Cigarette Smoking Prevalence and Policies in the 50 States: An Era of Change

Prepared by the Departments of Health Behavior at the University at Buffalo School of Public Health and Health Professions and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute
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“Cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance to warrant remedial action”

- 1964 Report of the Advisory Committee to the U.S. Surgeon General
Smoking and Tobacco Smoke Pollution Damage Every Part of the Body

**Smoking**

**CANCERS**
- Larynx
- Oropharynx
- Oesophagus
- Trachea, bronchus or lung
- Acute myeloid leukemia
- Stomach
- Pancreas
- Kidney and Ureter
- Colon*
- Cervix
- Bladder

**CHRONIC DISEASES**
- Stroke
- Blindness, Cataracts
- Periodontitis
- Aortic aneurysm
- Coronary heart disease
- Pneumonia
- Atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, and other respiratory effects
- Hip fractures
- Reproductive effects in women (including reduced fertility)

**Tobacco Smoke Pollution**

**CHILDREN**
- Brain tumours*
- Middle ear disease
- Lymphoma*
- Respiratory symptoms, Impaired lung function
- Asthma*
- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)
- Leukemia*
- Lower respiratory illness

**ADULTS**
- Stroke*
- Nasal irritation, Nasal sinus cancer*
- Breast cancer*
- Coronary heart disease
- Lung cancer
- Atherosclerosis*
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)*, Chronic respiratory symptoms*, Asthma*, Impaired lung function*
- Reproductive effects in women: Low birth weight; Pre-term delivery*

* Evidence of causation: suggestive
  Evidence of causation: sufficient

Source: Adapted from reference 9.

*See note 19.

**Source:** 1955 Current Population Survey; various National Health Interview Surveys from 1965-2007 (5, 20).

*Before 1992, current smokers were defined as persons who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes and who currently smoked. Since 1992, current smokers were defined as persons who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who reported now smoking every day or some days.

**Source:** various National Health Interview Surveys from 1970 - 2006, National Center for Health Statistics

Source: various National Health Interview Surveys from 1983 - 2007 (5,20).

Trends in Cigarette Smoking Anytime in the Past 30 Days by Grade in School – United States, 1975-2008

Source: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Monitoring the Future Surveys (25)
After a Systematic Review of the Scientific Literature, the Task Force on Community Preventive Services Recommends the Following Interventions to Reduce Tobacco Use and Protect Nonsmokers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Prevent Initiation</th>
<th>Promote Cessation</th>
<th>Protect Nonsmokers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Federal, state, and local efforts to increase tobacco product excise taxes</td>
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<td>to raise tobacco prices</td>
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<td>The funding and implementation of long-term, high-intensity mass media campaigns using paid broadcast times and media messages developed through formative research.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combinations of efforts to mobilize communities to identify and reduce the commercial availability of tobacco products to youth.</td>
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<td>Proactive telephone cessation support services (quit lines).</td>
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<td>Reduced or eliminated co-payments for effective cessation therapies.</td>
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<td>Reminder systems for healthcare providers.</td>
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<td>Clean indoor air legislation prohibiting tobacco use in indoor public and private workplaces.</td>
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</tbody>
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Source: Fielding et al, 2005
State-Specific Comparisons of the Percentage of Employed Adults* Who Did Not Encounter Anyone Who Smoked in the Immediate Work Area During the Previous Two Weeks with the Percentage Having a Smoke-Free Policy at Work – United States, 2006/2007

*Ages 18 years and older; includes employees who work mainly indoors.

Trends in Age-Standardized Lung Cancer Death Rate for the US and Selected States by Sex, 1975-2005

**Males**
- Kentucky
- United States
- California
- Utah

**Females**
- Kentucky
- United States
- California
- Utah

**Source:** Reference 75. Reprinted with author’s permission. **Solid lines** represent fitted values based on joinpoint analyses. **Squares** represent observed rates. Data are from the National Center for Health Statistics, 2005 Mortality Special Research File.
State-Specific Estimates of the Prevalence of Current and Former Smoking (Quit Less Than 15 Years) (1) and Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Death Rate (2) Among Persons ≥35 Yrs Old in the US, 2003-2005

State-Specific Estimates of Current Smoking Prevalence (1) and Age-Adjusted Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rate (2) Among Persons 35 to 64 Yrs Old in the US, 2003-2005

1. **Source:** 2003 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey;
Trends in Cigarette Smoking Among Persons ≥18 Years Old – US, UT, and KY (1992/93 to 2006/07)

Source: Tobacco Use Supplements to the Current Population Survey

See note 86.
Trends in Cigarette Smoking Among Persons ≥30 Yrs Old – US, UT, and KY (1992/93 to 2006/07)

See note 86.

