



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

State	Adult Smoking Rate	Adult Smoking-Caused Deaths Each Year	Smoking-Affected Pregnancies & Births Each Year	Annual Smoking-Caused Health Costs	Annual State Medicaid Program Smoking-Caused Costs	Benefits from Reducing Adult Smoking by One Percentage Point					
						Fewer Adult Smokers	Reduction in Smoking-Caused Deaths	5-Year Savings from Fewer Smoking-Caused Heart Attacks & Strokes (millions)	5-Year Savings From Fewer Smoking-Affected Births (millions)	Long-Term Total Health Savings (millions)	Long-Term Total Medicaid Savings (millions)
Alabama	22.5%	7,500	7,500	\$1.49 billion	\$238 million	35,700	9,500	\$20.8	\$5.3	\$339.2	\$45.3
Alaska	20.6%	490	1,600	\$169 million	\$77 million	5,100	1,400	\$2.8	\$1.0	\$48.5	\$7.4
Arizona	16.1%	6,800	5,800	\$1.3 billion	\$316 million	48,600	12,900	\$19.6	\$7.9	\$461.7	\$64.2
Arkansas	21.4%	4,900	6,500	\$812 million	\$242 million	21,700	5,800	\$11.8	\$3.4	\$206.2	\$26.8
California	12.8%	36,600	33,400	\$9.14 billion	\$2.9 billion	275,200	72,900	\$91.2	\$45.1	\$2,614.4	\$519.7
Colorado	17.0%	4,300	6,000	\$1.31 billion	\$319 million	37,900	10,000	\$17.3	\$5.8	\$360.1	\$58.1
Connecticut	15.4%	4,700	2,700	\$1.63 million	\$430 million	27,100	7,200	\$11.3	\$3.3	\$257.5	\$39.0
Delaware	18.2%	1,100	1,400	\$284 million	\$79 million	6,700	1,800	\$3.2	\$1.0	\$63.7	\$6.5
DC	15.2%	720	300	\$243 million	\$78 million	4,800	1,300	\$1.8	\$0.7	\$45.6	\$5.2
Florida	18.1%	28,600	16,500	\$6.32 billion	\$1.2 billion	144,800	38,400	\$65.7	\$18.8	\$1,375.6	\$153.7
Georgia	17.6%	10,500	9,100	\$2.25 million	\$537 million	72,400	19,200	\$34.0	\$12.0	\$687.8	\$101.6
Hawaii	15.3%	1,100	1,100	\$336 million	\$117 million	10,000	2,700	\$3.8	\$1.6	\$95.0	\$12.8
Idaho	16.3%	1,500	2,400	\$319 million	\$83 million	11,200	3,000	\$4.6	\$2.0	\$106.4	\$15.0
Illinois	18.5%	16,600	12,600	\$4.10 billion	\$1.5 billion	97,300	25,800	\$46.8	\$14.6	\$924.4	\$174.6
Indiana	23.1%	9,700	16,500	\$2.08 billion	\$487 million	48,300	12,800	\$29.2	\$7.4	\$458.9	\$75.0
Iowa	17.1%	4,400	6,500	\$1.01 billion	\$301 million	22,900	6,100	\$9.9	\$3.4	\$217.6	\$28.0
Kansas	17.8%	3,800	5,200	\$927 million	\$196 million	21,100	5,600	\$9.5	\$3.5	\$200.5	\$22.9
Kentucky	25.6%	7,800	13,900	\$1.50 billion	\$487 million	32,900	8,700	\$22.2	\$4.9	\$312.6	\$61.3
Louisiana	22.0%	6,500	6,500	\$1.47 billion	\$663 million	33,600	8,900	\$18.8	\$5.5	\$319.2	\$116.1
Maine	17.2%	2,200	1,900	\$602 million	\$216 million	10,400	2,800	\$4.9	\$1.2	\$98.8	\$28.0
Maryland	15.1%	6,800	4,700	\$1.96 billion	\$476 million	43,400	11,500	\$17.7	\$6.5	\$412.3	\$63.5
Massachusetts	14.9%	9,000	6,000	\$3.54 billion	\$1.0 billion	51,600	13,700	\$20.4	\$6.3	\$490.2	\$81.0
Michigan	19.6%	14,500	15,700	\$3.40 billion	\$1.1 billion	76,100	20,200	\$40.0	\$10.0	\$723.0	\$149.2
Minnesota	16.7%	5,500	6,600	\$2.06 billion	\$465 million	40,000	10,600	\$17.6	\$6.0	\$380.0	\$58.5
Mississippi	23.3%	4,700	5,200	\$719 million	\$264 million	21,800	5,800	\$12.8	\$3.7	\$207.1	\$41.9
Missouri	23.1%	9,500	14,300	\$2.13 billion	\$532 million	45,500	12,100	\$27.2	\$6.7	\$432.3	\$59.6

