

**TRENDS IN CIGARETTE SMOKING**

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# TRENDS IN CIGARETTE SMOKING

## Introduction

Cigarette smoking has been identified as the most important source of preventable morbidity and premature mortality in the United States. An estimated 430,700 Americans die each year from diseases directly related to smoking. Smoking is responsible for one in five U.S. deaths and cost the economy at least 100 billion dollars in health care costs and lost productivity. New long-term studies estimate that about half of all regular cigarette smokers die of smoking-related diseases. Figure 1 displays the number and causes of death attributable to cigarette smoking.

The following narrative delineates information available from national surveys on cigarette smoking trends in the U.S. Data are examined by race, sex, age and educational attainment.

## Cigarette Consumption, 1900-1999

Table 1 documents the trend in cigarette consumption in the U.S. between 1900 and 1999. Total annual consumption of cigarettes in the U.S. was 2.5 billion in 1900, peaked at 640 billion in 1981 and is estimated at 430 billion for 1999. Per capita annual consumption was 54 cigarettes in 1900, peaked at 4,354 in 1963 and is estimated at 2,136 for 1999. With a few exceptions, per capita consumption has steadily declined since 1963. In 1998 per capita consumption was reduced to the level last seen in 1942.

## Cigarette Smoking Prevalence, 1965-1997 <sup>(1)</sup>

Tables 2 and Table 3 delineate the number and percentage of adults in the U.S. who were current cigarette smokers by sex, race, and age. Data are presented from 1965, the first year NHIS assessed cigarette smoking, through 1997.

The annual prevalence of smoking declined 40 percent between 1965 and 1990, but was virtually unchanged thereafter <sup>(2)</sup>. The proportion of smokers in 1997 (24.7%) is similar to that reported in 1990 (25.5%) and the same as reported in 1995. Smoking prevalence is significantly higher among men (27.6%) than among women (22.1%). Prevalence by age was highest among people 18-24 years of age (28.7%) and lowest for those greater than 64 years of age (12.0%). In previous years the 18-24 year age group has been significantly lower than that seen in the 25-44 age group, however, in 1997 the smoking prevalence among 18-24 years was as high as the prevalence among persons aged 25-44 (28.6%). The prevalence among persons aged 18-24 years was higher, although not significant, in 1997 than in 1998 while smoking prevalence among persons aged 25-44 years remained essentially unchanged from 1995 through 1997. The number of cigarette smokers in the U.S. was 50.1 million in 1965, 53.5 million in 1983 and 48.0 million in 1997.

Between 1965 and 1995 smoking declined among all demographic groups examined. Smoking rates decreased 46.8 percent among men, 34.8 percent among women, and 41.7 percent overall. The decrease was slightly greater in blacks than in whites, 41.7% and 39.9%, respectively.

The trend in cigarette smoking by sex is depicted in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows this trend by race and sex. These figures illustrate that since 1965 the decline in the percentage of female smokers has been less precipitous than the decline seen in male smokers.

Figure 4 displays the 1997 cigarette smoking rates by race, sex and Hispanic origin. The racial/ethnic group-specific prevalence was highest among American Indians/Alaskan Natives (34.1%) and lowest among Hispanics (20.4%) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (16.9%), both of which are lower than the national average of smoking prevalence.

### ***Intensity of Smoking, 1974-1995*** <sup>(3)</sup>

The percent distribution of adult smokers by number of cigarettes smoked per day is depicted in Table 4. Data are displayed by age, race, sex and level of education attainment.

Between 1974 and 1995, the percentage of adults who smoked <15 cigarettes per day increased almost 30 percent. In comparison, over this time period, the percentage of heavy smokers (i.e., smoked >24 cigarettes per day) decreased 20.6 percent. The increasing spread of restrictions on where persons can smoke and the awareness of health consequences have probably contributed to a decline in the average number of cigarettes smoked per day.

With the exception of the elderly and those with less than 12 years of education, the percentage of heavy smokers declined across all subgroups. Heavy smoking is more prevalent among men than women, among whites than blacks, among non-Hispanics than Hispanics and among people 45-64 years of age than any other age group. However, between 1995 and 1997 the percentage of heavy smokers greater than 64 years increased 85%, from 12.2% to 22.6%, compared to an increase 0.7% for those in the 45-64 age group.

### ***Smoking By Educational Attainment***

Table 5 documents the trend in cigarette smoking for persons 25 years of age and older by level of educational attainment. Data is displayed from 1974 through 1995 by race and sex. The overall prevalence of smoking declines with increasing years of education. In 1995, the age-adjusted prevalence of cigarette smoking ranged from 13.6 percent among college graduates to 35.7 percent among those with less than a high school education. Between 1974 and 1995, the prevalence rates fell for adults of all educational levels, with the sharpest drop seen among those persons with higher levels of education. The declines ranged from 50.5 percent for college graduates to 18.5 percent among persons with less than twelve years of education.

The prevalence of male and female smoking rates in 1997 by levels of education is displayed in Figure 5. These data are not directly comparable with those in Table 5. Figure 5 displays smoking rates for persons with less than eight years of education (no high school), 9-11 years of education (some high school) and high school graduates by sex. Table 5 combines data for all persons with less than 12 years of education.

The data in Figure 4 show that the prevalence of smoking is lowest among persons with more than 16 years of education. However, the prevalence of smoking among persons with less than eight years of education was lower than that among persons with 9-15 years of education. For all groups, the prevalence of smoking was highest among males who dropped out prior to completing high school

(41.3%).

### **Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking among Young Adults**

Cigarette smoking during childhood and adolescence produces significant health problems among young adults including cough and phlegm production, an increased number and severity of respiratory illness, decreased physical fitness and potential retardation in the rate of lung growth<sup>(4)</sup>. Ninety percent of adults who smoke started by age 21 and half of them had become regular smokers by their eighteenth birthday. An estimated 4.5 million adolescents smoke, and 3,000 teens begin smoking each day. Of these 3,000 young people, 1,000 will die from a disease caused by smoking because of a decision made as a child.

### **Cigarette Smoking Trends in Young Adults 18-24 and College Students**

The percentage of young adults ages 18-24 who were current smokers is displayed in Table 6. The data are tabulated from 1965 through 1995 by race sex and level of education<sup>(5)</sup>.

Smoking prevalence was approximately half as high in 1995 (24.8%) as in 1965 (45.4%). In 1965 the prevalence of cigarette smoking was 42% higher among males than females. In 1991 the prevalence rate among women was only 5% lower than that reported among men, but by 1995, the difference in the prevalence rates between males and females increased to 28%. This increase is most likely due to the increasing percentage of young male smokers. After 1983, blacks ages 18-24 were less likely to be current smokers. In 1995, 26.6 percent of whites and only 11.5 percent of blacks were current smokers.

