

- Current -

CIGARETTE SMOKING

among adults in 2016 (Nation)



OVERVIEW



Current smoking has declined from nearly 21 of every 100 adults (20.9%) in 2005 to more than 15 of every 100 adults (15.5%) in 2016.²



In 2016, more than 15 of every 100 U.S. adults aged 18 years or older currently smoked cigarettes.*



More than **16 million Americans** live with a **smoking-related disease**.¹



Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in the United States, accounting for more than 480,000 deaths every year or **1 of every 5 deaths**.¹



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/tobacco

*Current smokers are defined as persons who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who, at the time they participated in a survey about this topic, reported smoking every day or some days.

BY GENDER²

Men were more likely to be current cigarette smokers than women.



17.5%
Nearly **18 of every 100** adult men



13.5%
Nearly **14 of every 100** adult women

BY AGE²

Current cigarette smoking was higher among persons aged 18–24 years, 25–44 years, and 45–64 years than among those aged 65 years and older.



About 13 of every 100 adults aged 18–24 years



Nearly 18 of every 100 adults aged 25–44 years



18 of every 100 adults aged 45–64 years

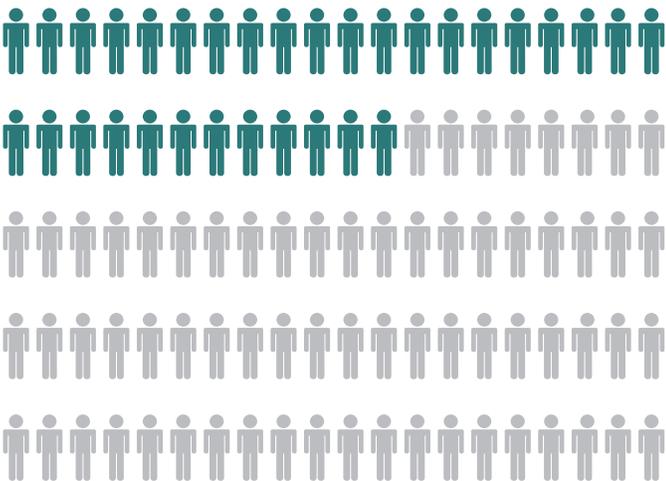


Nearly 9 of every 100 adults aged 65 years and older

BY RACE/ETHNICITY²

Current cigarette smoking was highest among non-Hispanic American Indians/Alaska Natives and people of multiple races and lowest among Asians.

Nearly 32 of every 100 non-Hispanic American Indians/Alaska Natives



About 25 of every 100 non-Hispanic multiple race individuals



Nearly 17 of every 100 non-Hispanic Whites



Nearly 17 of every 100 non-Hispanic Blacks



Nearly 11 of every 100 Hispanics



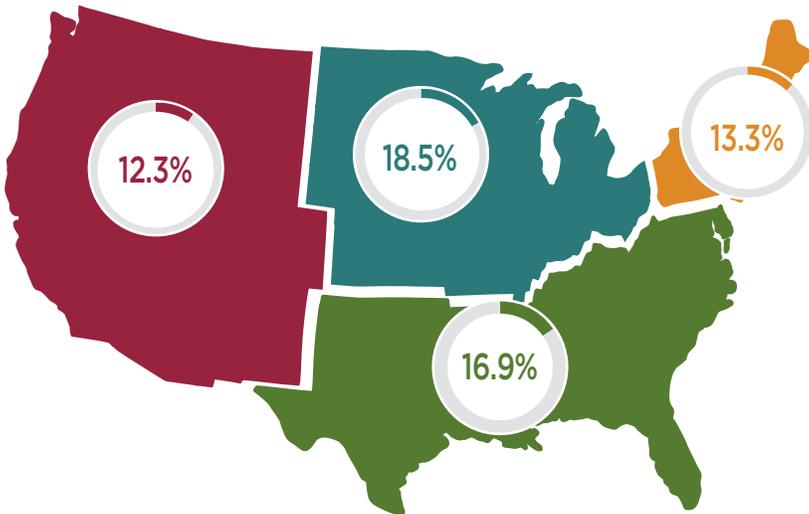
9 of every 100 non-Hispanic Asians*



*Non-Hispanic Asians do not include Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders.

BY U.S. CENSUS REGION²

Current cigarette smoking was highest in the Midwest and lowest in the West.



Nearly **19 of every 100 adults** who live in the Midwest

Nearly **17 of every 100 adults** who live in the South

About **13 of every 100 adults** who live in the Northeast

About **12 of every 100 adults** who live in the West



BY EDUCATION²

Current cigarette smoking was **highest among persons with a graduate education degree (GED) certificate** and lowest among those with a graduate degree.

About **24 of every 100 adults** with 12 or fewer years of education (**no diploma**) (24.1%)

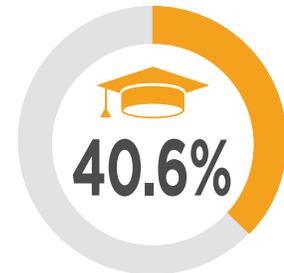
Nearly **20 of every 100 adults** with a **high school diploma** (19.7%)

Nearly **17 of every 100 adults** with an **associate's degree** (16.8%)

Nearly **19 of every 100 adults** with some college (**no degree**) (18.9%)

Nearly **8 of every 100 adults** with an **undergraduate degree** (7.7%)

Nearly **5 of every 100 adults** with a **graduate degree** (4.5%)



Nearly **41 of every 100 adults** with a GED certificate

BY POVERTY STATUS²

Current cigarette smoking was higher among persons living below the poverty* level than those living at or above this level.



14.3%

About **14 of every 100 adults** who live at or above the poverty level



25.3%

About **25 of every 100 adults** who live below the poverty level

²Poverty thresholds are based on U.S. Census Bureau data.

BY DISABILITY/LIMITATION²

Current cigarette smoking was higher among persons with a disability/limitation than among those with no disability/limitation.



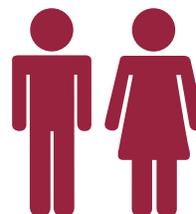
BY SEXUAL ORIENTATION²

Lesbian/gay/bisexual adults were more likely to be current smokers than straight adults.



20.5%

Nearly **21 of every 100** lesbian/gay/bisexual adults



15.3%

About **15 of every 100** straight adults

REFERENCES

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 2018 Feb 22].
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults—United States, 2016. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2018;67(2):53-9 [accessed 2018 Feb 22].