

CAMPAIGN For TOBACCO-FREE Kids[®]

STATE CESSATION-RELATED STATISTICS & POTENTIAL SAVINGS FROM REDUCING SMOKING BY ONE PERCENTAGE POINT

| State | Adult Smoking Rate | Adult Deaths Each Year From Direct Smoking | Smoking-Affected Pregnancies & Births Each Year | Annual Smoking Caused Health Costs in State (millions) | Annual State Medicaid Program Smoking Caused Costs (millions) | Fewer Smokers From Reducing Adult Smoking Rate By One Percentage Point | Related Reduction in Smoking-Caused Deaths | Related 5-Year Savings from Fewer Smoking-Caused Heart Attacks & Strokes (millions) | Related 5-Year Health Savings From Fewer Smoking-Affected Births (millions) | Related Longer-Term Total Health Savings (millions) | Related Longer-Term Total Medicaid Savings (millions) |
|---------------|--------------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 25.2% | 7,400 | 7,950 | \$1.17 billion | \$186 | 33,000 | 7,300 | \$10.6 | \$3.5 | \$272.3 | \$36.5 |
| Alaska | 25.0% | 440 | 1,790 | \$132 | \$60 | 4,200 | 900 | \$1.5 | \$0.6 | \$34.7 | \$5.3 |
| Arizona | 18.6% | 6,800 | 6,000 | \$1.0 billion | \$247 | 34,400 | 7,600 | \$10.9 | \$4.6 | \$283.8 | \$39.4 |
| Arkansas | 25.1% | 4,900 | 6,860 | \$633 | \$189 | 18,900 | 4,200 | \$6.0 | \$2.1 | \$155.1 | \$20.2 |
| California | 17.2% | 38,200 | NA | \$7.13 billion | \$2.31 billion | 242,200 | 53,300 | \$76.6 | \$29.6 | \$2.0 billion | \$397.6 |
| Colorado | 20.0% | 4,200 | 6,520 | \$1.02 billion | \$249 | 29,900 | 6,600 | \$10.5 | \$3.5 | \$245.9 | \$39.6 |
| Connecticut | 19.9% | 4,800 | 3,590 | \$1.27 billion | \$336 | 24,500 | 5,400 | \$8.1 | \$2.5 | \$201.3 | \$30.6 |
| Delaware | 22.9% | 1,100 | 1,360 | \$221 | \$62 | 5,700 | 1,300 | \$1.8 | \$0.6 | \$46.2 | \$4.7 |
| DC | 20.9% | 720 | 280 | \$190 | \$61 | 4,200 | 900 | \$1.3 | \$0.4 | \$34.7 | \$4.0 |
