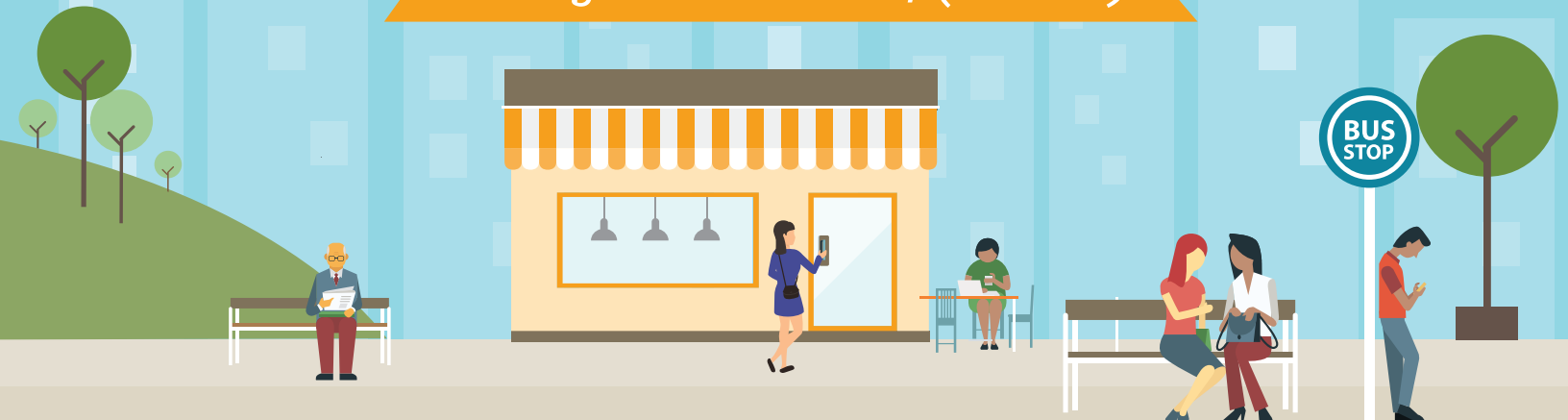


– Current –

CIGARETTE SMOKING

among adults in 2014 (Nation)



OVERVIEW



Current smoking has declined from nearly 21 of every 100 adults (20.9%) in 2005 to nearly 17 of every 100 adults (16.8%) in 2014.¹



In 2014, an estimated **40 million adults** in the United States currently smoked cigarettes.*



More than **16 million Americans** live with a **smoking-related disease**.²



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**.²



**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.*

GENDER¹

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



18.8%

Nearly 19 of every 100 adult men

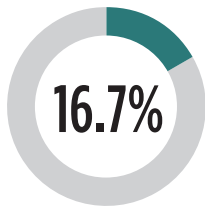


14.8%

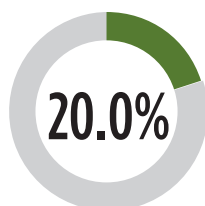
Nearly 15 of every 100 adult women

BY AGE¹

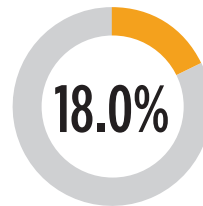
Current cigarette smoking was **higher among persons aged 18-24 years, 25-44 years, and 45-64 years** than among those aged 65 years and older.



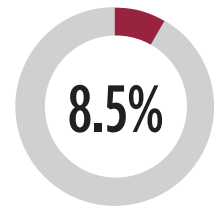
Nearly 17 of every 100 adults **aged 18-24** years