Current smoking prevalence declined more rapidly among persons with greater than 13 years of education than among persons who did not graduate from high school. Among women with less than 13 years of education, current smoking prevalence was approximately equal in 1965 and 1985 (44%). By 1995, however, smoking prevalence dropped substantially to 24.6 percent. This percentage, however, was 25% greater than that of women who had more than 13 years of education.

Since 1980, the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research has surveyed college students concerning their use of cigarettes. Cigarette smoking in this group declined modestly in the first half of the 1980's. Thirty-day prevalence of tobacco use declined from 26% to 22% between 1980 and 1985, remained fairly stable through 1990, then increased gradually, reaching 30% in 1998. Daily smoking also decreased during the first half of the 1980s, remained level through 1990 (12.1%), then rose to 18.0% in 1998. Until 1994, the 30-day prevalence of cigarette smoking was consistently higher among college females than males. In 1998, 32% of college males reported smoking in the prior 30 days vs. 29% of the college females.

### **Daily Smoking among High School Seniors, 1976-1998**

Each spring since 1975, the aforementioned University of Michigan Institute for Social Research has surveyed nationally representative samples of high school seniors as part of the Monitoring the Future Project. Responses to the question "How frequently have you smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days?" were used to estimate the percentage of seniors who were daily smokers. This trend is depicted in Table 7, by race and sex.

The prevalence of daily smoking among high school seniors was 34.2 percent lower in 1988 than in 1978 but was 23.8 percent *higher* in 1998 than in 1988. In contrast, among adults, current smoking in 1997 <sup>(6)</sup> was 14.2 percent lower than that of 1987.

Among female high school seniors, the prevalence of daily smoking was 18.8 percent higher in 1998 than in 1988. Among adult women, the prevalence of daily smoking decreased by 16.6 percent between 1987 and 1997. All races saw an increase in daily smoking prevalence among high school seniors from 1988-1998. Blacks saw a relatively small incline of 1.4% compared to the 24.8% and 37.4 % increase seen in Hispanics and whites, respectively.

### **Daily Smoking among all High School Students**

Data from the 1997 Youth Risk Behavior Survey found a disturbing trend in smoking among high school students. A higher prevalence of current smoking was found in 1997 (36.4%), an increase of more than 32% since 1991. Prevalence of frequent cigarette use in 1997 was reported at 16.7 percent. Frequent use of cigarettes reported that year ranged from 13.1% in grade 9 students (a 36.5% increase from 1995) to 19.4% in grade 12 students. Figure 6 shows the prevalence of smoking anytime in the past 30 days by grade.

### **Smoking during Pregnancy**

In 1996, 46 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City (accounting for 79 percent of live births in the United States) reported tobacco use on the birth certificate. Data were not provided by all, or were not provided in the necessary format by California, Indiana, the remainder of New York State, and South Dakota.

In 1996, smoking during pregnancy was reported by 400,000 or 13.6% of women giving birth, representing a decline of 2% from 1995 and 43% from 1989. Between 1990 and 1996, declines in smoking rates were observed for all age groups of mothers 20 years and over. The highest rate of smoking during pregnancy was reported in teenagers aged 15 to 19 years (17.2% in 1996). The lowest rates were found in mothers under 15 years old (7.7 %) and those 40-49 years old (10.1%).

Of all race and ethnic groups, American Indian women have the highest rate of smoking during pregnancy (21.3% in 1996). In 1996, non-Hispanic white mothers were more likely to smoke than non-Hispanic black mothers, a pattern reported in 1990 as well. In 1996, 16.9 percent of non-Hispanic white mothers were smokers compared to 10.3 percent of non-Hispanic black mothers. The smoking rate for Hispanic mothers is generally low (4.3% in 1996). However, the rates differ considerably within subgroups. In 1996, the rate of smoking during pregnancy was highest among Puerto Rican women (11.0%) and lowest among Central and South American women (1.8%). Smoking is less common among Asian/Pacific Islander women, with rates of 0.7 to 4.8 percent reported for Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and other Asian mothers. Only Hawaiian women have a relatively high smoking rate of 15.3 percent. Caution should be exercised in interpreting the data on smoking for Asian mothers (except Hawaiian). Maternal tobacco use was not reported on the birth certificates of California and New York State, which together accounted for a large proportion of the births in each Asian subgroup (except Hawaiian). However, the data are believed to be generally reliable because other studies have also found that the smoking rates for Asian mothers are low.

### **Prevalence of Smoking Cessation among Adults, 1965-1997**

Although 70% of smokers want to stop smoking and 34% attempt to quit each year, only 2.5% succeed. Over 85% of smokers say that cigarettes are addictive. Sixty percent of light smokers (1-15 cigarettes per day) have at least one indicator of addiction. The high rate of relapse is a consequence of the effect of nicotine dependence. Figure 7 displays the success rates for various cessation methods.

The trend in smoking cessation between 1965 and 1995 is shown in Table 8. Data are presented by age, race, sex and level of education attainment.

The prevalence of smoking cessation doubled between 1965 and 1995. Approximately 48.6 percent of ever smokers 18 years and older were former smokers in 1995. The proportion of former smokers was higher among men (50.5%) than among women (46.2%) and increased with increasing education. The percentage ranged from 45.4 % for those with less than 12 years of education to 64.7% among college graduates. Among young adults 18-24 years of age and adults 45-64 years of age, the prevalence of smoking cessation has increased 96.9% and 96.4% since 1965, respectively. In contrast, this rate increased 63.5 percent in those over 65 years of age.

Data reported for 1997 estimate that 44.3 million adults are former smokers, 25.1 million men and 19.2 million women.

### **Nicotine Dependence**

It is well established that nicotine meets the criteria of an addictive drug. The nicotine withdrawal syndrome includes craving to use nicotine, irritability, anxiety, difficulty concentrating and increased appetite.

Data from the National Household surveys on Drug Abuse (combined for 1991 and 1992) were used to assess indicators of smoking dependence. Among female smokers (aged 12 and older) three-fourths felt that they needed or were dependent on cigarettes; 18% of smokers aged 12-24 years and 13% of smokers aged 25 and over felt they needed more cigarettes to get the same effect. Among those who tried to cut down, about 80% felt unable to do so. A positive relation was observed between the presence of indicators of dependence and the number of cigarettes smoked per day.

