

FY 2013

ALASKA TOBACCO PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM

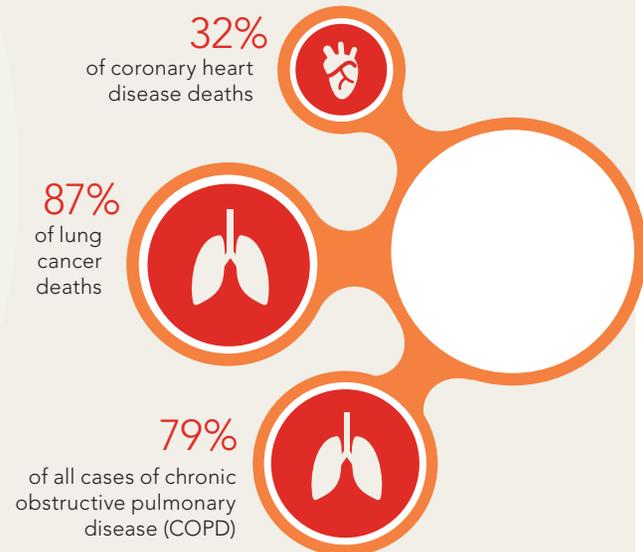


"Alaska has made tremendous progress in reducing smoking, but it is unacceptable that tobacco still kills and sickens so many people and places such a huge financial burden on our society. On this 50th Anniversary of the first Surgeon General's report, it's time for our nation and our state to take strong action to end the tobacco epidemic. We know how to do it, and we cannot afford to wait another 50 years."

— WARD B. HURLBURT, M.D., MPH, ALASKA'S CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

The U.S. Surgeon General and national leaders have set a goal to end the tobacco epidemic for good. Research continues to reveal even more health harms from not only direct smoking, but also the deadly consequences of exposure to secondhand smoke.

Since the first Surgeon General's Report in 1964, evidence has linked smoking to diseases of nearly all organs of the body.¹



Alaska has made great strides over the years to combat this epidemic by committing to a comprehensive tobacco prevention and control program — results indicate a sustained commitment to this effort saves lives and demonstrates a credible return on investment.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

A return on investment

Alaska Annual Tobacco Revenue and Cost (dollars in millions)



Alaska's FY13 Tobacco Prevention and Control Program (TPC) budget of \$11.09 million — or \$15.14 per capita — is shown above relative to the cost of tobacco use in Alaska as well as the state's tobacco-derived revenue. The legislative FY13 appropriation for tobacco prevention education and cessation was \$12,292,700, which included funds for the Enforcement program, Medicaid program and Department of Law.

Sustained comprehensive tobacco prevention and control programs show significant results and, accordingly, equally significant return on investment, justifying their value.

The state's TPC program realized an approximate 25 percent reduction in adult smoking between 1996 (28 percent) and 2012 (21 percent)⁵, or 35,000 fewer adult smokers in 2012.⁶ This translates into 10,000 fewer smoking-related deaths, and a \$429 million reduction in health care costs now and in the future.⁶

Investing in tobacco prevention and control pays off in lives and dollars saved. Smokers who quit greatly reduce their risk of developing or dying from a tobacco-related illness¹ and incur an average of \$12,000 less in health-care costs over their lifetimes than those who continue to smoke.⁶

Alaska's high school youth smoking rate has declined 70 percent since 1995 (36.5 percent to 10.6 percent in 2013). The program first saw a significant decline in 2003 (36.5 percent in 1995 to 19 percent), and another significant decline — from 2007 to 2013 (17.8 percent to 10.6 percent) — brought us to 70 percent⁷. This translates into 10,825 fewer youth smokers than in 1995.⁸