20 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/ETHNICITY¹

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

More than 29 of every 100 non-Hispanic American Indians/Alaska Natives



Nearly 28 of every 100 non-Hispanic multiple race individuals



More than 18 of every 100 non-Hispanic Whites



Nearly 18 of every 100 non-Hispanic Blacks



More than 11 of every 100 Hispanics



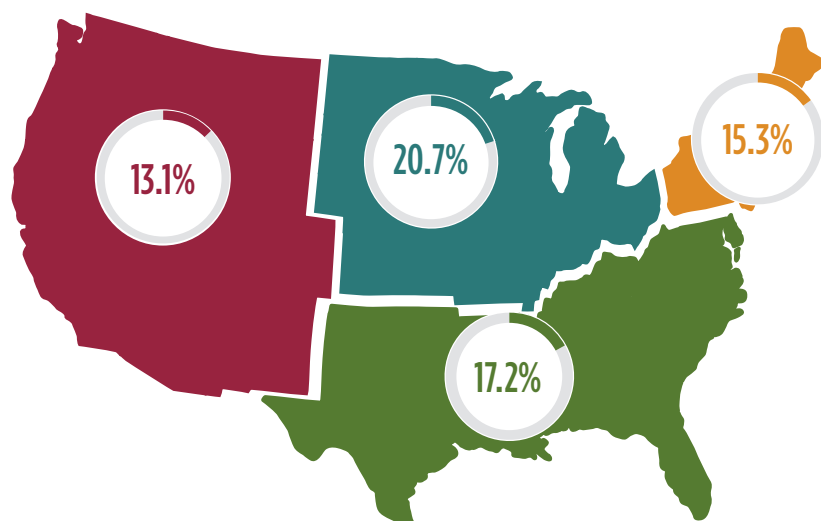
More than 9 of every 100 non-Hispanic Asians



¹Non-Hispanic Asians do not include Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders.

BY U.S. CENSUS REGION¹

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



Nearly **21 of every 100 adults** who live in the Midwest

More than **17 of every 100 adults** who live in the South

More than **15 of every 100 adults** who live in the Northeast

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



BY EDUCATION¹

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

Nearly **23 of every 100 adults** with 12 or fewer years of education (**no diploma**) (22.9%)

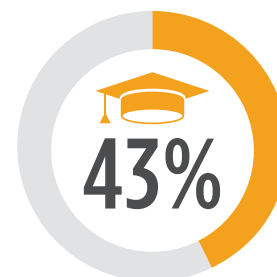
Nearly **22 of every 100 adults** with a **high school diploma** (21.7%)

About **17 of every 100 adults** with an **associate's degree** (17.1%)

Nearly **20 of every 100 adults** with some college (**no degree**) (19.7%)

About **8 of every 100 adults** with an **undergraduate college degree** (7.9%)

More than **5 of every 100 adults** with a **graduate degree** (5.4%)



43 of every 100 adults with a **GED certificate**

BY POVERTY STATUS¹

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



15.2%

About **15 of every 100 adults** who live at or above the poverty level



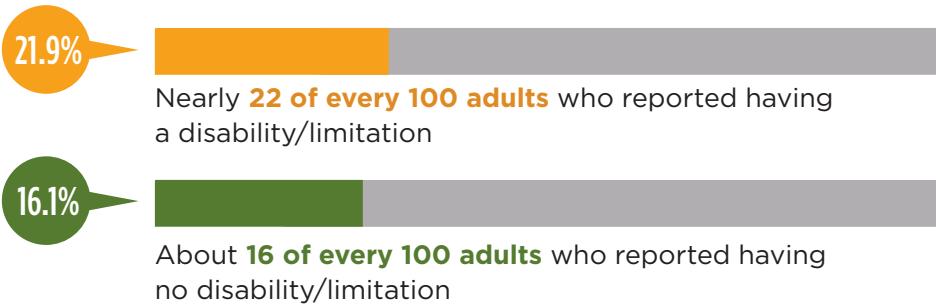
26.3%

More than **26 of every 100 adults** who live below the poverty level

¹Poverty thresholds are based on U.S. Census Bureau data.

BY DISABILITY/LIMITATION¹

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



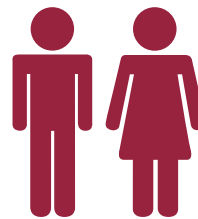
BY SEXUAL ORIENTATION¹

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



23.9%

Nearly 24 of every 100 lesbian/gay/bisexual adults



16.6%

Nearly 17 of every 100 straight adults

REFERENCES

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults—United States, 2005–2014.. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2015;64(44):1233–40 [accessed 2015 Dec 8].
2. 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 Dec 8].