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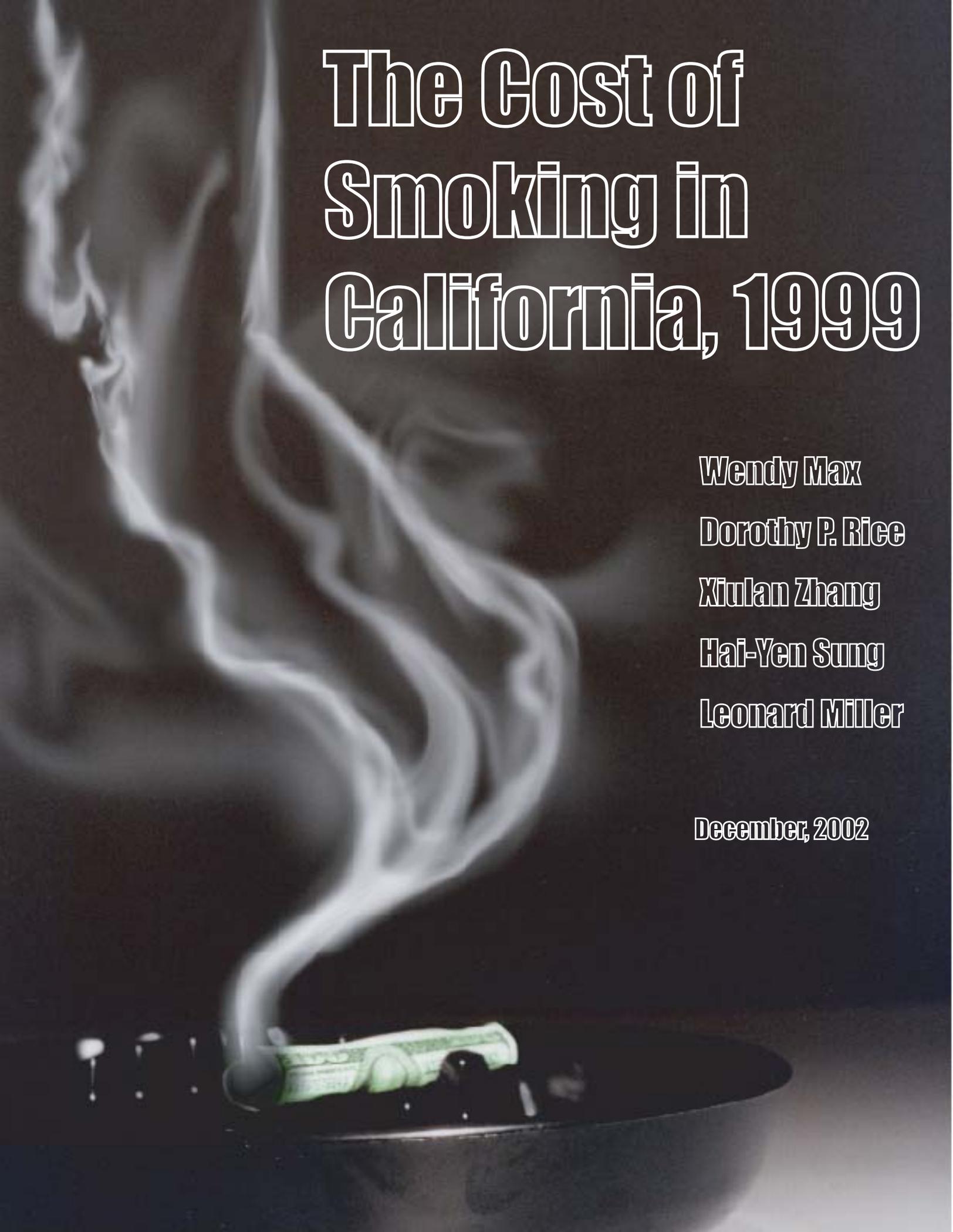
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The Cost of Smoking in California, 1999

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Highlights

- The economic burden of smoking in California in 1999 amounted to \$15.8 billion.
- The cost of smoking in California was \$475 per Californian and \$3,331 per smoker.
- The cost of smoking per resident varies among counties, from \$392 in Santa Clara County to \$1,022 in Trinity County (considering only counties with statistically reliable estimates).
- While there are fewer smokers in California than there were a decade ago, 4.7 million Californians still smoke. Included are 4.5 million adults and 207,000 adolescents.
- More males than females smoke in California – 2.7 million or 22.1 percent of adult men and 1.9 million or 15.3 percent adult women. Adolescent males smoke at similar rates to adolescent females– 7.7 percent vs. 7.4 percent.
- The cost of smoking for men is greater than that for women - \$9.4 billion compared to \$6.3 billion. Direct costs and indirect lost productivity costs due to illness are similar for men and women, while indirect costs of lost productivity from premature death are substantially greater for men.
- Direct health care costs of smoking account for 54 percent of the total cost of smoking in California - \$8.6 billion. Lost productivity due to illness comprises ten percent of the total, or \$1.5 billion, and lost productivity from premature death comprises the remaining 36 percent, or \$5.7 billion.
- Expenditures for hospital care of current and former smokers amount to \$4.0 billion, or 47 percent of total direct medical costs; ambulatory care services amount to \$2.1 billion or 24 percent; nursing home care amounts to \$1.3 billion or 15 percent; prescription drugs amount to \$1.1 billion; and home health care amounts to \$87 million.
- Almost one in five deaths in California in 1999 are attributed to smoking, for a total of 43,137 deaths. This represents \$5.7 billion in lost productivity and 535,000 years of potential life lost, or 12.4 years lost per death.
- Men account for 58 percent of deaths attributed to smoking, 59 percent of years of potential life lost, and 78 percent of the value of lost productivity.
- Smoking rates have declined in the ten-year period, 1989 to 1999. Comparison of the 1999 cost estimates with those for 1989, however, shows that the total more than doubled and the amount of increase among different cost components varied. Direct costs almost tripled during the ten-year period. These increases result from inflation in medical care costs, use of different methodology and different data sources.

Background: Economic Aspects of Smoking

Introduction

Cigarette smoking continues to be the leading cause of preventable death in the United States (U.S.) and in California. Each year approximately 440,000 Americans die from cigarette smoking (Fellows et al. 2002). In fact, one out of five deaths in the U.S. is smoking-related. The toll of smoking-related deaths in California is similar. More than 43,000 people (25,000 men and 18,000 women) in the state died due to smoking in 1999, comprising 19 percent of all deaths in California. In addition to premature deaths, cigarette smoking also causes illness, disability, and productivity losses.

The health hazards of cigarette smoking are well documented, beginning with the 1964 landmark report of the U.S. Surgeon General (U.S. DHEW 1964). Subsequent authoritative reports by the Surgeon General relate cigarette smoking to cancer (U.S. DHHS 1982), cardiovascular disease (U.S. DHHS 1983), and chronic obstructive lung disease (U.S. DHHS 1984). The 25th anniversary report of the Surgeon General reviewed and updated the risk of disease and premature death associated with smoking cigarettes (U.S. DHHS 1989). More recent reports of the Surgeon General focus on tobacco use among youth (U.S. DHHS 1994), racial/ethnic minority groups (U.S. DHHS 1998), and among women (U.S. DHHS 2001).

Over the years, the scientific knowledge base about the health hazards of smoking, public knowledge about the dangers of smoking, and the use of tobacco products have changed dramatically in the U.S. These changes have contributed to a substantial decline in smoking. In 1999, 23.5 percent of the adult population 18 years of age and over in the U.S. smoked cigarettes, down from 41.9 percent in 1965 (Fellows et al. 2002). However, adult smoking prevalence in 1999 differed more than two-fold across states (13.9 percent in Utah to 31.5 percent in Nevada), with a rate of 18.7 percent in California (CDC 2000).

One way to document and assess the effect of smoking on the state is to translate into economic terms the illness, premature mortality, and productivity losses caused by smoking. Cost estimates of smoking translate the adverse health effects of smoking into dollar terms, the universal language of decision-makers and the policy arena. These estimates are used in many ways:

- To define the impact of cigarette smoking on health care delivery, financing, and the productivity of the populations;
- To justify economic interventions, such as increases in cigarette taxes and financial incentives for not smoking;
- To guide health policy and planning relative to smoking control initiatives;
- To inform state and local legislatures;

- To facilitate efforts to enact local ordinances; and
- To provide an economic framework for program evaluations.

The enactment of the Tobacco Tax and Health Protection Act of 1988 (Proposition 99) by the voters of the State of California requires the state to carefully monitor changes in the smoking behavior of the population and to measure the burden of smoking at the state and county level. California leads the nation in the enactment of local ordinances to control smoking in the workplace, restaurants, and public places. As of March 2002, 1,334 communities throughout the nation have smoking ordinances. Of these, 328 (24.5 percent) are in California. In California, 37 counties and 291 cities have ordinances relating to smoking. Of these 328 communities, 131 provide for 100 percent smoke-free public and private workplaces. Fully 140 communities require 100 percent smoke-free restaurants (though the vast majority of these were passed prior to the passage of California's Smoke-free Workplace Act, which virtually halted all local clean indoor air ordinance activity in the state). Nineteen California communities have 100 percent smoke-free freestanding bar laws (ANRF 2002).

The current report reviews previous smoking cost estimates for California and presents new estimates of the economic cost of smoking in 1999 for the State of California and for each county in California.

Previous Smoking Cost Estimates for California

Several recent reports estimate the cost of smoking for California:

- Kaplan and Wright (1988) estimated that the economic burden of smoking in California in 1985 was \$7.1 billion. Deaths due to smoking numbered 31,072; years of potential life lost (YPLL based on years lost from age of death to age 80) amounted to 310,018; and productivity losses totaled \$2.3 billion. The report presented mortality and hospital discharge rates for all smoking-related diseases in each county in California, but the economic cost of smoking for individual counties was not estimated.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (1990), *Smoking and Health, A National Status Report: A Report to Congress*, estimated that in 1985 the total cost of smoking for the state of California amounted to \$5.8 billion. Deaths due to smoking numbered 28,533 and YPLL (based on life expectancy at age of death) totaled 331,415.
- California Department of Health Services (CDHS) (1992) estimated that in 1988 direct and indirect costs of smoking in California were more than \$5.9 billion. A total of 42,177 deaths were attributable to smoking, which resulted in 416,813 years of life lost (YPLL based on years lost from age of death to age 80). Estimates for the 58 counties did not include direct expenditures or productivity losses due to smoking-related illnesses.

- Rice and Max (1992) estimated that in 1989 the direct and indirect costs of smoking for the 58 counties in California amounted to \$7.6 billion, \$256 per Californian, and \$1,543 per smoker. Direct medical costs amounted to \$2.4 billion; the value of lost productivity due to smoking-related illness amounted to \$860 million; and productivity losses for people who died prematurely amounted to \$4.4 billion based on a four percent discount rate. Estimates of the cost of smoking were generated using the Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC II) computer software package, which used an epidemiological relative risk approach to the estimation of prevalence costs.
- Max and Rice (1995) presented estimates of the economic cost of smoking in 1993 for the 58 counties in California based on the estimates for 1989, which were updated to reflect 1993 costs. The total cost of smoking in California was estimated at \$10 billion, amounting to \$314 per Californian, and \$2,014 per smoker. Direct costs amounted to \$3.6 billion; productivity losses for illnesses due to smoking were \$1.0 billion; and the value of premature mortality totaled \$5.3 billion.
- Miller, L. et al. (1998a) estimated state-by-state totals of medical expenditures attributed to cigarette smoking for 1993. These estimates employed an econometric national model that described the relationship between smoking and medical expenditures controlling for a variety of sociodemographic, economic, and behavioral factors. Smoking-attributable medical expenditures in 1993 for California amounted to \$8.7 billion.
- Miller, V. et al. (1999) also employed an econometric model to estimate the medical care costs of smoking by state. A “reduced form” model was used to assess smoking-attributable medical care costs, which yielded lower estimates for 1993 than those estimated by Leonard Miller and his colleagues. Smoking-attributable medical expenditures in 1993 for California amounted to \$5.4 billion.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2002). This report updates to 1998 the V. Miller et al. (1999) report for 1993. Smoking-attributable medical expenditures in 1998 for California amounted to \$7.1 billion.

The current study systematically develops county estimates of direct and indirect costs of smoking (the value of lost productivity from illness and premature death) for 1999. The study employs the latest accepted methodology for calculating the cost of smoking and the most recent applicable and reliable data available for California.

Methods

This report estimates the economic impact of the health effects of smoking using three measures. Direct costs represent expenditures for hospital care, ambulatory care, prescription drugs, home health care, and nursing home services. Indirect costs represent the value of lost productivity that results from illness and premature death. Lost productivity from illness is the value of both days lost from work and days not spent in other productive activities. Lost productivity from premature deaths includes the number of deaths due to smoking, the years of potential life lost (YPLL), and the value of this lost productivity, which is measured as the sum of lost earned income and of the imputed value for lost household productivity.

The study uses a prevalence-based approach, in which the annual cost is estimated for all smoking-related illness regardless of when a person first became ill. Costs are estimated for adults aged 18 and older with two exceptions: perinatal illnesses resulting from in utero exposure to maternal smoking for those under age one, and deaths resulting from cigarette-caused fires are counted.

Estimates for direct costs and lost productivity due to illness are estimated using an econometric modeling approach (Bartlett et al. 1994, Miller et al. 1998a, Miller et al. 1998b, Zhang et al. 1999). A national model is estimated, and then applied to California's counties using state and county-specific data. Estimates are made for 18 regions in California. These regions consist of the ten largest counties plus eight regions comprising the other 48 individual counties. County groupings consist of those with similar characteristics that are mostly contiguous. Smoking costs are computed by region rather than by individual county because data on smoking prevalence are reported this way to obtain a large enough sample for statistical validity (Gilpin et al. 2001).

Estimates of the economic impact of smoking-related mortality are made directly for each county based on the diseases reported as being causally linked to smoking in the 25th Anniversary Report of the Surgeon General of the U.S. (U.S. DHHS 1989).

Data Sources

This study uses several state and national data sources:

California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS). The BRFSS contains data on preventive health practices and risk behaviors that are linked to chronic diseases, injuries, and preventable infectious diseases. Factors assessed by the BRFSS include tobacco use, obesity, physical activity, and high-fat and low-fiber diet, among others. Data are collected through a telephone survey of a random sample of civilian, non-institutionalized adults aged 18 and older (one per household). Data from the BRFSS have been collected continuously since 1984. The BRFSS contains 4,161 records in 1998, 4,304 in 1999, and 3,907 in 2000. The BRFSS is used to derive the values for several variables not gathered in the California Tobacco Survey (CTS), including seat belt use and obesity (high risk factors) in order to apply the national model to California. It is also used in

combination with the CTS to increase the sample size to permit the estimation of smoking prevalence for age and gender subgroups.

California Mortality File. This data file is a compilation of all death certificates in the state. The underlying cause of death is coded using ICD-9 codes. This study uses the data file for 1999 as the source of deaths for smoking-related diagnoses.

California Patient Discharge and Hospital Financial Data. These datasets are released by the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. The discharge dataset contains discharge abstracts for all acute care hospitals licensed by the state. Each of the more than 500 hospitals is required to submit semiannual data for every patient discharged from the facility, including demographic data, diagnostic information, procedure codes, and total charges with expected principal source of payments. The hospital financial dataset contains each hospital's total annual charges and costs. The 1999 datasets were used in this study to estimate county-level hospital expenditures.

California Tobacco Survey (CTS). The CTS was designed to collect representative statewide data from adults and teenagers living in California on cigarette smoking behavior, attitudes towards smoking, media exposure to smoking, and use of tobacco products other than cigarettes. Surveys were conducted in 1990, 1992, 1993, 1996, and 1999. This study uses the 1999 survey files. Data for each survey year consists of a basic set of surveys: a screener survey, an adult extended survey for those aged 18 and older, and an adolescent extended survey for those aged 12-17. Household screener surveys interview the initial household respondent and are used to select adult and adolescent survey respondents. Demographic and 18 regional geographic variables (counties and county groups) are included in the surveys. The 1999 CTS surveyed 45,590 households and 126,157 individuals (21,795 for age unknown and age 11 and younger; 11,026 for age 12-17; and 93,336 for age 18 and older) in the screener survey. The CTS is used as the primary source of smoking prevalence information for the state. The adolescent survey consists of 6,090 youths aged 12-17 and is used to obtain prevalence rates for adolescents. The adult survey consists of 14,729 adults aged 18 and older and is used for rates for that age group.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) I Epidemiologic Followup Study (NHEFS). The NHEFS is a national longitudinal study conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, the National Institute of Aging, and several other National Institutes of Health (NIH) and CDC agencies. It contains data on 14,407 participants aged 25-74 who were examined between 1971-75 as part of the NHEFS I. Subsequent follow-up data on mortality, morbidity, hospitalizations, risk factors, functional limitations, and institutionalizations were collected in 1982-84, 1986, 1987, and 1992. This study uses the 1982-84 and 1987 follow-up data to estimate the model of smoking-related nursing home costs.

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). The NHIS is a nationally representative cross-sectional household interview survey conducted annually by the National Center for Health Statistics. Data collected include sociodemographics information, employment status,

limitation of activity including the number of days off from work and days spent in bed due to illness or injury, health status, use of health services, and acute and chronic conditions. In 1999, the basic survey sample consisted of 97,059 people in 37,573 households. The NHIS was used in this study to develop a model to predict work loss days for working people and bed disability days for those who keep house.

National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES). The NMES is a national survey completed in 1987 by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, which measures expenditures for medical care in the U.S. The survey contains detailed data for 34,459 individuals on health expenditures, use of services, reasons for service use (diagnosis), and source of payment. The **1999 Aged NMES** is a version of the survey in which expenditures were adjusted to reflect the aging of the population since 1987 and the increase in expenditures over that time period. That is, expenditures were inflated to reflect 1999 dollars. This study uses the NMES to predict per person health care expenditures, which are then applied to county populations to calculate county-level health expenditures.

National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS). The NNHS has been conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics six times, most recently in 1999. The 1999 survey includes a national sample of 1,423 nursing homes, and contains facility-level financial data. This study uses the NNHS to determine county-level nursing home expenditures by developing a model of national expenditures then applying it to the California counties using information from the CTS.

Smoking-Attributable Fraction

Estimation of the three measures of economic burden of smoking relies on a common conceptual approach. In each case, a smoking-attributable fraction (SAF) is applied to the total measure of interest. For example, the SAF for hospitalizations represents the proportion of hospitalization expenditures that are attributable to smoking. This SAF is multiplied by the total hospitalization expenditures to obtain smoking-attributable hospital expenditures. Similarly, the SAF for lung cancer deaths is multiplied by the total lung cancer deaths to obtain smoking-attributable lung cancer deaths. In order to estimate the SAF, two types of data are necessary: relative risk and smoking prevalence.

Relative risk (RR). RR is the ratio of rates of illness or death in the exposed population to the rates in the unexposed population. Thus the relative risk for current and former smokers is:

$$RR_c = r_c/r_n \quad \text{and} \quad RR_f = r_f/r_n$$

where r_c = rate of illness or death for current smokers

r_f = rate of illness or death for former smokers

r_n = rate of illness or death for never smokers

RR_c = relative risk for current smokers relative to never smokers

RR_f = relative risk for former smokers relative to never smokers

Smoking prevalence. Smoking prevalence is the percentage of smokers in California. Smoking prevalence is shown in Table 18 and is estimated from the 1999 CTS. Californians are categorized as current, former, or never smokers. Prevalence is estimated for the 18 regions of California, by gender, and by age for adolescents (aged 12-17) and adults (aged 18 and older), and for persons who currently smoke, formerly smoked, and never smoked. The 1999 CTS defined adolescent and adult smoking behavior differently. In this study, an adolescent is considered a current smoker if he or she has smoked a cigarette on at least one day in the past month. He or she is categorized as a former smoker if they indicate that they have smoked, but not in the last 30 days. A never smoker is someone who reports never having smoked in his or her lifetime. For adults, a current smoker is someone who reports smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who smokes everyday or some days at the time of the survey. A former smoker is someone who has smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but does not smoke at the time of the survey. A never smoker is someone who has not smoked 100 cigarettes during their lifetime.

Once the relative risk and smoking prevalence have been determined, the smoking-attributable fraction is calculated using an adaptation of the standard epidemiological formula for attributable risk (Lilienfeld and Lilienfeld, 1980):

$$SAF = \frac{[(p_n + p_c(RR_c) + p_f(RR_f)) - 1]}{[(p_n + p_c(RR_c) + p_f(RR_f))]}$$

where p_n = percentage of never smokers in the region
 p_c = percentage of current smokers in the region
 p_f = percentage of former smokers in the region
 RR_c = relative risk for current smokers relative to never smokers
 RR_f = relative risk for former smokers relative to never smokers

The SAF for the indirect costs is calculated using this formula. For direct costs, the approach is based on the same conceptual underpinnings, but is derived differently as described below.

Direct Cost

Direct medical care costs of smoking in California comprise personal health care expenditures for treatment of smoking-related disease. Following the methods developed by Rice, Miller, and colleagues (Bartlett et al. 1994, Miller et al. 1998a, Miller et al. 1998b, Zhang et al. 1999) smokers, former smokers, and never smokers are compared in terms of their health care expenditures. The smoking-attributable fraction of each type of expenditure is determined, and then applied to the corresponding total expenditures for each county.

Direct smoking-attributable costs are estimated separately for hospitalizations, ambulatory care, nursing home care, prescription drugs, and home health care. Hospitalizations

include both room and board and inpatient physician services. Ambulatory care includes physician office services, outpatient hospital services, emergency department care, and the services of chiropractors, outpatient mental health providers, podiatrists, and optometrists. Prescriptions include prescription drugs and nondurable medical supplies. Home health costs include expenditures on home health care visits. These SAFs are applied to expenditures for people aged 18 and older (by gender) to obtain smoking-attributable expenditures for each service category within each county.

Estimation of the SAFs. The SAFs for hospitalizations, ambulatory care, prescription drugs, and home health care are estimated by using a series of econometric models that use the 1999 Aged NMES data. These models are described in detail in the Technical Appendix, and estimate health care expenditures as a function of smoking status and control for socioeconomic factors (age, race/ethnicity, geographic region, marital status, education, health insurance coverage, and family income) and other risk behaviors (obesity and seatbelt use). The models predict health care expenditures for current smokers (and separately for former smokers), and then for hypothetical current (former) smokers that are identical to current (former) smokers except that they are assumed to be nonsmokers. The SAF is then calculated as the excess expenditures for current or former smokers divided by total expenditures:

$$SAF_c = \frac{P_c * (E_c - E_{c \rightarrow n})}{(P_c * E_c) + (P_f * E_f) + (P_n * E_n)}$$

$$SAF_f = \frac{P_f * (E_f - E_{f \rightarrow n})}{(P_c * E_c) + (P_f * E_f) + (P_n * E_n)}$$

where SAF_c = the SAF for a current smoker
 SAF_f = the SAF for a former smoker
 P_c = the probability of being a current smoker
 P_f = the probability of being a former smoker
 P_n = the probability of being a never smoker
 E_c = expenditures for a current smoker
 E_f = expenditures for a former smoker
 E_n = expenditures for a never smoker
 $E_{c \rightarrow n}$ = expenditures for a hypothetical current smoker with the characteristics of a current smoker except that they are assumed to be a never smoker
 $E_{f \rightarrow n}$ = expenditures for a hypothetical former smoker with the characteristics of a former smoker except that they are assumed to be a never smoker

Separate models are developed for each type of care for males and females and for people aged 18-34, 35-64, and 65 and older with the exception of the nursing home model, which is limited to those aged 55 and older because nearly all expenditures for nursing home care

are limited to this older age group. The coefficients of the national models are then applied to each county, using data from the 1999 CTS and the 1998-2000 BRFSS. The six gender-age models (or two for nursing home care) are estimated to determine the health care expenditures for current smokers, former smokers, never smokers, hypothetical current smokers, and hypothetical former smokers. These expenditures along with information on smoking status are then combined across age groups to obtain a male and a female SAF for each of the five expenditure categories for each region.

The SAF for nursing home care is estimated using a new conceptual model developed by Zhang (1999). This model considers two ways in which smoking influences nursing home expenditures. Patients may be admitted to a nursing home because they, themselves, suffer from smoking-related illnesses (the disability effect) or they may be forced to move to a nursing home when their caregiver dies from a smoking-related illness and there is no one to care for them (the mortality effect). Both of these effects combine to cause an increase in nursing home expenditures that is attributed to smoking. This model was estimated using the 1982-84 and 1987 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) I Epidemiologic Followup Study.

Estimation of county-level health care expenditures. County-level expenditures are estimated in several steps. For ambulatory care, prescription drugs, and home health care, a national model to predict the annual expenditures is estimated using the 1999 Aged NMES for males and females (separately) aged 18 and older. These prediction models control for age, race/ethnicity, region, education, family income, and marital status. The estimated parameters are then applied to the sampled adults in the 1998-2000 BRFSS and 1999 CTS data to predict the expenditures for California males and females for each of three health care services. These predictions, which control for the demographic characteristics for Californians, are aggregated and averaged to obtain per person annual county expenditures. The per person county expenditures are then multiplied by each county's resident population for males and females aged 18 and older, obtained from the 1999 census population. Thus, the total county smoking cost estimates reflect the actual age distribution of Californians, who are relatively younger than the U.S. population. Finally, an adjustment is made so that the resulting total California expenditures are consistent with the state expenditure estimates for each type of expenditure published by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) for people aged 18 and older (Martin et al. 2001). This adjustment involves inflating the 1998 HCFA expenditures (the most recent available) to 1999 dollars using the appropriate component of the consumer price index, determining the ratio of HCFA expenditures to the sum of our county expenditures for each type of health care, and then adjusting each county's expenditures by the resulting ratios. For example, based on the aged NMES model, we predicted that total California physician expenditures for those aged 18 and older for all 58 counties would be \$33.6 billion. The HCFA data report a corresponding expenditure of \$39.5 billion. Thus, each county's physician expenditures were inflated by a factor of 1.18, the ratio of the two expenditures (39.5/33.6).

Hospitalization expenditures are estimated similarly, except that the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development hospital data are used to obtain total county

hospital expenditures. First, the charge for each hospitalization from the 1999 California patient discharge data is converted to cost using hospital-specific cost-to-charge ratios obtained from the 1999 California hospital financial data. The costs of the hospital discharges are then aggregated by patient's county of residence and by gender using the 1999 California patient discharge dataset to obtain total county hospital costs. Finally, an adjustment is made to reflect the HCFA California hospital expenditures.

Per person nursing home expenditures are estimated from the 1999 NNHS. Total county nursing home expenditures are obtained by multiplying the per person costs by county population are adjusted to reflect the HCFA expenditures as described above.

Estimation of smoking-attributable expenditures. Smoking-attributable expenditures are estimated for each county, for males and females, and for each of the five types of health care services, by multiplying the appropriate SAF by the corresponding health care expenditure. For example, the SAF for ambulatory care for males in Los Angeles County is .0675. Total ambulatory care expenditures for males aged 18 and older for Los Angeles County in 1999 is \$3.888 billion after adjustment to the HCFA-reported levels. Thus, the estimated smoking-attributable ambulatory care expenditures for males in Los Angeles County are \$262.4 million ($.0675 \times \$3,888,000,000$).

Lost Productivity Due to Illness

Smokers with smoking-related illnesses miss days of work and are unable to perform their usual activities due to illness. In order to estimate the number of smoking-attributable days lost, the SAF is calculated, the total number of days lost is determined, and the two are multiplied to obtain smoking-attributable days lost. The resulting smoking-attributable days lost are valued using the mean daily earnings and an imputed value for household production.

Estimation of the SAFs. The methodology used to estimate the SAF for work loss days and bed disability days uses an econometric model to estimate the relative risk of days lost. The model is detailed in the Technical Appendix. Relative risk is estimated using a Tobit model in which days lost are a function of smoking status controlling for geographic regions, demographic and socioeconomic variables (age, race/ethnicity, education, and marital status) and other risk behaviors (drinking and obesity). Work-loss days are estimated for people who are in the labor market and bed-disability days are estimated for those who are not in the labor market and whose major activity is housekeeping. The models, which use data from the 1999 NHIS, are estimated separately by type of days lost and for males and females and includes only people aged 18 and over. The relative risk for current (or for former) smokers is calculated as the ratio of predicted days for current (former) smokers to predicted days for hypothetical current (former) smokers with all the demographic, socioeconomic, and behavioral characteristics of current (former) smokers except that they are assumed to be never smokers. It is assumed that the relative risk of days lost estimated from the national data is the same as that for California and for each county/region therein. This relative risk is then used in the epidemiological relationship

described above along with county-specific smoking prevalence to determine the county-specific SAFs.

Estimation of days lost from work and other activities. For people who are in the labor force, days lost from work are included. For those who are not working but who are keeping house, bed-disability days are included. While those who are working undoubtedly lose some days in addition to the reported work loss days, the conservative assumption is made in order to avoid double-counting of days. County level days lost from work and bed-disability days are estimated in several steps. First, the average annual days lost from work and bed-disability days per adult aged 18 and older in U.S. were estimated by males and females (separately) and by 5-year age groups, using the 1999 NHIS data. Second, these average days were multiplied by the resident population in each California county stratified by 5-year age category using population data published by the Bureau of Census to derive the total county-level days lost from work and bed-disability days. Finally, an adjustment is made so that the total number of days reflects the state totals extrapolated from the 1999 NHIS data, assuming that the days lost and bed-disability days in California are 11.96 percent of the US total since CA represents 11.96 percent of the U.S. total population aged 18 and older (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000). Because so few males report not working and keeping house, bed-disability days are not calculated for males.

