



Trends in Tobacco Use

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Introduction

Cigarette smoking has been identified as the leading cause of preventable morbidity and premature mortality in the United States.¹ This report delineates the statistical information available on tobacco use and consumption, as well as related morbidity and mortality. This narrative primarily focuses on cigarettes but also includes statistical information on other tobacco products including smokeless tobacco. Secondhand smoke exposure is also reviewed.

Mortality

Smoking is responsible for approximately one in five deaths in the United States. From 2000 to 2004, smoking killed an average of approximately 443,000 people each year in the United States alone. This includes an estimated 269,655 male and 173,940 female deaths annually. Among adults, most smoking-attributable deaths were due to lung cancer (125,522), coronary heart disease (80,005) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and other airway obstruction (78,988).²

Excluding adult deaths from exposure to secondhand smoke, adult males and females lost an average of 13.2 and 14.5 years of life, respectively, due to smoking.³ **Table 1** delineates the smoking-attributable annual death rates in adults and the projected number of youth deaths by state. The highest smoking-attributable annual death rate in adults was seen in Kentucky (370.6 per 100,000) while the lowest rate was in Utah (138.3 per 100,000).⁴ If current tobacco use (as measured by smoking rates in each state for 2003-04) and smoking-attributable mortality patterns persist in the United States, an estimated 6.4 million children will eventually die prematurely from a smoking-related disease.⁵

The economic costs of smoking are astronomical. In 2004, tobacco use was estimated to cost the United States \$193 billion, including \$97 billion in lost productivity and \$96 billion in direct health care expenditures.⁶ These costs include all diseases that are related to tobacco use, including those of the lung and heart.

One study estimates that a greater decline in the smoking rate would offer significant reductions in the costs of smoking. Decreasing the smoking rate to 15 percent by 2023, instead of the 19 percent predicted by current trends, would offer \$31.4 billion in savings on pulmonary conditions due to smoking and an increase in productivity of \$79 billion.⁷

Consumption

Table 2 documents the trend in U.S. cigarette consumption between 1900 and 2007. Approximately 2.5 billion cigarettes were smoked in 1900 compared to 640 billion cigarettes in 1981 (when consumption levels peaked) and 360 billion cigarettes in 2007. U.S. consumption has declined by more than 100 billion cigarettes over the past decade. Per capita consumption rose from a low of 53 cigarettes in 1901, to a high of 4,345 in 1963. Data from 2007 is not available, but in 2006 this number was 1,691. With a few exceptions, per capita consumption has steadily declined since 1963. In 2006, per capita consumption was reduced to the level last seen in 1936.⁸

In 2007, cigar consumption was 4,784 million pieces; 1.1% less than the previous year.⁹ Per capita consumption (calculated for males 18 and over) was estimated at 47.8 cigars.¹⁰ Smoking tobaccos (used in pipes and for rolling your own cigarettes) consumption was 19.5 million pounds in 2007.¹¹

Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Adults ⁽¹⁾

Tables 3 and 4 delineate the number and percentage of adults in the U.S. who were current cigarette smokers from 1965 to 2009 by age, sex and race. The annual prevalence of smoking declined more than 50% between 1965 and 2009. In 2009, an estimated 46.6 million, or 20.6% of adults (aged 18+) were current smokers.¹²

Smoking by Age

Smoking prevalence was lowest for those greater than 65 years of age (9.5%) and highest among people aged 25-44 years (24.0%). Those aged 25-44 have traditionally had much higher rates than those aged 18-24 years; however, smoking rates for both groups have been similar since 1997.¹³

Smoking by Sex

The percentage of current smokers was significantly greater in males (23.5%) than in females (17.9%). Between 1965 and 2009 smoking rates decreased 55% among men, 47% among women, and 51% overall.¹⁴ The trend in cigarette smoking in adults, by sex is depicted in **Figure 1**.

Smoking by Race

Figure 2 demonstrates current smoking prevalence by sex and race/ethnicity. Prevalence of current smoking has traditionally been highest among non-Hispanic American Indians/Alaska Natives (32.4% in 2008), but 2009 estimates for this group were significantly lower at 23.2%. Additional research is required to determine if this estimate is accurate, a mistake, or an outlier. Non-Hispanic whites (22.2%) and non-Hispanic blacks (21.3%) had similar smoking rates in 2009, with lower rates among Hispanics (14.5%) and non-Hispanic Asians (12.0%). The smoking rate among Asians is substantially lower than that of other races due to the low rate of smoking among females (7.5%).¹⁵

Black males have consistently had higher smoking rates than white males. In 2004, however, the smoking rate of black males dropped below the smoking rate of white males. In 2005, the smoking rate among black males increased again and has remained higher since. Smoking rates in 2009 for black and white males were 24.0 and 23.7, respectively. Rates among females are lower than males with black females tending to smoke less than white females.¹⁶ **Figure 3** displays these trends.

Smoking by Educational Attainment

Table 5 documents the trend in cigarette smoking for persons 25 years of age and older by the level of educational attainment. Data is displayed for selected years from 1974 through 2009, by race and sex. The overall prevalence of smoking declines with increasing years of education. In 2009, the age-adjusted prevalence of cigarette smoking ranged from 9.0% among college graduates to 28.9%

among those with less than a high school diploma. Between 1974 and 2009, the prevalence rates fell or remained stable for adults of all educational levels. The sharpest drop was seen among college graduates (66.9% decrease).¹⁷

Smoking Intensity

Table 6 delineates the percent of adult smokers, by number of cigarettes smoked per day. Data are displayed by age, race, sex and level of educational attainment. Between 1974 and 2009, the percentage of adults who smoked <15 cigarettes per day increased by 82.3%. In comparison, over this time-period, the percentage of heavy smokers (i.e., smoked >24 cigarettes per day) decreased by 64.4%.¹⁸ The combination of tighter restrictions on where smoking is accepted, raised taxes on cigarettes and the increased awareness of negative health consequences has contributed to a decline in the average number of cigarettes smoked per day.

Heavy smoking is more prevalent among men, whites, non-Hispanics, those 45-64 years of age or older and those with less than 12 years of education.¹⁹

Smoking By Young Adults (Ages 18-24)

The percentages of young adults, aged 18-24, who were current, former or never smokers between 1965 and 2009 are displayed in **Table 7**. Current smoking prevalence among young adults was 52.0% lower in 2009 (21.8%) than in 1965 (45.4%). Males, aged 18-24, have consistently had higher smoking rates than females. In 2009, the current smoking rate in males 18-24 (28%) was 79.5% greater than that of females (15.6%). Whites, aged 18-24, were more likely to be current smokers than blacks of the same age group (23.4% vs. 16.3% respectively).²⁰

Current smoking prevalence among young adults with more than 12 years of education is lower than in those with a high school diploma, GED, or 12 years or less of education. Among women with 12 years or less of education, current smoking prevalence was approximately equal in 1965 and 1985 (44 percent) but declined substantially to 24.3% by 2009. However, this was still 2.6 times higher than current smoking prevalence among women with more than 12 years of education.²¹

State-Specific Smoking

State-specific cigarette smoking rates in adults aged 18 and over, for selected years between 1984 and 2009 are shown in **Table 8**. The majority of states have seen either significant decreases or fairly constant smoking rates over this period. The median prevalence of cigarette smoking by state was 27.4% in 1984 and 17.9% in 2009. In 2009, smoking prevalence was highest in West Virginia and Kentucky (25.6%) with Oklahoma almost the same (25.5%) and lowest in Utah (9.8%).²² Utah is the only state that has achieved the Healthy People 2010 goal of reducing smoking prevalence to 12% or less.²³

In addition to state estimates, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System has sufficiently large samples to permit analyses of current cigarette use data for many metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). The five MSAs with the highest prevalence of current smoking in 2009 included Myrtle

Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC (29.0%), Mobile, AL and Tulsa, OK (28.0%), Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA (27.2%), and Gulfport-Biloxi, MS (27.0%). The five MSAs with the lowest prevalence of current smoking included Provo-Orem, UT (5.7%), Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD (8.3%), Ogden-Clearfield, UT and Heber, UT (8.7%), and San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA (8.8%).²⁴

Prevalence of Other Tobacco Products Among Adults

Table 9 displays the current prevalence among adults of any tobacco product (including cigarettes; not shown), cigars, pipe tobacco and smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco and snuff) by age and sex for the years 2002 through 2009. In 2009, 27.3% of those 26 or older had used some form of tobacco product in the last month; prevalence was 52% higher in those 18 to 25 years of age (41.6%). There were also large disparities in use of tobacco products by sex (men have higher tobacco use than women) and product (cigar use was highest, followed by smokeless tobacco).²⁵

Marijuana

In 2009, over 16.7 million Americans aged 12 and older are current users of marijuana, and an estimated 2.4 million persons—approximately 6,600 per day—tried marijuana for the first time.²⁶ Just like cigarettes, the use of marijuana can produce adverse physical changes and can be addictive. People who smoke marijuana frequently, but do not smoke tobacco have more health problems and miss more days of work than nonsmokers do; many of the extra sick days used were for respiratory illnesses. Marijuana smoke contains a greater amount of carcinogens than tobacco smoke. In addition, marijuana users usually inhale more deeply and hold their breath longer than tobacco smokers do, further increasing the lungs' exposure to carcinogenic smoke. Marijuana use is not only associated with adverse physical effects, but also mental, emotional and behavioral changes.²⁷

Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Adolescents

Cigarette smoking during childhood and adolescence causes significant health problems, including respiratory symptoms such as coughing, phlegm and wheezing; asthma-related symptoms (i.e. wheezing); and impaired lung growth. It can also cause early onset of lung function decline during late adolescence and early adulthood.²⁸ Ninety percent of adults who smoke started by age 21 and half of them had become regular smokers by their eighteenth birthday.²⁹

Table 10 delineates the percentage of middle and high school students who are current tobacco users, by sex and race/ethnicity according to the National Youth Tobacco Survey. In 2009, the most prevalent forms of tobacco used by middle school students were cigarettes (5.2 percent) and cigars (3.9%), followed by smokeless tobacco (2.6%), pipes (2.3%), bidis (1.6%), and kreteks (1.2%). Among high school students in 2009, the most prevalent forms of tobacco used were cigarettes (17.2%) and cigars (10.9%), followed by smokeless tobacco (6.7%) pipes (3.9%), bidis (2.4%), and kreteks (2.4%).³⁰

Table 11 displays the percentage of high school students who are current cigarette smokers, by selected subgroups according to the Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Although smoking rates among high

school students increased 32% between 1991 and 1997, they have declined by 46.4% since 1997. In 2009, 19.5% of high school students were current smokers. Overall, non-Hispanic white students (22.5%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic students (18.0%) to be current smokers, while Hispanic students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic black students (9.5%) to be current smokers. Reported current use of cigarettes in 2009 increased with grade level, from a low of 13.5% in 9th grade students to a high of 25.2% in 12th grade students. Prevalence of frequent cigarette use (smoked cigarettes on more than 20 out of 30 days) in 2009 was reported at 7.3%.³¹

The University of Michigan Institute for Social Research has surveyed nationally representative samples of 8th, 10th and 12th graders as part of the Monitoring the Future Project for the past 31 years. Responses to the question "How frequently have you smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days?" were used to estimate the percentage of seniors who were daily smokers. This trend is depicted in **Table 12**, by race and sex. After a sharp increase in teen daily smoking rates in the early 1990s, rates began to decrease in 1996 for 8th and 10th graders and in 1997 among 12th graders. The prevalence of daily smoking among 8th graders in 2010 was 2.9%; 72% lower than the rate in 1996 (10.4%). The prevalence of daily smoking among 10th graders was 63% lower in 2010 than fourteen years ago (6.6% in 2010 vs. 18.0% in 1996). The prevalence of daily smoking in high school seniors has declined 57% since 1997 (10.7% in 2010 vs. 24.6% in 1997).³²

Cigarette Accessibility to Minors

Figure 4 shows how high school smokers obtained their product of choice in 2009. High school students who smoked usually got their cigarettes by either buying them from a store or gas station (25.4%), borrowing or bumming them (25.8%), having someone else buy them (23.3%), some other way (10.6%), from someone 18 or older (9.2%), by taking them from a store or family (4.7%), or from a vending machine (1.0%).³³

In 2009, 72% of middle and 66% of high school smokers were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes. In addition, 48% of middle and 73% of high school smokers were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age in 2009. These data are displayed in **Figure 5**.³⁴

State-Specific Smoking

Table 13 displays current cigarette smoking among youth by state in selected years. Due to the numerous sources used, comparisons cannot be made between many states. Among the states that collected data for middle school students using the 2009 Youth Tobacco Survey, cigarette smoking was lowest in Utah (2.3%) and highest in Louisiana (10.9%). For those states with data on high school students from the 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Utah (8.5%) was lowest again while Kentucky (26.1%) was highest.³⁵

Smoking During Pregnancy

Smoking during pregnancy decreased in 2008 to 9.7% of women giving birth (compared to 10.4% for the same states in 2007). In 2008, approximately 15.0% of young women aged 20-24 years smoked during pregnancy. Even among younger teenagers 15-19 years of age, 13.1% smoked during

pregnancy. The lowest rates were seen in mothers less than 15 years of age (3.2%), between 40-54 years of age (4.6%), 35-39 years of age (4.9%) and 30-34 years of age (5.6%). **Figure 6** displays the percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy by age between 1990 and 2008.³⁶

In 2008, of all racial and ethnic groups, American Indian/Alaska Native women had the highest rate of smoking during pregnancy (19.5%) followed by non-Hispanic whites (15.5%), non-Hispanic blacks (9.0%), Hispanics (2.1) and Asians/Pacific Islanders (1.4%). Caution should be exercised in interpreting the data on smoking for Asian mothers, as maternal tobacco use was not reported on the birth certificates of California, which accounts for a large proportion of the births in each Asian subgroup. However, the data are believed to be generally reliable because other studies have also found that the smoking rate for Asian mothers is low. **Figure 7** displays the percentage of mothers who smoked during pregnancy by race/ethnicity between 1990 and 2008.³⁷

The smoking rate for Hispanics during pregnancy was relatively low (2.1% in 2008); however, rates differ considerably within subgroups. In 2008, the rate of smoking during pregnancy was highest among Puerto Rican (9.2%) women and Cuban (6.5%) women, and lowest in Mexican (1.4%) women and among Central and South American women (0.7%).³⁸

State-Specific Smoking

Table 14-A presents data on smoking during pregnancy by state in 1990 and from 1999 to 2008, based on the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. The percent of women who smoked during pregnancy has declined in all reporting areas over this time period. Twenty states and the District of Columbia had declines of 40% or more between 1990 and 2008 (or most recent year available); New York also had a decline in this range, but from 1999 to 2007. West Virginia has had the highest rate every year since 1999 and has seen an overall decline of only 2.7% since 1990 (27.8% of women reported smoking during pregnancy in 1990, compared to 27.1% in 2008).³⁹

Since 2003, states have gradually adopted the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. The 2003 revision asks about tobacco use by the mother during each trimester of the pregnancy, and these results were found to not be comparable with those from the 1989 revision, which only asked about tobacco use over the full term. More information about this change and differences between the two certificates is available in Appendix A. **Table 14-B** shows data on smoking during pregnancy by state from 2003 to 2008, based on the 2003 revision. In 2008, California had the lowest rate of smoking while pregnant at 2.5%, while Kentucky had the highest at 25.1%.⁴⁰

Prevalence of Smoking Cessation Among Adults

Table 15 shows the trend in adult smoking cessation. Between 1965 and 2009 the proportion of former smokers more than doubled. By 2009, 51.7% of ever smokers 18 years and older reported having quit smoking. In 2009, the proportion of former smokers was slightly higher among men (52.3) than among women (50.9%) and increased with higher levels of education. Cessation prevalence ranged from 43.5% for those with less than 12 years of education to 70.5% among college graduates. The prevalence of smoking cessation has increased by over 70% since 1965 in the 25-44, 45-64, and 65 and

above age groups. According to 2009 data, 49.9 million adults are former smokers; 28.2 million men and 21.7 million women.⁴¹

In 1984, the FDA approved the first pharmacologic aid for smoking cessation, nicotine gum. Since then, other treatments (nicotine patch, inhaler, spray and bupropion) have become available. Some help with cigarette cravings by offering an alternative source of nicotine, such as the gum, patch, spray and inhaler. These are classified as Nicotine Replacement Therapies, or NRTs. Other medications work differently, such as bupropion and varenicline.

