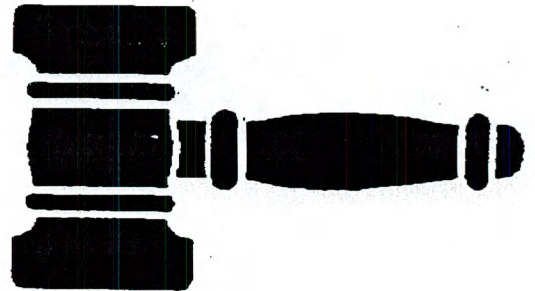


DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
THE GENERAL COUNSEL
ROOM 713-F
PHONE: (202) 690-7741
FAX: (202) 690-7998



DATE: ~~1/23~~ 1/23/96

TO : Jim O'Connor

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE: _____

PHONE NO. _____

FAX NO. _____

FROM: ~~HARRIET S. RABE~~ Andy Hyman
GENERAL COUNSEL

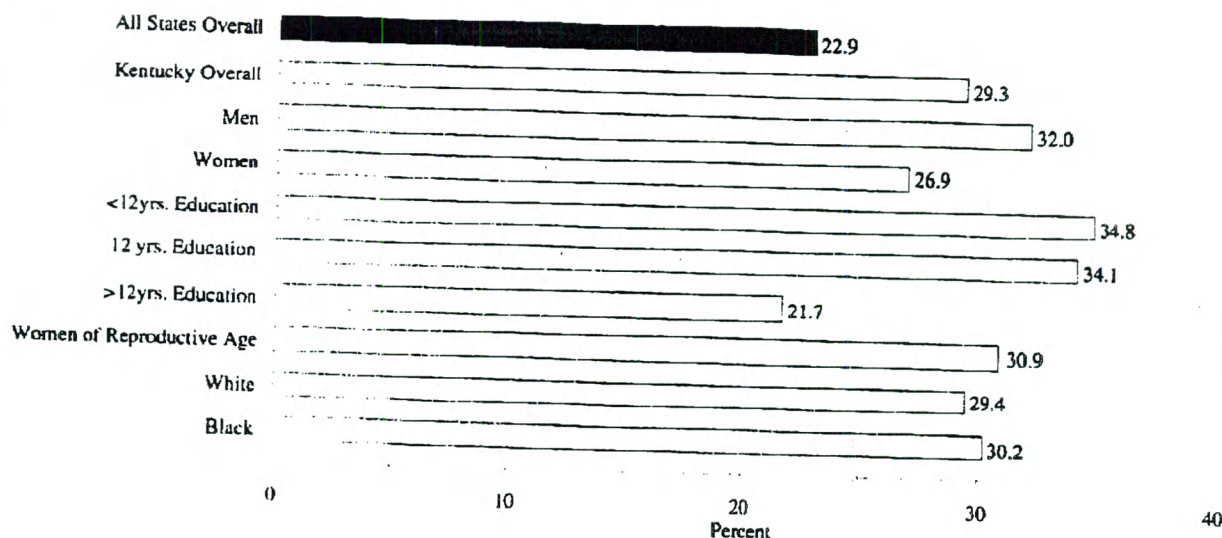
COMMENTS: Kentucky - as requested

No. of Pages (including cover) 3

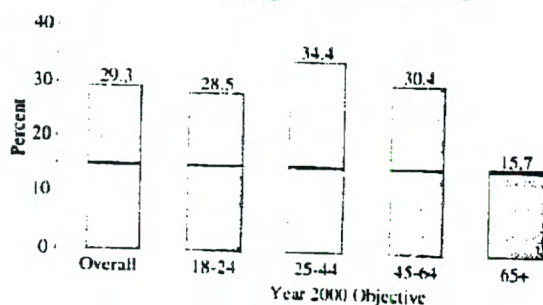
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Tobacco Use in Kentucky

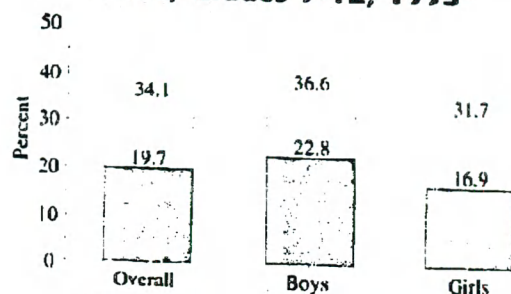
Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults Aged 18 and Older, 1992-1993



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□ Frequent Smokers—smoked 20+ days in past month
 □ Past Month Smokers—smoked one or more days in the past month
 *Unweighted data. May not apply to all youth (grades 9-12) in the state.

