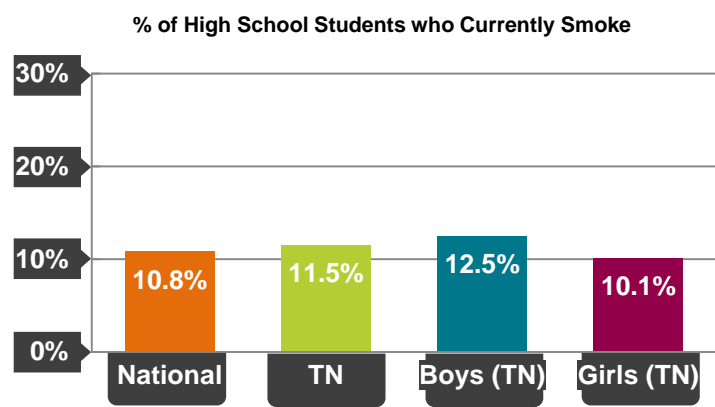
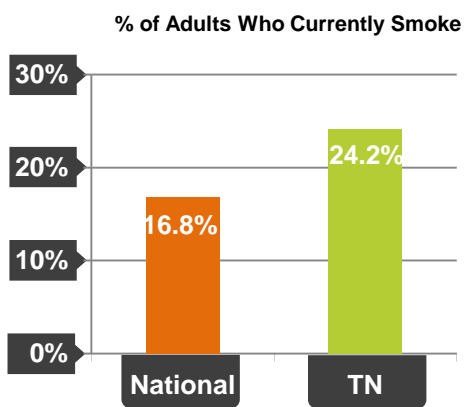


TOBACCO IN TENNESSEE

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Tennessee was 4.8% in 2013. 5.8% of adult current cigarette smokers in Tennessee were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2015, 11.0% of high school students in Tennessee 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, 11.0% of high school students in Tennessee smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 10.3% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2015, 21.7% of high school students in Tennessee 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

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, Tennessee allocated \$5.0 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 6.6% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴

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

- Tennessee received an estimated \$401 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴
- The health care costs in Tennessee, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$2.67 billion annually.⁴
- Tennessee loses \$3.59 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.62 per pack of cigarettes in July 2007. All other tobacco products are taxed 6.6% of the wholesale price

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all schools, childcare facilities, government workplaces, private workplaces (non public workplaces with three or fewer employees are exempt), retail stores, recreational facilities, and health care facilities.
- Smoking is restricted in restaurants and bars that allow individuals under the age of 21 to enter at any time.

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 bidis is prohibited.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 52.2% of adult every day smokers in Tennessee tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁸
- Tennessee's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications and individual counseling for pregnant women. Some health plans cover phone counseling.^{7†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include required prior authorization, limits on duration and requirement to try at least one medication or treatment before others.⁷
- Tennessee's state quitline invests \$0.40 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- Tennessee has no private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁷

† 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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³ CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013

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⁶ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015

⁷ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2016

⁸ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2014