

An estimated one million adults in Indiana are current smokers.

Black adults were more likely than whites to be current smokers.

The prevalence of smoking decreases with increasing age, household income and education.

Adults aged 65 years and older were the least likely to have stopped smoking for one day or longer in the past year in an attempt to quit.



Indiana State
Department of Health

Smoking in Indiana

THE BURDEN OF SMOKING IN INDIANA

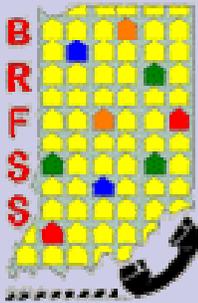
- ◆ In 2010, 21.2% of adults in Indiana, or about one million, reported being current smokers.
- ◆ Males were more likely than females to be current smokers (23.3% vs. 19.3%, respectively).
- ◆ The average annual smoking-attributable costs in Indiana were estimated to be \$2.6 billion for 2000-2004.
- ◆ In 2008 an estimated 10,400 deaths for Indiana residents ages 35 and older were attributed to smoking.

SOME ADULTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO SMOKE

- Sex** Males were more likely than females to be current smokers (23.3% vs. 19.3%, respectively).
- Age** Adults ages 65 years and older were the least likely to be current smokers (8.0%).
- Education** Adults with less than a high school education (35.1%) were more likely than those with a high school education (25.3%), some college/technical school (24.8%), or college graduates (8.9%) to currently smoke.
- Income** Adults with household incomes more than \$75,000 were the least likely to smoke (11.1%). Adults with household incomes less than \$15,000 (39.4%) and \$15,000-\$24,999 (30.9%) were the most likely to smoke.

SMOKING AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Adults who were current smokers were more likely than those respondents who were not current smokers to report ever being told they had had a heart attack (7.5% vs. 4.7%, respectively). There were no differences for having coronary heart disease or a stroke.



Smoking in Indiana

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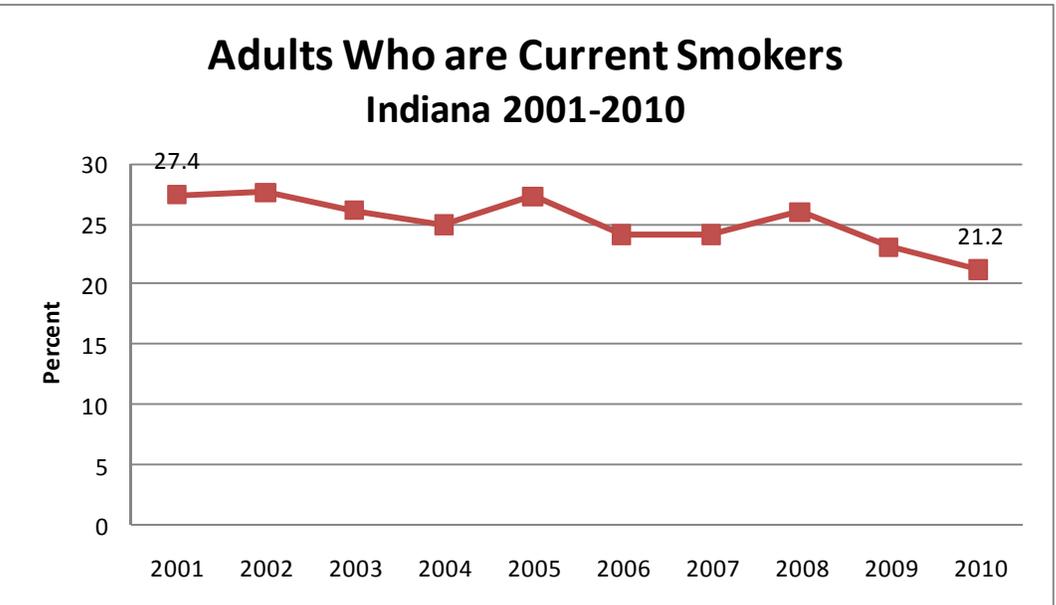
CHANGES IN CURRENT SMOKING OVER TIME

The percent of adults who reported being current smokers has decreased in the past ten years (see graph below).

The prevalence of current smoking has decreased over the past ten years.

Females were more likely than males to have never smoked.

The Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Commission at the Indiana State Department of Health has additional information on tobacco use and quitting.



In 2010, females were more likely than males to have never smoked (59.3% vs. 47.7%, respectively). Males were more likely than females to have quit smoking (29.1% vs. 21.4%, respectively).

59.6% of adults who were currently smoking reported they stopped smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to stop smoking.

Data from the 2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and 2008 Indiana mortality data were used to calculate the estimated deaths attributable to smoking.

For information on tobacco and quitting smoking, the Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Commission at the ISDH has information available at <http://www.in.gov/isdh/tpc/index.htm>.



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