	24.1	24.6	23.8	25.2	23.3	28.8
OREGON	--	--	--	--	--	23.4	21.9	20.6	21.1	21.6	21.8	23.5	20.7	21.1	21.5	20.7	20.5
PENNSYLVANIA	--	--	--	--	--	27.0	23.6	25.3	24.7	22.6	24.2	24.5	24.3	23.8	23.2	24.3	24.6
RHODE ISLAND	31.3	29.4	30.2	24.3	24.3	26.1	25.7	24.9	22.5	23.3	24.7	22.5	24.2	22.7	22.4	23.4	24.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	26.2	29.2	26.5	25.3	25.6	24.2	24.9	22.8	27.8	24.2	23.7	24.5	23.4	24.7	23.6	24.9	26.2
SOUTH DAKOTA	--	--	--	25.2	21.1	21.8	20.7	22.8	22.4	21.1	21.8	20.7	24.3	27.3	22.5	21.9	22.4
TENNESSEE	25.1	27.5	28.0	27.7	29.8	27.0	26.7	28.1	26.9	26.3	26.5	28.0	26.9	26.1	24.9	25.7	24.4
TEXAS	--	--	--	23.0	23.7	21.8	22.9	21.8	22.4	23.8	23.7	22.9	22.6	22.0	22.4	21.9	22.5
UTAH	16.1	15.6	18.2	15.0	14.7	16.4	16.8	14.3	15.7	14.4	13.2	15.9	13.7	14.2	13.9	12.9	13.3
VERMONT	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.6	21.5	21.7	21.3	22.1	24.1	23.2	22.3	21.8	21.5	22.4
VIRGINIA	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	22.6	21.5	23.5	23.3	22.0	24.8	24.6	22.9	21.2	21.4	22.5
WASHINGTON	--	--	--	23.7	24.6	24.2	22.3	23.1	21.8	22.5	20.2	23.5	23.9	21.4	22.4	20.7	22.6
WEST VIRGINIA	32.8	26.7	29.1	28.8	26.7	27.6	26.6	25.2	24.8	26.8	25.7	26.7	27.4	27.9	27.1	26.1	28.2
WISCONSIN	27.4	24.6	26.0	26.0	24.3	26.0	24.7	26.4	23.8	22.9	21.8	24.9	23.2	23.4	23.7	24.1	23.6
WYOMING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0	24.6	24.0	22.8	23.9	23.8	22.2

**SOURCE: BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SURVEY, 1984-2000 AND MMWR REPORTS**

**NOTES:**

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

-- Data Not Available.

