Higher Income Adults More Likely to Drink; Less Likely to Smoke

Family income level is associated with drinking and smoking, according to data from the National Center for Health Statistics. Alcohol drinking among adults increased steadily with family income level, from 45.2% among those with family incomes below the poverty level to 72.6% among those with an income of four times the poverty level. In contrast, the prevalence of cigarette smoking decreased with increasing income, from 28.3% to 15.1%. Indicators of socioeconomic status (e.g., income, education) have consistently been found to be related to alcohol and tobacco use.

Percentage of U.S. Adults Reporting Past Month Alcohol Drinking and Cigarette Smoking, by Income Level (2005-2007 Annual Average)

NOTE: Data are combined annual averages from 79,096 completed interviews from the 2005 to 2007 National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS), an annual computer-assisted in-person survey of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population ages 18 and older. Poverty level is defined using the U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds for each year, which vary by the size of the family unit as well as by the number of related children under 18 years old living in the household.


VHS Tapes of Lectures by Renowned Scientists Available

In the early 1990s, CESAR sponsored a series of lectures with leading scientists in the fields of substance abuse and criminal justice, including David Musto, Robert Dupont, Ethan Nadelmann, David Nurco, and James Inciardi. Limited supplies of VHS tapes of these CESAR Speaker Series lectures are now available for the cost of shipping and handling ($5 per tape). Don’t miss this chance to add these unique lectures to your library! See the CESAR website (www.cesar.umd.edu) for a list of available tapes and for ordering information.