



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)	Increased Annual State Cig. Tax Revenue (millions)
Alabama	12.1%	22nd	7,600	\$12.9	\$0.425	42nd	50¢	10.2%	3,900	\$6.6	\$130.2
Alaska	17.9%	39th	1,900	\$3.2	\$2.00	6th	50¢	6.0%	550	\$0.9	\$7.8
Arizona	6.3%	2nd	6,400	\$10.9	\$2.00	6th	50¢	7.3%	2,350	\$4.0	\$40.4
Arkansas	18.0%	41st	7,300	\$12.4	\$0.59	38th	50¢	9.9%	3,600	\$6.1	\$72.8
California	6.3%	NA	34,000	NA	\$0.87	30th	50¢	9.1%	15,400	\$26.2	\$338.8
Colorado	8.5%	12th	6,000	\$10.2	\$0.84	31st	50¢	9.0%	2,700	\$4.6	\$74.4
Connecticut	7.0%	4th	2,900	\$4.9	\$2.00	6th	50¢	7.1%	1,050	\$1.8	\$28.8
Delaware	12.9%	27th	1,500	\$2.6	\$1.15	24th	50¢	9.0%	650	\$1.1	\$28.9
DC	3.9%	1st	330	\$0.5	\$2.00	6th	50¢	7.1%	100	\$0.2	\$3.6
Florida	8.6%	14th	20,300	\$34.5	\$0.339	46th	50¢	10.5%	10,650	\$18.1	\$460.1
Georgia	7.9%	8th	11,700	\$19.9	\$0.37	43rd	50¢	10.4%	6,100	\$10.4	\$217.7
Hawaii	7.1%	6th	1,300	\$2.2	\$2.00	6th	50¢	6.4%	400	\$0.7	\$11.1
Idaho	10.5%	19th	2,500	\$4.3	\$0.57	39th	50¢	10.0%	1,250	\$2.1	\$25.9
Illinois	10.1%	17th	18,200	\$30.9	\$0.98	28th	50¢	7.7%	6,950	\$11.8	\$193.8
Indiana	19.1%	44th	16,900	\$28.7	\$0.995	27th	50¢	9.2%	7,750	\$13.2	\$147.5
Iowa	16.5%	35th	6,700	\$11.4	\$1.36	20th	50¢	8.4%	2,800	\$4.8	\$38.5
Kansas	12.7%	26th	5,200	\$8.8	\$0.79	33rd	50¢	9.2%	2,400	\$4.1	\$45.4
Kentucky	24.4%	49th	14,200	\$24.1	\$0.30	47th	50¢	12.8%	9,050	\$15.4	\$190.5
Louisiana	10.0%	15th	6,300	\$10.7	\$0.36	44th	50¢	10.5%	3,300	\$5.6	\$129.1
Maine	17.1%	36th	2,400	\$4.1	\$2.00	6th	50¢	6.9%	850	\$1.4	\$15.6
Maryland	8.1%	9th	6,200	\$10.5	\$2.00	6th	50¢	7.1%	2,200	\$3.7	\$47.7
Massachusetts	8.1%	9th	6,200	\$10.5	\$2.51	3rd	50¢	6.1%	1,900	\$3.2	\$37.8
Michigan	15.1%	33rd	19,200	\$32.6	\$2.00	6th	50¢	7.1%	6,850	\$11.6	\$108.8
Minnesota	10.5%	19th	7,700	\$13.1	\$1.504	18th	50¢	8.3%	3,200	\$5.4	\$62.6
Mississippi	12.1%	22nd	5,500	\$9.4	\$0.18	49th	50¢	11.0%	3,000	\$5.1	\$94.0
Missouri	18.2%	43rd	14,800	\$25.2	\$0.17	50th	50¢	10.8%	7,950	\$13.5	\$183.2