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DEATHS RELATED TO SMOKING	YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST*	DIRECT MEDICAL COSTS RELATED TO SMOKING
Overall 7,449		
Men 5,127		
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Death Rate 428.7/100,000	94,602 years or an average of 12.7 years for each death due to smoking.	Total \$517,000,000
Rank 47		
(No. 1 is lowest death rate)	*Calculated to life expectancy	

Smokeless Tobacco Use

CURRENT USE AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 AND OLDER, 1992-1993	PAST MONTH USE AMONG YOUTH, GRADES 9-12, 1993*
All States 2.1%	All States 11.5%
Kentucky 4.3%	Kentucky 19.7%
Men 8.5%	Boys 39.0%
Women 0.5%	Girls 2.1%

*Unweighted data. May not apply to all youth (grades 9-12) in the state.

However, another 636,000 adults in Kentucky have quit smoking.

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Excise Tax

Cigarette tax per pack 3¢
 Rank = 50 (No. 1 is highest tax)
 Federal and state taxes as a
 percentage of retail price 20.0%
 Annual net tax revenue
 from cigarettes \$17,570,000

Smokeless tobacco tax:
 None

Minors' Access to Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sale: 18

Illegal for minors to purchase, possess, or use: No

Restrictions on Vending Machines

Vending machines must be located where minors
 cannot access them unless machines are supervised.

Signage

Signs required on premises.

Licensure

Vending machine license required.

Penalties

Penalties to business owner, manager, or clerk.

State Preempts Local Laws

Preemption of government worksite provisions
 of smokefree indoor air laws and minors' access
 laws.

Advertising

Tobacco advertising not allowed on billboards
 within 500 of schools.

Smokefree Indoor Air

Site	Restrictions				Penalties	
	100% Smokefree	Designated smoking areas with separate ventilation	Designated smoking areas required or allowed	None	To businesses	To smokers
 State govt. worksites				✓		
Private worksites				✓		
Restaurants				✓		
Day care centers				✓		
Grocery stores				✓		

Tobacco Economy

Tobacco Agriculture, 1994

Acres harvested 187,000
 Production in pounds 453,687,000
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Overall tobacco manufacturing \$1,923,000,000
 Tobacco manufacturing as a percentage of gross state product 2.54%

Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Program

Funding: CDC IMPACT

Regional Network: Southeastern Tobacco Prevention Network (SToP)

Contact

Todd Warnick, Kentucky Department for Health Services
 275 East Main Street, Frankfort, KY 40621

Phone: 502-564-7243 Fax: 502-564-6533 Internet Address: warn100w@wonder.em.cde.gov



LUNDE & BURGER
CAMPAIGN CONSULTING • COMMUNICATIONS

November 13, 1995

TO: Terry McBrayer

FR: Brian Lunde

RE: Kentucky Election Results

KEVIN
THIS IS THE THING
BRIAN DID FOR TERRY
AND ME.
12-17-95

While Paul Patton won the governorship in Kentucky, he lost the top tobacco producing counties. This, to my knowledge, has never happened in Kentucky before. Until 1995, the major tobacco counties have always performed like the rest of the state.

In the 48 major tobacco counties*, Patton received 47% of the vote. In the other 72 counties, he received 54%. (See the attached tables for additional detail.)