Estimation of the value of smoking-attributable lost productivity from illness. The SAF for days lost is applied to the total number of days lost to obtain smoking-attributable days of lost productivity. For those in the labor market, work loss days are valued using mean daily earnings by age and gender plus an imputed value for household services. Labor market earnings include an adjustment for fringe benefits. Household work is valued based on time-motion studies of housekeepers in which the number of hours in each activity is calculated on a task-by-task basis. In this study, the methodology developed by Douglass, Kenney, and Miller (1990) is used. For those not in the labor force, a mean daily imputed value for household services is applied to smoking-attributable bed days.

Lost Productivity Due to Premature Death

Three measures of the losses associated with premature death from smoking-related diseases are calculated: deaths attributed to smoking, years of potential life lost, and the value of smoking-attributable productivity.

Deaths attributed to smoking. The SAF for each age group, gender, and disease is applied to the corresponding number of deaths to determine the number of smoking-attributable deaths. The SAF is determined according to the formula presented earlier using the relative risk of death published by the Surgeon General (US DHHS 1989) which are shown in Table 3 and county smoking prevalence. Deaths for each smoking-related diagnosis in each county are obtained from the 1999 California mortality file.

Research has shown that nonsmokers may die of causes that result from their exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) (National Cancer Institute, 1999). In this report,

several categories of deaths from ETS are included. Perinatal conditions that result from exposure of infants in utero and can lead to death include low birth weight, respiratory distress syndrome and other respiratory conditions, and sudden infant death syndrome. Deaths among nonsmokers from lung cancer and ischemic heart disease are also included, though the data did not permit the estimation of the value of lost productivity resulting from these deaths.

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL). When people die of a smoking-related disease, the years they would have lived had they not smoked are lost. The number of years lost is estimated as the average number of years of life expectancy remaining at the age of death. Thus, smoking-related deaths (by gender and five-year age group) are multiplied by the number of years of life expectancy remaining. Average remaining years of life for Californians are obtained from the CDHS (1999). Thus:

$$\text{Smoking-attributable YPLL} = \text{deaths} \times \text{SAF} \times \text{YPLL}$$

Estimation of the value of smoking-attributable lost productivity from premature death. The value of lost productivity resulting from lives lost to smoking-attributable deaths is estimated using the human capital approach, which estimates a person's expected lifetime labor market earnings, or where applicable, the imputed value for a person's lifetime household production. An appropriate discount rate is used to convert all dollars to their present value equivalent. The cost to society of smoking-attributable mortality is calculated as the product of the number of deaths and the present value of lifetime earnings (PVLE) for each person. This calculation takes into account labor market earnings, an imputed value for household production, and the probability that a person will be in the labor market or keeping house for each age group and gender. California specific data on life expectancy and mean earnings are used. The PVLE is calculated as:

$$\text{PVLE} = \sum_{n=y}^{99} P_{y,g}(n) [Y_g(n) E_g(n) + Y_g^h(n) E_g^h(n)] * (1+p)^{n-y} / (1+r)^{n-y}$$

where PVLE is the present discounted value of lifetime earnings per person
 $P_{y,s}(n)$ is the probability that a person of gender g will survive to age n
 y is the age of the person at death
 g is the gender of the individual
 n is the age of the person
 $Y_g(n)$ is the mean annual earnings of an employed person of gender g and age n
 $E_g(n)$ is the proportion of the population of gender g and age n that are employed in the labor market
 $Y_g^h(n)$ is the mean annual imputed value of household production for a person of gender g and age n
 $E_g^h(n)$ is the proportion of the population of gender g and age n that are keeping house
 p is the rate of increase of labor productivity
 r is the real discount rate

The calculation of lost productivity is based on annual mean earnings by age and gender, adjusted for wage supplements such as employer contributions for social security, health insurance, private pensions, and welfare funds. Cross-sectional profiles of mean earnings by age and gender are employed to estimate lifetime earnings. Mean earnings for California are obtained by adjusting U.S. aggregate earnings data. In applying these data, it is assumed that the future pattern of earnings for an average individual of a given gender will follow the pattern reported during a base year. This model assumes that the earnings of an average individual will rise with age and experience in accordance with the cross-sectional data for that year. A discount rate of three percent is used to convert the earnings stream into its present value equivalent.

Labor force participation rates assume that people will be working and productive during their expected lifetimes in accordance with the current pattern of work experience for their gender and age groups. For this calculation, the percent of the population with earnings in 1999 as reported in the NHIS is used.

The resulting estimates of the present value of lifetime earnings are shown in the table below.

Present Value of Lifetime Earnings* by Age and Gender: California, 1999		
Age	Males	Females
Under 1	\$ 1,089,397	\$ 816,674
1-4	1,146,329	858,999
5-9	1,253,506	939,092
10-14	1,383,865	1,036,567
15-19	1,518,351	1,129,326
20-24	1,606,704	1,166,705
25-29	1,600,000	1,120,658
30-34	1,509,670	1,021,562
35-39	1,362,962	897,442
40-44	1,177,380	754,833
45-49	960,670	597,591
50-54	711,164	433,025
55-59	461,907	273,875
60-64	263,388	143,890
65-69	137,426	66,277
70-74	66,717	30,715
75-79	25,256	11,491
80-84	10,102	5,356
85 and older	3,238	1,185
*Discounted at three percent. Assumed annual growth in productivity of one percent.		

Comparison with Previous Cost Estimates

One of the objectives of this study is to update to 1999 our earlier estimates of the economic costs of smoking in California by county in 1989 (Rice and Max 1992). This section compares the cost estimates for the present study with our earlier estimates. A comparison is also made with our estimate of direct costs for California for 1993 (Miller et al. 1998a).

There are several reasons why costs would be expected to differ between 1989 and 1999. Total costs would increase due to inflation and direct costs would reflect an increase in medical care use as well. In fact, personal health care expenditures doubled during this period (Levit et al. 2002). Costs also reflect any changes in smoking prevalence during the same period. Indirect losses in productivity due to illness and premature death are sensitive to wage rates, and compensation per hour increased 48 percent during this period (U.S. Bureau of Census 1994 and 2000). The differences in costs in 1989 and 1999 are described next, followed by a discussion of the reasons for these differences.

1989 Estimates

The 1999 estimates are 106 percent higher than the 1989 estimates, \$15.8 billion compared to \$7.6 billion, as shown in the table below. The distribution of total costs by type of cost changed between the ten years. Direct costs, which accounted for 31 percent of total costs in 1989, account for 54 percent in 1999. Indirect productivity losses due to illness and premature death declined as a percentage of the total from 69 percent in 1989 to 46 percent in 1999.

Direct Costs. Although the total direct costs in 1999 are 262 percent higher than the estimates for 1989, the changes among the cost categories range from 145 percent higher for ambulatory care services to 778 percent higher for prescription drugs. These differences result from the use of a different methodology, use of different data sources for estimating costs, and changes in definitions of several categories of expenditures.

The 1989 study used the Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs computer software package (SAMMEC II) developed by Shultz, Novotny, and Rice (1990). Using SAMMEC, SAFs were estimated based on relative risks and smoking prevalence. Relative risks of hospitalization and physician visits were calculated from the NHIS for men and women and two age groups (35-64 and 65 and over) and smoking prevalence came from the California Tobacco Use Survey for 1990-91 (Burns and Pierce 1992).

The current study used a completely different approach to estimating SAFs. The SAFs for hospitalization, physician services, prescriptions, and home health care were estimated using a series of econometric models that used NMES data. As noted earlier, these models estimated health care expenditures as a function of smoking status and controlled for socioeconomic factors and risk behaviors. The resulting SAFs are significantly higher than

those calculated for the 1989 study. Although smoking prevalence rates declined between 1989 and 1999, these higher SAFs and a doubling in

Cost of Smoking in California, 1989 and 1999					
Type of Cost	Amount (in millions)		Percent Change 1989-99	Percent Distribution	
	1989	1999		1989	1999
Total	\$7,633	\$15,760	106	100.0	100.0
Direct	2,363	8,565	262	31.0	54.3
Hospital	1,638	4,017	145	21.5	25.5
Ambulatory Care*	427	2,060	382	5.6	13.1
Nursing Homes	147	1,267	762	1.9	8.0
Prescriptions	129	1,133	778	1.7	7.2
Home Health**	22	87	295	0.3	0.6
Indirect Lost Productivity	5,270	7,195	37	69.0	45.7
Illness	860	1,512	76	11.3	9.6
Premature Death***	4,410	5,683	29	57.8	36.1
* In 1989, ambulatory care included only physician office services. In 1999 ambulatory care included physician office services, emergency department care, and the services of chiropractors, outpatient mental health providers, and optometrists.					
** In 1989, home health services were not reported separately but were likely included in a category called other professional services. Other professional services are in ambulatory care in the 1999 estimates.					
*** The discount rate for the present value of lifetime earnings used in 1989 was four percent and in 1999 a three percent discount rate was used.					

personal medical care expenditures during the ten-year period resulted in the 262 percent increase in direct smoking costs in California during the ten-year period from 1989 to 1999.

Indirect Productivity Losses Due to Illness. Productivity losses are based on earnings. The increase between 1989 and 1999 was 76 percent, greater than the 48 percent increase in hourly compensation during this time period. Again changes in methods used account for a large share of these differences. The 1989 SAFs were based on relative risks for work and disability loss days from NHIS; the current study also uses NHIS data on work loss and bed disability days but the relative risks are based on an econometric model that controls for demographic and socioeconomic variables. The newer model does a better job of determining the impact of smoking on productivity and yields higher estimates.

Indirect Productivity Losses Due to Premature Deaths . The change in the value of productivity losses due to premature death between 1989 and 1999 was 29 percent, well below the increase in earnings of 48 percent. In 1989, the number of smoking-related deaths was estimated at 42,207; the number in 1999 amounted to 43,137, a 2.2 percent increase. The same method for calculating losses for this cost category was used for both sets of estimates. Although earnings rose during this period, sick smokers survived longer. The mean years of life lost per death fell from 15.2 in 1989 to 12.4 years in 1999. Lifetime earnings were discounted at three percent in 1999 compared to four percent in 1989, which results in lower estimates. Thus, the increase in costs over the decade is modest and smaller than that for the other types of costs.

1993 Estimates

We published a study of direct smoking-attributable medical care costs of smoking for 1993 that included estimates for each of the 50 states (Miller et al. 1998a). The estimate for California was \$8.7 billion. The model used in the current report differs from the model used for the 1993 estimates in that it focuses on the “biological pathway” by which smoking effects health expenditures. Smokers have higher health expenditures because they are more likely to have smoking-related diseases and poorer health (the “biological effect”) and they also have higher expenditures for a number of other reasons such as having higher health costs for non-smoking related illnesses (the “mixed effect”). Our previous models did not permit us to estimate these two pathways separately, but the current version allows this. Because the mixed effect pathway cannot be estimated with statistical precision, and because it is not causally related to tobacco use, only the biological effect is included here, resulting in more conservative estimates.

Findings: The Cost of Smoking in California, 1999

What is the total cost of smoking in California?

- \$15.8 billion

What is the cost of smoking for each Californian?

- \$475

How much does smoking cost per smoker?

- \$3,331 including \$1,810 in direct health care costs and \$1,521 in lost productivity from illness and premature death

How are the health care costs of smoking incurred?

- The health care costs total approximately \$8.6 billion. Nearly half of these costs (47 percent) are for hospitalizations:
 - \$4.0 billion for hospital care
 - \$2.1 billion for ambulatory care
 - \$1.3 billion for nursing home care
 - \$1.1 billion for prescriptions
 - \$87 million for home health care

How many people in California smoke cigarettes?

- 4.7 million Californians smoke:
 - Adults age 18 and over – 18.7 percent - 4.5 million persons
 - Men – 22.1 percent - 2.7 million persons
 - Women – 15.3 percent - 1.9 million persons
 - Adolescents age 12 to 17 – 7.6 percent - 207,000 adolescents
 - Boys – 7.7 percent - 109,000 boys
 - Girls – 7.4 percent - 98,000 girls

How do smoking rates in California compare to those in the U.S.?

- Californians smoked less in 1999.

	Adults	Adolescents
California	18.7%	7.6%
U.S.	23.5%	15.9%

How do California's smoking costs compare to cigarette sales tax revenues?

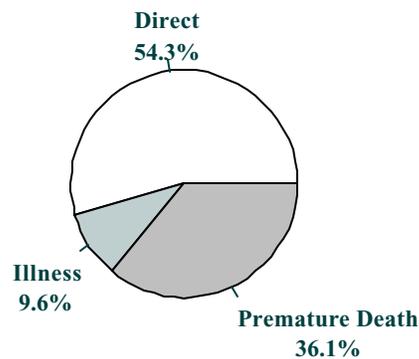
- Smoking cost \$15.8 billion in 1999 and cigarette and other tobacco product sales taxes generated \$1.2 billion in fiscal year 1999-00.

How much would California smokers have to pay to cover the cost of smoking?

- If smokers paid for smoking-related health care costs, the cost per pack of cigarettes would increase by \$6.16. If they also paid for indirect productivity losses, the cost per pack would increase by an additional \$5.18.
- To cover the health care costs of smoking, each smoker would have to pay \$1,810 per year. If they also paid for indirect productivity losses, they would pay an additional \$1,521 per year. Covering all smoking-related costs would cost each smoker \$3,331 per year.

What are the indirect costs of smoking?

- Indirect costs represent lost productivity due to illness and premature death from smoking-related diseases.
- Lost productivity from smoking-related illness accounts for ten percent of the cost of smoking and lost productivity from premature death accounted for an additional 36 percent of the cost.



How do costs for men and women compare?

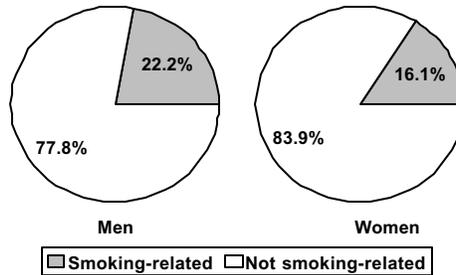
- The cost for men is almost 50 percent higher than that for women. However, the comparison differs by type of cost:
 - Women have similar direct health care costs as men. While fewer women smoke, women tend to be heavier users of the health care system in general and they tend to live longer. Smoking-attributable costs for men exceed those for women for hospitalizations and ambulatory care, while costs for women are greater than those for men for nursing home care, prescriptions, and home health care.
 - Men and women have nearly equal lost productivity due to illness; men have higher earnings, but women miss more days from work on average.
 - Lost productivity from premature death is 3.5 times as great for men as for women; more men die of smoking-related illness and men are paid more in the labor market and thus have greater lost earnings.

How many Californians die from smoking-related causes?

- 43,137 died in 1999

What proportion of deaths in California are caused by smoking?

- Nearly one in five deaths are attributed to smoking.
- More men than women die of smoking-related diseases: 25,118 men compared to 18,019 women.
- The proportion of total deaths attributed to smoking is greater for men than for women.

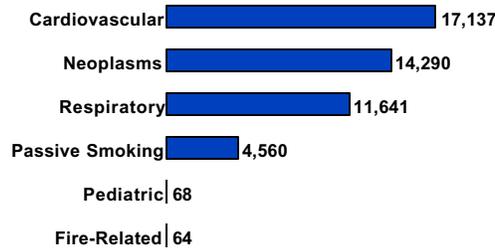


How do deaths from smoking compare to deaths from other causes in California?

- Smoking accounts for more deaths (43,137) than other causes:
 - seven times the deaths from diabetes
 - five times the deaths from unintentional injuries
 - five times the deaths from influenza

What do California smokers die of?

- The leading cause of smoking-attributable death is cardiovascular disease, followed by neoplasms and respiratory diseases
- Nonsmokers also die as a result of smoking in California, including infants exposed in utero, deaths related to cigarette-caused fires, and nonsmokers exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (limited in this study to lung cancer and ischemic heart disease).



How much productivity is lost due to premature deaths attributed to smoking?

- The value of life lost per death averages almost \$132,000 and 12.4 years of potential life lost

	Total	Men	Women
Value of life lost (billions)	\$ 5.7	\$ 4.4	\$ 1.3
Loss per death	\$131,741	\$175,715	\$70,444
Years of potential life lost (YPLL)	534,978	314,235	220,743
YPLL per death	12.4	12.5	12.3

How do the costs of smoking vary across the counties in California?

- Per resident losses range from \$392 in Santa Clara County to \$1,022 in Trinity County (considering only counties with statistically meaningful estimates)
- Total smoking-related costs varied from \$11 million in Mariposa County to \$4.3 billion in Los Angeles County

How do the costs of smoking in California in 1999 compare to those estimated in 1989?

- Costs have doubled – from \$7.6 billion to \$15.8 billion
 - Much of this is due to health care cost and wage inflation
 - In fact, fewer people smoke, people are less likely to die of certain diseases, and sick smokers live longer today than they did in 1989
- The costs for women are more similar to those for men than they were a decade ago
- The estimates in this report are based on different methods than those used in 1989
 - Direct costs are based on econometric models that control for many ways in which smokers and nonsmokers differ
 - Nursing home costs are based on an entirely new model
 - Lost productivity from illness is based on an econometric model that controls for many reasons people miss days from work or housework
- Smoking continues to cost the state billions of dollars, many lost lives, and substantial pain and suffering.

Conclusion

The economic burden of smoking is high in California, amounting to \$15.8 billion in 1999. The cost estimates presented in this report are based on the most recent data available for California and improved methodology resulting in conservative cost estimates.

California Tables

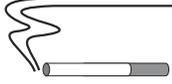


Table 1

Cost of Smoking by Type of Cost and Gender, California, 1999

Type of Cost and Gender	Amount (thousands)	Percent Distribution	Per Resident	Per Smoker
Total	\$15,759,779	100.0	\$475	\$3,331
Direct Cost	8,564,623	54.3	258	1,810
Hospital	4,016,568	25.5	121	849
Ambulatory*	2,060,234	13.1	62	435
Nursing home care	1,267,232	8.0	38	268
Prescriptions	1,133,432	7.2	34	240
Home Health	87,157	0.6	3	18
Indirect Lost Productivity	7,195,156	45.7	217	1,521
Illness	1,512,210	9.6	46	320
Premature Death**	5,682,946	36.1	171	1,201
Men, Total	9,418,889	100.0	568	3,409
Direct Cost	4,243,211	45.1	256	1,536
Hospital	2,130,101	22.6	128	771
Ambulatory*	1,076,995	11.4	65	390
Nursing home care	472,147	5.0	28	171
Prescriptions	538,307	5.7	32	195
Home Health	25,661	0.3	2	9
Indirect Lost Productivity	5,175,678	54.9	312	1,873
Illness	762,098	8.1	46	276
Premature Death**	4,413,579	46.9	266	1,598
Women, Total	6,340,890	100.0	383	3,221
Direct Cost	4,321,412	68.2	261	2,195
Hospital	1,886,467	29.8	114	958
Ambulatory*	983,239	15.5	59	499
Nursing home care	795,085	12.5	48	404
Prescriptions	595,125	9.4	36	302
Home Health	61,496	1.0	4	31
Indirect Lost Productivity	2,019,478	31.8	122	1,026
Illness	750,111	11.8	45	381
Premature Death**	1,269,367	20.0	77	645

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Includes Physician and Other Professional Services.

** Discounted at 3 percent.

Table 2

Smoking Prevalence by Gender, Age, and Smoking Status, California, 1999

Gender and Age	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Total	4,731	17.6	6,564	24.4	15,654	58.1
Adolescents, Total	207	7.6	307	11.3	2,213	81.1
Boys	109	7.7	162	11.5	1,138	80.8
12-13	7	1.5	13	2.9	451	96.5
14-15	25	5.4	61	13.4	369	81.2
16-17	77	15.8	88	18.0	318	65.3
Girls	98	7.4	145	11.0	1,076	81.5
12-13	8	1.9	15	3.4	422	94.8
14-15	22	5.1	52	12.2	356	82.7
16-17	68	15.3	78	17.6	297	67.0
Adults, Total	4,524	18.7	6,257	25.8	13,441	55.5
Men	2,654	22.1	3,472	28.9	5,874	49.0
18-24	492	27.7	148	8.4	1,137	64.1
25-44	1,329	24.4	1,067	19.6	3,054	56.1
45-64	682	21.2	1,380	43.0	1,148	35.7
65 and over	151	9.6	876	55.8	535	34.1
Women	1,870	15.3	2,785	22.8	7,567	61.9
18-24	255	16.5	148	9.6	1,126	72.8
25-44	911	17.3	889	16.9	3,440	65.4
45-64	511	15.3	956	28.7	1,886	56.5
65 and over	193	9.3	792	38.1	1,115	53.6

Source: Prevalence rates: California Tobacco Survey 1999; population: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 3

Relative risk for Current and Former Smokers by Cause of Death and Gender, California, 1999

Cause of Death	ICD-9 Code	Men		Women	
		Currently Smoke	Formerly Smoked	Currently Smoke	Formerly Smoked
Neoplasms					
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	140-149	27.48	8.80	5.59	2.88
Esophagus	150	7.6	5.83	10.25	3.16
Pancreas	157	2.14	1.12	2.33	1.78
Larynx	161	10.48	5.24	17.78	11.88
Trachea, lung, bronchus	162	22.36	9.36	11.94	4.69
Cervix, uterus	180			2.14	1.94
Urinary bladder	188	2.86	1.90	2.58	1.85
Kidney, other urinary	189	2.95	1.95	1.41	1.16
Cardiovascular disease					
Rheumatic heart disease	390-398	1.85	1.32	1.69	1.16
Hypertension	401-404	1.85	1.32	1.69	1.16
Ischemic heart disease	410-414				
35-64 years		2.81	1.75	3.00	1.43
65 years plus		1.62	1.29	1.60	1.29
Pulmonary heart disease	415-417	1.85	1.32	1.69	1.16
Other heart disease	420-429	1.85	1.32	1.69	1.16
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438				
35-64 years		3.67	1.38	4.80	1.41
65 years plus		1.94	1.27	1.47	1.01
Atherosclerosis	440	4.06	2.33	3.00	1.34
Aortic aneurysm	441	4.06	2.33	3.00	1.34
Other arterial diseases	442-448	4.06	2.33	3.00	1.34
Respiratory Diseases					
Respiratory TB	010-012	1.99	1.56	2.18	1.38
Pneumonia, influenza	480-487	1.99	1.56	2.18	1.38
Bronchitis, emphysema	490-492	9.65	8.75	10.47	7.04
Asthma	493	1.99	1.56	2.18	1.38
Chronic airways obstruction	493	9.65	8.75	10.47	7.04
Pediatric Diseases					
Short gestation, low birth weight	765		1.76		1.76
Respiratory distress syndrome	769		1.76		1.76
Respiratory conditions of newborn	770		1.76		1.76
Sudden infant death syndrome	798		1.50		1.50

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding

Source: Shultz, Novotny, & Rice, 1990.

Table 4

Total Deaths and Deaths Attributed to Smoking by Cause of Death, California, 1999

Cause of Death	Deaths	Attributed to Smoking	
		Number	Percent
All Causes	227,965	43,137	18.9
Neoplasms			
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	791	606	76.6
Esophagus	1,235	909	73.6
Pancreas	2,636	675	25.6
Larynx	308	235	76.4
Trachea, lung, bronchus	13,150	10,988	83.6
Cervix, uterus	400	116	29.1
Urinary bladder	1,143	433	37.8
Kidney, other urinary	1,078	328	30.4
Cardiovascular disease			
Rheumatic heart disease	379	60	15.9
Hypertension	5,222	890	17.0
Ischemic heart disease			
35-64 years	7,352	2,804	38.1
65 years plus	45,577	7,518	16.5
Pulmonary heart disease	626	108	17.3
Other heart disease	9,068	1,607	17.7
Cerebrovascular disease			
35-64 years	2,134	932	43.7
65 years plus	14,887	1,672	11.2
Atherosclerosis	1,708	658	38.5
Aortic aneurysm	1,363	599	43.9
Other arterial diseases	736	289	39.2
Respiratory Diseases			
Respiratory TB	97	25	25.6
Pneumonia, influenza	7,486	1,867	24.9
Bronchitis, emphysema	2,006	1,606	80.1
Asthma	514	121	23.5
Chronic airways obstruction	9,890	8,022	81.1
Pediatric Diseases			
Short gestation, low birth weight	374	33	8.9
Respiratory distress syndrome	88	8	9.0
Respiratory conditions of newborn	128	12	9.4
Sudden infant death syndrome	227	15	6.5
Accidents Caused by Fire & Flames	214	64	30.0
Passive Smoking--Lung Cancer	13,150	360	2.7
Passive Smoking--Ischemic Heart Disease	52,929	4,200	7.9
Other (unrelated to smoking)	97,148	-	-

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 5

Men: Total Deaths and Deaths Attributed to Smoking by Cause of Death, California, 1999

Cause of Death	Deaths	Attributed to Smoking	
		Number	Percent
All Causes	113,624	25,118	22.1
Neoplasms			
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	500	444	88.9
Esophagus	937	695	74.2
Pancreas	1,402	308	21.9
Larynx	221	170	77.0
Trachea, lung, bronchus	7,529	6,604	87.7
Cervix, uterus	0	0	0.0
Urinary bladder	804	324	40.3
Kidney, other urinary	702	291	41.5
Cardiovascular disease			
Rheumatic heart disease	120	26	21.9
Hypertension	2,261	496	22.0
Ischemic heart disease			
35-64 years	5,450	2,175	39.9
65 years plus	22,151	4,008	18.1
Pulmonary heart disease	268	59	21.9
Other heart disease	4,337	950	21.9
Cerebrovascular disease			
35-64 years	1,084	453	41.8
65 years plus	6,115	1,209	19.8
Atherosclerosis	684	352	51.5
Aortic aneurysm	890	458	51.4
Other arterial diseases	326	168	51.5
Respiratory Diseases			
Respiratory TB	67	18	27.6
Pneumonia, influenza	3,415	946	27.7
Bronchitis, emphysema	1,055	854	80.9
Asthma	172	48	27.8
Chronic airways obstruction	4,970	4,024	81.0
Pediatric Diseases			
Short gestation, low birth weight	212	19	8.7
Respiratory distress syndrome	59	5	8.5
Respiratory conditions of newborn	74	7	9.1
Sudden infant death syndrome	132	8	6.2
Accidents Caused by Fire & Flames	122	37	30.0
Passive Smoking--Lung Cancer	*	*	*
Passive Smoking--Ischemic Heart Disease	*	*	*
Other (unrelated to smoking)	47,565	-	-

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

*Estimates not available by gender.

Table 6

Women: Total Deaths and Deaths Attributed to Smoking by Cause of Death, California, 1999

Cause of Death	Deaths	Attributed to Smoking	
		Number	Percent
All Causes	114,341	18,019	15.8
Neoplasms			
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	291	162	55.5
Esophagus	298	214	71.7
Pancreas	1,234	368	29.8
Larynx	87	65	75.1
Trachea, lung, bronchus	5,621	4,384	78.0
Cervix, uterus	400	116	29.1
Urinary bladder	339	109	32.1
Kidney, other urinary	376	37	9.8
Cardiovascular disease			
Rheumatic heart disease	259	34	13.1
Hypertension	2,961	394	13.3
Ischemic heart disease			
35-64 years	1,902	629	33.1
65 years plus	23,426	3,510	15.0
Pulmonary heart disease	358	49	13.8
Other heart disease	4,731	658	13.9
Cerebrovascular disease			
35-64 years	1,050	480	45.7
65 years plus	8,772	462	5.3
Atherosclerosis	1,024	306	29.8
Aortic aneurysm	473	141	29.9
Other arterial diseases	410	121	29.5
Respiratory Diseases			
Respiratory TB	30	6	21.1
Pneumonia, influenza	4,071	922	22.6
Bronchitis, emphysema	951	753	79.1
Asthma	342	73	21.3
Chronic airways obstruction	4,920	3,997	81.2
Pediatric Diseases			
Short gestation, low birth weight	162	15	9.2
Respiratory distress syndrome	29	3	9.9
Respiratory conditions of newborn	54	5	9.9
Sudden infant death syndrome	95	7	6.9
Accidents Caused by Fire & Flames	92	28	30.0
Passive Smoking--Lung Cancer	*	*	*
Passive Smoking--Ischemic Heart Disease	*	*	*
Other (unrelated to smoking)	55,204	-	-

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

*Estimates not available by gender.

Table 7

Deaths, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses Attributed to Smoking, California, 1999

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Years of Potential Life Lost *		Productivity Losses **	
		Number	Per Death	Amount (thousands)	Per Death
All Causes	43,137	534,978	12.4	\$5,682,946	\$131,741
Neoplasms	14,291	203,683	14.3	2,249,016	157,372
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	606	9,917	16.4	160,087	264,160
Esophagus	909	12,924	14.2	167,479	184,276
Pancreas	675	9,419	13.9	97,936	144,985
Larynx	235	3,427	14.6	43,919	186,605
Trachea, lung, bronchus	10,988	155,571	14.2	1,623,237	147,721
Cervix, uterus	116	2,894	24.9	40,261	346,327
Urinary bladder	433	4,668	10.8	41,547	96,038
Kidney, other urinary	328	4,862	14.8	74,551	227,279
Cardiovascular disease	17,137	207,626	12.1	2,622,664	153,040
Rheumatic heart disease	60	812	13.5	7,884	130,664
Hypertension	890	10,438	11.7	129,978	146,027
Ischemic heart disease	10,322	126,478	12.3	1,619,314	156,880
35-64 years	2,804	68,119	24.3	1,448,198	516,465
65 years plus	7,518	58,359	7.8	171,115	22,761
Pulmonary heart disease	108	1,664	15.4	24,097	223,040
Other heart disease	1,607	18,038	11.2	234,305	145,770
Cerebrovascular disease	2,604	35,076	13.5	469,238	180,202
35-64 years	932	22,648	24.3	430,296	461,530
65 years plus	1,672	12,428	7.4	38,942	23,296
Atherosclerosis	658	4,845	7.4	25,049	38,090
Aortic aneurysm	599	7,354	12.3	88,988	148,578
Other arterial diseases	289	2,921	10.1	23,812	82,456
Respiratory Diseases	11,641	118,474	10.2	745,191	64,015
Respiratory TB	25	370	14.9	5,654	227,784
Pneumonia, influenza	1,867	15,044	8.1	93,063	49,837
Bronchitis, emphysema	1,606	17,858	11.1	116,003	72,215
Asthma	121	2,092	17.3	31,234	258,950
Chronic airways obstruction	8,022	83,110	10.4	499,238	62,235
Pediatric Diseases	68	5,196	76.3	66,075	970,360
Short gestation, low birth weight	33	2,554	76.4	32,367	967,753
Respiratory distress syndrome	8	598	75.9	7,805	990,105
Respiratory conditions of newborn	12	921	76.3	11,685	968,327
Sudden infant death syndrome	15	1,122	76.4	14,218	967,373
Accidents Caused by Fire & Flames	64	***	***	***	***
Passive Smoking--Lung Cancer	360	***	***	***	***
Passive Smoking--Ischemic Heart Disease	4,200	***	***	***	***

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Based on life expectancy at death.

