Recommended Program Intervention Budgets

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$56.7 million

Deaths in Alabama Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 7,400 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 174,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Alabama from Smoking

Total medical \$1,499 million

Medicaid medical \$238 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$2,051 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$156.2 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$94.3 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$250.5 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 23%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		\$5.04
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$1.69
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.97
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.07
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.54
		Total	\$12.31

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$10.7 million

Deaths in Alaska Caused by Smoking Annual average smoking-attributable deaths Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking	500 18,000
Annual Costs Incurred in Alaska from Smoking	
Total medical	\$169 million
Medicaid medical	\$77 million
Lost productivity from premature death	\$157 million
State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlen	nent
FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue	\$65.2 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment	\$19.9 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement	\$85.1 million
Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended	l level 13%

		Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.	\$7.93
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.	\$2.13
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	\$3.95
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.	\$1.40
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	\$0.70

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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Total

\$16.11

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$68.1 million

Deaths in Arizona Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

6,300
105,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Arizona from Smoking

Total medical \$1,287 million

Medicaid medical \$316 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$1,492 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$302.5 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$86.0 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$388.5 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 18%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		\$4.70
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$1.64
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.25
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$0.96
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.48
		Total	\$11.03

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$36.4 million

Deaths in Arkansas Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 4,900 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 64,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Arkansas from Smoking

Total medical \$812 million

Medicaid medical \$242 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$1,306 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$148.8 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$48.3 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$197.1 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 18%

		Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions	\$5.43
	Multiple societal resources working together	
	have the greatest long-term population impact.	
II.	Health Communication Interventions	\$1.78
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,	·
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.	
III.	Cessation Interventions	\$4.02
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	¥
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation	\$1.12
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable	·
	and demonstrate effectiveness.	
V.	Administration and Management	\$0.56
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff	·
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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Total

\$12.91

Recommended Program Intervention Budgets

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$441.9 million

Deaths in California Caused by Smoking		
Annual average smoking-attributable deaths	37,800	
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking	596,000	
Annual Costs Incurred in California from Smoking		

Total medical \$9,142 million
Medicaid medical \$2,959 million
Lost productivity from premature death \$8,585 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$1,084.3 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$744.5 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$1,828.8 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 24%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		\$4.68
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$3.02
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$2.84
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.05
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.53
		Total	\$12.12

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$54.4 million

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

4,300

92,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Colorado from Smoking

Total medical \$1,314 million
Medicaid medical \$319 million
Lost productivity from premature death \$992 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$229.2 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$80.0 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$309.2 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 18%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$4.89
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$1.81
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		·
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.26
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		7
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.00
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.50
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		,
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$11.46

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$43.9 million

Deaths in Connecticut Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking
76,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Connecticut from Smoking

Total medical \$1,631 million

Medicaid medical \$430 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$1,017 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$272.2 million FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$108.3 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$380.5 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 12%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together		\$5.09
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent takeness use initiation		\$2.63
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.18
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.09
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.55
		Total	\$12.54

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

Per Capita

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$13.9 million

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking
1,200

Annual Costs Incurred in Delaware from Smoking

Total medical \$284 million

Medicaid medical \$79 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$304 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$86.1 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$23.1 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$109.2 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 13%

			Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		\$6.52
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$3.90
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.77
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.42
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.71
		Total	\$16.32

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$10.5 million

Deaths in District of Columbia Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking
8,000

Annual Costs Incurred in District of Columbia from Smoking

Total medical \$243 million

Medicaid medical \$78 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$233 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$22.8 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$35.4 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$58.2 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 18%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$8.27
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$3.90
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		·
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.50
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		·
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.57
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.78
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		•
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$18.02

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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\$11.66

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$210.9 million

Deaths in Florida Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

28,700

369,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Florida from Smoking

Total medical \$6,320 million

Medicaid medical \$1,250 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$6,479 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$451.8 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$380.2 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$832.0 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 25%

		Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions	\$4.35
	Multiple societal resources working together	
	have the greatest long-term population impact.	
II.	Health Communication Interventions	\$2.00
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,	1
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.	
III.	Cessation Interventions	\$3.79
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	*****
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation	\$1.01
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable	·
	and demonstrate effectiveness.	
V.	Administration and Management	\$0.51
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff	
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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Total

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$116.5 million

Deaths in Georgia Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking
10,300
184,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Georgia from Smoking

Total medical \$2,252 million

Medicaid medical \$537 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$3,082 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$248.0 million FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$143.2 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$391.2 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 30%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		\$4.74
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$2.62
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.46
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.08
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.54
		Total	\$12.44

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$15.2 million

Deaths in Hawaii Caused by Smoking Annual average smoking-attributable deaths Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking	1,200 NA
Annual Costs Incurred in Hawaii from Smoking	
Total medical	\$336 million
Medicaid medical	\$117 million
Lost productivity from premature death	\$308 million
State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settler	nent
FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue	\$88.3 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment	\$35.1 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlemen	t \$123.4 million
Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommende	d level 12%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		\$5.55
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$1.46
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.25
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.03
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.51
		Total	\$11.80

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$16.9 million

Deaths in Idaho Caused by Smoking	
Annual average smoking-attributable deaths	

1,500

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

24,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Idaho from Smoking

Total medical \$319 million

Medicaid medical \$83 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$333 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$53.4 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$21.2 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$74.6 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 23%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$5.36
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$1.61
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		·
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.03
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		1
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.00
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.50
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		,
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$11.50

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.



CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$157.0 million

Deaths in Illinois Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

16,900

317,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Illinois from Smoking

Total medical \$4,106 million

Medicaid medical \$1,570 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$4,292 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$653.1 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$271.5 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$924.6 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 17%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$4.93
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$2.14
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		•
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.57
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		12.00
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.06
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		•
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.53
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		·
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$12.23

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$78.8 million

Deaths in Indiana Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 9,800 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 160,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Indiana from Smoking

Total medical \$2,084 million

Medicaid medical \$487 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$2,495 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$356.1 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$119.0 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$475.1 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 17%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$4.99
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$1.83
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$4.02
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		·
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.08
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.54
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		•
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$12.46

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$36.7 million

Deaths in Iowa Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

4,500
66,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Iowa from Smoking

Total medical \$1,017 million

Medicaid medical \$301 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$963 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$98.7 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$50.7 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$149.4 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 25%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		\$5.37
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$1.60
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.72
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.07
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.53
		Total	\$12.29

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$32.1 million

Deaths in Kansas Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

54,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Kansas from Smoking

Total medical \$927 million

Medicaid medical \$196 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$863 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$124.0 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$48.6 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$172.6 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 19%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$5.31
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$1.30
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		·
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.48
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.01
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.50
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$11.60

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$57.2 million

Deaths in Kentucky Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 7,700 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 107,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Kentucky from Smoking

Total medical \$1,500 million

Medicaid medical \$487 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$2,138 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$165.2 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$102.7 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$267.9 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 21%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$5.50
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$1.65
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$4.67
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		7
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.18
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		•
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.59
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$13.59

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$53.5 million

Deaths in Louisiana Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking
109,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Louisiana from Smoking

Total medical \$1,474 million

Medicaid medical \$663 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$1,919 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$136.1 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$131.5 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$267.6 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 20%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$5.31
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$1.59
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		·
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.94
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		·
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.08
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.54
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		·
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$12.46

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

\$13.92

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$18.5 million

Deaths in Maine	Caused by Smoking
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Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

2,200

27,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Maine from Smoking

Total medical \$602 million

Medicaid medical \$216 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$494 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$157.0 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$44.9 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$201.9 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 9%

	Per Capita Recommendation
State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together	\$5.87
have the greatest long-term population impact.	
Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.	\$2.41
Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	\$3.82
Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.	\$1.21
Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	\$0.61
	Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact. Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms. Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective. Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness. Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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Total