There is a good chance that Patton would have lost the race if he had been anti-tobacco. His strong pro-tobacco stance allowed him to "stop the bleeding" in many of these counties. If just 11,000 voters (out of the 371,000 votes cast in these 48 counties) had switched their vote, Patton would have lost the election. Our conclusion is that he would have lost more than 11,000 votes (just 2.9% of the 371,000 votes) had he supported President Clinton's anti-tobacco position. The key strategic decision in the race may have been Patton's unwavering and vocal support for tobacco.

The 48 major tobacco producing counties normally provide Democratic candidates for Governor with over 60% of the vote. For example, they voted 65% for the Democrat in 1987 and 61% for the Democrat in 1991. This year was a different story as Patton could garner only 47% of the vote in the major tobacco counties. (In Table #1, note the massive drop-off in Democratic percentages from previous elections to 1995.)

As Table 2 shows, 1995 was a dramatic departure from recent gubernatorial elections. The top tobacco counties voted substantially different from the other counties in the state. In historical terms, Democratic candidates for Governor just don't lose these counties as a group. What happened last Tuesday is unprecedented.

Finally, there is one other way to look at the results. In the 22 non-tobacco producing counties where the issue was not as intense, Patton received 62% which is consistent with the historical norm but 11 points higher than his winning statewide percentage of 51%. Without these 22 counties, Patton would have lost with 49% of the vote. The rest of the counties in the state, which grow some amount of tobacco, gave Republican Larry Forgy a 51% majority.

* There are 48 counties in Kentucky that produce more than 3.5 million pounds of tobacco yearly which is the statewide average. These 48 counties produce about 75% of the total tobacco crop each year.



LUNDE & BURGER

STRATEGIC PLANNING • COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE #1

Recent Kentucky Governors Races
Democratic Candidates % of Vote in Top Tobacco Producing Counties*

	<u>Lbs.</u> (Millions)	<u>1987</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1995</u>
Barren	13.3	69%	64%	55%
Bourbon	11.6	66	59	52
Fayette	11.3	49	57	45
Madison	11.0	55	59	47
Shelby	10.8	65	66	49
Scott	10.2	61	64	48
Woodford	10.1	60	69	49
Hart	9.8	70	64	51
Harrison	9.6	72	64	52
Henry	9.3	73	76	55
Owen	8.4	77	78	55
Mason	8.3	68	66	49
Jessamine	7.4	56	57	38
Washington	7.2	68	66	49
Garrard	7.1	55	51	36
Breckenridge	7.0	68	63	49
Mercer	6.9	68	59	48
Daviess	6.8	75	52	51
Pulaski	6.8	60	55	33
Fleming	6.8	68	65	47
Green	6.7	57	51	38
Bracken	6.5	74	56	45
Montgomery	6.4	70	67	57
Lincoln	6.4	77	60	47
Clark	6.3	65	61	51
Casey	6.1	81	40	26
Warren	6.0	69	64	44
Christian	6.0	75	65	52
Marion	5.9	81	73	59
Metcalf	5.7	75	56	47
Bath	5.5	83	74	58
Taylor	5.3	69	60	42
Franklin	5.3	69	75	57
Nicholas	5.2	73	63	58
Grant	5.1	72	68	45
Pendleton	4.9	71	66	46

Adair	4.7	63	47	34
Nelson	4.7	73	72	54
Boyle	4.7	61	58	47
Hardin	4.4	66	69	49
Laurel	4.1	52	48	30
Lewis	4.1	54	40	35
Spencer	4.1	68	68	49
Grayson	4.0	61	51	39
Carroll	3.9	79	77	61
Morgan	3.8	81	82	61
Monroe	3.7	56	37	22
Trimble	3.6	73	65	57
TOTAL		<u>65%</u>	<u>61%</u>	<u>47%</u>

* The 48 counties above each produce more than 3.5 million pounds of tobacco yearly which is the average in Kentucky. These 48 counties produce about 75% of the total tobacco crop each year.

