Smoking & Cardiovascular Diseases

Youths

In 2011, in grades 9 through 12:

- 18.1% of students reported current cigarette use, 13.1% of students reported current cigar use, and 7.7% of students reported current smokeless tobacco use. Overall, 23.4% of students reported any current tobacco use.
- Male students were more likely than female students to report current cigarette use (19.9% compared with 16.1%). Male students were also more likely than female students to report current cigar use (17.8% compared with 8.0%) and current smokeless tobacco use (12.8% compared with 2.2%).
- Non-Hispanic white students were more likely than Hispanic or non-Hispanic black students to report any current tobacco use, which includes cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (26.5% compared with 20.5% for Hispanic students and 15.4% for non-Hispanic black students).
- 49.9% of students who currently smoked cigarettes had tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the previous 12 months. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among female student smokers (53.9%) than among male student smokers (47.0%) and among white females (54.0%) and Hispanic females (55.9%) than among white males (46.3%) and Hispanic males (44.7%).

Adults

In 2011, among adults ≥18 years of age:

- 21.3% of men and 16.7% of women were current cigarette smokers.
- The percentage of current cigarette smokers (19.0%) declined 21% since 1998 (24.1%).
- The states with the highest percentage of current cigarette smokers were Kentucky (29.0%), West Virginia (28.6%), and Arkansas (27.0%). Utah has the lowest percentage of smokers (11.8%).

Mortality

- In 2005, tobacco smoking was the cause of about 467,000 adult deaths (19.1%) in the United States. Approximately one third of these deaths were related to CVD.
- During 2000 to 2004, about 49,000 (11.1%) of cigarette smoking–related deaths were attributable to secondhand smoke.
- Each year from 2000 to 2004, smoking caused 3.1 million years of potential life lost for males and 2.0 million years for females, excluding deaths attributable to smoking-attributable residential fires and adult deaths attributable to secondhand smoke.

Prevalence (% of current smoking for adults >18 years of age)


Costs

- Direct medical costs ($96 billion) and lost productivity costs ($97 billion) associated with smoking totaled an estimated $193 billion per year between 2000 and 2004.
- In 2008, $9.94 billion was spent on marketing cigarettes in the United States.
- Cigarette prices have increased 283% between the early 1980s and 2011, resulting in decreased sales from about 30 million packs sold in 1982 to about 14 million packs sold in 2011.

For additional information, charts and tables, see Chapter 3 of *Heart Disease & Stroke Statistics - 2013 Update.*

Additional charts may be downloaded directly from the online publication at: [http://circ.ahajournals.org/lookup/doi/10.1161/CIR.0b013e31828124ad](http://circ.ahajournals.org/lookup/doi/10.1161/CIR.0b013e31828124ad) Or at: [www.heart.org/statistics](http://www.heart.org/statistics)

The American Heart Association requests that this document be cited as follows:

If you have questions about statistics or any points made in the 2013 Statistical Update, please contact the American Heart Association National Center, Office of Science & Medicine at statistics@heart.org.

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