**TABLE 11: PREVALENCE OF CIGAR SMOKING AMONG ADULTS BY STATE AND SEX - UNITED STATES, 1998**

State	Ever cigar smoking*						Past month cigar smoking†					
	Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total	
	%	(95% CI) <sup>§</sup>	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	65.8	(±3.9)	18.4	(±2.5)	40.8	(±2.5)	11.2	(±2.6)	2.0	(±0.9)	6.3	(±1.3)
Alaska	75.4	(±4.0)	26.0	(±3.6)	52.0	(±3.1)	9.9	(±2.8)	2.0	(±1.2)	6.1	(±1.6)
Arizona	23.1	(±3.7)	6.9	(±2.1)	14.8	(±2.1)	2.9	(±1.6)	0.1	(±0.1)	1.4	(±0.8)
Arkansas	60.9	(±3.2)	13.0	(±1.8)	35.6	(±2.0)	9.8	(±2.2)	1.4	(±0.7)	5.4	(±1.1)
California	63.0	(±2.5)	20.7	(±1.8)	41.7	(±1.7)	10.1	(±1.5)	1.8	(±0.6)	5.9	(±0.8)
Colorado	66.9	(±3.8)	22.4	(±2.9)	44.2	(±2.6)	8.2	(±2.0)	0.9	(±0.6)	4.4	(±1.0)
Connecticut	56.8	(±3.6)	13.0	(±2.0)	33.8	(±2.3)	9.7	(±2.2)	1.2	(±0.6)	5.2	(±1.1)
Delaware	52.3	(±4.4)	9.0	(±1.8)	29.6	(±2.6)	9.8	(±3.3)	0.5	(±0.3)	4.9	(±1.6)
District of Columbia	32.3	(±4.8)	10.5	(±2.4)	20.6	(±2.6)	7.1	(±2.5)	1.0	(±0.8)	3.8	(±1.2)
Florida	59.4	(±2.6)	15.8	(±1.6)	36.6	(±1.6)	10.8	(±1.7)	2.1	(±0.6)	6.2	(±0.9)
Georgia	64.7	(±3.9)	19.0	(±2.4)	40.9	(±2.4)	10.5	(±2.2)	1.8	(±1.0)	5.9	(±1.2)
Hawaii	53.6	(±4.3)	11.6	(±2.1)	32.8	(±2.6)	6.6	(±1.9)	0.8	(±0.6)	3.7	(±1.0)
Idaho	64.5	(±2.4)	18.3	(±1.6)	40.9	(±1.6)	7.2	(±1.3)	1.6	(±0.6)	4.3	(±0.7)
Illinois	68.9	(±4.2)	18.4	(±3.1)	41.8	(±2.9)	13.1	(±2.9)	2.0	(±1.6)	7.1	(±1.6)
Indiana	72.6	(±3.1)	18.3	(±2.2)	44.2	(±2.2)	13.2	(±2.4)	2.0	(±0.8)	7.3	(±1.2)
Iowa	73.5	(±2.7)	18.0	(±1.9)	44.4	(±1.9)	9.7	(±1.9)	1.3	(±0.5)	5.2	(±1.0)
Kansas	49.8	(±2.9)	12.5	(±1.6)	30.5	(±1.8)	5.4	(±1.2)	0.5	(±0.3)	2.8	(±0.6)
Kentucky	67.5	(±2.8)	11.7	(±1.4)	38.2	(±1.9)	10.4	(±2.1)	1.1	(±0.6)	5.5	(±1.1)
Louisiana	57.6	(±4.4)	12.4	(±2.4)	33.8	(±2.7)	7.8	(±2.2)	0.8	(±0.6)	4.1	(±1.1)
Maine	56.9	(±4.3)	14.2	(±2.8)	34.6	(±2.7)	7.3	(±2.4)	1.3	(±1.2)	4.1	(±1.3)
Maryland	53.7	(±3.6)	15.5	(±2.1)	33.7	(±2.2)	8.8	(±2.2)	1.6	(±1.0)	5.0	(±1.2)
Massachusetts	60.8	(±2.9)	17.1	(±2.1)	37.8	(±1.9)	11.2	(±1.8)	1.2	(±0.6)	5.9	(±0.9)
Michigan	74.5	(±3.0)	23.6	(±2.4)	47.9	(±2.2)	12.1	(±2.2)	2.2	(±0.8)	6.9	(±1.2)
Minnesota	45.3	(±2.4)	16.1	(±1.7)	30.3	(±1.5)	7.5	(±1.3)	1.3	(±0.5)	4.3	(±0.7)
Mississippi	66.1	(±3.6)	14.3	(±2.0)	38.6	(±2.3)	9.5	(±2.4)	1.0	(±0.6)	5.0	(±1.2)
