

# Disparities in Cigarette Smoking among Adults with Disabilities



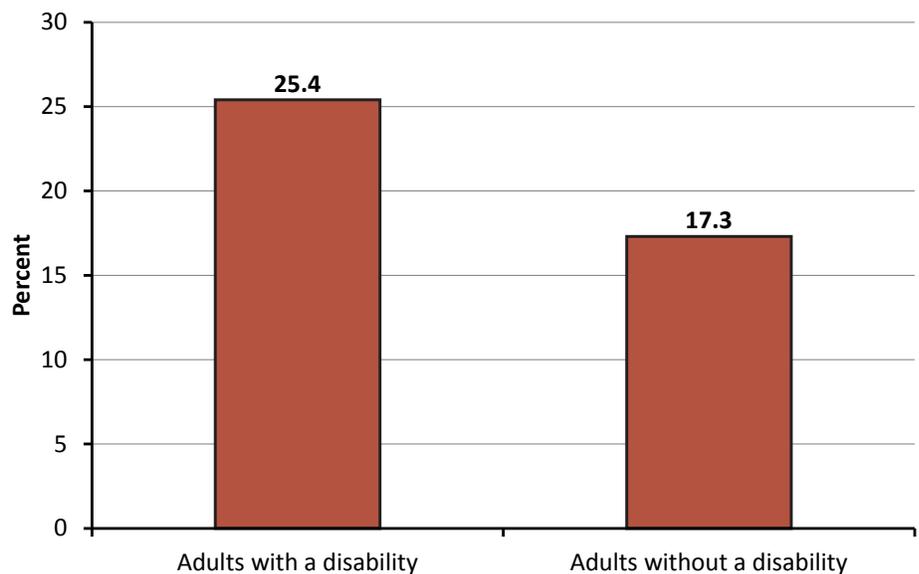
*CDC's Disability and Health Data System (DHDS) provides instant access to state-level health and demographic data among people with and without disabilities.*



Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States. Annually, one in five deaths is attributed to smoking cigarettes.

Adults with disabilities are more likely to smoke cigarettes than adults without disabilities. According to *CDC's Morbidity and Mortality Report*,<sup>1</sup> an estimated 19.0% of U.S. adults were current cigarette smokers in 2011. Cigarette smoking was significantly higher among those who reported having any disability (25.4%) compared to those who reported having no disability (17.3%). The higher prevalence of smoking among adults with disabilities means that this population is at increased risk of death and disease.

## Percentage of U.S. Adults who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, by Disability Status— 2011 National Health Interview Survey



Source: CDC. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. "Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults — United States, 2011." November 9, 2012. 61(44):889-894.

## Disparities in Cigarette Smoking by Disability Exist at the State-Level

The differences in cigarette smoking prevalence by disability status occur throughout the United States. Interested in your state? Use the table below to determine the prevalence of cigarette smoking among people with disabilities compared to those without disabilities.

### State-level Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking among Adults\* by Disability Status –2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

State or Area	Adults With Disabilities			Adults Without Disabilities			Disparity ¶
	Est. Number of Smokers	%†	95% CI§ (±)	Est. Number of Smokers	%	95% CI (±)	Percentage Points
Alabama	328,374	33.3	3.5	519,228	21.6	1.8	11.7
Alaska	30,260	25.5	4.9	75,817	20.8	2.2	4.7
Arizona	261,042	25.3	5.2	584,724	17.5	2.3	7.8
Arkansas	209,687	37.1	5.4	333,391	23.8	2.7	13.3
California	941,978	18.7	2.2	2,294,512	11.6	0.8	7.1
Colorado	188,652	24.3	2.8	443,719	16.5	1.2	7.8
Connecticut	131,460	27.3	4.4	306,065	15.6	1.7	11.7
Delaware	38,543	28.1	4.8	107,955	21.1	2.2	7.0
District of Columbia	30,991	29.9	6.3	61,608	18.0	2.2	11.9
Florida	963,644	30.0	3.4	1,628,726	17.2	1.4	12.8
Georgia	452,994	31.1	3.7	967,720	18.5	1.5	12.6
Hawaii	42,583	25.5	4.4	122,944	15.5	1.6	10.0
Idaho	56,890	22.3	3.9	128,958	15.9	2.0	6.4
Illinois	523,077	28.7	5.1	1,381,244	18.9	2.0	9.8
Indiana	369,605	35.7	3.5	790,395	23.5	1.6	12.2
Iowa	116,649	30.8	4.0	325,941	19.0	1.5	11.8
Kansas	139,624	32.5	2.3	309,283	19.6	0.9	12.9
Kentucky	341,464	40.2	3.5	511,770	24.5	1.8	15.7
Louisiana	260,188	33.2	3.6	565,152	23.7	1.6	9.5
Maine	84,054	35.3	2.8	139,594	20.7	1.4	14.6
Maryland	233,328	28.7	3.9	559,890	17.3	1.6	11.4
Massachusetts	256,630	29.3	2.8	562,359	15.9	1.1	13.4
Michigan	595,578	33.5	3.3	1,092,572	20.9	1.5	12.6
Minnesota	193,015	28.3	3.1	531,066	17.8	1.2	10.5
Mississippi	181,689	34.9	3.4	351,920	23.4	1.6	11.5
Missouri	356,732	31.9	3.9	700,138	23.2	1.9	8.7
Montana	60,579	33.9	3.7	96,841	18.8	1.5	15.1
Nebraska	70,866	29.7	2.2	184,703	18.5	0.9	11.2
Nevada	131,407	32.8	5.4	285,837	20.7	2.4	12.1