 X 10,825 FEWER
youth smokers
than in 1995

ALASKA YOUTH

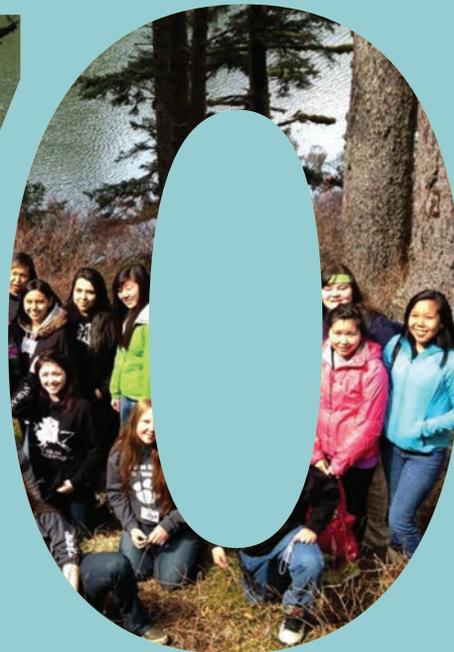
Keeping the promise
to our kids

“The brightness of Alaska’s future depends on the strength of our children.”

– GOVERNOR SEAN PARNELL, STATE OF THE STATE ADDRESS 2014

Alaska’s vendor sales to youth are at an all-time low, at **4.2 percent** in 2013 (preliminary rate), down from a high of 34 percent in 1996⁹ — an impressive achievement that demonstrates the effectiveness of the program’s enforcement efforts.

Alaska school districts are partners in this battle, with **20 districts** having adopted comprehensive tobacco-free campus policies. The program’s community grantees support school districts and school boards as community partners. Tobacco-free environments set the example for youth that tobacco use isn’t acceptable in their community.



%
**SMOKING
DECLINE IN
ALASKA YOUTH
SINCE 1995**

(36.5% to 10.6% in 2013)⁷

Youth smoking declined from 36.5% in 1995 to 19% in 2003⁷

Youth smoking declined from 17.8% in 2007 to 10.6% in 2013⁷; following increased investment, more smokefree places, increased local taxes

1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

First CDC
impact grant

State tax
increase

First investment in tobacco prevention
from the Master Settlement Fund

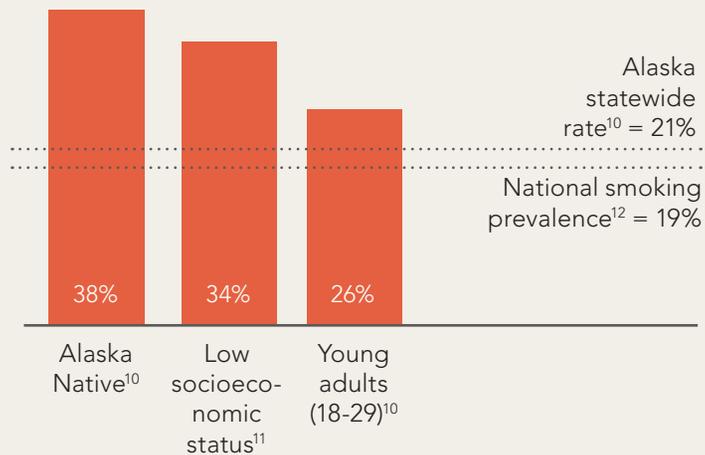
State tax increase in 2004, 2005 and 2007

ACROSS ALASKA

It takes society as a whole to protect our kids and make the next generation tobacco-free. Alaska uses a comprehensive program to enlist partners from all sectors and implement proven public health strategies. This included **38** grantees working in approximately **200** communities.

- Health-care organizations expanded their tobacco-free environments to include all patients, staff and visitors on the entire campus. Providers across the state are being trained to ask about tobacco use at every visit, advising patients to quit, and referring to cessation resources.
- Local tobacco taxes have been raised in several communities — in FY13, Bethel and Mat-Su Borough increased cigarette taxes to \$2.21 and other tobacco products taxed at 45 percent of wholesale price. Increasing the price of all tobacco products is one of the most effective steps to protect our children from becoming tobacco users.
- In an effort to reduce the high Alaska Native adult smoking rate (38 percent in 2012 compared to the all adult smoking rate of 21 percent¹⁰), the Alaska Federation of Natives and **84** of Alaska's 225 tribes have passed smokefree and tobacco-free resolutions.
- In collaboration with the Leadership for Eliminating Alaskan Disparities (LEAD) workgroup, grantees engage community and tribal leaders, community health networks and advocacy groups to change community expectations around tobacco use and support quit attempts.

