



PREGNANCY-RELATED BENEFITS AND COST SAVINGS FROM RAISING CIGARETTE TAXES

| State | Pregnant Smoking Rate | Pregnant Smoking Rank (1 = low) | Smoking-Affected Births Each Year | Related Health Costs Each Year (millions) | Current Cigarette Tax* (per pack) | Cigarette Tax Rank (1 = high) | Proposed Tax Increase (per pack) | Pregnant Smoking Decline | Fewer Smoking-Affected Births Over 5 Years | Related 5-Year Cost Savings (millions) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Alabama | 12.1% | 22nd | 6,800 | \$11.6 | \$0.425 | 46th | \$1.00 | 16.7% | 5,700 | \$9.7 |
| Alaska | 17.9% | 39th | 1,700 | \$3.0 | \$2.00 | 11th | \$1.00 | 10.2% | 900 | \$1.5 |
| Arizona | 6.3% | 2nd | 5,800 | \$9.9 | \$2.00 | 11th | \$1.00 | 12.2% | 3,550 | \$6.0 |
| Arkansas | 18.0% | 41st | 6,500 | \$11.1 | \$1.15 | 27th | \$1.00 | 14.2% | 4,600 | \$7.8 |
| California | 6.3% | NA | 30,200 | \$51.4 | \$0.87 | 32nd | \$1.00 | 14.9% | 22,550 | \$38.3 |
| Colorado | 8.5% | 12th | 5,300 | \$9.1 | \$0.84 | 33rd | \$1.00 | 15.2% | 4,050 | \$6.9 |
| Connecticut | 7.0% | 4th | 2,600 | \$4.5 | \$3.00 | 2nd | \$1.00 | 10.2% | 1,350 | \$2.3 |
| Delaware | 12.9% | 27th | 1,300 | \$2.3 | \$1.60 | 18th | \$1.00 | 13.4% | 900 | \$1.5 |
| DC | 3.9% | 1st | 300 | \$0.5 | \$2.50 | 8th | \$1.00 | 11.8% | 200 | \$0.3 |
| Florida | 8.6% | 14th | 17,800 | \$30.4 | \$1.339 | 24th | \$1.00 | 13.9% | 12,400 | \$21.1 |
| Georgia | 7.9% | 8th | 10,500 | \$17.9 | \$0.37 | 47th | \$1.00 | 17.1% | 9,000 | \$15.3 |
| Hawaii | 7.1% | 6th | 1,200 | \$2.0 | \$2.60 | 5th | \$1.00 | 10.4% | 650 | \$1.1 |
| Idaho | 10.5% | 19th | 2,200 | \$3.9 | \$0.57 | 42nd | \$1.00 | 16.3% | 1,850 | \$3.1 |
| Illinois | 10.1% | 17th | 16,400 | \$28.0 | \$0.98 | 30th | \$1.00 | 13.2% | 10,900 | \$18.5 |
| Indiana | 19.1% | 44th | 15,200 | \$25.8 | \$0.995 | 29th | \$1.00 | 15.5% | 11,800 | \$20.1 |
| Iowa | 16.5% | 35th | 6,000 | \$10.2 | \$1.36 | 22nd | \$1.00 | 14.3% | 4,300 | \$7.3 |
| Kansas | 12.7% | 26th | 4,700 | \$8.0 | \$0.79 | 35th | \$1.00 | 15.5% | 3,650 | \$6.2 |
| Kentucky | 24.4% | 49th | 12,100 | \$20.7 | \$0.60 | 40th | \$1.00 | 18.5% | 11,250 | \$19.1 |
| Louisiana | 10.0% | 15th | 5,700 | \$9.8 | \$0.36 | 48th | \$1.00 | 16.6% | 4,800 | \$8.2 |
| Maine | 17.1% | 36th | 2,200 | \$3.7 | \$2.00 | 11th | \$1.00 | 11.9% | 1,300 | \$2.2 |
| Maryland | 8.1% | 9th | 5,700 | \$9.8 | \$2.00 | 11th | \$1.00 | 12.1% | 3,450 | \$5.9 |
| Massachusetts | 8.1% | 9th | 5,800 | \$9.9 | \$2.51 | 7th | \$1.00 | 10.7% | 3,100 | \$5.3 |
| Michigan | 15.1% | 33rd | 17,200 | \$29.3 | \$2.00 | 11th | \$1.00 | 12.3% | 10,550 | \$17.9 |
| Minnesota | 10.5% | 19th | 6,900 | \$11.8 | \$1.56 | 19th | \$1.00 | 13.4% | 4,650 | \$7.9 |
| Mississippi | 12.1% | 22nd | 4,800 | \$8.3 | \$0.68 | 37th | \$1.00 | 15.8% | 3,850 | \$6.5 |
| Missouri | 18.2% | 43rd | 12,900 | \$22.0 | \$0.17 | 50th | \$1.00 | 17.1% | 11,100 | \$18.9 |