| Florida | 23.2% | 28,700 | 20,200 | \$4.93 billion | \$976 | 115,400 | 25,400 | \$35.8 | \$11.3 | \$952.1 | \$106.6 |
| Georgia | 23.5% | 10,700 | 11,600 | \$1.75 billion | \$419 | 57,300 | 12,600 | \$18.9 | \$7.2 | \$471.9 | \$69.8 |
| Hawaii | 19.7% | 1,000 | 1,290 | \$263 | \$91 | 8,900 | 2,000 | \$3.0 | \$1.0 | \$72.6 | \$9.7 |
| Idaho | 22.3% | 1,500 | 2,520 | \$249 | \$65 | 9,000 | 2,000 | \$2.9 | \$1.1 | \$74.3 | \$10.5 |
| Illinois | 22.3% | 18,400 | 20,700 | \$3.20 | \$1.22 billion | 89,400 | 19,700 | \$29.1 | \$10.4 | \$737.6 | \$139.4 |
| Indiana | 26.9% | 10,200 | 17,900 | \$1.62 billion | \$380 | 44,100 | 9,700 | \$14.3 | \$4.9 | \$363.0 | \$59.2 |
| Iowa | 23.2% | 4,600 | 6,830 | \$794 | \$235 | 21,400 | 4,700 | \$6.8 | \$2.1 | \$176.6 | \$22.8 |
| Kansas | 21.1% | 3,800 | 5,110 | \$724 | \$153 | 19,500 | 4,300 | \$6.2 | \$2.2 | \$160.1 | \$18.2 |
| Kentucky | 30.5% | 7,700 | 13,300 | \$1.17 billion | \$380 | 29,900 | 6,600 | \$9.8 | \$3.1 | \$245.9 | \$48.2 |
| Louisiana | 24.1% | 6,400 | 6,780 | \$1.15 billion | \$518 | 31,800 | 7,000 | \$10.3 | \$3.8 | \$262.4 | \$95.5 |
| Maine | 23.8% | 2,100 | 2,490 | \$470 | \$169 | 9,600 | 2,100 | \$3.2 | \$0.8 | \$79.2 | \$22.5 |
| Maryland | 20.5% | 6,800 | 7,050 | \$1.53 billion | \$372 | 38,600 | 8,500 | \$13.0 | \$4.1 | \$318.5 | \$49.0 |
| Massachusetts | 20.0% | 9,000 | 8,740 | \$2.76 billion | \$817 | 47,000 | 10,300 | \$15.1 | \$4.6 | \$387.8 | \$64.0 |
| Michigan | 24.1% | 14,700 | 21,300 | \$2.65 | \$881 | 73,000 | 16,100 | \$23.9 | \$7.6 | \$602.3 | \$124.1 |
| Minnesota | 19.8% | 5,600 | 7,780 | \$1.61 billion | \$363 | 35,000 | 7,700 | \$11.6 | \$3.8 | \$288.8 | \$44.5 |
| Mississippi | 23.5% | 4,900 | 5,370 | \$561 | \$206 | 20,100 | 4,400 | \$6.3 | \$2.4 | \$165.0 | \$33.5 |

