### Effects on Populations

All populations and people are vulnerable to the effects of smoking tobacco and second-hand smoke, but some are more vulnerable than others.

- Globally, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that around 6 million people die from smoking-related causes annually\(^1\).
- In the U.S., more than 480,000 people die annually (\(>1,300/\text{day}\)) from smoking related causes, accounting for nearly one in five deaths\(^2\).
- Smoking prevalence is higher among persons living in poverty than persons living above poverty: 26.3% versus 15.2% (2014)\(^1\).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Populations</th>
<th>Effects</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Native American(^3)</td>
<td>- Smoke more than any other U.S racial/ethnic population.</td>
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<td>- Smoking prevalence is 29.2%, (US overall avg. 16.8%).</td>
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<td>- Women commonly smoke during pregnancy, increasing risk of premature delivery, low birth weight and SIDS (crib death) complications.</td>
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<td>Caucasian- White(^3)</td>
<td>- Second highest racial/ethnic population of smokers in the US at 18.2%</td>
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<td>(non-Hispanic)</td>
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<td>African American(^3)</td>
<td>- Third highest racial/ethnic population of US smokers.</td>
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<td>- At 17.5% in 2014; a 4% decrease since 2005.</td>
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<td>- Many more men smoke (22.1%) than women (13.7%).</td>
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<td>- More likely to smoke menthol-flavored cigarettes which can worsen nicotine addiction and health effects</td>
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<td>Hispanic/Latino(^3)</td>
<td>- Nearly the lowest rate of smokers in the U.S. at 11.2%.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asians(^3)</td>
<td>- The lowest smoking rate by race and ethnicity at 9.5%.</td>
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| HIV positive$^4$ | Smoking prevalence rates range from 40-70%.
Higher disease development rate than general population.
Smoking works synergistically with HIV and significantly increases mortality rates.
Higher rates of cardiovascular diseases, associated cancers, (lung, head and neck, cervix and anus), and respiratory complications such as COPD. |
| Homeless$^5$ | 68-80% of the U.S. homeless are current smokers.
A substantially higher mortality rate of 2 to 5 times than the housed.
Excessive mortality is high due to exposure of risk factors including smoking, which increases risk for a myriad of diseases likely to be poorly controlled. |
| Children between 3 and 18 years$^2$ (nearly half of all children) | Are exposed to cigarette smoke on a regular basis.
Are targeted by tobacco marketing industry to encourage smoking from an early age.
Every day >3,200 kids under 18 smoke their first cigarette.
Now targeted by the tobacco industry for e-cigarette use using child-friendly flavors. |

The financial impact of smoking in direct medical expenses and lost productivity in the U.S. is estimated between $289 to $332 billion annually.$^2$

1. Health Effects of Cigarette Smoking $^[1]$ 

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