

# Tobacco-Associated Cancers in Texas



Tobacco smoke contains at least 70 chemicals that cause cancer, also known as carcinogens.<sup>1</sup>

Tobacco products include cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, cigars, pipes, hookah, and smokeless tobacco like chew and snuff.



About three in 10 cancer deaths are caused by tobacco use.<sup>1</sup>

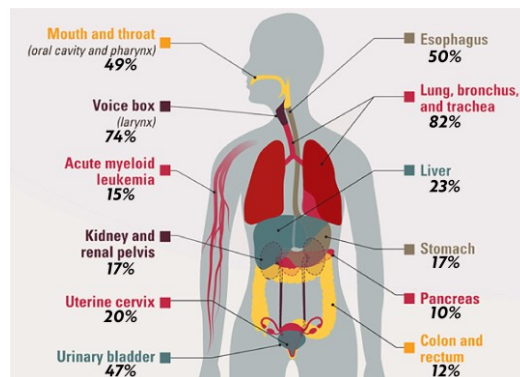
Cigarette smoking alone kills 28,000 Texans each year.

In 2020, 13.2% of Texas adults reported current use of cigarettes and 3.3% reported use of smokeless tobacco.<sup>2</sup>

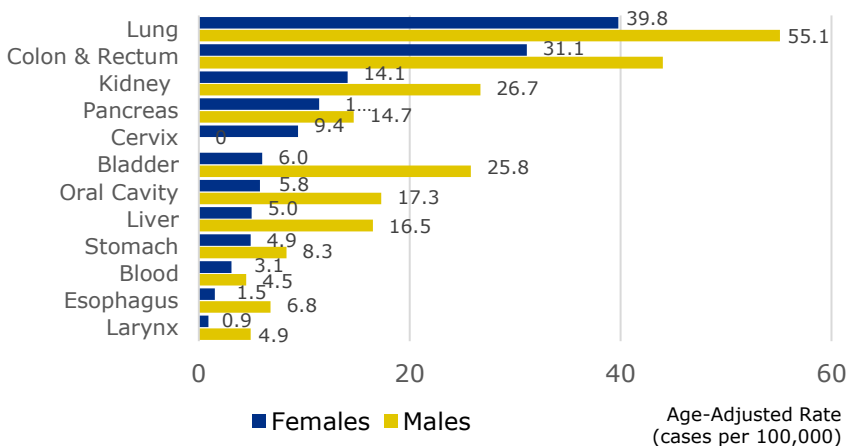
Tobacco use causes cancer throughout the body. It increases risk of developing 12 different types of cancers.<sup>1</sup>

In Texas, tobacco use causes an estimated 20,000 cancer cases each year. This makes tobacco use the single most preventable cause of cancer.

The percentage of cancer cases attributed to tobacco use differ by cancer site. The different percentages are shown in the diagram on the right.<sup>3</sup>



## Incidence Rates for Tobacco-Associated Cancer Sites by Sex, Texas, 2016-2020



The tobacco-associated cancer incidence rate is 1.7 times higher for men than for women.

For all individual tobacco-associated cancer sites, incidence rates are lower in women than in men.

Incidence rates for laryngeal, esophageal, and bladder cancers are almost five times higher in men than women.



The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted health services, leading to delays and reductions in cancer screening, diagnosis, and reporting to some central cancer registries. This may have contributed to a decline in new cases for most cancer sites in 2020. Because 2020 was a temporary, anomalous year, it can bias estimates such as cancer incidence trends that are of interest. Trends are not included in this report. See the TCR website for more information as it becomes available.



# Lung, Bronchus, and Trachea Cancer

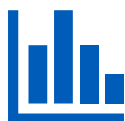


Tobacco use causes nearly nine in 10 lung, bronchus, and trachea cancer cases and cancer deaths each year.<sup>3</sup>

Lung, bronchus, and trachea cancer is the leading cause of cancer death for both men and women.<sup>4</sup>

## 12,875

By the end of 2023, out of 15,759 expected lung, bronchus, and trachea cancer diagnoses in Texas, 12,875 are estimated to be caused by tobacco use.