TABLE #2

1987 Governor's Race

	Top 48 Tobacco <u>Counties</u>	Other 72 <u>Counties</u>	Statewide <u>Total</u>
Democrat	65%	65%	65%
Republican	35%	35%	35%

1991 Governor's Race

	Top 48 Tobacco <u>Counties</u>	Other 72 <u>Counties</u>	Statewide <u>Total</u>
Democrat	61%	67%	65%
Republican	39%	33%	35%

1995 Governor's Race

	Top 48 Tobacco <u>Counties</u>	Other 72 <u>Counties</u>	Statewide <u>Total</u>
Democrat	47%	54%	51%
Republican	53%	46%	49%

Office on Smoking & Health

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

4770 Buford Highway, N.E.,
Atlanta, GA. 30341-3724
Mailstop K-50

To: Jennifer O'Connor

Phone: _____

Fax: 202-456-7929

KV

From: Michele Chang

Phone: 770-488-5709

Fax: 770-488-5767

Pages (including this page): 3

Comments:



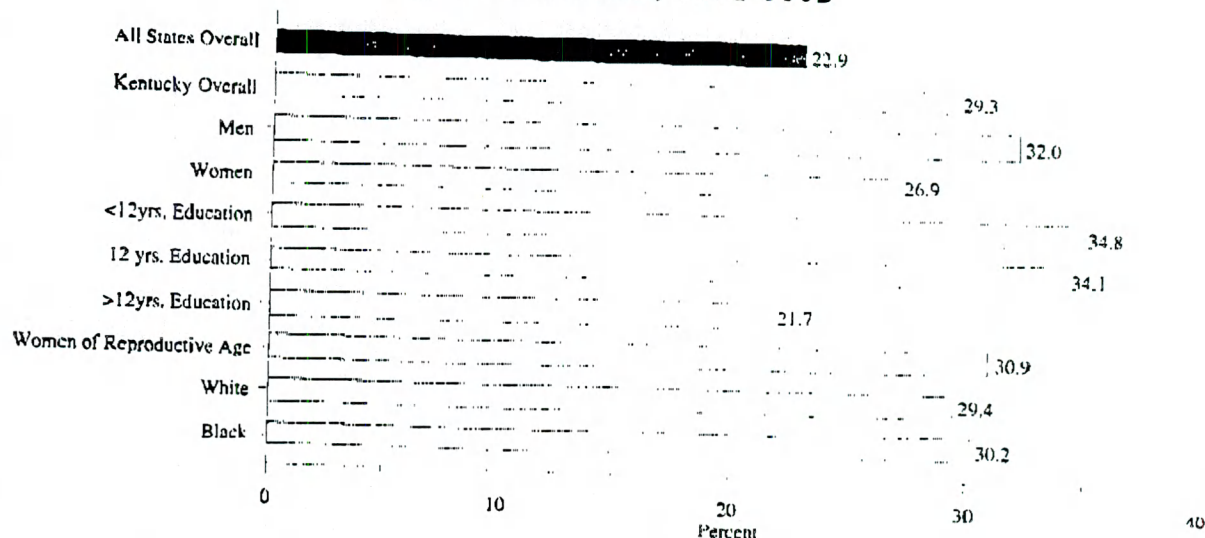
Kentucky

OFFICE ON SMOKING AND HEALTH/NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION

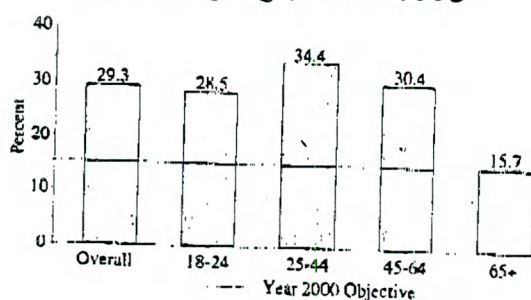
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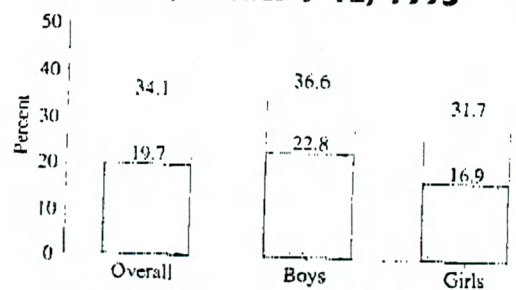
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Boys	39.0%
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