Although most former smokers prefer quitting cold turkey, less than 5% will have long term success.⁴² The addictive nature of nicotine leads to a high relapse rate. Over 85% of smokers say that cigarettes are addictive. The 2008 update to the Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence guidelines emphasizes the importance of using a smoking cessation counseling program or medication when attempting to quit, due to the higher success rates associated with these methods compared to unaided attempts. The expert panel also recommends the use of combined medication therapies, such as the patch and gum or bupropion (Zyban), as recommended by a healthcare provider. However, using a smoking cessation medication and counseling program leads to higher success rates than either method alone. One group of studies found that counseling alone had an estimated success rate (portion of quitters still not smoking at follow-up) of 14.6%. A separate group estimated that medication alone had a success rate of 21.7%, compared to rates as high as 27.6% for medication and counseling together. **Table 16** displays the estimated success rates of various cessation methods.⁴³

Medicaid recipients have approximately 60% greater smoking prevalence than the overall U.S. adult population and are, therefore, disproportionately affected by tobacco-related disease and disability. In 2009, approximately 36% of Medicaid recipients smoked.⁴⁴ One of the 2010 national health objectives set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is to provide coverage in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for nicotine-dependence treatment, by Medicaid. As of November, 2010, six states offered comprehensive cessation coverage to all Medicaid enrollees as recommended in the U.S. Public Health Service Clinical Practice Guidelines. Five states did not offer any tobacco cessation coverage to their entire Medicaid population.⁴⁵

State-Specific Cessation

Table 17 displays the percentage of everyday smokers who tried to quit for at least one day from 2002 to 2009, by state. The median proportion of everyday smokers who quit for one day or more for all states was 59.1% in 2009. New York had the highest percentage at 66.8%, while Iowa had the lowest at 53.2%.⁴⁶

Prevalence of Smoking Cessation Among Adolescents

Table 18 displays the prevalence of smoking cessation among high school students. In 2009, 50.8% of high school students who currently smoke made a serious attempt to quit in the twelve months before the survey. Females and Hispanics tended to more likely to have made a quit attempt, compared to males and non-Hispanic whites and blacks, respectively.⁴⁷

Tobacco Advertising and Promotion

Table 19 depicts the amounts spent on advertising and promotion by the five largest cigarette company manufacturers and the five largest smokeless tobacco manufacturers from 1975 to 2008. In 2008, the five largest cigarette companies spent \$9.94 billion dollars – or more than \$27 million dollars per day – advertising and marketing their products. As cigarette sales decline in this country, expenditures on advertising and promotion increase. In 1981, sales peaked at 636.5 billion cigarettes, or nearly 32 billion packs while advertising and promotion expenditures that year were \$1.5 billion. By 2006, sales had decreased to 322.6 billion cigarettes, but advertising and promotional expenditures were \$83.40 billion dollars higher. However, since 2003, cigarette advertising and promotion expenditures have decreased every year and by 33.4% overall. The largest single category of advertising expenditures in 2008 by far was price discounts paid to cigarette retailers or wholesalers to reduce the cost of cigarettes to the consumer. This category accounted for 72.1% (\$7.17 billion) of expenditures.⁴⁸ A recent study found that cigarette pricing strategies lead to more youth initiating smoking, as well as youth that have experimented with smoking becoming regular users.⁴⁹

In 2008, the five largest smokeless tobacco manufacturers spent \$547.9 million dollars advertising and marketing their products, the most ever reported to the Federal Trade Commission. As cigarette smoking prevalence, sales, and advertising and promotion expenditures decrease, the amount spent on smokeless tobacco has increased rapidly. Since 2003, the last year in which expenditures for smokeless tobacco advertising and promotion decreased, this amount has increased by almost 2.4 times. The largest expenditure category was again price discounts paid to wholesalers and retailers to reduce the price to consumers. Manufacturers spent \$324.6 million in this category, or about 59.3% of total expenditures.⁵⁰

State Laws on Smoking

In recent years almost half of the states have moved to virtually prohibit smoking in public places and workplaces. As of June 30, 2011, 27 states – Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin – as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico – prohibit smoking in almost all public places and workplaces, including restaurants and bars.⁵¹

All 50 states and the District of Columbia impose an excise tax on cigarettes. These taxes range from a high of \$4.35 per pack in New York to a low of \$0.17 per pack in Missouri. The national average for state cigarette excise taxes (as of July 1, 2011) is \$1.46 per pack. Two states (Connecticut and Vermont) have increased their cigarette taxes in 2011 as of July 1. Six more states raised their cigarette taxes in 2010, although New Hampshire lowered theirs.⁵²

Forty-eight states and the District of Columbia have made decisions that provide for the allocation of money from annual Master Settlement Agreement payments, tobacco excise tax revenues and/or state general fund revenue to tobacco control and prevention programs in FY2011 (July 1, 2010 to June 30,

2011 for most states). The amounts range from \$222,000 for tobacco prevention and control programs in Tennessee, to \$75 million in California. In terms of percentage of the level recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alaska ranks highest in its allocation of funds for tobacco prevention and cessation programs, and is one of only two states (North Dakota is the other) that fund their tobacco prevention and cessation programs at or above the CDC-recommended level.⁵³

Secondhand Smoke

Secondhand smoke is a known human carcinogen, responsible for at least 3,400 lung cancer deaths each year, as well as more than 46,000 (range of 22,700-69,600) cardiovascular deaths and hundreds of thousands of asthma episodes.⁵⁴

According to the 2007-2008 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 40.1%, or 88 million, of nonsmokers aged 3 years or older had serum cotinine (a nicotine metabolite) levels that indicated recent exposure to secondhand smoke. While this was a significant decrease from the 52.5% seen in 1999-2000, much of that decline occurred from 1999-2000 to 2001-2002. Elevated levels were more common among men (43.5%) than women (37.4%), those who lived with someone who smoked inside the home (96.0%) than those who did not (<40%), and younger age groups than older: 3-11 years, 53.6%; 12-19 years, 46.5%; 20-39 years, 42.8%; 40-59 years, 35.4%; and 60 years and older, 31.6%.⁵⁵

Figure 8 displays the percentage of middle and high school students exposed to tobacco use at home by smoking status in 2009. Exposure to tobacco use at home by middle and high school students was similar for smokers and nonsmokers, although almost three times more likely for high school students compared to middle school students.⁵⁶

International Cigarette Smoking Prevalence

Over 15 billion cigarettes are sold worldwide daily.⁵⁷ According to the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates, there are more than one billion smokers in the world. Four-fifths of current smokers live in low- or middle-income countries.⁵⁸ There are over 300 million smokers in China – equivalent to the entire U.S. population.⁵⁹

Data suggest that, globally, approximately 48% of men and 10% of women smoke. If current trends continue, it is estimated that 20% of women worldwide will smoke by 2025.⁶⁰

Worldwide, it is estimated that tobacco causes 5.4 million deaths annually. Current trends suggest that annually mortality from smoking will increase to 8.3 million by 2030, with 80% of deaths occurring in low and middle income countries.⁶¹

Summary

In 1991, for the first in more than 25 years of observation, more than half of the U.S. adult population were non-smokers or had smoked less than 100 cigarettes during their lifetime. Specifically, most women, blacks, Hispanics, and those with a college degree had never smoked.

Continuing this trend is important because preventing smoking initiation is a significant way to reduce smoking-attributable mortality.⁶²

For U.S. males, smoking prevalence peaked in the 1940s and 1950s at approximately 67%. For females, smoking prevalence peaked in the 1960's at approximately 44%. In the past 25 years, the gap between men and women smoking rates has narrowed. In 1965, 51.9% of men and 33.9% of women were cigarette smokers; in 2009, 23.5% of men and 17.9% of women smoked.⁶³

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

Although most smokers in the U.S. report that they want to stop smoking, 20.6% of adults or 46.6 million continue to smoke, as of 2009.⁶⁴ To sustain the decline in smoking prevalence, efforts must be intensified to discourage smoking initiation and to promote smoking cessation. Tactics for promoting cessation and reducing the prevalence of smoking include increasing tobacco excise taxes, enforcing minor access laws, prohibiting smoking in public places and workplaces, increasing funding for tobacco prevention and cessation programs and reducing exposure to tobacco advertising and promotion.

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Table 1: Smoking-Attributable Deaths Among Adults, 2000-2004 and Projected Smoking-Related Deaths Among Youth, 2003-2004

State	Adult Death Rate Per 100,000 Population ⁽¹⁾	Projected Youth Deaths ⁽²⁾
Alabama	317.5	174,000
Alaska	270.4	18,000
Arizona	247.4	105,000
Arkansas	323.7	64,000
California	235.0	596,000
Colorado	237.6	92,000
Connecticut	238.3	76,000
D.C.	280.9	8,000
Delaware	249.9	18,000
Florida	258.8	369,000
Georgia	299.4	184,000
Hawaii	167.6	NA
Idaho	237.4	24,000
Illinois	263.1	317,000
Indiana	308.9	160,000
Iowa	248.0	66,000
Kansas	262.7	54,000
Kentucky	370.6	107,000
Louisiana	299.8	109,000
Maine	289.8	27,000
Maryland	261.9	108,000
Massachusetts	249.4	117,000
Michigan	281.9	298,000
Minnesota	215.1	118,000
Mississippi	333.6	69,000
Missouri	307.8	140,000
Montana	276.0	18,000
Nebraska	235.8	36,000
Nevada	343.7	47,000
New Hampshire	272.4	31,000
New Jersey	239.5	168,000
New Mexico	234.0	38,000
New York	246.1	389,000
North Carolina	298.4	193,000
North Dakota	225.6	11,000
Ohio	299.1	293,000
Oklahoma	332.1	87,000
Oregon	263.3	74,000
Pennsylvania	259.0	300,000
Rhode Island	266.8	23,000
South Carolina	293.4	103,000
South Dakota	239.2	18,000
Tennessee	325.0	132,000
Texas	273.1	503,000
Utah	138.3	26,000
Vermont	247.5	12,000
Virginia	267.0	152,000
Washington	261.0	124,000
West Virginia	344.3	46,000
Wisconsin	244.2	128,000
Wyoming	283.1	12,000
U.S.Total	248.5	6,382,000

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

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

Notes:

NA - Not Available

(1) Smoking-Attributable Deaths were estimated using the internet based Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) software program. Age-adjusted adult smoking attributable death rates were calculated for persons aged 35 years and older between 2000 and 2004. Does not include burn or secondhand smoke deaths.

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

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

Year	Total No. in Billions	Per Capita ≥18 Years	Year	Total No. in Billions	Per Capita ≥18 Years	Year	Total No. in Billions	Per Capita ≥18 Years
1900	2.5	54	1936	152.7	1,754	1972	566.8	4,043
1901	2.5	53	1937	162.8	1,847	1973	589.7	4,148
1902	2.8	60	1938	163.4	1,830	1974	599.0	4,141
1903	3.1	64	1939	172.1	1,900	1975	607.2	4,123
1904	3.3	66	1940	181.9	1,976	1976	613.5	4,092
1905	3.6	70	1941	208.9	2,236	1977	617.0	4,051
1906	4.5	86	1942	245.0	2,585	1978	616.0	3,967
1907	5.3	99	1943	284.3	2,956	1979	621.5	3,861
1908	5.7	105	1944	296.3	3,039	1980	631.5	3,851
1909	7.0	125	1945	340.6	3,449	1981	640.0	3,840
1910	8.6	151	1946	344.3	3,446	1982	634.0	3,746
1911	10.1	173	1947	345.4	3,416	1983	600.0	3,494
1912	13.2	223	1948	358.9	3,505	1984	600.4	3,454
1913	15.8	260	1949	360.9	3,480	1985	594.0	3,461
1914	16.5	267	1950	369.8	3,522	1986	583.8	3,271
1915	17.9	285	1951	397.1	3,744	1987	575.0	3,188
1916	25.2	395	1952	416.0	3,886	1988	562.5	3,082
1917	35.7	551	1953	408.2	3,778	1989	540.0	2,924
1918	45.6	697	1954	387.0	3,546	1990	525.0	2,827
1919	48.0	727	1955	396.4	3,597	1991	510.0	2,719
1920	44.6	665	1956	406.5	3,650	1992	500.0	2,640
1921	50.7	742	1957	422.5	3,755	1993	485.0	2,543
1922	53.4	770	1958	448.9	3,953	1994	486.0	2,524
1923	64.4	911	1959	467.5	4,073	1995	487.0	2,505
1924	71.0	982	1960	484.4	4,171	1996	487.0	2,482
1925	79.8	1,085	1961	502.5	4,266	1997	480.0	2,423
1926	89.1	1,191	1962	508.4	4,266	1998	465.0	2,320
1927	97.5	1,279	1963	523.9	4,345	1999	435.0	2,136
1928	106.0	1,366	1964	511.3	4,195	2000	430.0	2,056
1929	118.6	1,504	1965	528.8	4,259	2001	425.0	2,026
1930	119.3	1,485	1966	541.3	4,287	2002	415.0	1,979
1931	114.0	1,399	1967	549.3	4,280	2003	400.0	1,837
1932	102.8	1,245	1968	545.6	4,186	2004	388.0	1,791
1933	111.6	1,334	1969	528.9	3,993	2005	376.0	2,161
1934	125.7	1,483	1970	536.5	3,985	2006	372.0	1,691
1935	134.4	1,564	1971	555.1	4,037	2007	360.0 ⁽¹⁾	NA

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

Notes:

NA - Not Available

(1) Estimate

Table 3: Number of Adults Who Were Current Smokers By Sex, Race and Age, Selected Years, 1965-2009 ^(1,2)

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997 ⁽³⁾	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% CHANGE 1965-2009 ⁽⁴⁾
Total ⁽⁵⁾	50.1	48.1	48.9	51.6	50.4	45.8	47.2	48.0	47.2	46.5	46.5	46.2	45.8	45.4	44.5	45.1	45.3	43.4	46.0	46.6	-7.0
Sex																					
Male	28.9	26.4	25.8	27.5	25.7	24.2	24.7	25.7	24.8	24.3	24.6	24.4	24.6	24.3	23.9	24.8	25.0	23.6	24.8	25.7	-11.1
Female	21.1	21.6	23.1	24.1	24.7	21.6	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.8	21.2	21.1	20.5	20.3	20.2	19.8	21.1	21.0	-0.5
Race																					
Non-Hispanic																					
White	44.6	42.6	42.7	45.2	43.1	39.3	41.2	41.8	41.9	38.6	35.7	35.9	35.3	34.6	33.7	33.6	33.6	32.7	33.9	34.6	-22.4
Black	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.2	5.6	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.8	5.1	5.6	5.7	14.0
American Indian ⁽⁶⁾	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.37	0.47	0.49	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.44	0.46	0.41	0.44	0.52	0.42	0.28	-24.3
Asian ⁽⁷⁾	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	0.83	0.80	0.94	0.87	0.95	0.85	0.90	1.41	1.00	0.95	0.99	1.20	20.0
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.8	4.5	15.4
Age																					
18-24 ⁽⁸⁾	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.2	7.8	6.1	6.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.7	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.3	-21.3
25-44 ⁽⁸⁾	23.1	20.8	21.5	22.9	24.6	23.5	23.8	23.9	22.9	22.3	22.0	20.9	20.5	20.9	19.4	19.6	19.0	18.4	19.2	19.4	-16.0
45-64	15.9	15.9	15.2	15.3	13.8	12.4	13.2	13.5	14.3	13.5	14.4	14.8	14.5	14.8	15.5	15.7	16.0	15.7	17.2	17.3	8.8
≥65	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	16.1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey 1965-2009. Analysis for years 1997-2009 by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS software.

Notes:

NA - Not Available

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

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

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

(4) Percent changes for Hispanics, American Indians/Alaska Natives and Asians are from 1997-2009.