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$63.3 million

Deaths in Maryland Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

6,800
108,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Maryland from Smoking

Total medical \$1,964 million

Medicaid medical \$476 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$1,783 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$279.8 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$131.8 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$411.6 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 15%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$4.38
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$2.17
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		·
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.24
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$0.98
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
	Administration and Management		\$0.49
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		400-2
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$11.26

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

Per Canita

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$90.0 million

Deaths in Massachusetts Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

9,000

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

117,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Massachusetts from Smoking

Total medical \$3,543 million
Medicaid medical \$1,046 million
Lost productivity from premature death \$1,923 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$437.0 million FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$235.6 million Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$672.6 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 13%

			Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		\$4.92
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$3.90
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.33
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.22
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.61
		Total	\$13.98

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

\$11.99

Total

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$121.2 million

Deaths in Michigan	Caused by	Smoking
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Annual average smoking-attributable deaths
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking
298,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Michigan from Smoking

Total medical \$3,401 million

Medicaid medical \$1,128 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$3,802 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$1,166.1 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$253.8 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes \$1,419.9 million
and settlement

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 9%

		Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions	\$4.94
	Multiple societal resources working together	
	have the greatest long-term population impact.	
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,	\$1.66
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.	
III.	Cessation Interventions	\$3.83
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	·
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation	\$1.04
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable	
	and demonstrate effectiveness.	
V.	Administration and Management	\$0.52
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff	·
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$58.4 million

Deaths in Minnesota Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 5,500 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 118,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Minnesota from Smoking

Total medical \$2,063 million

Medicaid medical \$465 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$1,205 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$425.7 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$180.8 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$606.5 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 10%

		Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.	\$4.77
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.	\$1.77
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	\$3.30
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.	\$0.98
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	\$0.49

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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Total

\$11.31

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$39.2 million

Deaths in Mississippi Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

4,700
69,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Mississippi from Smoking

Total medical \$719 million

Medicaid medical \$264 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$1,413 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$58.1 million FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$100.5 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$158.6 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 25%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$5.44
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$2.13
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		,
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$4.14
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		•
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.17
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.59
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		·
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$13.47

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

Per Canita

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$73.2 million

Deaths in Missouri Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

9,800

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

140,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Missouri from Smoking

Total medical \$2,137 million

Medicaid medical \$532 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$2,417 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$111.3 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$132.7 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$244.0 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 30%

			Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest language population impact		\$4.95
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$1.99
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.95
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.09
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.54
		Total	\$12.52

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

\$295 million

Recommended Program Intervention Budgets

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$13.9 million

Deaths in Montana Caused by Smoking	
Annual average smoking-attributable deaths	1,400
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking	18,000
Annual Costs Incurred in Montana from Smoking	
Total medical	\$277 million
Medicaid medical	\$67 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

Lost productivity from premature death

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$90.8 million FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$24.8 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$115.6 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 12%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$6.71
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$2.69
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.46
	Tobacco use treatment is effective and highly cost-effective.		·
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.29
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.64
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		•
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$14.79

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

Per Canita

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$21.5 million

Deaths in Nebraska Caused by Smoking		
Annual average smoking-attributable deaths	2,400	
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking	36,000	
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Annual Costs Incurred in Nebraska from Smoking

Total medical \$537 million

Medicaid medical \$134 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$499 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$71.1 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$34.7 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$105.8 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 20%

			Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$5.29
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$2.00
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.32
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		Ψ
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.06
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.53
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$12.20

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$32.5 million

Deaths in Nevada Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 3,100
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 47,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Nevada from Smoking

Total medical \$565 million

Medicaid medical \$123 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$832 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$138.2 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$35.6 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$173.8 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 19%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		\$5.42
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$2.18
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.77
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.14
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.57
		Total	\$13.08

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

Per Canita

October 2007

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$19.2 million

Deaths in New Hampshire Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 1,800 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 31,000

