

Tobacco Killed 100 Million in 20th Century, Could Kill 1 Billion in 21st

Associated Press

Friday, February 8, 2008

Tobacco use killed 100 million people worldwide in the 20th century and could kill one billion people in the 21st unless governments act now to dramatically reduce it, the World Health Organization said in a report Thursday.



Governments around the world collect more than \$200 billion in tobacco taxes every year but spend less than one fifth of 1 percent of that revenue on tobacco control, it said. The WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2008 calls on all countries to dramatically increase efforts to prevent young people from beginning to smoke, help smokers quit, and protect nonsmokers from exposure to second hand smoke.

It urges governments to adopt six "tobacco control policies" — raise taxes and prices of tobacco; ban tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; protect people from second hand smoke; warn people about the dangers of tobacco; help those who want to quit smoking; and monitor tobacco use to understand and reverse the epidemic. "The tobacco epidemic already kills 5.4 million people a year from lung cancer, heart disease and other illnesses," Chan said. "Unchecked, that number will increase to more than 8 million a year by 2030."

According to the report, nearly two thirds of the world's smokers live in 10 countries — China, which accounts for nearly 30 percent, India for about 10 percent, Indonesia, Russia, the United States, Japan, Brazil, Bangladesh, Germany and Turkey. It forecast that more than 80 percent of tobacco-related deaths will be in low- and middle-income countries by 2030. Tobacco use is growing fastest in low-income countries, the report said, "due to steady population growth coupled with tobacco industry targeting, ensuring that millions of people become fatally addicted each year." "In the 20th century, the tobacco epidemic killed 100 million people worldwide," the report said. "Unless urgent action is taken, more than one billion people could be killed by tobacco during this century." Only 86 of 193 countries surveyed have recent data on tobacco use for both adults and youths. Seventy-four countries still allow smoking in health care institutions and about the same number allow smoking in schools. And more than half the countries, with two-thirds of the world's population, allow smoking in government offices and workplaces, the report said.

One of the most effective ways to curb tobacco use is to ban all forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, but it said only 20 of 179 countries that responded have complete bans. "Weak health warnings on tobacco packs — or no warnings at all — continue to be the global norm," the report added, noting that only 15 of 176 countries surveyed required picture warnings, which are most effective.

1. In paragraph form, identify the preventative measures taken on behalf of the United States government to control tobacco use. Additionally, describe the most effective ways to curb tobacco use.
2. Approximately how much money is invested annually by governments on tobacco control? How does this monetary figure compare to the tax revenue generated via tobacco? Explain.
3. In accordance with the passage above, how many people die a day from lung cancer, heart disease and other illnesses? At the projected rate of growth, by 2030 how many more would perish daily?
4. Neatly organize the countries around the world where smoking is most prevalent into a table, graph, and chart.
5. What common factors exist amongst areas in which tobacco use is growing most rapidly? Explain.
6. What is the difference in the percentage of countries surveyed with recent data on tobacco use for both adults and youths with those that require picture warnings? Explain what this figure represents.
7. Upon completion of this assignment, how far have we progressed through the 2007-08 series of *The Daughtry Times*®? Express your answer as a fraction, decimal, percentage, and pie chart.
8. As obtained from the passage above, in paragraph form, explain at least eight ways using the "Traditional Writing Guidelines" simplifies the paragraph writing process. Be specific.
9. As obtained from the passage above, in paragraph form, explain at least six ways using the "Preliminary Reading Guidelines" simplifies understanding of the material. Be specific.
10. In complete sentences, using contextual clues only, explain the meaning of the italicized words: *epidemic*, *norm*, and *forecast*. Additionally, use each in a sentence to demonstrate further comprehension.
11. In paragraph form, explain at least five legitimate and educational purposes behind *The Daughtry Times*®.