### **Tobacco Advertising and Promotion**

In 1997, total advertising and promotion by cigarette companies was almost 5.7 billion dollars. This represents an increase of 10.8% or \$552.3 million from the 1996 expenditure. Table 9 depicts the overall trend in expenditures for U.S. cigarette advertising and promotion. As cigarette sales decline in this country, expenditures on advertising and promotion increase. In 1982, sales peaked at 632.5 billion cigarettes, or nearly 32 billion packs. Advertising and promotion expenditures that year were \$1.8 billion. By 1997, sales were reduced to 478.6 billion cigarettes, but advertising and promotion expenditures had increased 3.1 times. Between 1982 and 1997, increases in expenditures have been observed in (1) outdoor advertising, (2) specialty item distribution, (3) promotional allowances, (4) public entertainment, (5) coupons, and (6) retail value. In 1997 coupons and retail value information

was reported separately for the first time in order to provide better information on industry marketing trends. If the two were combined for the purpose of comparing them to expenditures of previous years, then this category represented 26.9% of total cigarette industry spending; the largest growth observed in any category.

### **State-level Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking, 1984-1998**

The Center for Disease Control coordinates state surveillance of cigarette smoking through the Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance system. Data were provided from 15 states in 1984 and from all 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1998. Results of this survey are depicted in Table 10.

Smoking has declined consistently in some states and has remained fairly constant in others. The median prevalence of regular cigarette smoking was 27.4% in 1984 and 22.9 % in 1998. In 1998, smoking prevalence was highest in Kentucky (30.8%) and lowest in Utah (14.2%). Figure 8 displays 1998 smoking rates by state.

### **State Laws on Smoking**

Forty-nine states and the District of Columbia have some restriction on smoking in public places. These laws range from simple, limited restrictions, such as designated areas in schools, to laws that limit or ban smoking in virtually all public places. Of the states that limit or prohibit smoking in public places, 43 restrict smoking in government workplaces and 23 have extended those limitations to private sector workplaces.

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

Eight states and the District of Columbia have some restrictions on tobacco advertising and promotion. Furthermore, forty-three states and the District of Columbia restrict the distribution of free sample products.

### **International Cigarette Smoking Prevalence:**

According to WHO estimates, there are 1.1 billion smokers in the world—about one-third of the global population aged 15 years and over. Of these, 800 million are in developing countries. Data suggest that, globally, approximately 47% of men and 12% of women smoke. In developing countries, 48% of men and 7% of women smoke, while in developed countries, 42% of men smoke as do 24% of women. By the mid 2020s, the transfer of the tobacco epidemic from rich to poor countries will be well advanced, with only about 15% of the world's smokers living in rich countries. Health care facilities in poorer countries will be hopelessly inadequate to cope with this epidemic.

### **Summary**

The year 1991 was the first in more than 25 years of observation when more than half of the U.S. adult population had either smoked no cigarettes or had smoked less than 100 cigarettes. Specifically, most women, blacks, Hispanics, and persons with a college degree had never smoked. Continuing this trend is important because preventing smoking initiation is an important way to reduce

smoking-attributable mortality.

For U.S. males, smoking prevalence peaked in the 1940s and 1950s at approximately 67%. For females, smoking prevalence peaked in the 1960s at about 44%. In the past 25 years the gap between men and women smoking rates has decreased. In 1965, 51.9% of men and 33.9% of women were cigarette smokers; in contrast in 1997, 27.6% of men and 22.1% of women were smokers.

Health and medical experts agree that we must discourage children from starting to smoke and becoming addicted if we are to control the tobacco-disease epidemic. Over the past decade, little progress has been made in reducing tobacco use among teenagers. Smoking rates among high school seniors demonstrate this lack of progress in preventing adolescents from starting smoking. Cigarette advertising and promotion campaigns may have influenced initiation in these groups. Tobacco advertising glamorizes and legitimizes tobacco usage, increasing social and peer pressure among young people to use to be accepted and creating the false impression that tobacco products pose no significant health risk. Additionally the tobacco industry aggressively and consistently fights meaningful efforts at the federal, state and local levels to enact and enforce sales to minors laws.

Although most smokers in the U.S. report that they want to stop smoking, more than 47 million adults continue to smoke as of 1997. To sustain the decline in smoking prevalence, efforts must be intensified to discourage initiation and to promote cessation. The health risks of smoking can only be eliminated by quitting. Measures for promoting cessation and reducing the prevalence of smoking include tobacco excise taxes, enforcing minor access laws, restricting smoking in public places and restricting tobacco advertising and promotion.

## **FOOTNOTES**

- (1) Data for 1997 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. The questionnaire for the 1997 NHIS was completely redesigned. Although the smoking questions remained unchanged, their context changed substantially; therefore, trend analysis or comparison of data from the 1997 NHIS with data from prior years must be conducted with caution.
- (2) Data for 1992 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. Beginning in 1992, the traditional definition of current smoking was expanded to include smoking every day *and* some days. An unpublished analysis of the 1992 traditional smoking measure revealed that the crude percent of current smokers age 18 and over remained the same as in 1991.
- (3) Data on intensity of smoking are not available beyond 1995.
- (4) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Preventing Tobacco Use Among Young People: A Report of the Surgeon General, 1994.
- (5) Data on the age group is not available beyond 1995.
- (6) The most recent data on adult smoking prevalence is from 1997.

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**TABLE 1: CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION, UNITED STATES, 1900-1999**

