

Adult Tobacco Use

Key Findings

In 2009, 22% of Allen County adults were current smokers and 28% were considered former smokers. 4% of adults reported using chewing tobacco or snuff.

Adult Tobacco Use Behaviors

- ◆ The 2009 assessment identified that more than one-fifth (22%) of Allen County adults were current smokers (those who indicated smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke some or all days). The 2008 BRFSS reported current smoker prevalence rates of 20% for Ohio and 18% for the U.S. Over one-quarter (28%) of Allen County adults indicated that they were former smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now do not smoke).
- ◆ Over one-quarter (28%) of those Allen County adults under the age of 30 were smokers.
- ◆ Over one-third (36%) of those Allen County adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were smokers compared to 17% of those with higher incomes.
- ◆ Allen County current smokers were more likely to:
 - Be married (54%) compared to divorced (16%) or other (30%)
 - Not have children (61%) compared to 39% of those who have children
- ◆ 54% of the Allen County current smokers responded that they had stopped smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.
- ◆ Almost half (47%) of Allen County smokers reported their doctor talked to them about quitting smoking in the past year.
- ◆ 4% of Allen County adults reported using chewing tobacco or snuff. 2% used it every day.

Tobacco Use and Health

- ◆ Tobacco use is the most preventable cause of death in the U.S. and in the world.
- ◆ 87% of all lung cancers deaths and at least 30% of all cancer deaths in the U.S. can be attributed to smoking.
- ◆ When compared to non-smokers, the risk of developing lung cancer is 23 times higher in male smokers and 13 times higher in females.
- ◆ Tobacco use is also associated with at least 15 types of cancer such as cervical, mouth, pharyngeal, esophageal, pancreatic, kidney and bladder.
- ◆ Tobacco use contributes to heart disease, stroke, bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, chronic sinusitis, severity of colds, pneumonia and low birth weight in infants.

(Source: Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2009)

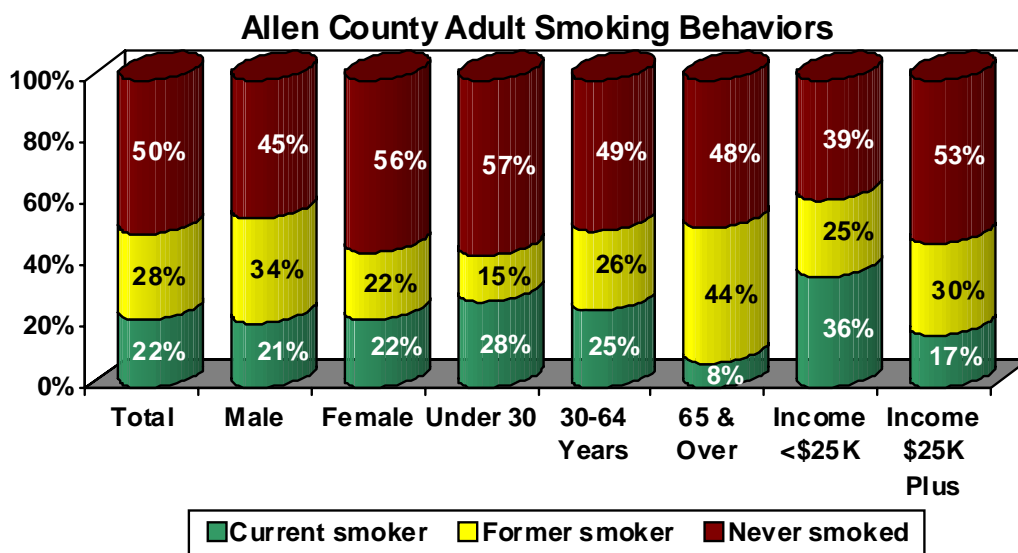
2002 Allen County Comparison Data

- ◆ 26.2% of Allen County adults were current smokers (20.9% in 1999).
- ◆ 80.3% of Allen County adult current smokers wanted to quit smoking.
- ◆ 76.7% of Allen County adult current smokers tried to quit smoking.
- ◆ The average Allen County adult smoker smoked 18.6 cigarettes a day.
- ◆ 50.5% of Allen County households reported smoking was not allowed anywhere inside their house.
- ◆ 2.8% of Allen County adult residents used smokeless tobacco.

(Source: Allen County Assessment 2002)

Adult Tobacco Use

The following graph shows the percentage of Allen County adults who used tobacco. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 22% of all Allen County adults were current smokers, 28% of all adults were former smokers, 50% had never smoked, 21% of males were current smokers, and 22% of females were current smokers.



