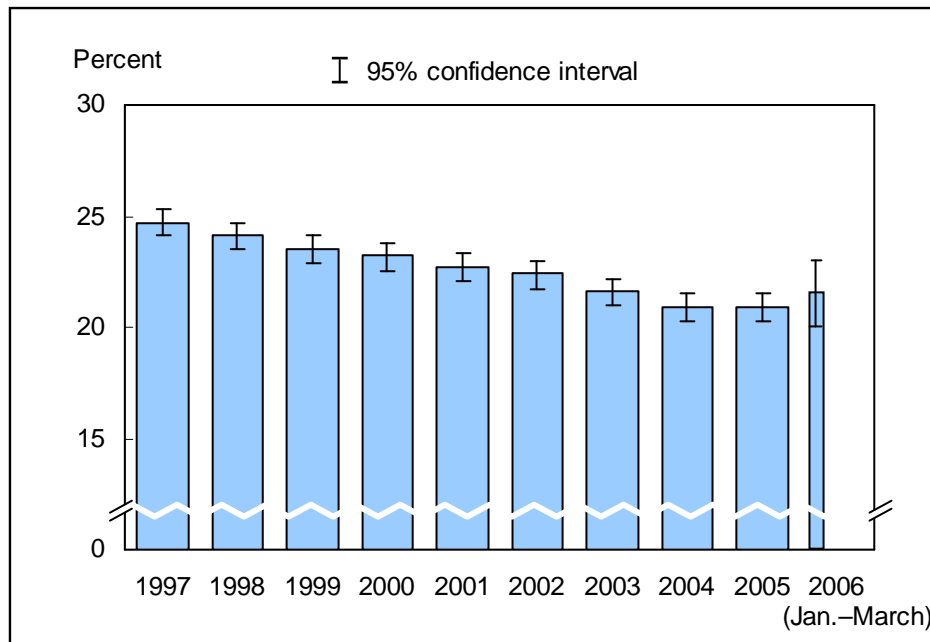


Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2006

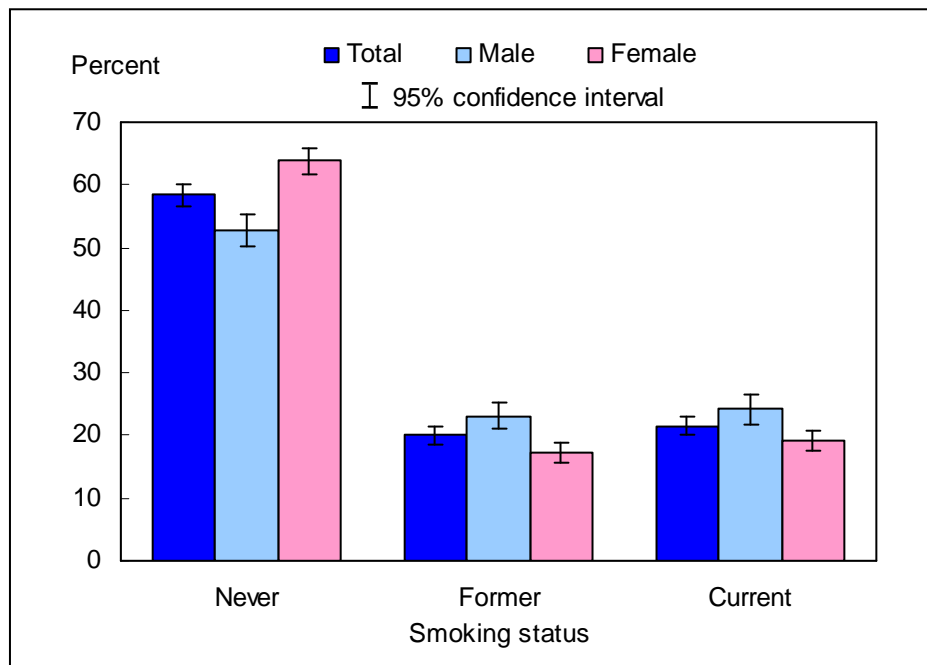


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded persons with unknown smoking status (about 1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–2006 NHIS. The estimate for 2006 was based on data collected from January through March. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2006, 21.5% (95% confidence interval = 20.03–22.99%) of adults aged 18 years and over were current smokers, which was not significantly different from the 2005 estimate of 20.9%.
- The annual prevalence of current smoking among U.S. adults declined from 24.7% in 1997 to 20.9% in 2005.

Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January–March 2006



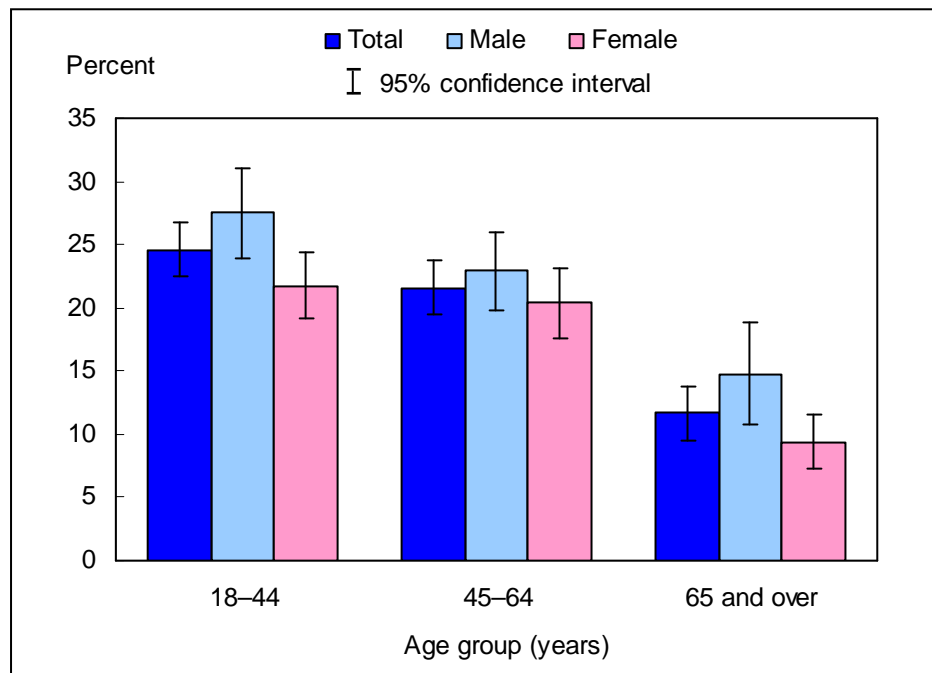
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 71 persons (1.2%) with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2006 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

■ The percentage of current smokers was higher for men (24.2%) than for women (19.1%).

■ The percentage of former smokers was higher for men than for women, and the percentage of those who had never smoked was higher for women than for men.

Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2006

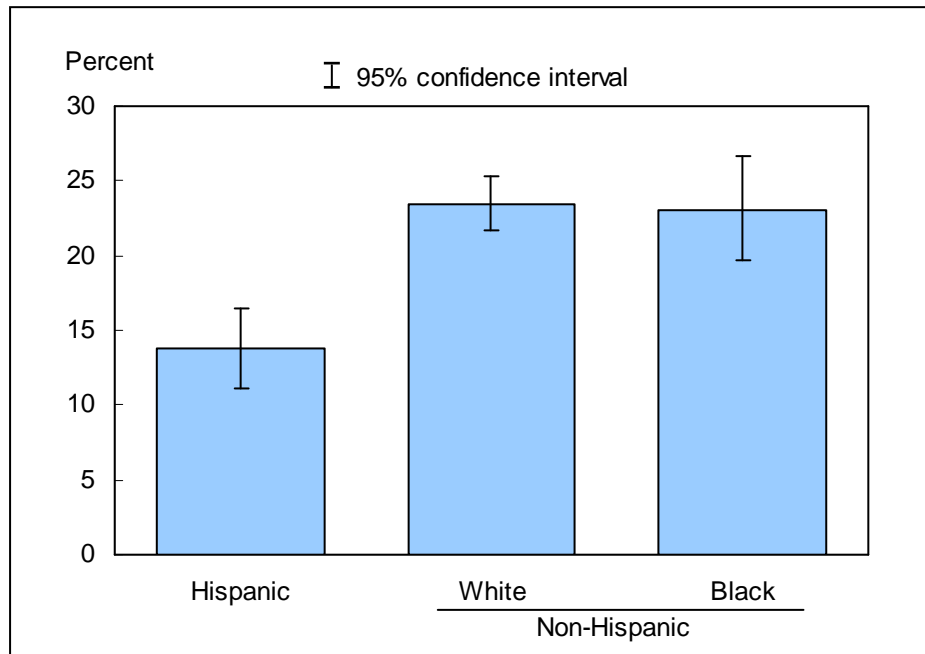


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 71 persons (1.2%) with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2006 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of adults who were current smokers was lower among adults aged 65 years and over (11.7%) than among adults aged 18–44 years (24.6%) and 45–64 years (21.6%). This pattern in current smoking by age group was seen in both men and women.
- For the age groups 18–44 years and 65 years and over, men were more likely than women to be current smokers.

Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2006



NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 71 persons (1.2%) with unknown smoking status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2006 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was 13.8% for Hispanic persons, 23.5% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 23.1% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely than Hispanic adults to be current smokers.

Data tables for figures 8.1–8.4:

Data table for figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2006

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	24.7 (24.1-25.3)	24.6 (24.0-25.1)
1998	24.1 (23.5-24.7)	24.0 (23.1-24.8)
1999	23.5 (22.9-24.1)	23.3 (22.7-24.0)
2000	23.2 (22.5-23.8)	23.1 (22.5-23.7)
2001	22.7 (22.1-23.3)	22.6 (22.0-23.2)
2002	22.4 (21.7-23.0)	22.3 (21.7-22.9)
2003	21.6 (21.0-22.2)	21.5 (20.9-22.1)
2004	20.9 (20.3-21.5)	20.8 (20.2-21.4)
2005	20.9 (20.28-21.52)	20.8 (20.20-21.44)
January–March 2006	21.5 (20.03-22.99)	21.4 (19.97-22.87)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2006. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January–March 2006

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Never		
Total	58.5	56.70-60.20
Male	52.7	50.13-55.35
Female	63.8	61.70-65.83
Former		
Total	20.0	18.68-21.39
Male	23.1	21.09-25.13
Female	17.2	15.53-18.83
Current		
Total	21.5	20.03-22.99
Male	24.2	21.85-26.45
Female	19.1	17.43-20.68

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2006

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years		
Total	24.6	22.46-26.71
Male	27.5	23.95-30.99
Female	21.7	19.09-24.36
45–64 years		
Total	21.6	19.43-23.76
Male	22.9	19.77-26.05
Female	20.4	17.64-23.07
65 years and over		
Total	11.7	9.56-13.77
Male	14.8	10.76-18.90
Female	9.4	7.22-11.51
18 years and over: crude¹		
Total	21.5	20.03-22.99
Male	24.2	21.85-26.45
Female	19.1	17.43-20.68
18 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	21.4	19.97-22.87
Male	23.9	21.60-26.13
Female	19.2	17.52-20.81

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for figure 8.4. Adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2006

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic or Latino	13.8 (11.16-16.52)	14.1 (11.35-16.79)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	23.5 (21.66-25.32)	23.5 (21.66-25.32)
Black, single race	23.1 (19.63-26.66)	23.0 (19.41-26.63)

¹Age-sex-adjusted estimates are presented in the figure. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

²Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.