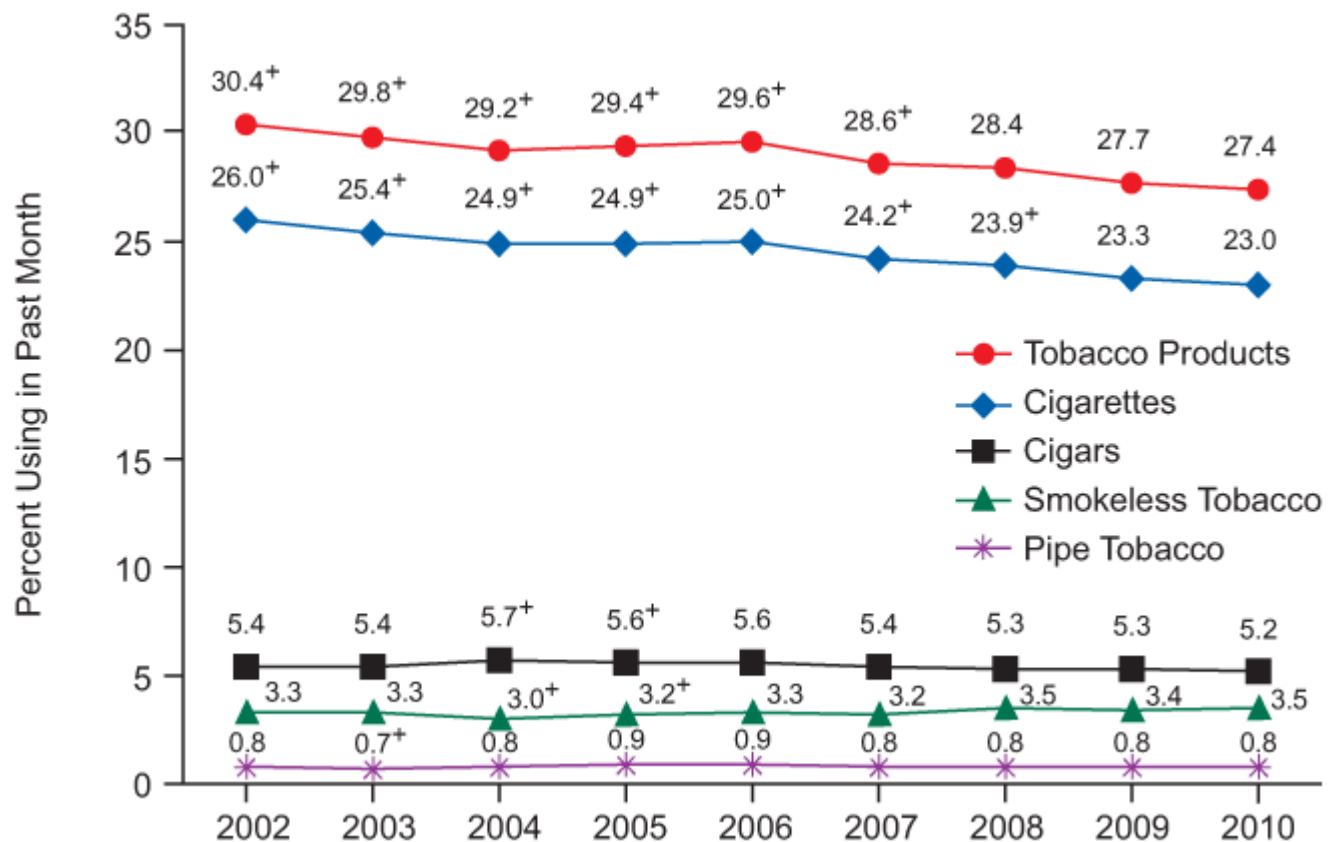


Epidemiology Review: Tobacco in the US

USDUH 2010 on Tobacco Use:(>12 y.o.)

