

American Cancer Society Tobacco-Related Cancers Statistics 2008

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in the US for both men and women. (Source: Cancer Facts & Figures 2008)

- Eighty-seven percent of lung cancer deaths can be attributed to tobacco use. (Source: Cancer Prevention and Early Detection 2008)
- Half of all Americans who continue to smoke will die from smoking-related diseases.
- Besides lung cancer, tobacco use also causes increased risk for cancer of the mouth, nasal cavities, larynx, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, kidney, bladder, and uterine cervix, as well as myeloid leukemia (Source: Cancer Prevention and Early Detection 2008)
- In the US, tobacco use is responsible for nearly one in five deaths or an estimated 438,000 deaths each year between 1997-2001 (Source: Cancer Facts & Figures 2008)
- Smoking accounts for at least 30 percent of all cancer deaths. (Source: Cancer Facts & Figures 2008)
- In 2005, an estimated 45 million US adults (almost one quarter of the population) were current smokers. (Source: MMWR)
- In 2005, 14% of US high school students reported smoking at least one day in the previous month. (Source: Cancer Prevention & Early Detection Facts & Figures 2008)
- Each year, secondhand smoke may be responsible for about 3,000 lung cancer deaths in nonsmoking adults and an additional 35,000 to 40,000 cases of heart disease in people who are not current smokers. (Source: Cancer Facts and Figures 2008)
- Cigar smoking has health consequences similar to those of tobacco, including cancer of the lung, oral cavity, larynx, esophagus, and pancreas. (Source: Cancer Facts and Figures 2008)
- Among adults age 18 and older, national data showed 14 percent of men and 2 percent of women were current users of chewing tobacco or snuff. (Source: Cancer Facts and Figures 2008)
- Oral cancer occurs several times more frequently among chewing tobacco or snuff users compared with non-tobacco users. (Source: Cancer Facts and Figures 2008)
- Smoking-related medical costs totaled \$75.5 billion in 1998 and accounted for 8 percent of personal health care medical expenditures. This translates to \$1,623 in excess medical expenditures per adult smoker in 1999. (Source: Cancer Facts & Figures 2008)
- In 2001, states spent an estimated \$12 billion in Medicaid costs alone related to treating smoking-attributable illnesses. (Source: Cancer Facts & Figures 2008)
- Smoking, on average, reduces life expectancy by approximately 14 years.
- Smoking caused more than \$167 billion in annual health-related economic costs, including adult mortality-related productivity costs, adult medical expenditures, and medical expenditures for newborns.
- For each pack of cigarettes sold in 1999, \$3.45 was spent on medical care due to smoking and \$3.73 was lost in productivity, for a total cost to society of \$7.18 per pack.