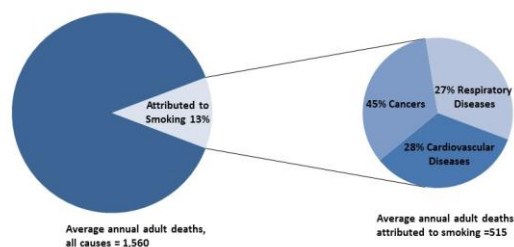


# Tobacco Use in the Southwest Health District: 2015 Data Summary

## Cigarette Smoking and Smoking-attributable Mortality in the 8-2 Southwest (Albany) Health District during 2008-2013

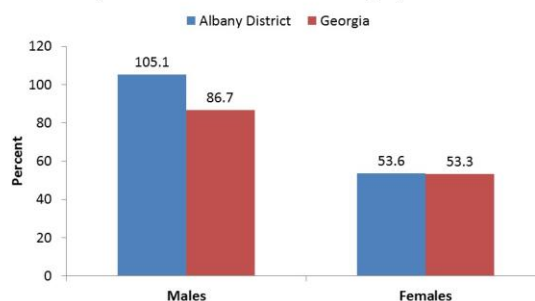
- In 2015, the overall prevalence of smoking among adults ages 18 years and older in the Albany Health District (17%; 45,500 adults) was lower than Georgia overall (18%; 1.3 million adults) but higher than the national (15%; 36.5 million adults) prevalence.
- Cigarette smoking was much higher among females (20%; 31,000) than males (12%; 14,500).
- Cigarette smoking was higher among Non-Hispanic (NH) White (24%; 31,000) than Non-Hispanic (NH) Black adults (7%; 8,000).
- Approximately 13% (515/1,560) of all deaths among adults ages 35 years and older were attributed to cigarette smoking (Figure 1).
- Of these,
  - 227 of 372 deaths (45%) were due to cancer.
  - 143 of 238 deaths (27%) were due to respiratory disease.
  - 139 of 929 deaths (28%) were due to cardiovascular disease.

Figure 1. Smoking-attributable Mortality among Adults Aged 35 Years and Older, Albany 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, Albany Health District and Georgia, 2009-2013

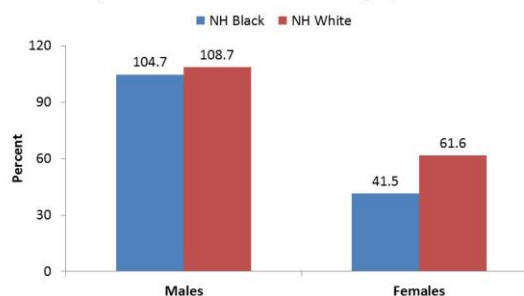


Source: 2009-2013 Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates for Georgia (GCCR)

## Lung Cancer Incidence among Adults Ages 35 Years and Older in the Albany Health District and Georgia as a whole during 2009-2013

- The age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate among males (105.1 per 100,000; 917 cases) was higher than the overall state lung cancer incidence rate (86.7 per 100,000; 17,747 cases).
- The age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate among females (53.6 per 100,000; 607 cases) was similar to the overall state lung cancer incidence rate among females (53.3 per 100,000; 13,944 cases) (Figure 2).

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



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

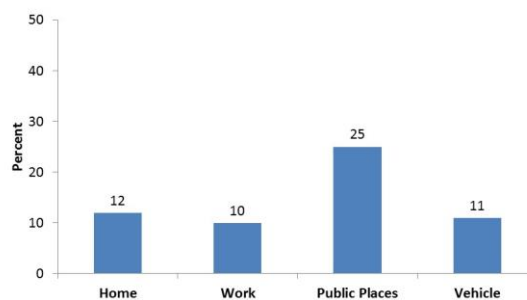


- In the Albany Health District, the lung cancer incidence rate among NH White males (108.7 per 100,000; 630 cases) was higher than the lung cancer incidence rate among NH Black males (104.7 per 100,000; 281 cases) (Figure 3).
- The lung cancer incidence rate for NH White females (61.6 per 100,000; 443 cases) was higher than NH Black females (41.5 per 100,000; 161 cases) (Figure 3).

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

- Approximately 37% (153,000) of Albany Health District adults were exposed to secondhand smoke<sup>a</sup>, which was less than the overall Georgia prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure (45%; 5.3 million).
- Adults were significantly more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke in public places (25%; 99,000) than at home (12%; 52,000), in a vehicle (11%; 45,000) and in the work place (10%; 26,000) (Figure 4).
- Secondhand smoke exposure was higher among males (19%; 80,000) than females (17%; 72,500).

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



Source: 2014 Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS)

- Exposure to secondhand smoke was significantly higher among NH White adults (21%; 89,000) than NH Black adults (11%; 47,000).
- Adults with some college degree (12%; 48,000) were more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke than people with less than high school education (6%; 26,000).
- Overall, the percent of adults in the Albany Health District who support strict enforcement of tobacco use policies related to indoor/outdoor public places<sup>b</sup> increased from 88% (368,000) in 2009-2010 to 90% (370,000) in 2014.

*\*Southwest (Albany) Health District: Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Dougherty, Decatur, Early, Grady, Lee, Miller, Mitchell, Seminole, Terrell, Thomas, and Worth counties*

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

*<sup>b</sup>Results based on 2014 Adult Tobacco Survey 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](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)