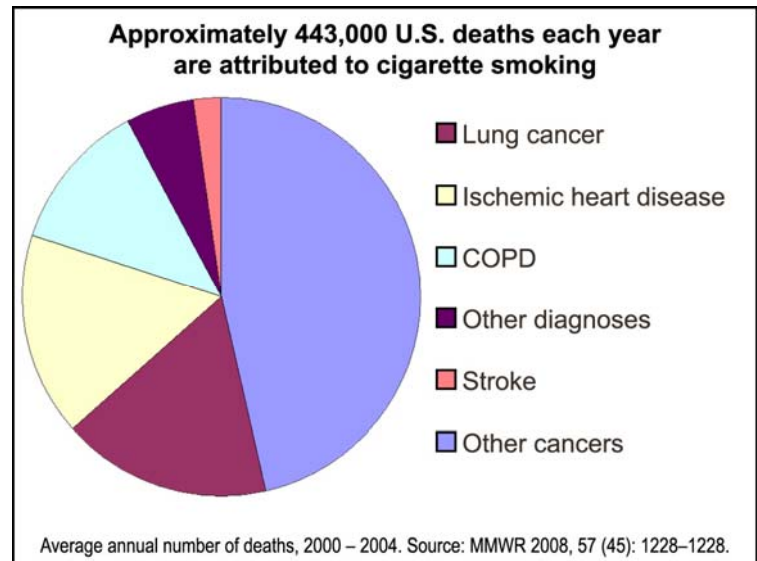




Tobacco Use in the United States: Basic Facts and Trends

Facts and Trends:

- Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of premature death in the U.S. and is responsible for approximately 443,000 fatalities each year.
- 49,000 of the 443,000 yearly tobacco-related deaths are a result of secondhand smoke exposure.
- In 2009, an estimated 20.6% of all adults currently smoked cigarettes.
- In 2009, an estimated 19.5% of high school students smoked cigarettes.
- The prevalence of cigarette smoking is highest among American Indians/Alaska Natives (23.2%), followed by whites (22.1%), African Americans (21.3%), Hispanics (14.5%) and Asians (12%).
- Everyday, about 1,000 people under age 18 and 1,800 people over the age of 18 begin smoking on a daily basis.
- 70% of adults who smoke say they want to quit.
- In 2007, approximately 47 million American adults were former cigarette smokers.
- Tobacco smoke contains over 4,000 chemicals including tar, nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, DDT, arsenic, cyanide, and nicotine. Nearly 70 of these chemicals are cancer-causing agents.
- From 2000 to 2004, cigarette smoking was estimated to be responsible for \$193 billion in annual health-related economic losses in the U.S. (\$96 billion in direct medical costs and approximately \$97 billion in lost productivity).
- On average, people who smoke die 13-14 years earlier than people who do not smoke.



Smoking causes approximately:

- 90% of all lung cancer deaths in men.
- 80% of all lung cancer deaths in women.
- 90% of all deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Compared with nonsmokers, smokers have:

- Two to four times higher risk of coronary heart disease and stroke.
- 23 times higher risk of developing lung cancer (men only).
- 13 times higher risk of developing lung cancer (women only).
- 12-13 times higher risk of dying from COPD.