



THE TOLL OF TOBACCO IN KENTUCKY

Tobacco Use in Kentucky

- High school students who smoke: 17.9% [Girls: 15.5% Boys: 20.3%]
- High school males who use smokeless tobacco: 22.3%
- Kids (under 18) who try cigarettes for the first time each year: 22,300
- Additional Kids (under 18) who become new regular, daily smokers each year: 5,700
- Packs of cigarettes bought or smoked by kids in Kentucky each year: 8.2 million
- Adults in Kentucky who smoke: 26.5% [Men: 28.4% Women: 24.6% Pregnant Females: 24.4%]
- Adults in Kentucky who use smokeless tobacco: 7.0% [Men: 13.0% Women: 1.4%]

Nationwide, youth smoking has declined significantly since the mid-1990s. The 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey found that the percentage of high school students reporting that they have smoked cigarettes in the past month decreased to 15.7 percent in 2013, the lowest level since this survey began in 1991. The high school smoking rate fell from 18.1 percent in 2011 and has declined by a remarkable 57 percent since peaking at 36.4 percent in 1997. 17.8 percent of U.S. adults currently smoke, less than the 18.1 percent in 2012 and significantly less than the 20.9 percent in 2005.

Deaths in Kentucky From Smoking

- Adults who die each year in Kentucky from their own smoking: 8,900
- Kentucky kids who have lost at least one parent to a smoking-caused death: 4,900
- Kids alive in state today who will ultimately die from smoking: 119,000 (given current smoking levels)

Smoking, alone, kills more people each year than alcohol, AIDS, car crashes, illegal drugs, murders, and suicides combined. For every person in Kentucky who dies from smoking approximately 20 more state residents are suffering from serious smoking-caused disease and disability, or other tobacco-caused health problems.

Tobacco-Related Monetary Costs in Kentucky

- Annual health care expenditures in the State directly caused by tobacco use: \$1.92 billion
 - State Medicaid program's total health expenditures caused by tobacco use: \$589.8 million
- Estimated annual health care expenditures in Kentucky from secondhand smoke exposure: \$128.4 million
- Citizens' state/federal taxes to cover smoking-caused gov't costs: \$1.9 billion (\$1,164/household)
- Smoking-caused productivity losses in Kentucky: \$2.79 billion

The above productivity loss is from smoking-death-shortened work lives, alone. Even larger productivity losses come from smoking-caused work absences, on-the-job performance declines, and disability-shortened productive work lives. Other non-health costs caused by tobacco use include direct residential and commercial property losses from smoking-caused fires and smoking-caused cleaning and maintenance costs.

Tobacco Industry Advertising and Other Product Promotion

- Estimated portion spent in Kentucky each year: \$271.1 million

Research has found that kids are three times more sensitive to tobacco advertising than adults and are more likely to be influenced to smoke by cigarette marketing than by peer pressure, with one-third of underage smoking experimentation attributable to tobacco company marketing.

Kentucky Government Policies Affecting The Toll of Tobacco in Kentucky

- Annual State tobacco prevention spending from tobacco settlement and tax revenues: \$2.5 million
[National rank: 39 (with 1 the best), based on percent of CDC recommendation. CDC recommendation: \$56.4 million. Percent of CDC recommendation: 4.4%]
- State cigarette tax per pack: \$0.60 [National rank: 40th (average state tax is \$1.54 per pack)]