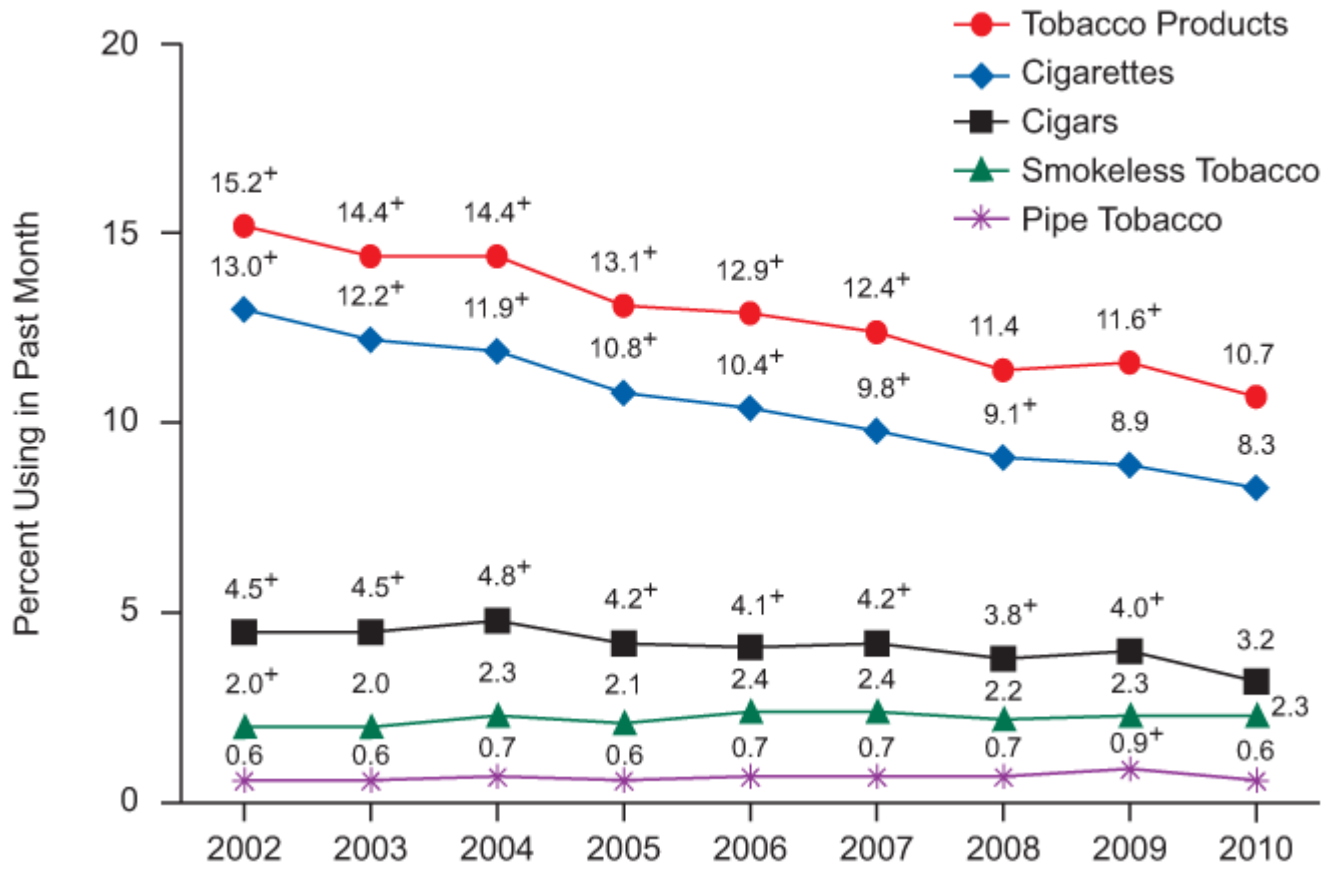
- 69.6 million (27.4%) Americans were past month users of a tobacco product.
- 58.3 million persons (23.0%) smoked cigarettes
- 13.2 million (5.2%) smoked cigars
- 8.9 million (3.5%) used smokeless tobacco(snuff/chewing tobacco)
- 2.2 million (0.8%) smoked tobacco in pipes

Figure 4.1 Past Month Tobacco Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2002-2010