Annual Costs Incurred in New Hampshire from Smoking

Total medical \$564 million Medicaid medical \$115 million Lost productivity from premature death \$405 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$143.4 million FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$38.8 million Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$182.2 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level

			Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$5.37
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$3.90
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		·
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.41
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		·
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.27
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.63
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		·
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$14.58

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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\$13.75

Total

Recommended Program Intervention Budgets

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$119.8 million

Deaths in New Jersey Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

11,300

168,000

Annual Costs Incurred in New Jersey from Smoking

Total medical \$3,178 million

Medicaid medical \$967 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$2,624 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$802.4 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$225.5 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes \$1,027.9 million
and settlement

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 12%

		Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions	\$4.76
	Multiple societal resources working together	
	have the greatest long-term population impact.	
II.	Health Communication Interventions	\$3.90
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,	·
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.	
III.	Cessation Interventions	\$3.29
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation	\$1.20
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable	
	and demonstrate effectiveness.	
V.	Administration and Management	\$0.60
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff	
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$23.4 million

Deaths in New Mexico Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

2,100

38,000

Annual Costs Incurred in New Mexico from Smoking

Total medical \$461 million

Medicaid medical \$184 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$467 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$65.8 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$34.8 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$100.6 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 23%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$5.55
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$1.33
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		·
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.51
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		1
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.04
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		·
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.52
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		·
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$11.95

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$254.3 million

Deaths in New York Caused by Smoking Annual average smoking-attributable deaths	25,500
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking	389,000
Annual Costs Incurred in New York from Smokin	ng
Total medical	\$8,171 million
Medicaid medical	\$5,471 million
Lost productivity from premature death	\$6,018 million
State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Se	ttlement
FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue	\$981.0 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment	\$744.4 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement	\$1,725.4 million
Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recomme	nded level 15%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$4.65
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$3.42
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		•
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.37
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		1
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.14
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.57
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		4 0 0 0
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$13.15

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

\$12.06

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$106.8 million

Deaths in North Carolina Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

11,900

193,000

Annual Costs Incurred in North Carolina from Smoking

Total medical \$2,463 million

Medicaid medical \$769 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$3,307 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$172.3 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$136.0 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$308.3 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 35%

		Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions	\$4.84
	Multiple societal resources working together	
	have the greatest long-term population impact.	
II.	Health Communication Interventions	\$1.83
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,	
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.	
III.	Cessation Interventions	\$3.82
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation	\$1.05
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable	
	and demonstrate effectiveness.	
V.	Administration and Management	\$0.52
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff	·
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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Total

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$9.3 million

Deaths in North Dakota Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

11,000

Annual Costs Incurred in North Dakota from Smoking

Total medical \$247 million

Medicaid medical \$47 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$190 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$23.3 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$21.3 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$44.6 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 21%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$7.37
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$1.86
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.52
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		·
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.28
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.64
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		·
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$14.67

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

\$12.64

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$145.0 million

Deaths in Ohio Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking
293,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Ohio from Smoking

Total medical \$4,375 million
Medicaid medical \$1,426 million
Lost productivity from premature death \$4,658 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$1,022.1 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$293.8 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$1,315.9 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 11%

		Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions	\$5.12
	Multiple societal resources working together	
	have the greatest long-term population impact.	
II.	Health Communication Interventions	\$2.02
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,	
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.	
III.	Cessation Interventions	\$3.85
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	·
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation	\$1.10
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable	
	and demonstrate effectiveness.	
V.	Administration and Management	\$0.55
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff	·
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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Total

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$45.0 million

Deaths in Oklahoma Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

5,800

87,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Oklahoma from Smoking

Total medical \$1,162 million

Medicaid medical \$218 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$1,556 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$224.4 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$60.4 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$284.8 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 16%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		\$5.38
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$1.34
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$4.18
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.09
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.55
		Total	\$12.54

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$43.0 million

Deaths in Oregon Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 5,000 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 74,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Oregon from Smoking

