TOBACCO IN NORTH CAROLINA

CIGARETTE USE¹⁻²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Adults Who Currently Smoke</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of High School Students who Currently Smoke</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>Boys (NC)</th>
<th>Girls (NC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2015, 8.6% of high school students in North Carolina 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, 29.6% of high school students in North Carolina 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
- In 2015, 3.1% of high school students in North Carolina used flavored little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, 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
- North Carolina received an estimated $413 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁵
- The health care costs in North Carolina, directly caused by smoking, amount to $3.81 billion annually.⁵

* National and state-level prevalence numbers reflect the most recent data available. This may differ across state fact sheets.
North Carolina loses $4.24 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.\textsuperscript{6}

**STATE TOBACCO LAWS\textsuperscript{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.
- There are no smoking restrictions 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 e-cigarettes, is prohibited.

**CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS**
- The CDC estimates that 51.4% of adult every day smokers in North Carolina tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.\textsuperscript{9}
- North Carolina’s Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications as well as phone and individual counseling.\textsuperscript{8†}
- The state’s Medicaid program’s barriers to coverage include required copayments.\textsuperscript{8}
- North Carolina’s state quitline invests $0.85 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is $3.37.\textsuperscript{8}
- North Carolina does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.\textsuperscript{8}

\textsuperscript{†}The seven recommended cessation medications are NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban).

REFERENCES

1 CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
2 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2015
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, 2015
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, 2016