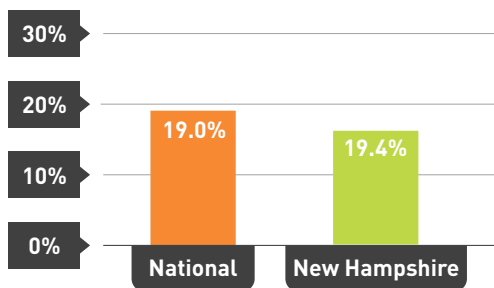


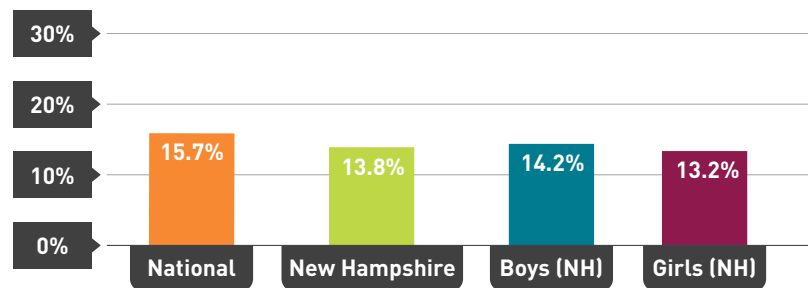
NEW HAMPSHIRE + TOBACCO

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 Hampshire was 2.7% in 2013. 5.3% of adult current cigarette smokers in New Hampshire were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2013, 7.3% of high school students in New Hampshire 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, 13.0% of high school students in New Hampshire 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 Hampshire allocated \$125,000 in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 0.8% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- The health care costs in New Hampshire, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$729 million annually.⁴
- State and federal Medicaid costs for New Hampshire total \$139.2 million annually for smoking-

caused health care.⁵

- New Hampshire loses \$506.9 million in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵
- New Hampshire received an estimated \$258 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁴

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{6,7}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.78 per pack of cigarettes in August 2013. Little cigars are taxed at a rate of \$1.78 per twenty cigars. Loose tobacco, smokeless tobacco, snuff, and large cigars (except premium cigars) are taxed 65.03% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in childcare facilities, public schools, restaurants, and bars (allowed in cigar bars and allows for an economic hardship waiver).
- Smoking restrictions are required in all government workplaces, health care facilities, private workplaces, casinos, 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 electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 52.3% of adult smokers in New Hampshire tried to quit smoking in 2013.⁸
- New Hampshire's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications and individual counseling. Group counseling is covered for pregnant women only.^{7*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include minimal co-payments.⁷
- New Hampshire's state quitline invests \$2.56 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁷
- New Hampshire does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.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 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.