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids / December 30, 2014

Sources

Youth smoking. 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). A 2011 YRBS found that 24.1% of high school students smoked. Current smoking = smoked in past month. The 2012 National Youth Tobacco Survey, using a different methodology than the YRBS, found that 14.0% of U.S. high school kids smoke. **Male youth smokeless.** 2013 YRBS. A 2011 YRBS found that 28.1% of high school males used spit tobacco. The 2013 National YRBS found that 14.7% of US high school males use spit tobacco. Female smokeless use is much lower. **New youth smokers.** Estimate based on U.S. Dept of Health & Human Services (HHS), "Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings and Detailed Tables," <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2013SummNatFindDetTables/DetTabs/NSDUH-DetTabsSect4peTabs1to16-2013.htm#tab4.10a> with the state share of the national number allocated through the formula in U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), "Projected Smoking-Related Deaths Among Youth—United States," *Morbidity & Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* 45(44):971-74, November 8, 1996 [based on state young adult smoking rates, as updated in CDC, *Sustaining State Programs for Tobacco Control, Data Highlights, 2006*]. **Packs consumed by kids.** Estimated from Kentucky's youth population & smoking rates (Healton, C, et al., "Youth smoking prevention and tobacco industry revenue," *Tobacco Control* 15:103-106, 2006). See also DiFranza, J & Librett, J, "State and Federal Revenues from Tobacco Consumed by Minors," *Am. Jnl of Public Health* 89(7):1106-08, July 1999 & Cummings, KM, et al., "The Illegal Sale of Cigarettes to US Minors: Estimates by State," *AJPH* 84(2):300-302, February 1994. **Adult smoking.** State: CDC, BRFSS 2013 online data: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/list.asp?cat=TU&yr=2013&qkey=8161&state=All>. Because of changes in methodology, state-specific adult smoking rates cannot be compared to data prior to 2011. National: 2013 Nat'l Health Interview Survey (NHIS), <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6347.pdf>. Adult smokeless use: CDC, BRFSS 2013 online data, includes those reporting every day and some day use of chewing tobacco, snuff, and snus. **Pregnant Females.** CDC, "Smoking During Pregnancy—United States, 1990-2002," *MMWR* 53(39):911-15, October 8, 2004, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/wk/mm5339.pdf>. See also, CDC, "Trends in Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy—Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), 31 Sites 2000-2005," *MMWR* 58(SS04):1-29, May 29, 2009, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5804a1.htm>

Adult deaths. CDC, *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs—2014*, http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/stateandcommunity/best_practices/. **Lost Parents.** 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, and state-specific data from author. **Projected youth smoking deaths.** HHS, *The Health Consequences of Smoking: 50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General*, 2014, <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/index.html>.

Costs caused by tobacco use. Health and productivity costs caused by tobacco use. CDC, *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs 2014*, http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/stateandcommunity/best_practices/index.htm; CDC, *Smoking Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs, SAMMEC*, <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammecc/>; CDC, *State Data Highlights 2006* [and underlying CDC data/estimates], http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/state_data/data_highlights/2006/index.htm. State Medicaid program expenditures are before any federal reimbursement. **SHS Costs.** Behan, DF, et al., *Economic Effects of Environmental Tobacco Smoke*, Society of Actuaries, March 31, 2005, <https://www.soa.org/Research/Research-Projects/Life-Insurance/research-economic-effect.aspx> [nationwide costs allocated to state based on its share of all U.S. smokers]. **State-federal tobacco tax burden.** Equals Kentucky residents' federal & state tax payments necessary to cover all state government tobacco-caused costs plus the residents' pro-rata share, based on state populations, of all federal tobacco-caused costs. See above and Xu, X et al., "Annual Healthcare Spending Attributable to Cigarette Smoking: An Update," *Am J Prev Med*, 2014, with other state government tobacco costs taken to be 3% of all state smoking-caused health costs, as in CDC, "Medical Care Expenditures Attributable to Smoking—United States, 1993," *MMWR* 43(26):1-4, July 8, 1994. To make all of the cost data more comparable, they have been adjusted for inflation and updated to 2009 dollars, using the same CDC methodology. **Other tobacco-related costs.** U.S. Treasury Dept., *Economic Costs of Smoking in the U.S. & the Benefits of Comprehensive Tobacco Legislation*, 1998; Chaloupka, F.J. & K.E. Warner, "The Economics of Smoking," in Culyer, A & Newhouse, J (eds), *Handbook of Health Economics*, 2000; CDC, *MMWR* 46(44), November 7, 1997; CDC, *Making Your Workplace Smokefree: A Decision Maker's Guide*, 1996; Mudarri, D, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Costs & Benefits of Smoking Restrictions: An Assessment of the Smoke-Free Environment Act of 1993 (H.R. 3434)*, submitted to Subcommittee on Health & the Environment, Committee on Energy & Commerce, U.S. House of Rep., April 1994; Brigham, P & McGuire, A, "Progress Toward a Fire-Safe Cigarette," *Jnl of Public Health Policy* 16(4):433-439, 1995; Hall, JR, Jr., Nat'l Fire Protection Assoc., *The Smoking-Material Fire Problem*, November 2004. U.S. Fire Admin./Nat'l Fire Data Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), *Residential Smoking Fires & Casualties*, Topical Fire Research Series 5(5), June 2005, <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/tfrs/v5i5.pdf>.

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Related Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids Fact Sheets, available at:
<http://www.tobaccofreekids.org> or <http://tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets>.