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Montana	19.1%	44th	2,300	\$3.9	\$1.70	16th	50¢	7.7%	900	\$1.5	\$10.8
Nebraska	14.1%	31st	3,700	\$6.3	\$0.64	35th	50¢	10.1%	1,850	\$3.1	\$33.1
Nevada	10.0%	15th	4,000	\$6.8	\$0.80	32nd	50¢	9.4%	1,900	\$3.2	\$48.5
New Hampshire	14.0%	30th	2,000	\$3.4	\$1.08	25th	50¢	9.0%	900	\$1.5	\$37.5
New Jersey	8.5%	12th	9,700	\$16.5	\$2.575	2nd	50¢	6.3%	3,050	\$5.2	\$47.1
New Mexico	10.1%	17th	3,000	\$5.1	\$0.91	29th	50¢	9.4%	1,400	\$2.4	\$19.0
New York	8.1%	9th	20,200	\$34.3	\$2.75	1st	50¢	5.6%	5,650	\$9.6	\$97.2
North Carolina	13.2%	29th	16,800	\$28.6	\$0.35	45th	50¢	11.0%	9,200	\$15.6	\$245.4
North Dakota	17.4%	38th	1,500	\$2.6	\$0.44	41st	50¢	10.7%	800	\$1.4	\$15.9
Ohio	17.9%	39th	26,900	\$45.7	\$1.25	22nd	50¢	8.6%	11,600	\$19.7	\$198.9
Oklahoma	18.1%	42nd	9,700	\$16.5	\$1.03	26th	50¢	9.3%	4,500	\$7.7	\$84.3
Oregon	12.4%	25th	6,000	\$10.2	\$1.18	23rd	50¢	8.9%	2,650	\$4.5	\$53.4
Pennsylvania	15.6%	34th	23,200	\$39.4	\$1.35	21st	50¢	8.6%	10,050	\$17.1	\$177.9
Rhode Island	12.1%	22nd	1,400	\$2.4	\$2.46	4th	50¢	6.6%	450	\$0.8	\$7.6
South Carolina	13.0%	28th	8,000	\$13.6	\$0.07	51st	50¢	11.6%	4,650	\$7.9	\$131.4
South Dakota	19.3%	46th	2,200	\$3.7	\$1.53	17th	50¢	8.7%	950	\$1.6	\$9.8
Tennessee	17.1%	36th	14,400	\$24.5	\$0.62	36th	50¢	10.1%	7,300	\$12.4	\$180.3
Texas	6.3%	2nd	25,100	\$42.7	\$1.41	19th	50¢	8.5%	10,700	\$18.2	\$272.5
Utah	7.0%	4th	3,700	\$6.3	\$0.695	34th	50¢	9.7%	1,800	\$3.1	\$25.8
Vermont	20.1%	47th	1,300	\$2.2	\$1.99	14th	50¢	7.2%	450	\$0.8	\$6.6
Virginia	7.5%	7th	8,000	\$13.6	\$0.30	47th	50¢	10.5%	4,200	\$7.1	\$208.0
Washington	12.0%	21st	10,400	\$17.7	\$2.025	5th	50¢	6.9%	3,600	\$6.1	\$41.2
West Virginia	26.2%	50th	5,400	\$9.2	\$0.55	40th	50¢	10.6%	2,850	\$4.8	\$62.7
Wisconsin	14.9%	32nd	10,700	\$18.2	\$1.77	15th	50¢	7.3%	3,900	\$6.6	\$70.9
Wyoming	20.7%	48th	1,500	\$2.6	\$0.60	37th	50¢	10.1%	750	\$1.3	\$13.2
USA	11.4%	--	450,000	\$748.0	39 (Fed Tax)	--	50¢	8.7%	214,350	\$364.4	\$4.8 billion

* Tax rates and rankings reflect all state cigarette taxes will be effective by the end of 2008. States in red have not increased their cigarette tax since 1999 or before.

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, August 1, 2008 / Ann Boonn

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 2005 and 2006, more smoking teens aged 15 to 17 were pregnant (23.1 percent) than not pregnant (17.1 percent). Most women who smoked during pregnancy were 20 years old or younger. [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), *Results from the 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*, Rockville, MD: Office of Applied Studies, NSDUH Series H-32, DHHS Publication No. SMA 07-4293, 2007. 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 \$1.18 per pack. Highest are NY (\$2.75) and NJ (\$2.575). 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://tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/index18.shtml>.

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*, 2007. 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.