### 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)\(^1\).

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| Native American\(^3\) | • Smoke more than any other U.S racial/ethnic population.  
                          • Smoking prevalence is 29.2%, (US overall avg. 16.8%).  
                          • Women commonly smoke during pregnancy, increasing risk of premature delivery, low birth weight and SIDS (crib death) complications. |
| Caucasian- White\(^3\) (non-Hispanic) | • Second highest racial/ethnic population of smokers in the US at 18.2%                                                                                                                             |
| African American\(^3\) | • Third highest racial/ethnic population of US smokers.  
                          • At 17.5% in 2014; a 4% decrease since 2005.  
                          • Many more men smoke (22.1%) than women (13.7%).  
                          • More likely to smoke menthol-flavored cigarettes which can worsen nicotine addiction and health effects |
| Hispanic/Latino\(^3\) | • Nearly the lowest rate of smokers in the U.S. at 11.2%                                                                                                                                         |
| Asians\(^3\)          | • The lowest smoking rate by race and ethnicity at 9.5%                                                                                                                                          |
HIV positive

- 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

- 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

- 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.

1. Health Effects of Cigarette Smoking
2. 50th Anniversary Surgeon General’s Report on Smoking, 2014
3. Burden of Tobacco Use in the U.S.

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