Respondents were asked:
*“Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
 If yes, do you now smoke cigarettes everyday, some days or not at all?”*
 Source: 2009 Allen County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment

Smoking and Tobacco Facts

- ❖ Tobacco use is the most preventable cause of death in the U.S.
- ❖ Approximately 38,000 deaths per year in the U.S. are from secondhand smoke exposure.
- ❖ Typically, smokers die 13 to 14 years earlier than non-smokers.
- ❖ Cigarette smoking is highest in prevalence among American Indians/Native Americans (32%), whites (21.9%), African Americans (21.5%), Hispanics (16.2%), and Asians (13.3%).
- ❖ Smoking costs over \$167 billion in lost productivity (\$92 billion) and health care expenses (\$75.7 billion) per year.
- ❖ In 2003, the cigarette industry spent more than \$41 million per day on advertising and promotional expenses.

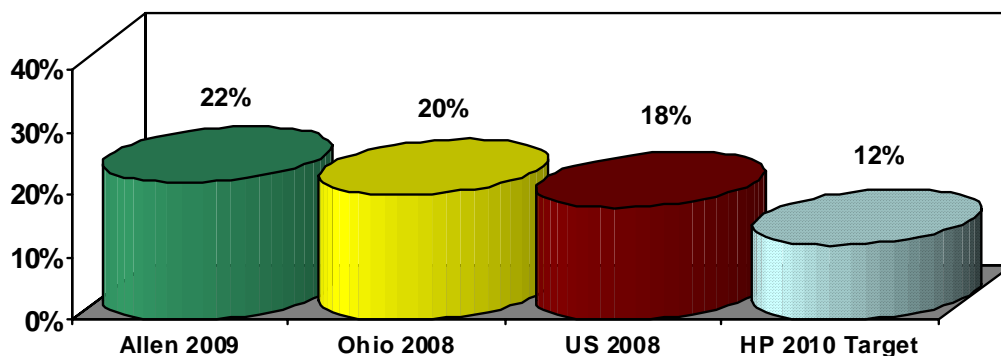
(Source: CDC: Fast Facts on Smoking and Tobacco Use)

Adult Tobacco Use

The following graphs show Allen County, Ohio, and U.S. adult cigarette smoking rates and age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for chronic lower respiratory diseases (formerly COPD) and trachea, bronchus and lung cancers in comparison with the Healthy People 2010 objectives. The BRFSS rates shown for Ohio and the U.S. were for adults 18 years and older. These graphs show that:

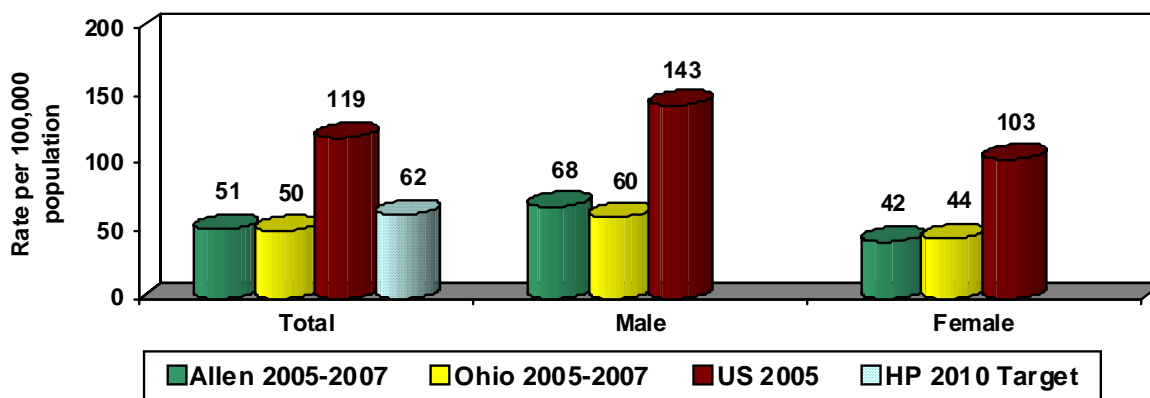
- ◆ The Allen County adult cigarette smoking rate was higher than the rates for Ohio, the U.S. and the Healthy People 2010 Goal.
- ◆ From 2005-2007, Allen County’s age-adjusted mortality rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease was slightly higher than the Ohio rates. Both the rates met the Healthy People 2010 Goals.
- ◆ The percentage of mothers who smoked during pregnancy in Allen County fluctuated slightly from year to year, but was always higher than Ohio.
- ◆ Large rate disparities existed by gender for Allen County trachea, bronchus, and lung cancer age-adjusted mortality rates. The 2005-2007 male rate of 74 deaths per 100,000 population was almost double the female rate of 46.

