



Raising our Voices for Health Justice for our Hispanic/Latino Community

Health justice means bringing communities to the table, so everyone's voices are heard and people from all walks of life achieve the health and wellness they deserve.

Hispanics/Latinos are disproportionately exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace and in multi-unit housing.^{3,7,8} Cancer, heart disease, and stroke—all of which can be caused by tobacco use—are among the five leading causes of death in this community.² It's time to take a stand against the unfair health burden that tobacco places on Hispanics/Latinos.

Tobacco disproportionately impacts our Latino community.

- California's adult Hispanic/Latino population has a cigarette smoking rate of 10.2%, which is equivalent to ⁴1.1 million Hispanic/Latinos smoke. This reflects about one-third of the total population of California smokers.⁴
- "Tobacco use significantly varies among Hispanic/Latino subgroups. For example, Puerto Ricans report smoking cigarettes at higher rates compared to (insert comparison groups).⁴
- Hispanic/Latinos are at a higher risk of secondhand and thirdhand smoke exposure in multi-unit housing as nearly half (41.9%) of California's multi-unit housing residents are Hispanic/Latino.⁸
- A disproportionately high number of Hispanics/Latinos have jobs in small-service occupations with only a few employees where California's smoke-free workplace laws do not apply.³
- Hispanic/Latino communities typically have a higher density rate of tobacco retail at nearly 26% higher than that of the general population.^{5,6}
- Tobacco companies have placed advertising in community publications and sponsored Hispanic/Latino cultural events.
- Tobacco companies have donated to many Hispanic/Latino elected officials and chambers of commerce to positively shape policy and community leadership perceptions in favor of tobacco.
- The tobacco and vaping industry use flavors such as horchata, resleches, and churros to attract Hispanic/Latino teens to vaping.

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SOURCES

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- ⁷ California Department of Public Health, California Tobacco Control Program. Policy Evaluation Tracking System, December 2016.
- ⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2009-2013.
- ⁹ King BA, et. al, *National and State Cost Savings Associated with Prohibiting Smoking in Subsidized and Public Housing in the United States*. Preventing Chronic Disease, 2014.
- ¹⁰ Preliminary Estimates of the Prevalence of Selected Underlying Health Conditions Among Patients with Coronavirus Disease 2019 — United States, February 12–March 28, 2020. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2020;69:382–386. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6913e2>
- ¹¹ Vardavas CI, Nikitara K. COVID-19 and smoking: A systematic review of the evidence. *Tob Induc Dis*. 2020;18:20. Published 2020 Mar 20. doi:10.18332/tid/119324
- ¹² Al-Delaimy, Wael. Hookah and COVID-19: How Hookah Puts You at Risk, 2020, tobaccofreeca.com/health/hookah-and-covid-19-how-hookah-puts-you-at-risk/.

