

Saving Lives, Saving Money II: Tobacco-Free States spend Less on Medicaid

November 2007

TECHNICAL NOTES: MODEL DETAILS

The life-cycle model consists of five parts: the effect of smoking on (1) Medicaid expenditures, (2) Medicaid coverage, (3) income tax burden, and (4) life expectancy, as well as (5) smoking quit rates. This appendix provides additional details about each part of the model.

All regressions control for smoking status (current, former, never [omitted]), age, age squared, ethnicity (white, non-white [omitted]), education (highest degree less than high school, high school [omitted], college, and missing), marital status (married and not married [omitted]), weight class based on body mass index (BMI; kg/m²) (normal weight [omitted], overweight, obese, and missing), alcohol consumption (abstainer [omitted], light/moderate, heavy, and missing), and year dummies. Normal weight is classified as BMI less than 25, overweight is BMI greater than or equal to 25 and less than 30, and obese is BMI greater than 30. Light/moderate drinkers consume no more than 2 drinks per day on average for men and 1 drink per day for women; heavy drinkers consume more than this on average. All variables are self-reported. All analyses are conducted separately for males and females and use sampling weights to ensure that the parameter estimates are representative of the sampled population (i.e., nation or state).

A.1 Medicaid Expenditures

The effect of smoking on Medicaid expenditures is estimated using pooled data from the 2000 through 2004 Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys (MEPS) Consolidated Data Files, a nationally representative survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population administered by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The MEPS sample is drawn from a subset of the households that participate in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). MEPS includes detailed information about annual health care utilization and medical expenditures but does not provide information about smoking history. Therefore, MEPS is linked to the 1998 through 2003 NHIS Adult Sample. The estimation sample includes adults ages 24 and older who are eligible for Medicaid coverage for at least part of the interview year and have information about smoking status (N = 1,560 men and 4,368 women) (Exhibit A-1).

The dependent variable in the regressions is annual Medicaid expenditures inflated to 2005 dollars using the Medical Care Consumer Price Index. A two-part model is estimated; the

first part uses a logistic model to estimate the probability of any Medicaid expenditures in the year (Exhibit A-2), and the second part uses a generalized linear model with log link function and gamma variance function to estimate the level of Medicaid expenditures given positive expenditures (Exhibit A-3). The choice of model is informed by the specification tests recommended by Manning and Mullahy (2001).

Exhibit A-1. Sample Statistics—2000 to 2004 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey

| | Males (N = 1,560) | Females (N = 4,368) |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Medicaid expenditures—mean (standard deviation) | \$3,930.54 (368.01) | \$4,273.73 (180.38) |
| Smoking status (%) | | |
| Current (or quit within 5 years) | 53.03% | 39.23% |
| Former | 16.31% | 10.39% |
| Never | 30.66% | 50.38% |
| Age—mean (standard deviation) | 50.99 (0.61) | 49.78 (0.46) |
| Alcohol (%) | | |
| Abstainer | 49.14% | 60.06% |
| Light/moderate | 40.49% | 34.68% |
| Heavy | 7.55% | 2.96% |
| Missing | 2.82% | 2.30% |
| Weight (%) | | |
| Normal weight (BMI < 25) | 36.90% | 33.92% |
| Overweight (25 ≤ BMI < 30) | 36.47% | 27.16% |
| Obese (BMI ≥ 30) | 23.97% | 33.94% |
| Missing | 2.66% | 4.98% |
| Race/ethnicity (%) | | |
| White | 55.15% | 48.94% |
| Non-white | 44.85% | 51.06% |
| Marital status (%) | | |
| Married | 31.67% | 20.43% |
| Not married | 68.07% | 79.03% |
| Missing | 0.26% | 0.54% |
| Education—highest degree (%) | | |
| Less than high school | 40.15% | 44.12% |
| High school or some college | 52.43% | 49.71% |
| College | 6.04% | 5.02% |
| Missing | 1.38% | 1.16% |

Notes: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) data merged to 1998 to 2003 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Adult Sample. Sample includes adults ages 24 and older who are eligible for Medicaid for at least part of the interview year. Light/moderate drinkers consume no more than 2 drinks per day on average for men and 1 drink per day for women; heavy drinkers consume more than this on average. BMI = body mass index (kg/m^2).