Current Cigarette Smoking (%) Among Adults – 2006/07

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of persons ≥ 18 years old who have ever smoked ≥ 100 lifetime cigarettes and currently smoke either daily or on some days.
Percentage of Cigarette Smokers Who Smoke Within 30 Minutes of Waking and Smoking Prevalence, by State – US, Ages 25+ Yrs Old, 2006/07

Source: Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey, 2006/07

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of current cigarette smokers ≥ 25 years old who smoke within 30 minutes of waking.
Mean Number of Cigarettes Smoked/Day Among Current Smokers and Smoking Prevalence, by State – US, Ages 25+ Yrs Old, 2006/07

Source: Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey, 2006/07
Mean Number of Cigarettes Smoked/Day – 2006/07

Note: Estimates represent the mean number of cigarettes smoked/day among current cigarette smokers ≥ 25 years old.
Percentage of Cigarette Smokers Who Smoke Every Day and Smoking Prevalence, by State – United States, Ages 25+ Years Old, 2006/07

Percentage of Cigarette Smokers Who Are Daily Smokers – 2006/07

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of current cigarette smokers ≥25 years old who smoke every day.
Percentage of Cigarette Smokers Using Any Other Tobacco Product and Cigarette Smoking Prevalence, by State – US, Ages 25+ Yrs Old, 2006/07

Percentage of Cigarette Smokers Who Use Any Other Tobacco Product(s) – 2006/07

Legend
- Percentage of cigarette smokers who use any other tobacco product(s) – 2006/2007
- 4.0 – 7.8
- 7.9 – 10.0
- 10.1 – 12.3
- 12.4 – 17.2

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of current cigarette smokers ≥ 25 years old who use any other tobacco product(s).
Percentage of Cigarette Smokers Who Tried to Quit During the Previous 12 Months and Smoking Prevalence, by State – US, Ages 25+ Yrs Old, 2006/07

Percentage of Cigarette Smokers Who Tried to Quit During the Previous 12 Months – 2006/07

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of current cigarette smokers ≥ 25 years old who were abstinent for ≥ 24 hours during the previous 12 months because they were trying to quit smoking.
Percentage of Cigarette Smokers Who Plan to Quit Within 30 Days and Smoking Prevalence, by State – US, Ages 25+ Yrs Old, 2006/07

Rho = -0.531
P < 0.001
N = 51

Percentage of Cigarette Smokers Who Plan to Quit Within the Next 30 Days – 2006/07

Legend:
Percentage of cigarette smokers who plan to quit within the next 30 days — 2006/2007
- 11.6 – 14.4
- 14.5 – 17.5
- 17.6 – 20.3
- 20.4 – 24.8

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of current cigarette smokers ≥ 25 years old who intend to quit smoking during the next 30 days.
Percentage of Current Smokers Who Have a Strong Interest in Quitting and Smoking Prevalence, by State – US, Ages 25+ Yrs Old, 2006/07

Source: Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey, 2006/07
Percentage of Cigarette Smokers Who Indicate a Strong Interest in Quitting – 2006/07

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of current cigarette smokers ≥ 25 years old who express a strong interest in quitting.
Percentage of Current Smokers Who Believe They Would be Very Likely to Succeed if They Tried to Quit and Smoking Prevalence, by State – US, Ages 25+ Yrs Old, 2006/07

Source: Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey, 2006/07
Percentage of Cigarette Smokers Who Are Very Confident in Their Ability to Quit – 2006/07

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of current cigarette smokers ≥ 25 years old who believe they would be very likely to succeed if they tried to quit smoking.

Source: Current Population Survey, 2006/07

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of persons who smoked daily 12 months prior to being surveyed who were abstinent for at least 3 months at the time of interview.

Source: Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey
Trends in the Percentage of 18-29 Year Old Ever Smokers Who’ve Quit – US, HI, and AL (1992/93 to 2006/07)

See note 86.
Trends in the Percentage of ≥30 Year Old Ever Smokers Who’ve Quit – US, NH, and WV (1992/93 to 2006/07)

See note 86.


Note: Estimates represent the percentage of persons ≥ 18 years old who have ever smoked ≥ 100 lifetime cigarettes and who reported they no longer smoke.
State-Specific Estimates of Cigarette Smoking Prevalence (1) and Smoking-Attributable Mortality Rate (2) Among US Adults

Average Annual Smoking-Attributable Mortality Rates – 2000-2004

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (97).
Note: Average Annual Age-Adjusted SAM Rate Per 100,000 among adults aged 35 years and older.

