

LIGHTS OUT

TOBACCO USE IS THE
LEADING CAUSE
OF PREVENTABLE
DEATH IN THE U.S.¹

TOBACCO KILLS
MORE AMERICANS
THAN AIDS, ALCOHOL,
CAR ACCIDENTS, MURDERS,
SUICIDES, DRUGS, AND FIRES
COMBINED.²

CIGARETTES KILL
**1 OUT OF
EVERY 5**
PEOPLE WHO USE THEM.³

IN THE U.S., ABOUT
1,300
PEOPLE DIE
EVERY DAY FROM
TOBACCO-RELATED
DISEASES.⁴

ON AVERAGE,
SMOKERS DIE
**10 YEARS
EARLIER**
THAN NON-SMOKERS.⁵

IN THE U.S.,
SECONDHAND
SMOKE EXPOSURE
IS RESPONSIBLE
FOR ABOUT
**41,000
DEATHS**
AMONG ADULTS.⁶

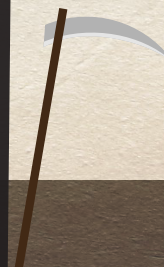
IN THE U.S.,
SMOKING IS
RESPONSIBLE
FOR ABOUT
480,000
DEATHS A YEAR.⁷

SINCE 1964,
THERE HAVE
BEEN MORE THAN
20 MILLION
TOBACCO-RELATED
DEATHS IN THE U.S.⁸

WORLDWIDE,
TOBACCO USE
CAUSES MORE THAN
7 MILLION
DEATHS PER YEAR.⁹

SMOKING DURING
PREGNANCY RESULTS
IN MORE THAN
1,000 INFANT
DEATHS ANNUALLY.¹⁰

SINCE 1964,
**100,000
BABIES**
HAVE DIED
FROM SUDDEN
INFANT DEATH
SYNDROME (SIDS),
PREMATURITY,
OR OTHER
COMPLICATIONS
CAUSED BY
EXPOSURE TO
DANGEROUS
CHEMICALS IN
TOBACCO SMOKE.¹¹



SOURCES:

- ¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014 [accessed 2019 Jan 30].
- ² The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General." U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health. Smoking-Attributable Morbidity, Mortality, and Economic Costs. 2014. Report.
- ³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014 [accessed 2018 Feb 22].
- ⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014 [accessed 2018 Feb 22].
- ⁵ Jha P, Ramasundarahettige C, Landsman V, et al. 21st Century Hazards of Smoking and Benefits of Cessation in the United Statesexternal icon. New England Journal of Medicine 2013;368:341–50[accessed 2018 Feb 22].
- ⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014 [accessed 2015 Aug 17].
- ⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014 [accessed 2018 Feb 22].
- ⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014. Printed with corrections, January 2014.
- ⁹ World Health Organization. WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2017external icon. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2017 [accessed 2019 Jan 31].
- ¹⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014 [accessed 2017 Jan 11].
- ¹¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014 [accessed 2017 Jan 11].