

# The Toll of Tobacco in Illinois

## Tobacco Use in Illinois

High school students who smoke	<b>29.2%(206,700)</b>
Male high school students who use smokeless or spit tobacco	<b>11.3% (females use much lower)</b>
Kids (under 18) who become new daily smokers each year	<b>34,200</b>
Kids exposed to secondhand smoke at home	<b>773,000</b>
Packs of cigarettes bought or smoked by kids each year	<b>50.8 million</b>
Adults in Illinois who smoke	<b>22.1% (2,094,000)</b>

Nationwide, youth smoking has declined since 1997, but remains at high levels. The 2004 National Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) found that 22.3% of U.S. high school kids smoke and 10.8% of high school males use spit tobacco. U.S. adult smoking has decreased gradually since the 1980s, and 21.6% of U.S. adults (about 45 million) currently smoke.

## Deaths in Illinois From Smoking

Adults who die each year from their own smoking	<b>16,900</b>
Kids now under 18 and alive in Illinois who will ultimately die prematurely from smoking	<b>298,800</b>
Adults, children, & babies who die each year from others' smoking (secondhand smoke & pregnancy smoking)	<b>1,670 to 2,960</b>

Smoking kills more people than alcohol, AIDS, car crashes, illegal drugs, murders, and suicides combined -- and thousands more die from other tobacco-related causes -- such as fires caused by smoking (more than 1,000 deaths/year nationwide) and smokeless tobacco use. No good estimates are currently available, however, for the number of Illinois citizens who die from these other tobacco-related causes, or for the much larger numbers who suffer from tobacco-related health problems each year without actually dying.

## Smoking-Caused Monetary Costs in Illinois

Annual health care costs in Illinois directly caused by smoking	<b>\$3.78 billion</b>
- Portion covered by the state Medicaid program	<b>\$1.40 billion</b>
Residents' state & federal tax burden from smoking-caused government expenditures	<b>\$637 per household</b>
Smoking-caused productivity losses in Illinois	<b>\$4.09 billion</b>

Amounts do not include health costs caused by exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking-caused fires, spit tobacco use, or cigar and pipe smoking. Other non-health costs from tobacco use include residential and commercial property losses from smoking-caused fires (more than \$500 million per year nationwide); extra cleaning and maintenance costs made necessary by tobacco smoke and litter (about \$4+ billion nationwide for commercial establishments alone); and additional productivity losses from smoking-caused work absences, smoking breaks, and on-the-job performance declines and early termination of employment caused by smoking-caused disability or illness (dollar amount listed above is just from productive work lives shortened by smoking-caused death).

## Tobacco Industry Influence in Illinois

Annual tobacco industry marketing expenditures nationwide	<b>\$15.4 billion</b>
Estimated portion spent for Illinois marketing each year	<b>\$493.4 million</b>

Published research studies have 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, and that one-third of underage experimentation with smoking is attributable to tobacco company advertising.

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2005