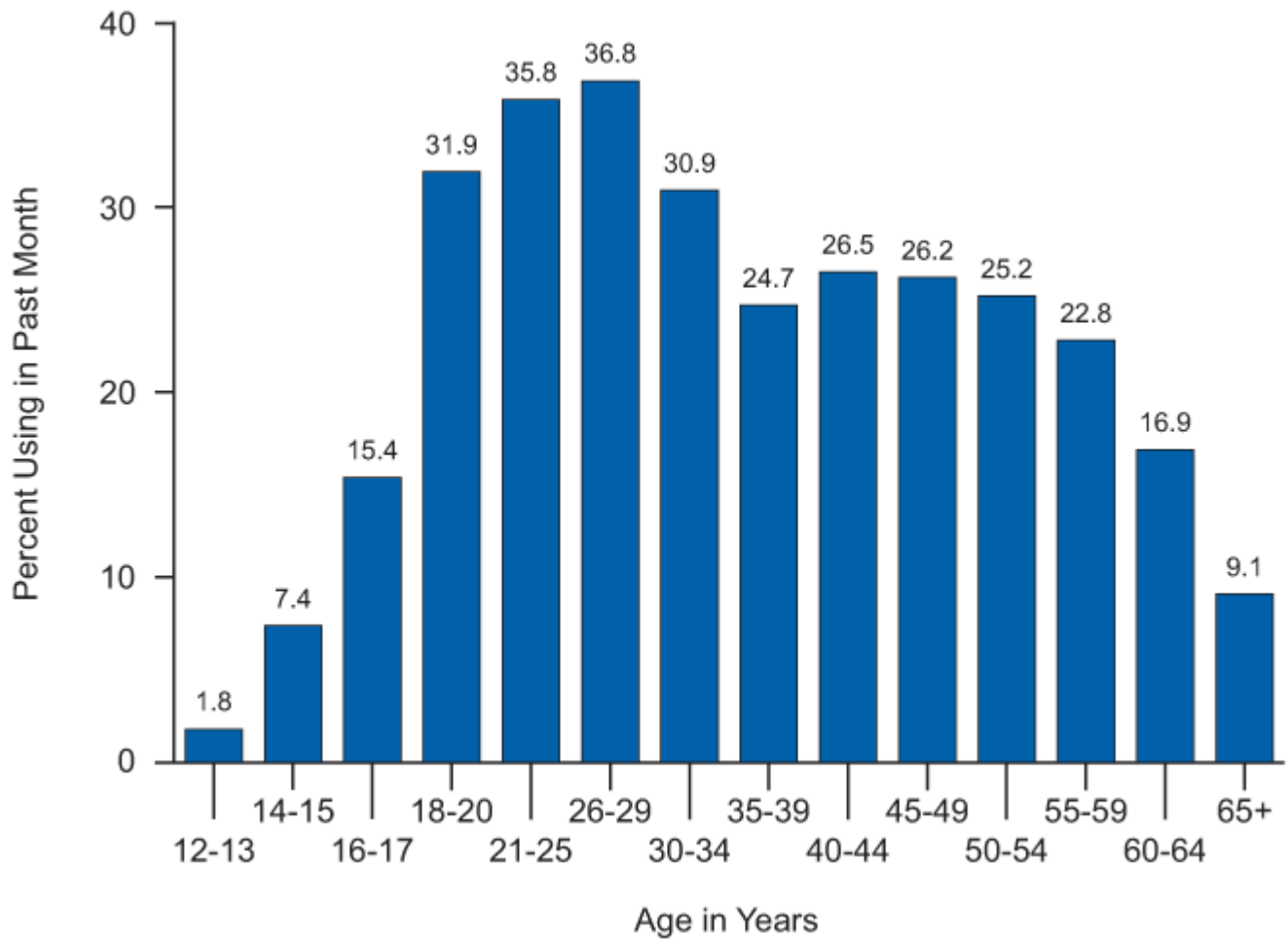
⁺ Difference between this estimate and the 2010 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Figure 4.2 Past Month Tobacco Use among Youths Aged 12 to 17: 2002-2010



⁺ Difference between this estimate and the 2010 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Figure 4.3 Past Month Cigarette Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age: 2010