YEAR	TOTAL NO. IN BILLIONS	PER CAPITA ≥18 YRS	YEAR	TOTAL NO. IN BILLIONS	PER CAPITA ≥18 YRS	YEAR	TOTAL NO. IN BILLIONS <sup>(1)</sup>	PER CAPITA ≥18 YRS
1900	2.5	54	1934	125.7	1,483	1968	545.6	4,186
1901	2.5	53	1935	134.4	1,564	1969	528.9	3,993
1902	2.8	60	1936	152.7	1,754	1970	536.5	3,985
1903	3.1	64	1937	162.8	1,847	1971	555.1	4,037
1904	3.3	66	1938	163.4	1,830	1972	566.8	4,043
1905	3.6	70	1939	172.1	1,900	1973	589.7	4,148
1906	4.5	86	1940	181.9	1,976	1974	599.0	4,141
1907	5.3	99	1941	208.9	2,236	1975	607.2	4,123
1908	5.7	105	1942	245.0	2,585	1976	613.5	4,092
1909	7.0	125	1943	284.3	2,956	1977	617.0	4,051
1910	8.6	151	1944	296.3	3,039	1978	616.0	3,967
1911	10.1	173	1945	340.6	3,449	1979	621.5	3,861
1912	13.2	223	1946	344.3	3,446	1980	631.5	3,851
1913	15.8	260	1947	345.4	3,416	1981	640.0	3,840
1914	16.5	267	1948	358.9	3,505	1982	634.0	3,746
1915	17.9	285	1949	360.9	3,480	1983	600.0	3,494
1916	25.2	395	1950	369.8	3,522	1984	600.4	3,454
1917	35.7	551	1951	397.1	3,744	1985	594.0	3,461
1918	45.6	697	1952	416.0	3,886	1986	583.8	3,271
1919	48.0	727	1953	408.2	3,778	1987	575.0	3,188
1920	44.6	665	1954	387.0	3,546	1988	562.5	3,082
1921	50.7	742	1955	396.4	3,597	1989	540.0	2,924
1922	53.4	770	1956	406.5	3,650	1990	525.0	2,827
1923	64.4	911	1957	422.5	3,755	1991	510.0	2,719
1924	71.0	982	1958	448.9	3,953	1992	500.0	2,640
1925	79.8	1,085	1959	467.5	4,073	1993	485.0	2,539
1926	89.1	1,191	1960	484.4	4,171	1994	485.0	2,493
1927	97.5	1,279	1961	502.5	4,266	1995	487.0	2,515
1928	106.0	1,366	1962	508.4	4,266	1996	487.0	2,480
1929	118.6	1,504	1963	523.9	4,345	1997	480.0	2,423
1930	119.3	1,485	1964	511.3	4,195	1998	465.0	2,320
1931	114.0	1,399	1965	528.8	4,259	1999	430.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,136
1932	102.8	1,245	1966	541.3	4,287			
1933	111.6	1,334	1967	549.3	4,280			

**SOURCES: MMWR, VOL. 45, NO. 27, JULY 12, 1996  
 TOBACCO SITUATION AND OUTLOOK YEARBOOK, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, COMMODITIES ECONOMICS DIVISION, 1999; CALCULATIONS BY THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION EPIDEMIOLOGY AND STATISTICS UNIT. INCLUDES OVERSEAS FORCES 1917-19 AND 1940 TO DATE.  
 BUREAU OF CENSUS: RESIDENT POPULATION PLUS ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, 1917-19 AND 1940 TO DATE**

**NOTES:**

(1) ALLOWS FOR ESTIMATED INVENTORY CHANGE FOR 1971 THROUGH 1999.

(2) ESTIMATED.

**TABLE 2 : PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS <sup>(1)</sup> WHO WERE CURRENT SMOKERS  
BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE, 1965-1997 <sup>(2)</sup>**

SEX, RACE AND AGE	1965	1966	1970	1974	1978	1979	1980	1983	1985	1987	1988	1990	1991	1992 <sup>(3)</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1997 <sup>(5)</sup>	PERCENT CHANGE 1965-1997
TOTAL	42.4	42.6	37.4	37.1	34.1	33.5	33.2	32.1	30.1	28.8	28.1	25.5	25.7	26.3	25.0	25.5	24.7	24.7	-41.7
SEX																			
MALE	51.9	52.5	44.1	43.1	38.1	37.5	37.6	35.1	32.6	31.2	30.8	28.4	28.1	28.0	27.7	28.2	27.0	27.6	-46.8
FEMALE	33.9	33.9	31.5	32.1	30.7	29.9	29.3	29.5	27.9	26.5	25.7	22.8	23.5	24.8	22.5	23.1	22.6	22.1	-34.8
RACE																			
WHITE	42.1	42.4	37.0	36.4	33.9	33.3	32.9	31.8	29.6	28.5	27.8	25.6	25.5	27.3	25.4	26.3	25.6	25.3	-39.9
BLACK	45.8	45.9	41.4	44.0	37.7	36.9	36.9	35.9	34.9	32.9	31.7	26.2	29.1	27.3	26.0	27.2	25.8	26.7	-41.7
AGE																			
18-24	45.5	44.6	38.0	37.8	34.4	34.4	33.3	34.2	29.3	27.1	25.9	24.5	22.9	27.1	25.8	27.5	24.8	28.7	-36.9
25-44	51.2	51.4	44.6	44.5	39.3	38.9	37.8	36.3	34.8	33.2	32.9	29.7	30.4	30.6	29.2	30.0	28.6	28.6	-44.1
45-64	41.6	42.7	38.6	37.7	36.7	34.8	35.6	33.3	31.6	30.9	29.4	27.0	26.9	26.4	26.0	25.5	25.5	24.4	-41.3
>64	17.9	17.9	16.1	17.3	16.3	16.4	17.2	16.7	16.0	15.2	14.9	12.8	13.3	14.2	11.8	12.0	13.0	12.0	-33.0

**SOURCE: MMWR, VOL. 48, NO. 43, NOVEMBER 5, 1999**

NOTES:

(1) ADULTS ARE DEFINED AS PERSONS 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.

(2) THE YEARS DELINEATED IN THIS TABLE ARE THOSE FOR WHICH DATA HAS BEEN PUBLISHED.

(3) IN 1992 THE DEFINITION OF CURRENT SMOKING WAS EXPANDED TO INCLUDE SMOKING EVERY DAY AND SOME DAYS.

(4) PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1965 THROUGH 1997.

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

**TABLE 3: NUMBER (IN MILLIONS) OF ADULTS <sup>(1)</sup> WHO WERE CURRENT SMOKERS BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE UNITED STATES, 1965-1997 <sup>(2)</sup>**

SEX, RACE AND AGE	1965	1966	1970	1974	1978	1979	1980	1983	1985	1987	1988	1990	1991	1992 <sup>(3)</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1997 <sup>(4)</sup>	PERCENT CHANGE 1965-1997
TOTAL <sup>(5,6)</sup>	50.1	51.1	48.1	48.9	51.3	51.1	51.6	53.5	50.4	48.9	49.4	45.8	46.3	48.6	46.7	48.4	47.2	48.0	-4.2
SEX																			
MALE	28.9	29.6	26.4	25.8	26.9	26.9	27.5	27.6	25.7	25.1	25.6	24.2	24.0	24.6	24.7	25.6	24.7	25.7	-11.1
FEMALE	21.1	21.5	21.6	23.1	24.4	24.1	24.1	25.9	24.7	23.8	23.7	21.6	22.2	24.0	21.5	22.9	22.6	22.3	5.7
RACE																			
WHITE	44.6	45.5	42.6	42.7	44.8	44.6	45.2	46.2	43.1	41.7	41.9	39.3	39.1	42.7	40.1	41.9	41.2	41.8	-6.3
BLACK	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.6	6.7	34.0
AGE																			
18-24	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.8	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.8	7.8	6.9	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.6	6.2	7.0	6.2	7.2	-10.0
25-44	23.1	23.2	20.8	21.5	22.4	22.7	22.9	24.7	24.6	24.5	25.3	23.5	24.2	24.9	23.8	24.9	23.8	23.9	3.5
45-64	15.9	16.5	15.9	15.2	15.8	15.0	15.3	14.7	13.8	13.3	13.3	12.4	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.2	13.5	-15.1
>64	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.1	32.3

**SOURCE: MMWR, VOL. 48, NO. 43; CALCULATIONS PERFORMED BY THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION EPIDEMIOLOGY & STATISTICS UNIT; POPULATION ESTIMATES PROGRAM, POPULATION DIVISION, US CENSUS BUREAU.**

**NOTES:**

(1) PERSONS 18 YEARS OR OLDER.