Missouri	69.0	(±3.0)	18.2	(±2.1)	42.2	(±2.2)	10.9	(±2.3)	2.1	(±1.0)	6.2	(±1.2)
Montana	68.7	(±3.4)	16.9	(±2.5)	42.1	(±2.5)	8.2	(±2.0)	0.2	(±0.2)	4.1	(±1.0)
Nebraska	70.4	(±3.5)	20.0	(±2.2)	44.2	(±2.2)	9.5	(±2.0)	1.3	(±0.6)	5.2	(±1.0)
Nevada	71.1	(±4.3)	25.6	(±4.5)	48.6	(±3.3)	11.9	(±2.9)	2.9	(±1.4)	7.4	(±1.6)
New Hampshire	66.8	(±4.0)	15.9	(±3.0)	40.6	(±2.9)	10.7	(±3.2)	1.5	(±1.0)	5.9	(±1.6)
New Jersey	54.3	(±3.7)	15.1	(±2.2)	33.8	(±2.2)	12.5	(±2.4)	1.3	(±0.7)	6.6	(±1.2)
New Mexico	68.6	(±2.6)	20.0	(±1.9)	43.6	(±1.8)	7.7	(±1.5)	0.9	(±0.4)	4.2	(±0.8)
New York	54.4	(±3.5)	15.2	(±2.1)	33.6	(±2.2)	12.1	(±2.4)	1.0	(±0.5)	6.2	(±1.2)
North Carolina	61.0	(±4.3)	16.2	(±2.5)	37.6	(±2.6)	7.6	(±2.2)	1.6	(±1.0)	4.5	(±1.2)
North Dakota	68.1	(±3.6)	15.7	(±2.6)	41.5	(±2.6)	7.0	(±1.9)	1.0	(±0.8)	4.0	(±1.0)
Ohio	65.7	(±3.7)	14.8	(±2.2)	39.0	(±2.5)	10.0	(±2.5)	1.8	(±1.0)	5.7	(±1.3)
Oklahoma	35.4	(±3.4)	12.7	(±1.9)	23.6	(±2.0)	3.5	(±1.4)	1.2	(±0.7)	2.3	(±0.8)
Oregon	72.5	(±3.6)	22.3	(±2.7)	46.7	(±2.6)	8.8	(±2.3)	1.1	(±0.6)	4.8	(±1.2)
Pennsylvania	60.0	(±2.9)	14.3	(±1.7)	35.8	(±1.8)	11.9	(±2.0)	1.9	(±0.7)	6.5	(±1.0)
Rhode Island	59.3	(±2.9)	15.1	(±1.7)	36.0	(±1.8)	10.8	(±1.9)	1.0	(±0.5)	5.5	(±0.9)
South Carolina	60.6	(±3.1)	15.7	(±2.0)	37.1	(±2.0)	10.0	(±1.9)	1.6	(±0.7)	5.6	(±1.0)
South Dakota	66.2	(±3.5)	14.2	(±2.2)	39.5	(±2.4)	9.7	(±2.3)	1.0	(±0.7)	5.2	(±1.2)
Tennessee	46.2	(±3.5)	11.3	(±1.7)	27.8	(±2.0)	7.4	(±1.8)	0.8	(±0.4)	3.9	(±0.9)
Texas	62.9	(±2.6)	16.7	(±1.4)	39.2	(±1.7)	7.5	(±1.1)	1.6	(±0.6)	4.5	(±0.6)
Utah	47.8	(±3.8)	13.4	(±2.0)	30.2	(±2.3)	3.9	(±1.2)	1.1	(±0.7)	2.5	(±0.7)
Vermont	66.8	(±3.0)	17.4	(±2.1)	41.3	(±2.2)	9.6	(±3.1)	0.9	(±0.5)	5.1	(±1.6)
Virginia	65.4	(±3.6)	15.4	(±2.3)	39.6	(±2.5)	10.5	(±2.0)	1.3	(±0.6)	5.7	(±1.0)
Washington	69.7	(±2.6)	22.4	(±2.2)	45.6	(±1.9)	9.0	(±1.7)	1.4	(±0.5)	5.1	(±0.9)
West Virginia	65.9	(±3.3)	15.0	(±2.0)	39.0	(±2.2)	7.1	(±1.8)	1.0	(±0.6)	3.8	(±0.9)
Wisconsin	76.7	(±3.1)	24.6	(±3.1)	49.7	(±2.6)	11.8	(±2.5)	1.6	(±1.0)	6.5	(±1.3)
Wyoming	71.9	(±3.3)	21.6	(±2.3)	46.5	(±2.3)	5.9	(±1.5)	1.2	(±0.8)	3.5	(±0.8)
<b>Range</b>	<b>23.1-76.7</b>		<b>6.9-26.0</b>		<b>14.8-52.0</b>		<b>2.9-13.2</b>		<b>0.1-2.9</b>		<b>1.4-7.4</b>	
<b>Median</b>	<b>64.7</b>		<b>15.8</b>		<b>39</b>		<b>9.7</b>		<b>1.3</b>		<b>5.2</b>	

