



THE TOLL OF TOBACCO IN NORTH DAKOTA

Tobacco Use in North Dakota

- High school students who smoke: 22.4% [Girls: 21.5% Boys: 23.2%]
- High school males who use smokeless tobacco: 23.2%
- Kids (under 18) who try cigarettes for the first time each year: 2,600
- Additional Kids (under 18) who become new regular, daily smokers each year: 700
- Packs of cigarettes bought or smoked by kids in North Dakota each year: 2.1 million
- Kids exposed to second hand smoke at home: 42,000
- Adults in North Dakota who smoke: 18.6% [Men: 19.3% Women: 17.9% Pregnant Females: 17.4%]
- Adults in North Dakota who use smokeless tobacco: 6.6% [Men: 11.4% Women: 1.8%]

Nationwide, youth smoking has declined significantly since the mid-1990s, but that decline appears to have slowed. The 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Survey found that the percentage of high school students reporting that they have smoked cigarettes in the past month decreased slightly to 19.5 percent in 2009 from 20 percent in 2007. 20.6 percent of U.S. adults (about 46 million) currently smoke, the same rate as 2008 and essentially unchanged since 2004, when 20.9 percent smoked.

Deaths in North Dakota From Smoking

- Adults who die each year in North Dakota from their own smoking: 800
- Adult nonsmokers who die each year from exposure to secondhand smoke: 90
- North Dakota kids who have lost at least one parent to a smoking-caused death: 500
- Kids alive in state today who will ultimately die from smoking: 11,000 (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 North Dakota 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 North Dakota

- Annual health care expenditures in the State directly caused by tobacco use: \$247 million
- Annual health care expenditures in North Dakota from secondhand smoke exposure: \$9.6 million
 - State Medicaid program's total health expenditures caused by tobacco use: \$47.0 million
- Citizens' state/federal taxes to cover smoking-caused gov't costs: \$157.2 million (\$564/household)
- Smoking-caused productivity losses in North Dakota: \$192 million
- Smoking-caused health costs and productivity losses per pack sold in North Dakota: \$10.48

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 North Dakota each year: \$32.3 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.

North Dakota Government Policies Affecting The Toll of Tobacco in North Dakota

- Annual State tobacco prevention spending from tobacco settlement and tax revenues: \$8.2 million [National rank: 2 (with 1 the best), based on percent of CDC recommendation]
- State cigarette tax per pack: \$0.44 [National rank: 46th (average state tax is \$1.45 per pack)]

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids / November 12, 2010

Sources

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Adult deaths. CDC's STATE System (avg annual deaths from 2000-2004), <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/StateSystem/systemIndex.aspx>. CDC, "State-Specific Smoking-Attributable Mortality and Years of Potential Life Lost—United States, 2000-2004," *MMWR* 58(2), January 22, 2009; 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, <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d03942r.pdf>, July 16, 2003. **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.** CDC, *State Highlights 2006*; CDC, "Projected Smoking-Related Deaths Among Youth—United States," *MMWR* 45(44):971-974, November 11, 1996, www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwr_wk.html. **Secondhand smoke deaths.** California EPA, *Proposed Identification of Environmental Tobacco Smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant*, June 24, 2005, <http://repositories.cdlib.org/tc/surveys/CALEPA2005C/>. See also, CDC, "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>. **Health and productivity costs caused by tobacco use.** CDC, *State Data Highlights 2006* [and underlying CDC data/estimates], http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/state_data/data_highlights/2006/index.htm. CDC, Smoking Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs, SAMMEC <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammec/>; AO, <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d03942r.pdf>, July 16, 2003. 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, [http://www.soa.org/files/pdf/ETSReportFinalDraft\(Final%203\).pdf](http://www.soa.org/files/pdf/ETSReportFinalDraft(Final%203).pdf) [nationwide costs allocated to state based on its share of all U.S. smokers]. **State-federal tobacco tax burden.** Equals North Dakota 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 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, *Budget for the United States Government - Fiscal Year 2000*, Table S-8, 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 – 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. CDC's State Data Highlights 2006 provides cost estimates that have been adjusted for inflation and put in 2004 dollars. To make the other cost data similarly current and more comparable, they have also been adjusted for inflation and put in 2004 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>.