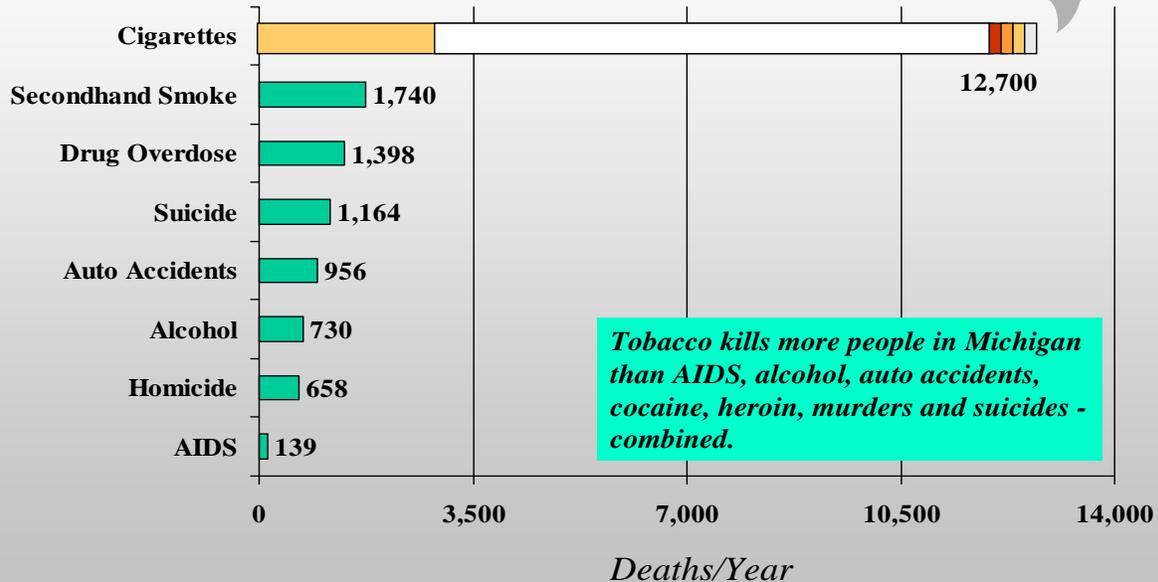


# Tobacco Facts for State of Michigan

## *Causes of Preventable Death State of Michigan, 2009*



Source: Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC Wonder On-Line Database and SAMMEC On-Line Database.  
Prepared by: Kathie Boynton, July 14, 2011

### **Adult Smoking Rate**

**18.9%**

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Unit, Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, 2010.

- ❖ Since 2001, the smoking prevalence among Michigan adults has decreased 27.6%.

### **Adult deaths that are directly caused by smoking**

**12,700**

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CDC Wonder Online Database and SAMMEC Online Database, 2009.

- ❖ In 2009, there were a total of 86,310 deaths in Michigan, 12,700 or 14.7% of those deaths can be linked directly to tobacco use.
- ❖ Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of disease, disability and death in the State of Michigan.
- ❖ Smoking related illnesses include but are not limited to: lung cancer, ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and stroke.

### **Non-smokers deaths due to SHS exposure**

**1,740**

Source: Tobacco Free Kids, Retrieved July 14, 2011.

- ❖ Every year in Michigan over 1,740 non-smokers die as a result of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- ❖ Research shows that even 30 minutes of exposure to secondhand smoke can cause heart damage similar to that of a habitual smoker, the kind of damage that can lead to a heart attack.

<b>Women who smoked while pregnant</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
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Source: Michigan Resident Birth Files, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health, 2009 and March of Dimes Foundation, April 2010.

- ❖ Smoking during pregnancy is the foremost preventable cause of illness and death among mothers and infants.
- ❖ Smoking during pregnancy can increase the baby’s risk of developing respiratory or lung problems that can continue throughout their lifetime.
- ❖ Pregnant women who smoke or who are exposed to secondhand smoke are between 1.5 and 3.5 times more likely to have a low birth-weight baby.
- ❖ There is no “safe” level of smoking while pregnant.

<b>Smoking-Related Direct Health Care Costs</b>	<b>\$3.4 billion</b>
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Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Smoking Attributable Morbidity, Mortality and Economic Costs (SAMMEC), 2009

- ❖ Smoking-attributable health care costs include personal health care expenditures attributed to diseases for which cigarette smoking is a primary risk factor. These expenditures can include ambulatory care, additional hospital care, nursing home care, prescription drugs, home health services and durable medical equipment expenditures.

<b>Medicaid’s share: Smoking related health care costs</b>	<b>\$1.1 billion</b>
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Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Smoking Attributable Morbidity, Mortality and Economic Costs (SAMMEC), 2009

- ❖ Approximately 32.4% of the smoking-related health care costs incurred by residents within the state are paid by Michigan’s Medicaid State Plan

<b>Smoking related health care costs per capita</b>	<b>\$341</b>
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Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Smoking Attributable Morbidity, Mortality and Economic Costs (SAMMEC), 2009.

- ❖ In 2009, health care costs directly related to treating smoking-related diseases were approximately \$341 per person in Michigan.

<b>Smoking-Related Taxes Paid by Michigan Households</b>	<b>\$602 per household</b>
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Source: Tobacco Free Kids; Retrieved July 20, 2011

- ❖ The state and federal tax burden to each household in Michigan to pay for smoking-related governmental costs.

<b>Enrollees to the Michigan Tobacco Quit Line</b>	<b>36,470</b>
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Source: Michigan Tobacco Quit Line: October 2003 – June 2011

- ❖ 26.1% of all Quit Line enrollees, have reported being tobacco-free seven (7) months after enrollment
- ❖ For every smoker that successfully quits, their total lifetime cost savings to themselves and society can be as high as \$68,300.
- ❖ Through the use of the Michigan Tobacco Quit Line, residents within the State Of Michigan have potentially prevented \$454.7 million - \$655.5 million in total lifetime medical expenditures and lost productivity costs.