Socioeconomic Status

The greatest disparity in smoking prevalence is found between low and high socioeconomic groups; specifically, smoking prevalence is highest among adults living outside of urban centers, low-income and undereducated individuals, and adults without medical insurance.

Smoking status is also shown to cluster with social-contextual factors, such as:
- unemployment
- lack of social support,
- living in unsafe environments, and
- having unmet needs for food and medical care

Income
- 42% of low-income African Americans smoke (half of those did not finish high school; 33.5% were high school graduates; and 36% had some college education)

Education
- 29.2% smoking prevalence among adults with less than a high school education
- Smoking prevalence among adults with less than a high school education (27.3%) is over 3 times higher than smoking prevalence among adults with at least a college education (8.9%).

Medical Insurance
- 32% smoking prevalence among adults without medical insurance