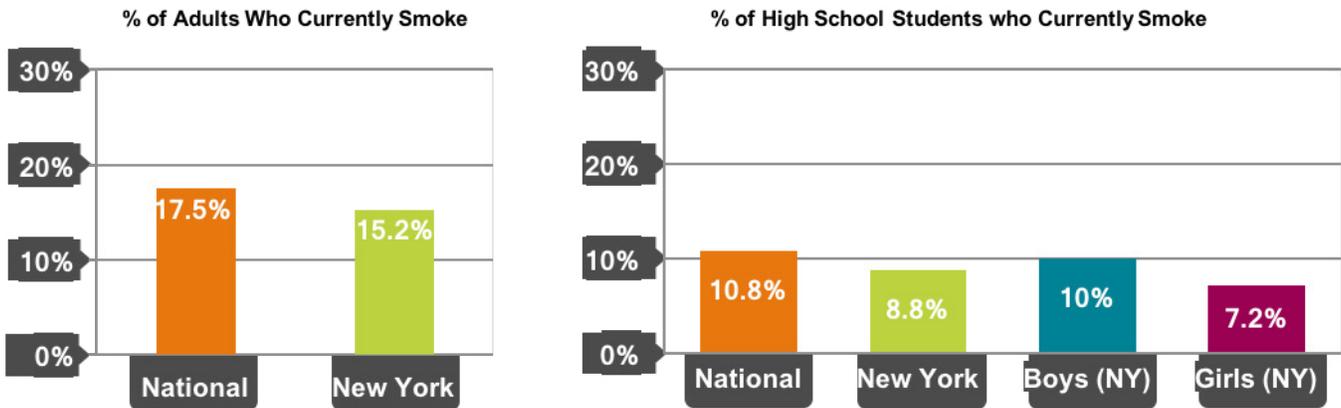


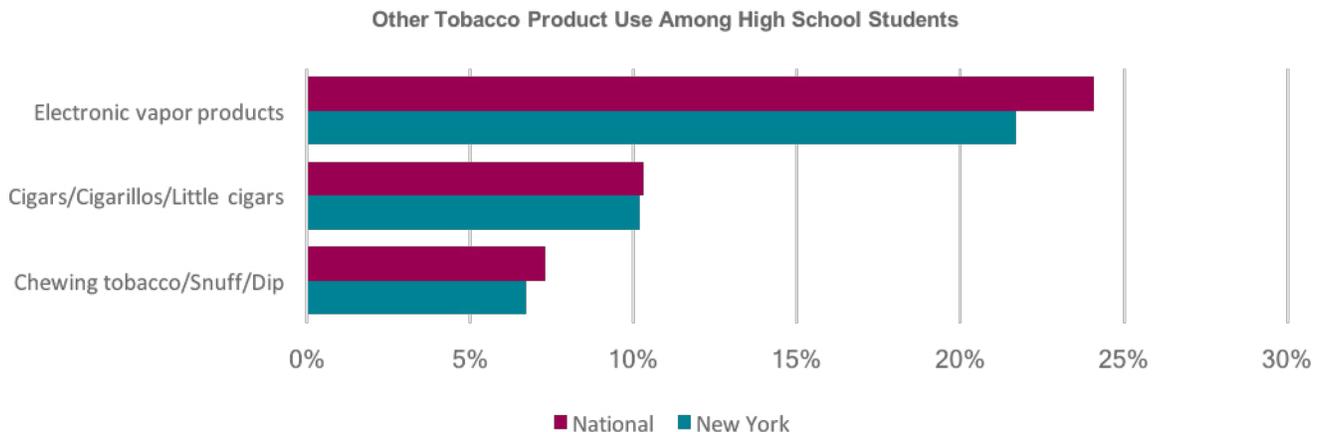
Tobacco in New York

CIGARETTE USE*1-2



OTHER TOBACCO USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in New York was 2.4% in 2014.³
- In 2015, 6.7% of high school students in New York 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 in at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2015, 10.2% of high school students in New York smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 10.3% of high school students smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2015, 21.7% of high school students in New York 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



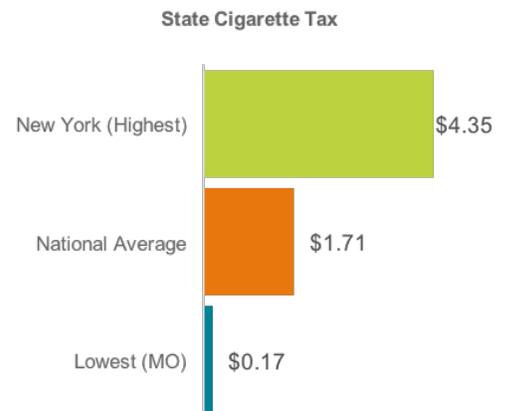
ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2017, New York allocated \$39.3 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 19.4% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- New York received an estimated \$2.016 billion in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2017.⁴
- The health care costs in New York, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$10.39 billion annually.⁴
- New York loses \$7.33 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁸

EXCISE TAX

- New York has the highest cigarette tax in the country. The state tax increased to \$4.35 per pack of cigarettes in July 2010. The national average cigarette tax is \$1.71 per pack of cigarettes. The lowest state cigarette tax is Missouri (\$0.17).
- Little cigars are taxed \$0.2175 per cigar and suff is taxed \$2.00 per ounce. All other tobacco products are taxed 75% of wholesale price.



CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all government workplaces, private workplaces, schools, childcare facilities, restaurants, retail stores, and recreational/cultural facilities.
- Smoking is prohibited in bars, with the exception of cigar bars, and allows for an economic hardship waiver.

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 18.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that sales to minors are prohibited and will be penalized.
- In stores where admission is not restricted to individuals 18 and older, tobacco products for sale must be store behind the counter or in a locked container.

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited and other state tobacco sales laws apply to electronic cigarettes.

LOCAL TOBACCO LAWS⁹⁻¹¹

- New York City:
 - » Prohibits the sale of flavored tobacco products, except electronic cigarettes, with a characterizing flavor other than menthol, mint, or wintergreen, except in certain “tobacco bars.”
 - » Prohibits the sale of tobacco products to persons under the age of 21.
 - » Prohibits the use of all tobacco products at all ticketed sporting events, including at Citi Field and Yankee Stadium.
 - » Prohibits retailers from redeeming coupons, multi-pack deal, buy-one-get-one deals, or any other price reduction promotions.
 - » Prohibits retailers from giving away or discounting other items, such as lighters, in connection with the sale of tobacco products.
 - » Requires cigarettes and little cigars cannot be sold at retail for less than \$10.50 per 20-pack, including sales tax, or \$9.65 excluding sales tax.
 - » Requires cigars that cost less than \$3.00 individually be sold in packs of four or more.
 - » Requires little cigars be sold in packs of twenty.
- 11 cities and counties in New York have prohibited the sale of tobacco products to persons under the age of 21.
- Rockland County prohibits the sale of tobacco products in pharmacies.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 54.5% of adult smokers in New York tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2015.¹²
- The Affordable Care Act requires all Medicaid programs cover all tobacco cessation medications beginning January 1, 2014.^{8†}
- New York’s state quitline invests \$1.78 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.46.⁸
- The Insurance commissioner issued guidance instructing most insurance plans to be in compliance with ACA guidance on tobacco cessation as a preventative service.⁸

[†]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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