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						Fewer Adult Smokers	Reduction in Smoking-Caused Deaths	5-Year Savings from Fewer Smoking-Caused Heart Attacks & Strokes (millions)	5-Year Savings From Fewer Smoking-Affected Births (millions)	Long-Term Total Health Savings (millions)	Long-Term Total Medicaid Savings (millions)
Montana	16.8%	1,400	2,300	\$277 million	\$67 million	7,500	2,000	\$3.3	\$1.0	\$71.3	\$9.7
Nebraska	16.7%	2,200	4,100	\$537 million	\$134 million	13,400	3,600	\$5.6	\$2.3	\$127.3	\$13.9
Nevada	22.0%	3,300	3,800	\$565 million	\$123 million	19,600	5,200	\$11.4	\$3.3	\$186.2	\$22.3
New Hampshire	15.7%	1,700	1,900	\$564 million	\$115 million	10,300	2,700	\$4.5	\$1.2	\$97.9	\$26.6
New Jersey	15.8%	11,200	8,500	\$3.17 billion	\$967 million	66,600	17,600	\$28.6	\$9.4	\$632.7	\$133.4
New Mexico	17.9%	2,100	2,200	\$461 million	\$184 million	14,900	3,900	\$6.8	\$2.5	\$141.6	\$18.7
New York	17.9%	25,400	20,600	\$8.17 billion	\$5.4 billion	151,100	40,000	\$71.0	\$21.7	\$1,435.5	\$399.6
North Carolina	20.3%	12,200	12,700	\$2.46 billion	\$769 million	71,000	18,800	\$37.9	\$10.8	\$674.5	\$83.1
North Dakota	18.6%	800	1,500	\$247 million	\$47 million	5,000	1,300	\$2.2	\$0.8	\$47.5	\$5.0
Ohio	20.3%	18,500	26,900	\$4.37 billion	\$1.4 billion	88,200	23,400	\$47.3	\$12.3	\$837.9	\$148.5
Oklahoma	25.4%	6,200	8,400	\$1.16 billion	\$218 million	27,600	7,300	\$17.5	\$4.6	\$262.2	\$30.3
Oregon	17.8%	4,900	5,800	\$1.11 billion	\$287 million	29,500	7,800	\$13.8	\$4.0	\$280.3	\$34.4
Pennsylvania	20.2%	20,000	22,900	\$5.19 billion	\$1.7 billion	98,200	26,000	\$51.8	\$12.5	\$932.9	\$141.0
Rhode Island	15.0%	1,600	1,100	\$506 million	\$179 million	8,200	2,200	\$3.2	\$1.0	\$77.9	\$21.7
South Carolina	20.3%	6,100	9,400	\$1.09 billion	\$393 million	34,800	9,200	\$18.3	\$5.1	\$330.6	\$61.1
South Dakota	17.4%	1,000	2,300	\$274 million	\$58 million	6,100	1,600	\$2.7	\$1.0	\$58.0	\$6.9
Tennessee	22.0%	9,700	14,000	\$2.16 billion	\$680 million	48,000	12,700	\$27.8	\$7.0	\$456.0	\$98.5
Texas	17.9%	24,500	24,900	\$5.83 billion	\$1.6 billion	178,800	47,400	\$82.2	\$33.7	\$1,698.6	\$230.3
Utah	9.8%	1,100	2,700	\$345 million	\$104 million	19,100	5,100	\$4.3	\$4.6	\$181.5	\$29.6
Vermont	17.1%	800	1,000	\$233 million	\$72 million	4,900	1,300	\$2.3	\$0.5	\$46.6	\$9.3
Virginia	19.0%	9,200	7,800	\$2.08 billion	\$401 million	60,300	16,000	\$30.2	\$8.9	\$572.9	\$69.4
Washington	14.9%	7,600	8,000	\$1.95 million	\$651 million	50,900	13,500	\$20.1	\$7.6	\$483.6	\$86.0
West Virginia	25.5%	3,800	6,200	\$690 million	\$229 million	14,300	3,800	\$9.6	\$1.8	\$135.9	\$32.8
Wisconsin	18.7%	7,200	10,600	\$2.02 billion	\$480 million	43,400	11,500	\$21.4	\$6.1	\$412.3	\$59.3
Wyoming	19.9%	700	1,600	\$136 million	\$37 million	4,100	1,100	\$2.1	\$0.7	\$39.0	\$5.6
USA	20.6%	400,000	448,000	\$96.8 billion	\$30.9 billion	2,321,000	615,000	\$1.0 billion	\$351.5 million	\$22.4 billion	\$4.0 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 health care 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 (TFK) Factsheet, *Harm & Death Caused By Pregnant Women Smoking or Being Exposed to Secondhand Smoke*, <http://tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0007.pdf>

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, June 3, 2011 / Ann Boonn

More information on tobacco cessation is available at http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/facts_issues/fact_sheets/policies/cessation/.

Sources for Table

Smoking Rates, Deaths, Health Costs Caused By Tobacco Use. State: CDC 2009 BRFSS; National: CDC 2009 NHIS. CDC, *State Data Highlights 2006*, http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/state_data/data_highlights/2006/index.htm. CDC, “Annual Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses—United States 2000-2004,” *MMWR* 57(45):1226-1228, November 14, 2008, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5745a3.htm>. See also, U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO), “CDC’s April 2002 Report on Smoking: Estimates of Selected Health Consequences of Cigarette Smoking Were Reasonable,” letter to U.S. Rep. Richard Burr, July 16, 2003, <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d03942r.pdf>.

Pregnancy, Births & Smoking Data. National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, “Smoking During Pregnancy—United States, 1990-2002,” *MMWR* 53(39):911-915, October 8, 2004, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5339a1.htm>; Hamilton, BE, et al., “Births: Preliminary data for 2008,” *National Vital Statistics Reports* 58(16), Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, April 6, 2010, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_16.pdf.

Heart Attack & Stroke Savings. Lightwood, J & Glantz, S, “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. Hodgson, T, “Cigarette Smoking and Lifetime Medical Expenditures,” *The Milbank 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, September/October 1998. Warner, KE, et al., “Medical Costs of Smoking in the United States: Estimates, Their Validity, and Their Implications,” *Tobacco Control* 8(3):290-300, Autumn 1999.