** Discounted at 3 percent.

*** Estimates not available.

Table 8

Men: Deaths, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses Attributed to Smoking, California, 1999

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Years of Potential Life Lost *		Productivity Losses **	
		Number	Per Death	Amount (thousands)	Per Death
All Causes	25,118	314,235	12.5	\$4,413,579	\$175,715
Neoplasms	8,836	120,868	13.7	1,703,399	192,773
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	444	7,401	16.7	140,216	315,450
Esophagus	695	9,939	14.3	149,506	215,042
Pancreas	308	4,301	14.0	65,718	213,695
Larynx	170	2,440	14.3	37,903	222,882
Trachea, lung, bronchus	6,604	89,042	13.5	1,203,880	182,295
Cervix, uterus					
Urinary bladder	324	3,427	10.6	35,468	109,508
Kidney, other urinary	291	4,318	14.8	70,707	242,937
Cardiovascular disease	10,353	133,457	12.9	2,160,141	208,640
Rheumatic heart disease	26	329	12.5	4,534	172,505
Hypertension	496	6,437	13.0	108,094	217,731
Ischemic heart disease	6,183	83,820	13.6	1,399,915	226,418
35-64 years	2,175	51,923	23.9	1,262,407	580,351
65 years plus	4,008	31,897	8.0	137,508	34,312
Pulmonary heart disease	59	886	15.1	16,439	279,608
Other heart disease	950	11,684	12.3	198,673	209,210
Cerebrovascular disease	1,662	20,090	12.1	312,852	188,256
35-64 years	453	11,045	24.4	277,951	614,082
65 years plus	1,209	9,046	7.5	34,901	28,862
Atherosclerosis	352	2,739	7.8	21,030	59,751
Aortic aneurysm	458	5,712	12.5	80,000	174,812
Other arterial diseases	168	1,761	10.5	18,604	110,780
Respiratory Diseases	5,890	57,075	9.7	508,236	86,292
Respiratory TB	18	275	14.9	4,928	266,695
Pneumonia, influenza	946	7,627	8.1	65,804	69,595
Bronchitis, emphysema	854	8,879	10.4	80,164	93,908
Asthma	48	819	17.1	17,541	367,075
Chronic airways obstruction	4,024	39,475	9.8	339,800	84,437
Pediatric Diseases	38	2,836	73.9	41,803	1,089,397
Short gestation, low birth weight	19	1,369	73.9	20,184	1,089,397
Respiratory distress syndrome	5	370	73.9	5,461	1,089,397
Respiratory conditions of newborn	7	496	73.9	7,310	1,089,397
Sudden infant death syndrome	8	600	73.9	8,848	1,089,397
Accidents Caused by Fire & Flames	37	***	***	***	***
Passive Smoking--Lung Cancer	***	***	***	***	***
Passive Smoking--Ischemic Heart Disease	***	***	***	***	***

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Based on life expectancy at death.

** Discounted at 3 percent.

*** Estimates not available.

Table 9

Women: Deaths, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses Attributed to Smoking, California, 1999

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Years of Potential Life Lost *		Productivity Losses **	
		Number	Per Death	Amount (thousands)	Per Death
All Causes	18,019	220,743	12.3	\$1,269,367	\$70,444
Neoplasms	5,455	82,815	15.2	545,617	100,025
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	162	2,516	15.6	19,872	123,022
Esophagus	214	2,985	14.0	17,973	84,139
Pancreas	368	5,118	13.9	32,218	87,558
Larynx	65	987	15.1	6,015	92,124
Trachea, lung, bronchus	4,384	66,530	15.2	419,356	95,646
Cervix, uterus	116	2,894	24.9	40,261	346,327
Urinary bladder	109	1,241	11.4	6,079	55,910
Kidney, other urinary	37	544	14.7	3,843	103,982
Cardiovascular disease	6,784	74,169	10.9	462,523	68,181
Rheumatic heart disease	34	483	14.2	3,351	98,376
Hypertension	394	4,002	10.2	21,885	55,596
Ischemic heart disease	4,139	42,658	10.3	219,398	53,006
35-64 years	629	16,196	25.8	185,791	295,464
65 years plus	3,510	26,462	7.5	33,607	9,574
Pulmonary heart disease	49	778	15.8	7,658	155,504
Other heart disease	658	6,354	9.7	35,631	54,173
Cerebrovascular disease	942	14,985	15.9	156,386	165,995
35-64 years	480	11,603	24.2	152,344	317,585
65 years plus	462	3,382	7.3	4,042	8,740
Atherosclerosis	306	2,106	6.9	4,018	13,147
Aortic aneurysm	141	1,643	11.6	8,988	63,610
Other arterial diseases	121	1,159	9.6	5,208	43,095
Respiratory Diseases	5,751	61,399	10.7	236,954	41,201
Respiratory TB	6	95	15.0	726	114,413
Pneumonia, influenza	922	7,417	8.0	27,259	29,571
Bronchitis, emphysema	753	8,979	11.9	35,838	47,613
Asthma	73	1,273	17.5	13,693	188,009
Chronic airways obstruction	3,997	43,635	10.9	159,439	39,885
Pediatric Diseases	30	2,360	79.4	24,272	816,674
Short gestation, low birth weight	15	1,184	79.4	12,183	816,674
Respiratory distress syndrome	3	228	79.4	2,344	816,674
Respiratory conditions of newborn	5	425	79.4	4,375	816,674
Sudden infant death syndrome	7	522	79.4	5,371	816,674
Accidents Caused by Fire & Flames	28	***	***	***	***
Passive Smoking--Lung Cancer	***	***	***	***	***
Passive Smoking--Ischemic Heart Disease	***	***	***	***	***

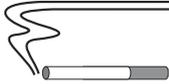
Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

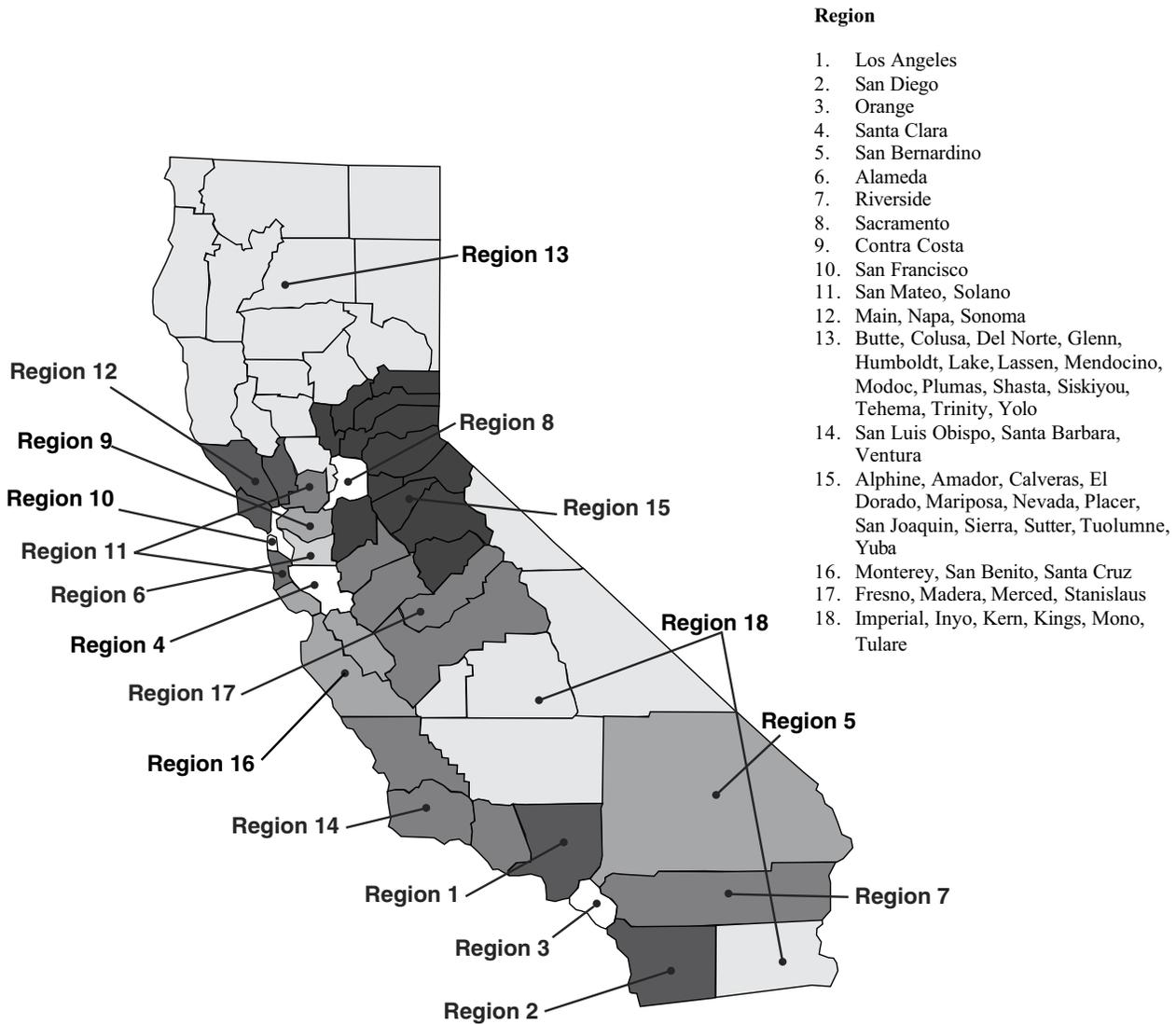
* Based on life expectancy at death.

** Discounted at 3 percent.

*** Estimates not available.

County Tables





Note: Regions are used in order to obtain a large enough sample for statistical validity. The ten largest counties are designated as Regions one through ten and grouping of other geographically and demographically similar counties make up Regions 11-18. The counties in Regions 11 and 18 are not contiguous. Since data on the prevalence of smoking in California are available by region, it is assumed in the current report that the smoking prevalence for a multi-county region applies to each county in the region. Estimates for Alpine, Colusa, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, San Benito, Sierra, and Trinity Counties are based on 20 or fewer deaths and may not be reliable. Percents are per person estimates are based on nonrounded numbers. Years of potential life lost are based on life expectancy at death.

Table 10

Cost of Smoking by California County, 1999

County	Total	Direct	Indirect Lost Productivity	
			Illness	Premature Death*
		(thousands)		
California	\$15,759,779	\$8,564,623	\$1,512,210	\$5,682,946
Alameda	710,496	401,815	65,391	243,290
Alpine	542	267	72	203
Amador	22,549	13,947	1,884	6,718
Butte	141,737	76,388	10,981	54,368
Calaveras	33,348	15,281	2,111	15,956
Colusa	12,911	6,794	1,014	5,103
Contra Costa	428,587	228,080	45,749	154,757
Del Norte	16,699	9,302	1,515	5,882
El Dorado	92,782	53,386	8,937	30,459
Fresno	337,383	172,544	32,552	132,286
Glenn	15,262	9,388	1,388	4,486
Humboldt	84,837	45,557	7,130	32,149
Imperial	63,881	37,379	5,987	20,515
Inyo	9,900	6,024	761	3,115
Kern	329,688	164,596	27,257	137,834
Kings	51,737	27,045	5,554	19,138
Lake	47,424	29,113	2,967	15,344
Lassen	18,255	9,777	2,102	6,376
Los Angeles	4,255,752	2,280,487	402,432	1,572,833
Madera	56,265	27,493	5,050	23,722
Marin	110,610	68,239	13,116	29,255
Mariposa	11,179	6,114	840	4,225
Mendocino	60,988	32,742	4,775	23,472
Merced	94,156	44,070	8,258	41,828
Modoc	6,587	3,701	495	2,391
Mono	5,613	2,227	520	2,866
Monterey	169,948	97,825	16,481	55,642
Napa	65,694	39,249	5,869	20,576
Nevada	59,206	33,987	4,866	20,353
Orange	1,104,084	620,633	120,746	362,704

Table 10 (Continued)

Cost of Smoking by California County, 1999

County	Total	Direct (thousands)	Indirect Lost Productivity	
			Illness	Premature Death*
Placer	\$137,434	\$79,268	\$13,387	\$44,780
Plumas	17,415	9,515	1,135	6,765
Riverside	821,320	423,626	75,678	322,016
Sacramento	627,280	331,463	58,653	237,164
San Benito	20,899	11,736	2,211	6,952
San Bernardino	818,455	414,801	78,935	324,719
San Diego	1,249,274	686,068	132,958	430,247
San Francisco	432,979	242,440	35,263	155,276
San Joaquin	318,792	170,777	29,546	118,469
San Luis Obispo	111,585	62,033	10,030	39,522
San Mateo	348,551	204,847	33,915	109,790
Santa Barbara	159,126	98,791	16,544	43,790
Santa Clara	645,170	379,906	66,398	198,866
Santa Cruz	103,172	56,705	11,558	34,909
Shasta	129,967	74,270	9,189	46,508
Sierra	1,634	1,187	172	275
Siskiyou	30,538	16,629	2,376	11,533
Solano	187,073	92,719	17,758	76,596
Sonoma	216,853	118,777	22,120	75,956
Stanislaus	227,237	110,470	18,753	98,014
Sutter	48,755	26,401	4,162	18,192
Tehama	43,947	22,576	2,913	18,459
Trinity	13,206	6,251	722	6,233
Tulare	164,426	84,264	14,314	65,848
Tuolumne	35,122	21,214	2,903	11,006
Ventura	304,329	182,571	31,308	90,450
Yolo	85,424	51,289	9,495	24,640
Yuba	41,718	20,578	3,013	18,127

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Discounted at 3 percent.

Table 11

Men: Cost of Smoking by California County, 1999

County	Total	Direct (thousands)	Indirect Lost Productivity	
			Illness	Premature Death*
California	\$9,418,889	\$4,243,211	\$762,098	\$4,413,579
Alameda	420,583	203,767	32,827	183,989
Alpine	378	140	36	202
Amador	13,002	7,744	1,018	4,239
Butte	90,440	41,780	5,216	43,444
Calaveras	21,311	7,891	950	12,470
Colusa	7,901	3,787	512	3,602
Contra Costa	245,107	101,749	21,892	121,466
Del Norte	11,143	5,582	838	4,723
El Dorado	53,732	26,611	4,042	23,078
Fresno	219,133	102,041	16,868	100,224
Glenn	9,199	5,329	684	3,186
Humboldt	51,709	24,980	3,440	23,289
Imperial	39,110	19,761	3,183	16,166
Inyo	5,297	2,740	403	2,153
Kern	201,710	83,213	14,785	103,712
Kings	30,908	14,003	3,266	13,639
Lake	30,022	16,619	1,413	11,990
Lassen	11,722	6,371	1,390	3,961
Los Angeles	2,541,932	1,101,852	203,734	1,236,346
Madera	39,194	17,003	2,876	19,315
Marin	59,313	33,199	6,067	20,047
Mariposa	7,451	3,310	388	3,754
Mendocino	40,223	18,606	2,310	19,307
Merced	63,127	26,457	4,299	32,371
Modoc	3,439	1,976	246	1,216
Mono	4,284	1,172	301	2,811
Monterey	106,441	51,570	9,669	45,202
Napa	41,614	20,582	2,736	18,295
Nevada	36,217	17,263	2,159	16,794
Orange	646,305	294,011	65,894	286,400

Table 11 (Continued)

Men: Cost of Smoking by California County, 1999

County	Total	Direct (thousands)	Indirect Lost Productivity	
			Illness	Premature Death*
Placer	\$80,081	\$39,939	\$6,004	\$34,138
Plumas	11,251	5,053	550	5,648
Riverside	466,518	189,217	35,709	241,592
Sacramento	363,964	162,139	26,709	175,116
San Benito	13,386	5,920	1,259	6,207
San Bernardino	504,165	213,712	39,957	250,496
San Diego	740,127	345,582	64,054	330,491
San Francisco	269,605	116,868	19,947	132,790
San Joaquin	188,068	85,614	13,481	88,973
San Luis Obispo	66,443	29,090	5,229	32,124
San Mateo	196,801	94,329	16,707	85,765
Santa Barbara	86,948	45,946	8,318	32,684
Santa Clara	389,018	196,429	36,023	156,566
Santa Cruz	65,897	29,389	6,533	29,975
Shasta	81,356	41,515	4,320	35,521
Sierra	763	545	79	139
Siskiyou	18,638	9,183	1,139	8,316
Solano	114,821	44,378	9,013	61,430
Sonoma	124,981	56,945	10,076	57,960
Stanislaus	152,920	65,311	9,605	78,004
Sutter	28,817	12,996	1,858	13,964
Tehama	27,280	12,632	1,392	13,257
Trinity	8,899	3,603	361	4,935
Tulare	98,885	40,461	7,422	51,002
Tuolumne	21,047	11,005	1,470	8,573
Ventura	170,920	85,554	15,624	69,742
Yolo	50,526	28,282	4,480	17,764
Yuba	24,817	10,463	1,340	13,014

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Discounted at 3 percent.

Table 12

Women: Cost of Smoking by California County, 1999

County	Total	Direct (thousands)	Indirect Lost Productivity	
			Illness	Premature Death*
California	\$6,340,890	\$4,321,412	\$750,111	\$1,269,367
Alameda	289,913	198,048	32,564	59,300
Alpine	164	127	37	1
Amador	9,547	6,203	867	2,478
Butte	51,297	34,608	5,766	10,924
Calaveras	12,037	7,390	1,162	3,485
Colusa	5,010	3,007	502	1,501
Contra Costa	183,479	126,331	23,857	33,291
Del Norte	5,557	3,721	677	1,159
El Dorado	39,050	26,775	4,895	7,381
Fresno	118,250	70,503	15,685	32,062
Glenn	6,063	4,058	704	1,300
Humboldt	33,127	20,576	3,691	8,860
Imperial	24,771	17,619	2,803	4,349
Inyo	4,603	3,284	358	962
Kern	127,978	81,384	12,472	34,122
Kings	20,829	13,042	2,288	5,499
Lake	17,402	12,494	1,554	3,354
Lassen	6,533	3,406	712	2,415
Los Angeles	1,713,820	1,178,635	198,698	336,487
Madera	17,071	10,490	2,174	4,407
Marin	51,296	35,040	7,049	9,207
Mariposa	3,727	2,804	452	471
Mendocino	20,765	14,136	2,465	4,164
Merced	31,029	17,614	3,959	9,457
Modoc	3,148	1,725	248	1,175
Mono	1,329	1,055	219	55
Monterey	63,508	46,255	6,812	10,440
Napa	24,080	18,666	3,133	2,281
Nevada	22,989	16,723	2,707	3,559
Orange	457,779	326,623	54,852	76,304

Table 12 (Continued)

Women: Cost of Smoking by California County, 1999

County	Total	Direct (thousands)	Indirect Lost Productivity	
			Illness	Premature Death*
Placer	\$57,353	\$39,328	\$7,383	\$10,642
Plumas	6,164	4,462	585	1,117
Riverside	354,802	234,409	39,969	80,423
Sacramento	263,316	169,324	31,944	62,048
San Benito	7,513	5,817	952	745
San Bernardino	314,290	201,089	38,977	74,223
San Diego	509,146	340,486	68,904	99,757
San Francisco	163,374	125,571	15,317	22,486
San Joaquin	130,724	85,164	16,065	29,496
San Luis Obispo	45,141	32,943	4,801	7,398
San Mateo	151,751	110,517	17,208	24,025
Santa Barbara	72,178	52,845	8,227	11,106
Santa Clara	256,152	183,477	30,375	42,300
Santa Cruz	37,276	27,316	5,025	4,934
Shasta	48,610	32,754	4,869	10,987
Sierra	871	642	93	137
Siskiyou	11,900	7,445	1,238	3,217
Solano	72,253	48,342	8,745	15,166
Sonoma	91,872	61,832	12,044	17,996
Stanislaus	74,316	45,159	9,148	20,009
Sutter	19,938	13,405	2,304	4,229
Tehama	16,667	9,944	1,521	5,202
Trinity	4,307	2,648	361	1,298
Tulare	65,542	43,804	6,892	14,846
Tuolumne	14,075	10,209	1,433	2,433
Ventura	133,409	97,017	15,684	20,708
Yolo	34,898	23,006	5,016	6,876
Yuba	16,901	10,116	1,672	5,113

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Discounted at 3 percent.

Table 13

Per Resident Cost of Smoking by California County, 1999

County	Total	Direct	Indirect Lost Productivity	
			Illness	Premature Death*
California	\$475	\$258	\$46	\$171
Alameda	502	284	46	172
Alpine	467	230	62	174
Amador	660	408	55	197
Butte	726	391	56	278
Calaveras	833	382	53	398
Colusa	685	361	54	271
Contra Costa	459	244	49	166
Del Norte	631	351	57	222
El Dorado	575	331	55	189
Fresno	442	226	43	173
Glenn	580	357	53	170
Humboldt	699	375	59	265
Imperial	440	257	41	141
Inyo	551	335	42	173
Kern	513	256	42	215
Kings	420	219	45	155
Lake	856	525	54	277
Lassen	553	296	64	193
Los Angeles	456	244	43	169
Madera	482	235	43	203
Marin	467	288	55	124
Mariposa	716	392	54	271
Mendocino	725	389	57	279
Merced	469	220	41	208
Modoc	715	402	54	260
Mono	534	212	49	273
Monterey	457	263	44	150
Napa	543	324	49	170
Nevada	643	369	53	221
Orange	400	225	44	131

Table 13 (Continued)

Per Resident Cost of Smoking by California County, 1999

County	Total	Direct	Indirect Lost Productivity	
			Illness	Premature Death*
Placer	\$574	\$331	\$56	\$187
Plumas	855	467	56	332
Riverside	537	277	49	210
Sacramento	530	280	50	200
San Benito	408	229	43	136
San Bernardino	490	248	47	194
San Diego	443	243	47	153
San Francisco	400	325	47	208
San Joaquin	566	303	52	210
San Luis Obispo	471	262	42	167
San Mateo	496	292	48	156
Santa Barbara	407	253	42	112
Santa Clara	392	231	40	121
Santa Cruz	421	231	47	142
Shasta	790	451	56	283
Sierra	490	356	52	83
Siskiyou	701	382	55	265
Solano	485	240	46	199
Sonoma	493	270	50	173
Stanislaus	520	253	43	224
Sutter	622	337	53	232
Tehama	814	418	54	342
Trinity	1,022	484	56	482
Tulare	459	235	40	184
Tuolumne	653	395	54	205
Ventura	408	245	42	121
Yolo	549	330	61	158
Yuba	700	345	51	304

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Discounted at 3 percent.

Table 14

Men: Per Resident Cost of Smoking by California County, 1999

County	Total	Direct	Indirect Lost Productivity	
			Illness	Premature Death*
California	\$568	\$256	\$46	\$266
Alameda	602	292	47	263
Alpine	613	227	58	328
Amador	682	406	53	222
Butte	932	430	54	448
Calaveras	1,057	391	47	618
Colusa	808	387	52	368
Contra Costa	535	222	48	265
Del Norte	763	382	57	323
El Dorado	658	326	50	283
Fresno	574	267	44	262
Glenn	690	400	51	239
Humboldt	848	410	56	382
Imperial	524	265	43	217
Inyo	595	308	45	242
Kern	607	250	44	312
Kings	456	206	48	201
Lake	1,087	601	51	434
Lassen	560	305	66	189
Los Angeles	550	238	44	267
Madera	630	273	46	311
Marin	503	281	51	170
Mariposa	934	415	49	470
Mendocino	948	438	54	455
Merced	623	261	42	319
Modoc	721	414	52	255
Mono	736	201	52	483
Monterey	557	270	51	236
Napa	688	340	45	303
Nevada	790	377	47	366
Orange	466	212	47	206

Table 14 (Continued)

Men: Per Resident Cost of Smoking by California County, 1999

County	Total	Direct	Indirect Lost Productivity	
			Illness	Premature Death*
Placer	\$668	\$333	\$50	\$285
Plumas	1,092	490	53	548
Riverside	605	245	46	313
Sacramento	626	279	46	301
San Benito	515	228	48	239
San Bernardino	602	255	48	299
San Diego	521	243	45	233
San Francisco	466	316	54	359
San Joaquin	657	299	47	311
San Luis Obispo	540	236	42	261
San Mateo	570	273	48	249
Santa Barbara	441	233	42	166
Santa Clara	468	237	43	189
Santa Cruz	535	239	53	244
Shasta	998	509	53	436
Sierra	449	321	47	82
Siskiyou	857	422	52	382
Solano	586	226	46	313
Sonoma	573	261	46	266
Stanislaus	707	302	44	360
Sutter	737	332	47	357
Tehama	1,010	468	52	491
Trinity	1,328	538	54	737
Tulare	549	225	41	283
Tuolumne	728	380	51	296
Ventura	455	228	42	186
Yolo	650	364	58	228
Yuba	832	351	45	436

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Discounted at 3 percent.

Table 15

Women: Per Resident Cost of Smoking by California County, 1999

County	Total	Direct	Indirect Lost Productivity	
			Illness	Premature Death*
California	\$383	\$261	\$45	\$77
Alameda	404	276	45	83
Alpine	301	233	67	1
Amador	633	411	57	164
Butte	523	353	59	111
Calaveras	605	372	58	175
Colusa	553	332	55	166
Contra Costa	386	266	50	70
Del Norte	468	313	57	98
El Dorado	490	336	61	93
Fresno	310	185	41	84
Glenn	466	312	54	100
Humboldt	548	341	61	147
Imperial	350	249	40	62
Inyo	508	363	40	106
Kern	413	262	40	110
Kings	376	235	41	99
Lake	627	450	56	121
Lassen	540	281	59	200
Los Angeles	364	250	42	71
Madera	313	192	40	81
Marin	432	295	59	78
Mariposa	489	368	59	62
Mendocino	499	339	59	100
Merced	312	177	40	95
Modoc	709	388	56	265
Mono	283	225	47	12
Monterey	352	256	38	58
Napa	398	309	52	38
Nevada	498	362	59	77
Orange	333	238	40	56

Table 15 (Continued)

Women: Per Resident Cost of Smoking by California County, 1999

County	Total	Direct	Indirect Lost Productivity	
			Illness	Premature Death*
Placer	\$480	\$329	\$62	\$89
Plumas	612	443	58	111
Riverside	467	309	53	106
Sacramento	436	281	53	103
San Benito	297	230	38	29
San Bernardino	378	242	47	89
San Diego	364	243	49	71
San Francisco	333	333	41	60
San Joaquin	472	307	58	106
San Luis Obispo	397	289	42	65
San Mateo	425	310	48	67
Santa Barbara	372	273	42	57
Santa Clara	314	225	37	52
Santa Cruz	305	224	41	40
Shasta	586	395	59	132
Sierra	533	392	57	83
Siskiyou	546	341	57	148
Solano	381	255	46	80
Sonoma	414	279	54	81
Stanislaus	337	205	42	91
Sutter	507	341	59	108
Tehama	617	368	56	193
Trinity	692	425	58	208
Tulare	367	246	39	83
Tuolumne	567	411	58	98
Ventura	361	262	42	56
Yolo	448	296	64	88
Yuba	568	340	56	172

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Discounted at 3 percent.

