

How Tobacco Harms LGBTQ+ Communities Protect yourself and the people you care about.

LGBTQ+ people use tobacco at higher rates compared to cisgender and heterosexual people. This is in part due to the unique stressors, barriers, and traumas that LGBTQ+ people often face.

Tobacco use in LGBTQ+ communities

About 1 in 6 LGB adults and 1 in 3 transgender adults smoke cigarettes, compared to 1 in 9 cisgender heterosexual adults.

Compared to cisgender and heterosexual people who smoke, LGBT people who smoke are also more likely to:

- Smoke menthol cigarettes, which are often harder to quit than nonmenthol cigarettes
- Use little cigars and e-cigarettes

Among LGB people, bisexual women have the highest rates of tobacco use.

Tobacco use in LGBTQ+ youth

Tobacco impacts LGBTQ+ teens and young adults, too. Compared to heterosexual youth, transgender youth:

- Are 4 times more likely to smoke cigarettes
- Are 3.5 times more likely to use smokeless tobacco

Tobacco companies target LGBTQ+ communities.

Tobacco companies specifically target LGBTQ+ communities in their marketing, ads, and promotions.

- They often sponsor LGBTQ+ events such as bar nights and Pride celebrations to market to LGBTQ+ people.
- Tobacco companies also sponsor magazines and other media that feature LGBTQ+ people.
- In 1995, one tobacco company targeted gay men and the unhoused in a marketing campaign they called Project SCUM (Sub-Culture Urban Marketing).

Tobacco companies often use themes important to LGBTQ+ communities such as civil rights, authenticity, social connection, and acceptance to gain attention and trust.

Nicotine from tobacco and vaping can harm brain growth in teens and young adults.

Other factors

LGBTQ+ people often face other disparities that increase their risk for tobacco use. They are more likely to:

- Not have health insurance or access to tobacco cessation counseling or medicines
- Be impacted by mental health problems
- Experience homelessness

Lower your risk.

You can lower your risk for at least 12 different cancers and many other health problems.

- Don't smoke cigarettes, cigars, or pipes.
- Don't use smokeless tobacco products (such as chew, dip, and spit).
- Avoid secondhand smoke and indoor places where smoking is allowed. Don't let other people smoke in your car, room, or home.
- Encourage your friends and family to avoid tobacco and secondhand smoke, too.

Quitting tobacco isn't easy.

Tobacco is addictive. It often takes people 5 to 7 tries before quitting smoking for good. Don't give up! Ask a health care provider for help. Or call us for tips and resources.

E-cigarettes and vaping

Although e-cigarettes and other vaping devices don't contain tobacco, they do contain nicotine (which comes from tobacco). They may also contain:

- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), chemicals that can cause headaches, nausea, and organ damage
- Chemicals known to cause cancer and other serious health problems
- Heavy metals
- Formaldehyde

More research is needed on the long-term health effects of vaping.



If you quit smoking today, you'll feel a difference after:

- **20 minutes:** Your heart rate and blood pressure are lower.
- A few days: Carbon monoxide levels in your blood drop to normal.
- 2 weeks to 3 months: Your circulation improves. Your lung function increases.
- 1 to 12 months: Coughing and shortness of breath improve. Tiny hair-like structures (cilia) that move mucus out of your lungs start to regain normal function.
- 1 to 2 years: Your risk of heart attack drops dramatically.
- **5 to 10 years:** Your risk of cancers of the mouth, throat, and voice box (larynx) is cut in half. Your stroke risk decreases.
- **10 years:** Your risk of lung cancer is about half that of a person who is still smoking (after 10-15 years). Your risk of bladder, esophagus, and kidney cancer decreases.
- **15 years:** Your risk of heart disease is close to that of someone who doesn't smoke.



Visit the American Cancer Society website at **cancer.org/tobacco** or call us at **1-800-227-2345** to learn more. We're here when you need us.



cancer.org | 1.800.227.2345

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