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

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

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

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

Table 4: Percent of Adults Who Were Current Smokers By Sex, Race and Age, Selected Years, 1965-2009^(1,2)

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997 ⁽³⁾	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% CHANGE 1965-2009 ⁽⁴⁾
Total	42.4	37.4	37.1	33.2	30.1	25.5	24.7	24.7	24.1	23.5	23.3	22.8	22.5	21.6	20.9	20.9	20.6	19.8	20.6	20.6	-51.4
Sex																					
Male	51.9	44.1	43.1	37.6	32.6	28.4	27.0	27.6	26.4	25.7	25.7	25.2	25.2	24.1	23.4	23.9	23.6	22.3	23.1	23.5	-54.7
Female	33.9	31.5	32.1	29.3	27.9	22.8	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.5	21.0	20.7	20.0	19.2	18.5	18.1	17.8	17.4	18.3	17.9	-47.2
Race																					
Non-Hispanic																					
White	42.1	37.0	36.4	32.9	29.6	25.6	25.6	25.3	25.0	24.3	24.1	24.0	23.6	22.7	22.2	21.9	21.8	21.5	22.0	22.2	-47.3
Black	45.8	41.4	44.0	36.9	34.9	26.2	25.8	26.7	24.7	24.3	23.2	22.3	22.4	21.5	20.2	21.5	22.6	19.8	21.3	21.3	-53.5
American Indian ⁽⁵⁾	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34.1	40.0	40.8	36.0	32.7	40.8	39.7	33.4	32.0	32.2	36.4	32.4	23.2	-32.0
Asian ⁽⁶⁾	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.9	13.7	15.1	14.4	12.4	13.3	11.7	11.3	13.3	10.3	9.6	9.9	12.0	-29.0
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.4	19.1	18.1	18.6	16.7	16.7	16.4	15.0	16.2	15.1	13.3	15.8	14.5	-28.9
Age																					
18-24 ⁽⁷⁾	45.5	38.0	37.8	33.3	29.3	24.5	24.8	28.7	27.9	27.9	26.8	26.9	28.5	23.9	23.6	24.4	23.7	22.2	21.4	21.8	-52.1
25-44 ⁽⁷⁾	51.2	44.6	44.5	37.8	34.8	29.7	28.6	28.6	27.5	27.3	27.0	25.8	25.7	25.6	23.8	24.1	23.2	22.8	23.7	24.0	-53.1
45-64	41.6	38.6	37.7	35.6	31.6	27.0	25.5	24.4	25.0	23.3	24.0	23.8	22.7	22.0	22.4	21.9	21.5	21.0	22.5	21.9	-47.4
≥65	17.9	16.1	17.3	17.2	16.0	12.8	13.0	12.0	10.9	10.6	9.7	10.1	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.6	10.0	8.3	9.3	9.5	-46.9

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey 1965-2009. Analysis for years 1997-2009 by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS/PASW software.

Notes:

NA - Not Available

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

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

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

(4) Percent changes for Hispanics, American Indians/Alaska Natives and Asians are from 1997-2009.

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

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

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

Table 5: Age-Adjusted Prevalance (%) of Current Cigarette Smoking by Persons 25 and Older by Sex, Race and Education, Selected Years, 1974-2009 ⁽¹⁾

	1974	1979	1985	1990	1991	1992 ⁽²⁾	1993	1994	1995	1997 ⁽³⁾	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All Persons	36.9	33.1	30.0	25.4	26.0	26.5	24.8	25.1	24.6	24.0	23.4	22.7	22.6	22.1	21.5	21.1	20.4	20.3	20.3	19.3	20.5	20.4
< 12 Years	43.7	40.7	40.8	36.7	37.4	36.7	35.8	37.5	35.6	33.5	34.4	32.2	31.9	30.9	30.9	29.7	29.1	28.2	28.8	26.9	29.8	28.9
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	28.1	27.8	25.8	27.0	26.5	26.6	28.1	28.7
13-15 Years	35.9	33.2	29.5	23.4	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.9	22.6	23.7	23.5	23.3	21.7	22.3	21.6	21.1	21.4	21.8	22.1	20.1	22.1	21.4
16+ Years	27.2	22.6	18.5	13.9	13.9	15.3	13.6	11.9	13.6	11.4	10.9	11.1	10.9	10.8	10	10.2	10.0	9.1	8.2	9.0	8.5	9.0
All Males	42.9	37.3	32.8	28.2	28.4	28.2	27.2	27.4	26.4	26.4	25.1	24.6	24.8	23.9	23.6	23.3	22.6	22.7	22.9	21.4	22.6	22.4
< 12 Years	52.3	47.6	45.7	42.0	42.4	41.2	41.0	43.9	39.7	39.1	37.5	36.2	36.4	34.7	34.7	34.4	33.6	31.7	31.6	30.8	32.5	32.3
12 Years	42.4	38.9	35.5	33.1	32.9	33.3	30.5	31.7	32.7	32.2	32.0	30.4	32.1	30.3	31.1	29.9	28.2	29.9	29.7	29.4	31.4	31.4
13-15 Years	41.8	36.5	32.9	25.9	27.2	26.1	27.4	27.3	23.7	25.5	25.4	24.8	23.3	24.4	23.4	22.7	23.4	24.9	25.2	21.6	24.3	23.0
16+ Years	28.3	22.7	19.6	14.5	14.8	15.8	14.6	13.2	13.8	12.5	11.0	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.2	10.8	9.7	9.2	10.4	9.1	9.6
White Males	41.9	36.7	31.7	27.6	27.3	27.6	26.3	26.6	25.9	25.8	24.8	24.2	24.7	23.8	23.5	23.2	22.4	22.4	22.7	21.6	22.6	22.7
< 12 Years	51.5	47.6	45.0	41.8	41.8	41.4	39.7	42.6	38.7	38.5	37.4	36.3	38.6	35.4	36.2	33.6	32.6	31.6	31.4	30.8	33.1	32.2
12 Years	42.0	38.5	34.8	32.9	32.4	32.9	29.7	31.7	32.9	31.8	32.2	30.5	32.5	30.5	31.2	29.6	28.9	30.0	29.2	29.9	31.9	32.4
13-15 Years	41.6	36.4	32.2	25.4	26.0	25.9	26.9	26.9	23.3	25.6	25.2	24.7	23.6	24.6	23.4	23.3	22.9	24.5	25.8	21.8	23.7	22.4
16+ Years	27.8	22.5	19.1	14.4	14.7	15.0	14.1	12.7	13.4	12.0	10.9	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.2	10.5	9.3	8.9	10.5	9.1	9.6
Black Males	53.4	44.4	42.1	34.5	38.8	35.3	36.0	36.5	31.6	33.8	30.4	29.3	26.5	28.4	27.2	26.3	24.4	26.5	25.4	23.7	25.9	23.7
< 12 Years	58.1	49.7	50.5	41.6	47.8	44.5	47.2	51.6	41.9	44.6	42.9	44.0	38.3	37.9	37.2	37.4	36.7	35.9	35.2	30.4	35	39.1
12 Years	50.7*	48.6	41.8	37.4	39.6	38.7	36.4	37.1	36.6	39.0	33.0	32.7	29.1	33.4	31.3	33.4	23.1	30.1	31.3	29.6	28.3	26.0
13-15 Years	45.3*	39.2	41.8	28.1	32.7	27.0	30.1	29.7	26.4	27.0	28.4	24.0	20.0	24.2	25.6	19.5	24.7	27.4	21.0	23.6	29.5	26.5
16+ Years	41.4*	36.8*	32.0*	20.8*	18.3	26.9	16.0*	25.9*	17.3*	14.5	15.3	11.0	14.7	11.3	10.8*	10.3*	11.3	10.0	12.9	13.5*	10	9.9
All Females	32.0	29.5	27.5	22.9	23.9	24.8	22.7	22.9	22.9	21.7	21.7	20.9	20.6	20.4	19.4	19.1	18.3	18.0	17.9	17.2	18.4	18.5
< 12 Years	36.6	34.8	36.5	31.8	33.0	32.4	31.0	31.6	31.7	28.2	31.3	28.2	27.3	27.2	27.3	24.9	24.5	24.6	26.0	22.7	27	24.9
12 Years	32.2	29.8	29.5	26.1	27.1	28.7	26.7	27.3	26.4	27.9	26.2	25.0	26.7	26.5	25.4	25.8	23.7	24.1	23.4	23.8	25	26.1
13-15 Years	30.1	30.0	26.3	21.0	22.5	23.3	21.8	22.5	21.6	22.0	21.9	21.9	20.4	20.5	20.1	19.7	19.7	19.1	19.6	18.9	20.1	20.0
16+ Years	25.9	22.5	17.1	13.3	12.8	14.6	12.4	10.3	13.3	10.3	10.7	10.4	10.1	10.5	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.5	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.4
White Females	31.7	29.7	27.3	23.3	24.0	25.1	23.1	23.5	23.1	21.9	22.3	21.5	21.1	21.4	20.3	19.6	19.0	18.6	18.5	18.0	19.4	19.0
< 12 Years	36.8	35.8	36.7	33.4	33.7	33.1	31.7	33.0	32.4	29.7	33.0	30.0	28.6	29.6	29.5	25	24.4	24.6	25.9	23.8	28.4	24.4
12 Years	31.9	29.9	29.4	26.5	27.5	29.5	27.6	28.4	26.8	28.3	27.1	27.2	27.9	28.4	26.9	26.8	24.7	25.9	24.6	25.2	27.1	26.5
13-15 Years	30.4	30.7	26.7	21.2	22.3	23.6	21.9	22.3	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.4	21.1	21.3	20.6	20.6	21.1	19.5	20.5	19.6	21.6	21.2
16+ Years	25.5	21.9	16.5	13.4	13.3	14.2	12.5	10.3	13.5	10.5	11.4	10.5	10.2	10.9	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.1	7.7	8.2	8.5	9.1
Black Females	35.6	30.3	32.0	22.4	25.5	26.8	22.2	23.0	25.7	24.1	23.0	21.6	21.6	19.1	18.4	18.9	17.1	17.5	19.1	16.6	17.5	19.3
< 12 Years	36.1	31.6	39.4	26.3	33.3	33.2	29.8	30.1	32.3	27.1	32.8	30.2	31.2	26.3	27.1	26.9	29.2	27.8	31.2	23.1	28.9	31.0
12 Years	40.9	32.6	32.1	24.1	26.0	25.9	23.9	22.5	27.8	29.1	24.3	22.6	25.4	21.3	19.5	23.3	21.0	18.2	18.6	19.8	20	27.3
13-15 Years	32.3	28.9*	23.9	22.7	24.8	27.0	22.7	28.1	20.8	24.3	21.7	22.6	20.4	17.4	20.7	17.0	13.9	17.5	18.9	17.2	15.9	16.2
16+ Years	36.3*	43.3*	26.6	17.0	14.4	25.8	13.3*	11.3*	17.3	12.5	9.0	13.4	10.8	11.6	7.7*	11.4	6.9*	6.6*	8.5*	6.0*	9.3	7.3

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2009 With Chartbook. February 2011.

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.

* Age-adjusted percents should be considered unreliable because of small sample size and/or large relative standard errors (20-30%).

Table 6: Percent of Adults Who Smoke by the Number of Cigarettes Smoked Daily and the Percent Who Smoked >24 Cigarettes Daily by Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin, Age and Education, Selected Years, 1974-2009 ⁽¹⁾

	1974	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997 ⁽²⁾	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 1974-2009
# of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day																							
<15	31.6	29.1	31.6	34.5	36.6	38.2	39.6	41.5	40.9	42.3	41.9	44.8	45.2	46.7	48.6	51.1	49.7	50.6	52.6	55.0	55.1	57.6	82.3
15-24	43.2	42.1	41.8	42.6	41.9	40.5	41.2	40.9	39.0	39.7	39.5	38.7	38.3	38.5	37.0	36.1	36.7	35.8	35.3	34.1	34.9	32.7	-24.3
>24	25.3	28.8	26.6	22.9	21.5	21.3	19.1	17.5	20.1	17.9	18.6	16.6	16.4	14.8	14.4	12.9	13.6	13.1	12.1	10.9	10.0	9.0	-64.4
% Smoking >24 Daily																							
Sex																							
Male	31.1	33.7	32.4	28.5	26.4	27.0	24.2	21.8	25.5	21.9	23.5	20.2	20.7	18.6	18.2	16.1	16.5	16.4	15.4	13.1	12.2	11.7	-62.4
Female	18.7	23.2	20.6	16.6	16.1	15.3	13.5	12.8	14.1	13.5	13.1	12.6	11.7	10.6	10.1	9.2	9.9	9.0	8.1	7.8	7.2	5.7	-69.5
Race																							
White	27.6	31.6	29.5	25.4	23.8	23.9	21.5	19.2	22.2	20.4	20.5	18.3	18.5	16.7	16.3	14.2	14.9	14.5	13.6	12.1	11.3	10.1	-63.4
Black	8.7	9.4	9.3	6.0	8.6	5.4	6.0	7.3	7.7	5.0	9.1	7.6	5.5	5.4	5.8	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	-63.2
Hispanic Origin ⁽³⁾																							
Hispanic	NA	13.4	15.8	6.8	5.3	7.3	4.9	7.1	8.6	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.4	4.3	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.5	-88.8
Non-Hispanic	NA	29.6	27.2	24.1	22.5	22.1	20.0	18.2	21.0	19.1	19.7	17.5	17.4	15.7	15.4	13.9	14.6	14.0	13.1	11.5	10.8	9.8	-66.9
Age (Years)																							
18-24	15.1	17.0	13.6	9.1	9.2	11.1	8.2	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.0	6.1	6.7	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	7.7	5.0	4.4	2.5	2.3	-84.8
25-44	29.2	31.5	29.5	22.9	21.0	21.0	18.0	17.7	18.1	17.4	16.4	15.9	15.9	14.3	14.1	11.5	12.0	11.0	10.5	9.0	9.0	7.3	-75.0
45-64	27.3	34.5	31.1	30.8	29.3	27.1	26.2	24.7	27.5	24.1	26.2	23.3	22.0	20.8	20.7	18.3	18.5	17.8	16.0	14.1	13.4	13.1	-52.0
≥65	17.7	18.2	19.4	18.9	17.1	20.9	19.4	12.2	22.6	16.9	19.2	16.1	16.9	12.4	10.7	13.7	16.1	14.3	17.2	16.5	11.0	10.1	-42.9
Education (Years)																							
<12	25.8	29.4	29.0	24.5	27.4	26.1	22.7	23.3	27.5	20.3	23.5	19.0	19.0	16.0	19.1	14.3	15.3	14.1	15.6	14.5	12.3	13.1	-49.2
12	27.8	31.6	29.0	25.7	22.9	23.4	21.4	20.0	22.9	19.4	19.3	17.5	18.3	17.0	15.0	14.1	15.6	15.6	14.1	12.7	11.8	8.7	-68.7
13-15	32.5	32.7	29.3	25.5	20.0	21.5	19.4	17.1	17.2	15.6	15.7	15.3	13.6	13.8	12.8	12.2	11.1	11.3	9.7	7.0	7.3	8.4	-74.2
>15	27.3	33.3	28.7	22.6	20.1	16.6	17.2	13.4	13.5	13.0	12.3	11.4	11.0	8.4	8.2	8.2	9.3	6.9	5.9	7.5	6.8	4.8	-82.4

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey 1974-2009. Analysis for years 1997-2009 by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

Notes:

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

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

(3) Percentage change from 1980 through 2009.