Table 16

Direct Health Care Cost of Smoking by Type of Cost and California County, 1999

County	Total	Hospital	Ambulatory*	Nursing Home	Prescription	Home Health
			(thousands)			
California	\$8,564,623	\$4,016,568	\$2,060,234	\$1,267,232	\$1,133,432	\$87,157
Alameda	401,815	183,284	97,298	61,905	54,507	4,821
Alpine	267	69	99	38	57	4
Amador	13,947	6,742	3,093	2,223	1,764	124
Butte	76,388	34,133	18,111	11,741	11,664	739
Calaveras	15,281	7,171	3,373	2,650	1,947	141
Colusa	6,794	3,225	1,588	894	1,023	64
Contra Costa	228,080	102,640	56,295	37,761	29,480	1,903
Del Norte	9,302	3,913	2,416	1,321	1,559	94
El Dorado	53,386	24,171	13,255	7,766	7,643	551
Fresno	172,544	78,173	45,228	22,316	25,379	1,448
Glenn	9,388	4,295	2,221	1,352	1,431	90
Humboldt	45,557	20,727	11,109	6,113	7,157	451
Imperial	37,379	18,554	8,490	5,044	4,863	428
Inyo	6,024	3,016	1,188	1,075	684	61
Kern	164,596	80,969	38,226	21,611	21,872	1,919
Kings	27,045	11,545	7,567	3,290	4,280	362
Lake	29,113	16,301	5,134	4,162	3,306	209
Lassen	9,777	2,966	3,288	1,277	2,127	119
Los Angeles	2,280,487	1,132,640	507,979	341,653	274,138	24,077
Madera	27,493	11,742	7,367	4,035	4,123	226
Marin	68,239	27,196	18,020	12,066	10,125	831
Mariposa	6,114	2,869	1,355	1,053	781	56
Mendocino	32,742	15,544	7,531	4,509	4,852	306
Merced	44,070	20,577	11,349	5,416	6,367	362
Modoc	3,701	1,686	832	612	536	33
Mono	2,227	802	697	300	394	33
Monterey	97,825	52,245	20,778	13,495	10,810	498
Napa	39,249	18,499	8,627	6,878	4,846	397
Nevada	33,987	15,488	7,786	5,889	4,499	325
Orange	620,633	252,434	163,289	110,672	87,371	6,867

Table 16 (Continued)

Direct Health Care Cost of Smoking by Type of Cost and California County, 1999

County	Total	Hospital	Ambulatory*	Nursing Home	Prescription	Home Health
	(thousands)					
Placer	\$79,268	\$36,317	\$19,685	\$11,079	\$11,365	\$821
Plumas	9,515	4,937	1,882	1,408	1,212	76
Riverside	423,626	186,731	105,372	64,189	62,173	5,162
Sacramento	331,463	163,874	75,462	45,638	43,077	3,412
San Benito	11,736	5,967	2,705	1,588	1,410	65
San Bernardino	414,801	216,192	101,734	39,139	53,686	4,050
San Diego	686,068	311,782	184,719	87,014	96,173	6,380
San Francisco	620,633	252,434	163,289	110,672	87,371	6,867
San Joaquin	170,777	77,431	43,566	22,849	25,121	1,810
San Luis Obispo	62,033	25,025	15,435	12,157	8,811	606
San Mateo	204,847	96,770	48,578	31,323	26,124	2,051
Santa Barbara	98,791	40,051	24,887	18,602	14,256	995
Santa Clara	379,906	173,180	97,308	54,612	51,594	3,212
Santa Cruz	56,705	26,020	14,297	8,570	7,470	349
Shasta	74,270	40,071	14,677	9,469	9,452	601
Sierra	1,187	535	276	205	159	11
Siskiyou	16,629	7,097	3,951	2,875	2,545	161
Solano	92,719	41,514	24,420	12,710	13,062	1,013
Sonoma	118,777	49,161	30,692	20,235	17,263	1,426
Stanislaus	110,470	55,814	25,996	13,231	14,592	837
Sutter	26,401	12,638	6,216	3,697	3,591	260
Tehama	22,576	11,091	4,795	3,406	3,088	195
Trinity	6,251	3,388	1,192	855	768	48
Tulare	84,264	38,700	20,357	12,447	11,715	1,046
Tuolumne	21,214	10,266	4,692	3,377	2,688	191
Ventura	182,571	79,949	45,141	29,817	25,859	1,804
Yolo	51,289	20,781	14,325	6,372	9,227	584
Yuba	20,578	10,810	4,473	2,527	2,582	186

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Includes Physician and Other Professional Services.

Table 17

Per Resident Direct Health Care Cost of Smoking by Type of Cost and California County, 1999

County	Total	Hospital	Ambulatory*	Nursing Home	Prescription	Home Health
California	\$258	\$121	\$62	\$38	\$34	\$3
Alameda	284	129	69	44	39	3
Alpine	230	60	85	33	49	3
Amador	408	197	91	65	52	4
Butte	391	175	93	60	60	4
Calaveras	382	179	84	66	49	4
Colusa	361	171	84	47	54	3
Contra Costa	244	110	60	40	32	2
Del Norte	351	148	91	50	59	4
El Dorado	58	150	82	48	47	3
Fresno	226	102	59	29	33	2
Glenn	357	163	84	51	54	3
Humboldt	375	171	92	50	59	4
Imperial	257	128	58	35	33	3
Inyo	335	168	66	60	38	3
Kern	256	126	59	34	34	3
Kings	219	94	61	27	35	3
Lake	525	294	93	75	60	4
Lassen	296	90	100	39	64	4
Los Angeles	244	121	54	37	29	3
Madera	235	101	63	35	35	2
Marin	288	115	76	51	43	4
Mariposa	392	184	87	67	50	4
Mendocino	389	185	90	54	58	4
Merced	220	103	57	27	32	2
Modoc	402	183	90	66	58	4
Mono	212	76	66	29	38	3
Monterey	263	141	56	36	29	1
Napa	324	153	71	57	40	3
Nevada	369	168	85	64	49	4
Orange	225	91	59	40	32	2

Table 17 (Continued)

Per Resident Direct Health Care Cost of Smoking by Type of Cost and California County, 1999

County	Total	Hospital	Ambulatory*	Nursing Home	Prescription	Home Health
Placer	331	152	82	46	47	3
Plumas	467	242	92	69	60	4
Riverside	277	122	69	42	41	3
Sacramento	280	138	64	39	36	3
San Benito	229	116	53	31	28	1
San Bernardino	248	129	61	23	32	2
San Diego	243	111	65	31	34	2
San Francisco	225	91	59	40	32	2
San Joaquin	303	137	77	41	45	3
San Luis Obisp	262	106	65	51	37	3
San Mateo	292	138	69	45	37	3
Santa Barbara	253	102	64	48	36	3
Santa Clara	231	105	59	33	31	2
Santa Cruz	231	106	58	35	30	1
Shasta	451	244	89	58	57	4
Sierra	356	161	83	62	48	3
Siskiyou	382	163	91	66	58	4
Solano	240	108	63	33	34	3
Sonoma	270	112	70	46	39	3
Stanislaus	253	128	60	30	33	2
Sutter	337	161	79	47	46	3
Tehama	418	205	89	63	57	4
Trinity	484	262	92	66	59	4
Tulare	235	108	57	35	33	3
Tuolumne	395	191	87	63	50	4
Ventura	245	107	61	40	35	2
Yolo	330	134	92	41	59	4
Yuba	345	181	75	42	43	3

* Includes Physician and Other Professional Services.

Table 18

Smoking Prevalence Rates for Adults by Gender, Smoking Status, and California County, 1999

County	Percent of Men			Percent of Women		
	Currently Smoke	Formerly Smoked	Never Smoked	Currently Smoke	Formerly Smoked	Never Smoked
California	22.1	28.9	49.0	15.3	22.8	61.9
Alameda	16.5	34.5	49.0	11.2	23.0	65.9
Alpine	23.4	31.8	44.8	15.6	36.6	47.9
Amador	23.4	31.8	44.8	15.6	36.6	47.9
Butte	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Calaveras	23.4	31.8	44.8	15.6	36.6	47.9
Colusa	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Contra Costa	22.7	28.1	49.2	14.6	24.7	60.7
Del Norte	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
El Dorado	23.4	31.8	44.8	15.6	36.6	47.9
Fresno	23.2	29.9	47.0	15.4	19.3	65.4
Glenn	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Humboldt	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Imperial	21.6	30.2	48.2	18.0	16.6	65.4
Inyo	21.6	30.2	48.2	18.0	16.6	65.4
Kern	21.6	30.2	48.2	18.0	16.6	65.4
Kings	21.6	30.2	48.2	18.0	16.6	65.4
Lake	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Lassen	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Los Angeles	22.6	25.5	51.9	14.9	17.7	67.3
Madera	23.2	29.9	47.0	15.4	19.3	65.4
Marin	18.1	33.5	48.4	15.8	29.5	54.7
Mariposa	23.4	31.8	44.8	15.6	36.6	47.9
Mendocino	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Merced	23.2	29.9	47.0	15.4	19.3	65.4
Modoc	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Mono	21.6	30.2	48.2	18.0	16.6	65.4
Monterey	23.1	33.1	43.8	12.7	19.0	68.3
Napa	18.1	33.5	48.4	15.8	29.5	54.7
Nevada	18.8	31.8	49.4	11.3	19.2	69.6
Orange	23.4	31.8	44.8	15.6	36.6	47.9

Table 18 (Continued)

County	Percent of Men			Percent of Women		
	Currently Smoke	Formerly Smoked	Never Smoked	Currently Smoke	Formerly Smoked	Never Smoked
Placer	23.4	31.8	44.8	15.6	36.6	47.9
Plumas	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Riverside	26.7	27.3	46.0	18.9	27.6	53.5
Sacramento	20.2	32.8	47.0	15.4	27.4	57.1
San Benito	23.1	33.1	43.8	12.7	19.0	68.3
San Bernardino	27.4	28.1	44.5	18.4	20.3	61.4
San Diego	21.3	27.7	51.1	16.8	22.8	60.3
San Francisco	26.1	26.6	47.4	11.5	19.0	69.5
San Joaquin	23.4	31.8	44.8	15.6	36.6	47.9
San Luis Obispo	15.8	30.1	54.1	13.3	21.1	65.6
San Mateo	22.8	27.8	49.5	13.6	24.6	61.8
Santa Barbara	15.8	30.1	54.1	13.3	21.1	65.6
Santa Clara	16.0	29.3	54.7	11.7	16.1	72.3
Santa Cruz	23.1	33.1	43.8	12.7	19.0	68.3
Shasta	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Sierra	23.4	31.8	44.8	15.6	36.6	47.9
Siskiyou	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Solano	22.8	27.8	49.5	13.6	24.6	61.8
Sonoma	18.1	33.5	48.4	15.8	29.5	54.7
Stanislaus	23.2	29.9	47.0	15.4	19.3	65.4
Sutter	23.4	31.8	44.8	15.6	36.6	47.9
Tehama	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Trinity	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Tulare	21.6	30.2	48.2	18.0	16.6	65.4
Tuolumne	23.4	31.8	44.8	15.6	36.6	47.9
Ventura	15.8	30.1	54.1	13.3	21.1	65.6
Yolo	27.1	35.3	37.5	22.4	28.4	49.2
Yuba	23.4	31.8	44.8	15.6	36.6	47.9

Note: Percentages may not add to 100% total due to rounding.

Smoking Prevalence rates for multi-county regions are applied to each county in the region

Source: CTS, 1999

Table 19

**Deaths, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses
Attributed to Smoking by California County, 1999**

County	Number of Deaths	Years of Potential Life Lost		Productivity Losses*	
		Number	Per Death	Amount (thousands)	Per Death
California	43,137	534,978	12.4	\$5,682,946	\$131,741
Alameda	1,694	21,859	12.9	243,290	143,604
Alpine	2 **	26	11.3	203	86,847
Amador	68	774	11.4	6,718	98,817
Butte	542	6,062	11.2	54,368	100,364
Calaveras	114	1,463	12.8	15,956	139,676
Colusa	36	461	12.8	5,103	141,000
Contra Costa	1,238	15,271	12.3	154,757	125,029
Del Norte	49	616	12.6	5,882	120,656
El Dorado	229	2,954	12.9	30,459	132,735
Fresno	996	12,289	12.3	132,286	132,836
Glenn	49	533	10.9	4,486	92,054
Humboldt	241	3,015	12.5	32,149	133,465
Imperial	155	1,933	12.5	20,515	132,495
Inyo	49	482	9.8	3,115	63,400
Kern	1,032	13,184	12.8	137,834	133,621
Kings	137	1,749	12.8	19,138	140,072
Lake	134	1,667	12.4	15,344	114,553
Lassen	51	658	13.0	6,376	125,559
Los Angeles	10,660	136,864	12.8	1,572,833	147,546
Madera	175	2,177	12.5	23,722	135,727
Marin	359	3,714	10.4	29,255	81,572
Mariposa	39	431	10.9	4,225	107,213
Mendocino	166	2,085	12.6	23,472	141,366
Merced	263	3,501	13.3	41,828	158,948
Modoc	23	291	12.5	2,391	102,306
Mono	7 **	138	18.8	2,866	388,779
Monterey	422	5,184	12.3	55,642	131,949
Napa	245	2,501	10.2	20,576	84,151
Nevada	213	2,343	11.0	20,353	95,452
Orange	2,961	35,355	11.9	362,704	122,495

Table 19 (Continued)

**Deaths, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses
Attributed to Smoking by California County, 1999**

County	Number of Deaths	Years of Potential Life Lost		Productivity Losses*	
		Number	Per Death	Amount (thousands)	Per Death
Placer	395	4,761	12.1	\$44,780	\$113,417
Plumas	61	760	12.5	6,765	111,269
Riverside	2,647	32,462	12.3	322,016	121,631
Sacramento	1,793	22,735	12.7	237,164	132,307
San Benito	49	620	12.5	6,952	140,621
San Bernardino	2,245	29,552	13.2	324,719	144,615
San Diego	3,662	43,626	11.9	430,247	117,480
San Francisco	2,961	35,355	11.9	362,704	122,495
San Joaquin	889	11,173	12.6	118,469	133,276
San Luis Obispo	359	4,093	11.4	39,522	110,004
San Mateo	974	11,065	11.4	109,790	112,735
Santa Barbara	466	5,085	10.9	43,790	94,032
Santa Clara	1,503	18,726	12.5	198,866	132,285
Santa Cruz	275	3,182	11.6	34,909	126,984
Shasta	376	4,716	12.5	46,508	123,566
Sierra	7 **	63	9.0	275	39,112
Siskiyou	98	1,168	12.0	11,533	118,018
Solano	463	6,431	13.9	76,596	165,545
Sonoma	705	8,016	11.4	75,956	107,731
Stanislaus	685	8,839	12.9	98,014	143,187
Sutter	147	1,861	12.6	18,192	123,490
Tehama	154	1,886	12.2	18,459	119,817
Trinity	33	503	15.1	6,233	187,329
Tulare	501	6,173	12.3	65,848	131,352
Tuolumne	107	1,219	11.4	11,006	103,075
Ventura	758	9,118	12.0	90,450	119,303
Yolo	209	2,537	12.1	24,640	117,699
Yuba	132	1,785	13.5	18,127	137,507

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Discounted at 3 percent.

**Estimates based on 20 or fewer deaths may be unreliable.

Table 20

**Men: Deaths, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses
Attributed to Smoking by California County, 1999**

County	Number of Deaths	Years of Potential Life Lost		Productivity Losses*	
		Number	Per Death	Amount (thousands)	Per Death
California	25,118	314,235	12.5	\$4,413,579	\$175,715
Alameda	1,004	12,727	12.7	183,989	183,288
Alpine	2 **	26	11.3	202	88,424
Amador	38	392	10.3	4,239	111,275
Butte	304	3,481	11.5	43,444	143,038
Calaveras	61	807	13.3	12,470	204,973
Colusa	21	253	11.9	3,602	168,814
Contra Costa	698	8,723	12.5	121,466	174,062
Del Norte	29	371	12.7	4,723	162,313
El Dorado	138	1,746	12.6	23,078	166,683
Fresno	581	7,131	12.3	100,224	172,619
Glenn	27	294	10.9	3,186	118,340
Humboldt	138	1,697	12.3	23,289	169,359
Imperial	100	1,259	12.6	16,166	161,527
Inyo	25	257	10.2	2,153	85,700
Kern	581	7,529	13.0	103,712	178,419
Kings	77	966	12.5	13,639	176,622
Lake	82	991	12.1	11,990	146,310
Lassen	32	365	11.3	3,961	122,901
Los Angeles	6,297	82,480	13.1	1,236,346	196,339
Madera	111	1,400	12.6	19,315	173,852
Marin	159	1,714	10.8	20,047	126,191
Mariposa	26	297	11.6	3,754	146,522
Mendocino	101	1,286	12.8	19,307	191,717
Merced	162	2,138	13.2	32,371	200,153
Modoc	13 **	137	10.8	1,216	95,984
Mono	6 **	119	20.2	2,811	475,531
Monterey	256	3,211	12.5	45,202	176,475
Napa	160	1,672	10.5	18,295	114,540
Nevada	114	1,312	11.5	16,794	146,772
Orange	1,710	20,778	12.2	286,400	167,485

Table 20 (Continued)

**Men: Deaths, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses
Attributed to Smoking by California County, 1999**

County	Number of Deaths	Years of Potential Life Lost		Productivity Losses*	
		Number	Per Death	Amount (thousands)	Per Death
Placer	227	2,743	12.1	34,138	\$150,460
Plumas	38	470	12.5	5,648	150,437
Riverside	1,501	18,262	12.2	241,592	160,901
Sacramento	1,023	12,787	12.5	175,116	171,162
San Benito	33	420	12.7	6,207	188,291
San Bernardino	1,311	17,304	13.2	250,496	191,071
San Diego	2,109	24,970	11.8	330,491	156,719
San Francisco	1,710	20,778	12.2	286,400	167,485
San Joaquin	514	6,322	12.3	88,973	173,034
San Luis Obispo	195	2,319	11.9	32,124	164,404
San Mateo	579	6,677	11.5	85,765	148,101
Santa Barbara	263	2,826	10.7	32,684	124,136
Santa Clara	900	11,321	12.6	156,566	173,910
Santa Cruz	161	1,965	12.2	29,975	186,450
Shasta	213	2,640	12.4	35,521	166,914
Sierra	3 **	24	7.5	139	42,472
Siskiyou	56	664	11.8	8,316	147,777
Solano	287	3,989	13.9	61,430	214,248
Sonoma	373	4,268	11.4	57,960	155,436
Stanislaus	409	5,311	13.0	78,004	190,614
Sutter	82	1,031	12.6	13,964	170,960
Tehama	92	1,107	12.1	13,257	144,528
Trinity	19 **	297	16.0	4,935	266,464
Tulare	294	3,758	12.8	51,002	173,219
Tuolumne	62	699	11.3	8,573	139,105
Ventura	434	5,272	12.1	69,742	160,676
Yolo	106	1,293	12.2	17,764	168,195
Yuba	81	1,012	12.6	13,014	161,646

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Discounted at 3 percent.

**Estimates based on 20 or fewer deaths may be unreliable.

Table 21

**Women: Deaths, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses
Attributed to Smoking by California County, 1999**

County	Number of Deaths	Years of Potential Life Lost		Productivity Losses*	
		Number	Per Death	Amount (thousands)	Per Death
California	18,019	220,743	12.3	\$1,269,367	\$70,444
Alameda	690	9,131	13.2	59,300	85,899
Alpine	0 **	1	10.9	1	11,491
Amador	30	382	12.8	2,478	82,934
Butte	238	2,581	10.8	10,924	45,901
Calaveras	53	656	12.3	3,485	65,276
Colusa	15 **	208	14.0	1,501	101,041
Contra Costa	540	6,547	12.1	33,291	61,657
Del Norte	20	245	12.4	1,159	58,975
El Dorado	91	1,208	13.3	7,381	81,093
Fresno	415	5,158	12.4	32,062	77,211
Glenn	22	239	11.0	1,300	59,605
Humboldt	103	1,318	12.7	8,860	85,713
Imperial	55	674	12.3	4,349	79,432
Inyo	24	225	9.4	962	40,060
Kern	450	5,655	12.6	34,122	75,785
Kings	59	784	13.2	5,499	92,565
Lake	52	676	13.0	3,354	64,501
Lassen	19 **	293	15.8	2,415	130,175
Los Angeles	4,363	54,384	12.5	336,487	77,124
Madera	64	777	12.2	4,407	69,213
Marin	200	2,000	10.0	9,207	46,090
Mariposa	14 **	134	9.7	471	34,144
Mendocino	65	799	12.2	4,164	63,746
Merced	101	1,363	13.4	9,457	93,244
Modoc	11 **	155	14.4	1,175	109,794
Mono	1 **	19	13.0	55	37,449
Monterey	166	1,973	11.9	10,440	63,060
Napa	85	829	9.8	2,281	26,902
Nevada	99	1,031	10.4	3,559	36,019
Orange	1,251	14,577	11.7	76,304	60,996

Table 21 (Continued)

**Women: Deaths, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses
Attributed to Smoking by California County, 1999**

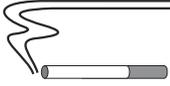
County	Number of Deaths	Years of Potential Life Lost		Productivity Losses*	
		Number	Per Death	Amount (thousands)	Per Death
Placer	168	2,017	12.0	10,642	\$63,368
Plumas	23	290	12.5	1,117	48,039
Riverside	1,146	14,199	12.4	80,423	70,179
Sacramento	769	9,948	12.9	62,048	80,642
San Benito	16 **	200	12.2	745	45,212
San Bernardino	934	12,249	13.1	74,223	79,435
San Diego	1,553	18,656	12.0	99,757	64,215
San Francisco	1,251	14,577	11.7	76,304	60,996
San Joaquin	375	4,851	12.9	29,496	78,717
San Luis Obispo	164	1,773	10.8	7,398	45,141
San Mateo	395	4,388	11.1	24,025	60,858
Santa Barbara	202	2,259	11.2	11,106	54,872
Santa Clara	603	7,405	12.3	42,300	70,144
Santa Cruz	114	1,217	10.7	4,934	43,230
Shasta	164	2,076	12.7	10,987	67,168
Sierra	4 **	39	10.3	137	36,203
Siskiyou	41	504	12.2	3,217	77,616
Solano	176	2,441	13.9	15,166	86,188
Sonoma	332	3,747	11.3	17,996	54,178
Stanislaus	275	3,528	12.8	20,009	72,685
Sutter	66	830	12.6	4,229	64,420
Tehama	62	779	12.5	5,202	83,455
Trinity	15 **	206	14.0	1,298	87,979
Tulare	207	2,415	11.7	14,846	71,764
Tuolumne	45	519	11.5	2,433	53,889
Ventura	324	3,846	11.9	20,708	63,894
Yolo	104	1,244	12.0	6,876	66,285
Yuba	51	772	15.1	5,113	99,637

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Discounted at 3 percent.

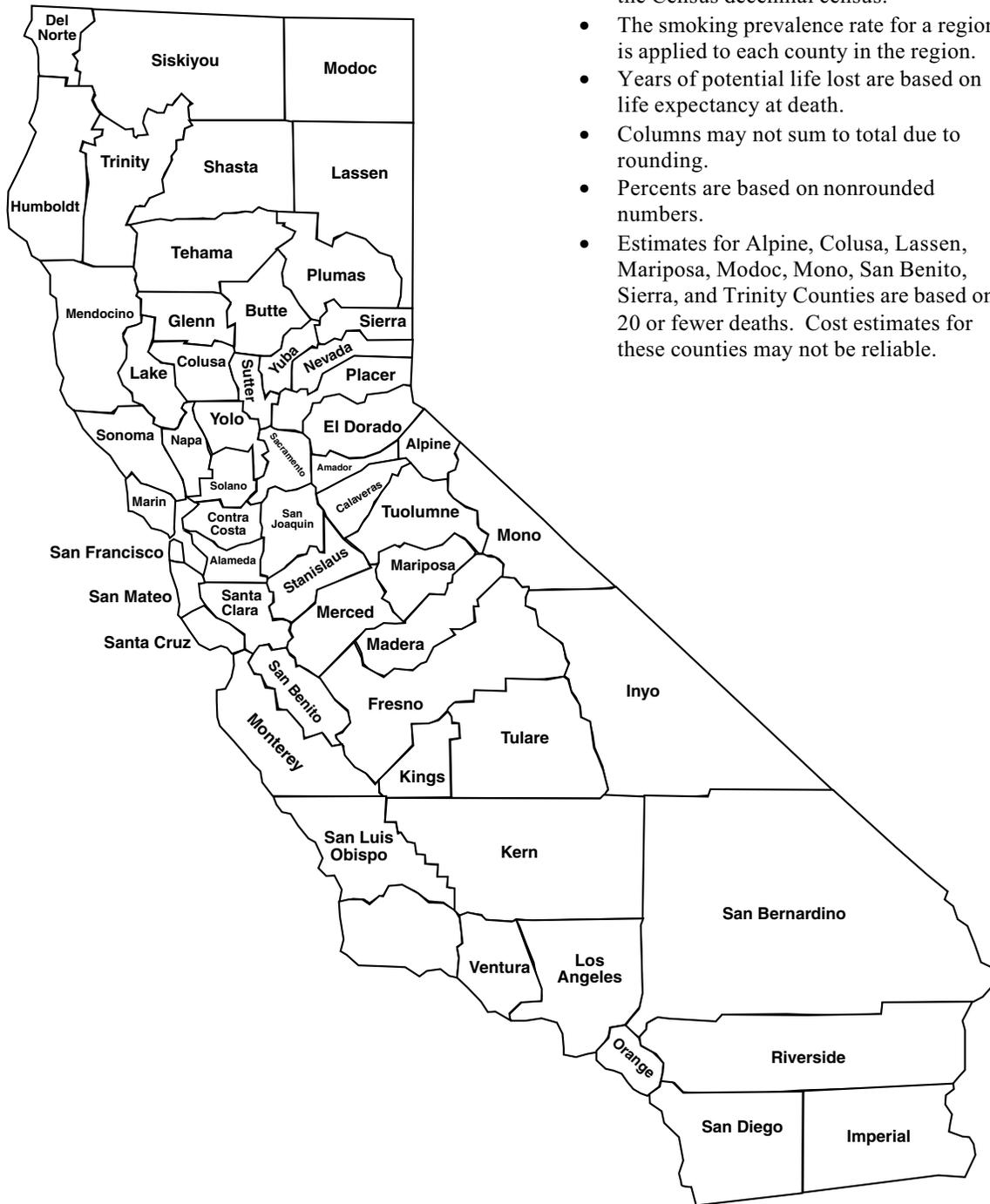
**Estimates based on 20 or fewer deaths may be unreliable.

County Profiles

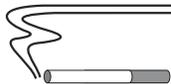


Notes to County Profiles

- Mortality cost is discounted at 3 percent.
- Population is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census decennial census.
- The smoking prevalence rate for a region is applied to each county in the region.
- Years of potential life lost are based on life expectancy at death.
- Columns may not sum to total due to rounding.
- Percents are based on nonrounded numbers.
- Estimates for Alpine, Colusa, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, San Benito, Sierra, and Trinity Counties are based on 20 or fewer deaths. Cost estimates for these counties may not be reliable.



California

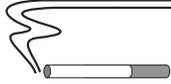


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$15,759,779	\$475	\$3,331
	Direct	8,564,623	258	1,810
	Lost Productivity	7,195,156	217	1,521
	Illness	1,512,210	46	320
	Premature Death	5,682,946	171	1,201
	Men	\$9,418,889	\$568	\$3,409
	Direct	4,243,211	256	1,536
	Lost Productivity	5,175,678	312	1,873
	Illness	762,098	46	276
	Premature Death	4,413,579	266	1,598
	Women	\$6,340,890	\$383	\$3,221
	Direct	4,321,412	261	2,195
	Lost Productivity	2,019,478	122	1,026
	Illness	750,111	45	381
	Premature Death	1,269,367	77	645

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$8,564,623	\$258	\$1,810
	Hospital	4,016,568	121	849
	Ambulatory	2,060,234	62	435
	Nursing Home Care	1,267,232	38	268
	Prescriptions	1,133,432	34	240
	Home Health	87,157	3	18

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	33,145,121	8,923,423	8,433,674	12,140,492	3,647,532
	Men	16,579,707	4,580,193	4,397,257	6,033,394	1,568,863
	Women	16,565,414	4,343,230	4,036,417	6,107,098	2,078,669

California



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	4,731,182	17.6	6,564,323	24.4	15,654,162	58.1	
Men	2,762,628	20.6	3,633,643	27.1	7,011,882	52.3	
12--17	108,788	7.7	162,093	11.5	1,137,758	80.8	
18+	2,653,840	22.1	3,471,550	28.9	5,874,124	49.0	
Women	1,968,553	14.5	2,930,680	21.6	8,642,280	63.8	
12--17	98,281	7.4	145,395	11.0	1,075,653	81.5	
18+	1,870,272	15.3	2,785,285	22.8	7,566,627	61.9	

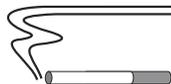
	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total		Percent	
	Number	of Total	of Total	
Total	227,965	43,137	18.9	
Men	113,624	25,118	22.1	
Women	114,341	18,019	15.8	



	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	534,978	12.4	
Men	314,235	12.5	
Women	220,743	12.3	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$5,682,946	\$131,741	
Men	4,413,579	175,715	
Women	1,269,367	70,444	

Alameda

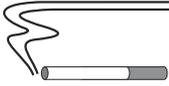


Smoking Cost	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$710,496	\$502	\$4,540
Direct	401,815	284	2,568
Lost Productivity	308,681	218	1,973
Illness	65,391	46	418
Premature Death	243,290	172	1,555
Men	\$420,583	\$602	\$4,599
Direct	203,767	292	2,228
Lost Productivity	216,816	310	2,371
Illness	32,827	47	359
Premature Death	183,989	263	2,012
Women	\$289,913	\$404	\$4,458
Direct	198,048	276	3,046
Lost Productivity	91,865	128	1,413
Illness	32,564	45	501
Premature Death	59,300	83	912

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$401,815	\$284	\$2,568
Hospital	183,284	129	1,171
Ambulatory	97,298	69	622
Nursing Home Care	61,905	44	396
Prescriptions	54,507	39	348
Home Health	4,821	3	31

Population 1999	Under				
	Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	65 and Over
Total	1,415,582	345,242	363,559	557,712	149,069
Men	698,354	176,349	185,059	274,827	62,119
Women	717,228	168,893	178,500	282,885	86,950

Alameda



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	156,482	13.3	315,940	26.8	705,387	59.9	
Men	91,455	15.9	188,414	32.7	296,854	51.5	
12--17	5,220	9.5	8,323	15.2	41,176	75.3	
18+	86,235	16.5	180,092	34.5	255,678	49.0	
Women	65,027	10.8	127,526	21.2	408,533	68.0	
12--17	3,613	6.9	1,683	3.2	47,455	90.0	
18+	61,414	11.2	125,843	23.0	361,079	65.9	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	9,863	1,694	17.2	
Men	4,824	1,004	20.8	
Women	5,039	690	13.7	

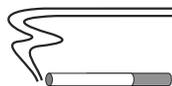


Alameda

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	21,859	12.9	
Men	12,727	12.7	
Women	9,131	13.2	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$243,290	\$143,604	
Men	183,989	183,288	
Women	59,300	85,899	

Alpine



Smoking Cost	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$542	\$467	\$2,983
Direct	267	230	1,470
Lost Productivity	275	237	1,514
Illness	72	62	399
Premature Death	203	174	1,115
Men	\$378	\$613	\$3,277
Direct	140	227	1,215
Lost Productivity	238	386	2,062
Illness	36	58	309
Premature Death	202	328	1,753
Women	\$164	\$301	\$2,474
Direct	127	233	1,912
Lost Productivity	37	69	562
Illness	37	67	554
Premature Death	1	1	8

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$267	\$230	\$1,470
Hospital	69	60	381
Ambulatory	99	85	544
Nursing Home Care	38	33	211
Prescriptions	57	49	311
Home Health	4	3	22

Population 1999	Under 65 and Over				
	Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	65 and Over
Total	1,161	281	275	548	57
Men	616	135	148	305	28
Women	545	146	127	243	29

Alpine



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	182	19.2	306	32.3	460	48.6	
Men	115	22.6	156	30.6	238	46.8	
12--17	3	9.8	3	9.0	23	81.2	
18+	113	23.4	153	31.8	215	44.8	
Women	66	15.2	150	34.2	222	50.6	
12--17	4	11.0	4	10.5	31	78.5	
18+	62	15.6	146	36.6	191	47.9	

Estimates for Alpine, Colusa, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, San Benito, Sierra, and Trinity Counties are based on 20 or fewer deaths and may not be reliable.

