

Tobacco Product Use Among Adults

South Central Coalition, 2017



OVERVIEW



In 2017, **about 19 of every 100** South Central Coalition adults 18 years and older currently smoked cigarettes.*



In 2017, **about 47 of every 100** South Central Coalition adults 18 years and older who were current smokers stopped smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit smoking.



In 2017, **about 9 of every 100** South Central Coalition adults 18 years and older currently used any smokeless tobacco products.†

Cigarette Smoking by Selected Socio-demographic Characteristics, South Central Coalition

BY GENDER[¶]

19.7%

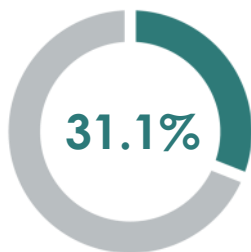
Nearly 20 of every 100 adult women.



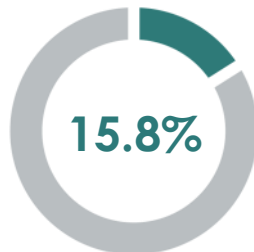
18.4%

About 18 of every 100 adult men.

BY AGE[¶]



About 31 of every 100 adults aged 18-44 years.



Nearly 16 of every 100 adults aged 45-64 years.

BY OBESITY[¶]

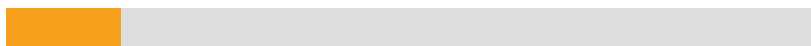
Nearly 23 of every 100 adults who were Normal or Underweight (BMI<25).

22.8%



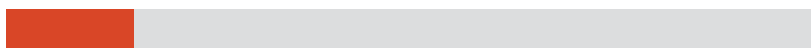
About 14 of every 100 adults who were Overweight (25<=BMI<30).

14.1%



Nearly 16 of every 100 adults who were Obese (BMI>=30).

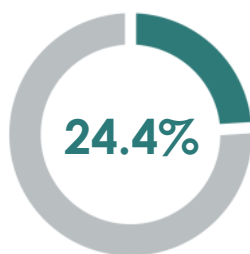
15.8%



[¶] The prevalence estimates of current cigarette smoking in South Central Coalition are not significantly different by gender, age, and obesity groups.

Cigarette Smoking by Selected Socio-demographic Characteristics, South Central Coalition

BY EDUCATION#



About 24 of every 100 adults with a high school education or less.



Nearly 16 of every 100 adults with some college education or higher.

BY ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME#



20.5%

Nearly 21 of every 100 adults with an annual household income of less than \$35,000 per year.



18.2%

About 18 of every 100 adults with an annual household income of \$35,000 or higher per year.

BY DISABILITY STATUS#

About 20 of every 100 adults who reported living with a disability.§

20.3%



About 18 of every 100 adults who reported living without a disability.

18.3%



The prevalence estimates of current cigarette smoking in South Central Coalition are not significantly different by education, annual household income, and disability status groups. § Living with a Disability: Respondents who have at least one of the six disability types (hearing, vision, cognition, mobility, self-care, and/or independent living).