Total medical \$1,116 million
Medicaid medical \$287 million
Lost productivity from premature death \$1,077 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$263.9 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$66.9 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$330.8 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 13%

			Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$4.80
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$1.88
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		·
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.41
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		7
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.01
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		·
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.50
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$11.60

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

Recommended Program Intervention Budgets

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$155.5 million

Deaths in Pennsylvania Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

20,100

300,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Pennsylvania from Smoking

Total medical \$5,193 million
Medicaid medical \$1,710 million
Lost productivity from premature death \$4,637 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$1,034.0 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$335.2 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes \$1,369.2 million
and settlement

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 11%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$4.49
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$2.57
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		,
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.80
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		1
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.09
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.54
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		7 010 -
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$12.49

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$15.2 million

Deaths in Rhode Island Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 1,700 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 23,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Rhode Island from Smoking

Total medical \$506 million

Medicaid medical \$179 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$364 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$125.9 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$41.9 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$167.8 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 9%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$6.28
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$2.53
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.54
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		70.00
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.24
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.62
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$14.21

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

Recommended Program Intervention Budgets

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$62.2 million

Deaths in South Carolina Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

5,900

103,000

Annual Costs Incurred in South Carolina from Smoking

Total medical \$1,095 million

Medicaid medical \$393 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$1,835 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$32.4 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$68.6 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$101.0 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 62%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		\$4.74
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$3.90
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.87
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.25
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.63
		Total	\$14.39

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$11.3 million

Deaths in South Dakota Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 1,100 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 18,000

Annual Costs Incurred in South Dakota from Smoking

Total medical \$274 million

Medicaid medical \$58 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$228 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$28.2 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$20.4 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$48.6 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 23%

		Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.	\$7.05
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.	\$1.97
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	\$3.53
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.	\$1.26
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	\$0.63

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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Total

\$14.44

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$71.7 million

Deaths in Tennessee Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 9,500 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 132,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Tennessee from Smoking

Total medical \$2,166 million

Medicaid medical \$680 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$2,740 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$124.5 million FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$142.4 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$266.9 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 27%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		\$4.67
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$1.75
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.92
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.03
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.52
		Total	\$11.89

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

Per Capita

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$266.3 million

Doothe	in	Toyoc	Cancad	hw	Smoking
Deams	ш	rexas	Causeu	IJΥ	SIHOKIHZ

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking
503,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Texas from Smoking

Total medical \$5,831 million
Medicaid medical \$1,620 million
Lost productivity from premature death \$6,445 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$570.2 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$512.6 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes \$1,082.8 million
and settlement

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 25%

Recommendation I. State and Community Interventions \$4.85 Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact. **II.** Health Communication Interventions \$1.83 Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms. **III.** Cessation Interventions \$3.16 Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective. IV. Surveillance and Evaluation \$0.98 Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness. V. Administration and Management \$0.49 Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.

Total \$11.31

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$23.6 million

Deaths in Utah Caused by Smoking Annual average smoking-attributable deaths Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking	1,100 26,000
Annual Costs Incurred in Utah from Smoking	
Total medical	\$345 million
Medicaid medical	\$104 million
Lost productivity from premature death	\$273 million
State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlen	nent
FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue	\$64.7 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment	\$25.9 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement	\$90.6 million
Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended	l level 26%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$4.55
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$1.44
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		, .
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$2.04
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		•
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$0.80
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.40
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$9.23

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$10.4 million

Deaths in Vermont Caused by Smoking	
Annual average smoking-attributable deaths	900
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking	12,000
Annual Costs Incurred in Vermont from Smoking	
Total medical	\$233 million
Medicaid medical	\$72 million
Lost productivity from premature death	\$197 million
State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlen	nent
FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue	\$48.9 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment	\$24.0 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement	\$72.9 million
Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended	d level 14%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$7.39
	Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.		\$3.74
III.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		\$3.43
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.		\$1.46
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		\$0.73
		Total	\$16.75

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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\$13.50

Total

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$103.2 million

Deaths in	Virginia	Caused I	by	Smoking
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Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 9,300 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 152,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Virginia from Smoking

