

TOBACCO = SOCIAL JUSTICE ISSUE

How Big Tobacco targets vulnerable populations

SOURCES

- 1) Food and Drug Administration. "[Preliminary Scientific Evaluation of the Possible Public Health Effects of Menthol Versus Nonmenthol Cigarettes](#)", 2013.
- 2) University of California San Francisco, Smoking Cessation Leadership Center. "Smoking, COVID-19, and Racism – Three Intersecting Epidemics", <https://smokingcessationleadership.ucsf.edu/directors-corner/smoking-covid-19-and-racism-three-intersecting-epidemics>, June, 2020.
- 3) Campaign for Tobacco-free Kids. "Marketing Menthol: The History of Tobacco Industry Targeting of African Americans", <https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/assets/factsheets/0400.pdf>, February, 2019.
- 4) Truth Initiative. "Tobacco use in the African American community: Factsheet", <https://truthinitiative.org/research-resources/targeted-communities/tobacco-use-african-american-community>, May, 2020.
- 5) D'Silva, J., O'Gara, E., & Villaluz, N. T. (2018) "Tobacco industry misappropriation of American Indian culture and traditional tobacco". *Tobacco control*, 27(e1), e57–e64. <https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2017-053950>.
- 6) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "American Indians/ Alaska Natives and Tobacco Use", <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/disparities/american-indians/index.htm>, November, 2019.
- 7) Lempert LK, Glantz SA. Tobacco Industry Promotional Strategies Targeting American Indians/Alaska Natives and Exploiting Tribal Sovereignty. *Nicotine Tob Res.* 2019;21(7):940-948. doi:10.1093/ntr/nty048
- 8) Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018.
- 9) Montana Office of Vital Statistics, 2016, https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_06.pdf, July, 2018.
- 10) Espey DK, Jim MA, Cobb N, et al. [Leading Causes of Death and All-Cause Mortality in American Indians and Alaska Natives](#). *American Journal of Public Health*, 2014;104(Suppl 3):S303–S311.
- 11) Mowery PD, Dube SR, Thorne SL, et al. [Disparities in Smoking-Related Mortality Among American Indians/Alaska Natives](#). *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 2015. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2015.05.002.
- 12) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults—United States, 2005–2013](#). *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 2014;63(47):1108-12.
- 13) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Persons and Tobacco Use, <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/disparities/lgbt/index.htm>, November, 2019.
- 14) Truth Initiative. "Tobacco Use in LGBT Communities: Fact Sheet," https://truthinitiative.org/sites/default/files/media/files/2019/03/Truth_LGBT%20FactSheet_FINAL.pdf, February, 2018.
- 15) Truth Initiative. "Tobacco is a social justice issue: Low-income communities" <https://truthinitiative.org/research-resources/targeted-communities/tobacco-social-justice-issue-low-income-communities#:~:text=Low%2Dincome%20neighborhoods%20also%20have.person%20than%20high%2Dincome%20areas>. January, 2017.
- 16) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Cigarette Smoking and Tobacco Use Among People of Low Socioeconomic Status", <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/disparities/low-ses/index.htm>, November, 2019.
- 17) Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids. "[Tobacco and Socioeconomic Status](#)". Washington, D.C: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2015.

- 18) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. "[The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General](#)". Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.