

HVSSSC

Hudson Valley Student Support Services Center

175 Route 32 North | New Paltz, NY 12561 | Phone: 845-255-4874 | Fax: 845-255-3836

FACT SHEET

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Mary Grenz Jalloh, M.S., M.P.H., CHES, B.C.S.C.R.
Executive Director

Tammy Rhein, L.M.S.W., C.A.S.A.C., CPP
Program Coordinator

The Toll of Tobacco in New York

Checko Miller, L.M.S.W. Adapted from the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids/January 4, 2007

Tobacco Use in New York

High school students who smoke	16.2% (170,800)
Male high school students who use smokeless or spit tobacco	6.9% (females use much lower)
Kids (under 18) who become new daily smokers each year	24,900
Kids exposed to secondhand smoke at home	1,120,000
Packs of cigarettes bought or smoked by kids each year	34.8 million
Adults in New York who smoke	20.5% (3,015,200)

Nationwide, youth smoking has declined dramatically since the mid-1990s, but that decline appears to have slowed considerably or even stopped in recent years. The 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey found that the percentage of high school students reporting that they have smoked cigarettes in the past month increased to 23 percent in 2005 from 21.9 percent in 2003. This increase follows a 40 percent decline between 1997, when rates peaked at 36.4 percent, and 2003. The survey also found that 13.6 percent of high school males use spit tobacco. U.S. adult smoking has decreased gradually in the last several decades, and 20.9 percent of

Deaths in New York From Smoking

Adults who die each year from their own smoking	25,500
Kids now under 18 and alive in New York who will ultimately die prematurely from smoking	389,000
Adults, children, & babies who die each year from others' smoking (secondhand smoke & pregnancy smoking)	2,420 to 4,310

Smoking kills more people than alcohol, AIDS, car crashes, illegal drugs, murders, and suicides combined -- and thousands more die from other tobacco-related causes -- such as fires caused by smoking (more than 1,000 deaths/year nationwide) and smokeless tobacco use. No good estimates are currently available, however, for the number of New York citizens who die from these other tobacco-related causes, or for the much larger numbers who suffer from tobacco-related health problems each year without actually dying.

Smoking-Caused Monetary Costs in New York

Annual health care costs in New York directly caused by smoking	\$8.17 billion
- Portion covered by the state Medicaid program	\$5.4 billion
Residents' state & federal tax burden from smoking-caused government expenditures	\$904 per household
Smoking-caused productivity losses in New York	\$6.01 billion

Amounts do not include health costs caused by exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking-caused fires, spit tobacco use, or cigar and pipe smoking. Other non-health costs from tobacco use include residential and commercial property losses from smoking-caused fires (more than \$500 million per year nationwide); extra cleaning and maintenance costs made necessary by tobacco smoke and litter (about \$4+ billion nationwide for commercial establishments alone); and additional productivity losses from smoking-caused work absences, smoking breaks, and on-the-job performance declines and early termination of employment caused by smoking-caused disability or illness (dollar amount listed above is just from productive work lives shortened by smoking-caused death).

Tobacco Industry Influence in New York

Annual tobacco industry marketing expenditures nationwide	\$15.4 billion
Estimated portion spent for New York marketing each year	\$516.0 million

Published research studies have found that kids are twice as sensitive to tobacco advertising than adults and are more likely to be influenced to smoke by cigarette marketing than by peer pressure, and that one-third of underage experimentation with smoking is attributable to tobacco company advertising.

New York Government Policies Affecting the Toll of Tobacco in New York

Annual State tobacco prevention spending from tobacco settlement and tax revenues: [National rank: 5 (with 1 the best), based on percent of	\$85.5 million
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State cigarette tax per pack: \$1.50 [National rank: 14th (average state tax is \$1.00 per pack)]

The Toll of Tobacco Sources

Smoking and smokeless rates, deaths, and other state tobacco-related information

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), CDC, CDC, *Sustaining State Programs for Tobacco Control, Data Highlights, 2006* (and underlying CDC data/estimates); See also, [State Highlights 2002: Impact and Opportunity](#), April 2002; Adult smoking from CDC 2005 BRFSS; youth smoking from state YRBS, YTS, or other state-specific surveys; National Cancer Institute, Health effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke: the report of the California Environmental Protection Agency, Smoking and Tobacco Control Monograph No. 10, NIH publication no. 99-4645, 1999 [see also, [CA EPA](#)] New underage daily smoker estimate based on data from U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services (HHS), "Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health," with the state share of national initiation number based on CDC data on future youth smokers in each state compared to national total.