\*Estimates are for adults aged 18 years and older.

¶ Disparity is the percentage point difference in prevalence among people with a disability compared to people without a disability.

† Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

§ CI denotes confidence interval.

## State-level Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking among Adults\* by Disability Status –2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) *(continued)*

State or Area	Adults With Disabilities			Adults Without Disabilities			Disparity <sup>¶</sup>
	Est. Number of Smokers	% <sup>†</sup>	95% CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	Est. Number of Smokers	%	95% CI (±)	Percentage Points
New Hampshire	66,015	30.1	4.0	119,385	16.9	1.7	13.2
New Jersey	264,308	23.3	3.2	775,381	16.1	1.1	7.2
New Mexico	99,027	29.9	3.2	204,936	19.6	1.4	10.3
New York	795,296	27.7	3.8	1,609,700	15.6	1.4	12.1
North Carolina	451,356	28.8	3.5	1,006,555	19.3	1.5	9.5
North Dakota	24,834	26.8	4.6	76,573	20.9	1.9	5.9
Ohio	710,867	39.3	3.6	1,345,130	22.0	1.6	17.3
Oklahoma	250,132	35.1	3.3	450,337	23.2	1.7	11.9
Oregon	190,383	27.3	3.7	329,702	17.6	1.9	9.7
Pennsylvania	662,304	32.2	3.0	1,368,374	20.7	1.4	11.5
Rhode Island	52,568	32.2	4.1	101,077	17.4	1.7	14.8
South Carolina	241,666	32.1	3.3	513,617	21.2	1.5	10.9
South Dakota	42,196	32.0	5.1	94,258	21.8	2.3	10.2
Tennessee	370,499	32.6	6.8	657,206	19.9	2.8	12.7
Texas	905,568	27.1	3.5	2,281,984	16.9	1.3	10.2
Utah	69,955	17.6	2.3	143,851	9.8	0.8	7.8
Vermont	27,425	26.2	3.9	61,780	18.1	1.8	8.1
Virginia	353,475	30.9	4.4	825,163	18.6	1.8	12.3
Washington	361,056	26.9	2.8	508,716	14.4	1.3	12.5
West Virginia	154,252	39.9	3.6	256,377	26.8	2.0	13.1
Wisconsin	253,065	34.8	6.0	573,539	18.8	2.1	16.0
Wyoming	28,514	33.3	4.2	62,769	20.7	1.8	12.6

\*Estimates are for adults aged 18 years and older.

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† Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

§ CI denotes confidence interval.

*Evidence shows that access to comprehensive tobacco control programs can reduce smoking rates, tobacco-related deaths, and diseases caused by smoking.*



## CDC's Disability and Health Data System

CDC's Disability and Health Data System (DHDS) provides instant access to state-level health and demographic data among people with and without disabilities. For additional state-based data on people with disabilities, visit DHDS at <http://dhds.cdc.gov>.

*CDC-funded State Disability and Health Programs are working to improve the health and wellness of people with disabilities by including them in health activities targeted at the issue of smoking.*

