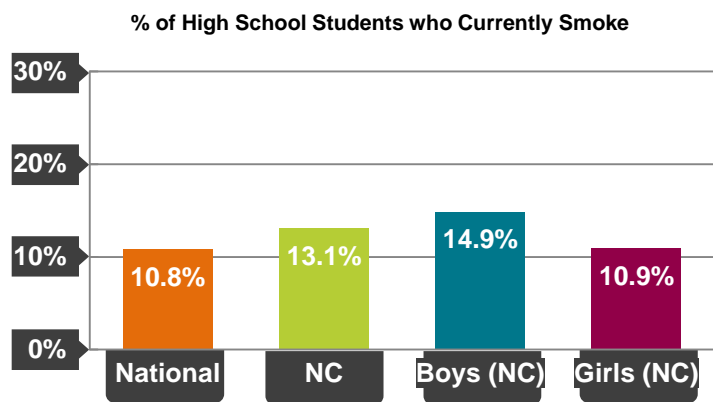
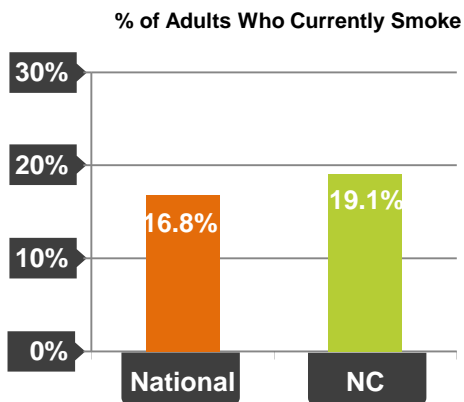


TOBACCO IN NORTH CAROLINA

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



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 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.⁶

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁷⁻⁸

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 2014.⁹
- North Carolina's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications as well as phone and individual counseling.^{8†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include required copayments.⁸
- North Carolina's state quitline invests \$0.85 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁸
- North Carolina does not have 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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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

⁵ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 17 Years Later* FY2016, 2016

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

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