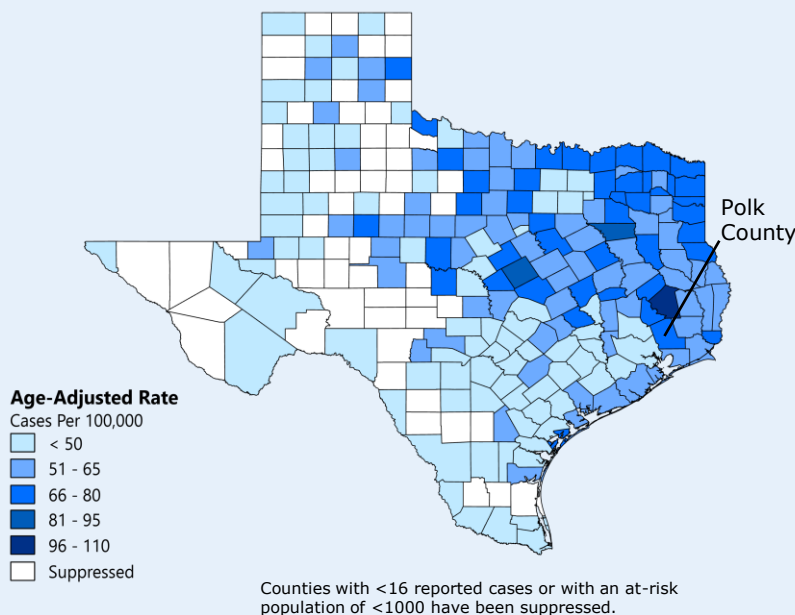


Non-Hispanic Blacks have significantly higher lung, bronchus, and trachea cancer rates (56.8 cases per 100,000) than all other race/ethnicity groups.

Rates are lowest among Hispanics (24.9 cases per 100,000).

## Invasive Lung, Bronchus, and Trachea Cancer Incidence in Texas, 2016-2020

- The map shows a breakdown of the age-adjusted lung, bronchus, and trachea cancer incidence rates in Texas by county.
- The lung, bronchus, and trachea cancer incidence rate in Texas is 46.5 cases per 100,000 people.
- Men have significantly higher rates than women.
- Counties in the eastern part of Texas have the highest incidence rates in the state.
- Polk County has the highest rate (102 cases per 100,000) of any Texas county.



Quitting at any age will help you avoid getting cancer. Ask a health care provider for help quitting and call 1-800-QUIT-NOW or go to [www.smokefree.gov](http://www.smokefree.gov) for free assistance.

Call 877-937-7848 (877-YES-QUIT) or visit [YesQuit.org](http://YesQuit.org) to get started on your quit journey today. For help with quitting smoking, visit the NCI's [smoking cessation website](http://smoking cessation website).

### References

<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Tobacco and Cancer | CDC](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/cancer/)

<sup>2</sup> The Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2021. [cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/index.html)

<sup>3</sup> Islami F, Goding Sauer A, Miller KD, et al (2018). Proportion and number of cancer cases and deaths attributable to potentially modifiable risk factors in the United States. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 68(1), 31-54. [doi.org/10.3322/caac.21440](https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21440)

<sup>4</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention WONDER. [wonder.cdc.gov/cancer-v2020.HTML](https://wonder.cdc.gov/cancer-v2020.HTML)

### Data sources

- *Texas incidence data*: Texas Cancer Registry ([www.dshs.texas.gov/tcr](http://www.dshs.texas.gov/tcr)) SEER\*Stat Database, 1995-2020 Incidence, Texas statewide, 2022 Submission, cutoff 11/07/2022. Texas Department of State Health Services, Cancer Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, created February 2023.

The Cancer Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch (CESB) of the Texas Department of State Health Services prepared this data brief. If you have questions or would like to request additional statistics, please contact us by emailing [CancerData@dshs.texas.gov](mailto:CancerData@dshs.texas.gov) or calling 1-800-252-8059.

For more information, visit the CESB website: [dshs.texas.gov/tcr](http://dshs.texas.gov/tcr).