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 2012, among adults ≥18 years of age:

- 20.5% of men and 15.9% of women were current cigarette smokers (NHIS).
- The percentage of current cigarette smokers (18.1%) declined 25% since 1998 (24.1%).
- The states with the highest percentage of current cigarette smokers were Kentucky (28.3%), West Virginia (28.2%), and Arkansas (25.0%). Utah had the lowest percentage of smokers (10.6%) (BRFSS).
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.

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.

For additional information, charts and tables, see Chapter 2 of Heart Disease & Stroke Statistics - 2014 Update.

Additional charts may be downloaded directly from the online publication at: http://circ.ahajournals.org/lookup/doi/10.1161/CIR.0b013e31828124ad Or at: 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 2014 Statistical Update, please contact the American Heart Association National Center, Office of Science & Medicine at statistics@heart.org. Please direct all media inquiries to News Media Relations at inquiries@heart.org or 214-706-1173.