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	7	2	33.3	
Men	6	2	38.1	
Women	1	0	4.8	



Alpine

	Number of Years	Years per Death	Years of Potential Life Lost
	Total	26	
Men	26	11.3	
Women	1	10.9	

	Amount (thousands)	Per Death	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	Total	\$203	
Men	202	88,424	
Women	1	11,491	

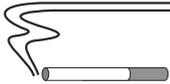
Amador

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$22,549	\$660	\$3,930
Direct		13,947	408	2,431
Lost Productivity		8,602	252	1,499
Illness		1,884	55	328
Premature Death		6,718	197	1,171
Men		\$13,002	\$682	\$3,438
Direct		7,744	406	2,048
Lost Productivity		5,257	276	1,390
Illness		1,018	53	269
Premature Death		4,239	222	1,121
Women		\$9,547	\$633	\$4,881
Direct		6,203	411	3,171
Lost Productivity		3,345	222	1,710
Illness		867	57	443
Premature Death		2,478	164	1,267

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$13,947	\$408	\$2,431
Hospital		6,742	197	1,175
Ambulatory		3,093	91	539
Nursing Home Care		2,223	65	387
Prescriptions		1,764	52	308
Home Health		124	4	22

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		34,153	6,629	7,127	14,222	6,175
Men		19,066	3,393	5,082	7,603	2,988
Women		15,087	3,236	2,045	6,619	3,187

Amador



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	5,738	19.3	9,533	32.1	14,447	48.6	
Men	3,782	22.4	5,093	30.2	7,976	47.3	
12--17	116	9.8	106	9.0	956	81.2	
18+	3,666	23.4	4,987	31.8	7,020	44.8	
Women	1,956	15.2	4,439	34.5	6,471	50.3	
12--17	112	11.0	107	10.5	796	78.5	
18+	1,844	15.6	4,333	36.6	5,674	47.9	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Percent		
		Number	of Total	
Total	359	68	18.9	
Men	187	38	20.4	
Women	172	30	17.4	



Amador

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	774	11.4	
Men	392	10.3	
Women	382	12.8	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$6,718	\$98,817	
Men	4,239	111,275	
Women	2,478	82,934	

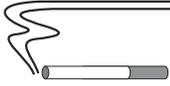
Butte

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$141,737	\$726	\$3,732
	Direct	76,388	391	2,011
	Lost Productivity	65,349	335	1,721
	Illness	10,981	56	289
	Premature Death	54,368	278	1,432
	Men	\$90,440	\$932	\$4,370
	Direct	41,780	430	2,019
	Lost Productivity	48,659	501	2,351
	Illness	5,216	54	252
	Premature Death	43,444	448	2,099
	Women	\$51,297	\$523	\$2,968
	Direct	34,608	353	2,002
	Lost Productivity	16,689	170	966
	Illness	5,766	59	334
	Premature Death	10,924	111	632

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$76,388	\$391	\$2,011
	Hospital	34,133	175	899
	Ambulatory	18,111	93	477
	Nursing Home Care	11,741	60	309
	Prescriptions	11,664	60	307
	Home Health	739	4	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	195,220	48,596	46,101	68,706	31,817
	Men	97,068	25,080	23,928	33,477	14,583
	Women	98,152	23,516	22,173	35,229	17,234

Butte



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	37,977	23.5	49,002	30.3	74,619	46.2	
Men	20,694	25.9	26,544	33.3	32,511	40.8	
12--17	1,171	15.1	1,104	14.2	5,486	70.7	
18+	19,523	27.1	25,441	35.3	27,024	37.5	
Women	17,283	21.1	22,458	27.4	42,108	51.4	
12--17	579	8.0	1,269	17.6	5,365	74.4	
18+	16,704	22.4	21,189	28.4	36,743	49.2	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Percent		
		Number	of Total	
Total	2,124	542	25.5	
Men	1,126	304	27.0	
Women	998	238	23.8	



Butte

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	6,062	11.2	
Men	3,481	11.5	
Women	2,581	10.8	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$54,368	\$100,364	
Men	43,444	143,038	
Women	10,924	45,901	

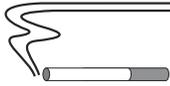
Calaveras

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$33,348	\$833	\$5,369
Direct		15,281	382	2,460
Lost Productivity		18,067	451	2,909
Illness		2,111	53	340
Premature Death		15,956	398	2,569
Men		\$21,311	\$1,057	\$5,791
Direct		7,891	391	2,144
Lost Productivity		13,420	665	3,647
Illness		950	47	258
Premature Death		12,470	618	3,389
Women		\$12,037	\$605	\$4,756
Direct		7,390	372	2,920
Lost Productivity		4,647	234	1,836
Illness		1,162	58	459
Premature Death		3,485	175	1,377

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$15,281	\$382	\$2,460
Hospital		7,171	179	1,155
Ambulatory		3,373	84	543
Nursing Home Care		2,650	66	427
Prescriptions		1,947	49	313
Home Health		141	4	23

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		40,051	9,899	5,535	17,616	7,001
Men		20,170	5,169	2,743	8,784	3,474
Women		19,881	4,730	2,792	8,832	3,527

Calaveras



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	6,211	18.6	10,635	31.8	16,620	49.7	
Men	3,680	22.0	4,930	29.4	8,134	48.6	
12--17	171	9.8	157	9.0	1,415	81.2	
18+	3,509	23.4	4,773	31.8	6,719	44.8	
Women	2,531	15.1	5,704	34.1	8,487	50.8	
12--17	173	11.0	165	10.5	1,232	78.5	
18+	2,357	15.6	5,539	36.6	7,254	47.9	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	418	114	27.3	
Men	211	61	28.8	
Women	207	53	25.8	

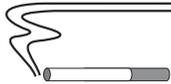


Calaveras

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	1,463	12.8	
Men	807	13.3	
Women	656	12.3	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$15,956	\$139,676	
Men	12,470	204,973	
Women	3,485	65,276	

Colusa

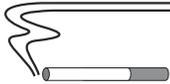


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$12,911	\$685	\$3,795
	Direct	6,794	361	1,997
	Lost Productivity	6,117	325	1,798
	Illness	1,014	54	298
	Premature Death	5,103	271	1,500
	Men	\$7,901	\$808	\$4,055
	Direct	3,787	387	1,943
	Lost Productivity	4,114	421	2,111
	Illness	512	52	263
	Premature Death	3,602	368	1,849
	Women	\$5,010	\$553	\$3,447
	Direct	3,007	332	2,069
	Lost Productivity	2,003	221	1,378
	Illness	502	55	346
	Premature Death	1,501	166	1,032

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$6,794	\$361	\$1,997
	Hospital	3,225	171	948
	Ambulatory	1,588	84	467
	Nursing Home Care	894	47	263
	Prescriptions	1,023	54	301
	Home Health	64	3	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	18,844	6,068	3,898	6,718	2,160
	Men	9,780	3,179	2,093	3,524	984
	Women	9,064	2,889	1,805	3,194	1,176

Colusa



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	3,402	23.1	4,392	29.8	6,924	47.0	
Men	1,948	25.5	2,482	32.4	3,220	42.1	
12--17	158	15.1	149	14.2	742	70.7	
18+	1,790	27.1	2,333	35.3	2,478	37.5	
Women	1,454	20.6	1,910	27.0	3,704	52.4	
12--17	72	8.0	157	17.6	664	74.4	
18+	1,382	22.4	1,753	28.4	3,040	49.2	

Estimates for Alpine, Colusa, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, San Benito, Sierra, and Trinity Counties are based on 20 or fewer deaths and may not be reliable.

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	148	36	24.5	
Men	81	21	26.3	
Women	67	15	22.2	

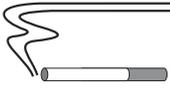


Colusa

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	461	12.8	
Men	253	11.9	
Women	208	14.0	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$5,103	\$141,000	
Men	3,602	168,814	
Women	1,501	101,041	

Contra Costa

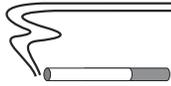


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$428,587	\$459	\$3,175
	Direct	228,080	244	1,690
	Lost Productivity	200,506	215	1,486
	Illness	45,749	49	339
	Premature Death	154,757	166	1,147
	Men	\$245,107	\$535	\$3,130
	Direct	101,749	222	1,300
	Lost Productivity	143,358	313	1,831
	Illness	21,892	48	280
	Premature Death	121,466	265	1,551
	Women	\$183,479	\$386	\$3,238
	Direct	126,331	266	2,229
	Lost Productivity	57,148	120	1,008
	Illness	23,857	50	421
	Premature Death	33,291	70	587

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$228,080	\$244	\$1,690
	Hospital	102,640	110	760
	Ambulatory	56,295	60	417
	Nursing Home Care	37,761	40	280
	Prescriptions	29,480	32	218
	Home Health	1,903	2	14

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	933,141	235,026	199,712	391,131	107,272
	Men	457,768	120,875	99,524	191,534	45,835
	Women	475,373	114,151	100,188	199,597	61,437

Contra Costa



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	134,968	17.5	190,873	24.7	446,766	57.8	
Men	78,297	20.9	99,687	26.5	197,487	52.6	
12--17	1,991	5.2	4,919	12.8	31,668	82.1	
18+	76,306	22.7	94,768	28.1	165,819	49.2	
Women	56,671	14.3	91,187	23.0	249,280	62.8	
12--17	3,969	11.1	1,929	5.4	30,018	83.6	
18+	52,702	14.6	89,258	24.7	219,262	60.7	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	6,569	1,238	18.8	
Men	3,193	698	21.9	
Women	3,376	540	16.0	

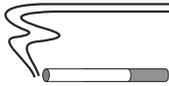


Contra Costa

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	15,271	12.3	
Men	8,723	12.5	
Women	6,547	12.1	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$154,757	\$125,029	
Men	121,466	174,062	
Women	33,291	61,657	

Del Norte

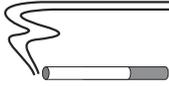


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$16,699	\$631	\$3,286
	Direct	9,302	351	1,830
	Lost Productivity	7,397	279	1,456
	Illness	1,515	57	298
	Premature Death	5,882	222	1,158
	Men	\$11,143	\$763	\$3,581
	Direct	5,582	382	1,794
	Lost Productivity	5,561	381	1,787
	Illness	838	57	269
	Premature Death	4,723	323	1,518
	Women	\$5,557	\$468	\$2,820
	Direct	3,721	313	1,888
	Lost Productivity	1,836	155	932
	Illness	677	57	344
	Premature Death	1,159	98	588

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$9,302	\$351	\$1,830
	Hospital	3,913	148	770
	Ambulatory	2,416	91	475
	Nursing Home Care	1,321	50	260
	Prescriptions	1,559	59	307
	Home Health	94	4	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	26,477	7,235	6,345	9,577	3,320
	Men	14,603	3,798	4,153	5,040	1,612
	Women	11,874	3,437	2,192	4,537	1,708

Del Norte



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	5,082	23.7	6,564	30.6	9,820	45.7	
Men	3,112	25.9	3,989	33.2	4,905	40.9	
12--17	181	15.1	171	14.2	849	70.7	
18+	2,930	27.1	3,818	35.3	4,056	37.5	
Women	1,970	20.8	2,575	27.2	4,914	51.9	
12--17	82	8.0	180	17.6	761	74.4	
18+	1,888	22.4	2,395	28.4	4,154	49.2	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	224	49	21.8	
Men	110	29	26.5	
Women	114	20	17.2	

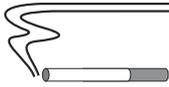


Del Norte

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	616	12.6	
Men	371	12.7	
Women	245	12.4	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$5,882	\$120,656	
Men	4,723	162,313	
Women	1,159	58,975	

El Dorado

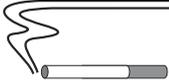


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$92,782	\$575	\$3,790
	Direct	53,386	331	2,181
	Lost Productivity	39,396	244	1,609
	Illness	8,937	55	365
	Premature Death	30,459	189	1,244
	Men	\$53,732	\$658	\$3,675
	Direct	26,611	326	1,820
	Lost Productivity	27,120	332	1,855
	Illness	4,042	50	277
	Premature Death	23,078	283	1,579
	Women	\$39,050	\$490	\$3,960
	Direct	26,775	336	2,715
	Lost Productivity	12,276	154	1,245
	Illness	4,895	61	496
	Premature Death	7,381	93	748

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$53,386	\$331	\$2,181
	Hospital	24,171	150	987
	Ambulatory	13,255	82	541
	Nursing Home Care	7,766	48	317
	Prescriptions	7,643	47	312
	Home Health	551	3	22

Population 1999		Total	Under			65
			18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	161,358	42,909	29,466	68,914	20,069
	Men	81,628	22,000	14,904	34,957	9,767
	Women	79,730	20,909	14,562	33,957	10,302

El Dorado



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	24,481	18.6	41,769	31.7	65,460	49.7	
Men	14,620	22.0	19,589	29.5	32,262	48.5	
12--17	673	9.8	616	9.0	5,554	81.2	
18+	13,947	23.4	18,974	31.8	26,707	44.8	
Women	9,861	15.1	22,179	34.0	33,198	50.9	
12--17	709	11.0	675	10.5	5,035	78.5	
18+	9,153	15.6	21,505	36.6	28,163	47.9	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Percent		
		Number	of Total	
Total	1,149	229	20.0	
Men	589	138	23.5	
Women	560	91	16.3	



El Dorado

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	2,954	12.9	
Men	1,746	12.6	
Women	1,208	13.3	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$30,459	\$132,735	
Men	23,078	166,683	
Women	7,381	81,093	

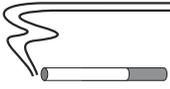
Fresno

Smoking Cost	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$337,383	\$442	\$3,198
Direct	172,544	226	1,635
Lost Productivity	164,838	216	1,562
Illness	32,552	43	309
Premature Death	132,286	173	1,254
Men	\$219,133	\$574	\$3,528
Direct	102,041	267	1,643
Lost Productivity	117,092	307	1,885
Illness	16,868	44	272
Premature Death	100,224	262	1,614
Women	\$118,250	\$310	\$2,725
Direct	70,503	185	1,625
Lost Productivity	47,746	125	1,100
Illness	15,685	41	361
Premature Death	32,062	84	739

Smoking- Attributable Health Care Expenditures	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$172,544	\$226	\$1,635
Hospital	78,173	102	741
Ambulatory	45,228	59	429
Nursing Home Care	22,316	29	212
Prescriptions	25,379	33	241
Home Health	1,448	2	14

Population 1999	Total	Under			65
		18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total	763,069	247,356	183,651	253,292	78,770
Men	381,983	127,215	94,403	125,995	34,370
Women	381,086	120,141	89,248	127,297	44,400

Fresno



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	105,503	17.9	133,138	22.6	349,469	59.4	
Men	62,105	21.2	81,097	27.7	149,139	51.0	
12--17	3,126	8.3	5,024	13.4	29,423	78.3	
18+	58,979	23.2	76,074	29.9	119,715	47.0	
Women	43,398	14.7	52,041	17.6	200,330	67.7	
12--17	3,291	9.5	1,731	5.0	29,802	85.6	
18+	40,107	15.4	50,310	19.3	170,528	65.4	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	5,460	996	18.2	
Men	2,750	581	21.1	
Women	2,710	415	15.3	

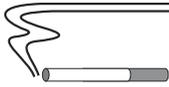


Fresno

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	12,289	12.3	
Men	7,131	12.3	
Women	5,158	12.4	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$132,286	\$132,836	
Men	100,224	172,619	
Women	32,062	77,211	

Glenn

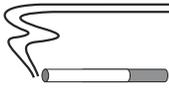


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$15,262	\$580	\$3,215
	Direct	9,388	357	1,978
	Lost Productivity	5,874	223	1,238
	Illness	1,388	53	292
	Premature Death	4,486	170	945
	Men	\$9,199	\$690	\$3,467
	Direct	5,329	400	2,008
	Lost Productivity	3,870	290	1,458
	Illness	684	51	258
	Premature Death	3,186	239	1,201
	Women	\$6,063	\$466	\$2,897
	Direct	4,058	312	1,939
	Lost Productivity	2,004	154	958
	Illness	704	54	337
	Premature Death	1,300	100	621

Smoking- Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$9,388	\$357	\$1,978
	Hospital	4,295	163	905
	Ambulatory	2,221	84	468
	Nursing Home Care	1,352	51	285
	Prescriptions	1,431	54	301
	Home Health	90	3	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	26,328	8,401	5,216	9,242	3,469
	Men	13,328	4,302	2,776	4,684	1,566
	Women	13,000	4,099	2,440	4,558	1,903

Glenn



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	4,746	23.1	6,131	29.8	9,667	47.1	
Men	2,654	25.5	3,384	32.6	4,353	41.9	
12--17	206	15.1	194	14.2	964	70.7	
18+	2,448	27.1	3,190	35.3	3,388	37.5	
Women	2,093	20.6	2,748	27.1	5,315	52.3	
12--17	101	8.0	221	17.6	933	74.4	
18+	1,992	22.4	2,527	28.4	4,382	49.2	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Percent		
		Number	of Total	
Total	241	49	20.2	
Men	123	27	21.9	
Women	118	22	18.5	

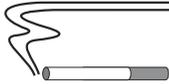


Glenn

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	533	10.9	
Men	294	10.9	
Women	239	11.0	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$4,486	\$92,054	
Men	3,186	118,340	
Women	1,300	59,605	

Humboldt

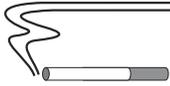


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$84,837	\$699	\$3,629
	Direct	45,557	375	1,949
	Lost Productivity	39,280	324	1,680
	Illness	7,130	59	305
	Premature Death	32,149	265	1,375
	Men	\$51,709	\$848	\$4,002
	Direct	24,980	410	1,933
	Lost Productivity	26,729	438	2,069
	Illness	3,440	56	266
	Premature Death	23,289	382	1,802
	Women	\$33,127	\$548	\$3,168
	Direct	20,576	341	1,968
	Lost Productivity	12,551	208	1,200
	Illness	3,691	61	353
	Premature Death	8,860	147	847

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$45,557	\$375	\$1,949
	Hospital	20,727	171	887
	Ambulatory	11,109	92	475
	Nursing Home Care	6,113	50	262
	Prescriptions	7,157	59	306
	Home Health	451	4	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	121,358	31,583	27,218	47,126	15,431
	Men	60,958	16,172	14,030	23,734	7,022
	Women	60,400	15,411	13,188	23,392	8,409

Humboldt



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	23,377	23.4	30,179	30.3	46,179	46.3	
Men	12,921	25.9	16,558	33.2	20,443	41.0	
12--17	775	15.1	730	14.2	3,631	70.7	
18+	12,146	27.1	15,827	35.3	16,813	37.5	
Women	10,456	21.0	13,621	27.3	25,736	51.7	
12--17	387	8.0	849	17.6	3,588	74.4	
18+	10,069	22.4	12,772	28.4	22,148	49.2	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	1,159	241	20.8	
Men	571	138	24.1	
Women	588	103	17.6	



Humboldt

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	3,015	12.5	
Men	1,697	12.3	
Women	1,318	12.7	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$32,149	\$133,465	
Men	23,289	169,359	
Women	8,860	85,713	

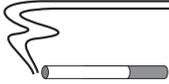
Imperial

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$63,881	\$440	\$3,126
	Direct	37,379	257	1,829
	Lost Productivity	26,502	182	1,297
	Illness	5,987	41	293
	Premature Death	20,515	141	1,004
	Men	\$39,110	\$524	\$3,440
	Direct	19,761	265	1,738
	Lost Productivity	19,349	259	1,702
	Illness	3,183	43	280
	Premature Death	16,166	217	1,422
	Women	\$24,771	\$350	\$2,732
	Direct	17,619	249	1,943
	Lost Productivity	7,153	101	789
	Illness	2,803	40	309
	Premature Death	4,349	62	480

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$37,379	\$257	\$1,829
	Hospital	18,554	128	908
	Ambulatory	8,490	58	415
	Nursing Home Care	5,044	35	247
	Prescriptions	4,863	33	238
	Home Health	428	3	21

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	145,287	48,011	35,234	47,822	14,220
	Men	74,609	24,543	19,089	23,936	7,041
	Women	70,678	23,468	16,145	23,886	7,179

Imperial



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	20,436	18.1	24,844	22.0	67,799	60.0	
Men	11,370	19.6	16,243	27.9	30,532	52.5	
12--17	561	6.9	1,103	13.7	6,415	79.4	
18+	10,809	21.6	15,140	30.2	24,117	48.2	
Women	9,066	16.5	8,601	15.7	37,268	67.8	
12--17	587	7.6	750	9.7	6,388	82.7	
18+	8,479	18.0	7,851	16.6	30,880	65.4	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	856	155	18.1	
Men	495	100	20.2	
Women	361	55	15.2	

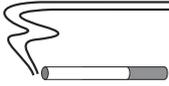


Imperial

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	1,933	12.5	
Men	1,259	12.6	
Women	674	12.3	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$20,515	\$132,495	
Men	16,166	161,527	
Women	4,349	79,432	

Inyo

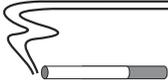


Smoking Cost	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$9,900	\$551	\$3,538
Direct	6,024	335	2,152
Lost Productivity	3,877	216	1,385
Illness	761	42	272
Premature Death	3,115	173	1,113
Men	\$5,297	\$595	\$3,515
Direct	2,740	308	1,818
Lost Productivity	2,557	287	1,697
Illness	403	45	268
Premature Death	2,153	242	1,429
Women	\$4,603	\$508	\$3,564
Direct	3,284	363	2,543
Lost Productivity	1,320	146	1,022
Illness	358	40	277
Premature Death	962	106	745

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$6,024	\$335	\$2,152
Hospital	3,016	168	1,078
Ambulatory	1,188	66	424
Nursing Home Care	1,075	60	384
Prescriptions	684	38	244
Home Health	61	3	22

Population 1999	Total	Under			65
		18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total	17,958	4,316	2,778	7,609	3,255
Men	8,900	2,146	1,449	3,860	1,445
Women	9,058	2,170	1,329	3,749	1,810

Inyo



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	2,799	18.6	3,354	22.3	8,910	59.2	
Men	1,507	20.2	2,139	28.7	3,812	51.1	
12--17	49	6.9	96	13.7	559	79.4	
18+	1,458	21.6	2,042	30.2	3,253	48.2	
Women	1,292	17.0	1,215	16.0	5,098	67.0	
12--17	54	7.6	70	9.7	592	82.7	
18+	1,237	18.0	1,145	16.6	4,505	65.4	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Percent		
		Number	of Total	
Total	198	49	24.8	
Men	89	25	28.2	
Women	109	24	22.0	

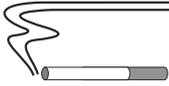


Inyo

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	482	9.8	
Men	257	10.2	
Women	225	9.4	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$3,115	\$63,400	
Men	2,153	85,700	
Women	962	40,060	

Kern

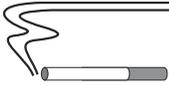


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$329,688	\$513	\$3,616
	Direct	164,596	256	1,805
	Lost Productivity	165,091	257	1,811
	Illness	27,257	42	299
	Premature Death	137,834	215	1,512
	Men	\$201,710	\$607	\$3,941
	Direct	83,213	250	1,626
	Lost Productivity	118,497	357	2,315
	Illness	14,785	44	289
	Premature Death	103,712	312	2,026
	Women	\$127,978	\$413	\$3,201
	Direct	81,384	262	2,035
	Lost Productivity	46,594	150	1,165
	Illness	12,472	40	312
	Premature Death	34,122	110	853

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$164,596	\$256	\$1,805
	Hospital	80,969	126	888
	Ambulatory	38,226	59	419
	Nursing Home Care	21,611	34	237
	Prescriptions	21,872	34	240
	Home Health	1,919	3	21

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	642,495	204,784	158,029	219,185	60,497
	Men	332,248	104,979	86,517	113,110	27,642
	Women	310,247	99,805	71,512	106,075	32,855

Kern



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	91,167	18.3	110,680	22.3	295,147	59.4	
Men	51,184	19.9	72,888	28.3	133,689	51.9	
12--17	2,116	6.9	4,162	13.7	24,214	79.4	
18+	49,067	21.6	68,726	30.2	109,475	48.2	
Women	39,983	16.7	37,792	15.8	161,457	67.5	
12--17	2,188	7.6	2,796	9.7	23,807	82.7	
18+	37,795	18.0	34,997	16.6	137,650	65.4	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Percent			
	Total	Number	of Total	
Total	4,656	1,032	22.2	
Men	2,410	581	24.1	
Women	2,246	450	20.0	

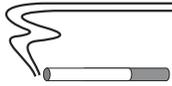


Kern

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	13,184	12.8	
Men	7,529	13.0	
Women	5,655	12.6	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$137,834	\$133,621	
Men	103,712	178,419	
Women	34,122	75,785	

Kings

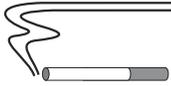


Smoking Cost	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$51,737	\$420	\$2,871
Direct	27,045	219	1,501
Lost Productivity	24,692	200	1,370
Illness	5,554	45	308
Premature Death	19,138	155	1,062
Men	\$30,908	\$456	\$2,836
Direct	14,003	206	1,285
Lost Productivity	16,905	249	1,551
Illness	3,266	48	300
Premature Death	13,639	201	1,252
Women	\$20,829	\$376	\$2,923
Direct	13,042	235	1,830
Lost Productivity	7,787	141	1,093
Illness	2,288	41	321
Premature Death	5,499	99	772

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$27,045	\$219	\$1,501
Hospital	11,545	94	641
Ambulatory	7,567	61	420
Nursing Home Care	3,290	27	183
Prescriptions	4,280	35	237
Home Health	362	3	20

Population 1999	Total	Under			65
		18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total	123,241	37,095	37,386	39,850	8,910
Men	67,820	19,135	23,119	21,574	3,992
Women	55,421	17,960	14,267	18,276	4,918

Kings



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	18,023	18.6	22,220	22.9	56,701	58.5	
Men	10,898	20.1	15,483	28.5	27,875	51.4	
12--17	387	6.9	760	13.7	4,423	79.4	
18+	10,511	21.6	14,722	30.2	23,452	48.2	
Women	7,125	16.7	6,737	15.8	28,826	67.5	
12--17	397	7.6	508	9.7	4,323	82.7	
18+	6,728	18.0	6,230	16.6	24,503	65.4	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	700	137	19.5	
Men	360	77	21.4	
Women	340	59	17.5	



Kings

	Number of Years	Years per Death	Years of Potential Life Lost
Total	1,749	12.8	
Men	966	12.5	
Women	784	13.2	

	Amount (thousands)	Per Death	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
Total	\$19,138	\$140,072	
Men	13,639	176,622	
Women	5,499	92,565	

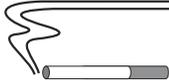
Lake

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$47,424	\$856	\$4,397
	Direct	29,113	525	2,699
	Lost Productivity	18,311	331	1,698
	Illness	2,967	54	275
	Premature Death	15,344	277	1,423
	Men	\$30,022	\$1,087	\$5,092
	Direct	16,619	601	2,819
	Lost Productivity	13,403	485	2,273
	Illness	1,413	51	240
	Premature Death	11,990	434	2,034
	Women	\$17,402	\$627	\$3,559
	Direct	12,494	450	2,555
	Lost Productivity	4,908	177	1,004
	Illness	1,554	56	318
	Premature Death	3,354	121	686

Smoking- Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$29,113	\$525	\$2,699
	Hospital	16,301	294	1,511
	Ambulatory	5,134	93	476
	Nursing Home Care	4,162	75	386
	Prescriptions	3,306	60	307
	Home Health	209	4	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	55,405	13,850	8,303	22,283	10,969
	Men	27,630	7,195	4,112	10,970	5,353
	Women	27,775	6,655	4,191	11,313	5,616

Lake



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	10,785	23.5	13,907	30.3	21,233	46.2	
Men	5,896	25.9	7,556	33.2	9,331	41.0	
12--17	354	15.1	334	14.2	1,660	70.7	
18+	5,542	27.1	7,222	35.3	7,671	37.5	
Women	4,889	21.1	6,352	27.4	11,902	51.4	
12--17	162	8.0	356	17.6	1,505	74.4	
18+	4,727	22.4	5,996	28.4	10,397	49.2	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	611	134	21.9	
Men	323	82	25.4	
Women	288	52	18.1	

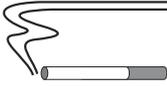


Lake

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	1,667	12.4	
Men	991	12.1	
Women	676	13.0	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$15,344	\$114,553	
Men	11,990	146,310	
Women	3,354	64,501	

Lassen

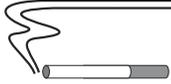


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$18,255	\$553	\$2,676
	Direct	9,777	296	1,433
	Lost Productivity	8,478	257	1,243
	Illness	2,102	64	308
	Premature Death	6,376	193	935
	Men	\$11,722	\$560	\$2,436
	Direct	6,371	305	1,324
	Lost Productivity	5,351	256	1,112
	Illness	1,390	66	289
	Premature Death	3,961	189	823
	Women	\$6,533	\$540	\$3,250
	Direct	3,406	281	1,694
	Lost Productivity	3,127	258	1,555
	Illness	712	59	354
	Premature Death	2,415	200	1,201

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$9,777	\$296	\$1,433
	Hospital	2,966	90	435
	Ambulatory	3,288	100	482
	Nursing Home Care	1,277	39	187
	Prescriptions	2,127	64	312
	Home Health	119	4	18

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	33,028	7,453	10,309	12,383	2,883
	Men	20,922	3,902	8,090	7,504	1,426
	Women	12,106	3,551	2,219	4,879	1,457

Lassen



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	6,822	24.3	8,838	31.5	12,407	44.2	
Men	4,812	26.3	6,200	33.8	7,308	39.9	
12--17	196	15.1	185	14.2	919	70.7	
18+	4,616	27.1	6,015	35.3	6,389	37.5	
Women	2,010	20.6	2,638	27.1	5,098	52.3	
12--17	96	8.0	210	17.6	887	74.4	
18+	1,915	22.4	2,429	28.4	4,212	49.2	

Estimates for Alpine, Colusa, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, San Benito, Sierra, and Trinity Counties are based on 20 or fewer deaths and may not be reliable.

