

Tobacco Use and Cancer

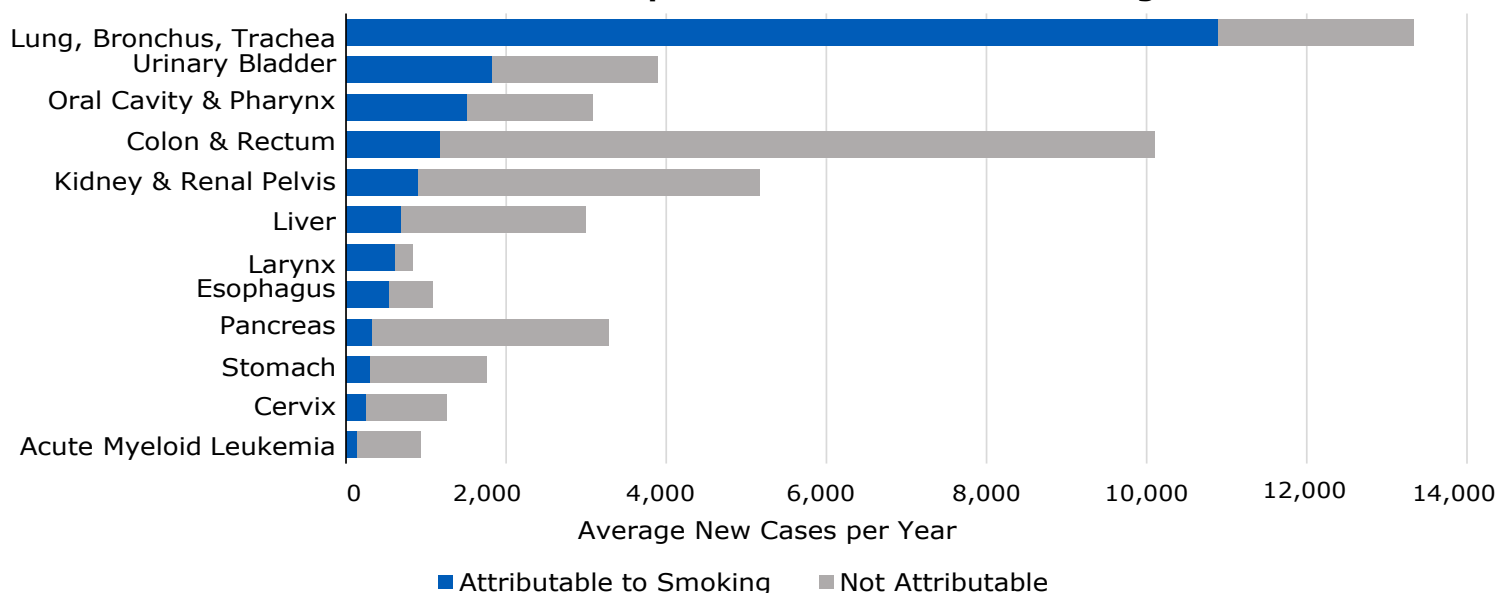
State of Texas



Tobacco use is associated with an increased risk of at least 12 different types of cancer. This includes lung cancer, the second most common cancer among Texans. Additionally, tobacco use may increase the risk of mortality among those who develop cancer.

Tobacco-Related Cancer Incidence – 2013-2017

Average New Cancer Cases Per Year by Tobacco-Related Cancer Site and Estimated Proportion Attributable to Smoking

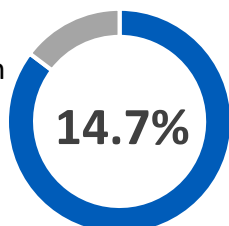


About **19% of all new cancers** are likely to be directly attributable to (or caused by) cigarette use. In Texas, this is approximately **20,400 cases per year**.

Tobacco Use Among Adult Texans (ages 18 years and older), 2019

Current Smokers:

- 18.2% of Men
- 11.3% of Women

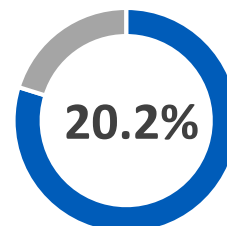


Current Smoker

In 2019, 14.7% of adult Texans reported being current smokers and 20.2% former smokers. The prevalence of smoking has **decreased significantly** since 2011, when 19.2% of adult Texans reported being current smokers.

Former Smokers:

- 23.8% of Men
- 16.7% of Women



Former Smoker

Lung, Bronchus, & Trachea Cancer, 2013 - 2017

- An estimated **82%** of lung, bronchus, and trachea cancer cases are due to **cigarette smoking**.
- Lung, bronchus, and trachea cancer is the **second most commonly diagnosed cancer** in males (after prostate cancer) and females (after breast cancer) and is the **leading cause of death** among all cancers.
- Each year, from 2013 to 2017, an average of **6,920 new cases** of lung, bronchus, and trachea cancer were diagnosed in males, and **5,810 new cases** in females.

Incidence Rate:

48.2

cases per 100,000
persons

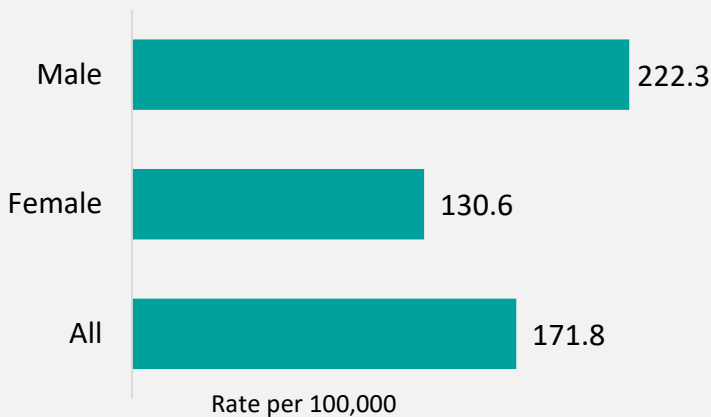
Mortality Rate:

35.7

cases per 100,000
persons

Tobacco-Related Cancers by Sex, 2013-2017

Texas' five-year (2013-2017) age-adjusted incidence rate for tobacco-related cancers was **171.8 per 100,000**. An estimated **24%** of all cancer cases in males and **15%** of cancer cases in females were due to smoking. Tobacco-related cancer incidence rates were **70% higher for males than females**.



Sources: Incidence, Texas Cancer Registry at <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/tcr/data/modifiable/Tobacco-Associated-Cancers-in-Texas.pdf>; Mortality, 2013-2017, Texas, Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics; Prevalence, Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2019, Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics; Quitline data, 2019 Texas Tobacco Quit Line (TTQL) Report, Prepared by Chronic Disease Epidemiology Branch, Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention Section, Texas Department of State Health Services.

Texas Tobacco Quit Line (TTQL), 2019

The TTQL offers free and confidential tobacco cessation counseling services and support to Texas residents ages 13 years and older.

- In 2019, the TTQL had **9,962 enrolled callers** (callers who reported tobacco use and enrolled in multiple call cessation counseling).
 - Of those, **364 reported a history of any cancer**
- A seven month follow-up was conducted among 364 randomly selected enrollees.
 - Of these 364, almost **one-third** (n=109, 29.9%), reported **not smoking in the past 30 days**.



YES QUIT
877-YES-QUIT YESQUIT.ORG

Tobacco-Related Cancers by Race, 2013-2017

In Texas, the five-year (2013-2017) age-adjusted incidence rates of tobacco-related cancers were highest among non-Hispanic blacks, followed closely by non-Hispanic whites.