SOURCE: BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM, 1998

NOTES

\* Persons aged ≥18 years who reported having ever smoked a cigar, even just a few puffs.

† Persons aged ≥18 years who reported smoking a cigar within the previous month.

CI: Confidence interval.

**TABLE 12: PREVALENCE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE AMONG ADULTS BY STATE AND SEX - UNITED STATES, 1999**

STATE	Ever Used		Currently Use (if ever used)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Nationwide	16.4	83.6	22.1	77.9
Alaska	27.7	72.3	19.4	80.6
Arizona	4.7	95.3	17.0	83.0
Colorado	21.7	78.3	17.4	82.6
Louisiana	13.8	86.2	29.6	70.4
Mississippi	24.5	75.5	25.0	75.0
Missouri	15.7	84.3	25.0	75.0
Montana	27.0	73.0	23.0	77.0
Nebraska	20.7	79.3	22.1	77.9
Nevada	14.3	85.7	22.3	77.7
New York	7.6	92.4	10.3	89.7
Ohio	16.4	83.6	18.4	81.6
Oklahoma	16.9	83.1	29.5	70.5
Pennsylvania	14.1	85.9	24.0	76.0
Texas	14.6	85.4	22.0	78.0
Utah	11.1	88.9	16.0	84.0
Virginia	15.3	84.7	21.3	78.7
Washington	20.0	80.0	13.7	86.3
West Virginia	28.5	71.5	30.2	69.8
Wyoming	32.2	67.8	25.3	74.7

SOURCE: BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

**TABLE 13: PERCENTAGE OF ALL MIDDLE SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO WERE CURRENT USERS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS, BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 2000**

	Any Tobacco	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smokeless tobacco	Pipes	Bidis	Kreteks
<b>Middle school</b>							
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	17.6	11.7	9.7	5.7	4.3	3.4	2.7
Female	12.7	10.2	4.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>							
White	14.3	10.8	6.1	3.9	2.7	1.9	1.9
Black	17.5	11.2	9.8	2.4	2.2	2.9	1.7
Hispanic	16.0	11.4	8.8	2.9	5.3	3.6	2.6
Asian	7.5	5.3	4.1	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.3
<b>Total</b>	15.1	11.0	7.1	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.1
<b>High school</b>							
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	39.1	28.8	22.0	11.8	5.2	5.4	5.3
Female	29.8	27.3	7.3	1.4	1.4	2.8	3.0
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>							
White	38.0	31.8	15.1	8.2	3.3	3.6	4.5
Black	26.5	16.8	15.3	2.6	2.2	4.9	2.2
Hispanic	28.4	22.6	13.6	4.0	4.2	5.7	4.0
Asian	22.9	20.6	7.4	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.2
<b>Total</b>	34.5	28.0	14.8	6.6	3.3	4.1	4.2

Source: National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2000

**TABLE 14: PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO REPORTED CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING, BY SEX, RACE AND GRADE, UNITED STATES 1991-2001**

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

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey. MMWR Vol. 51, No. 19, May 17, 2002

**TABLE 15: PREVALENCE (%) OF DAILY CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS,  
BY SEX AND RACE, U.S., 1976-2001 <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	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

**PERCENTAGE CHANGE**

1976-2001	NA	NA	-34.0	NA	NA	-34.3	NA	NA	-34.4	NA	NA	-17.4	NA	NA	-72.0	NA	NA	NA
1992-2001	-21.4	-0.8	10.5	-14.5	2.5	7.0	-31.9	-4.0	13.2	-2.6	6.9	16.1	100.0	85.7	78.6	-31.5	-11.9	-4.0
2000-2001	-25.7	-12.9	-7.8	-15.7	-9.5	-12.0	-34.7	-15.6	-4.1	-16.7	-12.4	-7.4	-12.5	0.0	-6.3	NA	-15.9	-23.6

**SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, MONITORING THE FUTURE PROJECT, 1976-2001  
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 16: CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE AMONG YOUTH, BY STATE, 2000-2001**

