

# Tobacco Use in Coastal Health District\*:

## 2014 Data Summary

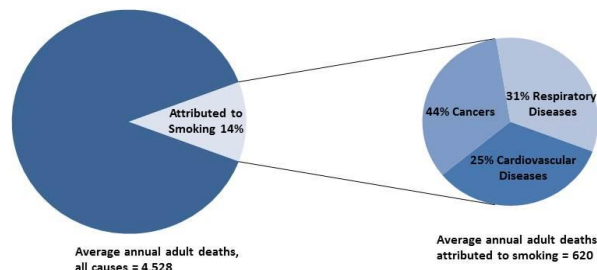
### Cigarette Smoking and Smoking-attributable Mortality in the 9-1 Coastal (Savannah) Health District during 2008-2013

- The prevalence of smoking among adults aged 18 years and older in overall (24%; 107,000 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 (28%; 70,000) than among females (19%; 38,000).
- Cigarette smoking was higher among Non-Hispanic (NH) White (28%; 77,000) than Non-Hispanic (NH) Black adults (14%; 18,000).
- Approximately 14% (620) of all deaths among adults aged 35 years and older were attributed to cigarette smoking.
- Annually, about 620 of 1,879 deaths among adults aged 35 years and older were attributable to smoking (Figure 1). Of these,
  - o 281 of 461 deaths were due to cancer.
  - o 197 of 328 deaths were due to respiratory disease.
  - o 164 of 1,090 deaths were due to cardiovascular disease.

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

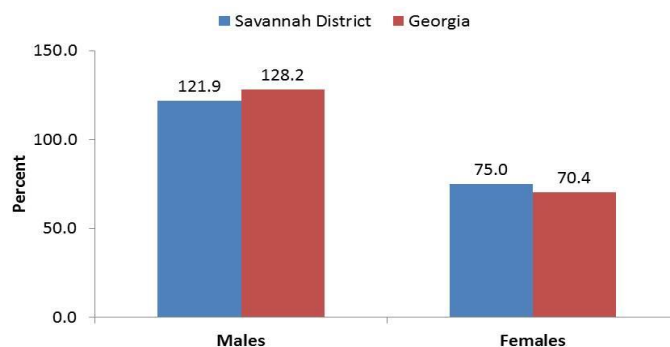
- The age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate among males (121.9 per 100,000; 769 deaths) was lower than the state lung cancer incidence rate (128.2 per 100,000; 12,920 deaths).
- The age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate among females (75.0 per 100,000; 598 deaths) was higher than the state lung cancer 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, Savannah Health District, 2008-2013\*



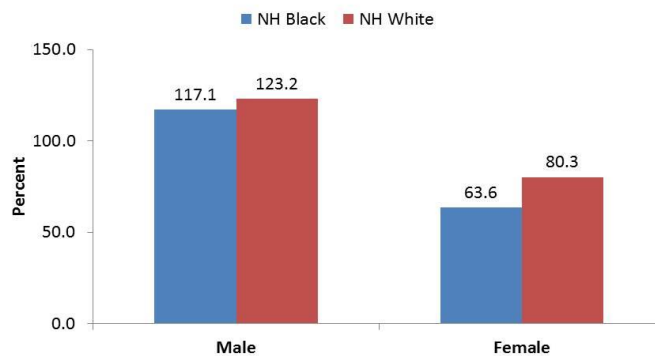
Source: 2008, 2010-2013 SAMMEC  
\*Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Figure 2. Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence Rate among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older, Savannah 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, Savannah 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.



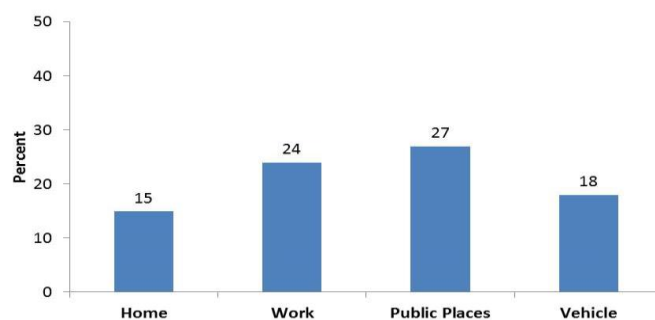
In the Savannah Health District, the lung cancer incidence rate among NH Black males (117.1 per 100,000; 182 deaths) was lower than the lung cancer incidence rate among NH White males (123.2 per 100,000; 574 deaths) (Figure 3).

- The lung cancer incidence rate for NH White females (80.3 per 100,000; 453 deaths) was higher than for NH Black females (63.6 per 100,000; 139 deaths) (Figure 3).

## Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Savannah Health District in 2014

- Approximately 43% (293,000) of Savannah Health District adults were exposed to secondhand smoke<sup>a</sup> which was less 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 (27%; 178,000) than in the workplace (24%; 101,000), in a vehicle (18%; 122,000), and at home (15%; 101,000) (Figure 4).
- Secondhand smoke exposure was higher among females (49%; 171,000) than males (36%; 122,000).
- NH White adults (41%; 184,000) were more likely than NH Black adults (36%; 48,000) to be exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Adults with less than a college degree (69%; 147,000) were more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke than college graduates (28%; 60,000).
- Overall, the percent of adults in Savannah Health District who support strict enforcement of tobacco use polices in indoor/outdoor public places<sup>b</sup> remained the same as 89% in 2009-2010 (235,000) and in 2013 (600,500).

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



Source: 2014 Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS)

\*Savannah Health District: Chatham, Effingham, Bryan, Camden, Glynn, Liberty, Long, and McIntosh counties

<sup>a</sup>Secondhand smoke exposure includes exposure at home, work, public place, or vehicle

<sup>b</sup>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](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)