Legend
Percentage of adolescents 12-17 years old who smoke cigarettes
- 7.11 – 10.1
- 10.2 – 11.0
- 11.1 – 12.4
- 12.5 – 15.7

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of persons 12-17 years old who have smoked all or part of a cigarette during the preceding 30 days.
Current Cigarette Smoking (%) Among Young Adults – 2005/2006

Legend
Percentage of young adults 18-25 years old who smoke cigarettes

- 27.7 – 37.0
- 37.1 – 40.6
- 40.7 – 43.0
- 43.1 – 49.5

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of persons 18-25 years old who have smoked all or part of a cigarette during the preceding 30 days.
Prevalence of Past Month Cigarette Use Among Youth (12-17 yrs) and Young Adults (18-25 yrs) in the United States, 2005/2006

Source: 2005-2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
Prevalence of Past Month Cigarette Use Among Youth (12-17 yrs) and Adults (26+ yrs) in the United States, 2005/2006

Source: 2005-2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
States Providing Strong Protection from Tobacco Smoke Pollution in Private Worksites, Restaurants and/or Bars – as of April 30, 2009

Legend:
- **No ban**
- **Priv. Worksite ban**
- **Restaurant ban**
- **Priv. Worksite & Restaurant ban**
- **Restaurants & Bars ban**
- **Priv. Worksites, Restaurants & Bars ban**

Source: The MapTech Corporation.
States that Preempt Local Jurisdictions from Passing Stronger Smoke-free Air Laws – as of September 30, 2008

Legend
- State law preempts local smoke-free air laws
- No preemption of local smoke-free air laws

Source: The MayaTech Corporation.
Preemption prevents local jurisdictions from providing stronger protection to residents and visitors in various locations.
Major Smoke-free Air Legislation in the 50 States and the District of Columbia – 1991-2008

Source: The MayaTech Corporation.
Notes: data are for effective laws through 9/30/2008.
Percentage of Adults Living in a Smoke-free Home – 2006/07

**Legend**

Percentage of adults living in a smoke-free home:
- 60.8 - 73.2
- 73.3 - 78.0
- 78.1 - 82.0
- 82.1 - 92.2

**Source:** 2006/07 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

**Note:** Estimates represent the percentage of persons ≥ 18 years old who live in a home where smoking is not allowed.
Trends in the Percentage of Smokers Living in a Smoke-free Home – US, UT, and WV (1992/93 to 2006/07)

See note 86.

Trends in the Percentage of Nonsmokers Living in a Smoke-free Home – US, UT, and KY (1992/93 to 2006/07)

See note 86.

Percentage of Indoor Workers Who Work in a Smoke-free Work Place – 2006/07

Legend
Percentage of employed adults who work in a smoke-free work place
- 55.1 – 70.9
- 71.0 – 75.9
- 76.0 – 79.6
- 79.7 – 86.2

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of persons ≥ 18 years old who mainly work indoors and report that smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas.

See note 86.

See note 86.  

Source: Reference 165, and authors’ calculations.

Source: Reference 165, and authors’ calculations.
State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates (in cents) – as of June 30, 2009

Source: Reference 48
Per Capita Funding for State Tobacco Control Programs

Source: See pages 217 and 218.
Tobacco Control Funding from Settlement and Cigarette Excise Tax as a Percentage of Settlement and Tax Revenues – 2007

Legend
State (Tax+ Settlement) Funding as a % of State Cigarette Revenues
- 0 - 0.9
- 1.0 - 2.9
- 3.0 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 14.5

Source: References 2, 85, 165; Table 12.
Trends in the Percentage of Smokers Who Received Advice to Quit From a Physician During the Previous Year – US, MA, and UT (1992/93-2006/07)

See note 86.

Smokers’ Receipt of Advice to Quit from a Physician — 2006/2007

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of smokers ≥ 18 years old who visited a physician during the previous 12 months who reported that they were advised to quit by a physician.
Trends in the Percentage of Smokers Who Received Advice to Quit From a Dentist During the Previous Year – US, OR, and ND (1992/93-2006/07)

See note 86.

**Source:** Tobacco Use Supplements to the Current Population Survey.
Smokers’ Receipt of Advice to Quit from a Dentist — 2006/2007

Note: Estimates represent the percentage of smokers ≥ 18 years old who visited a dentist during the previous 12 months who reported that they were advised to quit by a dentist.
Provision of Tobacco Dependence Treatment Services to Medicaid Recipients – 2006

Legend
Treatment Provided
- None
- Counseling only
- Medications only (NRT, Varenicline, or Bupropion HCl)
- Medications & Counseling

*Coverage for pregnant women only. C* = Counseling for pregnant women only.
Source: Reference 40.
Medicaid Coverage of Cessation Aids in the 50 States and DC: 1990-2006

Source: Reference 40.
Note: Iowa is included beginning in 2003 when cessation coverage for pregnant women was first reported. Iowa’s exact start date is unknown (40).
Establishment of Quitline Services in the 50 States and DC: 1991-2006

Source: North American Quitline Consortium.
States Offering Free/Discounted Cessation Medication to Eligible Smokers – as of September 30, 2008

Legend
Treatment Provided
- No
- Yes

Source: North America Quitline Consortium and University at Buffalo School of Public Health and Health Professions.

- **Source:** various National Health Interview Surveys from 1970-2006.
- * Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes.

Source: various National Health Interview Surveys from 1983-2006.
* Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes.

Source: various National Health Interview Surveys, 1965-2006.
* Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes.
Median Household Income – 2006/07

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.