STATE	GRADES 6-8		GRADES 9-12	
	Current % Cigarette Smoking	Current % Any Tobacco Use	Current % Cigarette Smoking	Current % Any Tobacco Use
ALABAMA	19.1	26.5	23.7 <sup>1</sup>	37.6
ALASKA	NA	NA	36.5	NA
ARIZONA	11.4	17.1	NA	NA
ARKANSAS	15.8	22.4	34.7 <sup>1</sup>	43.8
CALIFORNIA	6.7	10.0	21.6	27.8
COLORADO	8.8	13.6	25.3	34.4
CONNECTICUT	9.8	13.1	25.6	32.4
DELAWARE	15.2	17.8	24.2 <sup>1</sup>	31.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9.4	14.2	14.7	21.0
FLORIDA	9.8	13.5	21.5 <sup>1</sup>	25.8
GEORGIA	13.8	18.8	24.3	NA
HAWAII	NA	NA	24.5	27.1
IDAHO	9.6	13.4	19.1 <sup>1</sup>	NA
ILLINOIS	NA	NA	35.7	NA
INDIANA	9.8	15.3	31.6	36.9
IOWA	11.8	16.4	32.7	39.0
KANSAS	8.1	12.0	26.1	33.6
KENTUCKY	21.5	28.3	37.4	46.2
LOUISIANA	17.1	26.3	36.4	NA
MAINE	11.7	13.7	24.8 <sup>1</sup>	32.6
MARYLAND	7.3	11.8	23.7	29.9
MASSACHUSETTS	NA	NA	26.0 <sup>1</sup>	35.1
MICHIGAN	9.3	14.2	25.7 <sup>1</sup>	34.1
MINNESOTA	9.1	12.6	32.4	38.7
MISSISSIPPI	17.8	25.3	23.6 <sup>1</sup>	40.6
MISSOURI	14.9	19.5	30.3 <sup>1</sup>	39.0
MONTANA	NA	NA	28.5 <sup>1</sup>	45.0
NEBRASKA	10.0	13.8	29.0	35.8
NEVADA	NA	NA	25.2 <sup>1</sup>	39.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE	12.0	15.2	31.0 <sup>1</sup>	NA
NEW JERSEY	10.5	18.9	29.4 <sup>1</sup>	38.9
NEW MEXICO	NA	NA	30.1	NA
NEW YORK	9.3	11.8	26.8	32.8
NORTH CAROLINA	15.0	18.4	27.8 <sup>1</sup>	38.3
NORTH DAKOTA	NA	NA	35.3 <sup>1</sup>	NA
OHIO	13.7	18.7	33.4	41.1
OKLAHOMA	16.9	21.0	33.0	42.0
OREGON	NA	NA	NA	NA
PENNSYLVANIA	12.0	15.8	27.6	34.0
RHODE ISLAND	9.1	13.2	24.8 <sup>1</sup>	32.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	NA	NA	36.0	41.5
SOUTH DAKOTA	12.4	16.3	33.1 <sup>1</sup>	39.2
TENNESSEE	16.6	23.2	32.4	41.3
TEXAS	13.9	17.6	28.4 <sup>1</sup>	34.6
UTAH	NA	NA	8.3 <sup>1</sup>	14.5
VERMONT	11.9	15.3	23.7 <sup>1</sup>	38.6
VIRGINIA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WASHINGTON	NA	NA	NA	NA
WEST VIRGINIA	18.1	25.3	38.5	47.9
WISCONSIN	12.2	16.1	32.6 <sup>1</sup>	39.4
WYOMING	14.8	21.7	28.4 <sup>1</sup>	43.9
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>

Source: Centers for Disease Control. Office on Smoking and Health. Investments in Tobacco Control: State Highlights, 2002.

Notes:

(1) Updated with data from the 2001 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey that was not included in the State Highlight report.