Gender

Women demonstrate lower rates of smoking than men: 21.5% vs 33.7%

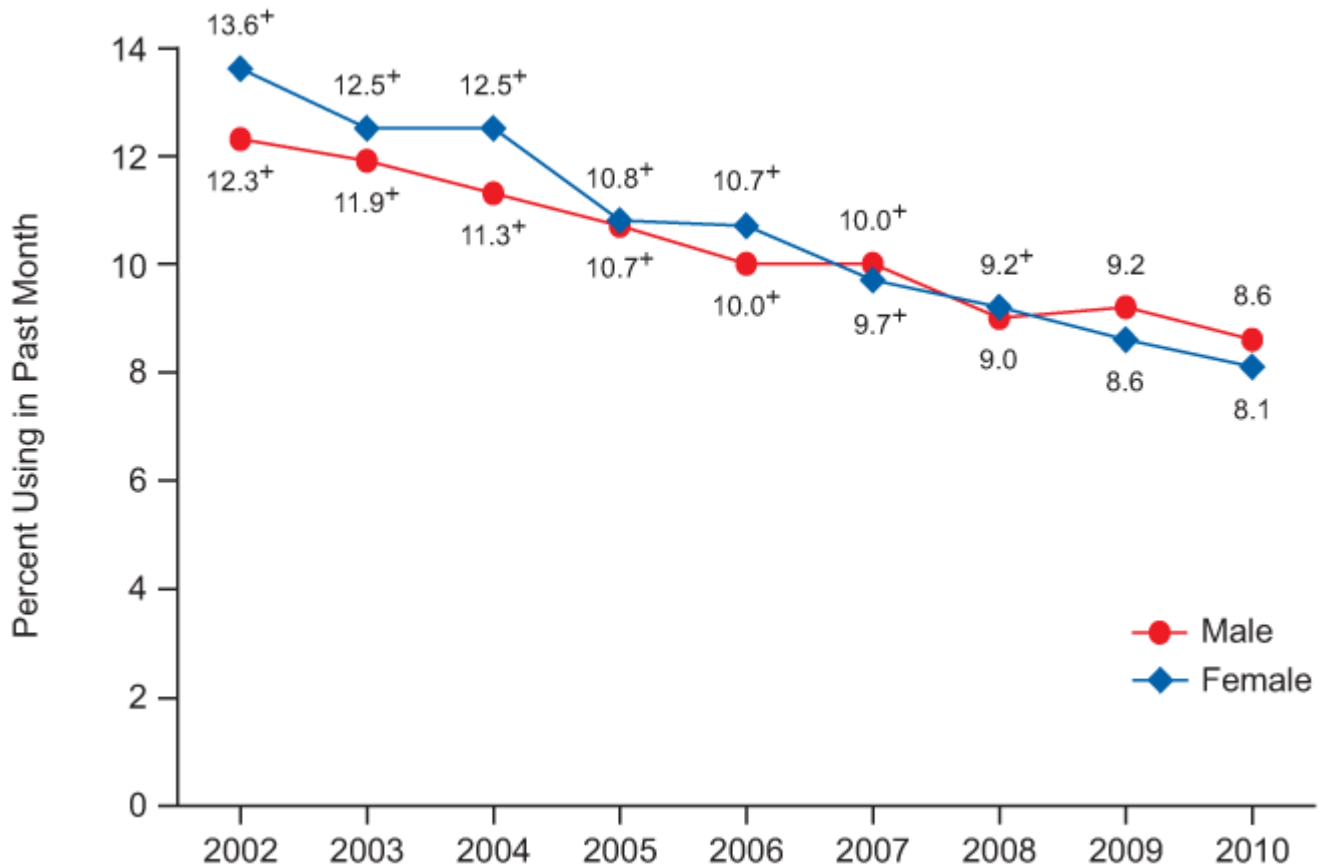
This effect is seen across all the forms of nicotine delivery.

With the *exception* of girls from 12-17y.o. Who show *no statistically significant difference* from their male counterparts(8.1% vs 8.6%)

•

The good news is that cigarette use is dropping among youths aged 12-17

Figure 4.4 Past Month Cigarette Use among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by Gender: 2002-2010



⁺ Difference between this estimate and the 2010 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

•

Pregnancy

- Pregnant women smoke less than age-matched non-pregnant women.
- past month cigarette use 16.3% vs. 26.7%.
- **However**, pregnant girls aged 15 to 17 smoke **more** than non-pregnant girls 22.7% vs. 13.4%
-

Race/Ethnicity

- US prevalence of current use of a tobacco product (>12 y.o.)
- 12.5% Asians,
- 21.9%Hispanics
- 27.3% blacks
- 29.5% whites
- 32.0%persons who reported two or more races
- 35.8% American Indians or Alaska Natives.
-

Race/Ethnicity/Youth (12-17yo)

- US prevalence of current use of tobacco product
- Under age 17, the order changes to:
- Asians (3.6%) <blacks (4.5%)<Hispanics (8.0%) <whites(9.8%)< American Indians or Alaska Natives(14.9%)
-

Education

- The further you go in school, the less likely you are to smoke.
- 12.8% college graduates
- 25.8% some college
- 29.6% high school graduates
- 34.3% not completed high school College Students