(2) THE YEARS DELINEATED IN THIS TABLE ARE THOSE FOR WHICH DATA HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED.

(3) IN 1992 THE DEFINITION OF CURRENT SMOKING WAS EXPANDED TO INCLUDE SMOKING EVERY DAY AND SOME DAYS.

(4) DUE TO THE REDESIGN OF THE 1997 NHIS SURVEY, COMPARISON OF DATA WITH PREVIOUS YEARS SHOULD BE PERFORMED WITH CAUTION.

(5) NUMBERS MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

(6) NUMBERS ARE ESTIMATES AND SHOULD BE QUOTED AS SUCH.

**TABLE 4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT CIGARETTE SMOKERS BY NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY, AND PERCENTAGE OF ADULT <sup>(1)</sup> CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO SMOKED > 24 CIGARETTES PER DAY BY SEX, RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AGE AND EDUCATION, SELECTED YEARS, U.S., 1974-1995 <sup>(2)</sup>**

	1974	1978	1979	1980	1983	1985	1987	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	PERCENT CHANGE <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>CURRENT SMOKERS</b>															
<b>NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY</b>															
<15	31.6	29.4	29.8	29.1	29.3	31.6	32.1	31.0	34.5	36.6	38.2	39.6	41.5	40.9	29.4
15-24	43.2	42.6	42.7	42.1	44.7	41.8	41.4	43.4	42.6	41.9	40.5	41.2	40.9	39.0	-9.7
>24	25.3	28.0	27.5	28.8	26.0	26.6	26.6	25.6	22.9	21.5	21.3	19.1	17.5	20.1	-20.6
<b>PERCENT SMOKING &gt;24 CIGARETTES PER DAY</b>															
<b>SEX</b>															
MALE	31.1	34.5	32.4	33.7	32.3	32.4	32.8	30.5	28.5	26.4	27.0	24.2	21.8	25.5	-18.0
FEMALE	18.7	20.8	22.0	23.2	19.4	20.6	19.9	20.3	16.6	16.1	15.3	13.5	12.8	14.1	-24.6
<b>RACE</b>															
WHITE	27.6	30.5	29.8	31.6	28.6	29.5	29.6	28.4	25.4	23.8	23.9	21.5	19.2	22.2	-19.6
BLACK	8.7	9.7	10.5	9.4	9.2	9.3	8.2	9.0	6.0	8.6	5.4	6.0	7.3	7.7	-11.5
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>															
HISPANIC	NA	16.3	12.0	13.4	9.2	15.8	12.0	9.7	6.8	5.3	7.3	4.9	7.1	8.6	-47.2 <sup>(4)</sup>
NON-HISPANIC	NA	28.7	28.4	29.6	26.8	27.2	27.5	26.6	24.1	22.5	22.1	20.0	18.2	21.0	-26.8 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>AGE (YEARS)</b>															
18-24	15.1	17.8	16.1	17.0	11.7	13.6	12.6	10.5	9.1	9.2	11.1	8.2	6.3	10.5	-30.5
25-44	29.2	30.5	30.7	31.5	29.2	29.5	28.3	27.7	22.9	21.0	21.0	18.0	17.7	18.1	-38.0
45-64	27.3	32.5	32.6	34.5	32.8	31.1	32.5	31.7	30.8	29.3	27.1	26.2	24.7	27.5	0.7
>64	17.7	19.5	16.6	18.2	17.3	19.4	20.4	17.4	18.9	17.1	20.9	19.4	12.2	22.6	27.7
<b>EDUCATION (YEARS)</b>															
<12	25.8	28.5	27.9	29.4	29.1	29.0	28.8	29.1	24.5	27.4	26.1	22.7	23.3	27.5	6.6
12	27.8	30.7	30.7	31.6	29.1	29.0	29.8	28.1	25.7	22.9	23.4	21.4	20.0	22.9	-17.6
13-15	32.5	33.1	33.1	32.7	30.3	29.3	28.1	27.9	25.5	20.0	21.5	19.4	17.1	17.2	-47.1
>15	27.3	30.9	30.8	33.3	28.4	28.7	26.9	25.0	22.6	20.1	16.6	17.2	13.4	13.5	-50.5

**SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS, 1974-1995**

**NOTES:**

1. ADULTS ARE DEFINED AS PERSONS 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.
2. THE YEARS DELINEATED IN THIS TABLE ARE THOSE FOR WHICH DATA HAS BEEN PUBLISHED.
3. PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1974 THROUGH 1995, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.
4. PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1978 THROUGH 1995.

**TABLE 5: AGE-ADJUSTED PREVALENCE (%) OF CURRENT BY SEX, RACE AND EDUCATION, U.S. SELECTED YEARS, 1974-1995 <sup>(1)</sup>**

