

2009 Georgia Data Summary: ADULT TOBACCO USE



Tobacco use costs Georgia more than \$5 billion every year.¹

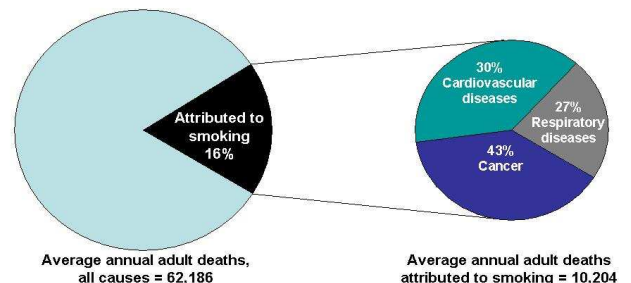
The burden of tobacco-related illnesses among adults in Georgia is high.

DEATHS¹

Over **10,000** Georgians die every year from tobacco-related illnesses – that is one out of every six deaths in adult Georgians.

- More adult males (**6,400**) than adult females (**3,800**) die from tobacco-related illnesses
- Among Georgia adults ages 35 and older, cancer accounts for **43%** of all deaths due to smoking, while cardiovascular diseases and respiratory diseases account for **30%** and **27%** of all deaths due to smoking, respectively
- Adult smokers lose an average of 17 years of life compared to adult non-smokers

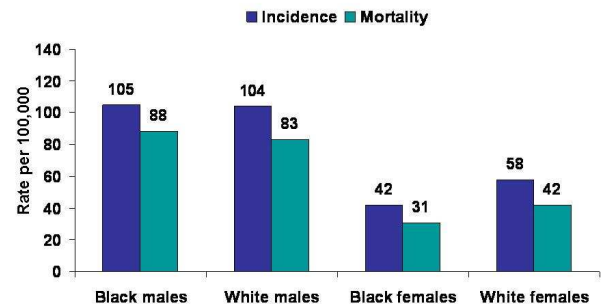
Average annual smoking-attributable deaths among adults ages 35 and older, Georgia, 2003-2007



LUNG CANCER INCIDENCE/MORTALITY²

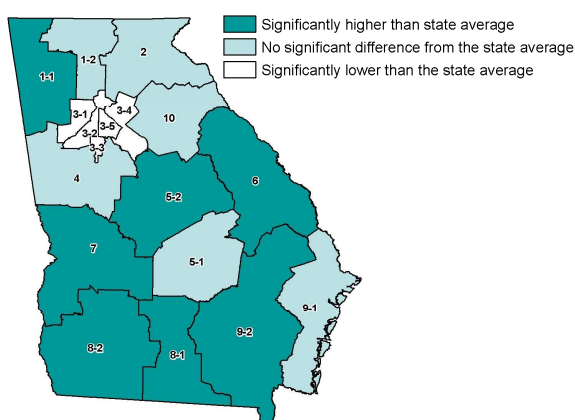
- Age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate is higher among males (**102 per 100,000**) than females (**53 per 100,000**)
- Lung cancer incidence rate differs by region of the state for males and females
- Lung cancer accounts for **79%** of all smoking-related cancer deaths in Georgia
- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths for both males and females
- Black males have the highest lung cancer mortality rate

Age-Adjusted lung cancer incidence and mortality rates* by race and sex, Georgia, 2002-2006

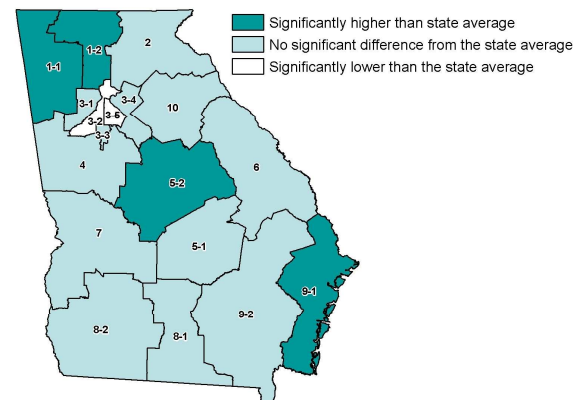


*Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

Age-adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence Rates, Males, by Public Health District, Georgia, 2002-2006



