

Facts Regarding Tobacco Use in Business

Absenteeism and Lost Productivity:

- **Smokers, on average, miss 6.16 days of work per year due to sickness (including smoking related acute and chronic conditions), compared to non-smokers, who miss 3.86 days of work per year.** [Halpern, M.T.; Shikiar, R.; Rentz, A.M.; Khan, Z.M., "Impact of Smoking Status on Workplace Absenteeism and Productivity," *Tobacco Control* 10(3); 233-238, September 2001]
- **In a study of health care utilization in 20,831 employees of a single, large employer, employees who smoked had more hospital admissions per 1,000 (124 vs. 76), had longer average length of stay (6.47 days versus 5.03 days), and made 6 more visits to health care facilities per year than nonsmoking employees.** ["The Cost of Smoking to Business: *American Cancer Society*. Accessed on May 18, 2004.]
- **A national study based on American Productivity Audit data of the U.S. workforce found that tobacco use was one of the greatest variables observed when determining worker lost production time (LPT). Tobacco was greater than alcohol consumption, family emergencies, age, or education.** [Stewart, W.F.; Ricci, J.A.; Chee, E; Morganstein, D. "Lost Productivity Work Time Costs From Health Conditions in the United States: Results From the American Productivity Audit: *JOEM*. 45(12): 1234-1246, December 2003]
- **Lost production time (LPT) increased in relation to the amount smoked. LPT estimated for workers who reported smoking one pack of cigarettes per day or more was 75% higher than that observed for nonsmoking and ex-smoking workers.** [Stewart, W.F.; Ricci, J.A.; Chee, E; Morganstein, D. "Lost Productivity Work Time Costs From Health Conditions in the United States: Results From the American Productivity Audit: *JOEM*. 45(12): 1234-1246, December 2003]
- **Employees who smoked had approximately two times more lost production time per week than workers who never smoked, a cost equivalent of roughly \$27 billion in productivity losses for employers.** [Stewart, W.F.; Ricci, J.A.; Chee, E; Morganstein, D. "Lost Productivity Work Time Costs From Health Conditions in the United States: Results From the American Productivity Audit: *JOEM*. 45(12): 1234-1246, December 2003]
- **The U.S. Office of Technology Assessment estimated that in 1990, lost economic productivity from disability and premature mortality caused by smoking was \$47 billion.** [Halpern, M.T.; Shikiar, R.; Rentz, A.M.; Khan, Z.M., "Impact of Smoking Status on Workplace Absenteeism and Productivity," *Tobacco Control* 10(3); 233-238, September 2001]
- **Businesses pay an average of \$2,189 in workers' compensation costs for smokers compared with \$176 for nonsmokers.** [Musich, S.; Napier, D.; Edington, D.W.; "The Association of Health Risks With Workers' Compensation Costs," *JOEM*. 43(6): 534-541, June 2001]
- **The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) puts a \$3,391 price tag on each employee who smokes: \$1,760 in lost productivity and \$1,623 in excess medical expenditures.** [Fellows, J.L.; Trosclair, A.; Rivera C.C.; National Center for Chronic Disease and Prevention and Health Promotion, "Annual Smoking Attributable Mortality, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Economic Costs--United States, 1995-1999." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. *JAMA*, (287)18:2335-2336, 8 May 2002.]

Profitability:

- **Smoke-free laws add value to establishments. Restaurants in smoke-free cities have a higher market value at resale, averaging 16% higher than comparable restaurants located in smoke-fill cities.** [Lamar, B.; Glantz, SA. "Smoke-Free Ordinances Increase Restaurant Profit and Value." *Contemporary Economic Policy*, 22 (4), October 2004, 520-525]