Geographic Area

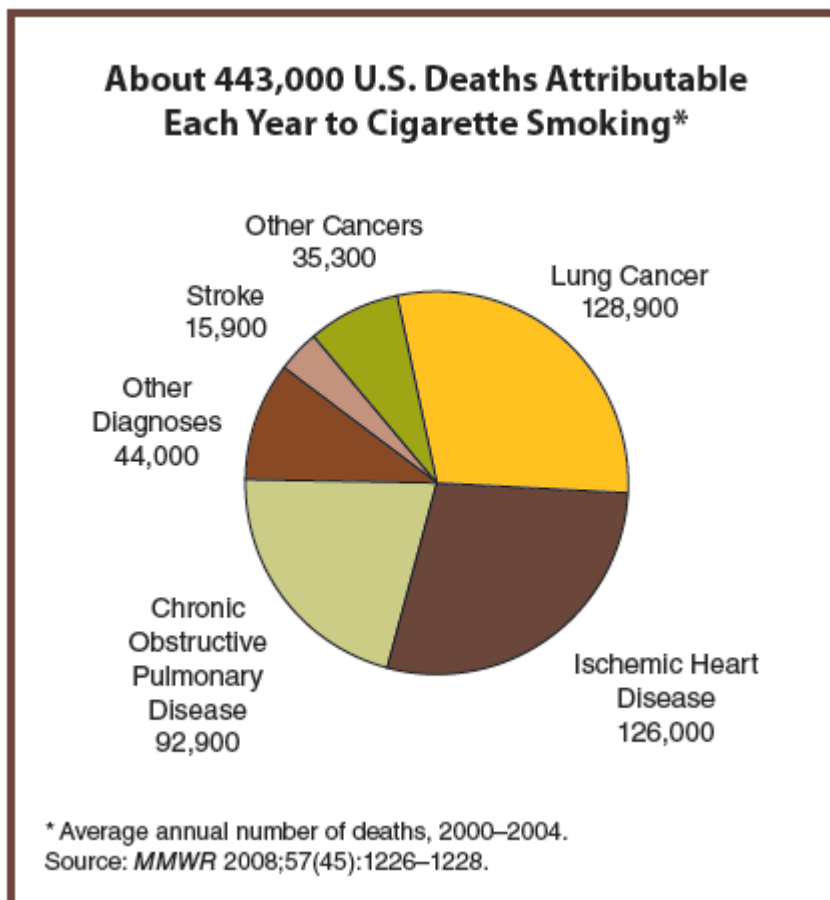
- The west smokes less!
- West (20.0%)<Northeast (22.2%) <South (24.1%)<Midwest (24.8%)

Use of illicit drugs and alcohol are more common among current cigarette smokers than among nonsmokers

Association with Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use

- 22.6% of past month cigarette smokers reported current use of an illicit drug vs. 4.9% of persons who were not current cigarette smokers.
- Over half, 52.9%, (1.1 million) of youths aged 12 to 17 who smoked cigarettes in the past month also used an illicit drug vs. 6.2% of non-smoking youth.
- 43.7% of current cigarette smokers report binge drinking vs. 16.9% of current nonsmokers and 15.8% report heavy drinking vs. 3.9% percent).

Annual Deaths Attributable to Cigarette Smoking—United States, 2000–2004



Source: [CDC SAMMEC](#), [MMWR 2008;57\(45\):1226–1228](#).

CDC Press Release, June 30,th 2005”

“Smoking cost the nation about \$92 billion in the form of lost productivity in 1997-2001...The new lost productivity estimate when combined with smoking-related health-care costs, which was reported at \$75.5 billion in 1998, exceeds \$167 billion per year in the United States.”

TABLE 2. Annual smoking-attributable economic costs for adults and infants — United States, 1995–1999

Cost component	Total (in millions)	Per smoker*
Adult costs		
Annual smoking-attributable productivity costs, 1995–1999		
Men	\$55,389	\$2,278
Women	\$26,483	\$1,193
Total	\$81,872	\$1,760
Smoking-attributable medical expenditures, 1998†		
Ambulatory care	\$27,182	\$584
Hospital care	\$17,140	\$368
Prescription drugs	\$6,364	\$137
Nursing home	\$19,383	\$417
Other care	\$5,419	\$116
Total	\$75,488	\$1,623
Total adult costs	\$157,360	\$3,383
Infant costs		
Smoking-attributable neonatal medical expenditures, 1996	\$366	\$704
Total costs	\$157,726	\$3,391

* Approximately 46.5 million U.S. residents aged ≥ 18 years smoked in 1999 (24,316,033 men and 22,199,233 women), based on the civilian noninstitutional population and respondents from the 1999 National Health Interview Survey. Smoking-attributable neonatal expenditures are per maternal smoker; average costs per adult smoker were approximately \$8. Total productivity costs are weighted averages for men and women. Totals may not equal sum because of rounding.

† Data sources: Expenditure smoking-attributable fractions cited in reference 8 and 1998 personal health-care expenditure data obtained from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Source CDC, April 12, 2002 51(14); 300-3