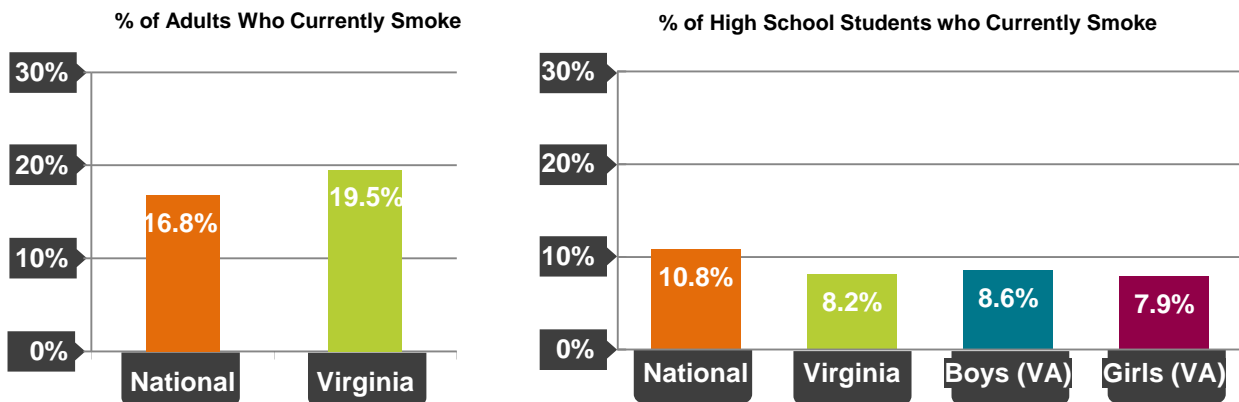


TOBACCO IN VIRGINIA

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Virginia was 4.0% in 2013. 7.1% of adult current cigarette smokers in Virginia were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2015, 5.5% of high school students in Virginia used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 7.3% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2015, 7.4% of high school students in Virginia smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 10.3% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2015, 16.8% of high school students in Virginia used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 24.1% of high school students used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days.²

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, Virginia allocated \$8.3 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 9.1% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Virginia received an estimated \$296 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴
- The health care costs in Virginia, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$3.11 billion annually.⁴

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

- Virginia loses \$3.06 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.30 per pack of cigarettes in July 2005. Moist snuff is taxed \$0.18 per ounce. Loose-leaf tobacco is taxed \$0.21 for a single unit, \$0.40 for a half-pound unit, and \$0.70 for a pound unit or \$0.21 for all other units, pouches or packages plus an additional \$0.21 for each 4 ounce increment over one pound. All other tobacco products are taxed 10% of the manufacturers' sales price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in public schools and childcare facilities (excludes home-based child care providers).
- Smoking restrictions are required in government workplaces, health facilities, restaurants, bars, retail stores, and recreational facilities.
- There are no smoking restrictions in private workplaces or casinos.

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 of bidis to minors is prohibited.
- The sale of alternative nicotine products, including electronic cigarettes, to minors is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 52.8% of adult every day smokers in Virginia tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁸
- Virginia's Medicaid program covers NRT Patch. Coverage for NRT Gum, NRT Nasal spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Bupropion/Zyban and Varenicline (Chantix) and individual, group and phone counseling varies by plan.^{7†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage vary by health plan.⁷
- Virginia's state quitline invests \$0.29 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- Virginia has no private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁷

† 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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