Table 7: Percent of Young Adults (Ages 18-24) Who Were Current, Former or Never Smokers by Sex, Race and Education, 1965-2009 ⁽¹⁾

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997 ⁽³⁾	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 1965-2009	% Change 1997-2009
Total Population																						
Current	45.4	38.0	37.8	33.3	29.3	24.5	24.8	28.7	27.7	27.9	26.8	26.9	28.5	23.9	23.4	24.2	23.7	22.4	21.4	21.8	-52.0	-24.0
Former	6.9	9.2	9.5	10.5	10.1	9.5	8.6	7.3	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.1	5.8	6.9	5.4	6.2	-10.1	-15.1
Never	47.6	52.8	52.7	56.2	60.6	66.0	66.6	64.0	63.5	64.5	65.5	65.3	64.0	69.0	68.9	67.8	69.5	70.8	73.3	72.0	51.3	12.5
Sex																						
Male																						
Current	54.1	44.3	42.1	35.4	28.1	26.6	27.9	31.7	31.3	29.5	28.5	30.4	32.4	26.3	25.3	27.6	28.1	25.4	23.7	28.0	-48.2	-11.7
Former	7.6	10.7	11.6	10.5	10.7	9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.0	7.3	6.8	5.0	6.3	4.4	7.4	-2.6	2.8
Never	38.3	45.0	46.3	54.1	61.3	64.4	63.7	61.1	60.7	63.4	64.1	62.3	60.0	66.7	66.4	64.0	65.6	68.3	71.9	64.6	68.7	5.7
Female																						
Current	38.1	32.7	34.1	31.4	30.4	22.5	21.8	25.0	24.5	26.3	25.1	23.4	24.6	21.5	21.4	20.7	19.1	19.1	19.0	15.6	-59.1	-37.6
Former	6.2	8.0	7.8	10.4	9.6	9.9	8.8	7.4	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.2	6.6	7.4	6.7	7.5	6.4	5.0	-19.4	-32.4
Never	55.7	59.3	58.2	58.2	60.0	67.6	69.5	66.9	67.2	65.5	67.0	68.4	67.9	71.3	71.3	71.7	73.4	73.4	74.6	79.4	42.5	18.7
Race																						
White																						
Current	45.2	37.9	37.2	33.1	30.1	26.4	26.6	31.7	31.2	30.0	29.8	29.9	30.8	25.6	24.7	26.0	24.8	24.4	22.7	23.4	-48.2	-26.2
Former	7.4	9.9	10.3	11.3	10.9	10.6	9.8	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.0	7.8	8.0	6.4	7.7	6.3	6.9	-6.8	-16.9
Never	47.4	52.2	52.5	55.7	58.9	63.1	63.6	60.0	59.8	61.3	61.6	61.4	60.4	66.3	66.7	65.4	67.9	67.8	71.0	69.7	47.0	16.2
Black																						
Current	48.8	39.8	43.4	35.6	25.3	15.2	11.5	17.1	13.5	18.9	17.7	15.4	20.2	14.9	17.0	16.9	21.6	14.7	17.1	16.3	-66.6	-4.7
Former	2.6	4.6	3.2	5.2	6.0	5.2	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.6	4.7	5.2	2.8	3.3	3.4	4.6	2.9	3.2	2.0	4.1	57.7	51.9
Never	48.6	55.6	53.4	59.3	68.7	79.6	86.0	80.1	82.8	77.4	77.6	79.4	77.0	81.8	78.9	76.5	74.3	82.0	80.9	79.6	63.8	-0.6
Education																						
≤12 Years																						
Sex																						
Male																						
Current	66.6	60.0	52.7	51.0	43.0	37.3	30.8	38.7	38.0	36.4	32.1	38.9	38.6	32.0	32.0	33.2	33.2	30.6	33.1	34.8	-47.7	-10.1
Former	8.0	11.1	11.9	10.5	11.6	10.2	8.4	5.8	8.5	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.4	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.9	4.9	7.9	-1.3	36.2
Never	25.4	29.0	35.4	38.5	45.4	52.4	60.8	55.5	53.4	57.3	60.8	53.9	54.9	60.9	60.8	57.8	60.4	63.5	62.1	57.3	125.6	3.2
Female																						
Current	43.9	40.2	40.1	40.3	43.6	33.4	24.6	32.2	29.4	31.9	31.8	24.9	30.1	25.9	25.5	26.6	21.9	24.8	22.8	24.3	-44.6	-24.5
Former	6.8	8.7	9.5	12.5	11.8	11.7	9.1	7.3	8.3	8.9	6.8	7.8	8.7	8.0	6.4	6.7	5.9	6.5	6.5	5.7	-16.2	-21.9
Never	49.3	51.1	50.4	47.2	44.6	54.9	66.3	60.4	62.3	59.2	61.4	67.3	61.2	66.1	67.2	66.3	71.7	68.8	70.6	70.0	42.0	15.9
>12 Years																						
Sex																						
Male																						
Current	45.2	33.2	34.7	20.1	15.5	16.1	24.0	23.5	23.9	21.0	24.2	21.2	25.6	20.8	17.6	20.5	22.9	20.0	13.7	20.5	-54.6	-12.8
Former	11.1	13.9	13.9	14.7	10.9	10.3	8.7	8.8	7.3	8.0	7.8	7.3	8.9	7.0	8.3	7.3	3.8	6.4	3.8	7.0	-36.9	-20.5
Never	43.7	52.8	51.4	65.3	73.7	73.7	67.3	67.7	68.8	70.9	68.0	71.4	65.4	72.1	73.1	71.7	71.5	73.6	82.5	72.6	66.1	7.2
Female																						
Current	36.3	26.8	26.4	20.0	17.2	13.8	18.5	18.9	19.7	21.2	18.6	21.8	19.3	17.8	18.1	15.6	17.1	14.8	16.2	9.4	-74.1	-50.3
Former	8.8	12.1	6.4	8.3	9.7	8.5	8.4	7.5	8.3	7.5	9.2	8.7	6.2	6.5	6.9	8.1	7.4	8.4	6.3	4.5	-48.9	-40.0
Never	54.9	61.1	67.2	71.8	73.2	77.8	73.1	73.6	72.0	71.4	72.2	69.5	74.5	75.7	74.6	76.2	74.8	76.7	77.5	86.0	56.6	16.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey 1965-2009. Analysis for years 1997-2009 by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

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 by State, Selected Years, 1984-2009 ⁽¹⁾

State	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alabama	--	24.6	26.2	22.4	21.9	18.5	24.5	22.5	24.7	24.6	23.5	25.2	23.9	24.4	25.3	24.8	24.8	23.2	22.5	22.1	22.5
Alaska	--	--	--	--	28.8	26.6	25.0	27.7	26.7	26.0	27.2	25.0	26.1	29.3	26.2	24.8	24.9	24.0	22.2	21.5	20.6
Arizona	27.7	24.4	23.5	20.7	19.5	20.7	22.9	23.8	21.1	21.9	20.0	18.6	21.5	23.4	20.8	18.5	20.2	18.2	19.8	15.9	16.1
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	26.4	25.2	25.4	28.5	26.0	27.2	25.1	25.6	26.3	24.8	25.5	23.5	23.7	22.4	22.3	21.5
California	25.6	24.5	22.2	19.7	20.1	18.4	15.5	18.6	18.4	19.2	18.7	17.2	17.2	16.4	16.8	14.7	15.2	14.9	14.3	14.0	12.9
Colorado	--	--	--	21.3	23.8	23.8	21.8	22.8	22.6	22.8	22.5	20.0	22.4	20.4	18.6	20.0	19.8	17.9	18.7	17.6	17.1
Connecticut	--	--	26.7	22.2	22.3	20.6	20.8	21.9	21.8	21.1	22.8	19.9	20.8	19.4	18.6	18.0	16.5	17.0	15.4	15.9	15.4
D.C.	--	26.6	20.0	19.4	19.7	16.4	--	20.6	18.8	21.6	20.6	20.9	20.8	20.4	22.0	20.8	20.0	17.9	17.2	16.2	15.3
Delaware	--	--	--	23.3	27.9	26.0	25.5	24.2	26.6	24.5	25.4	22.9	25.1	24.7	21.9	24.3	20.6	21.7	18.9	17.7	18.3
Florida	--	27.9	23.9	23.6	22.6	22.0	23.1	21.8	23.6	22.0	20.7	23.2	22.5	22.0	23.9	20.2	21.7	21.0	19.3	17.5	17.1
Georgia	--	27.2	25.1	24.0	19.4	23.9	20.5	20.3	22.4	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.7	23.2	22.8	19.9	22.1	19.9	19.4	19.5	17.7
Hawaii	--	24.4	23.6	21.1	19.9	18.9	17.8	--	18.6	19.5	18.6	19.7	20.6	21.0	17.2	17.2	17.0	17.5	17.0	15.4	15.4
Idaho	24.5	23.4	20.1	20.4	19.4	20.2	19.8	21.2	19.9	20.3	21.5	22.3	19.7	20.6	19.0	17.4	17.9	16.8	19.1	16.8	16.3
Illinois	33.6	27.8	26.8	24.2	24.7	23.2	23.1	24.8	23.2	23.1	24.2	22.3	23.6	22.8	24.3	22.2	19.9	20.5	20.1	21.3	18.6
Indiana	25.7	27.2	27.3	26.6	27.5	26.4	27.2	28.7	26.3	26.0	27.0	26.9	27.5	27.6	26.1	24.8	27.3	24.1	24.1	26.0	23.1
Iowa	--	--	22.3	21.7	20.0	22.0	23.2	23.6	23.1	23.4	23.5	23.2	22.2	23.2	21.7	20.8	20.4	21.4	19.8	18.7	17.2
Kansas	--	--	--	--	23.0	20.2	22.0	22.1	22.7	21.2	21.1	21.0	22.2	22.1	20.4	19.8	17.8	20.0	17.9	17.8	17.8
Kentucky	--	34.7	34.2	29.1	28.4	30.1	27.8	31.6	30.8	30.8	29.7	30.5	30.9	32.6	30.8	27.5	28.7	28.5	28.2	25.2	25.6
Louisiana	--	--	--	24.9	24.7	22.4	25.2	25.9	24.6	25.5	23.6	24.1	24.8	23.9	26.5	23.5	22.6	23.4	22.6	20.4	22.1
Maine	--	--	26.4	26.9	23.8	24.7	25.0	25.3	22.7	22.4	23.3	23.8	24.0	23.6	23.7	20.9	20.8	20.9	20.2	18.1	17.3
Maryland	--	--	25.1	22.0	20.8	19.7	21.2	21.0	20.6	22.4	20.3	20.5	21.3	21.9	20.1	19.5	18.9	17.7	17.1	14.9	15.5
Massachusetts	--	27.0	26.4	23.5	23.6	21.2	21.7	23.4	20.4	20.9	19.4	19.9	19.7	18.9	19.1	18.4	18.1	17.8	16.4	16.0	15.0
Michigan	--	--	26.2	29.1	25.3	25.1	25.7	25.6	26.1	27.4	25.1	24.1	25.7	24.2	26.1	23.2	22.0	22.4	21.1	20.4	19.6
Minnesota	26.5	25.1	22.5	21.4	22.0	22.4	20.5	20.6	21.8	18.0	19.5	19.8	22.2	21.7	21.1	20.7	20.0	18.3	16.5	17.5	16.8
Mississippi	--	--	--	24.1	24.5	24.1	24.0	23.2	23.2	24.1	23.0	23.5	25.4	27.3	25.6	24.5	23.6	25.1	23.9	22.7	23.3
Missouri	--	25.7	26.0	26.2	23.7	26.6	24.3	27.8	28.7	26.3	27.1	27.2	25.9	26.5	27.2	24.0	23.4	23.2	24.5	24.9	23.1
Montana	28.9	23.0	19.7	19.4	19.3	20.4	21.1	21.7	20.5	21.5	20.2	18.8	21.9	21.2	20.0	20.4	19.2	18.9	19.5	18.5	16.8
Nebraska	--	--	20.9	22.7	17.7	22.0	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	23.3	21.2	20.4	22.7	21.2	20.2	21.3	18.7	19.9	18.3	16.7
Nevada	--	--	--	--	30.7	30.0	26.3	28.2	27.7	30.4	31.5	29.0	27.0	26.0	25.2	23.2	23.1	22.2	21.5	22.1	22.0
New Hampshire	--	--	28.0	22.0	23.2	20.6	21.4	24.9	24.8	23.3	22.4	25.3	24.1	23.2	21.2	21.6	20.4	18.7	19.3	17.0	15.8
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	20.2	18.9	19.2	22.8	21.5	19.2	20.7	21.0	21.3	19.0	19.4	18.8	18.0	18.0	17.1	14.7	17.9
New Mexico	--	26.1	23.8	22.3	20.4	21.8	21.2	22.9	22.1	22.6	22.5	23.6	23.9	21.2	22.0	20.3	21.5	20.1	20.8	19.3	18.0
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	19.9	20.5	18.2	18.9	16.7	18.0
North Carolina	28.6	26.5	26.2	28.0	26.7	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.8	24.7	25.2	26.1	25.9	26.3	24.8	23.1	22.6	22.1	22.9	20.9	20.3
North Dakota	--	26.0	22.1	20.3	23.2	19.6	22.7	23.4	22.2	20.0	22.2	23.2	22.1	21.5	20.5	19.8	20.1	19.5	20.9	18.1	18.6
Ohio	28.7	28.0	26.2	26.1	23.9	25.3	26.0	28.5	25.1	26.2	27.6	26.2	27.7	26.6	25.2	25.8	22.3	22.4	23.1	20.1	20.3
Oklahoma	--	--	24.2	26.6	26.7	26.6	21.7	24.1	24.6	23.8	25.2	23.3	28.8	26.6	25.1	26.0	25.1	25.1	25.8	24.7	25.5
Oregon	--	--	--	21.9	21.1	21.6	21.8	23.5	20.7	21.1	21.5	20.7	20.5	22.4	20.9	20.0	18.5	18.5	16.9	16.3	17.9
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	23.6	24.7	22.6	24.2	24.5	24.3	23.8	23.2	24.3	24.6	24.5	25.4	22.7	23.6	21.5	21.0	21.3	20.2
Rhode Island	31.3	30.2	24.3	25.7	22.5	23.3	24.7	22.5	24.2	22.7	22.4	23.4	24.0	22.4	22.4	21.3	19.8	19.2	17.0	17.3	15.1
South Carolina	26.2	26.5	25.6	24.9	27.8	24.2	23.7	24.5	23.4	24.7	23.6	24.9	26.2	26.6	25.5	24.3	22.5	22.3	21.9	20.0	20.4
South Dakota	--	--	21.1	20.7	22.4	21.1	21.8	20.7	24.3	27.3	22.5	21.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	20.3	19.8	20.3	19.8	17.5	17.5
Tennessee	25.1	28.0	29.8	26.7	26.9	26.3	26.5	28.0	26.9	26.1	24.9	25.7	24.4	27.7	25.6	26.1	26.7	22.6	24.3	23.1	22.0

(Continued on next page)

Table 8 cntd: Current Cigarette Smoking Prevalence (%) Among Adults by State, Selected Years, 1984-2009⁽¹⁾

State	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Texas	--	--	23.7	22.9	22.4	23.8	23.7	22.9	22.6	22.0	22.4	21.9	22.5	22.9	22.1	20.4	20.0	17.9	19.3	18.5	17.9
Utah	16.1	18.2	14.7	16.8	15.7	14.4	13.2	15.9	13.7	14.2	13.9	12.9	13.3	12.8	11.9	10.4	11.5	9.8	11.7	9.3	9.8
Vermont	--	--	--	21.6	21.7	21.3	22.1	24.1	23.2	22.3	21.8	21.5	22.4	21.1	19.5	19.9	19.3	18.0	17.6	16.7	17.1
Virginia	--	--	--	22.6	23.5	23.3	22.0	24.8	24.6	22.9	21.2	21.4	22.5	24.6	22.0	20.8	20.6	19.3	18.5	16.4	19.0
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	19.2	17.6	17.1	16.8	15.7	14.9
West Virginia	32.8	29.1	26.7	26.6	24.8	26.8	25.7	26.7	27.4	27.9	27.1	26.1	28.2	28.4	27.3	26.8	26.7	25.7	26.9	26.5	25.6
Wisconsin	27.4	26.0	24.3	24.7	23.8	22.9	21.8	24.9	23.2	23.4	23.7	24.1	23.6	23.3	22.0	21.9	20.7	20.8	19.6	19.8	18.8
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0	24.6	24.0	22.8	23.9	23.8	22.2	23.7	24.6	21.7	21.3	21.6	22.1	19.3	19.9
United States ⁽²⁾	27.4	26.5	24.3	22.7	23.0	22.6	22.7	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.8	23.2	23.2	23.2	22.0	20.9	20.6	20.1	19.8	18.4	17.9

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1984-2009 and Selected Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Reports.

Notes:

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

(2) Median of all states with available data.

-- Data Not Available.

Table 9: Percent of Adults Who Use Other Tobacco Products by Age and Sex, 2002-2009 ^(1,2)

	Any Tobacco								Smokeless Tobacco							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total																
18-25	45.3	44.8	44.6	44.3	43.9	41.8	41.4	41.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.1
≥26	29.9	29.3	28.5	29.0	29.4	28.5	28.3	27.3	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1
Male																
18-25	52.1	51.7	51.7	51.6	51.0	50.0	48.8	49.9	9.4	8.9	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.3	11.4
≥26	37.3	36.0	35.7	36.0	36.9	35.6	35.0	33.1	6.3	6.0	5.3	5.8	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.2
Female																
18-25	38.4	37.8	37.4	36.9	36.8	33.6	33.8	33.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
≥26	23.2	23.1	22.0	22.6	22.5	22.0	22.2	21.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Cigars								Pipe Tobacco							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total																
18-25	11.0	11.4	12.7	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.3	11.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	--	--	--
≥26	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	--	--	--
Male																
18-25	16.8	17.3	19.7	18.3	18.7	18.4	17.2	17.4	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	--	--	--
≥26	8.5	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.1	7.8	8.0	7.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	--	--	--
Female																
18-25	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	--	--	--
≥26	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	--	--	--

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies. National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2009.

