Abstract: - Introduction. Smoking is one of the most searched risk factor. One of the aspect more analyzed respect to smoking is the double impact over the economy like cause of income and spends. The active consumption of tobacco and cigarettes like main cause for the smoking existence carry to social and economical asymmetries because of smoking like socioeconomic inequity cause. Objective. To describe the main characteristic that identifies to smoking like cause of socioeconomic inequity. Materials and methods. Like teoricals methods were used the comparative, analysis and synthesis and the inductive deductive. Like empiric method was utilized the bibliographic research about smoking. Results. Were described two main forms of socioeconomic inequity because of smoking given by the socials costs because of smoking: in the assignation of resources for Public Health and in the social redistribution of economical resources. Conclusions. The socioeconomic inequity because of smoking given by the cost caused by smoking it evidence in two mains forms: in the assignation of resources to Public Health and in the social redistribution of economical resources because of labor productivity lose because of smoking.

Keywords: - smoking, inequity, cost

Introduction:
Smoking is one of the risk factor more researched in the present. One of the discussions more significative about the smoking´s control is given by the duality economical condition like cause of incomes and spends at same time.

Like consequence of the recurrent consumption of tobacco and cigarettes, it produces socials disequilibrium because this risk factor is a relevant cause of socioeconomic iniquity. This disequilibrium is given mainly by the incremental value of net spends attributable to smoking in front of the no-existence of this risk factor.1-8

Smoking like socioeconomic risk factor is closest related with poorness and the human develop. The WHO had appointment that exist a closed relation between productivity forces from the national economy and the tobacco and cigarettes consumption where by general the biggest consumptions around the world in absolute and relative way are concentrated in developing countries and don’t in the countries of biggest income or economic develop.9, 10

The previous expressed is an important argument that carry, motive and induces to smoking control since the economic point of view. For that is important to relate the kind of inequity because of smoking with the social cost that this risk factor create.
Objective:
To describe the main characteristic that identify to smoking as socioeconomic inequity cause´s.

Methods:
The teoricals methods utilized were the comparative, the inductive-deductive and analysis and synthesis. As empiric methods were utilized the bibliographic research and the documental review.

Results:
The socioeconomic inequity is given by the difference in the economics resources consumption in the social level, from a determinate social group respect to other in similar conditions. Then, the socioeconomic inequity because of smoking can be measured by the social cost that this risk factor generates, which cost wouldn’t exist if smoking like risk factor wouldn’t exist neither.

The more relevant socioeconomic costs attributable to smoking are determinate by the effects of this risk factor over the use of economic resources to finance the health services and the consequences of this risk factor for the economy and the society in general by the labor productivity lose attributable to smoking. In following it argument each socioeconomic inequity form because of smoking. 11-14

Inequity attributable to smoking in the assignation of resources.
The direct costs since the social point of view are given by the direct impact of smoking in the use of the economic resources from Public Health institutions. To finances the Public Health is necessary to assignee economic resources to this socioeconomic sector. A part from these resources are utilized because of morbidity and mortality causes’ attributable to smoking and if smoking wouldn’t exist this assignee would keep free for the social and human develop.

This difference is determinate in last time for the own smoking existence that is present in active and passive smoker at same time, given by the tobacco and cigarettes consumption, the morbidity and/or mortality directly related with smoking as risk factor and the effective demand of health services because of smoking, where the consumption is the main explicative variable for the inequity induced by this risk factor.

The whole existence of place free of tobacco smoke is capable to null the passive smoking in it close range because don’t exist the active smoking consequences but it isn’t a definitive solution because don’t eliminate the active consumption of cigarettes and tobaccos.

Because the previous reason the smoking´s economic burden is a main item to measure the socioeconomic inequity attributable to smoking in the assignation of economic resources to finance the health services.

Although this economic burden be null because wouldn’t exist the effective demand of health services attributable to smoking, is keeping a short range to the existence of a short consumption level that be less than the minimal quantity of consumption that determinate the existence of the effective demand of health services because of causes attributable to smoking , being this the one that occur like consequence of the social redistribution from the economic resources because of the labor productivity lose attributable to smoking.

The inequity attributable to smoking in the resources redistribution.
Since a social perspective, the indirect costs are given by the general impact from smoking over the society without a direct appearance cause. These costs are specially associated to the costs that the society most assume because of the labor productivity lose induced by this risk factor and are related to the social redistribution of economic resources caused for this labor productivity lose. That’s why the smoking is a cause of socioeconomic inequity since the point of view of the redistribution of the economic resources of the whole society.

The labor productivity lose attributable to smoking make that the social cost induced by this lose be assumed by the society in general and redistributed between all members, making that the population that isn’t
affected by smoking as risk factor assume a part of these costs, creating in this way the socioeconomic inequity in the redistribution of the economic resources.

In the relative labor productivity lose attributable to smoking, the labor absence because of smoking carry to worker present in the workplace to cover all cost that relative labor productivity lose attributable to smoking cause. Also, this relative labor productivity lose attributable to smoking induce to higher level of payments of subsidies because the morbidity attributable to smoking.

The social redistribution induced by relative labor productivity lose attributable to smoking can to influence in negative particular way over the smoker whose reduce the income because of salary according to absence level to the workplace because of morbidity attributable to smoking. This situation carry to higher poorness levels and induce to smoker to introduce in a vicious circle of smoking, relative labor productivity lose attributable to smoking and poorness.

By other side, the absolute labor productivity lose attributable to smoking carry to an irreversible lose because the early smoker death. In this case like the previous, it must cover the cost that labor productivity loses attributable to smoking cause in the society, in this particular case because of the early smoker death. This cost like the previous carry to society to don’t obtain the full benefit from labor productivity manifested in taxes, salaries, profits and other economical items. This cost is pointedly important in countries like Cuba with high consumption level and a population with null or negative grow.

In both cases of labor productivity lose attributable to smoking the consumption of cigarettes and tobaccos is the essence of the phenomena referenced to the socioeconomic inequity attributable to smoking and this recurrent consumption determinate longer existence of this inequity type. Then, to eliminate this kind of inequity it necessary to null the main cause: the active consumption of cigarettes and tobaccos.

The Cuban’s example.

In 2011 the life expectative for Cuban male smoker was only 61.78 years. In that case the over mortality was superior to 18 years and these men died 3.22 year before retire age. That carried to Cuban society to assume a cost close to 300 million of Cuban pesos. In 2011 the Cuban smoker spent a relevant work’s time smoking too. That permissive position cost to the Cuban society more than 690 million of Cuban pesos. In both case the tobacco and cigarettes consumption were the main cause of these cost.

Conclusion:

The socioeconomic inequity because of smoking is mainly present in the finance of the Public Health and in the redistribution of economic resources in the society induced by the labor productivity lose attributable to smoking. In both cases the existence of the cigarettes and tobaccos consumption is the main cause of the existence of this socioeconomic inequity type.

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