Tobacco Revenue vs. Tobacco Funding

\$2.36 Billion

MSA Payments \$737.7 Million

> New York State Tobacco Excise Taxes Collected \$1.63 Billion

> > \$203 Million

Funding for the New York State Tobacco Control Program is only

16% of the annual tobacco revenue.

\$39 Million

Tobacco-Related Revenue

CDC-Recommended Funding for New York State **Tobacco Control Funding**

Annual Revenue from Tobacco in New York State MSA payments \$737.7 Million New York State tobacco excise taxes collected \$1.63 Billion Total tobacco-related revenue \$2.36 Billion

Annual Funding for Tobacco Control Program in New York State		
CDC-recommended funding for New York State	\$203 Million	
Actual funding for Tobacco Control Program in New York State	\$39 Million	
New York State Tobacco Control Program funding as a percentage of the annual tobacco revenue	1.6%	

The Real Cost of Tobacco in New York State

Current Rates of Tobacco Use in New York State

Adults in New York who smoke ¹	12.8% (1.9 Million)
Percentage of adults in New York who smoke AND make less than \$25,000 per year ¹	20.4%
Percentage of adults in New York who smoke AND report frequent mental distress ²	27.7%
Percentage of adults in New York who smoke AND have less than a H.S. diploma ¹	21.5%
High school students who smoke ³	4.8 % (35,000)
High school students who use electronic cigarettes ³	27.4 % (187,000)
Kids (under 18) who become new daily smokers each year ⁴	4,900

The Burden of Tobacco in New York State

Number of adults who die each year from smoking-related disease ⁵	22,000 Adults
Kids now under 18 and alive in New York who will die prematurely from smoking ⁴	280,000 Kids
Annual health care costs in New York directly caused by smoking ⁵	\$9.7 Billion
Medicaid costs caused by smoking in New York ⁵	\$2.7 Billion
Smoking-caused productivity losses in New York ⁴	\$7.33 Billion
Residents' state & federal tax burden from smoking-caused government expenditures* ⁴	\$1,375 per Household

*Amounts do not include health costs caused by exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking-caused fires, smokeless tobacco use, or cigar and pipe smoking. Tobacco use also imposes additional costs such as workplace productivity losses and damage to property.



Revised: 1/29/2021

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. 2018. URL: https://nccd.cdc.gov/BRFSSPrevalence

²New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tobacco Control BRFSS Number 2021-01 Cigarette Smoking NYS Adults 2018 https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/reports/docs/2021-01_brfss_cigarette_smoking.pdf

³Bureau of Tobacco Control StatShot Vol. 12, No. 1/Jan 2019 https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/statshots/volume12/n1_electronic_sig_use_increase.pdf

⁴Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/problem/toll-us/new_york

 $^{{}^5\}text{New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tobacco Control} \\ \underline{\text{https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control$