Exhibit A-2. Logit Estimates—Probability of Positive Medicaid Expenditures

| | Males Coefficient (Standard Error) | Females Coefficient (Standard Error) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Smoking status | | |
| Current (or quit within 5 years) | 0.105 (0.196) | 0.321 (0.142) |
| Former | 0.123 (0.299) | 0.115 (0.248) |
| Never (omitted) | — | — |
| Age | 0.168 (0.031) | 0.053 (0.022) |
| Age squared | -0.001 (0.0003) | -0.0003 (0.0002) |
| Alcohol | | |
| Abstainer (omitted) | — | — |
| Light/moderate | -0.443 (0.190) | -0.186 (0.136) |
| Heavy | -0.998 (0.344) | -0.416 (0.340) |
| Missing | -0.265 (0.415) | 0.053 (0.368) |
| Weight | | |
| Normal weight (BMI < 25; omitted) | — | — |
| Overweight (25 ≤ BMI < 30) | -0.082 (0.194) | 0.073 (0.156) |
| Obese (BMI ≥ 30) | 0.738 (0.235) | 0.316 (0.158) |
| Missing | -0.394 (0.511) | -0.446 (0.245) |
| Race/ethnicity | | |
| White | 0.352 (0.180) | 0.404 (0.132) |
| Non-white (omitted) | — | — |
| Marital status | | |
| Married | -0.736 (0.167) | -0.284 (0.146) |
| Not married (omitted) | — | — |
| Missing | -0.665 (1.184) | -0.943 (0.695) |
| Education—highest degree | | |
| Less than high school | 0.288 (0.193) | -0.245 (0.132) |
| High school or some college (omitted) | — | — |
| College | 0.017 (0.342) | -0.569 (0.302) |
| Missing | 0.124 (0.648) | 2.974 (1.023) |
| Log likelihood | -710.697 | -1,478.686 |
| Pseudo-R squared | 0.099 | 0.047 |
| Sample size | 1,560 | 4,368 |

Notes: 2000 to 2004 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) data merged to 1998 to 2003 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Adult Sample. Sample includes adults ages 24 and older who are eligible for Medicaid for at least part of the interview year. The specification includes year dummies (not reported). Standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. Light/moderate drinkers consume no more than 2 drinks per day on average for men and 1 drink per day for women; heavy drinkers consume more than this on average. BMI = body mass index (kg/m²).

Exhibit A-3. Parameter Estimates—Expected Medicaid Expenditures Conditional on Positive Medicaid Expenditures

| | Males Coefficient (Standard Error) | Females Coefficient (Standard Error) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Smoking status | | |
| Current (or quit within 5 years) | 0.371 (0.139) | 0.344 (0.078) |
| Former | 0.350 (0.243) | 0.184 (0.120) |
| Never (omitted) | — | — |
| Age | -0.0003 (0.028) | 0.053 (0.015) |
| Age squared | -0.00002 (0.0002) | -0.00043 (0.0001) |
| Alcohol | | |
| Abstainer (omitted) | — | — |
| Light/moderate | -0.364 (0.127) | -0.270 (0.079) |
| Heavy | 0.006 (0.333) | -0.215 (0.195) |
| Missing | 0.271 (0.366) | -0.374 (0.150) |
| Weight | | |
| Normal weight (BMI < 25; omitted) | — | — |
| Overweight (25 ≤ BMI < 30) | -0.281 (0.155) | 0.079 (0.098) |
| Obese (BMI ≥ 30) | -0.277 (0.149) | 0.230 (0.084) |
| Missing | -0.540 (0.299) | 0.248 (0.175) |
| Race/ethnicity | | |
| White | 0.083 (0.129) | 0.119 (0.074) |
| Non-white (omitted) | — | — |
| Marital status | | |
| Married | -0.526 (0.125) | -0.251 (0.093) |
| Not married (omitted) | — | — |
| Missing | -0.656 (0.319) | -0.944 (0.520) |
| Education—highest degree | | |
| Less than high school | -0.007 (0.143) | -0.028 (0.074) |
| High school or some college (omitted) | — | — |
| College | -0.122 (0.208) | 0.241 (0.230) |
| Missing | 0.094 (0.357) | -0.629 (0.242) |
| Pseudo-log likelihood | -91,864,155 | -220,671,587 |
| Sample size | 1,230 | 3,881 |