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|----------------|--------------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 27.2% | 10,200 | 13,800 | \$1.66 billion | \$415 | 40,600 | 8,900 | \$13.1 | \$4.3 | \$335.0 | \$46.2 |
| Montana | 18.8% | 1,400 | 1,880 | \$216 | \$52 | 6,500 | 1,400 | \$2.3 | \$0.6 | \$52.8 | \$7.2 |
| Nebraska | 21.2% | 2,400 | 3,600 | \$419 | \$105 | 12,200 | 2,700 | \$3.9 | \$1.4 | \$100.7 | \$11.1 |
| Nevada | 29.0% | 3,300 | 3,430 | \$440 | \$96 | 13,100 | 2,900 | \$4.5 | \$1.7 | \$107.3 | \$12.9 |
| New Hampshire | 25.3% | 1,600 | 2,130 | \$440 | \$90 | 8,900 | 2,000 | \$3.0 | \$0.8 | \$72.6 | \$19.7 |
| New Jersey | 21.0% | 10,700 | 11,700 | \$2.48 billion | \$755 | 61,400 | 13,500 | \$20.5 | \$6.5 | \$506.6 | \$106.9 |
| New Mexico | 23.6% | 2,100 | 2,930 | \$360 | \$144 | 12,400 | 2,700 | \$4.1 | \$1.6 | \$102.3 | \$13.5 |
| New York | 21.6% | 24,500 | 23,700 | \$6.38 | \$4.27 billion | 137,500 | 30,300 | \$44.7 | \$14.6 | \$1.1 billion | \$315.1 |
| North Carolina | 26.1% | 11,500 | 16,200 | \$1.92 billion | \$600 | 57,000 | 12,500 | \$18.5 | \$6.5 | \$470.3 | \$57.8 |
| North Dakota | 23.2% | 850 | 1,460 | \$194 | \$37 | 4,700 | 1,000 | \$1.5 | \$0.4 | \$38.0 | \$4.0 |
| Ohio | 26.2% | 18,900 | 28,600 | \$3.41 billion | \$1.11 billion | 84,100 | 18,500 | \$27.2 | \$8.7 | \$693.0 | \$122.7 |
| Oklahoma | 23.3% | 5,700 | 8,770 | \$908 | \$170 | 24,700 | 5,400 | \$8.0 | \$2.8 | \$203.0 | \$23.5 |
| Oregon | 20.8% | 4,900 | 6,550 | \$871 | \$224 | 24,800 | 5,500 | \$8.3 | \$2.6 | \$204.6 | \$25.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 24.3% | 19,700 | 24,900 | \$4.05 billion | \$1.33 | 91,400 | 20,100 | \$29.3 | \$8.3 | \$754.1 | \$113.9 |
| Rhode Island | 23.4% | 1,700 | 1,700 | \$396 | \$140 | 7,400 | 1,600 | \$2.3 | \$0.7 | \$61.1 | \$17.0 |
| South Carolina | 24.9% | 5,900 | 7,030 | \$854 | \$307 | 29,200 | 6,400 | \$9.5 | \$3.1 | \$240.9 | \$44.6 |
| South Dakota | 21.9% | 1,000 | 2,210 | \$214 | \$45 | 5,300 | 1,200 | \$1.7 | \$0.6 | \$42.9 | \$5.1 |
| Tennessee | 25.7% | 9,600 | 13,300 | \$1.69 billion | \$531 | 41,400 | 9,100 | \$13.9 | \$4.4 | \$341.6 | \$73.8 |
| Texas | 21.9% | 24,100 | 24,000 | \$4.55 | \$1.26 billion | 143,200 | 31,500 | \$46.9 | \$19.9 | \$1.2 billion | \$160.7 |
| Utah | 12.9% | 1,200 | 3,740 | \$273 | \$81 | 14,200 | 3,100 | \$4.1 | \$2.6 | \$117.2 | \$19.1 |
| Vermont | 21.5% | 820 | 1,080 | \$183 | \$56 | 4,500 | 1,000 | \$1.5 | \$0.4 | \$36.3 | \$7.2 |
| Virginia | 21.4% | 9,100 | 8,590 | \$1.62 billion | \$313 | 52,000 | 11,400 | \$17.1 | \$5.5 | \$429.0 | \$51.9 |
| Washington | 20.7% | 7,700 | 11,400 | \$1.52 billion | \$508 | 42,700 | 9,400 | \$14.3 | \$4.5 | \$351.5 | \$62.6 |
| West Virginia | 26.1% | 3,800 | 5,410 | \$539 | \$179 | 14,000 | 3,100 | \$4.6 | \$1.2 | \$115.5 | \$28.0 |
| Wisconsin | 24.1% | 7,800 | 11,600 | \$1.58 billion | \$375 | 39,000 | 8,600 | \$12.7 | \$3.9 | \$321.8 | \$46.3 |
| Wyoming | 23.8% | 720 | 1,280 | \$106 | \$29 | 3,500 | 800 | \$1.2 | \$0.3 | \$28.1 | \$4.0 |
| USA | 23.3% | 400,000+ | 500,000+ | \$75+ billion | \$23.5 billion | 2,024,900 | 445,000 | \$655.9 | \$230.0 | \$16.7 billion | \$3.1 billion |