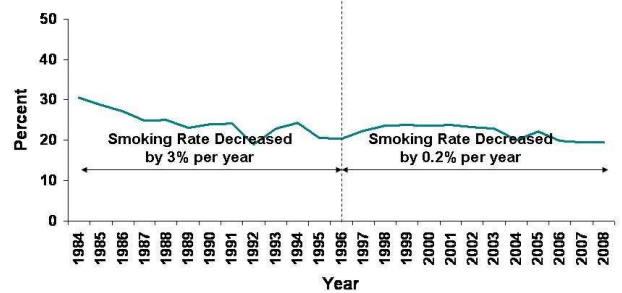
Age-adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence Rates, Females, by Public Health District, Georgia, 2002-2006



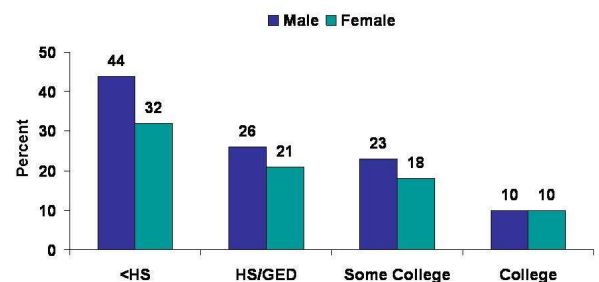
BEHAVIORS³

- The prevalence of adult cigarette smoking in Georgia has not changed significantly over the past decade, decreasing by an average of **0.2%** per year
- Approximately **1.4 million (20%)** adults in Georgia currently smoke cigarettes
- About **800,000 (22%)** adult males and **600,000 (17%)** adult females are smokers
- Non-Hispanic whites (**900,000; 20%**) are more likely than non-Hispanic Blacks (**300,000; 17%**) and Hispanics (**50,000; 14%**) to smoke
- Adults with less than a high school education are more likely than adults with a high school education or above to smoke cigarettes
- The smoking prevalence is twice as high among adult smokers who do not have health insurance (**900,000; 36%**) than among adult smokers who have health insurance (**400,000; 18%**)
- Counties in the northwest (1-1), north central (5-2), south (8-1), southeast (9-2), and coastal (9-1) regions of the state have the highest adult smoking prevalence

Current adult smoking, Georgia, 1984-2008



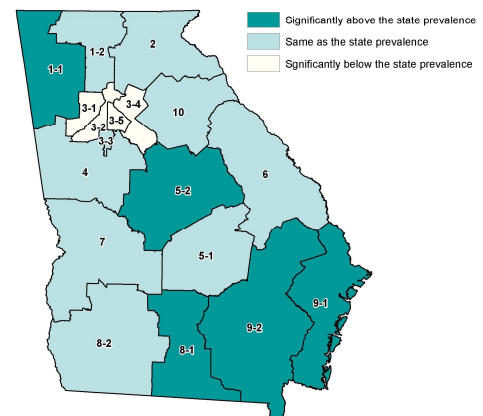
Percentage of adults who smoke, by education and sex, Georgia, 2008



SMOKING CESSATION³

- About **55%** of smokers have made a quit attempt in the past year
- Overall about **1.5 million (21%)** Georgians are former smokers
- Males (**25%**) are more likely to be former smokers than females (**18%**)

Percent of Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes by Public Health District, Georgia, 2004-2007



FINANCIAL IMPACT¹

- **\$1.8 billion** in healthcare costs among adults 18 years and older
- **\$3.4 billion** in lost productivity costs among adults 35 years and older

Definitions:

1. Adults are defined as civilian persons aged 18 years and older.
2. Cigarette smokers are defined as those who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are currently smoking.
3. Former smokers are defined as those who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are not currently smoking.
4. A quit attempt is defined as having stopped smoking for one day or longer during the past 12 months in effort to quit smoking.

Data sources:

1. Georgia Vital Statistics, 2003-2007; CDC SAMMEC web application (<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammecc/>).
2. Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (<http://health.state.ga.us/programs/gccr/>).
3. 2008 Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data.

Date updated: September 2009

More data can be found in the 2009 Georgia Tobacco Use Surveillance Report at <http://www.health.state.ga.us/epi/cdiee/tobaccouse.asp>.

Visit <http://health.state.ga.us/programs/tobacco/index.asp> for more information about the Georgia Tobacco Use Prevention Program.