Notes: 2000 to 2004 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) data merged to 1998 to 2003 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Adult Sample. Sample includes adults ages 24 and older who are eligible for Medicaid for at least part of the interview year. The model is a generalized linear model with log link function and gamma variance function. The specification includes year dummies (not reported). Standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. Light/moderate drinkers consume no more than 2 drinks per day on average for men and 1 drink per day for women; heavy drinkers consume more than this on average. BMI = body mass index (kg/m²).

A.2 Medicaid Coverage

The effect of smoking on Medicaid coverage is estimated using pooled data from the 1998 through 2005 NHIS Adult Sample. The sample includes adults ages 24 and older with valid Medicaid coverage and smoking status information (N = 93,023 men and 120,839 women) (Exhibit A-4). The dependent variable in the logistic analysis is an indicator variable for Medicaid coverage within the year (Exhibit A-5). In addition to the explanatory variables listed above, the specification includes the number of children in the household and household income relative to the poverty level (less than 100%, 100% to 200%, 200% to 400%, above 400% [omitted], and indicators for those only reporting income less than \$20,000 or income greater than \$20,000).

A.3 Income Tax Burden

The effect of smoking on tax payments is estimated by first estimating the effect of smoking on household income and then calculating tax burden based on predicted income.

The effect of smoking on household income is estimated using the same NHIS sample as used in the Medicaid coverage analysis. Interval regression is used with log categorical income as the dependent variable. Interval regression accounts for the fact that income is only reported in categories while at the same time using the information contained in the category bounds, unlike ordered logit or probit analysis that only considers the ranking of the income categories. The explanatory variables are the same as those used in the analysis of Medicaid expenditures (Exhibit A-6).

We then input predicted household income into the National Bureau of Economic Research's (NBER's) TaxSim software to predict annual income tax burden at the federal and state levels. The TaxSim software incorporates federal and state tax policy through 2005.

A.4 Life Expectancy and Quit Rates

We used the life tables by smoking status, sex, and age and the estimated quit rates by sex and age published in Sloan et al. (2004). Both the life tables and quit rates were estimated using data from the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS), a longitudinal survey of U.S. citizens, ages 50 and older, with information about smoking histories.

Exhibit A-4. Sample Statistics—1998 to 2005 National Health Interview Survey

| | Males Coefficient (N = 93,023) | Females Coefficient (N = 120,839) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Medicaid eligible (%) | 3.71% | 7.09% |
| Household income categories (%) | | |
| \$0 to \$4,999 | 1.51% | 1.84% |
| \$5,000 to \$9,999 | 2.54% | 4.55% |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 3.82% | 5.20% |
| \$15,000 to \$19,999 | 4.07% | 4.94% |
| \$20,000 to \$24,999 | 5.42% | 5.74% |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 10.31% | 9.88% |
| \$35,000 to \$44,999 | 9.32% | 8.60% |
| \$45,000 to \$54,999 | 8.99% | 7.89% |
| \$55,000 to \$64,999 | 7.22% | 6.46% |
| \$65,000 to \$74,999 | 6.24% | 5.30% |
| Greater than or equal to \$75,000 | 23.23% | 20.22% |
| Greater than or equal to \$20,000 | 14.18% | 14.64% |
| \$0 to \$19,999 | 3.17% | 4.73% |
| Smoking status (%) | | |
| Current (or quit within 5 years) | 31.52% | 25.49% |
| Former | 21.40% | 14.44% |
| Never | 47.07% | 60.07% |
| Age—mean (standard deviation) | 47.22 (0.09) | 48.65 (0.09) |
| Alcohol (%) | | |
| Abstainer | 29.72% | 42.74% |
| Light/moderate | 62.71% | 51.91% |
| Heavy | 5.38% | 3.76% |
| Missing | 2.18% | 1.59% |
| Weight (%) | | |
| Normal weight (BMI < 25) | 30.13% | 45.54% |
| Overweight (25 ≤ BMI < 30) | 44.73% | 27.17% |
| Obese (BMI ≥ 30) | 23.77% | 22.46% |
| Missing | 1.37% | 4.83% |
| Race/ethnicity (%) | | |
| White | 74.21% | 73.82% |
| Non-white | 25.79% | 26.18% |
| Marital status (%) | | |
| Married | 67.61% | 60.54% |
| Not married | 32.20% | 39.27% |
| Missing | 0.19% | 0.19% |
| Education—highest degree (%) | | |
| Less than high school | 16.21% | 16.36% |
| High school or some college | 54.70% | 58.11% |
| College | 28.51% | 24.87% |
| Missing | 0.58% | 0.66% |
| Number of children in family—mean (standard deviation) | 0.70 (0.01) | 0.79 (0.01) |

