# Tobacco Use in Cobb/Douglas Health District: 2014 Data Summary

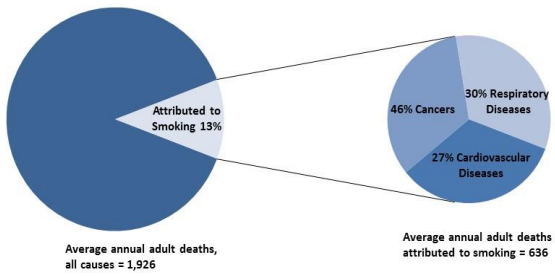
**Cigarette Smoking and Smoking-attributable Mortality in the 3-1 Cobb/Douglas Health District during 2008-2013**

- In 2014, the overall prevalence of smoking among adults aged 18 years and older in the Cobb/Douglas Health District (13%; 76,000 adults) was lower than both the Georgia statewide (17%; 1.25 million adults) and the national (17%; 40 million adults) prevalence.
- Cigarette smoking was higher among males (20%; 60,000) than among females (6%; 16,000).
- Cigarette smoking prevalence among Non-Hispanic (NH) Blacks (15%; 20,000) was similar to Non-Hispanic (NH) White adults (15%; 47,000).
- Approximately 13% (1,926) of all deaths among adults aged 35 years and older were attributed to cigarette smoking.
- Annually, about 636 of 1,926 deaths among adults aged 35 years and older were attributable to smoking (Figure 1). Of these (Table 1):
  - o 294 of 482 deaths were due to cancer
  - o 189 of 315 deaths were due to respiratory disease
  - o 169 of 1,129 deaths were due to cardiovascular disease

**Lung Cancer Incidence among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older in the Cobb/Douglas Health District and Georgia as a whole during 2009-2013**

- The age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate among males (77.8 per 100,000; 1,112 cases) was significantly[a] lower in district 3-1 than the state lung cancer incidence rate among males (86.7 per 100,000; 17,747 cases).
- The age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate among females (54.3 per 100,000; 1,047 cases) in district 3-1 was higher than the state lung cancer incidence rate among females (53.3 per 100,000; 13,944 cases) (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Smoking-attributable Mortality among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older, Cobb/Douglas Health District, 2008-2013*



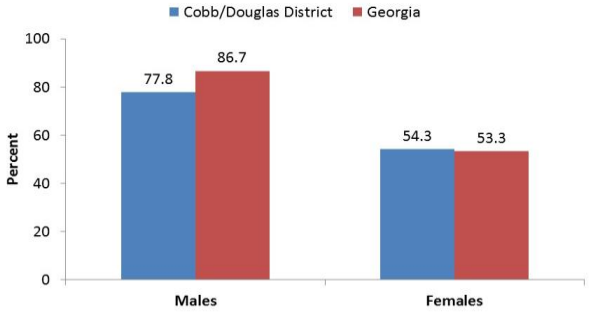

Source: 2008, 2010-2013 SAMMEC
*Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Table 1. Type of Disease among adults aged 35 years and older that were attributed to smoking, Cobb/Douglas Health District, 2008-2013*

| Type of Disease | Annual Number of Deaths |
|---|---|
| Cancer | 294/482 |
| Respiratory Disease | 189/315 |
| Cardiovascular Disease | 169/1,129 |

Source: 2008, 2009-2013 SAMMEC
*Because of data quality, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Figure 2. Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence Rate among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older, Cobb/Douglas Health District and Georgia, 2009-2013




Source: 2009-2013 Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates for Georgia (GCCR)

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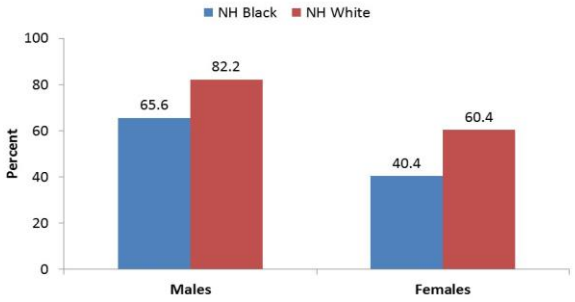
In the Cobb/Douglas Health District, the lung cancer incidence rate among NH Black males (65.6 per 100,000; 144 cases) was significantly lower than the lung cancer incidence rate among NH White males (82.2 per 100,000; 929 cases) (Figure 3).

- The lung cancer incidence rate for NH White females (60.4 per 100,000; 872 cases) was higher than for NH Black females (40.4 per 100,000; 140 cases) (Figure 3).

**Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Cobb/Douglas Health District in 2014**

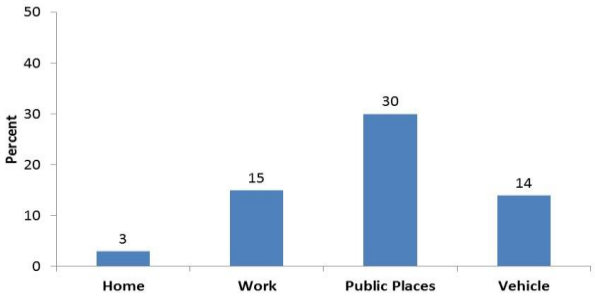
- Approximately 39% (580,000) of Cobb/Douglas Health District adults were exposed to secondhand smoke[b], which was lower than the Georgia statewide prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure (45%; 5.3 million).
- Adults were significantly more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke in public places (30%; 437,000) than in the workplace (15%; 153,000), in a vehicle (14%; 212,000), or at home (3%; 43,100) (Figure 4).
- Secondhand smoke exposure was higher among females (60%; 349,000) than males (40%; 231,000) in district 3-1.
- NH White adults (47%; 61,000) were higher than NH Black adults (32%; 188,000) to be exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Adults with less than a college degree (33%; 191,000) were more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke than college graduates (67%; 388,000).
- Overall, the percent of adults in Cobb/Douglas Health District who support strict enforcement of tobacco use polices in indoor/outdoor public places[c] increased from 91% (385,000) in 2009-2010 to 95% (1.4 million) in 2014.

Figure 3. Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence Rate among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older, by Race and Sex, Cobb/Douglas Health District and Georgia, 2009-2013




Source: 2009-2013 Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates for Georgia (GCCR)

Figure 4. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke by Location, Cobb/Douglas Health District, 2014




Source: 2014 Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS)

*[a]Statistically significant based on comparison of 95% confidence intervals*
*[b]Secondhand smoke exposure includes exposure at home, work, public place, or vehicle*
*[c]Results based on 2014 ATS question, "Should policies that don't allow tobacco use in indoor or outdoor public places be strictly enforced?" Yes or No*

**Definitions**

1. Adults are defined as civilian persons aged 18 years and older, unless otherwise stated.
2. Cigarette smokers are defined as those who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are currently smoking.
3. Lung cancer incidence rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

**Data sources**

1. 2014 Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
2. Georgia Vital Statistics, 2008, 2010-2013; CDC SAMMEC web application (http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammec/)
3. CDC. Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults – United States, 2014; Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/adult_data/cig_smoking/index.htm#national
4. Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (GCCR), 2009-2013 Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates for the State of Georgia
5. 2009-2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS) and 2014 Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS)