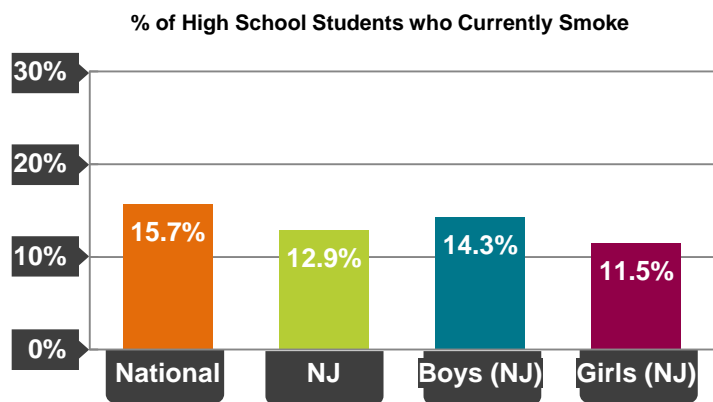
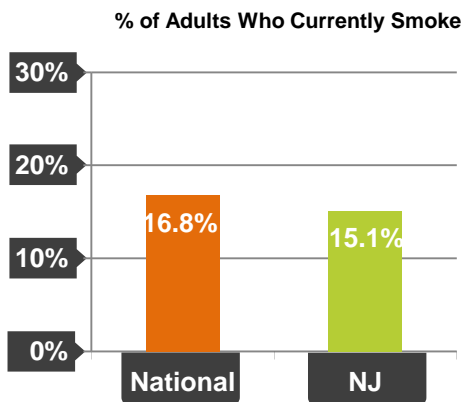


TOBACCO IN NEW JERSEY

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



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% 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 FY2016, 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. New Jersey had the lowest percent of CDC-recommended funding levels and was the only state to allocate \$0 in state funding for tobacco prevention.⁵

* National and state-level prevalence numbers reflect the most recent data available. This may differ across state fact sheets.

- New Jersey received an estimated \$920.7 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁵
- The health care costs in New Jersey, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$4.06 billion annually.⁵
- New Jersey loses \$315 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁶

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 government workplaces, private workplaces, schools, childcare facilities, restaurants, bars (allowed in cigar bars/lounges), retail stores, and recreational/cultural 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.

LOCAL TOBACCO LAWS

- 19 municipalities in New Jersey have banned the sale of tobacco products to those under 21 years old.⁹

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 56.8% of adult every day smokers in New Jersey tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.¹⁰
- New Jersey's Medicaid program covers NRT Patch, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban). Coverage of NRT Gum, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Lozenge, NRT Inhaler, and individual counseling varies by health plan.^{8†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include co-payments for medications and limits on duration of treatment for some health plans.⁸
- New Jersey's state quitline invests \$0.44 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁸
- New Jersey has a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁸

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