Notes: Sample includes adults ages 24 and older. Light/moderate drinkers consume no more than 2 drinks per day on average for men and 1 drink per day for women; heavy drinkers consume more than this on average. BMI = body mass index (kg/m²).

Exhibit A-5. Logit Estimates—Probability of Medicaid Eligibility

| | Males Coefficient (Standard Error) | Females Coefficient (Standard Error) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Smoking status | | |
| Current (or quit within 5 years) | 0.344 (0.015) | 0.522 (0.050) |
| Former | -0.214 (0.012) | 0.101 (0.037) |
| Never (omitted) | — | — |
| Age | 0.047 (0.015) | -0.025 (0.0005) |
| Age squared | -0.0003 (0.0001) | 0.0002 (0.00002) |
| Alcohol | | |
| Abstainer (omitted) | — | — |
| Light/moderate | -0.631 (0.005) | -0.561 (0.006) |
| Heavy | -0.814 (0.117) | -0.776 (0.014) |
| Missing | -0.261 (0.147) | -0.219 (0.020) |
| Weight | | |
| Normal weight (BMI < 25; omitted) | — | — |
| Overweight (25 ≤ BMI < 30) | -0.224 (0.017) | 0.096 (0.029) |
| Obese (BMI ≥ 30) | 0.093 (0.004) | 0.385 (0.028) |
| Missing | 0.296 (0.219) | 0.112 (0.093) |
| Race/ethnicity | | |
| White | -0.188 (0.01) | -0.382 (0.007) |
| Non-white (omitted) | — | — |
| Marital status | | |
| Married | -0.858 (0.122) | -1.040 (0.040) |
| Not married (omitted) | — | — |
| Missing | -0.015 (0.060) | -0.048 (0.124) |
| Education—highest degree | | |
| Less than high school | 0.462 (0.047) | 0.571 (0.024) |
| High school or some college (omitted) | — | — |
| College | -0.509 (0.068) | -0.729 (0.079) |
| Missing | 0.802 (0.130) | 0.588 (0.134) |

(continued)

Exhibit A-5. Logit Estimates—Probability of Medicaid Eligibility (continued)

| | Males Coefficient (Standard Error) | Females Coefficient (Standard Error) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Number of children in family | 0.108 (0.0001) | 0.093 (0.002) |
| Relative Income | | |
| Less than 100% | 3.512 (0.075) | 3.370 (0.071) |
| 100% to 200% | 2.367 (0.134) | 2.120 (0.034) |
| 200% to 400% | 0.885 (0.040) | 0.904 (0.016) |
| Above 400% (omitted) | — | — |
| Income less than \$20,000 | 2.772 (0.062) | 2.777 (0.035) |
| Income greater than \$20,000 | 1.335 (0.109) | 1.365 (0.068) |
| Log likelihood | -10,941.03 | -21,561.30 |
| Pseudo-R squared | 0.26 | 0.30 |
| Sample size | 93,023 | 120,839 |

Notes: 1998 to 2005 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Adult Sample. Sample includes adults ages 24 and older. The specification includes year dummies (not reported). Standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. Light/moderate drinkers consume no more than 2 drinks per day on average for men and 1 drink per day for women; heavy drinkers consume more than this on average. BMI = body mass index (kg/m²).