Healthy People 2010 Objectives & Cigarette Smoking Rates



(Source: BRFSS and HP2010)

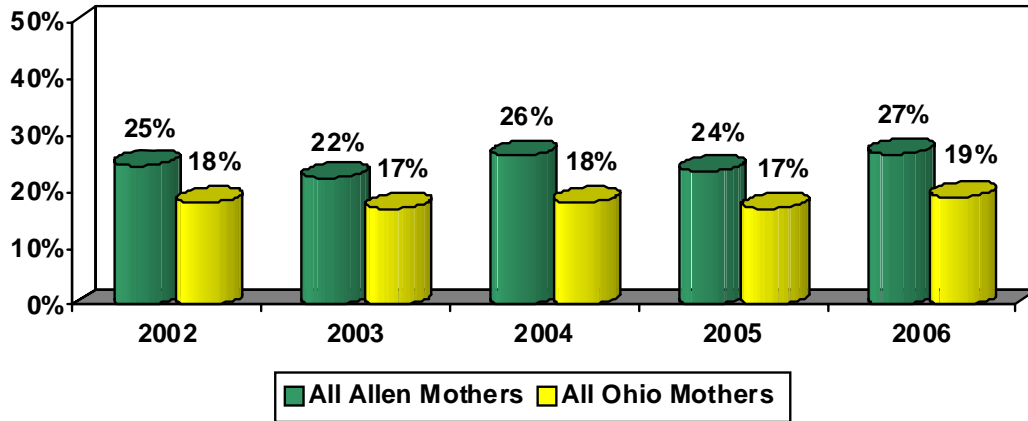
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (Formerly COPD)



(Source: BRFSS, ODH Information Warehouse and HP2010)
HP2010 does not report different goals by gender.

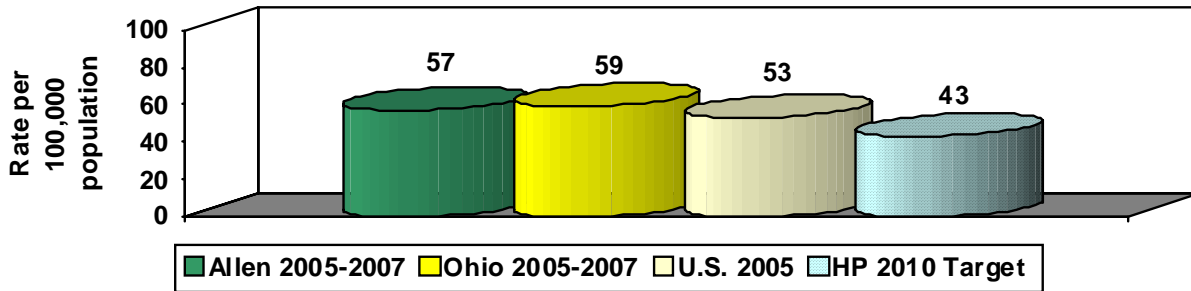
Adult Tobacco Use

Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy



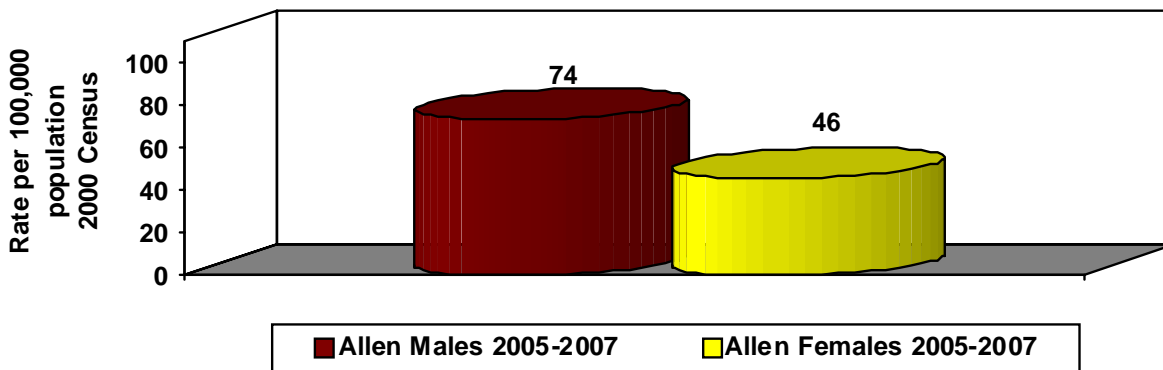
(Source: ODH Births, Vital Statistics Annual Birth Summaries by Year, 2002-2006)

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Trachea, Bronchus & Lung Cancer



(Source: Healthy People 2010, ODH Information Warehouse, updated 3-15-09)

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Gender for Trachea, Bronchus & Lung Cancer



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 3-15-09)