	1974	1979	1983	1985	1987	1988	1990	1991	1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	1993	1994	1995
<b>ALL PERSONS <sup>(3)</sup></b>	37.1	33.3	31.7	30.2	29.1	28.4	25.6	26.0	26.5	24.8	25.1	24.6
< 12 YEARS	43.8	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.6	39.4	36.7	37.4	36.7	35.8	37.5	35.7
12 YEARS	36.4	33.7	33.6	32.1	31.8	31.8	29.3	29.7	30.7	28.3	29.2	29.0
13-15 YEARS	35.8	33.2	30.3	29.7	27.2	26.4	23.5	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.9	22.9
16+YEARS	27.5	22.8	20.7	18.6	16.7	16.3	14.1	13.9	15.3	13.6	11.9	13.6
<b>ALL MALES <sup>(3)</sup></b>	43.0	37.6	35.1	32.9	31.5	31.1	28.3	28.4	28.2	27.2	27.4	26.4
< 12 YEARS	52.4	48.1	47.2	46.0	45.7	44.9	41.8	42.4	41.2	41.0	43.9	39.7
12 YEARS	42.6	39.1	37.4	35.6	35.2	35.2	33.2	32.9	33.3	30.5	31.7	32.6
13-15 YEARS	41.6	36.5	33.0	33.0	28.4	29.0	25.9	27.2	26.1	27.4	27.3	24.0
16+YEARS	28.6	23.1	21.8	19.7	17.3	17.2	14.6	14.8	15.8	14.6	13.2	13.9
<b>WHITE MALES <sup>(3)</sup></b>	41.9	36.9	34.5	31.9	30.6	30.1	27.7	27.3	27.6	26.3	26.6	26.0
< 12 YEARS	51.6	48.0	47.9	45.2	45.3	44.8	41.7	41.8	41.4	39.7	42.6	38.8
12 YEARS	42.2	38.6	37.1	34.8	34.6	34.2	33.0	32.4	32.9	29.7	31.7	32.7
13-15 YEARS	41.4	36.4	32.6	32.3	28.0	28.2	25.4	26.0	25.9	26.9	26.9	23.6
16+YEARS	28.1	22.8	21.1	19.2	17.4	17.1	14.5	14.7	15.0	14.1	12.7	13.4
<b>BLACK MALES <sup>(3)</sup></b>	53.8	44.9	42.8	42.5	41.9	40.3	34.5	38.8	35.3	36.0	36.5	31.4
< 12 YEARS	58.3	50.1	46.0	51.1	49.4	45.3	41.4	47.8	44.5	47.2	51.6	41.4
12 YEARS	51.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	48.4	47.2	41.9	43.6	48.3	37.4	39.6	38.7	36.4	37.1	36.4
13-15 YEARS	45.7 <sup>(3)</sup>	39.3	44.7	42.3	32.4	34.8	28.3	32.7	27.0	30.1	29.7	26.4
16+YEARS	41.8 <sup>(3)</sup>	37.9 <sup>(3)</sup>	31.3 <sup>(3)</sup>	32.0 <sup>(3)</sup>	20.9	21.5	20.6	18.3	26.9	16.0 <sup>(3)</sup>	25.9 <sup>(4)</sup>	16.9 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>ALL FEMALES <sup>(3)</sup></b>	32.2	29.6	28.8	27.8	26.9	25.9	23.2	23.9	24.8	22.7	22.9	23.0
< 12 YEARS	36.8	35.0	35.3	36.7	36.1	34.5	32.1	33.0	32.4	31.0	31.6	32.1
12 YEARS	32.5	29.9	30.9	29.6	29.2	29.1	26.3	27.1	28.7	26.7	27.3	26.3
13-15 YEARS	30.2	30.0	27.5	26.7	26.0	24.1	21.1	22.5	23.3	21.8	22.5	22.0
16+YEARS	26.1	22.5	19.2	17.4	16.1	15.3	13.6	12.8	14.6	12.4	10.3	13.3
<b>WHITE FEMALES <sup>(3)</sup></b>	31.9	29.8	28.8	27.6	27.0	25.9	23.6	24.0	25.1	23.1	23.5	23.3
< 12 YEARS	37.0	36.1	35.5	37.1	37.0	35.2	33.6	33.7	33.1	31.7	33.0	33.1
12 YEARS	32.1	29.9	30.9	29.4	29.4	29.3	26.8	27.5	29.5	27.6	28.4	26.7
13-15 YEARS	30.5	30.6	28.0	27.1	26.2	23.8	21.4	22.3	23.6	21.9	22.3	22.5
16+YEARS	25.8	21.9	18.9	16.8	16.4	15.1	13.7	13.3	14.2	12.5	10.3	13.5
<b>BLACK FEMALES <sup>(3)</sup></b>	35.9	30.6	31.8	32.1	28.6	28.2	22.6	25.5	26.8	22.2	23.0	25.7
< 12 YEARS	36.4	31.9	36.9	39.2	35.0	33.9	26.8	33.3	33.2	29.8	30.1	31.6
12 YEARS	41.9	33.0	35.2	32.3	28.1	30.1	24.0	26.0	25.9	23.9	22.5	27.9
13-15 YEARS	33.2	28.8 <sup>(4)</sup>	26.5	23.7	27.2	26.8	23.1	24.8	27.0	22.7	28.1	21.0
16+YEARS	35.2	43.4 <sup>(4)</sup>	38.7 <sup>(4)</sup>	27.5	19.5	22.2	16.9	14.4	25.8	13.3 <sup>(4)</sup>	11.3 <sup>(4)</sup>	18.0 <sup>(4)</sup>

**SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, HEALTH, UNITED STATES, 1999**

**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 CHANGE IN SURVEY.
- (3) THESE PERCENTAGES REFLECT ADULTS AGED 25 AND OVER AND SO ARE SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE REPORTED IN TABLE 2. INCLUDES UNKNOWN EDUCATION.
- (4) THESE AGE-ADJUSTED PERCENTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED UNRELIABLE BECAUSE OF SMALL SAMPLE SIZE.

**TABLE 6: PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG ADULTS WHO WERE CURRENT, FORMER, OR NEVER SMOKERS, OVERALL AND BY SEX, RACE AND EDUCATION, 1965-1995** <sup>(1,2,3)</sup>