## CDC's State Disability and Health Programs Work to Reduce Cigarette Smoking Among People with Disabilities

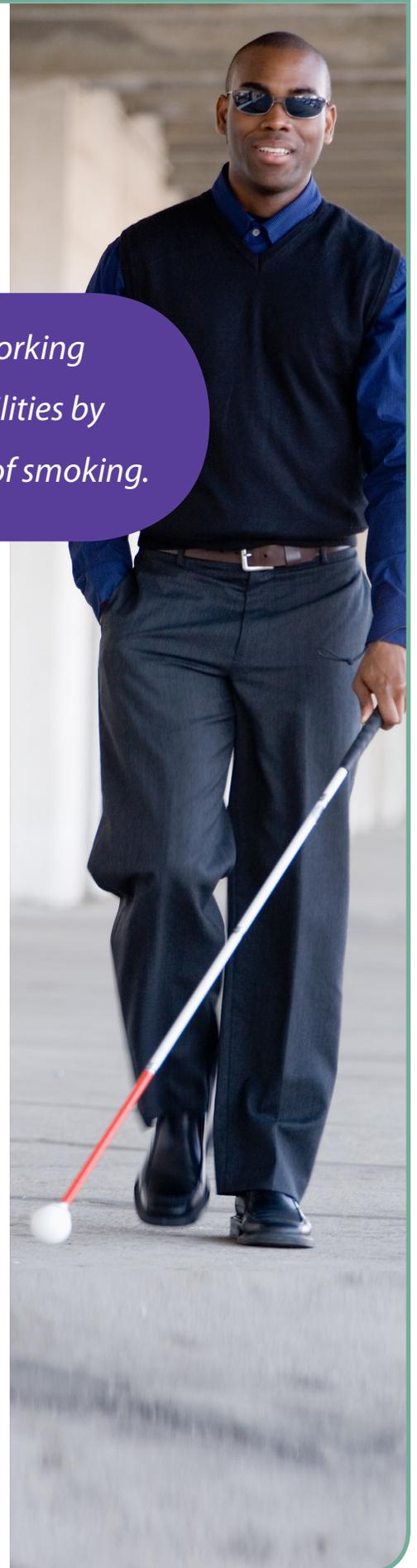
Evidence shows that access to comprehensive tobacco control programs can reduce smoking rates, tobacco-related deaths, and diseases caused by smoking. CDC-funded State Disability and Health Programs are working to improve the health and wellness of people with disabilities by including them in health activities targeted at the issue of smoking. These programs demonstrate CDC's effort:

### ILLINOIS

The Illinois Disability and Health Program is providing assistance to the Tobacco Quitline at the Illinois Department of Public Health to enhance smoking cessation services for people with disabilities.

The highlights of the program include:

- Adapting tobacco cessation materials for people with specific disabilities, including developing video logs with the deaf community.
- Coordinating training for Quitline staff on appropriate communication with the deaf community and use of adaptive technology.





## MICHIGAN

The Health Promotion for People with Disabilities initiative at the Michigan Department of Community Health is partnering with the Michigan Tobacco Program to enhance services for people with disabilities.

The highlights of the program include:

- Developing trainings and materials that agencies can use to improve tobacco cessation service access and outreach to people with disabilities.
- Educating a wide range of professionals who refer to the Michigan's Tobacco Quitline about materials and tools agencies can use to improve tobacco cessation program access and outreach to people with disabilities. The Quitline receives over 5,000 calls annually, and approximately 30% of the callers are people with disabilities.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

The New Hampshire Disability and Public Health Program is collaborating with the state's Tobacco Prevention and Control Program to promote smoking cessation.

The highlights of the program include:

- Training New Hampshire Tobacco Helpline counselors about the disparity in smoking rates between people with and without disabilities, the importance of health promotion for people with disabilities, and considerations for counseling people with various types of disabilities.
- Developing educational materials about tobacco prevention (geared toward youth) and smoking cessation (geared toward youth and adults).

## Inclusion of People with Disabilities is the Key

CDC's funded state disability and health programs are identifying and targeting smoking cessation in ways that include people with disabilities who may not be receiving these messages through existing campaigns or current programs. Anti-smoking media campaigns or smoking/tobacco programs may be able to include people with disabilities with little or no program modification.

<sup>1</sup>CDC. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. "Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults — United States, 2011." November 9, 2012. 61(44):889-894.

### Resources:

#### State-based smoking prevalence among people with disabilities:

**Disability Data : Smoking Status - Interactive Comparison Maps**

<http://dhds.cdc.gov/dataviews/report?reportId=3&viewId=1004&geoReportId=2445&geoid=1&geoSubsetId=&z=1>

#### Quit Smoking Resources:

**Smoking & Tobacco Use - Resources on how to quit smoking**

[http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/quit\\_smoking/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/quit_smoking/index.htm)

**Smoking & Tobacco Use - Media Campaign Resource Center**

[http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/media\\_campaigns/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/media_campaigns/index.htm)

**Tips from Former Smokers - Real Stories**

[http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/?s\\_cid=OSH\\_tips\\_D9011](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/?s_cid=OSH_tips_D9011)

### NCBDDD Atlanta:

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333 Telephone: 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348  
Visit CDC: [www.cdc.gov/disabilities](http://www.cdc.gov/disabilities) | Contact CDC: [cdc.gov/info](http://cdc.gov/info)