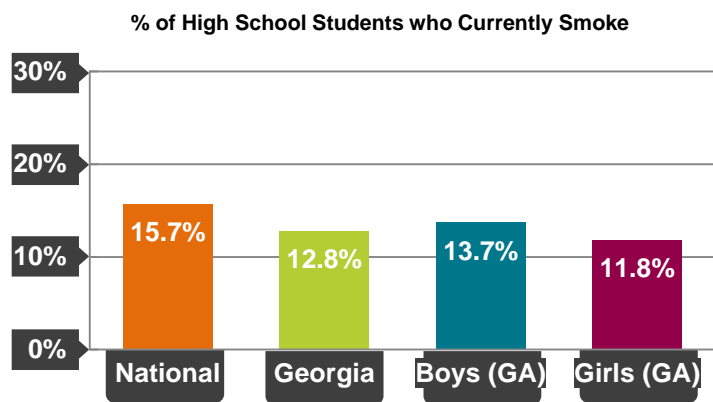
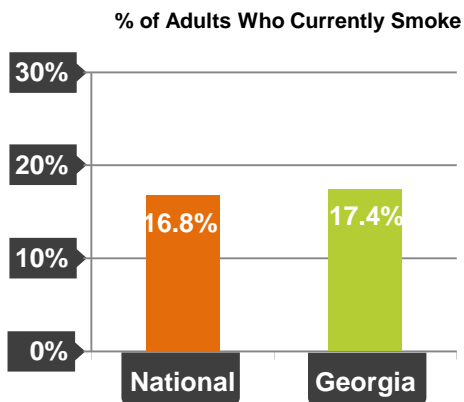


TOBACCO IN GEORGIA

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Georgia was 5.0% in 2013. 7.3% of adult current cigarette smokers in Georgia were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2013, 9.5% of high school students in Georgia used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 8.8% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2013, 13.5% of high school students in Georgia smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 12.6% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2013, approximately 8.4% of middle school students and 15.7% of high school students in Georgia reported ever use of electronic cigarettes.⁴

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, Georgia allocated \$1.8 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 1.7% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁵
- Georgia received an estimated \$352 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁵
- The health care costs in Georgia, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$3.18 billion annually.⁵
- Georgia loses \$3.99 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁶

* National and state-level prevalence numbers reflect the most recent data available. This may differ across state fact sheets.

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁷⁻⁸

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.37 per pack of cigarettes in July 2003. Smokeless or loose tobacco products are taxed 10% of the wholesale price. Little cigars are taxed \$0.05 per twenty cigars. All other cigars are taxed 23% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all government workplaces, schools, childcare facilities, and recreational/cultural facilities.
- Smoking restrictions are required in private workplaces, restaurants, bars, and retail stores.

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 18, and penalties exist for both minors and merchants who violate this law.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that sales to minors are prohibited.
- The sale to minors of alternative nicotine products, including electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 59.3% of adult every day smokers in Georgia quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁸
- Georgia's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended tobacco cessation medications and individual and phone counseling.^{9†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration, annual limits, prior authorization requirements for some medications, use of some cessation treatments required before using others, and required counseling to get medications.⁹
- Georgia's state quitline invests \$1.17 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁹
- Georgia does not have private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁹

† The seven recommended cessation medications are NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban).
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