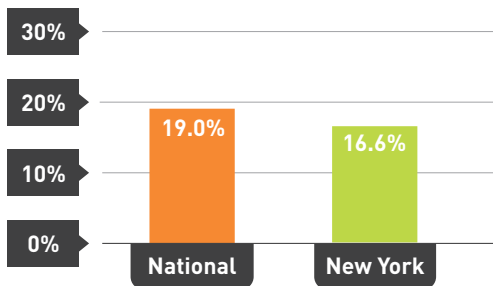


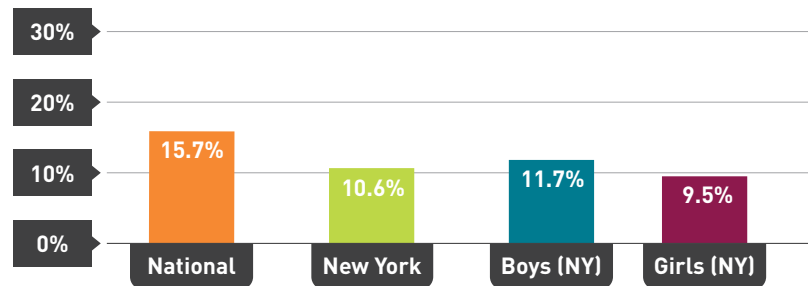
NEW YORK + TOBACCO

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 York was 2.2% in 2013. 5.3% of adult current cigarette smokers in New York were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2013, 7% of high school students in New York used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. A total of 4.4% of high school students in New York City used smokeless tobacco 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, 12.2% of high school students in New York smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 12.6% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, 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
- The health care costs in New York, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$10.39 billion annually.⁴
- State and federal Medicaid costs for New York total \$6.62 billion annually for smoking-caused health care.⁵

- New York loses \$7.33 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵
- New York received an estimated \$2.103 billion in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁴

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{6,7}

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. Little cigars are taxed \$0.2175 per cigar and snuff is taxed \$2.00 per ounce. All other tobacco products are taxed 75% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all childcare facilities, government workplaces, health care facilities, schools, private workplaces, recreational facilities, and retail stores.
- 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, 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 and will be penalized.
- In stores where admission is not restricted to individuals ages 18 and older, tobacco products for sale must be stored behind the counter or in a locked container.
- The sale of bidis is prohibited to minors in all establishments and is prohibited to adults except in tobacco stores.

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

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

LOCAL TOBACCO LAWS⁶

- Beginning May 18, 2014, New York City prohibited retailers from selling cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, powdered tobacco, other tobacco products or electronic cigarettes to customers under age 21.
- Beginning March 19, 2014, New York City prohibited retailers from redeeming coupons, multi-pack deals, buy-one-get-one deals or any other price-reduction promotions. Retailers are also prohibited from giving away or discounting other items, such as lighters, in connection with the sale of tobacco products or cigarettes. In addition, all cigarette and little cigar packs must be sold for at least \$10.50.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 56.1% of adult smokers in New York tried to quit smoking in 2013.⁹

- New York's Medicaid program covers Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) Gum, NRT Patch, Varenicline (Chantix), Bupropion (Zyban) and individual and group counseling. Coverage of NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, and NRT Lozenge varies by health plan.^{7*}
- Some health plans in the state Medicaid program have limits on duration, require prior authorization and/or require co-payments.⁷
- New York's state quitline invests \$2.25 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁷
- New York does not have a private insurance mandate provision.⁷

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 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
 - ⁵ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
 - ⁶ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
 - ⁷ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015
 - ⁸ The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Smoking Legislation. Available at: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/environmental/smoke-law.shtml>.
 - ⁹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2013
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* 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.