Exhibit A-6. Parameter Estimates—Log Household Income

| | Males | | Females | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Model Coefficient (Std Error) | Variance Coefficient (Std Error) | Model Coefficient (Std Error) | Variance Coefficient (Std Error) |
| Smoking status | | | | |
| Current (or quit within 5 years) | -0.170 (0.007) | 0.039 (0.012) | -0.172 (0.007) | 0.022 (0.010) |
| Former | 0.005 (0.008) | -0.018 (0.014) | 0.027 (0.008) | -0.030 (0.013) |
| Never (omitted) | — | — | — | — |
| Age | 0.048 (0.001) | -0.005 (0.001) | 0.045 (0.001) | -0.006 (0.001) |
| Age squared | -0.001 (0.00001) | 0.00004 (0.00001) | -0.0005 (0.00001) | 0.0001 (0.00001) |
| Alcohol | | | | |
| Abstainer (omitted) | — | — | — | — |
| Light/moderate | 0.242 (0.007) | -0.052 (0.010) | 0.270 (0.006) | -0.047 (0.009) |
| Heavy | 0.189 (0.014) | -0.012 (0.021) | 0.335 (0.015) | -0.040 (0.023) |
| Missing | 0.035 (0.025) | 0.072 (0.056) | 0.100 (0.028) | 0.070 (0.034) |

(continued)

Exhibit A-6. Parameter Estimates—Log Household Income (continued)

| | Males | | Females | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Model Coefficient (Std Error) | Variance Coefficient (Std Error) | Model Coefficient (Std Error) | Variance Coefficient (Std Error) |
| Weight | | | | |
| Normal weight (BMI < 25; omitted) | — | — | — | — |
| Overweight (25 ≤ BMI < 30) | 0.072 (0.007) | -0.044 (0.012) | -0.066 (0.007) | -0.057 (0.011) |
| Obese (BMI ≥ 30) | 0.033 (0.008) | -0.016 (0.014) | -0.178 (0.007) | -0.050 (0.011) |
| Missing | -0.102 (0.032) | 0.131 (0.051) | -0.118 (0.015) | 0.031 (0.023) |
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| White | 0.206 (0.007) | -0.094 (0.010) | 0.167 (0.007) | -0.083 (0.009) |
| Non-white (omitted) | — | — | — | — |
| Marital Status | | | | |
| Married | 0.452 (0.007) | -0.176 (0.010) | 0.609 (0.006) | -0.139 (0.008) |
| Not married (omitted) | — | — | — | — |
| Missing | -0.102 (0.076) | 0.074 (0.081) | 0.009 (0.079) | 0.039 (0.092) |
| Education—highest degree | | | | |
| Less than high school | -0.424 (0.008) | 0.026 (0.012) | -0.409 (0.008) | 0.045 (0.010) |
| High school or some college (omitted) | — | — | — | — |
| College | 0.451 (0.008) | 0.124 (0.014) | 0.461 (0.008) | 0.072 (0.013) |
| Missing | -0.245 (0.055) | 0.267 (0.062) | 0.065 (0.066) | 0.402 (0.065) |
| Pseudo-log likelihood | -1,124,000,000 | | -1,218,000,000 | |
| Sample size | 93,023 | | 120,839 | |

Notes: 1998 to 2005 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Adult Sample. Sample includes adults ages 24 and older. Interval regression using maximum likelihood is used to account for log income categories in the dependent variable. The variance function allows for multiplicative heteroscedasticity. The specification includes year dummies (not reported). Light/moderate drinkers consume no more than 2 drinks per day on average for men and 1 drink per day for women; heavy drinkers consume more than this on average. BMI = body mass index (kg/m²).