Notes:

(1) Current use (within last month).

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

-- Data not available

Table 10: Percent of All Middle and High School Students Who Were Current Users of Tobacco Products by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2002-2009

		Any Tobacco				Cigarettes				Cigars				Smokeless Tobacco			
		2002	2004	2006	2009	2002	2004	2006	2009	2002	2004	2006	2009	2002	2004	2006	2009
Middle school																	
Sex																	
Male		14.7	12.7	10.9	9.6	9.8	7.7	6.3	5.6	7.9	6.6	5.3	4.6	5.3	3.9	4.1	3.7
Female		11.7	10.7	8.2	6.7	9.7	8.6	6.4	4.7	4.1	3.8	2.7	3.2	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.4
Race/ethnicity																	
Non-Hispanic White		13.2	11.2	9.2	7.1	10.1	8.3	6.5	4.3	5.5	4.4	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.5
Non-Hispanic Black		13.5	12.3	9.8	8.3	9.0	7.5	5.5	5.2	7.3	6.9	5.8	4.7	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7
Hispanic		12.5	14.8	10.9	11.1	8.7	9.4	6.8	6.7	6.3	8.0	6.1	6.2	2.7	3.7	3.4	2.5
Asian		8.6	3.4	4.9	3.6	7.4	2.2	2.6	2.5	5.0	0.7	1.6	1.4	3.5	1.0	2.0	1.7
Total		13.3	11.8	9.5	8.2	9.8	8.1	6.3	5.2	6.0	5.2	4.0	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.6
High school																	
Sex																	
Male		32.6	30.7	30.2	29.4	23.9	21.6	21.2	19.6	16.9	18.4	16.6	15.0	10.5	9.9	11.0	11.6
Female		23.7	24.1	21.3	18.2	21.0	21.8	18.4	14.8	6.2	7.6	7.2	6.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8
Race/ethnicity																	
Non-Hispanic White		30.9	30.8	28.4	26.7	25.2	24.8	22.3	19.4	11.8	13.7	12.5	11.9	7.3	6.9	7.5	8.5
Non-Hispanic Black		21.7	16.8	15.7	14.0	13.8	10.9	9.9	7.4	12.0	10.0	8.9	7.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.7
Hispanic		24.1	25.7	24.7	24.8	19.8	20.5	18.8	19.2	10.8	13.5	12.4	11.8	3.3	3.2	4.6	4.8
Asian		14.6	13.3	9.2	13.1	12.2	11.3	7.3	9.7	5.4	6.2	4.8	4.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	4.9
Total		28.2	27.4	25.6	23.9	22.5	21.7	19.7	17.2	11.6	12.9	11.8	10.9	5.9	5.5	6.1	6.7
		Pipes				Bidis				Kreteks							
		2002	2004	2006	2009	2002	2004	2006	2009	2002	2004	2006	2009				
Middle school																	
Sex																	
Male		5.1	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.6				
Female		1.9	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7				
Race/ethnicity																	
Non-Hispanic White		2.8	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8				
Non-Hispanic Black		3.9	2.0	1.5	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.4				
Hispanic		4.3	5.3	4.3	4.5	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.6	1.8				
Asian		4.6	0.7	2.2	1.4	2.9	3.1	1.9	1.6	3.6	0.7	1.2	0.9				
Total		3.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.2				
High school																	
Sex																	
Male		5.0	4.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	3.7	3.3	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	2.9				
Female		1.4	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9				
Race/ethnicity																	
Non-Hispanic White		2.8	3.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	1.7	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.4				
Non-Hispanic Black		3.7	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	2.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.8				
Hispanic		4.6	4.8	5.3	6.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.0	3.6	3.2	2.9				
Asian		2.7	2.1	1.5	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.2	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.4	2.0				
Total		3.2	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.4				

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tobacco Use Among Middle and High School Students — United States, 2000–2009. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. August 27, 2010; 59 (33):1063–8.

Table 11: Percent of High School Students Who Reported Current Cigarette Smoking by Sex, Race and Grade, 1991-2009

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Sex										
Female	27.3	31.2	34.3	34.7	34.9	27.7	21.9	23.0	18.7	19.7
Male	27.6	29.8	35.4	37.7	34.7	29.2	21.8	22.9	21.3	19.8
Race/Ethnicity										
Non-Hispanic White	30.9	33.7	38.3	39.7	38.6	31.9	24.9	25.9	23.2	22.5
Female	31.7	35.3	39.8	39.9	39.1	31.2	26.6	27.0	22.5	22.8
Male	30.2	32.2	37.0	39.6	38.2	32.7	23.3	24.9	23.8	22.3
Non-Hispanic Black	12.6	15.4	19.2	22.7	19.7	14.7	15.1	12.9	11.6	9.5
Female	11.3	14.4	12.2	17.4	17.7	13.3	10.8	11.9	8.4	8.4
Male	14.1	16.3	27.8	28.2	21.8	16.3	19.3	14.0	14.9	10.7
Hispanic	25.3	28.7	34.0	34.0	32.7	26.6	18.4	22.0	16.7	18.0
Female	22.9	27.3	32.9	32.2	31.5	26.0	17.7	19.2	14.6	16.7
Male	27.9	30.2	34.9	35.5	34.0	27.2	19.1	24.8	18.7	19.4
Grade										
9	23.2	27.8	31.2	33.4	27.6	23.9	17.4	19.7	14.3	13.5
10	25.2	28.0	33.1	35.3	34.7	26.9	21.8	21.4	19.6	18.3
11	31.6	31.1	35.9	36.6	36.0	29.8	23.6	24.3	21.6	22.3
12	30.1	34.5	38.2	39.6	42.8	35.2	26.2	27.6	26.5	25.2
Total	27.5	30.5	34.8	36.4	34.8	28.5	21.9	23.0	20.0	19.5

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, United States, 1991-2009.

Table 12: Prevalence (%) of Daily Cigarette Smoking Among Students by Sex and Race, 1976-2010 ⁽¹⁾

Year	Sex									Race ⁽²⁾								
	Total			Male			Female			White			Black			Hispanics		
	8 th	10 th	12 th	8 th	10 th	12 th	8 th	10 th	12 th	8 th	10 th	12 th	8 th	10 th	12 th	8 th	10 th	12 th
1976	NA	NA	28.8	NA	NA	28.0	NA	NA	28.8	NA	NA	28.8	NA	NA	26.8	NA	NA	NA
1977	NA	NA	28.8	NA	NA	27.1	NA	NA	30.0	NA	NA	28.9	NA	NA	24.9	NA	NA	22.6
1978	NA	NA	27.5	NA	NA	26.0	NA	NA	28.3	NA	NA	28.3	NA	NA	22.7	NA	NA	20.4
1979	NA	NA	25.4	NA	NA	22.3	NA	NA	27.8	NA	NA	26.9	NA	NA	20.9	NA	NA	15.8
1980	NA	NA	21.3	NA	NA	18.5	NA	NA	23.5	NA	NA	23.9	NA	NA	17.4	NA	NA	12.8
1981	NA	NA	20.3	NA	NA	18.1	NA	NA	21.7	NA	NA	21.4	NA	NA	14.6	NA	NA	13.6
1982	NA	NA	21.1	NA	NA	18.2	NA	NA	23.2	NA	NA	21.6	NA	NA	13.1	NA	NA	14.3
1983	NA	NA	21.2	NA	NA	19.2	NA	NA	22.2	NA	NA	22.1	NA	NA	12.5	NA	NA	14.9
1984	NA	NA	18.7	NA	NA	16.0	NA	NA	20.5	NA	NA	21.0	NA	NA	10.7	NA	NA	13.9
1985	NA	NA	19.5	NA	NA	17.8	NA	NA	20.6	NA	NA	20.4	NA	NA	9.9	NA	NA	11.8
1986	NA	NA	18.7	NA	NA	16.9	NA	NA	19.8	NA	NA	20.6	NA	NA	9.4	NA	NA	11.3
1987	NA	NA	18.7	NA	NA	16.4	NA	NA	20.6	NA	NA	20.5	NA	NA	7.9	NA	NA	11.0
1988	NA	NA	18.1	NA	NA	17.4	NA	NA	18.1	NA	NA	20.6	NA	NA	7.3	NA	NA	10.9
1989	NA	NA	18.9	NA	NA	17.9	NA	NA	19.4	NA	NA	21.1	NA	NA	6.4	NA	NA	10.8
1990	NA	NA	19.1	NA	NA	18.6	NA	NA	19.3	NA	NA	21.8	NA	NA	5.8	NA	NA	10.9
1991	7.2	12.6	18.5	8.1	12.4	18.8	6.2	12.5	17.9	NA	NA	21.5	NA	NA	5.1	NA	NA	11.5
1992	7.0	12.3	17.2	6.9	12.1	17.2	7.2	12.4	16.7	7.7	14.5	20.5	1.4	2.8	4.2	7.3	8.4	12.5
1993	8.3	14.2	19.0	8.8	13.8	19.4	7.8	14.3	18.2	8.8	15.3	21.4	1.8	3.1	4.1	7.2	8.9	11.8
1994	8.8	14.6	19.4	9.5	15.2	20.4	8.0	13.7	18.1	9.7	16.5	22.9	2.6	3.8	4.9	9.0	8.1	10.6
1995	9.3	16.3	21.6	9.2	16.3	21.7	9.2	16.1	20.8	10.5	17.6	23.9	2.8	4.7	6.1	9.2	9.9	11.6
1996	10.4	18.3	22.2	10.5	18.1	22.2	10.1	18.6	21.8	11.7	20.0	25.4	3.2	5.1	7.0	8.0	11.6	12.9
1997	9.0	18.0	24.6	9.0	17.2	24.8	8.7	18.5	23.6	11.4	21.4	27.8	3.7	5.6	7.2	8.1	10.8	14.0
1998	8.8	15.8	22.4	8.1	14.7	22.7	9.0	16.8	21.5	10.4	20.3	28.3	3.8	5.8	7.4	8.4	9.4	13.6
1999	8.1	15.9	23.1	7.4	15.6	23.6	8.4	15.9	22.2	9.7	19.1	26.9	3.8	5.3	7.7	8.5	9.1	14.0
2000	7.4	14.0	20.6	7.0	13.7	20.9	7.5	14.1	19.7	9.0	17.7	25.7	3.2	5.2	8.0	7.1	8.8	15.7
2001	5.5	12.2	19.0	5.9	12.4	18.4	4.9	11.9	18.9	7.5	15.5	23.8	2.8	5.2	7.5	5.0	7.4	12.0
2002	5.1	10.1	16.9	5.4	9.4	17.2	4.9	10.8	16.1	6.0	13.3	21.8	2.8	5.0	6.4	4.4	6.4	9.2
2003	4.5	8.9	15.8	4.4	8.6	17.0	4.5	9.0	14.0	5.3	11.4	19.5	2.9	4.3	5.4	3.7	6.0	8.0
2004	4.4	8.3	15.6	4.3	8.2	15.4	4.3	8.2	15.0	4.7	10.0	18.3	2.7	4.4	5.2	3.5	6.0	8.2
2005	4.0	7.5	13.6	3.9	7.2	14.6	4.0	7.7	11.9	4.6	9.1	17.1	2.1	3.9	5.6	3.1	5.9	7.7
2006	4.0	7.6	12.2	4.0	6.9	12.0	3.8	8.1	11.8	4.6	8.7	15.3	1.9	3.3	5.7	2.8	5.3	7.0
2007	3.0	7.2	12.3	3.4	7.7	13.0	2.6	6.6	11.2	3.9	8.8	14.5	2.1	3.2	5.8	2.8	3.8	6.6
2008	3.1	5.9	11.4	3.2	6.2	12.0	2.9	5.5	10.6	3.3	8.0	14.3	1.9	3.0	5.8	2.5	3.8	6.7
2009	2.7	6.3	11.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2010	2.9	6.6	10.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Percentage Change

1976-2008	NA	NA	-61.1	NA	NA	-60.0	NA	NA	-63.2	NA	NA	-50.3	NA	NA	-78.4	NA	NA	NA
1992-2008 ⁽³⁾	-55.7	-52.0	-33.7	-62.3	-45.5	-34.9	-59.7	-55.6	-36.5	-57.1	-44.8	-30.2	35.7	7.1	38.1	-65.8	-54.8	-46.4
1998-2008 ⁽⁴⁾	-64.8	-62.7	-49.1	-60.5	-57.8	-47.1	-67.8	-67.3	-50.7	-68.3	-60.6	-49.5	-50.0	-48.3	-21.6	-70.2	-59.6	-50.7
2003-2008 ⁽⁵⁾	-31.1	-33.7	-27.8	-40.9	-23.3	-34.1	-35.6	-38.9	-24.3	-37.7	-29.8	-26.7	-34.5	-30.2	7.4	-32.4	-36.7	-16.3

Source: University of Michigan. Monitoring the Future Study, 1976-2010. 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

(3) 1992 was the first year with data available for all groups.

(4) Ten year change.

(5) Five year change.

Table 13: Current Cigarette Smoking (%) Among Youth by State, Selected Years

State	GRADES 6-8	Year	GRADES 9-12	Year	State	GRADES 6-8	Year	GRADES 9-12	Year
Alabama	8.7 ¹	2008	20.8 ²	2009	Montana	--	--	18.7 ²	2009
Alaska	--	--	15.7 ²	2009	Nebraska	5.4 ¹	2006	18.5 ^{2,*}	2009
Arizona	4.6 ¹	2009	19.7 ²	2009	Nevada	8.2 ⁴	2009	17.0 ²	2009
Arkansas	9.5 ¹	2007	20.3 ²	2009	New Hampshire	3.8 ³	2004	20.8 ²	2009
California	6.0 ⁵	2009	14.6 ⁵	2009	New Jersey	2.8 ¹	2008	17.0 ²	2009
Colorado	2.6 ¹	2000	17.7 ²	2009	New Mexico	11.2 ¹	2004	24.0 ²	2009
Connecticut	3.3 ¹	2009	17.8 ²	2009	New York	3.8 ³	2008	14.8 ²	2009
D.C.	9.4 ¹	2000	10.6 ²	2007	North Carolina	4.3 ¹	2009	17.7 ²	2009
Delaware	6.1 ¹	2008	19.0 ²	2009	North Dakota	6.2 ¹	2009	22.4 ²	2009
Florida	5.4 ³	2009	16.1 ²	2009	Ohio	5.0 ¹	2008	19.4 ¹	2008
Georgia	6.1 ¹	2009	16.9 ²	2009	Oklahoma	6.5 ¹	2009	22.6 ²	2009
Hawaii	4.5 ¹	2009	15.2 ²	2009	Oregon	9.9 ⁸	2009	14.9 ⁸	2009
Idaho	9.4 ¹	2003	14.5 ²	2009	Pennsylvania	4.4 ¹	2008	18.4 ²	2009
Illinois	8.8 ¹	2006	18.1 ²	2009	Rhode Island	5.0 ¹	2005	13.3 ²	2009
Indiana	4.1 ¹	2008	23.5 ²	2009	South Carolina	8.4 ¹	2009	20.5 ²	2009
Iowa	2.8 ¹	2009	19.9 ¹	2009	South Dakota	6.1 ¹	2009	23.2 ²	2009
Kansas	4.3 ¹	2009	16.9 ²	2009	Tennessee	9.7 ¹	2004	20.9 ²	2009
Kentucky	9.7 ¹	2008	26.1 ²	2009	Texas	9.5 ³	2006	21.2 ²	2009
Louisiana	10.9 ¹	2009	17.6 ²	2009	Utah	2.3 ¹	2007	8.5 ²	2009
Maine	6.0 ⁴	2007	18.1 ²	2009	Vermont	4.0 ⁹	2006	17.6 ²	2009
Maryland	3.5 ³	2008	11.9 ²	2009	Virginia	3.6 ¹	2009	15.5 ³	2007
Massachusetts	4.2 ⁹	2009	16.0 ²	2009	Washington	7.3 ¹⁰	2008	14.4 ¹⁰	2008
Michigan	7.2 ¹	2003	18.8 ²	2009	West Virginia	8.9 ¹	2009	21.8 ²	2009
Minnesota	3.4 ¹	2008	23.0 ⁷	2007	Wisconsin	3.9 ³	2010	17.7 ³	2010
Mississippi	7.2 ¹	2009	19.6 ²	2009	Wyoming	7.2 ⁴	2009	22.1 ²	2009
Missouri	5.7 ¹	2009	18.9 ²	2009					

Sources:

(1) Youth Tobacco Survey.

