

Tobacco Use in North Central Health District*:

2014 Data Summary

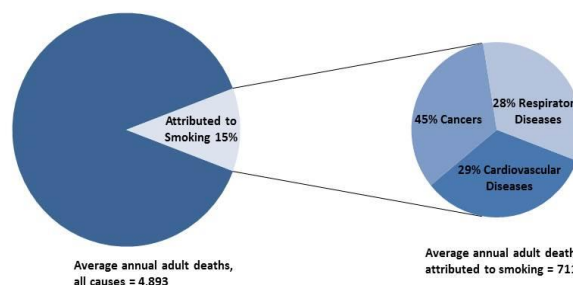
Cigarette Smoking and Smoking-attributable Mortality in the 5-2 North Central (Macon) Health District during 2008-2013

- The prevalence of smoking among adults aged 18 years and older in overall (23%; 92,000 adults) was higher than both the Georgia (19%; 1.35 million adults) and the national (18%; 42 million adults) prevalence.
- Cigarette smoking was higher among males (26%; 53,000) than among females (20%; 40,000).
- Cigarette smoking was similar among Non-Hispanic (NH) White (25%; 57,000) to Non-Hispanic (NH) Black adults (24%; 35,000).
- Approximately 15% (711) of all deaths among adults aged 35 years and older were attributed to cigarette smoking.
- Annually, about 711 of 2,156 deaths among adults aged 35 years and older were attributable to smoking (Figure 1). Of these,
 - o 300 of 491 deaths were due to cancer.
 - o 200 of 1,335 deaths were due to cardiovascular disease.
 - o 198 of 330 deaths were due to respiratory disease.

Lung Cancer Incidence among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older in the Macon Health District and Georgia as a whole during 2008-2013

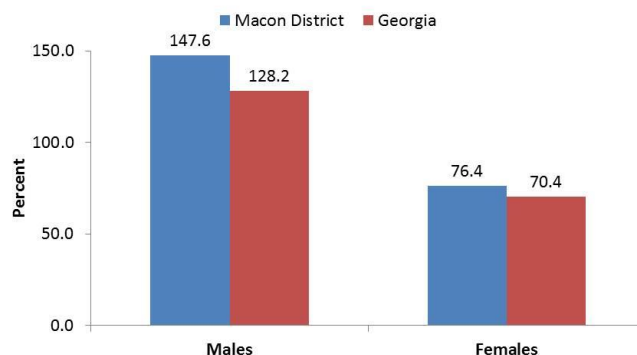
- The age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate among males (147.6 per 100,000; 925 deaths) was significantly^a higher than the state lung cancer incidence rate (128.2 per 100,000; 12,920 deaths).
- The age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate among females (76.4 per 100,000; 608 deaths) was higher than the state lung cancer incidence rate among females (70.4 per 100,000; 9,281 deaths) (Figure 2).

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



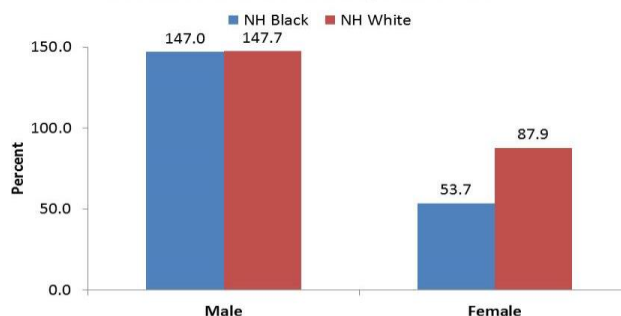
Source: 2008, 2010-2013 SAMMEC. *Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Figure 2. Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence Rate among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older, Macon Health District and Georgia, 2008-2013*



Source: 2008, 2010-2013 Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (GCCR). * Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Figure 3. Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence Rate among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older, by Race and Sex, Macon Health District, 2008-2013*



Source: 2008, 2010-2013 Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (GCCR). * Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

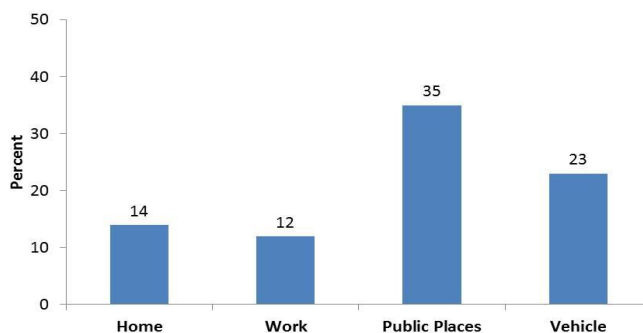


- In the Macon Health District, the lung cancer incidence rate among NH Black males (147.0 per 100,000; 269 deaths) was similar to the lung cancer incidence rate among NH White males (147.7 per 100,000; 651 deaths) (Figure 3).
- The lung cancer incidence rate for NH White females (87.9 per 100,000; 465 deaths) was significantly higher than for NH Black females (53.7 per 100,000; 142 deaths) (Figure 3).

Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Macon Health District in 2014

- Approximately 49% (233,000) of Macon Health District adults were exposed to secondhand smoke^b which was more than the statewide prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure (45%; 5.3 million).
- Adults were significantly more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke in public places (35%; 165,000) than in a vehicle (23%; 110,000), at home (14%; 66,000), and in the workplace (12%; 36,000) (Figure 4).
- Secondhand smoke exposure was higher among males (54%; 148,000) than females (42%; 85,000).

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



Source: 2014 Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS)

- NH Black adults (48%; 71,000) were more likely than NH White adults (42%; 107,000) to be exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Adults with less than a college degree (32%; 35,000) were *less* likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke than college graduates (59%; 83,000).
- Overall, the percent of adults in Macon Health District who support strict enforcement of tobacco use policies in indoor/outdoor public places^c *decreased* from 94% (247,000) in 2009-2010 to 91% (425,100) in 2013.

*Macon Health District: Baldwin, Bibb, Crawford, Hancock, Houston, Jasper, Hones, Monroe, Peach, Putman, Twiggs, Washington, and Wilkinson Counties

^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. 2013 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, 2013; Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/adult_data/cig_smoking/index.htm#national
4. Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (GCCR), 2008, 2010-2013
5. 2009-2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS) and 2014 Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS)