

# The Human Cost of Tobacco in New York State – February 2024

## **1 For every person who dies because of smoking, at least 30 people live with a serious smoking-related illness**

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014. [accessed 2024 January 17]

## **2 Annual number of deaths attributable to smoking or secondhand smoke in New York - 30,000 Adults**

*Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 (GBD 2019) Results. Seattle, United States: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2020. Available from <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-results/> [accessed 2024 January 17]*

## **3 Number of adults in NYS that still smoke – 1.7 Million Adults**

New York State Department of Health.  
[https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/reports/docs/2022-12\\_brfss\\_cigarette\\_smoking.pdf](https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/reports/docs/2022-12_brfss_cigarette_smoking.pdf). BRFSS Brief, No. 2022-12. [accessed 2024 January 17]

## **4 Prevalence of Current Smoking Among All Adults and Adults in Demographic Groups with High Smoking Rates in NYS: All adults 12%, Living with a disability 17.4%, Enrolled in Medicaid 19.1%, Less than High School Education 19.2%, Reporting Frequent Mental Distress 19.7, Earning less than \$25K Income 20%**

Fajobi, O. Hunter, L. Peluso, C. BRFSS Brief: Cigarette Smoking, New York State Adults, 2021. No. Year-23. Albany, NY: New York State Department of Health, Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Bureau of Chronic Disease Evaluation and Research, May 2023.

[https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/reports/docs/2023-05\\_brfss\\_cigarette\\_smoking.pdf](https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/reports/docs/2023-05_brfss_cigarette_smoking.pdf)  
[accessed 2024 January 17]

## **5 Any Tobacco Use Among High School Students = 33.6% in 2000, 20.8% in 2022 Tobacco Use Among High School Students: Cigarette Use 2.1%, ENDS 18.7%, Other Tobacco Products 3.5% Progress stalled, nearly 1 in 5 High School Students are still using tobacco products Trends in Any Tobacco Product Use among High School Students in NYS, NY-YTS 2000-2022 Graph**

New York State Youth Tobacco Survey 2000-2022.

[https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco\\_control/reports/statshots/volume15/n1\\_youth\\_tobacco\\_use.pdf](https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/statshots/volume15/n1_youth_tobacco_use.pdf)  
[accessed 2024 January 17]

## **6 More than 80% of young people who ever used tobacco started with a flavored tobacco product.**

Truth Initiative Flavored Tobacco Fact Sheet

[https://truthinitiative.org/sites/default/files/media/files/2021/06/Truth\\_FlavoredTobacco\\_FactSheet2021\\_FINAL.pdf](https://truthinitiative.org/sites/default/files/media/files/2021/06/Truth_FlavoredTobacco_FactSheet2021_FINAL.pdf)  
[accessed 2024 January 17]

## **7 In New York State, Menthol cigarettes are used by over half of all adult smokers (52%), while 86% of Black and 72% of Hispanic smokers exclusively smoke menthol cigarettes.**

New York State Department of Health (2021). StatShot Vol. 14, No. 1/ Jan 2021.

[https://health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco\\_control/reports/statshots/volume14/n1\\_menthol\\_cigarette\\_use.pdf](https://health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/statshots/volume14/n1_menthol_cigarette_use.pdf)  
[accessed 2024 January 17]

Contact the Bureau of Chronic Disease Evaluation and Research, New York State Department of Health at (518) 473-0673 or send an e-mail to [tcp@health.ny.gov](mailto:tcp@health.ny.gov). StatShots can be accessed online at: [http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco\\_control/reports/statshots/](http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/statshots/).

# The Economic Reality of Tobacco in New York State – February 2024

## 1 Annual health care costs in New York directly caused by smoking - \$9.7 Billion Annual Medicaid costs caused by smoking in New York - \$2.7 Billion

Research Triangle Institute, The Health and Economic Burden of Smoking in New York. 2020. 2023 [https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco\\_control/reports/docs/health\\_and\\_economic\\_burden.pdf](https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/docs/health_and_economic_burden.pdf) [accessed 2024 January 17]

## 2 NYS residents' annual state & federal tax burden from smoking-caused government expenditures - \$1,528 per household.

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, The Toll of Tobacco in NYS [https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/problem/toll-us/new\\_york](https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/problem/toll-us/new_york) [accessed 2024 January 17]

## 3 Tobacco Revenue vs. Tobacco Funding

- Annual Revenue from Tobacco in NYS 1.8 Billion: Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) Payments \$794 million, NYS Tobacco Excise Taxes Collected \$1.03 Billion,
- Total Tobacco-related Revenue 1.8 Billion
- Funding for the NYS Tobacco Control Program is only 2% of the annual tobacco revenue
- Actual Funding for the Tobacco Control Program in NYS \$34.8 Million
- NYS Tobacco Control Program Funding as a percentage of the annual tobacco revenue
- For every \$1 invested in tobacco control New York saves \$11

Research Triangle Institute, 2021 Independent Evaluation Report New York State Tobacco Control Program Page 5 [https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco\\_control/docs/2021\\_independent\\_evaluation\\_report.pdf](https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/docs/2021_independent_evaluation_report.pdf) [accessed 2024 January 17]

## 4 CDC-recommended funding for NYS tobacco control: \$203 Million

Center for Disease Control: Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs. Section C: Recommended Funding Levels, by State: New York, Page 110; <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/stateandcommunity/guides/pdfs/2014/states/newyork.pdf> [accessed 2024 January 17]

Contact the Bureau of Chronic Disease Evaluation and Research, New York State Department of Health at (518) 473-0673 or send an e-mail to [tcp@health.ny.gov](mailto:tcp@health.ny.gov). StatShots can be accessed online at: [http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco\\_control/reports/statshots/](http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/statshots/).

# NYS Tobacco Control Program Booklet - February 2024

## Tobacco Marketing in the Retail Environment

**77% of public schools are within a 10-minute walk of at least one outlet selling tobacco** Heather D'Angelo, Alice Ammerman, Penny Gordon-Larsen, Laura Linnan, Leslie Lytle, and Kurt M. Ribisl, 2016: [Sociodemographic Disparities in Proximity of Schools to Tobacco Outlets and Fast-Food Restaurants](#), American Journal of Public Health 106, 1556\_1562, <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2016.303259> [accessed 2024 Jan 17]

**More than 80% of youth who use tobacco products started with a flavored product and continue to use flavored tobacco products.** “Flavored Tobacco Products Attract Kids: Brief Overview of Key Issues.” Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2022. <https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/assets/factsheets/0399.pdf>. [accessed 2024 Jan 17]

**In New York State, 1 in 5 high school students currently uses a tobacco product.**

New York State Youth Tobacco Survey 2000-2022.

[https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco\\_control/reports/statshots/volume15/n1\\_youth\\_tobacco\\_use.pdf](https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/statshots/volume15/n1_youth_tobacco_use.pdf) [accessed 2024 Jan 17]

**Flavored tobacco products are widely advertised and available in retail stores. These include menthol cigarettes, inexpensive little cigars available in a large variety of sweet, fruity flavors and flavored e-cigarettes.**

Rogers T, Brown EM, Siegel-Reamer L, Rahman B, Feld AL, Patel M, Vallone D, Schillo BA. A Comprehensive Qualitative Review of Studies Evaluating the Impact of Local US Laws Restricting the Sale of Flavored and Menthol Tobacco Products. Nicotine Tob Res. 2022 Mar 1;24(4):433-443. doi: 10.1093/ntr/ntab188. PMID: 34525207; PMCID: PMC8887583. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34525207/> [accessed 2024 January 17]

## Smoke-Free Movies

**Research shows that the more smoking young people see on screen, the more likely they are to start smoking.**

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. [Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General](#). Atlanta, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2012 [accessed 2024 January 17]

**Tobacco imagery on screen is often unrealistic and both normalizes and glamorizes tobacco use.**

Heatherton TF, Sargent JD. [Does Watching Smoking in Movies Promote Teenage Smoking?](#) Curr Dir Psychol Sci. 2009 Apr 15; 18(2):63-67 [accessed 2024 January 17]

**Giving an R rating to movies with smoking would avert 1 million of those smoking deaths among today's children and teens.**

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. [The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General](#). Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014 [accessed 2024 January 17]

## Smoke-Free Housing

**Secondhand smoke exposure is twice as high for people living below the poverty level compared with those living above the poverty level.**

Ham DC, Przybeck T, Strickland JR, Luke DA, Bierut LJ, Evanoff BA. Occupation and Workplace Policies Predict Smoking Behaviors: Analysis of National Data from the Current Population Survey. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*. 2011;53(11):1337-45 [accessed 2024 January 17].

**There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke.** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014. [accessed 2024 January 17]

**Exposure to secondhand smoke can cause Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), asthma attacks, heart disease and cancer.** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014. [accessed 2024 January 17]

## Tobacco-Free Outdoors

**Even brief exposure to secondhand smoke may increase the severity of asthma attacks and lower respiratory tract infections and has adverse effects on the heart.** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014. <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/secondhand-smoke/health.html> [accessed 2024 January 17]

**Discarded tobacco products pollute the land and water and are highly toxic and dangerous to children, pets, and wildlife.** Truth Initiative Fact Sheet [https://truthinitiative.org/sites/default/files/media/files/2023/10/Truth\\_Environment%20FactSheet%20Update%2023\\_101623.pdf](https://truthinitiative.org/sites/default/files/media/files/2023/10/Truth_Environment%20FactSheet%20Update%2023_101623.pdf) [accessed 2024 January 17]

**Tobacco use in family-friendly places such as playgrounds, parks, and athletic events models unhealthy behavior and normalizes the use of tobacco.**

Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Preventing Nicotine Addiction in Children and Youths; Lynch BS, Bonnie RJ, editors. *Growing up Tobacco Free: Preventing Nicotine Addiction in Children and Youths*. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 1994. 3, SOCIAL NORMS AND THE ACCEPTABILITY OF TOBACCO USE. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK236769/> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK236769/> [accessed 2024 January 17]

**Tobacco-free outdoor policies increase the number of tobacco users who are motivated to quit and supports the efforts of tobacco users who attempt to quit.**

Syamlal G, King BA, Mazurek JM. *Workplace Smoke-Free Policies and Cessation Programs Among U.S. Working Adults*. *Am J Prev Med*. 2019 Apr;56(4):548-562. doi: 10.1016/j.amepre.2018.10.030. Epub 2019 Feb 14. PMID: 30772152; PMCID: PMC6854656. <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/secondhand-smoke/protection/reduce-smoking.htm> [accessed 2024 January 17]

## Health Systems for a Tobacco-Free New York

**Smoking is still the leading cause of preventable death and disease in New York State.** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014. [https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco\\_control/](https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/) [accessed 2024 January 17]

**There are seven FDA-approved methods to treat nicotine addiction, and e-cigarette use is not one of them.**

Source: [Smokefree.gov](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/quit-smoking/quit-smoking-medications/how-to-use-quit-smoking-medicines/index.html), Office on Smoking and Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

<https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/quit-smoking/quit-smoking-medications/how-to-use-quit-smoking-medicines/index.html> [accessed 2024 January 17]

**While 25% of adults in the U.S. have a behavioral health condition, they consume almost 40% of all cigarettes smoked by adults in this country.**

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2021). [Key substance use and mental health indicators in the United States: Results from the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health](#) (HHS Publication No. PEP21-07-01-003, NSDUH Series H-56), p.A-48. Rockville, MD: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. [accessed 2024 January 17]

**A health care provider's advice and assistance more than doubles the odds that a patient will successfully quit smoking.**

New York State Adult Tobacco Survey 2014-2022. StatShot can be accessed online at:

[https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco\\_control/reports/statshots/volume15/n3\\_aaap\\_to\\_quit\\_smoking.pdf](https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/statshots/volume15/n3_aaap_to_quit_smoking.pdf) [accessed 2024 January 17]