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	199	51	25.5	
Men	115	32	28.0	
Women	84	19	22.1	



Lassen

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	658	13.0	
Men	365	11.3	
Women	293	15.8	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$6,376	\$125,559	
Men	3,961	122,901	
Women	2,415	130,175	

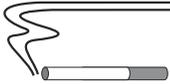
Los Angeles

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$4,255,752	\$456	\$3,214
	Direct	2,280,487	244	1,722
	Lost Productivity	1,975,265	212	1,492
	Illness	402,432	43	304
	Premature Death	1,572,833	169	1,188
	Men	\$2,541,932	\$550	\$3,250
	Direct	1,101,852	238	1,409
	Lost Productivity	1,440,080	312	1,841
	Illness	203,734	44	260
	Premature Death	1,236,346	267	1,581
	Women	\$1,713,820	\$364	\$3,163
	Direct	1,178,635	250	2,175
	Lost Productivity	535,185	114	988
	Illness	198,698	42	367
	Premature Death	336,487	71	621

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$2,280,487	\$244	\$1,722
	Hospital	1,132,640	121	855
	Ambulatory	507,979	54	384
	Nursing Home Care	341,653	37	258
	Prescriptions	274,138	29	207
	Home Health	24,077	3	18

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	9,329,989	2,516,625	2,532,922	3,311,470	968,972
	Men	4,622,908	1,289,860	1,305,722	1,625,444	401,882
	Women	4,707,081	1,226,765	1,227,200	1,686,026	567,090

Los Angeles



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	1,323,983	17.5	1,551,697	20.5	4,709,732	62.1	
Men	782,182	21.0	898,221	24.1	2,050,694	55.0	
12--17	28,580	7.2	48,960	12.3	320,509	80.5	
18+	753,602	22.6	849,261	25.5	1,730,185	51.9	
Women	541,801	14.1	653,476	17.0	2,659,037	69.0	
12--17	21,841	5.8	36,764	9.8	315,393	84.3	
18+	519,959	14.9	616,712	17.7	2,343,645	67.3	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	59,614	10,660	17.9	
Men	29,674	6,297	21.2	
Women	29,940	4,363	14.6	



Los Angeles

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	136,864	12.8	
Men	82,480	13.1	
Women	54,384	12.5	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$1,572,833	\$147,546	
Men	1,236,346	196,339	
Women	336,487	77,124	

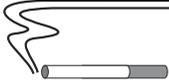
Madera

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$56,265	\$482	\$3,292
Direct		27,493	235	1,609
Lost Productivity		28,772	246	1,683
Illness		5,050	43	295
Premature Death		23,722	203	1,388
Men		\$39,194	\$630	\$3,638
Direct		17,003	273	1,578
Lost Productivity		22,190	357	2,060
Illness		2,876	46	267
Premature Death		19,315	311	1,793
Women		\$17,071	\$313	\$2,702
Direct		10,490	192	1,660
Lost Productivity		6,582	121	1,042
Illness		2,174	40	344
Premature Death		4,407	81	698

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$27,493	\$235	\$1,609
Hospital		11,742	101	687
Ambulatory		7,367	63	431
Nursing Home Care		4,035	35	236
Prescriptions		4,123	35	241
Home Health		226	2	13

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		116,760	34,471	26,528	40,663	15,098
Men		62,189	17,703	15,679	21,664	7,143
Women		54,571	16,768	10,849	18,999	7,955

Madera



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	17,092	18.3	21,604	23.1	54,683	58.6	
Men	10,774	21.5	14,048	28.0	25,383	50.6	
12--17	476	8.3	765	13.4	4,479	78.3	
18+	10,299	23.2	13,284	29.9	20,904	47.0	
Women	6,318	14.6	7,555	17.5	29,301	67.9	
12--17	508	9.5	267	5.0	4,597	85.6	
18+	5,810	15.4	7,288	19.3	24,704	65.4	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	868	175	20.1	
Men	474	111	23.4	
Women	394	64	16.2	

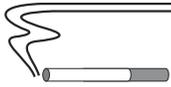


Madera

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	2,177	12.5	
Men	1,400	12.6	
Women	777	12.2	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$23,722	\$135,727	
Men	19,315	173,852	
Women	4,407	69,213	

Marin

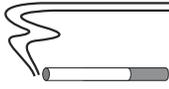


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$110,610	\$467	\$3,304
	Direct	68,239	288	2,038
	Lost Productivity	42,371	179	1,266
	Illness	13,116	55	392
	Premature Death	29,255	124	874
	Men	\$59,313	\$503	\$3,337
	Direct	33,199	281	1,868
	Lost Productivity	26,114	221	1,469
	Illness	6,067	51	341
	Premature Death	20,047	170	1,128
	Women	\$51,296	\$432	\$3,266
	Direct	35,040	295	2,231
	Lost Productivity	16,257	137	1,035
	Illness	7,049	59	449
	Premature Death	9,207	78	586

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$68,239	\$288	\$2,038
	Hospital	27,196	115	812
	Ambulatory	18,020	76	538
	Nursing Home Care	12,066	51	360
	Prescriptions	10,125	43	302
	Home Health	831	4	25

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	236,768	44,305	46,431	113,398	32,634
	Men	118,007	22,873	24,980	56,023	14,131
	Women	118,761	21,432	21,451	57,375	18,503

Marin



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	33,481	16.2	62,594	30.3	110,594	53.5	
Men	17,777	17.4	32,644	31.9	52,027	50.8	
12--17	538	7.4	802	11.0	5,973	81.7	
18+	17,238	18.1	31,841	33.5	46,054	48.4	
Women	15,705	15.1	29,950	28.7	58,567	56.2	
12--17	298	4.3	1,219	17.7	5,377	78.0	
18+	15,407	15.8	28,732	29.5	53,190	54.7	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	1,794	359	20.0	
Men	819	159	19.4	
Women	975	200	20.5	

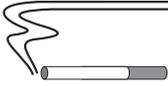


Marin

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	3,714	10.4	
Men	1,714	10.8	
Women	2,000	10.0	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$29,255	\$81,572	
Men	20,047	126,191	
Women	9,207	46,090	

Mariposa

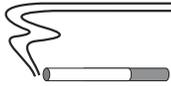


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$11,179	\$716	\$4,502
	Direct	6,114	392	2,462
	Lost Productivity	5,065	325	2,040
	Illness	840	54	338
	Premature Death	4,225	271	1,701
	Men	\$7,451	\$934	\$4,966
	Direct	3,310	415	2,205
	Lost Productivity	4,142	519	2,760
	Illness	388	49	258
	Premature Death	3,754	470	2,502
	Women	\$3,727	\$489	\$3,793
	Direct	2,804	368	2,854
	Lost Productivity	923	121	939
	Illness	452	59	460
	Premature Death	471	62	479

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$6,114	\$392	\$2,462
	Hospital	2,869	184	1,155
	Ambulatory	1,355	87	546
	Nursing Home Care	1,053	67	424
	Prescriptions	781	50	314
	Home Health	56	4	23

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	15,605	3,500	2,574	6,691	2,840
	Men	7,981	1,815	1,338	3,396	1,432
	Women	7,624	1,685	1,236	3,295	1,408

Mariposa



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	2,483	18.8	4,242	32.1	6,503	49.2	
Men	1,501	22.2	2,015	29.8	3,244	48.0	
12--17	58	9.8	53	9.0	482	81.2	
18+	1,442	23.4	1,962	31.8	2,762	44.8	
Women	983	15.2	2,227	34.4	3,259	50.4	
12--17	59	11.0	56	10.5	416	78.5	
18+	924	15.6	2,171	36.6	2,844	47.9	

Estimates for Alpine, Colusa, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, San Benito, Sierra, and Trinity Counties are based on 20 or fewer deaths and may not be reliable.

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	183	39	21.5	
Men	111	26	23.1	
Women	72	14	19.1	



Mariposa

	Number of Years	Years per Death	Years of Potential Life Lost
Total	431	10.9	
Men	297	11.6	
Women	134	9.7	

	Amount (thousands)	Per Death	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
Total	\$4,225	\$107,213	
Men	3,754	146,522	
Women	471	34,144	

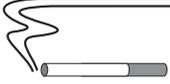
Mendocino

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$60,988	\$725	\$3,821
	Direct	32,742	389	2,051
	Lost Productivity	28,247	336	1,770
	Illness	4,775	57	299
	Premature Death	23,472	279	1,471
	Men	\$40,223	\$948	\$4,554
	Direct	18,606	438	2,106
	Lost Productivity	21,617	509	2,447
	Illness	2,310	54	262
	Premature Death	19,307	455	2,186
	Women	\$20,765	\$499	\$2,913
	Direct	14,136	339	1,983
	Lost Productivity	6,629	159	930
	Illness	2,465	59	346
	Premature Death	4,164	100	584

Smoking- Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$32,742	\$389	\$2,051
	Hospital	15,544	185	974
	Ambulatory	7,531	90	472
	Nursing Home Care	4,509	54	282
	Prescriptions	4,852	58	304
	Home Health	306	4	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	84,085	23,213	14,852	34,418	11,602
	Men	42,443	12,122	7,784	17,243	5,294
	Women	41,642	11,091	7,068	17,175	6,308

Mendocino



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	15,961	23.3	20,600	30.1	31,970	46.7	
Men	8,833	25.7	11,290	32.9	14,239	41.4	
12--17	610	15.1	575	14.2	2,857	70.7	
18+	8,223	27.1	10,715	35.3	11,383	37.5	
Women	7,128	20.9	9,310	27.2	17,731	51.9	
12--17	290	8.0	636	17.6	2,690	74.4	
18+	6,837	22.4	8,673	28.4	15,040	49.2	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	769	166	21.6	
Men	385	101	26.2	
Women	384	65	17.0	



Mendocino

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	2,085	12.6	
Men	1,286	12.8	
Women	799	12.2	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$23,472	\$141,366	
Men	19,307	191,717	
Women	4,164	63,746	

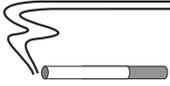
Merced

Smoking Cost	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$94,156	\$469	\$3,526
Direct	44,070	220	1,650
Lost Productivity	50,086	249	1,876
Illness	8,258	41	309
Premature Death	41,828	208	1,566
Men	\$63,127	\$623	\$3,991
Direct	26,457	261	1,672
Lost Productivity	36,670	362	2,318
Illness	4,299	42	272
Premature Death	32,371	319	2,046
Women	\$31,029	\$312	\$2,851
Direct	17,614	177	1,618
Lost Productivity	13,416	135	1,232
Illness	3,959	40	364
Premature Death	9,457	95	869

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$44,070	\$220	\$1,650
Hospital	20,577	103	771
Ambulatory	11,349	57	425
Nursing Home Care	5,416	27	203
Prescriptions	6,367	32	238
Home Health	362	2	14

Population 1999	Under				65
	Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total	200,746	71,631	46,993	64,146	17,976
Men	101,382	36,938	24,313	31,967	8,164
Women	99,364	34,693	22,680	32,179	9,812

Merced



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	26,704	17.8	33,655	22.4	89,579	59.7	
Men	15,819	21.0	20,689	27.5	38,754	51.5	
12--17	900	8.3	1,446	13.4	8,472	78.3	
18+	14,919	23.2	19,243	29.9	30,282	47.0	
Women	10,885	14.6	12,966	17.4	50,825	68.1	
12--17	945	9.5	497	5.0	8,562	85.6	
18+	9,940	15.4	12,469	19.3	42,262	65.4	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	1,383	263	19.0	
Men	709	162	22.8	
Women	674	101	15.0	



Merced

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	3,501	13.3	
Men	2,138	13.2	
Women	1,363	13.4	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$41,828	\$158,948	
Men	32,371	200,153	
Women	9,457	93,244	

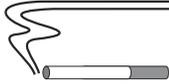
Modoc

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$6,587	\$715	\$3,729
	Direct	3,701	402	2,095
	Lost Productivity	2,886	313	1,634
	Illness	495	54	280
	Premature Death	2,391	260	1,354
	Men	\$3,439	\$721	\$3,432
	Direct	1,976	414	1,972
	Lost Productivity	1,463	307	1,460
	Illness	246	52	246
	Premature Death	1,216	255	1,214
	Women	\$3,148	\$709	\$4,118
	Direct	1,725	388	2,256
	Lost Productivity	1,423	320	1,862
	Illness	248	56	325
	Premature Death	1,175	265	1,537

Smoking- Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$3,701	\$402	\$2,095
	Hospital	1,686	183	955
	Ambulatory	832	90	471
	Nursing Home Care	612	66	346
	Prescriptions	536	58	304
	Home Health	33	4	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	9,210	2,505	1,423	3,675	1,607
	Men	4,769	1,330	767	1,875	797
	Women	4,441	1,175	656	1,800	810

Modoc



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	1,766	23.3	2,281	30.1	3,534	46.6	
Men	1,002	25.7	1,281	32.8	1,616	41.5	
12--17	69	15.1	65	14.2	325	70.7	
18+	933	27.1	1,215	35.3	1,291	37.5	
Women	764	20.8	1,001	27.2	1,918	52.1	
12--17	33	8.0	73	17.6	310	74.4	
18+	731	22.4	927	28.4	1,608	49.2	

Estimates for Alpine, Colusa, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, San Benito, Sierra, and Trinity Counties are based on 20 or fewer deaths and may not be reliable.

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	101	23	23.1	
Men	48	13	26.4	
Women	53	11	20.2	

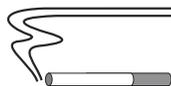


Modoc

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	291	12.5	
Men	137	10.8	
Women	155	14.4	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$2,391	\$102,306	
Men	1,216	95,984	
Women	1,175	109,794	

Mono

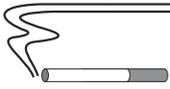


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$5,613	\$534	\$3,426
	Direct	2,227	212	1,359
	Lost Productivity	3,386	322	2,067
	Illness	520	49	317
	Premature Death	2,866	273	1,749
	Men	\$4,284	\$736	\$4,328
	Direct	1,172	201	1,184
	Lost Productivity	3,112	534	3,144
	Illness	301	52	304
	Premature Death	2,811	483	2,840
	Women	\$1,329	\$283	\$2,048
	Direct	1,055	225	1,626
	Lost Productivity	274	58	422
	Illness	219	47	338
	Premature Death	55	12	84

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$2,227	\$212	\$1,359
	Hospital	802	76	490
	Ambulatory	697	66	425
	Nursing Home Care	300	29	183
	Prescriptions	394	38	241
	Home Health	33	3	20

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	10,512	2,577	2,839	4,344	752
	Men	5,824	1,361	1,676	2,405	382
	Women	4,688	1,216	1,163	1,939	370

Mono



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	1,638	19.0	2,011	23.3	4,994	57.8	
Men	990	20.4	1,401	28.9	2,450	50.6	
12--17	26	6.9	52	13.7	300	79.4	
18+	964	21.6	1,350	30.2	2,150	48.2	
Women	649	17.1	609	16.0	2,544	66.9	
12--17	25	7.6	32	9.7	273	82.7	
18+	624	18.0	577	16.6	2,271	65.4	

Estimates for Alpine, Colusa, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, San Benito, Sierra, and Trinity Counties are based on 20 or fewer deaths and may not be reliable.

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	32	7	23.0	
Men	21	6	28.2	
Women	11	1	13.3	



Mono

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	138	18.8	
Men	119	20.2	
Women	19	13.0	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$2,866	\$388,779	
Men	2,811	475,531	
Women	55	37,449	

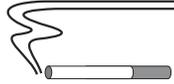
Monterey

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$169,948	\$457	\$3,386
	Direct	97,825	263	1,949
	Lost Productivity	72,123	194	1,437
	Illness	16,481	44	328
	Premature Death	55,642	150	1,109
	Men	\$106,441	\$557	\$3,305
	Direct	51,570	270	1,601
	Lost Productivity	54,871	287	1,704
	Illness	9,669	51	300
	Premature Death	45,202	236	1,403
	Women	\$63,508	\$352	\$3,531
	Direct	46,255	256	2,572
	Lost Productivity	17,252	96	959
	Illness	6,812	38	379
	Premature Death	10,440	58	580

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$97,825	\$263	\$1,949
	Hospital	52,245	141	1,041
	Ambulatory	20,778	56	414
	Nursing Home Care	13,495	36	269
	Prescriptions	10,810	29	215
	Home Health	498	1	10

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	371,756	107,050	99,166	124,745	40,795
	Men	191,221	54,555	54,997	63,703	17,966
	Women	180,535	52,495	44,169	61,042	22,829

Monterey



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	50,192	16.9	73,811	24.9	172,334	58.2	
Men	32,207	21.1	47,388	31.1	73,006	47.8	
12--17	692	4.3	2,097	13.2	13,146	82.5	
18+	31,515	23.1	45,291	33.1	59,860	43.8	
Women	17,986	12.5	26,423	18.4	99,328	69.1	
12--17	1,750	11.2	2,108	13.4	11,838	75.4	
18+	16,235	12.7	24,315	19.0	87,490	68.3	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	2,374	422	17.8	
Men	1,236	256	20.7	
Women	1,138	166	14.5	

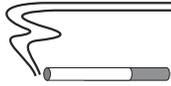


Monterey

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	5,184	12.3	
Men	3,211	12.5	
Women	1,973	11.9	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$55,642	\$131,949	
Men	45,202	176,475	
Women	10,440	63,060	

Napa

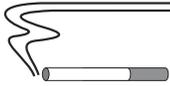


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$65,694	\$543	\$4,064
	Direct	39,249	324	2,428
	Lost Productivity	26,445	219	1,636
	Illness	5,869	49	363
	Premature Death	20,576	170	1,273
	Men	\$41,614	\$688	\$4,826
	Direct	20,582	340	2,387
	Lost Productivity	21,032	348	2,439
	Illness	2,736	45	317
	Premature Death	18,295	303	2,122
	Women	\$24,080	\$398	\$3,192
	Direct	18,666	309	2,474
	Lost Productivity	5,413	90	718
	Illness	3,133	52	415
	Premature Death	2,281	38	302

Smoking- Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$39,249	\$324	\$2,428
	Hospital	18,499	153	1,144
	Ambulatory	8,627	71	534
	Nursing Home Care	6,878	57	425
	Prescriptions	4,846	40	300
	Home Health	397	3	25

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	120,962	28,830	24,222	47,546	20,364
	Men	60,479	14,802	12,750	23,816	9,111
	Women	60,483	14,028	11,472	23,730	11,253

Napa



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	16,166	16.0	30,296	29.9	54,772	54.1	
Men	8,622	17.1	15,803	31.4	25,946	51.5	
12--17	345	7.4	515	11.0	3,834	81.7	
18+	8,277	18.1	15,288	33.5	22,112	48.4	
Women	7,544	14.8	14,493	28.5	28,826	56.7	
12--17	190	4.3	779	17.7	3,438	78.0	
18+	7,354	15.8	13,714	29.5	25,388	54.7	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	1,218	245	20.1	
Men	642	160	24.9	
Women	576	85	14.7	

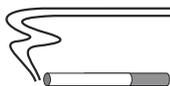


Napa

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	2,501	10.2	
Men	1,672	10.5	
Women	829	9.8	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$20,576	\$84,151	
Men	18,295	114,540	
Women	2,281	26,902	

Nevada

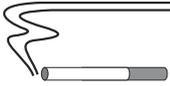


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$59,206	\$643	\$5,294
	Direct	33,987	369	3,039
	Lost Productivity	25,219	274	2,255
	Illness	4,866	53	435
	Premature Death	20,353	221	1,820
	Men	\$36,217	\$790	\$5,326
	Direct	17,263	377	2,538
	Lost Productivity	18,953	413	2,787
	Illness	2,159	47	318
	Premature Death	16,794	366	2,469
	Women	\$22,989	\$498	\$5,245
	Direct	16,723	362	3,815
	Lost Productivity	6,266	136	1,429
	Illness	2,707	59	618
	Premature Death	3,559	77	812

Smoking- Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$33,987	\$369	\$3,039
	Hospital	15,488	168	1,385
	Ambulatory	7,786	85	696
	Nursing Home Care	5,889	64	527
	Prescriptions	4,499	49	402
	Home Health	325	4	29

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	92,014	22,380	12,863	40,043	16,728
	Men	45,837	11,668	6,424	19,722	8,023
	Women	46,177	10,712	6,439	20,321	8,705

Nevada



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	11,184	14.5	18,388	23.9	47,359	61.6	
Men	6,801	17.9	11,215	29.6	19,918	52.5	
12--17	370	9.8	339	9.0	3,055	81.2	
18+	6,431	18.8	10,876	31.8	16,862	49.4	
Women	4,383	11.2	7,174	18.4	27,441	70.4	
12--17	390	11.0	371	10.5	2,772	78.5	
18+	3,993	11.3	6,802	19.2	24,669	69.6	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	869	213	24.5	
Men	443	114	25.8	
Women	426	99	23.2	

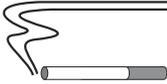


Nevada

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	2,343	11.0	
Men	1,312	11.5	
Women	1,031	10.4	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$20,353	\$95,452	
Men	16,794	146,772	
Women	3,559	36,019	

Orange

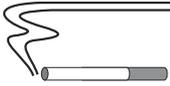


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$1,104,084	\$400	\$2,641
	Direct	620,633	225	1,484
	Lost Productivity	483,450	175	1,156
	Illness	120,746	44	289
	Premature Death	362,704	131	868
	Men	\$646,305	\$466	\$2,608
	Direct	294,011	212	1,186
	Lost Productivity	352,294	254	1,422
	Illness	65,894	47	266
	Premature Death	286,400	206	1,156
	Women	\$457,779	\$333	\$2,688
	Direct	326,623	238	1,918
	Lost Productivity	131,156	95	770
	Illness	54,852	40	322
	Premature Death	76,304	56	448

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$620,633	\$225	\$1,484
	Hospital	252,434	91	604
	Ambulatory	163,289	59	391
	Nursing Home Care	110,672	40	265
	Prescriptions	87,371	32	209
	Home Health	6,867	2	16

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	2,760,948	701,925	746,875	1,033,004	279,144
	Men	1,387,251	361,308	395,894	514,822	115,227
	Women	1,373,697	340,617	350,981	518,182	163,917

Orange



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	418,084	18.3	727,860	31.9	1,134,254	49.7	
Men	247,807	21.7	335,983	29.4	557,087	48.8	
12--17	7,838	6.8	9,528	8.3	97,567	84.9	
18+	239,968	23.4	326,455	31.8	459,520	44.8	
Women	170,277	14.9	391,877	34.4	577,167	50.7	
12--17	9,530	9.0	14,183	13.4	82,528	77.7	
18+	160,747	15.6	377,694	36.6	494,639	47.9	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	16,644	2,961	17.8	
Men	7,948	1,710	21.5	
Women	8,696	1,251	14.4	

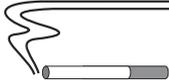


Orange

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	35,355	11.9	
Men	20,778	12.2	
Women	14,577	11.7	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$362,704	\$122,495	
Men	286,400	167,485	
Women	76,304	60,996	

Placer

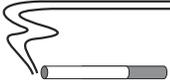


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$137,434	\$574	\$3,783
	Direct	79,268	331	2,182
	Lost Productivity	58,167	243	1,601
	Illness	13,387	56	369
	Premature Death	44,780	187	1,233
	Men	\$80,081	\$668	\$3,736
	Direct	39,939	333	1,863
	Lost Productivity	40,142	335	1,873
	Illness	6,004	50	280
	Premature Death	34,138	285	1,593
	Women	\$57,353	\$480	\$3,852
	Direct	39,328	329	2,641
	Lost Productivity	18,025	151	1,211
	Illness	7,383	62	496
	Premature Death	10,642	89	715

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$79,268	\$331	\$2,182
	Hospital	36,317	152	1,000
	Ambulatory	19,685	82	542
	Nursing Home Care	11,079	46	305
	Prescriptions	11,365	47	313
	Home Health	821	3	23

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	239,485	63,489	44,710	102,544	28,742
	Men	119,878	32,619	22,504	51,621	13,134
	Women	119,607	30,870	22,206	50,923	15,608

Placer



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	36,325	18.5	62,177	31.7	97,725	49.8	
Men	21,435	21.9	28,704	29.4	47,549	48.7	
12--17	1,025	9.8	939	9.0	8,465	81.2	
18+	20,410	23.4	27,766	31.8	39,083	44.8	
Women	14,890	15.1	33,472	34.0	50,177	50.9	
12--17	1,082	11.0	1,030	10.5	7,690	78.5	
18+	13,807	15.6	32,442	36.6	42,487	47.9	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	1,778	395	22.2	
Men	901	227	25.2	
Women	877	168	19.1	



Placer

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	4,761	12.1	
Men	2,743	12.1	
Women	2,017	12.0	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$44,780	\$113,417	
Men	34,138	150,460	
Women	10,642	63,368	

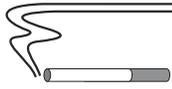
Plumas

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$17,415	\$855	\$4,387
Direct		9,515	467	2,397
Lost Productivity		7,900	388	1,990
Illness		1,135	56	286
Premature Death		6,765	332	1,704
Men		\$11,251	\$1,092	\$5,094
Direct		5,053	490	2,288
Lost Productivity		6,198	601	2,806
Illness		550	53	249
Premature Death		5,648	548	2,557
Women		\$6,164	\$612	\$3,501
Direct		4,462	443	2,534
Lost Productivity		1,702	169	967
Illness		585	58	332
Premature Death		1,117	111	634

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$9,515	\$467	\$2,397
Hospital		4,937	242	1,244
Ambulatory		1,882	92	474
Nursing Home Care		1,408	69	355
Prescriptions		1,212	60	305
Home Health		76	4	19

Population 1999		Under 65				
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64 and Over	
Total		20,370	5,173	2,816	8,901	3,480
Men		10,304	2,683	1,349	4,543	1,729
Women		10,066	2,490	1,467	4,358	1,751

Plumas



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	3,970	23.4	5,121	30.2	7,860	46.4	
Men	2,209	25.8	2,827	33.0	3,526	41.2	
12--17	142	15.1	134	14.2	665	70.7	
18+	2,067	27.1	2,693	35.3	2,861	37.5	
Women	1,761	21.0	2,294	27.3	4,334	51.7	
12--17	65	8.0	143	17.6	605	74.4	
18+	1,696	22.4	2,151	28.4	3,730	49.2	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	220	61	27.6	
Men	120	38	31.3	
Women	100	23	23.3	

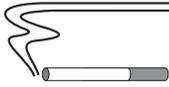


Plumas

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	760	12.5	
Men	470	12.5	
Women	290	12.5	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$6,765	\$111,269	
Men	5,648	150,437	
Women	1,117	48,039	

Riverside

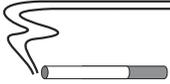


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$821,320	\$537	\$3,268
	Direct	423,626	277	1,685
	Lost Productivity	397,693	260	1,582
	Illness	75,678	49	301
	Premature Death	322,016	210	1,281
	Men	\$466,518	\$605	\$3,158
	Direct	189,217	245	1,281
	Lost Productivity	277,301	360	1,877
	Illness	35,709	46	242
	Premature Death	241,592	313	1,635
	Women	\$354,802	\$467	\$3,425
	Direct	234,409	309	2,263
	Lost Productivity	120,392	159	1,162
	Illness	39,969	53	386
	Premature Death	80,423	106	776

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$423,626	\$277	\$1,685
	Hospital	186,731	122	743
	Ambulatory	105,372	69	419
	Nursing Home Care	64,189	42	255
	Prescriptions	62,173	41	247
	Home Health	5,162	3	21

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	1,530,653	456,993	362,911	522,468	188,281
	Men	771,261	233,779	188,211	262,817	86,454
	Women	759,392	223,214	174,700	259,651	101,827

Riverside



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	251,343	20.9	312,085	25.9	642,000	53.3	
Men	147,743	24.4	156,197	25.8	301,439	49.8	
12--17	4,074	6.0	9,410	13.9	54,412	80.1	
18+	143,669	26.7	146,786	27.3	247,027	46.0	
Women	103,600	17.3	155,889	26.0	340,561	56.8	
12--17	2,370	3.7	7,850	12.3	53,652	84.0	
18+	101,230	18.9	148,039	27.6	286,909	53.5	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	12,019	2,647	22.0	
Men	6,187	1,501	24.3	
Women	5,832	1,146	19.6	



Riverside

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	32,462	12.3	
Men	18,262	12.2	
Women	14,199	12.4	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$322,016	\$121,631	
Men	241,592	160,901	
Women	80,423	70,179	

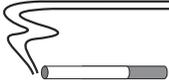
Sacramento

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$627,280	\$530	\$3,888
Direct		331,463	280	2,055
Lost Productivity		295,817	250	1,834
Illness		58,653	50	364
Premature Death		237,164	200	1,470
Men		\$363,964	\$626	\$4,040
Direct		162,139	279	1,800
Lost Productivity		201,825	347	2,240
Illness		26,709	46	296
Premature Death		175,116	301	1,944
Women		\$263,316	\$436	\$3,697
Direct		169,324	281	2,377
Lost Productivity		93,992	156	1,320
Illness		31,944	53	449
Premature Death		62,048	103	871

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$331,463	\$280	\$2,055
Hospital		163,874	138	1,016
Ambulatory		75,462	64	468
Nursing Home Care		45,638	39	283
Prescriptions		43,077	36	267
Home Health		3,412	3	21

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		1,184,586	319,801	287,151	442,375	135,259
Men		581,000	163,508	143,862	215,276	58,354
Women		603,586	156,293	143,289	227,099	76,905

Sacramento



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	161,321	16.8	266,552	27.7	534,242	55.5	
Men	90,099	19.3	140,105	30.0	237,151	50.7	
12--17	5,849	11.7	3,251	6.5	40,763	81.8	
18+	84,250	20.2	136,854	32.8	196,388	47.0	
Women	71,222	14.4	126,447	25.6	297,091	60.0	
12--17	2,160	4.6	3,755	7.9	41,553	87.5	
18+	69,062	15.4	122,692	27.4	255,538	57.1	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	9,004	1,793	19.9	
Men	4,367	1,023	23.4	
Women	4,637	769	16.6	

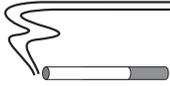


Sacramento

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	22,735	12.7	
Men	12,787	12.5	
Women	9,948	12.9	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$237,164	\$132,307	
Men	175,116	171,162	
Women	62,048	80,642	

San Benito

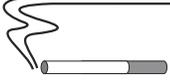


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$20,899	\$408	\$3,172
	Direct	11,736	229	1,781
	Lost Productivity	9,163	179	1,391
	Illness	2,211	43	336
	Premature Death	6,952	136	1,055
	Men	\$13,386	\$515	\$3,223
	Direct	5,920	228	1,425
	Lost Productivity	7,466	287	1,797
	Illness	1,259	48	303
	Premature Death	6,207	239	1,494
	Women	\$7,513	\$297	\$3,085
	Direct	5,817	230	2,389
	Lost Productivity	1,696	67	697
	Illness	952	38	391
	Premature Death	745	29	306

Smoking- Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$11,736	\$229	\$1,781
	Hospital	5,967	116	906
	Ambulatory	2,705	53	411
	Nursing Home Care	1,588	31	241
	Prescriptions	1,410	28	214
	Home Health	65	1	10

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	51,276	16,712	11,978	18,263	4,323
	Men	26,005	8,483	6,122	9,338	2,062
	Women	25,271	8,229	5,856	8,925	2,261

San Benito



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	6,589	16.6	9,717	24.5	23,327	58.9	
Men	4,154	20.6	6,150	30.6	9,827	48.8	
12--17	113	4.3	343	13.2	2,152	82.5	
18+	4,041	23.1	5,807	33.1	7,675	43.8	
Women	2,435	12.5	3,567	18.3	13,500	69.2	
12--17	274	11.2	330	13.4	1,855	75.4	
18+	2,161	12.7	3,236	19.0	11,645	68.3	

Estimates for Alpine, Colusa, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, San Benito, Sierra, and Trinity Counties are based on 20 or fewer deaths and may not be reliable.