(2) Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

(3) State-specific Youth Tobacco Survey.

(4) State-specific Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

(5) California Student Tobacco Survey.

(6) Colorado Healthy Kids Survey.

(7) Minnesota Student Health Survey. Middle school rates represent 6th graders; high school rates represent 12th graders.

(8) Oregon Healthy Teens Survey. Middle school rates represent 8th graders; high school rates represent 11th graders.

(9) State-specific Youth Health Survey.

(10) Washington State Healthy Youth Survey. Middle school rates represent 8th graders; high school rates represent 10th graders.

(*) Results are not weighted due to low response rate.

(--) Not Available.

Table 14-A: Percent of Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy by State, 1990, 1999-2008 ¹

State	1990	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change ³
<i>Total</i> ²	18.4	13.0	12.0	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.2	10.7	10.0	9.3	9.5	-48.2
Alabama	16.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.1	11.1	11.2	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.0	-27.4
Alaska	21.9	18.0	19.0	17.0	17.9	17.1	15.9	16.1	15.4	15.5	15.6	-28.6
Arizona	15.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.9	-67.1
Arkansas	22.6	19.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	16.8	16.7	16.2	15.9	15.7	15.2	-32.6
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	18.1	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.3	8.3	7.8	7.3	--	--	-59.6
Connecticut	13.4	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.1	-61.9
D.C.	16.3	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.3	3.7	3.5	4.5	-72.7
Delaware	19.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	11.6	11.9	11.5	--	--	--	-41.2
Florida	18.3	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	-55.7
Georgia	15.5	9.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.4	--	--	-52.2
Hawaii	12.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.1	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.6	4.7	-62.6
Idaho	15.9	13.0	13.0	10.0	10.5	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	-29.6
Illinois	16.6	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.7	8.6	8.3	7.9	-52.6
Indiana	--	21.0	20.0	20.0	19.1	15.5	18.0	18.0	17.3	--	--	-17.6
Iowa	22.6	18.0	18.0	17.0	16.5	15.8	16.2	16.2	15.9	--	--	-29.6
Kansas	14.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.9	--	--	--	--	-10.1
Kentucky	28.5	25.0	25.0	24.0	24.4	23.9	--	--	--	--	--	-16.1
Louisiana	15.1	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.4	-31.1
Maine	21.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.1	16.4	16.5	16.0	15.9	16.4	16.4	-23.6
Maryland	15.8	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.6	-58.3
Massachusetts	25.3	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.0	-72.5
Michigan	22.6	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.1	14.6	14.3	13.9	13.8	--	--	-39.0
Minnesota	15.8	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.9	-37.6
Mississippi	15.8	13.0	12.0	13.0	12.1	11.5	12.0	12.2	12.7	12.5	12.5	-21.0
Missouri	24.8	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.1	18.2	18.6	18.7	18.1	17.9	-28.0
Montana	20.5	17.0	18.0	18.0	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.0	18.4	17.4	--	-15.2
Nebraska	20.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.1	13.9	12.8	--	--	--	--	-38.5
Nevada	20.1	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	8.7	8.1	7.7	7.1	6.8	6.1	-69.8
New Hampshire	20.8	15.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.5	--	--	--	--	--	-35.1
New Jersey	13.2	10.0	10.0	9.0	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.5	-50.4
New Mexico	11.3	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.7	8.3	8.3	7.6	7.2	--	-36.3
New York	--	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.1	7.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	--	-84.7
North Carolina	20.7	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	11.5	11.0	10.4	-49.7
North Dakota	21.9	19.0	18.0	17.0	17.4	16.0	16.0	17.1	--	--	--	-22.1
Ohio	24.9	19.0	19.0	19.0	17.9	17.3	17.5	17.4	--	--	--	-30.0
Oklahoma	--	18.0	17.0	18.0	18.1	16.3	16.2	16.5	16.5	16.0	15.2	-15.5
Oregon	22.3	14.0	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.0	12.5	12.3	12.0	11.4	--	-48.8
Pennsylvania	20.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	15.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	-25.4
Rhode Island	22.4	14.0	15.0	14.0	12.1	11.4	11.3	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.1	-55.0
South Carolina	19.5	13.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	-34.9
South Dakota	--	--	20.0	20.0	19.3	18.8	18.6	17.8	--	--	--	-11.2
Tennessee	21.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	16.4	--	--	--	--	--	-25.1
Texas	10.4	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.9	5.6	--	--	--	--	-46.3
Utah	10.8	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.3	-50.7
Vermont	22.6	16.0	20.0	20.0	20.1	18.3	19.4	--	--	--	--	-14.2
Virginia	15.9	9.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	-60.8
Washington	20.2	14.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-40.6
West Virginia	27.8	26.0	26.0	27.0	26.2	26.5	27.1	26.5	27.3	26.9	27.1	-2.7
Wisconsin	22.9	17.0	17.0	16.0	14.9	14.0	14.0	13.5	14.9	15.8	14.2	-38.1
Wyoming	24.3	21.0	21.0	22.0	20.7	19.3	19.6	19.1	--	--	--	-21.4

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. VitalStats. Births: Risk Factors online interactive tables. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/VitalStats.htm>.

Notes:

(1) Data from 1989 revision of U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth and not comparable with Table 14-B. See Appendix A for discussion of transition to 2003 revision.

(2) Total excludes states with no data available for that year.

(3) Percent Change is from earliest to latest year with available data; range of 1990 to 2008.

-- Data not available.

Table 14-B: Percent of Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy by State, 2003-2008 ¹

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change ³
<i>Total ²</i>	15.2	16.3	12.4	13.2	10.4	9.7	-36.0
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
California	--	--	--	--	2.8	2.5	-9.0
Colorado	--	--	--	--	8.8	8.6	-1.5
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
D.C.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	9.5	13.0	12.5	32.5
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	13.3	13.3	12.7	12.2	11.8	-11.4
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	--	18.8	18.6	-1.0
Iowa	--	--	--	--	18.9	18.2	-3.9
Kansas	--	--	16.9	16.7	16.3	16.3	-3.7
Kentucky	--	26.2	26.1	26.4	25.4	25.1	-4.2
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	17.8	--
Nebraska	--	--	15.5	16.0	15.2	15.3	-1.8
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	15.6	16.6	16.9	15.8	1.2
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	7.2	--
New York	--	13.5	13.0	12.7	12.7	6.8	-49.4
North Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	19.4	19.1	19.2	-0.9
Ohio	--	--	--	19.1	19.6	19.4	1.6
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	11.7	--
Pennsylvania	17.5	17.9	17.9	17.4	17.4	16.9	-3.2
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	14.3	14.3	13.6	12.2	12.7	-10.8
South Dakota	--	--	--	19.3	19.5	18.5	-4.5
Tennessee	--	19.3	19.4	19.1	19.4	18.8	-2.5
Texas	--	--	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.4	-12.6
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	17.4	18.9	20.2	16.1
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	11.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.3	-7.3
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	21.8	21.5	20.2	-7.0

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. VitalStats. Births: Risk Factors online interactive tables. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/VitalStats.htm>.

Notes:

(1) Data from 2003 revision of U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth and not comparable with Table 14-A. See Appendix A for discussion of transition from 1989 revision.

(2) Total excludes states with no data available for that year.

(3) Percent Change is from earliest to latest year with available data; range of 2003 to 2008.

-- Data not available.

Table 15: Percent of Adult Former Smokers by Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin, Age and Education, Selected Years, 1965-2009 ¹

	1965	1970	1974	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997 ²	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 1965-2009
Total	24.3	33.1	34.5	39.0	44.5	49.1	48.5	46.9	49.6	48.9	48.6	48.0	48.7	49.5	48.7	49.2	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.7	50.2	52.1	51.1	51.7	112.7
Sex																									
Male	27.6	37.4	39.2	42.8	48.7	51.6	51.6	50.1	51.9	51.0	50.5	49.4	50.8	51.4	50.0	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.3	50.9	50.6	52.9	50.8	52.3	89.6
Female	19.1	26.9	28.3	34.0	39.4	46.0	44.7	43.0	46.7	46.4	46.2	46.3	46.1	47.2	47.3	46.9	48.8	49.2	49.7	50.4	49.8	51.2	51.4	50.9	166.3
Race																									
White	25.2	34.3	36.1	40.4	46.2	50.4	50.2	48.3	51.2	50.6	50.2	49.8	50.2	51.2	50.3	50.6	51.4	51.5	52.0	52.2	52.1	53.6	52.6	53.1	110.8
Black	15.5	20.6	19.7	27.2	31.3	38.9	33.4	36.4	37.6	34.9	35.9	33.6	36.3	38.8	37.4	39.3	40.7	39.6	38.5	39.7	35.8	40.7	39.8	40.8	163.1
Ethnicity ³																									
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA	33.5	40.0	42.5	45.6	44.2	44.3	45.0	47.3	42.2	45.5	44.8	42.9	46.2	47.4	44.0	46.9	45.3	45.5	51.3	47.9	52.4	56.4
Non-Hispanic	NA	NA	NA	39.3	44.8	49.5	48.7	47.1	49.9	49.1	48.7	48.4	48.9	49.9	49.2	49.5	50.3	50.8	50.9	51.2	50.7	52.2	51.5	51.6	31.3
Age (Years)																									
18-24	13.1	19.6	20.2	23.9	25.7	28.0	25.2	18.8	21.7	21.2	25.8	20.2	22.5	21.4	22.4	22.4	20.9	22.8	22.9	22.7	19.8	23.7	20.1	22.2	69.3
25-44	21.0	29.7	29.2	34.3	38.1	40.3	38.9	37.1	39.0	37.6	38.0	35.8	36.3	36.0	34.7	35.9	36.8	35.6	35.9	36.9	36.7	38.6	38.7	38.1	81.2
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	55.9	55.4	55.1	55.2	55.7	53.0	54.8	96.5
≥65	45.5	56.9	57.5	61.8	68.1	74.1	73.3	72.4	76.6	76.9	74.4	76.2	78.7	79.2	80.1	79.4	81.3	81.5	81.5	82.1	78.8	82.6	81.5	80.9	77.7
Education (Years) ^{4,5}																									
<12	NA	33.1	34.4	38.2	43.5	46.1	44.6	46.6	47.7	45.1	45.4	45.9	45.8	42.9	43.4	43.8	42.6	42.2	42.5	43.6	42.2	43.8	42.5	43.5	31.3
12	NA	33.6	35.0	39.2	42.9	46.5	46.0	44.5	47.9	46.8	45.6	45.4	46.3	44.5	42.1	43.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	45.8	45.2	46.0	44.8	44.5	32.4
13-15	NA	36.4	38.9	42.4	47.4	52.8	52.3	52.1	53.0	52.2	53.4	50.8	51.4	48.5	49.4	48.8	49.9	50.3	50.6	49.3	48.3	52.3	49.6	51.8	42.4
>15	NA	49.1	49.1	52.9	61.5	67.3	66.5	61.8	66.6	69.6	64.7	68.1	68.4	67.5	66.5	66.2	68.5	67.7	67.0	68.8	70.9	69.2	71.2	70.5	43.6

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey 1965-2009. Analysis for years 1997-2009 by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

Notes:

(1) Current smokers reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes and currently smoked. Former smokers reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes and did not currently smoker. Ever smokers include both former and current smokers.

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

(3) Percent change from 1980 to 2009.

(4) Data on education are presented for persons 25 and older until 2004 when 18 and older was used.

(5) Percent change from 1970 to 2009.

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

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

Sources:

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

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

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 17: Percent of Everyday Adult Smokers Who Quit for ≥ 1 Day, 2002-2009

State	Everyday Smokers who quit for ≥ 1 day							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alabama	50.9	46.2	45.6	46.9	55.1	51.6	58.0	61.7
Alaska	49.5	48.4	49.1	51.9	54.0	56.0	63.6	63.5
Arizona	50.5	48.0	56.7	42.0	40.3	56.8	56.1	55.8
Arkansas	51.9	44.7	48.9	47.8	49.5	50.4	58.0	61.7
California	62.3	51.8	62.0	46.9	47.1	47.6	58.5	58.6
Colorado	51.2	49.6	54.9	46.1	50.6	51.9	56.6	58.8
Connecticut	59.3	52.2	62.5	47.0	46.9	54.2	62.7	59.6
D.C.	58.9	41.0	47.7	50.9	50.8	58.2	64.4	64.6
Delaware	50.4	45.3	50.7	47.3	50.4	48.1	54.6	60.5
Florida	48.0	46.2	55.9	45.2	51.8	47.0	53.5	60.0
Georgia	55.4	46.8	51.1	46.8	52.2	52.4	55.3	57.6
Hawaii	42.4	53.0	NA	51.3	55.4	56.6	57.5	58.0
Idaho	53.2	45.6	57.3	48.1	46.9	53.1	56.2	58.9
Illinois	50.1	46.3	49.2	46.8	49.8	51.7	59.4	59.7
Indiana	52.4	47.5	47.5	47.9	50.3	48.8	58.4	60.0
Iowa	46.6	44.9	50.6	44.5	43.6	48.2	56.4	53.2
Kansas	44.2	39.5	52.3	41.0	50.4	49.5	53.9	53.9
Kentucky	45.6	47.0	42.5	41.3	43.3	44.7	55.4	58.0
Louisiana	53.4	49.0	45.9	53.8	52.5	48.6	57.0	60.9
Maine	56.7	49.8	59.9	48.4	53.7	52.4	57.2	60.2
Maryland	52.3	45.8	54.1	45.4	53.6	55.3	60.1	59.0
Massachusetts	56.0	51.0	59.4	47.9	51.4	53.6	59.9	61.2
Michigan	56.1	57.4	51.9	53.4	57.5	55.7	57.6	61.4
Minnesota	53.1	50.3	56.4	45.9	53.8	56.3	56.9	56.6
Mississippi	53.9	51.6	44.0	50.2	55.1	51.4	55.8	59.6
Missouri	44.5	45.7	50.1	44.8	47.0	50.9	53.9	54.5
Montana	45.0	45.6	55.1	47.8	54.6	55.1	56.0	58.4
Nebraska	52.2	46.7	51.1	43.8	48.6	42.0	53.6	54.4
Nevada	49.5	42.3	51.3	46.7	45.2	51.9	55.1	53.5
New Hampshire	46.7	48.6	56.7	48.3	53.3	52.8	61.3	63.8
New Jersey	55.2	51.3	56.4	47.5	52.3	58.3	59.1	60.7
New Mexico	50.0	46.7	54.3	47.5	56.6	51.1	58.4	59.5
New York	58.0	51.9	54.6	50.3	53.4	56.8	64.3	66.8
North Carolina	53.2	49.3	47.8	47.4	51.0	49.7	58.3	59.3
North Dakota	47.1	45.4	54.3	40.7	44.4	45.3	52.2	54.9
Ohio	46.7	44.1	46.1	48.3	50.7	50.1	56.6	59.1
Oklahoma	48.1	45.2	46.4	47.4	51.5	51.5	57.6	58.8
Oregon	52.5	46.9	55.3	46.7	46.7	56.2	53.5	55.0
Pennsylvania	49.8	46.9	51.3	48.6	51.6	51.8	60.5	56.8
Rhode Island	61.7	50.5	57.4	51.2	55.6	54.4	66.4	62.9
South Carolina	53.6	48.3	47.1	44.6	50.2	52.9	57.9	58.5
South Dakota	52.0	50.3	53.8	43.6	49.2	50.6	57.9	56.6
Tennessee	48.1	46.5	45.9	44.2	52.6	52.3	61.2	57.2
Texas	47.5	46.5	49.7	45.2	51.3	49.7	59.6	62.8
Utah	66.2	56.2	60.1	51.0	51.5	55.9	61.8	59.8
Vermont	51.8	45.5	60.5	46.4	52.0	52.9	58.1	59.1
Virginia	50.5	48.0	52.8	46.1	50.7	49.4	60.0	60.6
Washington	52.7	50.5	56.9	47.9	53.3	52.2	55.7	57.0
West Virginia	43.5	44.0	48.3	44.5	49.2	51.0	59.0	56.0
Wisconsin	51.7	45.8	52.5	44.9	51.5	50.9	59.3	62.6
Wyoming	53.9	47.0	53.4	48.5	54.1	50.9	54.7	56.3
Median	51.8	46.9	52.4	47.0	51.4	51.8	57.9	59.1

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2002-2009.