Total medical \$2,087 million

Medicaid medical \$401 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$2,427 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$187.1 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$119.3 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$306.4 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 34%

		Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.	\$4.37
II.	Health Communication Interventions	\$3.90
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.	φυίνο
II.	Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	\$3.47
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.	\$1.17
V.	Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	\$0.59
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff	

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$67.3 million

Deaths in Washington Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 7,600 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 124,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Washington from Smoking

Total medical \$1,957 million

Medicaid medical \$651 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$1,743 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$453.3 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$119.8 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$573.1 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 12%

	Per Capita Recommendation	
State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact.	\$4.51	
Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms.	\$1.44	
Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	\$3.18	
Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness.	\$0.91	
Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	\$0.46	
	Multiple societal resources working together have the greatest long-term population impact. Health Communication Interventions Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation, promote cessation, and shape social norms. Cessation Interventions Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective. Surveillance and Evaluation Publicly financed programs should be accountable and demonstrate effectiveness. Administration and Management Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff	

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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Total

\$10.50

Recommended Program Intervention Budgets

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$27.8 million

Deaths in West Virginia Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths

Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking

46,000

Annual Costs Incurred in West Virginia from Smoking

Total medical \$690 million

Medicaid medical \$229 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$993 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$112.5 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$51.7 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$164.2 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 17%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$5.74
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$3.13
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$4.46
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		·
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.33
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.67
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		•
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$15.33

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$64.3 million

Deaths in Wisconsin Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 7,300 Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 128,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Wisconsin from Smoking

Total medical \$2,024 million

Medicaid medical \$480 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$1,642 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$317.9 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$120.9 million
Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$438.8 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 15%

		Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions Multiple societal resources working together	\$4.97
	have the greatest long-term population impact.	
II.	Health Communication Interventions	\$1.45
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,	
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.	
III.	Cessation Interventions	\$3.66
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.	42.00
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation	\$1.01
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable	
	and demonstrate effectiveness.	
V.	Administration and Management	\$0.50
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff	
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.	

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.

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Total

\$11.59

CDC Recommended Annual Investment \$9.0 million

Deaths in Wyoming Caused by Smoking

Annual average smoking-attributable deaths 700
Youth ages 0-17 projected to die from smoking 12,000

Annual Costs Incurred in Wyoming from Smoking

Total medical \$136 million

Medicaid medical \$37 million

Lost productivity from premature death \$155 million

State Revenue from Tobacco Excise Taxes and Settlement

FY 2006 tobacco tax revenue \$25.2 million
FY 2006 tobacco settlement payment \$14.5 million

Total state revenue from tobacco excise taxes and settlement \$39.7 million

Percent tobacco revenue to fund at CDC recommended level 23%

			Per Capita Recommendation
I.	State and Community Interventions		\$8.50
	Multiple societal resources working together		
	have the greatest long-term population impact.		
II.	Health Communication Interventions		\$2.84
	Media interventions prevent tobacco use initiation,		·
	promote cessation, and shape social norms.		
III.	Cessation Interventions		\$3.77
	Tobacco use treatment is highly cost-effective.		
IV.	Surveillance and Evaluation		\$1.51
	Publicly financed programs should be accountable		
	and demonstrate effectiveness.		
V.	Administration and Management		\$0.76
	Complex, integrated programs require experienced staff		
	to provide fiscal management, accountability, and coordination.		
		Total	\$17.38

Note: A justification for each program element and the rationale for the budget estimates are provided in Section A. The funding estimates presented are based on adjustments for changes in population and inflation since the 1999 publication. The recommended levels of investment (per capita and total) are presented in 2007 dollars using 2006 population estimates. These should be updated annually according to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index and U.S. Census Bureau. The actual funding required for implementing programs will vary depending on state characteristics such as tobacco use prevalence, socio-demographic factors, and other factors. See Appendix E for data sources on deaths, costs, revenue and state-specific factors.