	1965	1970	1974	1978	1980	1983	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	PERCENT CHANGE <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>SMOKING STATUS</b>															
TOTAL POPULATION															
CURRENT	45.4	38.0	37.8	34.4	33.3	34.2	29.3	25.9	24.5	22.9	26.4	25.8	27.5	24.8	-45.4
FORMER	6.9	9.2	9.5	9.2	10.5	9.3	10.1	9.3	9.5	7.7	6.1	7.2	7.4	8.6	24.6
NEVER	47.6	52.8	52.7	56.4	56.2	56.5	60.6	64.8	66.0	69.3	67.4	67.0	65.1	66.6	39.9
<b>SEX</b>															
MALE															
CURRENT	54.1	44.3	42.1	36.0	35.4	32.9	28.1	25.5	26.6	23.5	28.0	28.8	29.8	27.9	-48.4
FORMER	7.6	10.7	11.6	10.1	10.5	8.1	10.7	9.6	9.1	8.0	6.9	6.9	7.3	8.5	11.8
NEVER	38.3	45.0	46.3	53.9	54.1	59.0	61.3	64.9	64.4	68.4	65.1	64.3	62.8	63.7	66.3
FEMALE															
CURRENT	38.1	32.7	34.1	32.9	31.4	35.5	30.4	26.3	22.5	22.4	24.9	22.9	25.2	21.8	-42.8
FORMER	6.2	8.0	7.8	8.3	10.4	10.4	9.6	9.0	9.9	7.5	5.4	7.4	7.5	8.8	41.9
NEVER	55.7	59.3	58.2	58.7	58.2	54.1	60.0	64.7	67.6	70.2	69.7	69.7	67.3	69.5	24.8
<b>RACE</b>															
WHITE															
CURRENT	45.2	37.9	37.2	35.0	33.1	34.6	30.1	27.1	26.4	25.1	29.3	28.6	30.2	26.6	-41.2
FORMER	7.4	9.9	10.3	9.4	11.3	9.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	8.4	6.6	8.2	8.4	9.8	32.4
NEVER	47.4	52.2	52.5	55.6	55.7	55.5	58.9	62.3	63.1	66.5	64.2	63.2	61.4	63.6	34.2
BLACK															
CURRENT	48.8	39.8	43.4	32.1	35.6	33.0	25.3	20.3	15.2	13.3	13.0	13.7	14.9	11.5	-76.4
FORMER	2.6	4.6	3.2	8.0	5.2	6.2	6.0	3.4	5.2	3.9	4.5	1.2	2.8	2.6	0.0
NEVER	48.6	55.6	53.4	59.8	59.3	60.8	68.7	76.3	79.6	82.8	82.5	85.1	82.3	86.0	-14.0
<b>EDUCATION <sup>(5)</sup></b>															
<13 YEARS															
SEX															
MALE															
CURRENT	66.6	60.0	52.7	46.1	51.0	49.1	43.0	40.1	37.3	34.5	40.4	38.3	41.7	30.8	-53.8
FORMER	8.0	11.1	11.9	11.5	10.5	10.3	11.6	11.4	10.2	11.0	8.6	8.3	10.9	8.4	5.0
NEVER	25.4	29.0	35.4	42.4	38.5	40.6	45.4	48.6	52.4	54.5	51.1	53.4	47.4	60.8	139.4
FEMALE															
CURRENT	43.9	40.2	40.1	39.4	40.3	45.5	43.6	37.0	33.4	30.6	34.8	33.3	36.2	24.6	-44.0
FORMER	6.8	8.7	9.5	10.2	12.5	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.7	9.0	5.7	10.8	8.7	9.1	33.8
NEVER	49.3	51.1	50.4	50.4	47.2	42.8	44.6	51.4	54.9	60.5	59.6	55.9	55.1	66.3	34.5
>14 YEARS															
SEX															
MALE															
CURRENT	45.2	33.2	34.7	26.4	20.1	16.2	15.5	12.1	16.1	12.2	17.6	19.6	22.3	24.0	-46.9
FORMER	11.1	13.9	13.9	15.1	14.7	7.1	10.9	9.8	10.3	9.2	6.6	8.0	5.2	8.7	-21.6
NEVER	43.7	52.8	51.4	58.6	65.3	76.7	73.7	78.1	73.7	78.6	75.8	72.4	72.5	67.3	54.0
FEMALE															
CURRENT	36.3	26.8	26.4	21.6	20.0	22.9	17.2	16.2	13.8	14.6	18.4	16.0	19.4	18.5	-49.0
FORMER	8.8	12.1	6.4	8.6	8.3	9.4	9.7	8.9	8.5	7.6	5.2	6.0	8.7	8.4	-4.5
NEVER	54.9	61.1	67.2	69.8	71.8	67.7	73.2	74.9	77.8	77.8	76.4	78.0	71.9	73.1	33.2

**SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS: 1965-1995, SELECTED YEARS**

**NOTES:**

(1) THE YEARS DELINEATED IN THIS TABLE ARE THOSE FOR WHICH DATA HAS BEEN PUBLISHED.

(2) PERSONS 18-24 YEARS

(3) PRIOR TO 1992, CURRENT SMOKERS REPORTED SMOKING  $\geq 100$  CIGARETTES AND CURRENTLY SMOKED. SINCE 1992, CURRENT SMOKERS REPORTED SMOKING  $\geq 100$  CIGARETTES AND CURRENTLY SMOKED EVERY DAY OR SOME DAYS. FORMER SMOKERS REPORTED SMOKING  $\geq 100$  CIGARETTES AND DID NOT CURRENTLY SMOKE. NEVER SMOKERS REPORTED THAT THEY HAD SMOKED  $< 100$  CIGARETTES.

(4) PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1965 THROUGH 1995.

(5) DATA ON EDUCATION ARE PRESENTED FOR PERSONS AGES 20-24 YEARS, BECAUSE SOME STUDENTS ENTER COLLEGE AFTER AGE 18.

**TABLE 7: PREVALENCE (%) OF DAILY CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG  
HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS BY SEX AND RACE, U.S., 1976-1998 <sup>(1)</sup>**

YEAR	SEX			RACE <sup>(2)</sup>		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
1976	28.8	28.0	28.8	28.8	26.8	NA <sup>(3)</sup>
1977	28.8	27.1	30.0	28.9	24.9	22.6
1978	27.5	26.0	28.3	28.3	22.7	20.4
1979	25.4	22.3	27.8	26.9	20.9	15.8
1980	21.3	18.5	23.5	23.9	17.4	12.8
1981	20.3	18.1	21.7	21.4	14.6	13.6
1982	21.1	18.2	23.2	21.6	13.1	14.3
1983	21.2	19.2	22.2	22.1	12.5	14.9
1984	18.7	16.0	20.5	21.0	10.7	13.9
1985	19.5	17.8	20.6	20.4	9.9	11.8
1986	18.7	16.9	19.8	20.6	9.4	11.3
1987	18.7	16.4	20.6	20.5	7.9	11.0
1988	18.1	17.4	18.1	20.6	7.3	10.9
1989	18.9	17.9	19.4	21.1	6.4	10.8
1990	19.1	18.6	19.3	21.8	5.8	10.9
1991	18.5	18.8	17.9	21.5	5.1	11.5
1992	17.2	17.2	16.7	20.5	4.2	12.5
1993	19.0	19.4	18.2	21.4	4.1	11.8
1994	19.4	20.4	18.1	22.9	4.9	10.6
1995	21.6	21.7	20.8	23.9	6.1	11.6
1996	22.2	22.2	21.8	25.4	7.0	12.9
1997	24.6	24.8	23.6	27.8	7.2	14.0
1998	22.4	22.7	21.5	28.3	7.4	13.6

**PERCENTAGE CHANGE**

1978-1998	-18.5	-12.7	-24.0	0.0	-67.4	-33.3
1978-1988	-34.2	-33.1	-36.0	-27.2	-67.8	-46.6
1988-1998	23.8	30.5	18.8	37.4	1.4	24.8
1997-98	-8.9	-8.5	-8.9	1.8	2.8	-2.9

**SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH,  
MONITORING THE FUTURE PROJECT, 1976-1998  
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**NOTES:**

(1) DAILY CIGARETTE SMOKERS WERE PERSONS WHO REPORTED SMOKING AT LEAST 1 CIGARETTE PER DAY DURING THE 30 DAYS BEFORE THE SURVEY.