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	269	49	18.4	
Men	146	33	22.6	
Women	123	16	13.4	

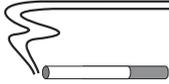


San Benito

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	620	12.5	
Men	420	12.7	
Women	200	12.2	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$6,952	\$140,621	
Men	6,207	188,291	
Women	745	45,212	

San Bernardino

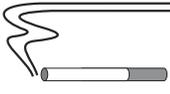


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$818,455	\$490	\$3,055
	Direct	414,801	248	1,548
	Lost Productivity	403,654	242	1,507
	Illness	78,935	47	295
	Premature Death	324,719	194	1,212
	Men	\$504,165	\$602	\$3,170
	Direct	213,712	255	1,344
	Lost Productivity	290,453	347	1,826
	Illness	39,957	48	251
	Premature Death	250,496	299	1,575
	Women	\$314,290	\$378	\$2,888
	Direct	201,089	242	1,848
	Lost Productivity	113,201	136	1,040
	Illness	38,977	47	358
	Premature Death	74,223	89	682

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$414,801	\$248	\$1,548
	Hospital	216,192	129	807
	Ambulatory	101,734	61	380
	Nursing Home Care	39,139	23	146
	Prescriptions	53,686	32	200
	Home Health	4,050	2	15

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	1,669,934	535,789	418,015	570,265	145,865
	Men	837,430	274,522	213,833	285,389	63,686
	Women	832,504	261,267	204,182	284,876	82,179

San Bernardino



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	267,880	20.8	293,029	22.7	729,534	56.5	
Men	159,052	24.7	167,424	26.0	317,337	49.3	
12--17	5,040	6.2	9,134	11.3	66,730	82.5	
18+	154,012	27.4	158,290	28.1	250,607	44.5	
Women	108,828	16.8	125,605	19.4	412,197	63.7	
12--17	3,777	5.0	9,929	13.2	61,686	81.8	
18+	105,050	18.4	115,675	20.3	350,511	61.4	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	10,909	2,245	20.6	
Men	5,559	1,311	23.6	
Women	5,350	934	17.5	

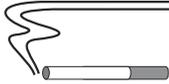


San Bernardino

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	29,552	13.2	
Men	17,304	13.2	
Women	12,249	13.1	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$324,719	\$144,615	
Men	250,496	191,071	
Women	74,223	79,435	

San Diego

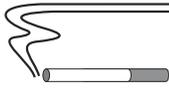


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$1,249,274	\$443	\$2,975
	Direct	686,068	243	1,634
	Lost Productivity	563,205	200	1,341
	Illness	132,958	47	317
	Premature Death	430,247	153	1,025
	Men	\$740,127	\$521	\$3,215
	Direct	345,582	243	1,501
	Lost Productivity	394,545	278	1,714
	Illness	64,054	45	278
	Premature Death	330,491	233	1,436
	Women	\$509,146	\$364	\$2,684
	Direct	340,486	243	1,795
	Lost Productivity	168,660	120	889
	Illness	68,904	49	363
	Premature Death	99,757	71	526

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$686,068	\$243	\$1,634
	Hospital	311,782	111	742
	Ambulatory	184,719	65	440
	Nursing Home Care	87,014	31	207
	Prescriptions	96,173	34	229
	Home Health	6,380	2	15

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	2,820,844	724,995	776,662	995,767	323,420
	Men	1,420,731	371,723	417,675	489,926	141,407
	Women	1,400,113	353,272	358,987	505,841	182,013

San Diego



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	419,913	18.1	548,491	23.7	1,346,256	58.2	
Men	230,198	19.8	301,758	26.0	629,402	54.2	
12--17	7,179	6.4	11,392	10.1	93,779	83.5	
18+	223,019	21.3	290,365	27.7	535,623	51.1	
Women	189,715	16.4	246,734	21.4	716,854	62.2	
12--17	13,531	12.7	7,740	7.3	85,190	80.0	
18+	176,183	16.8	238,994	22.8	631,664	60.3	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	19,168	3,662	19.1	
Men	9,693	2,109	21.8	
Women	9,475	1,553	16.4	

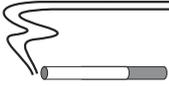


San Diego

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	43,626	11.9	
Men	24,970	11.8	
Women	18,656	12.0	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$430,247	\$117,480	
Men	330,491	156,719	
Women	99,757	64,215	

San Francisco

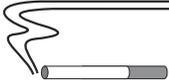


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$432,979	\$580	\$3,538
	Direct	242,440	325	1,981
	Lost Productivity	190,539	255	1,557
	Illness	35,263	47	288
	Premature Death	155,276	208	1,269
	Men	\$269,605	\$729	\$3,243
	Direct	116,868	316	1,406
	Lost Productivity	152,737	413	1,837
	Illness	19,947	54	240
	Premature Death	132,790	359	1,597
	Women	\$163,374	\$433	\$4,163
	Direct	125,571	333	3,200
	Lost Productivity	37,802	100	963
	Illness	15,317	41	390
	Premature Death	22,486	60	573

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$242,440	\$325	\$1,981
	Hospital	116,859	156	955
	Ambulatory	49,812	67	407
	Nursing Home Care	48,725	65	398
	Prescriptions	24,782	33	202
	Home Health	2,261	3	18

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	746,777	124,674	197,489	310,712	113,902
	Men	369,892	64,041	100,742	159,325	45,784
	Women	376,885	60,633	96,747	151,387	68,118

San Francisco



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	122,385	18.4	143,532	21.6	398,683	60.0	
Men	83,138	25.4	81,581	24.9	163,102	49.8	
12--17	3,373	15.4	347	1.6	18,251	83.1	
18+	79,766	26.1	81,234	26.6	144,851	47.4	
Women	39,247	11.7	61,951	18.4	235,581	70.0	
12--17	2,878	14.0	1,958	9.5	15,691	76.4	
18+	36,369	11.5	59,993	19.0	219,890	69.5	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	6,645	1,095	16.5	
Men	3,457	701	20.3	
Women	3,188	394	12.4	

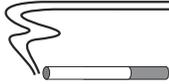


San Francisco

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	13,243	12.1	
Men	8,923	12.7	
Women	4,320	11.0	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$155,276	\$141,807	
Men	132,790	189,361	
Women	22,486	57,109	

San Joaquin

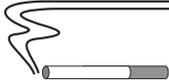


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$318,792	\$566	\$3,916
	Direct	170,777	303	2,098
	Lost Productivity	148,014	263	1,818
	Illness	29,546	52	363
	Premature Death	118,469	210	1,455
	Men	\$188,068	\$657	\$3,871
	Direct	85,614	299	1,762
	Lost Productivity	102,454	358	2,109
	Illness	13,481	47	277
	Premature Death	88,973	311	1,831
	Women	\$130,724	\$472	\$3,983
	Direct	85,164	307	2,595
	Lost Productivity	45,561	164	1,388
	Illness	16,065	58	489
	Premature Death	29,496	106	899

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$170,777	\$303	\$2,098
	Hospital	77,431	137	951
	Ambulatory	43,566	77	535
	Nursing Home Care	22,849	41	281
	Prescriptions	25,121	45	309
	Home Health	1,810	3	22

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	563,183	173,873	130,208	198,683	60,419
	Men	286,169	90,150	68,401	100,378	27,240
	Women	277,014	83,723	61,807	98,305	33,179

San Joaquin



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	81,405	18.4	138,157	31.3	222,433	50.3	
Men	48,585	21.7	64,879	29.0	110,392	49.3	
12--17	2,736	9.8	2,505	9.0	22,595	81.2	
18+	45,849	23.4	62,373	31.8	87,797	44.8	
Women	32,819	15.0	73,279	33.6	112,041	51.4	
12--17	2,743	11.0	2,612	10.5	19,493	78.5	
18+	30,076	15.6	70,667	36.6	92,548	47.9	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	4,348	889	20.4	
Men	2,232	514	23.0	
Women	2,116	375	17.7	



San Joaquin

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	11,173	12.6	
Men	6,322	12.3	
Women	4,851	12.9	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$118,469	\$133,276	
Men	88,973	173,034	
Women	29,496	78,717	

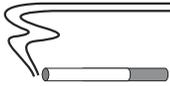
San Luis Obispo

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$111,585	\$471	\$4,058
Direct		62,033	262	2,256
Lost Productivity		49,551	209	1,802
Illness		10,030	42	365
Premature Death		39,522	167	1,437
Men		\$66,443	\$540	\$4,306
Direct		29,090	236	1,885
Lost Productivity		37,353	303	2,421
Illness		5,229	42	339
Premature Death		32,124	261	2,082
Women		\$45,141	\$397	\$3,741
Direct		32,943	289	2,730
Lost Productivity		12,198	107	1,011
Illness		4,801	42	398
Premature Death		7,398	65	613

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$62,033	\$262	\$2,256
Hospital		25,025	106	910
Ambulatory		15,435	65	561
Nursing Home Care		12,157	51	442
Prescriptions		8,811	37	320
Home Health		606	3	22

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		236,953	53,869	61,582	86,029	35,473
Men		123,117	27,991	34,508	44,355	16,263
Women		113,836	25,878	27,074	41,674	19,210

San Luis Obispo



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	27,497	13.8	49,920	25.0	122,223	61.2	
Men	15,430	14.8	29,828	28.7	58,743	56.5	
12--17	429	4.8	1,204	13.6	7,242	81.6	
18+	15,001	15.8	28,623	30.1	51,501	54.1	
Women	12,067	12.6	20,093	21.0	63,480	66.4	
12--17	395	5.1	1,507	19.6	5,779	75.2	
18+	11,672	13.3	18,586	21.1	57,700	65.6	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	2,024	359	17.8	
Men	1,014	195	19.3	
Women	1,010	164	16.2	



San Luis Obispo

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	4,093	11.4	
Men	2,319	11.9	
Women	1,773	10.8	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$39,522	\$110,004	
Men	32,124	164,404	
Women	7,398	45,141	

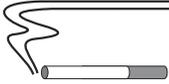
San Mateo

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$348,551	\$496	\$3,343
	Direct	204,847	292	1,965
	Lost Productivity	143,705	205	1,378
	Illness	33,915	48	325
	Premature Death	109,790	156	1,053
	Men	\$196,801	\$570	\$3,107
	Direct	94,329	273	1,489
	Lost Productivity	102,471	297	1,618
	Illness	16,707	48	264
	Premature Death	85,765	249	1,354
	Women	\$151,751	\$425	\$3,708
	Direct	110,517	310	2,701
	Lost Productivity	41,233	115	1,008
	Illness	17,208	48	421
	Premature Death	24,025	67	587

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$204,847	\$292	\$1,965
	Hospital	96,770	138	928
	Ambulatory	48,578	69	466
	Nursing Home Care	31,323	45	300
	Prescriptions	26,124	37	251
	Home Health	2,051	3	20

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	702,102	156,400	165,219	288,139	92,344
	Men	345,062	80,507	84,549	140,888	39,118
	Women	357,040	75,893	80,670	147,251	53,226

San Mateo



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	104,266	17.5	150,592	25.3	339,430	57.1	
Men	63,344	21.9	76,474	26.4	149,904	51.7	
12--17	3,078	12.2	3,060	12.2	19,029	75.6	
18+	60,266	22.8	73,414	27.8	130,875	49.5	
Women	40,922	13.4	74,117	24.3	189,526	62.2	
12--17	2,602	11.1	4,955	21.2	15,861	67.7	
18+	38,320	13.6	69,162	24.6	173,665	61.8	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	4,926	974	19.8	
Men	2,363	579	24.5	
Women	2,563	395	15.4	

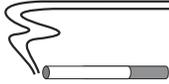


San Mateo

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	11,065	11.4	
Men	6,677	11.5	
Women	4,388	11.1	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$109,790	\$112,735	
Men	85,765	148,101	
Women	24,025	60,858	

Santa Barbara

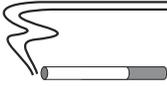


Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$159,126	\$407	\$3,589
	Direct	98,791	253	2,228
	Lost Productivity	60,334	154	1,361
	Illness	16,544	42	373
	Premature Death	43,790	112	988
	Men	\$86,948	\$441	\$3,614
	Direct	45,946	233	1,910
	Lost Productivity	41,001	208	1,704
	Illness	8,318	42	346
	Premature Death	32,684	166	1,359
	Women	\$72,178	\$372	\$3,560
	Direct	52,845	273	2,606
	Lost Productivity	19,333	100	953
	Illness	8,227	42	406
	Premature Death	11,106	57	548

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$98,791	\$253	\$2,228
	Hospital	40,051	102	903
	Ambulatory	24,887	64	561
	Nursing Home Care	18,602	48	420
	Prescriptions	14,256	36	322
	Home Health	995	3	22

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	391,071	95,427	107,468	136,511	51,665
	Men	197,199	49,122	56,654	69,174	22,249
	Women	193,872	46,305	50,814	67,337	29,416

Santa Barbara



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	44,334	13.7	80,373	24.8	199,066	61.5	
Men	24,057	14.8	46,538	28.6	92,086	56.6	
12--17	705	4.8	1,982	13.6	11,917	81.6	
18+	23,352	15.8	44,556	30.1	80,169	54.1	
Women	20,277	12.6	33,835	21.0	106,980	66.4	
12--17	695	5.1	2,654	19.6	10,176	75.2	
18+	19,582	13.3	31,181	21.1	96,804	65.6	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	2,951	466	15.8	
Men	1,415	263	18.6	
Women	1,536	202	13.2	



Santa Barbara

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	5,085	10.9	
Men	2,826	10.7	
Women	2,259	11.2	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$43,790	\$94,032	
Men	32,684	124,136	
Women	11,106	54,872	

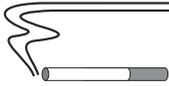
Santa Clara

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$645,170	\$392	\$3,599
	Direct	379,906	231	2,119
	Lost Productivity	265,264	161	1,480
	Illness	66,398	40	370
	Premature Death	198,866	121	1,109
	Men	\$389,018	\$468	\$3,732
	Direct	196,429	237	1,884
	Lost Productivity	192,589	232	1,847
	Illness	36,023	43	346
	Premature Death	156,566	189	1,502
	Women	\$256,152	\$314	\$3,414
	Direct	183,477	225	2,445
	Lost Productivity	72,676	89	969
	Illness	30,375	37	405
	Premature Death	42,300	52	564

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$379,906	\$231	\$2,119
	Hospital	173,180	105	966
	Ambulatory	97,308	59	543
	Nursing Home Care	54,612	33	305
	Prescriptions	51,594	31	288
	Home Health	3,212	2	18

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	1,647,419	403,085	442,932	633,682	167,720
	Men	830,416	206,870	235,020	318,369	70,157
	Women	817,003	196,215	207,912	315,313	97,563

Santa Clara



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		of Total		of Total		of Total	
Total	179,281	13.1	298,251	21.8	891,973	65.1	
Men	104,246	15.1	188,952	27.5	394,975	57.4	
12--17	4,666	7.2	6,004	9.3	53,958	83.5	
18+	99,580	16.0	182,948	29.3	341,017	54.7	
Women	75,034	11.0	109,299	16.0	496,998	72.9	
12--17	2,464	4.1	9,663	16.0	48,416	80.0	
18+	72,570	11.7	99,636	16.1	448,581	72.3	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	9,033	1,503	16.6	
Men	4,358	900	20.7	
Women	4,675	603	12.9	



Santa Clara

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	18,726	12.5	
Men	11,321	12.6	
Women	7,405	12.3	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$198,866	\$132,285	
Men	156,566	173,910	
Women	42,300	70,144	

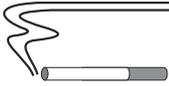
Santa Cruz

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$103,172	\$421	\$3,023
Direct		56,705	231	1,662
Lost Productivity		46,467	190	1,362
Illness		11,558	47	339
Premature Death		34,909	142	1,023
Men		\$65,897	\$535	\$3,075
Direct		29,389	239	1,371
Lost Productivity		36,507	297	1,703
Illness		6,533	53	305
Premature Death		29,975	244	1,399
Women		\$37,276	\$305	\$2,936
Direct		27,316	224	2,152
Lost Productivity		9,960	82	785
Illness		5,025	41	396
Premature Death		4,934	40	389

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$56,705	\$231	\$1,662
Hospital		26,020	106	762
Ambulatory		14,297	58	419
Nursing Home Care		8,570	35	251
Prescriptions		7,470	30	219
Home Health		349	1	10

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		245,201	61,965	62,516	95,178	25,542
Men		123,091	32,037	32,069	48,207	10,778
Women		122,110	29,928	30,447	46,971	14,764

Santa Cruz



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	34,127	16.9	50,213	24.8	117,953	58.3	
Men	21,433	21.2	31,496	31.2	48,163	47.6	
12--17	436	4.3	1,321	13.2	8,281	82.5	
18+	20,997	23.1	30,175	33.1	39,882	43.8	
Women	12,694	12.5	18,717	18.5	69,790	69.0	
12--17	1,006	11.2	1,211	13.4	6,802	75.4	
18+	11,689	12.7	17,505	19.0	62,988	68.3	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Percent		
		Number	of Total	
Total	1,632	275	16.8	
Men	822	161	19.6	
Women	810	114	14.1	



Santa Cruz

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	3,182	11.6	
Men	1,965	12.2	
Women	1,217	10.7	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$34,909	\$126,984	
Men	29,975	186,450	
Women	4,934	43,230	

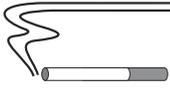
Shasta

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$129,967	\$790	\$4,177
Direct		74,270	451	2,387
Lost Productivity		55,697	339	1,790
Illness		9,189	56	295
Premature Death		46,508	283	1,495
Men		\$81,356	\$998	\$4,826
Direct		41,515	509	2,462
Lost Productivity		39,841	489	2,363
Illness		4,320	53	256
Premature Death		35,521	436	2,107
Women		\$48,610	\$586	\$3,410
Direct		32,754	395	2,298
Lost Productivity		15,856	191	1,112
Illness		4,869	59	342
Premature Death		10,987	132	771

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$74,270	\$451	\$2,387
Hospital		40,071	244	1,288
Ambulatory		14,677	89	472
Nursing Home Care		9,469	58	304
Prescriptions		9,452	57	304
Home Health		601	4	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		164,530	45,573	29,346	65,422	24,189
Men		81,555	23,717	14,527	32,094	11,217
Women		82,975	21,856	14,819	33,328	12,972

Shasta



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	31,113	23.2	40,158	30.0	62,630	46.8	
Men	16,860	25.7	21,546	32.8	27,211	41.5	
12--17	1,174	15.1	1,106	14.2	5,499	70.7	
18+	15,686	27.1	20,440	35.3	21,712	37.5	
Women	14,254	20.9	18,612	27.3	35,419	51.9	
12--17	575	8.0	1,260	17.6	5,330	74.4	
18+	13,678	22.4	17,352	28.4	30,089	49.2	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Percent		
		Number	of Total	
Total	1,686	376	22.3	
Men	847	213	25.1	
Women	839	164	19.5	

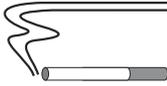


Shasta

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	4,716	12.5	
Men	2,640	12.4	
Women	2,076	12.7	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$46,508	\$123,566	
Men	35,521	166,914	
Women	10,987	67,168	

Sierra

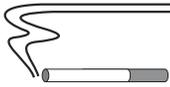


Smoking Cost	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$1,634	\$490	\$3,228
Direct	1,187	356	2,344
Lost Productivity	447	134	884
Illness	172	52	340
Premature Death	275	83	544
Men	\$763	\$449	\$2,522
Direct	545	321	1,801
Lost Productivity	218	128	721
Illness	79	47	262
Premature Death	139	82	459
Women	\$871	\$533	\$4,275
Direct	642	392	3,149
Lost Productivity	229	140	1,126
Illness	93	57	456
Premature Death	137	83	670

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures	Amount	Per	Per
	(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total	\$1,187	\$356	\$2,344
Hospital	535	161	1,057
Ambulatory	276	83	545
Nursing Home Care	205	62	405
Prescriptions	159	48	314
Home Health	11	3	23

Population 1999	Total	Under			65
		18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total	3,334	870	437	1,431	596
Men	1,698	455	225	733	285
Women	1,636	415	212	698	311

Sierra



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	506	18.7	866	32.0	1,336	49.3	
Men	302	22.2	406	29.8	653	48.0	
12--17	12	9.8	11	9.0	97	81.2	
18+	291	23.4	396	31.8	557	44.8	
Women	204	15.1	460	34.1	683	50.7	
12--17	14	11.0	13	10.5	98	78.5	
18+	190	15.6	446	36.6	585	47.9	

Estimates for Alpine, Colusa, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, San Benito, Sierra, and Trinity Counties are based on 20 or fewer deaths and may not be reliable.

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	39	7	18.0	
Men	20	3	16.3	
Women	19	4	19.9	



Sierra

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	63	9.0	
Men	24	7.5	
Women	39	10.3	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$275	\$39,112	
Men	139	42,472	
Women	137	36,203	

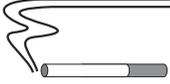
Siskiyou

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$30,538	\$701	\$3,650
	Direct	16,629	382	1,987
	Lost Productivity	13,910	319	1,662
	Illness	2,376	55	284
	Premature Death	11,533	265	1,378
	Men	\$18,638	\$857	\$4,058
	Direct	9,183	422	1,999
	Lost Productivity	9,455	435	2,058
	Illness	1,139	52	248
	Premature Death	8,316	382	1,811
	Women	\$11,900	\$546	\$3,153
	Direct	7,445	341	1,973
	Lost Productivity	4,455	204	1,180
	Illness	1,238	57	328
	Premature Death	3,217	148	852

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$16,629	\$382	\$1,987
	Hospital	7,097	163	848
	Ambulatory	3,951	91	472
	Nursing Home Care	2,875	66	344
	Prescriptions	2,545	58	304
	Home Health	161	4	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	43,570	11,606	6,654	17,786	7,524
	Men	21,760	5,967	3,354	8,862	3,577
	Women	21,810	5,639	3,300	8,924	3,947

Siskiyou



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	8,367	23.3	10,804	30.1	16,777	46.7	
Men	4,593	25.7	5,873	32.9	7,381	41.4	
12--17	310	15.1	292	14.2	1,453	70.7	
18+	4,283	27.1	5,581	35.3	5,929	37.5	
Women	3,774	20.9	4,930	27.2	9,396	51.9	
12--17	155	8.0	339	17.6	1,435	74.4	
18+	3,619	22.4	4,591	28.4	7,961	49.2	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Percent		
		Number	of Total	
Total	465	98	21.0	
Men	226	56	24.9	
Women	239	41	17.3	



Siskiyou

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	1,168	12.0	
Men	664	11.8	
Women	504	12.2	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$11,533	\$118,018	
Men	8,316	147,777	
Women	3,217	77,616	

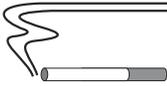
Solano

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$187,073	\$485	\$3,464
Direct		92,719	240	1,717
Lost Productivity		94,354	245	1,747
Illness		17,758	46	329
Premature Death		76,596	199	1,419
Men		\$114,821	\$586	\$3,414
Direct		44,378	226	1,319
Lost Productivity		70,443	359	2,094
Illness		9,013	46	268
Premature Death		61,430	313	1,826
Women		\$72,253	\$381	\$3,548
Direct		48,342	255	2,374
Lost Productivity		23,911	126	1,174
Illness		8,745	46	429
Premature Death		15,166	80	745

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$92,719	\$240	\$1,717
Hospital		41,514	108	769
Ambulatory		24,420	63	452
Nursing Home Care		12,710	33	235
Prescriptions		13,062	34	242
Home Health		1,013	3	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		385,723	111,711	91,490	146,672	35,850
Men		195,976	57,780	47,719	74,781	15,696
Women		189,747	53,931	43,771	71,891	20,154

Solano



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	53,997	17.5	77,427	25.1	176,857	57.4	
Men	33,635	21.6	40,491	26.0	81,679	52.4	
12--17	2,153	12.2	2,141	12.2	13,313	75.6	
18+	31,481	22.8	38,349	27.8	68,366	49.5	
Women	20,363	13.4	36,936	24.2	95,178	62.4	
12--17	1,851	11.1	3,525	21.2	11,284	67.7	
18+	18,512	13.6	33,411	24.6	83,894	61.8	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	2,358	463	19.6	
Men	1,195	287	24.0	
Women	1,163	176	15.1	



Solano

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	6,431	13.9	
Men	3,989	13.9	
Women	2,441	13.9	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$76,596	\$165,545	
Men	61,430	214,248	
Women	15,166	86,188	

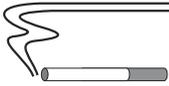
Sonoma

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$216,853	\$493	\$3,764
Direct		118,777	270	2,061
Lost Productivity		98,076	223	1,702
Illness		22,120	50	384
Premature Death		75,956	173	1,318
Men		\$124,981	\$573	\$4,115
Direct		56,945	261	1,875
Lost Productivity		68,036	312	2,240
Illness		10,076	46	332
Premature Death		57,960	266	1,908
Women		\$91,872	\$414	\$3,372
Direct		61,832	279	2,270
Lost Productivity		30,041	135	1,103
Illness		12,044	54	442
Premature Death		17,996	81	661

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$118,777	\$270	\$2,061
Hospital		49,161	112	853
Ambulatory		30,692	70	533
Nursing Home Care		20,235	46	351
Prescriptions		17,263	39	300
Home Health		1,426	3	25

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		439,970	111,982	92,975	177,811	57,202
Men		218,191	57,843	47,566	88,136	24,646
Women		221,779	54,139	45,409	89,675	32,556

Sonoma



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	57,619	15.9	108,015	29.8	196,645	54.3	
Men	30,375	17.0	55,636	31.2	92,270	51.8	
12--17	1,320	7.4	1,967	11.0	14,646	81.7	
18+	29,055	18.1	53,668	33.5	77,624	48.4	
Women	27,244	14.8	52,379	28.5	104,375	56.7	
12--17	707	4.3	2,892	17.7	12,759	78.0	
18+	26,537	15.8	49,487	29.5	91,615	54.7	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Percent		
		Number	of Total	
Total	3,735	705	18.9	
Men	1,701	373	21.9	
Women	2,034	332	16.3	