A.5 Cross-sectional Costs of Smoking to Medicaid

In order to predict Medicaid coverage and expenditures in BRFSS, the explanatory variables must be defined in this database (Exhibit A-7). BRFSS does not report relative income but does report household income in categories. We used poverty thresholds to categorize people into relative income categories in BRFSS based on categorical income (using midpoints) and family size. In addition, not all states asked questions about smoking history. When this information is missing, former smokers are defined as having ever smoked 100 cigarettes but are not currently smoking. This incorrectly classifies some current smokers who quit within the past 5 years as former smokers, which will lower the cost estimates because current smokers have higher estimated smoking expenditures.

For a variety of reasons, including the lack of data on institutionalized populations, MEPS national spending estimates (and state-level spending estimates based on MEPS) have been shown to underestimate actual U.S. health care spending (Selden et al., 2001). Therefore, smoking-attributable expenditures (SAE) for each state's Medicaid program apply the SAF to total adult Medicaid expenditures as reported in the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) State Summary Fiscal Year 2003 and inflated to 2005 dollars using the Medical Care Consumer Price Index.

A.6 Lifetime Costs for Young Smokers

A discount rate of 3% was used in the calculations.

The share of taxes going to Medicaid for each sex and smoking status was calculated in the following way. First, we multiplied the present value of income taxes and smoking-attributable Medicaid expenditures for each sex/smoking status by the number of each in the state (e.g., number of female smokers) to get the present value of total taxes and smoking-attributable Medicaid expenditures. The number of smokers in each state by sex was taken from the 2005 BRFSS. Next, we found the share of total taxes paid by each sex/smoking status combination. Finally, we applied this share to the present value of total smoking-attributable Medicaid expenditures and expressed the share per person by sex and smoking status.

Exhibit A-7. Sample Statistics—2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey

| | Males (N = 127,993) | Females (N = 207,386) |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Household income categories (%) | | |
| Less than \$10,000 | 3.64% | 5.75% |
| Less than \$15,000 | 4.45% | 6.32% |
| Less than \$20,000 | 6.37% | 8.03% |
| Less than \$25,000 | 8.25% | 9.55% |
| Less than \$35,000 | 12.38% | 12.64% |
| Less than \$50,000 | 16.75% | 16.15% |
| Less than \$75,000 | 18.71% | 17.30% |
| \$75,000 or more | 29.45% | 24.26% |
| Smoking status (%) | | |
| Current (or quit within 5 years) | 24.48% | 19.82% |
| Former | 27.69% | 20.95% |
| Never | 47.28% | 58.80% |
| Age—mean (standard deviation) | | |
| | 47.76 (0.09) | 49.72 (0.07) |
| Alcohol (%) | | |
| Abstainer | 38.52% | 54.62% |
| Light/moderate | 53.75% | 40.18% |
| Heavy | 5.55% | 3.89% |
| Missing | 2.19% | 1.30% |
| Weight (%) | | |
| Normal weight (BMI < 25) | 27.32% | 41.38% |
| Overweight (25 ≤ BMI < 30) | 44.89% | 28.48% |
| Obese (BMI ≥ 30) | 25.53% | 23.41% |
| Missing | 2.26% | 6.72% |
| Race/ethnicity (%) | | |
| White | 70.11% | 71.57% |
| Non-white | 29.89% | 28.43% |
| Marital status (%) | | |
| Married | 69.15% | 61.44% |
| Not married | 30.50% | 38.17% |
| Missing | 0.35% | 0.39% |
| Education—highest degree (%) | | |
| Less than high school | 11.58% | 11.65% |
| High school or some college | 51.89% | 56.11% |
| College | 36.18% | 31.88% |
| Missing | 0.35% | 0.36% |
| Number of children in family— mean (standard deviation) | | |
| | 0.79 (0.01) | 0.83 (0.01) |

Notes: Sample includes adults ages 24 and older. Light/moderate drinkers consume no more than 2 drinks per day on average for men and 1 drink per day for women; heavy drinkers consume more than this on average. BMI = body mass index (kg/m²).