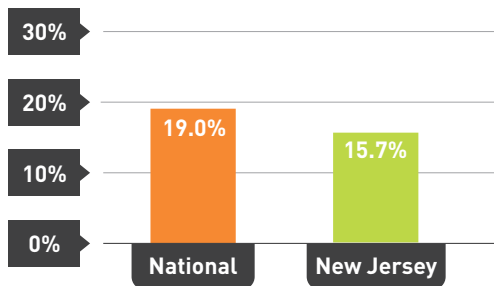


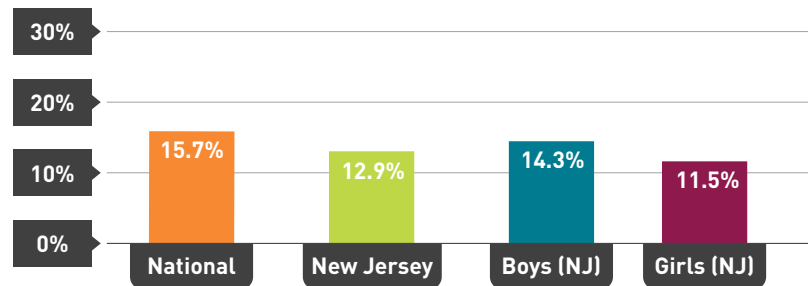
NEW JERSEY + TOBACCO

CIGARETTE USE

% of Adults Who Currently Smoke ¹



% of High School Students Who Currently Smoke ²



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in New Jersey was 1.7% in 2013. 4.0% of adult current cigarette smokers in New Jersey were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2012, 6.1% of high school students in New Jersey used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴
- In 2012, 3.4% of high school students in New Jersey used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴
- In 2012, 6.3% of high school students in New Jersey smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴
- In 2012, 3.0% of high school students in New Jersey smoked bidis on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴
- In 2012, 8.4% of high school students in New Jersey used hookah on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, New Jersey allocated \$0 in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 0% of the

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.^{5*}

- The health care costs in New Jersey, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$4.06 billion annually.⁵
- State and federal Medicaid costs in New Jersey total \$1.171 billion annually for smoking-caused health care.⁶
- New Jersey loses \$3.15 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁶
- New Jersey received an estimated \$948 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{7,8}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$2.70 per pack of cigarettes in July 2009. Moist snuff is taxed \$0.75 per ounce. All other tobacco products are taxed 30% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all childcare facilities, government workplaces, health care facilities, schools, private workplaces, restaurants, bars (cigar bars/lounges are exempt), retail stores, and recreational facilities.
- Smoking is prohibited in indoor areas of horse tracks. Atlantic City has an ordinance restricting smoking to 25 percent of the gaming floors of casinos.

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 19, and penalties exist for merchants who violate this law.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that sales to minors are prohibited and those who sell tobacco products to those under 19 will be fined and could face suspension or revocation of their tobacco license. The sign must also state that proof of age may be required for purchase of tobacco products.
- The sale to minors of bidis is prohibited.
- The sale of electronic smoking devices, including electronic cigarettes, to persons under 19 is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 56.3% of adult smokers in New Jersey tried to quit smoking in 2013.⁸
- New Jersey's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications and individual counseling.^{8*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage vary by health plan.^{8**}
- New Jersey's state quitline invests \$0.42 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁸
- New Jersey does not have a private insurance mandate provision.⁸

REFERENCES

¹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

² CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013

³ CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013

⁴ New Jersey Department of Public Health, New Jersey Youth Tobacco Survey, 2012

⁵ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 16 Years Later FY2015, 2014

⁶ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014

⁷ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015

⁸ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015

⁹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2013

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

Fiore MC, Jaen CR, Baker TB, Bailey WC, Benowitz NL, Curry SJ, et al. Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence: 2008 Update. Clinical Practice Guideline. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service: May 2008.

** Barriers could include: Duration limits, annual limits on quit attempts, prior authorization requirements, co-payments, requiring using one cessation treatment before using another and/or requiring counseling to get medications.