Table 18: Percentage of Currently Smoking High School Students that Tried to Quit, 2009 ¹

	Male	Female	Total
Race/Ethnicity			
White ²	47.0	53.2	49.9
Black ²	36.5	---	45.2
Hispanic	52.2	54.8	53.3
Grade			
9	43.6	53.5	48.7
10	51.0	57.3	54.0
11	42.1	51.6	46.5
12	53.6	54.5	54.0
Total	48.0	54.2	50.8

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - United States, 2009. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. June 4, 2010; 59(SS-05).

Notes:

(1) Tried to quit within the 12 months before the survey.

(2) Non-Hispanic.

--- Data not available.

Table 19: Total U.S. Advertising and Promotional Expenditures for Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco, 1975-2006

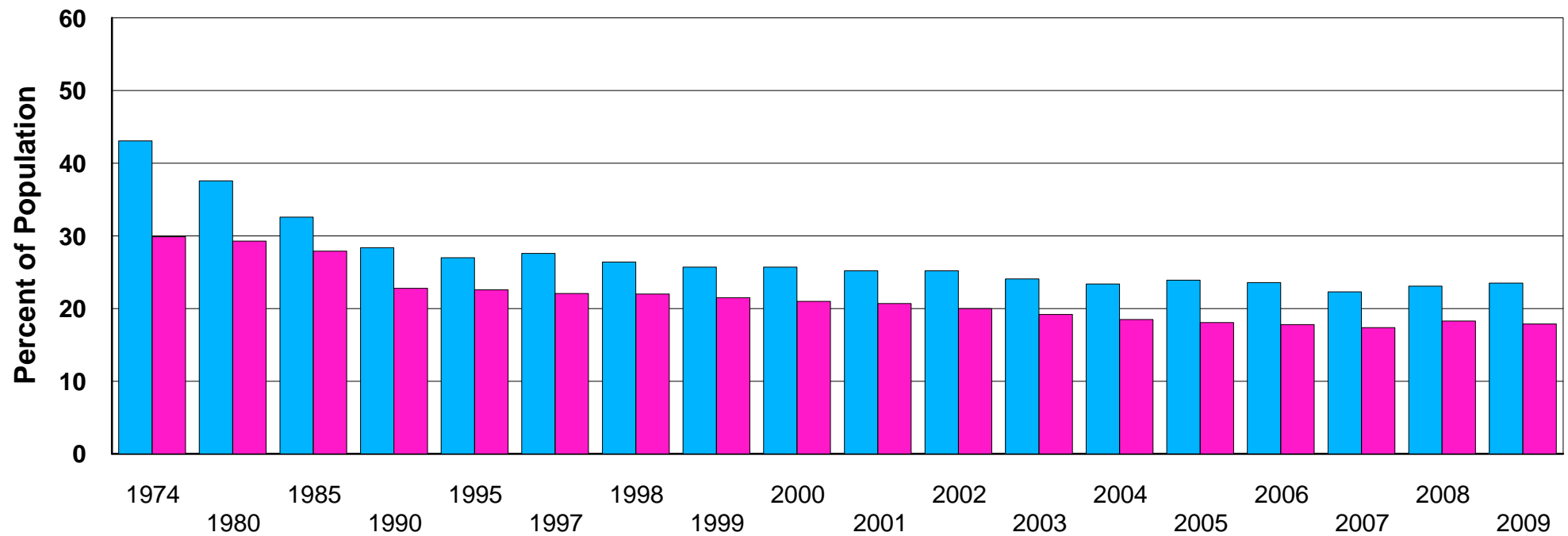
Year	Cigarettes (In Millions)	Smokeless Tobacco (In Millions)
1975	491.3	NA
1976	639.1	NA
1977	779.5	NA
1978	875.0	NA
1979	1,083.4	NA
1980	1,242.3	NA
1981	1,547.7	NA
1982	1,800.4	NA
1983	1,901.5	NA
1984	2,095.2	NA
1985	2,476.4	80.0
1986	2,382.4	76.7
1987	2,580.5	67.8
1988	3,274.9	68.2
1989	3,617.0	81.2
1990	3,992.0	90.1
1991	4,650.1	104.0
1992	5,231.9	115.3
1993	6,035.4	119.2
1994	4,833.5	126.0
1995	4,895.2	127.3
1996	5,107.7	123.9
1997	5,660.0	150.4
1998	6,733.2	145.5
1999	8,237.6	170.2
2000	9,592.6	224.6
2001	11,216.2	236.7
2002	12,466.4	234.6
2003	15,146.0	242.5
2004	14,149.9	231.1
2005	13,111.0	250.8
2006 ¹	12,489.70	354.1

Sources: Federal Trade Commission. Cigarette Report for 2006. Issued August 2009; and Federal Trade Commission. Smokeless Tobacco Report for 2006. Issued August 2009.

Note:

(1) Latest data available by FTC.

Figure 1: Current Cigarette Smoking in Persons 18 and Older by Sex, Selected Years, 1974-2009^(1,2)



	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
■ Male	43.1	37.6	32.6	28.4	27.0	27.6	26.4	25.7	25.7	25.2	25.2	24.1	23.4	23.9	23.6	22.3	23.1	23.5
■ Female	29.9	29.3	27.9	22.8	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.5	21.0	20.7	20.0	19.2	18.5	18.1	17.8	17.4	18.3	17.9

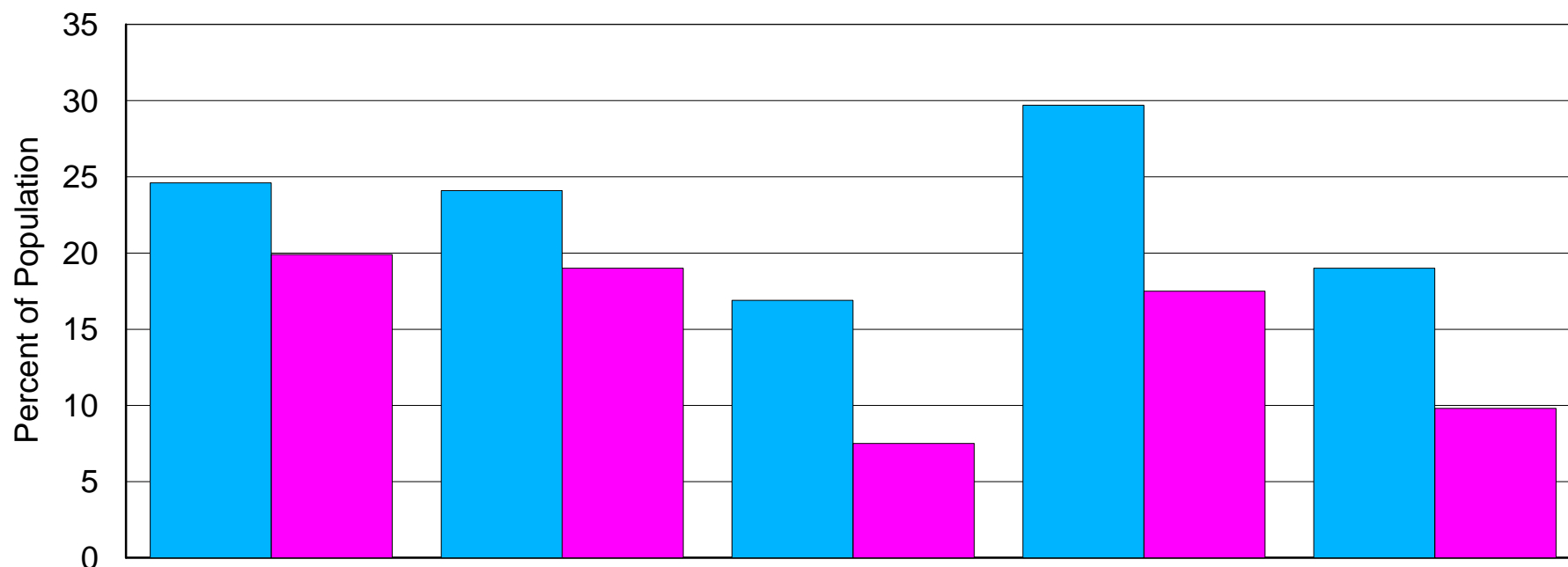
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey, 1965-2009. Analysis by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

Notes:

(1) A current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes. In 1992, the definition of a current smoker was modified to include persons who smoked every day or some days.

(2) Because these estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from figures that would be obtained from a census of the population. Each data point reported is an estimate of the true population value and subject to sampling variability.

**Figure 2: Current Cigarette Smoking by Sex, Race
and Hispanic Origin, 2009 ^(1,2)**



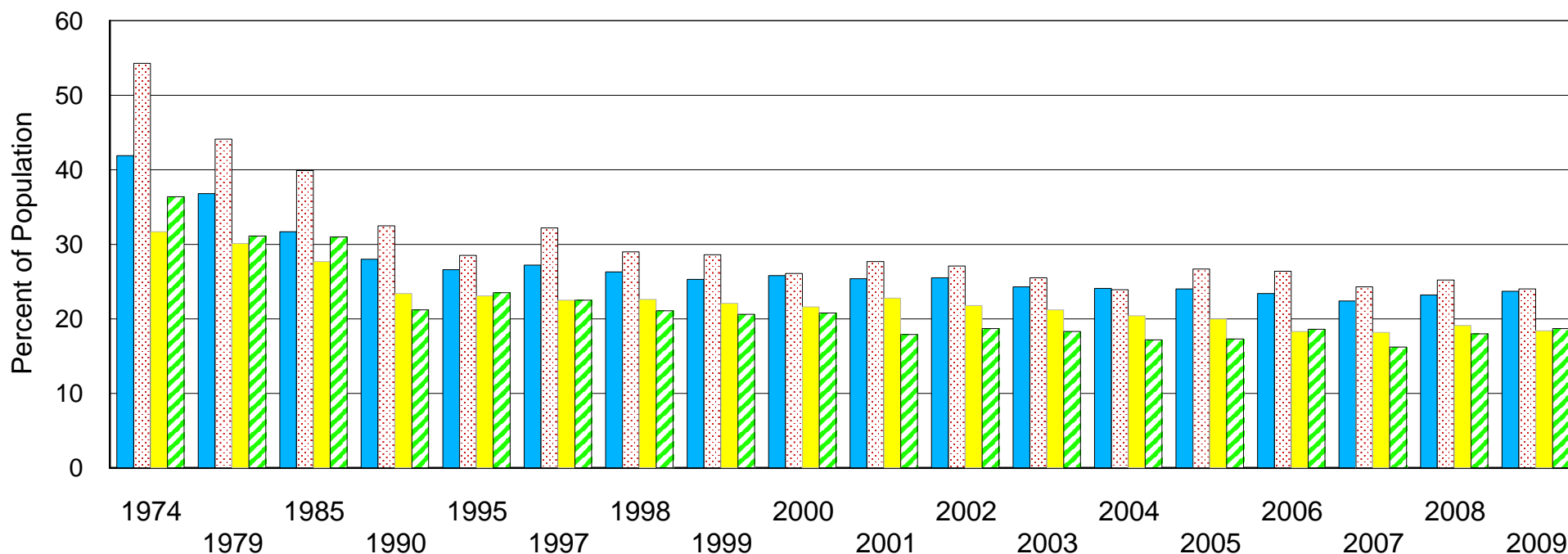
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian ⁽³⁾	Non-Hispanic American Indian ⁽⁴⁾	Hispanic
Male	24.6	24.1	16.9	29.7	19.0
Female	19.9	19.0	7.5	17.5	9.8
All	22.2	21.3	12.0	23.2	14.5

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Analysis by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

Notes:

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

Figure 3: Current Cigarette Smoking in Persons 18 and Older by Race and Sex, Selected Years, 1974-2009 ^(1,2)



White Males	41.9	36.8	31.7	28.0	26.6	27.2	26.3	25.3	25.8	25.4	25.5	24.3	24.1	24.0	23.4	22.4	23.2	23.7
Black Males	54.3	44.1	39.9	32.5	28.5	32.2	29.0	28.6	26.1	27.7	27.1	25.5	23.9	26.7	26.4	24.3	25.2	24.0
White Female	31.7	30.1	27.7	23.4	23.1	22.5	22.6	22.1	21.6	22.8	21.8	21.2	20.4	20.0	18.3	18.2	19.1	18.4
Black Females	36.4	31.1	31.0	21.2	23.5	22.5	21.1	20.6	20.8	17.9	18.7	18.3	17.2	17.3	18.6	16.2	18.0	18.7

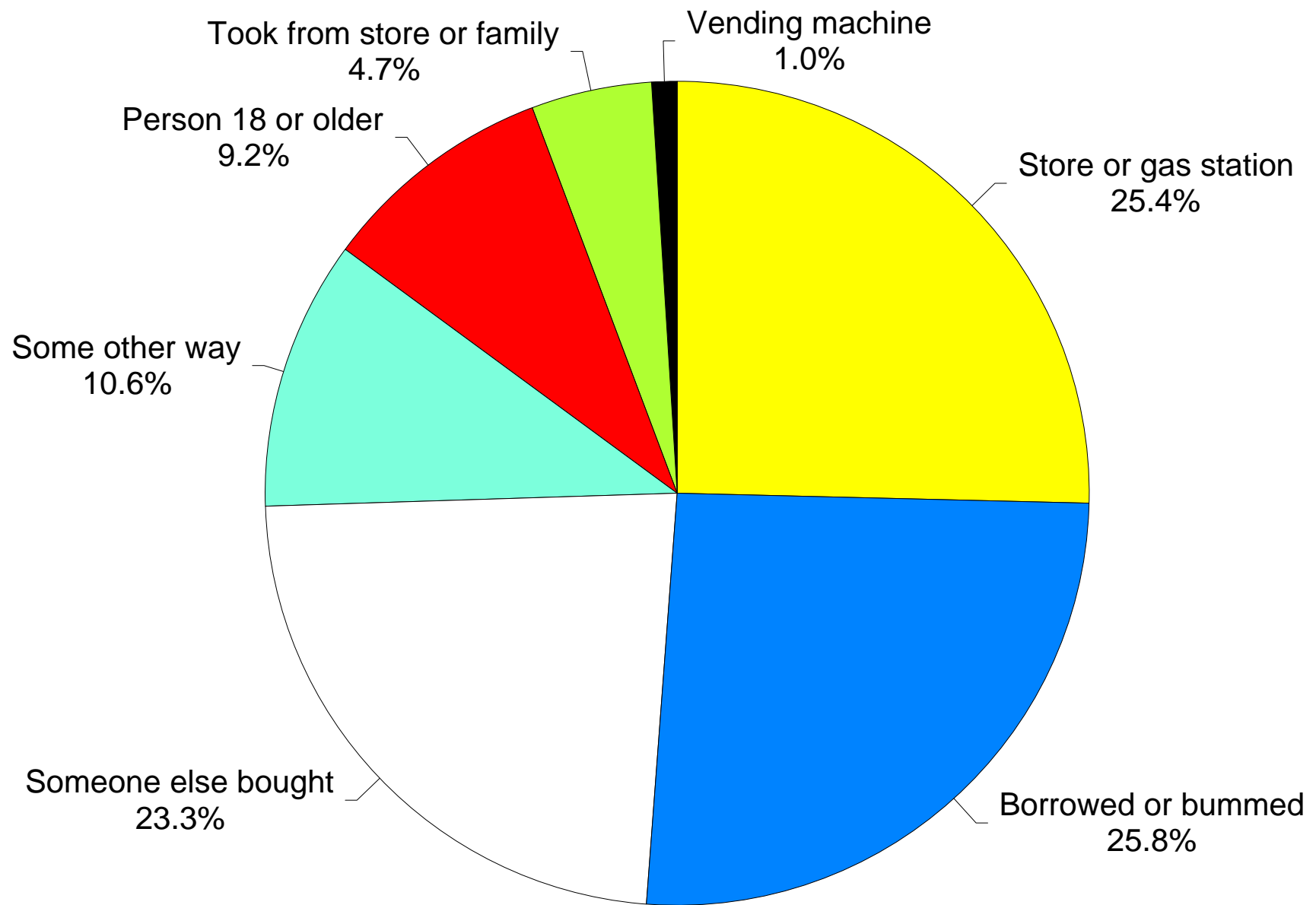
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey, 1965-2009. Analysis by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

Notes:

(1) A current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes. In 1992, the definition of a current smoker was modified to include persons who smoked every day and some days.

(2) Because these estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from figures that would be obtained from a census of the population. Each data point reported is an estimate of the true population value and subject to sampling variability.

Figure 4: How High School Students Obtain Cigarettes, 2009⁽¹⁾



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, 2009. Analysis by the American Lung Association, Research and Program Services Division using SPSS software.

