

Connecticut Department of Public Health Fact Sheet

Tobacco Control Program | May 2022

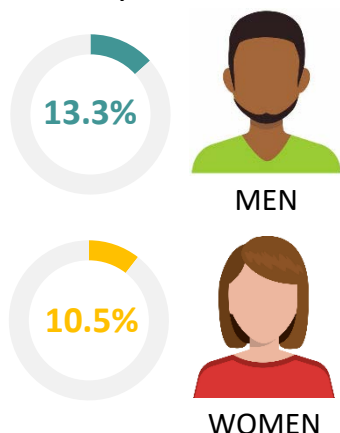
2020 Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults

CIGARETTE SMOKING

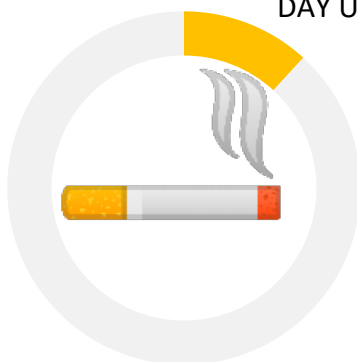
SOME DAY OR EVERY DAY USE RATE

CIGARETTE SMOKING
DECREASED as
ANNUAL
HOUSEHOLD
INCOME
INCREASED

By Gender



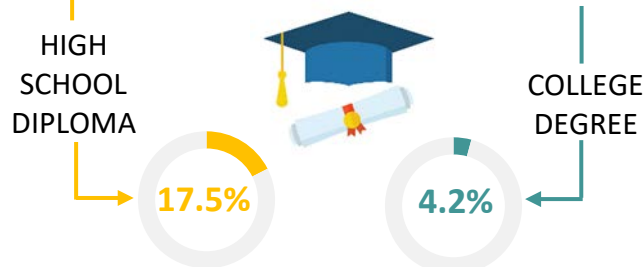
11.8%
smoke
cigarettes



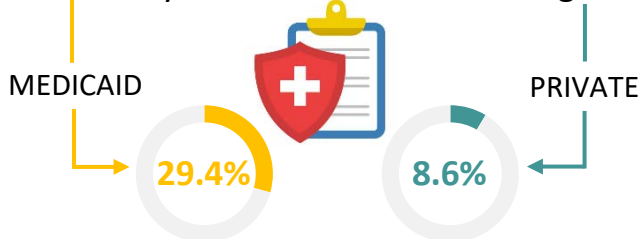
By Cognitive Disability



By Highest Level of Education



By Health Insurance Coverage



By Any Disability



What We're Doing to Help End the Tobacco Epidemic...

In alignment with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Tobacco Control Program goals, the Connecticut Department of Public Health's Tobacco Control Program coordinates state and local initiatives to 1) **PREVENT** initiation of tobacco products, including e-cigarettes and other emerging products, among youth and young adults; 2) **PROMOTE** cessation and assist tobacco users to quit; 3) **PROTECT** people from secondhand smoke; and 4) **ADVANCE** health equity by identifying and eliminating commercial tobacco product-related inequities and disparities.

Key Facts

- Results from the 2020 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System estimate that approximately 317,000 or 11.8% of Connecticut adults smoked cigarettes some days or every day (i.e., current cigarette smoking)
- Males (13.3%) were significantly more likely than females (10.5%) to have smoked cigarettes
- Adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 (23.4%) were more than three times as likely to have smoked cigarettes than were adults with a yearly income of \$75,000 or more (7.0%)—cigarette smoking decreased significantly as annual household income increased
- Adults who reported having some type of cognitive disability, such as serious difficulties concentrating, remembering or making decisions (25.0%), were about 2.5 times more likely than their counterparts without these health difficulties (10.4%) to have smoked cigarettes
- The rate of current cigarette smoking was higher among Black (15.2%) adults than it was among White (11.3%) and Hispanic (14.4%) adults; although, none of the differences between groups varied significantly
- Adults with a college degree (4.2%) were significantly less likely than their counterparts with no high school diploma (22.8%), a high school degree (17.5%) or those with some college (12.4%) to have smoked cigarettes some days or every day
- The prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults covered by Medicaid (29.4%) was nearly 3.5 times higher than it was among those with private health insurance (8.6%)
- Cigarette smoking was significantly higher among adults with any type of disability (19.5%) than it was among those who were not disabled (9.7%)
- Approximately 201,000 or 63.6% of adult current cigarette smokers had stopped smoking for a day or longer during the past 12 months because they wanted to quit smoking cigarettes for good

For More Information Contact:

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Data Source: 2020 Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Last updated: May 9, 2022

