

Disparities in the Prevalence of Tobacco Use in the United States

There are striking disparities in the prevalence of tobacco use with significantly higher use among certain racial and ethnic minorities and other medically underserved populations:

**35% vs 12%
vs 21%**

The **prevalence of tobacco product use is higher among American Indian/Alaska Native adults** (35 percent) and **lower among Asian* adults** (12 percent) compared to White adults (21 percent).

**More than
TWICE**

Among adults who do not smoke, the **prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure is more than twice as high among Black people** compared to White people.

10% vs 3%

The **prevalence of smoking is more than twice as high among U.S.-born Hispanic women** (10 percent) compared to foreign-born Hispanic women (3 percent).

25% vs 9%

Cigarette smoking rates are higher in adults with less than a high school education (25 percent) compared to those with a graduate degree (9 percent).

29% vs 18%

Prevalence of cigarette smoking is highest among those living in rural areas (29 percent) and lowest among those living in large metropolitan areas (18 percent).

25% vs 19%

The **use of any tobacco product is higher among those who identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual** (25 percent) compared to those who identify as heterosexual or straight (19 percent).

25% vs 14%

Cigarette smoking rates are 25 percent among those with less than \$35,000 annual household income compared to 14 percent among those with annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

* It should be noted that prevalence of tobacco use among subgroups of Asian Americans varies considerably.