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

Figure 5: Percent of Current Smokers Under 18 Who Purchased Cigarettes in a Store and Were Not Asked to Show Proof of Age or Who Were Not Refused Purchase Because of Their Age, 2009

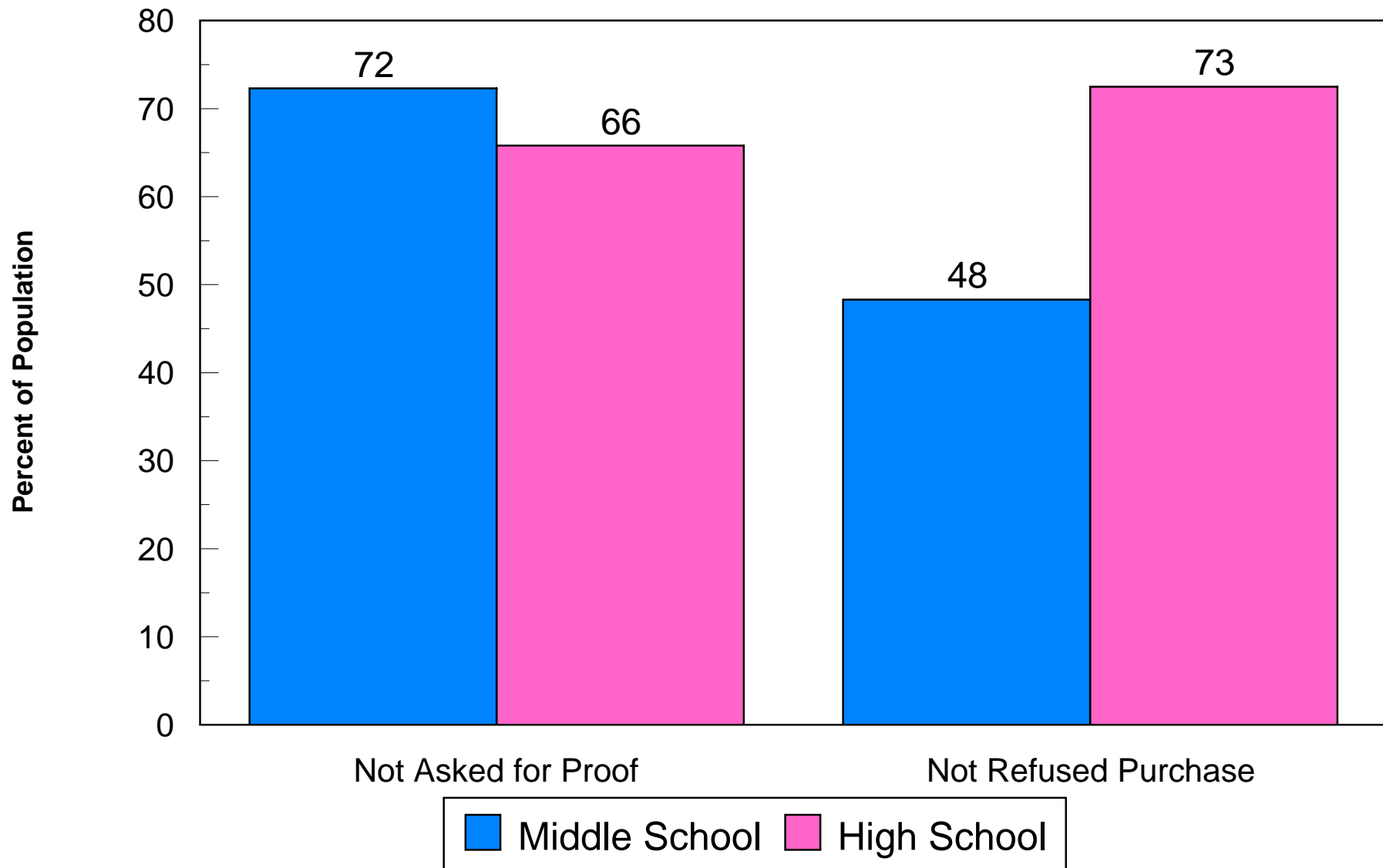
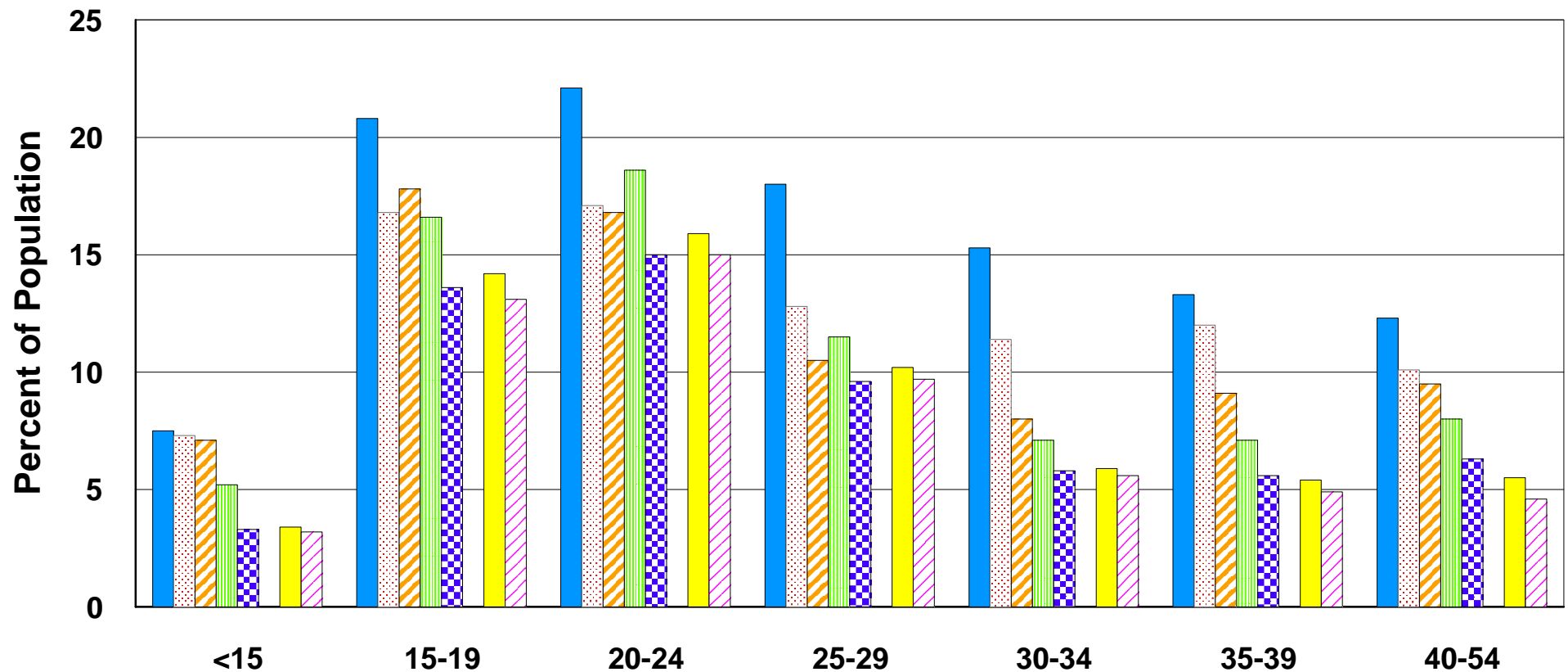


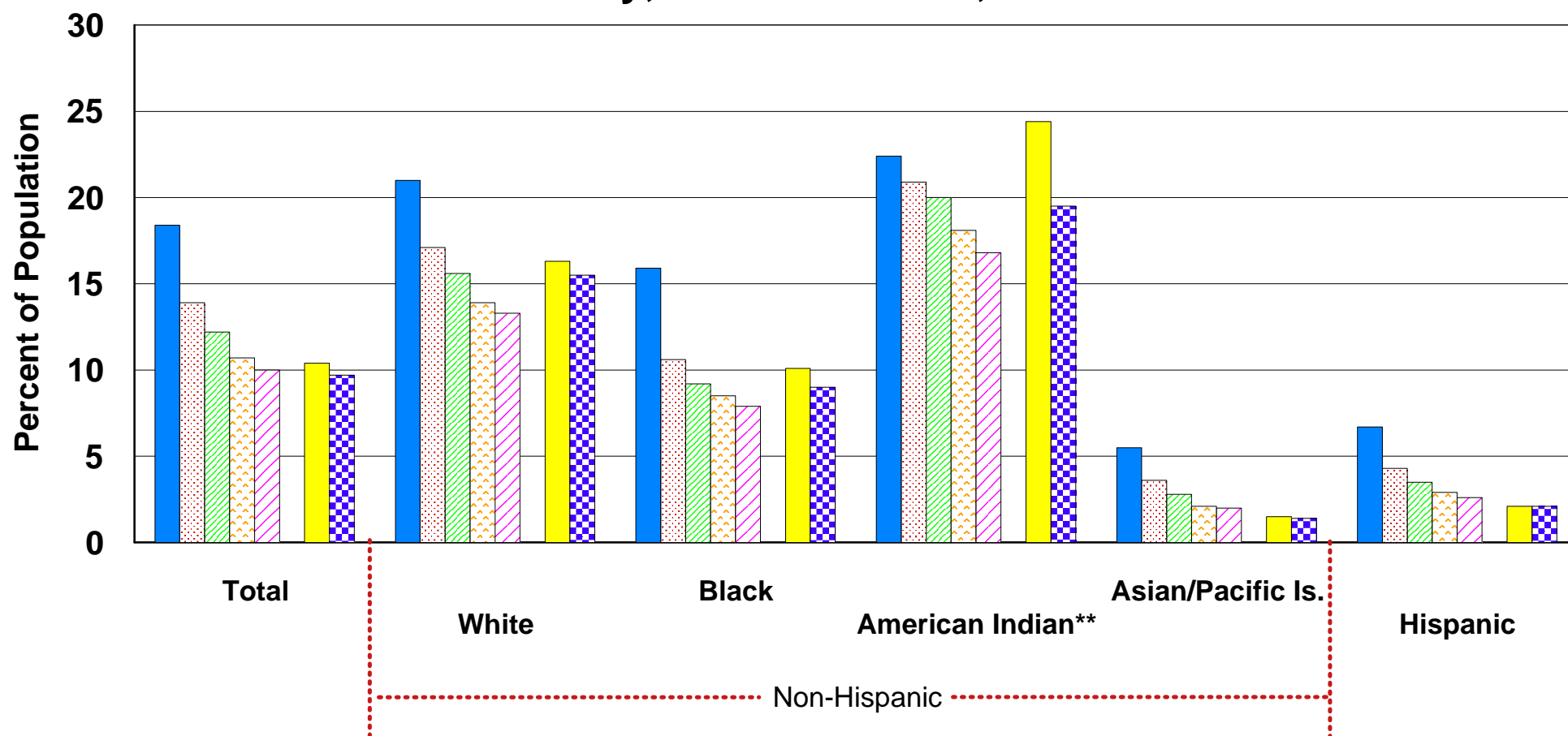
Figure 6: Percent of Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy By Age, Selected Years, 1990-2008 *



	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-54
1990	7.5	20.8	22.1	18.0	15.3	13.3	12.3
1995	7.3	16.8	17.1	12.8	11.4	12.0	10.1
2000	7.1	17.8	16.8	10.5	8.0	9.1	9.5
2005	5.2	16.6	18.6	11.5	7.1	7.1	8.0
2006	3.3	13.6	15.0	9.6	5.8	5.6	6.3
~~~							
2007	3.4	14.2	15.9	10.2	5.9	5.4	5.5
2008	3.2	13.1	15.0	9.7	5.6	4.9	4.6

* See Appendix A for sources and important notes concerning Figures 6 and 7.

**Figure 7: Percent of Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy By Race/Ethnicity, Selected Years, 1990-2008 ***

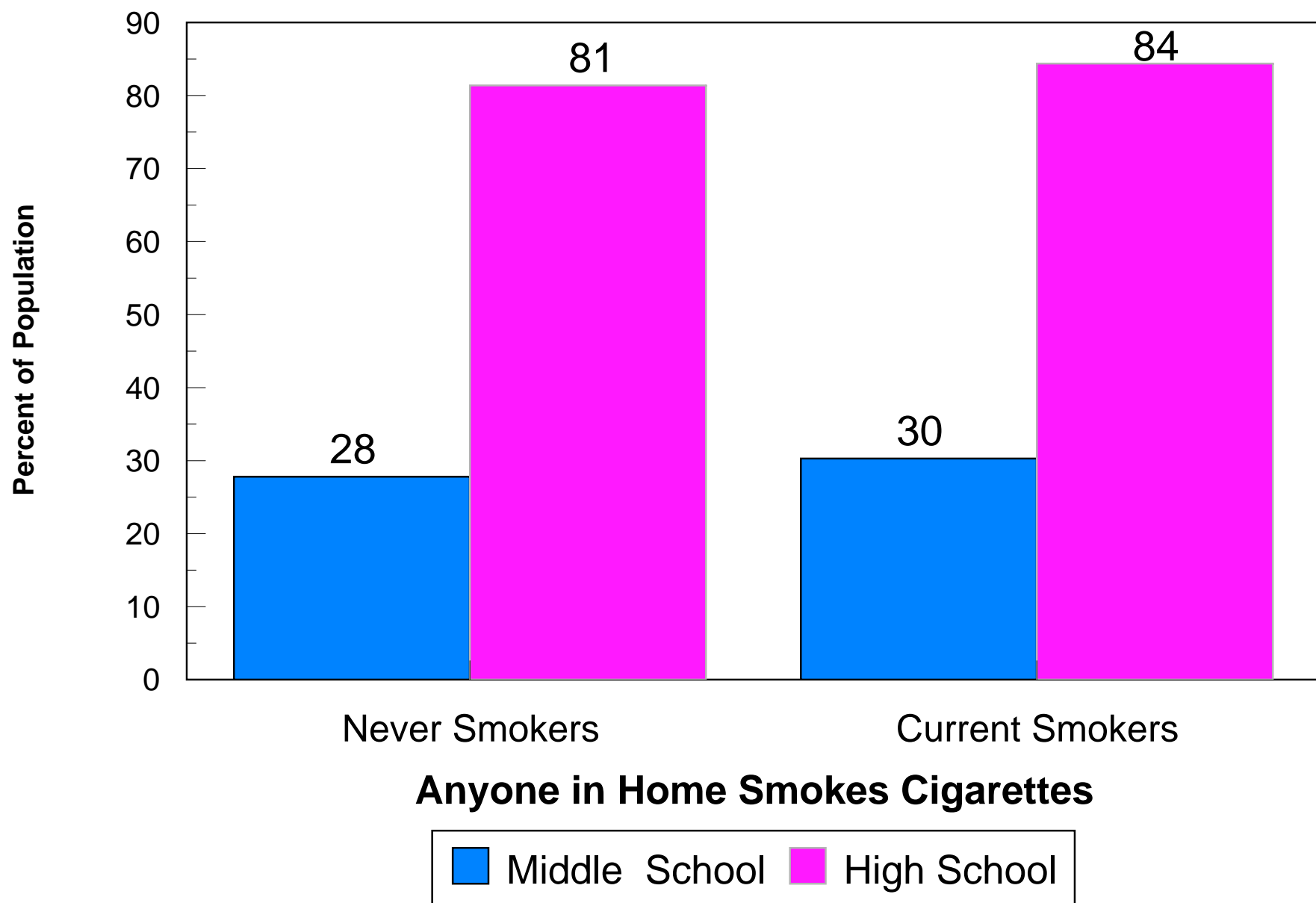


	Total	White	Black	American Indian**	Asian/Pacific Is.	Hispanic
1990	18.4	21.0	15.9	22.4	5.5	6.7
1995	13.9	17.1	10.6	20.9	3.6	4.3
2000	12.2	15.6	9.2	20.0	2.8	3.5
2005	10.7	13.9	8.5	18.1	2.1	2.9
2006	10.0	13.3	7.9	16.8	2.0	2.6
~~~						
2007	10.4	16.3	10.1	24.4	1.5	2.1
2008	9.7	15.5	9.0	19.5	1.4	2.1

* See Appendix A for sources and important notes concerning Figures 6 and 7.

** Includes Alaska Natives.

Figure 8: Percent of Middle and High School Students Exposed to Tobacco Use at Home by Smoking Status, 2009



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Office on Smoking and Health. National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS). 2009 NYTS Data and Documentation. April 18, 2009.