Kids exposed to second hand smoke

CDC, "State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking Among Adults, and Children's and Adolescents' Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke - United States, 1996," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* 46(44): 1038-1043, November 7, 1997.

Packs illegally sold to kids or smoked by them

DiFranza, J. & J. Librett, "State and Federal Revenues from Tobacco Consumed by Minors," *American Journal of Public Health (AJPH)* 89(7): 1106-1108, July 1999; Cummings, et al., "The Illegal Sale of Cigarettes to US Minors: Estimates by State," *AJPH* 84(2): 300-302, February 1994.

Smoking-caused health expenditures, productivity losses, tax burdens

CDC, *Data Highlights 2006* [and underlying CDC data/estimates; CDC's STATE System average annual smoking attributable productivity losses from 1997-2001 (1999 estimates updated to 2004 dollars)]; See also, CDC, "Annual Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Economic Costs -- United States 1995-1999," *MMWR*, April 11, 2002; Zhang, X., et al., "Cost of Smoking to the Medicare Program, 1993," *Health Care Financing Review* 20(4): 1-19, Summer 1999; Office of Management & Budget, *The Budget for the United States Government - Fiscal Year 2000*, Table S-8, January 1999; Leistikow, B., et al., "Estimates of Smoking-Attributable Deaths at Ages 15-54, Motherless or Fatherless Youths, and Resulting Social Security Costs in the United States in 1994," *Preventive Medicine* 30(5): 353-360, May 2000. CDC, "Medical Care Expenditures Attributable to Smoking -- United States, 1993," *MMWR* 43(26): 1-4, July 8, 1994.

Additional information on tobacco-related costs

U.S. Department of the Treasury, *The Economic Costs of Smoking in the U.S. and the Benefits of Comprehensive Tobacco Legislation*, 1998; F.J. Chaloupka & K.E. Warner, "The Economics of Smoking," in J. Newhouse & A. Culyer (eds), *The Handbook of Health Economics*, 2000; CDC, *Making Your Workplace Smokefree: A Decision Maker's Guide*, 1996; D. Mudarri, *The Costs and Benefits of Smoking Restrictions: An Assessment of the Smoke-Free Environment Act of 1993 (H.R. 3434)*, U.S. EPA report to the Subcommittee on Health & the Environment, Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives, April 1994; Hall, J. R., Jr., National Fire Protection Association, *The U.S. Smoking-Material Fire Problem*, April 2001; National Cancer Institute, *Health effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke*, 1999, op cit.

Tobacco industry marketing

U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC), [Cigarette Report for 2003](#) FTC, Federal Trade Commission [Smokeless Tobacco Report for the Years 2000 and 2001, August 2001](#), State total a prorated estimate based on cigarette pack sales in state. For tobacco marketing influence on youth, see Pollay, R., et al., "The Last Straw? Cigarette Advertising and Realized Market Shares Among Youths and Adults," *Journal of Marketing* 60(2):1-16, April 1996; Evans, N., et al., "Influence of Tobacco Marketing and Exposure to Smokers on Adolescent Susceptibility to Smoking," *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* 87(20): 1538-45, October 1995; Pierce, J.P., et al., "Tobacco Industry Promotion of Cigarettes and Adolescent Smoking," *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* 279(7): 511-505, February 1998 [with erratum in *JAMA* 280(5): 422, August 1998]. See, also [Campaign factsheets](#), *Increased Cigarette Company Marketing Since the Multistate Settlement Agreement Went into Effect and Tobacco Marketing to Kids*