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Montana | 19.1% | 44th | 2,000 | \$3.5 | \$1.70 | 17th | \$1.00 | 13.1% | 1,350 | \$2.3 |
| Nebraska | 14.1% | 31st | 3,200 | \$5.5 | \$0.64 | 38th | \$1.00 | 16.6% | 2,700 | \$4.6 |
| Nevada | 10.0% | 15th | 3,600 | \$6.2 | \$0.80 | 34th | \$1.00 | 15.7% | 2,850 | \$4.8 |
| New Hampshire | 14.0% | 30th | 1,600 | \$2.9 | \$1.78 | 16th | \$1.00 | 13.8% | 1,150 | \$2.0 |
| New Jersey | 8.5% | 12th | 9,000 | \$15.4 | \$2.70 | 4th | \$1.00 | 10.7% | 4,850 | \$8.2 |
| New Mexico | 10.1% | 17th | 2,600 | \$4.5 | \$0.91 | 31st | \$1.00 | 15.2% | 2,000 | \$3.4 |
| New York | 8.1% | 9th | 19,100 | \$32.5 | \$2.75 | 3rd | \$1.00 | 10.2% | 9,700 | \$16.5 |
| North Carolina | 13.2% | 29th | 14,900 | \$25.4 | \$0.45 | 44th | \$1.00 | 17.3% | 12,900 | \$21.9 |
| North Dakota | 17.4% | 38th | 1,300 | \$2.2 | \$0.44 | 45th | \$1.00 | 17.4% | 1,150 | \$2.0 |
| Ohio | 17.9% | 39th | 24,100 | \$41.1 | \$1.25 | 25th | \$1.00 | 14.4% | 17,400 | \$29.6 |
| Oklahoma | 18.1% | 42nd | 8,800 | \$15.0 | \$1.03 | 28th | \$1.00 | 15.2% | 6,700 | \$11.4 |
| Oregon | 12.4% | 25th | 5,400 | \$9.3 | \$1.18 | 26th | \$1.000 | 14.9% | 4,050 | \$6.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 15.6% | 34th | 21,000 | \$35.8 | \$1.35 | 23rd | \$1.00 | 14.6% | 15,350 | \$26.1 |
| Rhode Island | 12.1% | 22nd | 1,200 | \$2.2 | \$3.46 | 1st | \$1.00 | 9.9% | 650 | \$1.1 |
| South Carolina | 13.0% | 28th | 6,900 | \$11.8 | \$0.07 | 51st | \$1.00 | 18.3% | 6,400 | \$10.9 |
| South Dakota | 19.3% | 46th | 2,000 | \$3.5 | \$1.53 | 20th | \$1.00 | 14.1% | 1,450 | \$2.5 |
| Tennessee | 17.1% | 36th | 13,000 | \$22.1 | \$0.62 | 39th | \$1.00 | 16.6% | 10,850 | \$18.4 |
| Texas | 6.3% | 2nd | 22,900 | \$39.0 | \$1.41 | 21st | \$1.00 | 14.2% | 16,300 | \$27.7 |
| Utah | 7.0% | 4th | 3,300 | \$5.7 | \$0.695 | 36th | \$1.00 | 15.7% | 2,650 | \$4.5 |
| Vermont | 20.1% | 47th | 1,100 | \$2.0 | \$2.24 | 9th | \$1.00 | 11.5% | 700 | \$1.2 |
| Virginia | 7.5% | 7th | 7,000 | \$12.0 | \$0.30 | 49th | \$1.00 | 17.0% | 6,000 | \$10.2 |
| Washington | 12.0% | 21st | 9,700 | \$16.5 | \$2.025 | 10th | \$1.00 | 11.8% | 5,700 | \$9.7 |
| West Virginia | 26.2% | 50th | 5,000 | \$8.5 | \$0.55 | 43rd | \$1.00 | 16.8% | 4,200 | \$7.1 |
| Wisconsin | 14.9% | 32nd | 9,800 | \$16.7 | \$2.52 | 6th | \$1.00 | 11.5% | 5,650 | \$9.6 |
| Wyoming | 20.7% | 48th | 1,400 | \$2.4 | \$0.60 | 40th | \$1.00 | 16.2% | 1,150 | \$2.0 |
| USA | 11.4% | -- | 446,100 | \$758.5 | \$1.01 (Fed Tax) | -- | \$1.00 | 13.6% | 303,800 | \$516.5 |

* Cigarette tax rates and rankings shown are in effect now or will go into effect by October 1, 2009. States in red have not increased their cigarette tax since 1999 or before.

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids 6.25.09 / Ann Boonn, September 10, 2009

For more information on state cigarette taxes and the benefits from increasing them, see the Campaign's website at <http://tobaccofreekids.org/reports/prices>.

For more state-specific data, see the Campaign's website at: <http://tobaccofreekids.org/reports/settlements> and <http://tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets>.

Related Facts

- In 2007 and 2008, more smoking teens aged 15 to 17 were pregnant (20.6 percent) than not pregnant (14.7 percent). Most women who smoked during pregnancy were 20 years old or younger. [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*, Rockville, MD: Office of Applied Studies, NSDUH Series H-36, DHHS Publication No. SMA 09-4434, 2009. CDC, "Preconception and Interconception Health Status of Women Who Recently Gave Birth to a Live-Born Infant — Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), United States, 26 Reporting Areas, 2004," *MMWR Surveillance Summaries* 56(SS-10), December 14, 2007, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/ss/ss5610.pdf>.]
- Smoking during pregnancy contributes to five of the top 15 leading causes of infant death in the U.S. [Kung, HC, et al., "Table C. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of infant death: United States, preliminary 2005," *Health E-Stats*, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), September 2007, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hestat/preliminarydeaths05_tables.pdf#C.]
- The lion's share of health care costs from smoking and pregnancy are covered by state Medicaid programs. CDC estimates that smoking-affected births make up 2.34 percent of the overall neonatal medical costs in the U.S., for a total of \$42.6 million. [CDC, *Maternal and Child Health Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) -- Economic Outcomes Report*, Accessed December 13, 2007; Orleans, CT, et al., "Helping Pregnant Smokers Quit: Meeting The Challenge in the Next Decade," *Tobacco Control* 9(Supplement 3):6-11, 2000; CDC, "Prevalence of Selected Maternal Behaviors and Experiences, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), 1999," *MMWR Surveillance Summaries* 51(SS-2), April 26, 2002. See also, CDC, "State Estimates of Neonatal Health-Care Costs Associated with Maternal Smoking—United States, 1996," *MMWR* 53(39):915-917.]
- The medical condition with the highest average hospital charges (\$68,000 per episode) and the longest length of stay (24.6 days) is infant respiratory distress syndrome, which can be caused or exacerbated by maternal smoking both before and after delivery. The third-highest average hospital charge is for premature and low birth-weight babies (\$50,000, 21.7 days), which can also be caused by pregnant women smoking or being exposed to secondhand smoke. [U.S. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, *Hospitalization in the United States, 1997* (HCUP Fact Book No. 1), 2000.] For more on health problems and costs associated with pregnancy and smoking, see Campaign Factsheet, *Harm & Death Caused By Pregnant Women Smoking or Being Exposed to Secondhand Smoke*, <http://tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0007.pdf>.
- State cigarette tax increases will also secure other short-term savings – such as health care cost reductions from fewer smoking-caused heart attacks and strokes – as well as much larger longer-term savings. For state-specific projections of these savings, see TFK Factsheet, *State Cigarette Tax Rates and Projected Benefits From Raising Them*, <http://tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0148.pdf>.
- The average state cigarette tax rate is \$1.34 per pack. Highest are RI (\$3.46) and CT (\$3.00). Lowest is South Carolina (7 cents). For a list of state cigarette tax rates and rankings, and other factsheets on tobacco tax increases, see <http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/index.php?CategoryID=18>.

Sources for Table

Pregnancy and Smoking Data. NCHS, U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), "Smoking During Pregnancy—United States, 1990-2002," *MMWR* 53(39):911-915, October 8, 2004; NCHS, CDC, "Births: Preliminary Data for 2006," *National Vital Statistics Reports* 56(7), December 5, 2007.

Pregnancy Cost Estimates and Projected Savings. Ringel, J & Evans, W, "Cigarette Taxes and Smoking During Pregnancy," *American Journal of Public Health*, 2001 [10% increase in cigarette prices produces 7% decline in smoking by pregnant women]; 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].

Tax Rate Data & Revenue Projections. Orzechowski & Walker, *Tax Burden on Tobacco*, 2008. USDA Economic Research Service. Projections reflect increases from higher cigarette excise tax revenues and, in most states, higher state sales tax revenue per pack sold (where the sales tax percentage applies to the total retail price of a pack, including all excise taxes), balanced against the decline in packs sold caused by the tax increase. Projections based on estimate that a 10% increase in cigarette prices reduces total consumption by 4%, and assume that tax rates will be adjusted for inflation. See, e.g., Chaloupka, F, "Macro-Social Influences: The Effects of Prices and Tobacco Control Policies on the Demand for Tobacco Products," *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, 1999, and other price studies at <http://tigger.uic.edu/~fjc> and www.uic.edu/orgs/impacteen. Revenue and benefit projections are conservative and are adjusted to reflect cigarette smuggling and other tax avoidance, but do not account for factors such as changes in the cigarette companies' pricing or marketing practices, state tobacco-prevention programs, or underlying national trends. Projections are subject to change based on new data or new research findings.