Projected savings are from one percentage-point smoking declines (e.g., 26.1% to 25.1%). Reductions to adult smoking also produce other short-term savings beyond those in the table – e.g., from reductions to other smoking-caused diseases and health problems and reduced harm to health and property from smoking-caused fires -- but adequate research is not yet available to provide related cost-savings projections. Listed longer-term savings are much more comprehensive -- basically including the smoking-decline savings from reducing all smoking-caused health problems of adult smokers -- and accrue over the lifetimes of adults who quit . But these longer-term amounts still do not include the additional savings from directly related decreases in smoking-caused birth complications, fires, and secondhand smoke harms.

Related Facts

Providing smokers with cessation assistance is cost effective. Numerous research studies have found that cessation is cost effective, such as: Warner, K., "Cost Effectiveness of Smoking-Cessation Therapies: Interpretation of the Evidence-and Implications for Coverage," *Pharmacoeconomics* 11(6):538-49, June 1997; Cohen DR & Fowler GH, "Economic Implications of Smoking Cessation Therapies: a Review of Economic Appraisals," *Pharmacoeconomics* 4(5):331-44, November 1993; Buck DJ, et al., "Cost-effectiveness Analysis of a Family Physician Delivered Smoking Cessation Program," *Preventive Medicine*, 31(6):641-8, December 2000; Hueston, WJ, et al., "A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Smoking Cessation Programs During the First Trimester of Pregnancy for the Prevention of Low Birthweight," *Journal of Family Practice* 39(4):353-7, October 1994.

State Medicaid programs cover more than half of all healthcare costs caused by pregnant women smoking or being exposed to secondhand smoke. [Orleans, CT, et al., "Helping Pregnant Smokers Quit: Meeting The Challenge in the Next Decade", *Tobacco Control* 9(Supplemental III): 6-11, 2000; U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), "Prevalence of Selected Maternal Behaviors and Experiences, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), 1999," *MMWR Surveillance Summaries* 51(SS-2), April 26, 2002.] For more on health problems and costs associated with pregnancy and smoking, see Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids (CFTFK), fact sheet, *Harm & Death Caused By Pregnant Women Smoking or Being Exposed to Secondhand Smoke*, <http://tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0007.pdf>

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Related Campaign Fact Sheets (available at www.tobaccofreekids.org)

- *Key Tobacco-Cessation Findings and Recommendations From the U.S. Public Health Service and U.S. Preventive Services Task Force*
- *Treating Tobacco Addiction and Otherwise Helping Smokers to Quit Reduces Tobacco Use*
- *Medicare and Medicaid Costs & Savings From Covering Tobacco Cessation (Based on S. 854 & H.R. 3676)*
- *What Kind of Tobacco Cessation Might Medicare, Medicaid, or Private Insurers Cover?*
- *Summary of the Durbin-Brownback Tobacco Cessation Bill (S. 854)*

Sources for Table

Smoking Rates and Deaths. CDC, *State Highlights 2002: Impact and Opportunity, April 2002*, <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/StateHighlights.htm>. CDC, "Annual Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Years of Potential Life Lose, and Economic Costs -- United States 1995-1999," *MMWR*, April 11, 2002, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr>.

Health Costs Caused By Tobacco Use. CDC, *State Highlights 2002: Impact and Opportunity, April 2002*, <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/StateHighlights.htm>.

Pregnancy, Births, & Smoking Data. National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, "Smoking During Pregnancy in the 1990s," *National Vital Statistics Reports* 49(7), August 28, 2001; NCHS, CDC, "Births: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports* 49(1), April 17, 2001. South Dakota pregnancy smoking rate from South Dakota State Department of Public Health.

Heart Attack & Stroke Savings. Lightwood, J. & S. Glantz, "Short-Term Economic and Health Benefits of Smoking Cessation -- Myocardial Infarction and Stroke," *Circulation* 96(4): 1089-1096, August 19, 1997.

Pregnancy Cost Savings. Miller, P., et al., "Birth and First-Year Costs for Mothers and Infants Attributable to Maternal Smoking," *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 3(1): 25-35, February 2001 [average costs range from \$1,142 to \$1,358 per smoking-affected pregnancy and birth -- projections use lower amount]. See, also, Lightwood, J., et al., "Short-Term Health and Economic Benefits of Smoking cessation: Low Birth Weight," *Pediatrics* 104(6): 1312-1320, December 1999.

Longer-Term Health Savings. Hodgsen, T., "Cigarette Smoking and Lifetime Medical Expenditures," *The Millbank Quarterly* 70(1) (1992). U.S. Department of the Treasury, *The Economic Costs of Smoking in the U.S. and the Benefits of Comprehensive Tobacco Legislation*, 1998. Miller, L., et al., "State Estimates of Total Medical Expenditures Attributable to Cigarette Smoking, 1993," *Public Health Reports* 113: 447-58, Sept./Oct. 1998. Warner, K.E., et al., "Medical Costs of Smoking in the United States: Estimates, Their Validity, and Their Implications," *Tobacco Control* 8(3): 290-300, Autumn 1999.