(2) PERCENTAGES FOR RACE REPRESENT THE MEAN OF THE SPECIFIED YEAR AND THE PREVIOUS YEAR. DATA HAVE BEEN COMBINED TO INCREASE SUBGROUP SAMPLE SIZES, THUS PROVIDING MORE STABLE ESTIMATES.

(3) DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

**TABLE 8: PERCENTAGE OF ADULT (AGED 18 AND OLDER) EVER SMOKERS WHO ARE FORMER SMOKERS (PREVALENCE OF CESSATION), OVERALL AND BY SEX, RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AGE AND EDUCATION, NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS, SELECTED YEARS, UNITED STATES, 1965-1995<sup>(1,2)</sup>**

	1965	1966	1970	1974	1978	1979	1980	1983	1985	1987	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	% POINT DIF <sup>(3)</sup>	% CHANGE <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	24.3	24.2	33.1	34.5	37.9	38.9	39.0	40.4	44.5	44.3	45.8	49.1	48.5	46.9	49.6	48.9	48.6	24.3	100.0
<b>SEX</b>																			
MALE	27.6	27.7	37.4	39.2	42.7	43.1	42.8	44.6	48.7	48.0	49.0	51.6	51.6	50.1	51.9	51.0	50.5	22.9	83.0
FEMALE	19.1	18.9	26.9	28.3	31.6	33.4	34.0	35.1	39.4	39.6	42.0	46.0	44.7	43.0	46.7	46.4	46.2	27.1	141.9
<b>RACE</b>																			
WHITE	25.2	25.3	34.3	36.1	39.2	40.2	40.4	41.8	46.2	45.8	47.6	50.4	50.2	48.3	51.2	50.6	50.2	25.0	99.2
BLACK	15.5	14.2	20.6	19.7	26.1	27.2	27.2	28.3	31.3	31.0	32.4	38.9	33.4	36.4	37.6	34.9	35.9	20.4	131.6
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																			
HISPANIC	NA <sup>(8)</sup>	NA	NA	NA	33.0	36.4	33.5	38.4	40.0	40.5	44.9	42.5	45.6	44.2	44.3	45.0	47.3	14.3 <sup>(5)</sup>	43.3
NON-HISPANIC	NA <sup>(8)</sup>	NA	NA	NA	38.2	39.0	39.3	40.5	44.8	44.5	45.9	49.5	48.7	47.1	49.9	49.1	48.7	10.5 <sup>(5)</sup>	27.5
<b>AGE (YEARS)</b>																			
18-24	13.1	12.0	19.6	20.2	21.1	23.5	23.9	21.3	25.7	22.8	26.5	28.0	25.2	18.8	21.7	21.2	25.8	12.7	96.9
25-44	21.0	20.8	29.7	29.2	33.2	33.5	34.3	34.4	38.1	37.2	36.8	40.3	38.9	37.1	39.0	37.6	38.0	17.0	81.0
45-64	27.9	27.8	36.0	39.7	41.6	43.9	42.8	46.3	49.7	49.2	52.8	55.0	55.1	54.5	56.6	57.2	54.8	26.9	96.4
>64	45.5	47.2	56.9	57.5	63.4	62.7	61.8	64.8	68.1	69.2	69.8	74.1	73.3	72.4	76.6	76.9	74.4	28.9	63.5
<b>EDUCATION (YEARS)<sup>(6)</sup></b>																			
<12	NA <sup>(8)</sup>	25.2	33.1	34.4	37.0	39.1	38.2	40.1	43.5	42.1	44.0	46.1	44.6	46.6	47.7	45.1	45.4	20.2 <sup>(7)</sup>	80.2
12	NA <sup>(8)</sup>	24.3	33.6	35.0	38.3	39.2	39.2	40.4	42.9	42.9	43.3	46.5	46.0	44.5	47.9	46.8	45.6	21.3 <sup>(7)</sup>	87.7
13-15	NA <sup>(8)</sup>	27.5	36.4	38.9	44.0	41.3	42.4	43.9	47.4	48.1	49.2	52.8	52.3	52.1	53.0	52.2	53.4	25.9 <sup>(7)</sup>	94.2
>15	NA <sup>(8)</sup>	37.9	49.1	49.1	52.4	54.0	52.9	56.2	61.5	62.1	63.4	67.3	66.5	61.8	66.6	69.6	64.7	26.8 <sup>(7)</sup>	70.7

**SOURCE: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS: 1965-1995.**

NOTES:

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

(2) THE YEARS DELINEATED IN THIS TABLE ARE THOSE FOR WHICH DATA HAS BEEN PUBLISHED.

(3) PERCENTAGE POINT DIFFERENCE FROM 1965-1995, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

(4) PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1965-1995, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

(5) FROM 1966 THROUGH 1995.

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

(7) FROM 1966 THROUGH 1995.

(8) NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

**TABLE 9: TOTAL UNITED STATES CIGARETTE ADVERTISING  
AND PROMOTIONAL EXPENDITURES, 1975-1997**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>MILLION DOLLARS</b>
1975	491.3
1976	639.1
1977	779.5
1978	875.0
1979	1,083.4
1980	1,242.3
1981	1,547.7
1982	1,800.4
1983	1,901.5
1984	2,095.2
1985	2,476.4
1986	2,382.4
1987	2,580.5
1988	3,274.9
1989	3,617.0
1990	3,992.0
1991	4,650.1
1992	5,231.9
1993	6,035.4
1994	4,833.5
1995	4,895.2
1996	5,107.7
1997	5,660.0

**SOURCE: FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION:  
REPORT TO CONGRESS FOR 1990-1997**

**TABLE 10: CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING PREVALENCE (%) AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 AND OLDER, IN PARTICIPATING STATES - BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM, 1984-1993, 1995-1998<sup>(1)</sup>**

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

SOURCES: MMWR, VOL. 40, NO. SS-4; MMWR, VOL. 42, NO. SS-4; MMWR, VOL. 43, NO. SS-3; MMWR, VOL. 45, NO. SS-6; MMWR, VOL. 45, NO. 44; MMWR, VOL. 46, NO. 51; MMWR, VOL. 47, NO. 43; MMWR, VOL. 48, NO. 45.

NOTES:

(1) CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS WERE PERSONS AGED ≥ 18 YEARS OLD WHO REPORTED EVER SMOKING AT LEAST 100 CIGARETTES IN THEIR LIFETIME AND CURRENTLY SMOKE EVERY DAY OR SOME DAYS.

-- DATA NOT AVAILABLE.