

Tobacco Use in DeKalb Health District: 2014 Data Summary

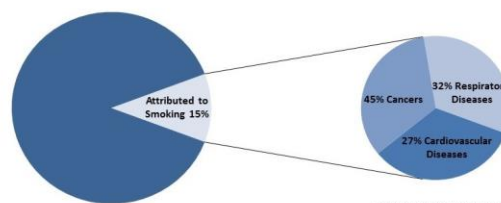
Cigarette Smoking and Smoking-attributable Mortality in the 3-5 DeKalb Health District during 2008-2013

- In 2014, the overall prevalence of smoking among adults aged 18 years and older in the DeKalb Health District (10%; 39,000 adults) was lower than both the Georgia (17%; 1.25 million adults) and the national (17%; 40 million adults) prevalence.
- Cigarette smoking was higher among females (11%; 22,000) than among males (9%; 17,000).
- Cigarette smoking prevalence among Non-Hispanic (NH) Blacks (9%; 16,000) was similar to Non-Hispanic (NH) White adults (8%; 10,500).
- Approximately 15% (848/2,571) of all deaths among adults aged 35 years and older were attributed to cigarette smoking (Figure 1). Of these (Table 1):
 - o 378 of 619 deaths (45%) were due to cancer
 - o 269 of 448 deaths (32%) were due to respiratory disease
 - o 226 of 1,504 deaths (27%) were due to cardiovascular disease

Lung Cancer Incidence among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older in the DeKalb Health District and Georgia as a whole during 2008-2014

- The age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate among males (36.7 per 100,000; 651 cases) in DeKalb health district was significantly^a lower in district 3-5 than the state lung cancer incidence rate among males (46.3 per 100,000; 13,760 cases).
- The age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate among females (27.5 per 100,000; 674 cases) in district 3-5 was lower than the state lung cancer incidence rate among females (30.2 per 100,000; 11,270 cases) (Figure 2).

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



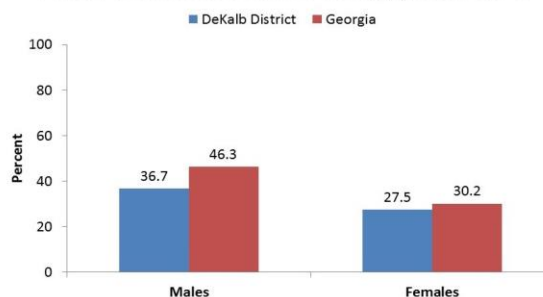
Source: Source: 2008, 2009-2013 Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs (SAMMEC)

Table 1. Type of Disease among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older that were Attributed to Smoking, DeKalb Health District, 2008-2014

Type of Disease	Number of Deaths Attributable to Smoking	Percent (%)
Cancer	378	45%
Respiratory Disease	269	32%
Cardiovascular Disease	226	27%

Source: 2008, 2009-2013 Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs (SAMMEC)

Figure 2. Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence Rate among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older, DeKalb Health District and Georgia, 2008-2014



Source: 2008-2014 Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (GCCR)



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- In the DeKalb Health District, the lung cancer incidence rate among NH Black males (44.0 per 100,000; 357 cases) was significantly higher than the lung cancer incidence rate among NH White males (31.1 per 100,000; 265 cases) (Figure 3).
- The lung cancer incidence rate for NH Black females (29.3 per 100,000; 365 cases) was significantly higher than for NH White females (25.5 per 100,000; 277 cases) (Figure 3).

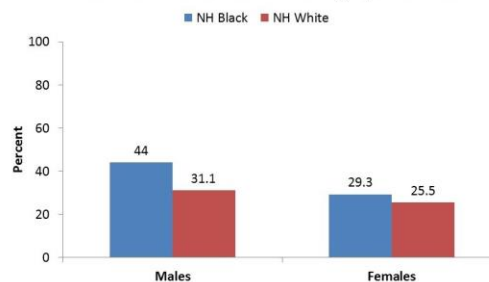
Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the DeKalb Health District in 2014

- Approximately 44% (140,000) of DeKalb Health District adults were exposed to secondhand smoke^b, which was similar to the Georgia prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure (45%; 5.3 million).
- Adults were significantly more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke in public places (29%; 90,000) than in the workplace (26%; 55,000), in a vehicle (14%; 45,000), or at home (13%; 40,000) (Figure 4).
- Secondhand smoke exposure was higher among males (24%; 78,000) than females (20%; 63,000) in district 3-1.
- Exposure to secondhand smoke was significantly higher among NH White adults (28%; 86,000) than NH Black adults (10%; 30,000).
- Adults with less than a college degree (18%; 56,000) were more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke than college graduates (15%; 50,000).
- Overall, the percent of adults in the DeKalb Health District who support strict enforcement of tobacco use policies related to indoor/outdoor public places^c increased from 91% (370,000) in 2009-2010 to 94% (290,000) in 2014.

Data sources

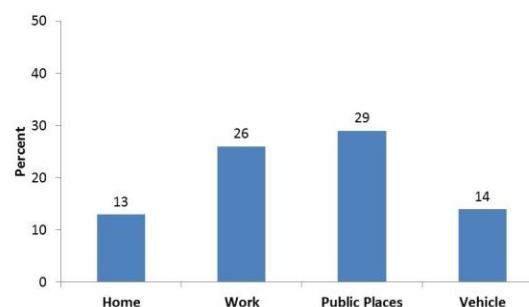
1. 2014 Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
2. Georgia Vital Statistics, 2008, 2010-2013; CDC SAMMEC web application (<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammecc/>)
3. CDC. Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults – United States, 2014; Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/adult_data/cig_smoking/index.htm#national
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)

Figure 3. Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence Rate among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older, by Race and Sex, DeKalb Health District and Georgia, 2008-2014



Source: 2008-2014 Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (GCCR)

Figure 4. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke by Location, DeKalb Health District, 2014



Source: 2014 Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS)

^aStatistically significant based on comparison of 95% confidence intervals

^bSecondhand smoke exposure includes exposure at home, work, public place, or vehicle

^cResults 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.