NA- Not Available

TABLE 17: PERCENTAGE OF ADULT (AGED 18 AND OLDER) EVER SMOKERS WHO ARE FORMER SMOKERS  
(PREVALENCE OF CESSATION) BY SEX, RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AGE AND EDUCATION,  
SELECTED YEARS 1965-2001 <sup>(1)</sup>

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1987	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2001	% PT DIFF 1965- 1999	% CHANGE 1965- 2001
TOTAL	24.3	33.1	34.5	39.0	44.5	44.3	45.8	49.1	48.5	46.9	49.6	48.9	48.6	48.0	48.7	49.5	48.7	49.2	24.9	102.5
SEX																				
MALE	27.6	37.4	39.2	42.8	48.7	48.0	49.0	51.6	51.6	50.1	51.9	51.0	50.5	49.4	50.8	51.4	50.0	51.1	23.5	85.1
FEMALE	19.1	26.9	28.3	34.0	39.4	39.6	42.0	46.0	44.7	43.0	46.7	46.4	46.2	46.3	46.1	47.2	47.3	46.9	27.8	145.5
RACE																				
WHITE	25.2	34.3	36.1	40.4	46.2	45.8	47.6	50.4	50.2	48.3	51.2	50.6	50.2	49.8	50.2	51.2	50.3	50.6	25.4	100.8
BLACK	15.5	20.6	19.7	27.2	31.3	31.0	32.4	38.9	33.4	36.4	37.6	34.9	35.9	33.6	36.3	38.8	37.4	39.3	23.8	153.5
ETHNICITY																				
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	33.5	40.0	40.5	44.9	42.5	45.6	44.2	44.3	45.0	47.3	42.2	45.5	44.8	42.9	46.2	13.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	37.9
NON-HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	39.3	44.8	44.5	45.9	49.5	48.7	47.1	49.9	49.1	48.7	48.4	48.9	49.9	49.2	49.5	11.3 <sup>(3)</sup>	26.0
AGE (YEARS)																				
18-24	13.1	19.6	20.2	23.9	25.7	22.8	26.5	28.0	25.2	18.8	21.7	21.2	25.8	20.2	22.5	21.4	22.4	22.4	9.3	71.0
25-44	21.0	29.7	29.2	34.3	38.1	37.2	36.8	40.3	38.9	37.1	39.0	37.6	38.0	35.8	36.3	36.0	34.7	35.9	14.9	71.0
45-64	27.9	36.0	39.7	42.8	49.7	49.2	52.8	55.0	55.1	54.5	56.6	57.2	54.8	56.1	54.6	57.1	55.5	55.2	27.3	97.8
>64	45.5	56.9	57.5	61.8	68.1	69.2	69.8	74.1	73.3	72.4	76.6	76.9	74.4	76.2	78.7	79.2	80.1	79.4	33.9	74.5
EDUCATION (YEARS) <sup>(4)</sup>																				
<12	NA	33.1	34.4	38.2	43.5	42.1	44.0	46.1	44.6	46.6	47.7	45.1	45.4	45.9	45.8	42.9	43.4	43.8	10.7 <sup>(5)</sup>	32.3
12	NA	33.6	35.0	39.2	42.9	42.9	43.3	46.5	46.0	44.5	47.9	46.8	45.6	45.4	46.3	44.5	42.1	43.5	9.9 <sup>(5)</sup>	29.5
13-15	NA	36.4	38.9	42.4	47.4	48.1	49.2	52.8	52.3	52.1	53.0	52.2	53.4	50.8	51.4	48.5	49.4	48.8	12.4 <sup>(5)</sup>	34.1
>15	NA	49.1	49.1	52.9	61.5	62.1	63.4	67.3	66.5	61.8	66.6	69.6	64.7	68.1	68.4	67.5	66.5	66.2	17.1 <sup>(5)</sup>	34.8

SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS, 1965-2001. CALCULATIONS FOR 1997-2001  
ESTIMATES WERE PERFORMED BY THE BEST PRACTICES AND PROGRAM SERVICES DIVISION.

NOTES:

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

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

(3) FROM 1978 THROUGH 2001.

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

(5) FROM 1970 THROUGH 2001.

**TABLE 18: 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 19: 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 20: TOTAL U.S. ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, 1975-2000**

<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	9,574.7	NA	NA

**SOURCE: FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION: REPORT TO CONGRESS FOR 1999 to 2002**

**TABLE 21: 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.