The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that cigarette smoking is responsible for more than 480,000 deaths per year in the United States, including more than 41,000 deaths resulting from secondhand smoke exposure. For every person who dies because of smoking, at least 30 people live with a serious smoking-related illness. Tobacco use is associated with heart disease, stroke, lung diseases, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancer. Additionally, tobacco use is also associated with many types of cancer including but not limited to lip, oral, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, pancreases, bladder, and the most lethal cancer in the United States - lung cancer.

- White residents tobacco related cancer death rates were higher than all groups in 2016 and over 1.5 times higher than Hispanic residents each of the five years.
- Hispanic residents trended upward in tobacco related cancers deaths from 2012 (27.1) to 2016 (34.7), yet had the lowest rates of cancer deaths.
- Cancer death rates for black residents steadily increased from the lowest in 2013 to the second highest in 2016, a 38% increase following a decline from 2012 to 2013.

**Data Sources:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics Death files.
ZIP code 32190 had the highest rate of lung cancer deaths (93.7)

The Northwest Quadrant had a higher rate of lung cancer deaths (52.5) than all other quadrants

ZIP codes 32754 and 32102 presented rates of 0

Lung cancer accounted for the large majority of tobacco related cancer deaths in Volusia County

Cancer of the pancreas was the second leading cause of tobacco related cancer deaths

**NOTE:** Age-Adjusting is the frequency with which health events occur is almost always related to age. For example, mortality rates increase after 40 years of age. The age-adjusted rate eliminates the effect of the underlying age distribution of the population, allowing for comparisons between populations regardless of their age structure.