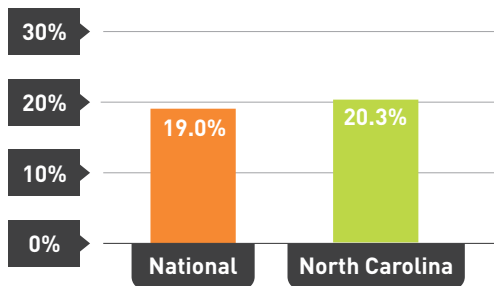


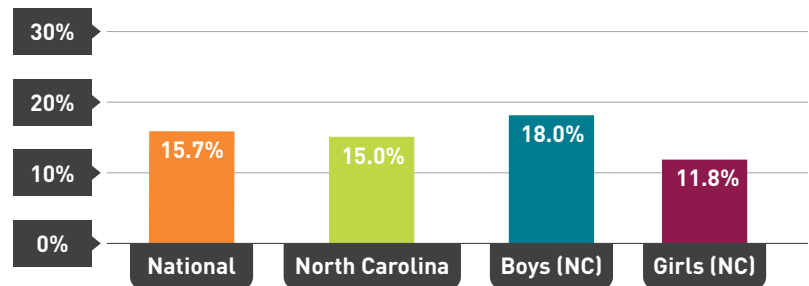
NORTH CAROLINA + TOBACCO

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 North Carolina was 4.3% in 2013. 5.6% of adult current cigarette smokers in North Carolina were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2013, 8.5% of high school students in North Carolina 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, 7.7% of high school students in North Carolina used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴
- In 2013, 6.1% of high school students in North Carolina used hookah on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, North Carolina allocated \$1.2 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 1.2% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁵
- The health care costs in North Carolina, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$3.81 billion annually.⁵

- State and federal Medicaid costs in North Carolina total \$931.4 million annually for smoking-caused health care.⁶
- North Carolina loses \$4.24 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁶
- North Carolina received an estimated \$422 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{7,8}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.45 per pack of cigarettes in September 2009. All other tobacco products are taxed 12.8% of the sales price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in public schools, restaurants, and bars (except cigar bars).
- Smoking restrictions are required in all government workplaces, long-term health care facilities, and childcare facilities.
- Smoking is unrestricted in private workplaces, retail stores, and recreational facilities.

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 vapor products, including electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 53.1% of adult smokers in North Carolina tried to quit smoking in 2013.⁹
- North Carolina's Medicaid program covers individual counseling and all seven recommended cessation medications.^{8*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include minimal co-payments.⁸
- North Carolina's state quitline invests \$1.60 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁸
- North Carolina does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.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 North Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey, 2013

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.