Sonoma

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	8,016	11.4	
Men	4,268	11.4	
Women	3,747	11.3	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$75,956	\$107,731	
Men	57,960	155,436	
Women	17,996	54,178	

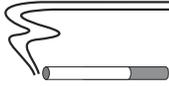
Stanislaus

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$227,237	\$520	\$3,748
	Direct	110,470	253	1,822
	Lost Productivity	116,766	267	1,926
	Illness	18,753	43	309
	Premature Death	98,014	224	1,616
	Men	\$152,920	\$707	\$4,326
	Direct	65,311	302	1,847
	Lost Productivity	87,609	405	2,478
	Illness	9,605	44	272
	Premature Death	78,004	360	2,206
	Women	\$74,316	\$337	\$2,939
	Direct	45,159	205	1,786
	Lost Productivity	29,157	132	1,153
	Illness	9,148	42	362
	Premature Death	20,009	91	791

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$110,470	\$253	\$1,822
	Hospital	55,814	128	920
	Ambulatory	25,996	60	429
	Nursing Home Care	13,231	30	218
	Prescriptions	14,592	33	241
	Home Health	837	2	14

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	436,790	139,576	98,772	152,102	46,340
	Men	216,445	71,396	49,629	75,130	20,290
	Women	220,345	68,180	49,143	76,972	26,050

Stanislaus



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	60,636	17.9	76,496	22.6	201,463	59.5	
Men	35,352	21.2	46,162	27.7	84,851	51.0	
12--17	1,773	8.3	2,850	13.4	16,693	78.3	
18+	33,579	23.2	43,312	29.9	68,159	47.0	
Women	25,284	14.7	30,335	17.6	116,612	67.7	
12--17	1,896	9.5	997	5.0	17,172	85.6	
18+	23,388	15.4	29,337	19.3	99,440	65.4	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	3,354	685	20.4	
Men	1,652	409	24.8	
Women	1,702	275	16.2	



Stanislaus

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	8,839	12.9	
Men	5,311	13.0	
Women	3,528	12.8	

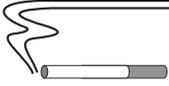
	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$98,014	\$143,187	
Men	78,004	190,614	
Women	20,009	72,685	

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$48,755	\$622	\$4,226
Direct		26,401	337	2,288
Lost Productivity		22,354	285	1,938
Illness		4,162	53	361
Premature Death		18,192	232	1,577
Men		\$28,817	\$737	\$4,267
Direct		12,996	332	1,924
Lost Productivity		15,821	404	2,343
Illness		1,858	47	275
Premature Death		13,964	357	2,068
Women		\$19,938	\$507	\$4,168
Direct		13,405	341	2,802
Lost Productivity		6,533	166	1,366
Illness		2,304	59	482
Premature Death		4,229	108	884

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$26,401	\$337	\$2,288
Hospital		12,638	161	1,095
Ambulatory		6,216	79	539
Nursing Home Care		3,697	47	320
Prescriptions		3,591	46	311
Home Health		260	3	23

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		78,423	22,837	16,383	29,779	9,424
Men		39,119	11,807	8,325	14,815	4,172
Women		39,304	11,030	8,058	14,964	5,252

Sutter



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	11,538	18.4	19,728	31.4	31,521	50.2	
Men	6,754	21.8	9,025	29.1	15,251	49.1	
12--17	365	9.8	335	9.0	3,018	81.2	
18+	6,388	23.4	8,691	31.8	12,233	44.8	
Women	4,784	15.1	10,703	33.7	16,270	51.2	
12--17	385	11.0	366	10.5	2,732	78.5	
18+	4,399	15.6	10,337	36.6	13,538	47.9	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	644	147	22.9	
Men	312	82	26.2	
Women	332	66	19.8	



Sutter

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	1,861	12.6	
Men	1,031	12.6	
Women	830	12.6	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$18,192	\$123,490	
Men	13,964	170,960	
Women	4,229	64,420	

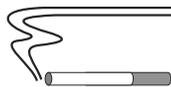
Tehama

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$43,947	\$814	\$4,318
Direct		22,576	418	2,218
Lost Productivity		21,371	396	2,100
Illness		2,913	54	286
Premature Death		18,459	342	1,814
Men		\$27,280	\$1,010	\$4,888
Direct		12,632	468	2,263
Lost Productivity		14,648	542	2,625
Illness		1,392	52	249
Premature Death		13,257	491	2,375
Women		\$16,667	\$617	\$3,626
Direct		9,944	368	2,163
Lost Productivity		6,723	249	1,463
Illness		1,521	56	331
Premature Death		5,202	193	1,132

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$22,576	\$418	\$2,218
Hospital		11,091	205	1,090
Ambulatory		4,795	89	471
Nursing Home Care		3,406	63	335
Prescriptions		3,088	57	303
Home Health		195	4	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		54,012	15,210	9,320	20,852	8,630
Men		27,013	7,889	4,775	10,258	4,091
Women		26,999	7,321	4,545	10,594	4,539

Tehama



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	10,178	23.2	13,139	30.0	20,499	46.8	
Men	5,581	25.7	7,130	32.8	9,028	41.5	
12--17	395	15.1	372	14.2	1,849	70.7	
18+	5,186	27.1	6,758	35.3	7,179	37.5	
Women	4,596	20.8	6,008	27.2	11,471	52.0	
12--17	193	8.0	422	17.6	1,784	74.4	
18+	4,404	22.4	5,587	28.4	9,687	49.2	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Percent		
		Number	of Total	
Total	618	154	24.9	
Men	330	92	27.8	
Women	288	62	21.6	



Tehama

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	1,886	12.2	
Men	1,107	12.1	
Women	779	12.5	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$18,459	\$119,817	
Men	13,257	144,528	
Women	5,202	83,455	

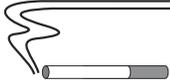
Trinity

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$13,206	\$1,022	\$5,249
Direct		6,251	484	2,485
Lost Productivity		6,954	538	2,764
Illness		722	56	287
Premature Death		6,233	482	2,477
Men		\$8,899	\$1,328	\$6,210
Direct		3,603	538	2,515
Lost Productivity		5,296	791	3,696
Illness		361	54	252
Premature Death		4,935	737	3,444
Women		\$4,307	\$692	\$3,977
Direct		2,648	425	2,446
Lost Productivity		1,659	266	1,532
Illness		361	58	333
Premature Death		1,298	208	1,198

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$6,251	\$484	\$2,485
Hospital		3,388	262	1,347
Ambulatory		1,192	92	474
Nursing Home Care		855	66	340
Prescriptions		768	59	305
Home Health		48	4	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		12,927	3,331	1,842	5,619	2,135
Men		6,699	1,746	985	2,900	1,068
Women		6,228	1,585	857	2,719	1,067

Trinity



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	2,516	23.4	3,249	30.3	4,970	46.3	
Men	1,433	25.8	1,835	33.1	2,279	41.1	
12--17	90	15.1	84	14.2	420	70.7	
18+	1,343	27.1	1,750	35.3	1,859	37.5	
Women	1,083	20.9	1,414	27.3	2,691	51.9	
12--17	44	8.0	96	17.6	405	74.4	
18+	1,039	22.4	1,318	28.4	2,286	49.2	

Estimates for Alpine, Colusa, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, San Benito, Sierra, and Trinity Counties are based on 20 or fewer deaths and may not be reliable.

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	137	33	24.3	
Men	71	19	26.1	
Women	66	15	22.4	



Trinity

	Number of Years	Years per Death	Years of Potential Life Lost
Total	503	15.1	
Men	297	16.0	
Women	206	14.0	

	Amount (thousands)	Per Death	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
Total	\$6,233	\$187,329	
Men	4,935	266,464	
Women	1,298	87,979	

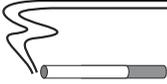
Tulare

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$164,426	\$459	\$3,361
	Direct	84,264	235	1,723
	Lost Productivity	80,162	224	1,639
	Illness	14,314	40	293
	Premature Death	65,848	184	1,346
	Men	\$98,885	\$549	\$3,747
	Direct	40,461	225	1,533
	Lost Productivity	58,424	324	2,214
	Illness	7,422	41	281
	Premature Death	51,002	283	1,933
	Women	\$65,542	\$367	\$2,910
	Direct	43,804	246	1,945
	Lost Productivity	21,738	122	965
	Illness	6,892	39	306
	Premature Death	14,846	83	659

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
	Total	\$84,264	\$235	\$1,723
	Hospital	38,700	108	791
	Ambulatory	20,357	57	416
	Nursing Home Care	12,447	35	254
	Prescriptions	11,715	33	239
	Home Health	1,046	3	21

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
	Total	358,470	124,690	79,891	118,258	35,631
	Men	180,051	64,046	41,099	58,876	16,030
	Women	178,419	60,644	38,792	59,382	19,601

Tulare



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	48,916	18.0	59,066	21.8	163,249	60.2	
Men	26,391	19.5	37,726	27.9	71,272	52.6	
12--17	1,345	6.9	2,646	13.7	15,393	79.4	
18+	25,045	21.6	35,080	30.2	55,880	48.2	
Women	22,526	16.6	21,340	15.7	91,977	67.7	
12--17	1,373	7.6	1,754	9.7	14,940	82.7	
18+	21,152	18.0	19,586	16.6	77,037	65.4	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	2,545	501	19.7	
Men	1,316	294	22.4	
Women	1,229	207	16.8	



Tulare

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	6,173	12.3	
Men	3,758	12.8	
Women	2,415	11.7	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$65,848	\$131,352	
Men	51,002	173,219	
Women	14,846	71,764	

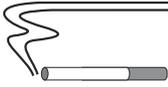
Tuolomne

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$35,122	\$653	\$4,036
Direct		21,214	395	2,438
Lost Productivity		13,908	259	1,598
Illness		2,903	54	334
Premature Death		11,006	205	1,265
Men		\$21,047	\$728	\$3,818
Direct		11,005	380	1,997
Lost Productivity		10,042	347	1,822
Illness		1,470	51	267
Premature Death		8,573	296	1,555
Women		\$14,075	\$567	\$4,412
Direct		10,209	411	3,200
Lost Productivity		3,866	156	1,212
Illness		1,433	58	449
Premature Death		2,433	98	763

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$21,214	\$395	\$2,438
Hospital		10,266	191	1,180
Ambulatory		4,692	87	539
Nursing Home Care		3,377	63	388
Prescriptions		2,688	50	309
Home Health		191	4	22

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		53,764	11,944	10,447	21,856	9,517
Men		28,923	6,236	6,717	11,327	4,643
Women		24,841	5,708	3,730	10,529	4,874

Tuolumne



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	8,702	19.0	14,605	31.9	22,535	49.2	
Men	5,512	22.2	7,407	29.9	11,859	47.9	
12--17	206	9.8	188	9.0	1,697	81.2	
18+	5,306	23.4	7,219	31.8	10,162	44.8	
Women	3,190	15.1	7,198	34.2	10,677	50.7	
12--17	213	11.0	203	10.5	1,516	78.5	
18+	2,977	15.6	6,995	36.6	9,161	47.9	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Percent		
		Number	of Total	
Total	528	107	20.2	
Men	277	62	22.2	
Women	251	45	18.0	



Tuolumne

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	1,219	11.4	
Men	699	11.3	
Women	519	11.5	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$11,006	\$103,075	
Men	8,573	139,105	
Women	2,433	53,889	

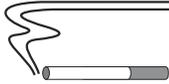
Ventura

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$304,329	\$408	\$3,750
Direct		182,571	245	2,250
Lost Productivity		121,758	163	1,500
Illness		31,308	42	386
Premature Death		90,450	121	1,114
Men		\$170,920	\$455	\$3,886
Direct		85,554	228	1,945
Lost Productivity		85,366	227	1,941
Illness		15,624	42	355
Premature Death		69,742	186	1,586
Women		\$133,409	\$361	\$3,589
Direct		97,017	262	2,610
Lost Productivity		36,392	98	979
Illness		15,684	42	422
Premature Death		20,708	56	557

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$182,571	\$245	\$2,250
Hospital		79,949	107	985
Ambulatory		45,141	61	556
Nursing Home Care		29,817	40	367
Prescriptions		25,859	35	319
Home Health		1,804	2	22

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		745,063	208,811	175,793	282,295	78,164
Men		375,396	106,904	92,636	142,033	33,823
Women		369,667	101,907	83,157	140,262	44,341

Ventura



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	81,158	13.5	148,251	24.6	372,814	61.9	
Men	43,985	14.5	85,408	28.2	173,137	57.2	
12--17	1,644	4.8	4,619	13.6	27,776	81.6	
18+	42,341	15.8	80,789	30.1	145,362	54.1	
Women	37,173	12.4	62,843	21.0	199,676	66.6	
12--17	1,641	5.1	6,265	19.6	24,026	75.2	
18+	35,532	13.3	56,578	21.1	175,651	65.6	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent	
			of Total	
Total	4,556	758	16.6	
Men	2,193	434	19.8	
Women	2,363	324	13.7	



Ventura

	Number	Years	Years of Potential Life Lost
	of Years	per Death	
Total	9,118	12.0	
Men	5,272	12.1	
Women	3,846	11.9	

	Amount	Per	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
	(thousands)	Death	
Total	\$90,450	\$119,303	
Men	69,742	160,676	
Women	20,708	63,894	

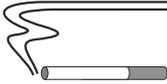
Yolo

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$85,424	\$549	\$2,844
Direct		51,289	330	1,708
Lost Productivity		34,135	219	1,137
Illness		9,495	61	316
Premature Death		24,640	158	820
Men		\$50,526	\$650	\$3,072
Direct		28,282	364	1,720
Lost Productivity		22,244	286	1,352
Illness		4,480	58	272
Premature Death		17,764	228	1,080
Women		\$34,898	\$448	\$2,569
Direct		23,006	296	1,693
Lost Productivity		11,892	153	875
Illness		5,016	64	369
Premature Death		6,876	88	506

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$51,289	\$330	\$1,708
Hospital		20,781	134	692
Ambulatory		14,325	92	477
Nursing Home Care		6,372	41	212
Prescriptions		9,227	59	307
Home Health		584	4	19

Population 1999		Under				65
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64	and Over
Total		155,573	39,673	47,403	52,885	15,612
Men		77,745	20,515	23,828	26,400	7,002
Women		77,828	19,158	23,575	26,485	8,610

Yolo



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	30,033	23.5	38,752	30.3	58,925	46.1	
Men	16,447	26.0	21,098	33.3	25,823	40.8	
12--17	926	15.1	873	14.2	4,339	70.7	
18+	15,521	27.1	20,225	35.3	21,484	37.5	
Women	13,586	21.1	17,654	27.4	33,102	51.4	
12--17	455	8.0	998	17.6	4,219	74.4	
18+	13,130	22.4	16,656	28.4	28,883	49.2	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	1,033	209	20.3	
Men	490	106	21.6	
Women	543	104	19.1	



Yolo

	Number of Years	Years per Death	Years of Potential Life Lost
Total	2,537	12.1	
Men	1,293	12.2	
Women	1,244	12.0	

	Amount (thousands)	Per Death	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
Total	\$24,640	\$117,699	
Men	17,764	168,195	
Women	6,876	66,285	

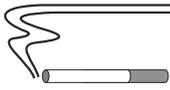
Yuba

Smoking Cost		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$41,718	\$700	\$4,995
Direct		20,578	345	2,464
Lost Productivity		21,139	355	2,531
Illness		3,013	51	361
Premature Death		18,127	304	2,171
Men		\$24,817	\$832	\$5,040
Direct		10,463	351	2,125
Lost Productivity		14,354	481	2,915
Illness		1,340	45	272
Premature Death		13,014	436	2,643
Women		\$16,901	\$568	\$4,931
Direct		10,116	340	2,951
Lost Productivity		6,785	228	1,980
Illness		1,672	56	488
Premature Death		5,113	172	1,492

Smoking-Attributable Health Care Expenditures		Amount	Per	Per
		(thousands)	Resident	Smoker
Total		\$20,578	\$345	\$2,464
Hospital		10,810	181	1,294
Ambulatory		4,473	75	536
Nursing Home Care		2,527	42	303
Prescriptions		2,582	43	309
Home Health		186	3	22

Population 1999		Under 65				
		Total	18	18 - 34	35 - 64 and Over	
Total		59,607	19,618	13,434	20,128	6,427
Men		29,839	9,955	6,830	9,945	3,109
Women		29,768	9,663	6,604	10,183	3,318

Yuba



	Currently Smoke		Formerly Smoked		Never Smoked		Smoking Prevalence
	Percent		Percent		Percent		
	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	Number	of Total	
Total	8,351	18.4	14,212	31.3	22,912	50.4	
Men	4,924	21.7	6,577	29.0	11,158	49.2	
12--17	273	9.8	250	9.0	2,252	81.2	
18+	4,651	23.4	6,327	31.8	8,906	44.8	
Women	3,428	15.0	7,635	33.5	11,754	51.5	
12--17	299	11.0	285	10.5	2,128	78.5	
18+	3,128	15.6	7,350	36.6	9,626	47.9	

	Due to Smoking			Deaths
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	551	132	23.9	
Men	287	81	28.1	
Women	264	51	19.4	



Yuba

	Number of Years	Years per Death	Years of Potential Life Lost
Total	1,785	13.5	
Men	1,012	12.6	
Women	772	15.1	

	Amount (thousands)	Per Death	Lost Productivity from Premature Death
Total	\$18,127	\$137,507	
Men	13,014	161,646	
Women	5,113	99,637	

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Technical Appendix

This Appendix describes the econometric models that were estimated in order to produce the final estimates of the cost of smoking in California. A total of 82 equations were estimated using national data as described in the report. The resulting coefficients were then used with the actual values of the independent variables from California data in order to estimate California-specific costs. Each equation or group of equations is described below in terms of the functional form used, the dependent variable, and the independent variables.

(1) **Sample Selection Model** (estimated as a binomial probit function)

Sample = f_1 (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, income, health insurance coverage, bed days, cut down days)

(2) **Previous Treatment for Any Smoking Related Disease Model** (estimated as a binomial probit function)

Previous disease = f_2 (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, obesity, seatbelt use, current smoker, former smoker, Inverse Mills Ratio)

The smoking related diseases include heart disease, emphysema, arteriosclerosis, stroke, and cancer. Note that income and health insurance coverage were not included in this model.

(3) **Self-Reported Poor Health Model** (estimated as an ordered probit function)

Health status = f_3 (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, obesity, seatbelt use, predicted propensity of having the smoking related diseases, current smoker, former smoker, Inverse Mills Ratio)

Note that income and health insurance coverage were not included in this model.

(4) **Probability of Positive Annual Hospital Expenditures Model** (estimated as a binomial probit function)

Having positive hospital expenditures = f_4 (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, income, health insurance coverage, obesity, seatbelt use, predicted health status, current smoker, former smoker, Inverse Mills Ratio)

(5) **Probability of Positive Annual Ambulatory Care Expenditures Model**
(estimated as a binomial probit function)

Having positive ambulatory care expenditures = f_5 (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, income, health insurance coverage, obesity, seatbelt use, predicted health status, current smoker, former smoker, Inverse Mills Ratio)

(6) **Probability of Positive Annual Drugs and Other Medical Nondurables Expenditures Model** (i.e., Prescription Drugs) (estimated as a binomial probit function)

Having positive prescription drugs expenditures = f_6 (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, income, health insurance coverage, obesity, seatbelt use, predicted health status, current smoker, former smoker, Inverse Mills Ratio)

(7) **Probability of Positive Annual Home Health Expenditures Model**
(estimated as a binomial probit function)

Having positive home health expenditures = f_7 (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, income, health insurance coverage, obesity, seatbelt use, predicted health status, current smoker, former smoker, Inverse Mills Ratio)

(8) **Expected Logarithm of Hospital Expenditures Conditional on Positive Hospital Expenditures Model** (estimated using ordinary least squares)

Log(hospital expenditures) = f_8 (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, income, health insurance coverage, obesity, seatbelt use, predicted health status, current smoker, former smoker, Inverse Mills Ratio)

Note that when taking the anti-log of the predicted values from Equation (8), a smearing coefficient by smoking status was calculated to correct for the smearing effect bias.

(9) **Expected Logarithm of Ambulatory Care Expenditures Conditional on Positive Ambulatory Care Expenditures Model** (estimated using ordinary least squares)

Log(ambulatory care expenditures) = f_9 (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, income, health insurance coverage, obesity, seatbelt use, predicted health status, current smoker, former smoker, Inverse Mills Ratio)

Note that when taking the anti-log of the predicted values from Equation (10), a smearing coefficient by smoking status was calculated to correct for the smearing effect bias.

- (10) **Expected Logarithm of Prescription Drugs Expenditures Conditional on Positive Prescription Drugs Expenditures Model**(estimated using ordinary least squares)

Log(prescription drugs expenditures) = f_{10} (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, income, health insurance coverage, obesity, seatbelt use, predicted health status, current smoker, former smoker, Inverse Mills Ratio)

Note that when taking the anti-log of the predicted values from Equation (11), a smearing coefficient by smoking status was calculated to correct for the smearing effect bias.

- (11) **Expected Logarithm of Home Health Expenditures Conditional on Positive Home Health Expenditures Model** (estimated using ordinary least squares)

Log(home health expenditures) = f_{11} (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, income, health insurance coverage, obesity, seatbelt use, predicted health status, current smoker, former smoker, Inverse Mills Ratio)

Note that when taking the anti-log of the predicted values from Equation (10), a smearing coefficient by smoking status was calculated to correct for the smearing effect bias.

The table below shows which age and gender groups each of the models were estimated for. The previous treatment for disease model (equation (2) above) was not estimated for the 18 to 34 year olds because of the low prevalence rates of the smoking related diseases in this age group, probably due to insufficient time elapsed for these diseases to manifest themselves.

Model	F 18-34	M 18-34	F 35-64	M 35-64	F 65 +	M 65 +
1 Sample	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Disease	N/A	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Hospitalization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Ambulatory	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Drugs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Home Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 log(hospitalization)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 log (ambulatory)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 log (drugs)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 log (home health)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The model specifications used to estimate nursing home expenditures for people aged 55 and older are described next.

- (12) and (13) **Sample Selection Model**(estimated as a binomial probit function)

Sample (for females and males separately) = f_i (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, smoker)

- (14) and (15) **Smoking-Related Disease Model** (estimated as a binomial probit function)

Smoking-related disease (for females and males separately) = f_i (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, smoker, Inverse Mills Ratio for sample selection)

- (16) and (17) **Widowhood Model** (estimated as a binomial probit function)

Widowhood (for females and males separately) = f_i (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, spouse smoking status, Inverse Mills Ratio for sample selection)

- (18) and (19) **Probability of Nursing Home Residence Model** (estimated as a binomial probit function)

Living in a nursing home at the beginning of each year (estimated separately for females and males) = f_i (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, predicted propensity of having smoking related diseases, predicted propensity of widowhood, Inverse Mills Ratio for sample selection)

- (20) and (21) **Probability of Living 365 Days for those who Lived in the Community at the Beginning of the Year** (estimated as a binomial probit function)

Living 365 days for people who lived in the communities at the beginning of each year (for females and males separately) = f_i (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, predicted propensity of having the smoking related diseases, predicted propensity of widowhood, Inverse Mills Ratio for sample selection)

- (22) **Number of Days Lived for Those Who Died** (estimated using ordinary least squares)

Days lived for people who lived in the communities at the beginning of each year but didn't live for 365 days (estimated for females and males combined) = f_{22} (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, predicted propensity of having the

smoking related diseases, predicted propensity of widowhood, gender, Inverse Mills Ratio for sample selection)

- (23) and (24) **Probability of Entering Nursing Home** (estimated as a binomial probit function)

Probability of entering nursing home for people who lived in the community at the beginning of each year (estimated for females and males separately) = f_i (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, predicted propensity of having the smoking related diseases, predicted propensity of widowhood, Inverse Mills Ratio for sample selections)

- (25) **Number of Days in Nursing Home for Those Who Lived in the Community** (estimated using ordinary least squares)

Days in nursing home for people who lived in the communities at the beginning of each year and entered nursing home (estimated for females and males combined) = f_{25} (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, predicted propensity of having the smoking related diseases, predicted propensity of widowhood, gender, Inverse Mills Ratio for sample selection)

- (26) **Probability of Living 365 Days for Those Residing in Nursing Homes at the Beginning of the Year** (estimated as a binomial probit function)

Probability of living 365 days for people who lived in the nursing home at the beginning of each year (estimated for females and males combined) = f_{26} (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, predicted propensity of having the smoking related diseases, predicted propensity of widowhood, gender, Inverse Mills Ratio for sample selection)

- (27) **Number of Days Lived for People Residing in Nursing Homes at the Beginning of the Year who Died** (estimated using ordinary least squares)

Number of days lived for people who lived in the nursing home at the beginning of each year who didn't live 365 days (estimated for females and males combined) = f_{27} (age, race/ethnicity, predicted propensity of having the smoking related diseases, predicted propensity of widowhood, gender, Inverse Mills Ratio for sample selection)

Note that region and education were not included in the model.

Lost productivity due to smoking-related illness was estimated using the models described next.

(28) **Number of Days Lost from Work** (estimated as a Tobit Model)

Number of days lost from work (estimated separately for females and males) = f_i (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, obesity, drinking, current smoker, former smoker)

(29) **Number of Bed-Disability Days** (estimated as a Tobit Model)

Number of days lost from work (estimated only for females) = f_{29} (age, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, obesity, drinking, current smoker, former smoker)

Glossary

Economic Terms

Cost-of-Illness Studies --Studies that quantify the cost associated with a particular illness or disease, based on either the prevalence or incidence of the disease. Most studies attempt to measure both direct and indirect costs.

Direct Cost --The dollar expenditures for health care for persons suffering from smoking-related illness or disease, including amounts spent for hospital and nursing home care, physician and other medical professional services, home health services, and medications.

Discount Rate --A rate used to convert a future stream of dollars into the present value equivalent. The higher the discount rate, the lower the present value of a given stream of dollars.

Economic Cost --The value of all resources that are unavailable for other purposes due to smoking, including direct costs and indirect productivity losses due to smoking-related illness and premature death.

Human Capital-- An approach to valuing life in which productivity is based on market earnings and an imputed value for housekeeping services.

Indirect Cost --The value of lost output due to the reduced productivity caused by illness or disability due to smoking, including the value of lost workdays and housekeeping days due to illness and disability and losses due to premature death.

Labor Force Participation Rate --The proportion or percent of the population employed at a given point in time.

Life Expectancy --The average number of years of life remaining to a person at a particular age based on a given set of age- and gender-specific death rates.

Lifetime Earnings --The present discounted value of earnings in future years for the remainder of an individual's life.

Market Earnings --Wages and salaries earned in the labor market, including supplements such as employer's contributions to social insurance.

Present Value --A value that has been converted to its 1999 equivalent by discounting future values.

Productivity Loss --The value of output not produced due to smoking-related disease or premature death.

Value of Housekeeping Services --An imputed value calculated by assigning the prevailing wage rate for performance of tasks similar to those performed by housekeepers. For example, time spent cooking might be valued using the prevailing wage rate for a cook.

Work-Loss Day --A day during which a currently employed person aged 18 years or over missed more than half a day from a job or business.

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) --The number of years that an individual would have been productive in the absence of smoking-related illness or disease, based on the number of years of life expectancy remaining at the age of death. Note that many studies include the years of life expectancy remaining to age 65 or age 80.

Smoking Terms

Bed-Disability Day --A day during which an individual stayed in bed more than half of the daylight hours or normal waking hours; bed-disability days may also be work-loss or school days.

Cause of Death --The underlying condition to which a death is attributed, based on information reported on the death certificate and utilizing the international rules for selecting the underlying cause of death from the reported conditions.

Currently Smokes --An individual who reports that he or she smokes at the present time.

Disability --Any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner, or in the range, considered normal.

Formerly Smoked --An adult who reports being a former smoker or an adolescent who reports either being a former smoker or having tried smoking but is not a current smoker.

International Classification of Diseases (ICD) Codes --A classification of the nature (N-Codes) and external cause of illness and injuries (E-Codes), developed by the World Health Organization.

Mortality --Number of deaths.

Mortality Rate --A measure derived by dividing the number of deaths in a population in a given period by the resident population at the middle of that period.

Never Smoked --An adult who reports having never smoked or an adolescent who reports "never tried, never will smoke" or "never tried, contemplating smoking."

Passive Smoking --Nonsmoker exposure to the tobacco smoke of a smoker; also referred to as "second-hand smoke" and environmental tobacco smoke.

Prevalence --The percentage of smokers in a given population at a designated time or during a particular period.

Prevalence-Based Approach --A method of estimating the cost of smoking that takes into account the current annual costs for persons who receive medical treatment, are absent from work, or die of smoking-related illness during the year under study.

Prevalence Rate --The total number of smokers at a particular time (or during a particular period) divided by the population.

Relative Risk --The ratio of illness or death among current or former smokers to that for persons who have never smoked.

Smoking-Attributable Fraction (SAP) --The percentage of deaths, diseases, or health care costs due to smoking.

Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs, Version II (SAMMEC II) --A microcomputer software package developed by Shultz, Novotny, and Rice (1991) for the Office of Smoking and Health (OSH) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. SAMMEC II is designed to permit a geographic entity (such as a state) to use its specific data (population, mortality, smoking prevalence, health care costs) to calculate the impact of smoking upon a given population.

Smoking Prevalence Rate --The number of persons who smoke per 100 persons in the population; the percentage of the population that smokes.

Smoking-Related Disease --An illness or disease that is known to be caused, associated, or exacerbated by exposure to tobacco smoke.

Smoking Status --Whether an individual currently smokes, formerly smoked, or never smoked.