Adult smoking rates, select high risk groups, Alaska 2012



SMOKEFREE AIR

Everyone has the right to breathe clean air

“This isn’t something that the industry or anybody can criticize and say, well, it’s an individual choice, it’s an individual behavior. Secondhand smoke drifts, and it’s an equal opportunity killer.”

– CYNTHIA HALLETT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICANS FOR NONSMOKERS’ RIGHTS

Smokefree workplace policies have a profound effect on health. Changing the environment prevents youth from becoming addicted, supports tobacco users in their quit attempts, and protects nonsmokers from secondhand smoke.¹

And they’re going smokefree:

- About 50 percent of Alaska’s population is now covered by smokefree workplace laws. Anchorage, Nome and Palmer have the strongest worker protection in the state with 100 percent comprehensive smokefree workplaces. Barrow, Bethel, Dillingham, Haines, Juneau, Klawock, Petersburg, Sitka, Skagway and Unalaska also have smokefree laws on the books.



Today the vast majority of Alaskans, including those who smoke, agree that¹⁰ ...



"The combination of regular and significant increases in tobacco taxes, passage of comprehensive smokefree laws and fully funded tobacco prevention and cessation programs is the most effective way to curb the tobacco epidemic in this country."

— JOHN SEFFRIN, CHIEF EXECUTIVE, THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY'S CANCER ACTION NETWORK

SAVING WITH SMOKEFREE

Getting the return on investment

A recent study shows a comprehensive smokefree law — making all Alaska workplaces, restaurants and bars 100 percent smokefree — would be expected to produce the following benefits over five years:¹³

\$520,000

State's Medicaid program savings

\$1.35 Million
Lung cancer treatment savings

\$3.69 Million
Heart attack and stroke treatment savings

CHALLENGES AHEAD

There has been great success from Alaska's effort, but the tobacco epidemic is far from over. The tobacco industry continues to spend \$18.5 million each year in Alaska¹⁴ and continues to create new products to sustain addiction. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, if current rates continue, 14,000 Alaska kids alive today will die early from smoking.¹

Alaska must redouble its efforts to get that number to zero. According to the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, data from six states demonstrate the need to sustain programs:¹⁵

- Minnesota experienced an increase in youth smoking risk just months after funding for a key tobacco prevention program component was eliminated.
- California's program experienced funding cuts in 1992 and 2003 — each followed by increased youth risk and cigarette consumption. After three years of youth smoking rate declines, the funding cut in 2003 resulted in an increase in high school student smoking rates. When funding was partially restored, youth and adult smoking rates again began to drop.
- The Massachusetts Tobacco Control Program was an investment that paid off with a 47 percent decline in adult tobacco use and 27 percent drop in youth tobacco use. A drastic funding cut in 2004 resulted in a dramatic increase in sales to youth and an increase in cigarette consumption.
- Equally dramatic results are reported for funding fluctuations in Florida, Washington and Indiana.

Alaska's comprehensive tobacco prevention and control program, fully funded and sustained over time, has proven it can continue to bring about significant declines in tobacco use addiction, eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke in workplaces and public spaces, and realize great economic benefits to Alaska in averted health care costs.

SOURCES

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2. Alaska Department of Health and Social Services. *Alaska Tobacco Facts, 2013*. http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Chronic/Documents/Tobacco/PDF/2013_alaska_tobacco_facts.pdf (Accessed February 7, 2014). Underestimates total costs – doesn't include lost productivity due to tobacco-related illness and costs due to secondhand smoke exposure-related illness or death.
3. Annual Revenue equals FY13 taxes on tobacco products of \$ 69.5 million, plus FY13 Master Settlement payments of \$ 30 million (Revenue Sources Book, Fall 2013).
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5. Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 2012.
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7. Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1995-2013.
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10. Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010 and 2012.
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