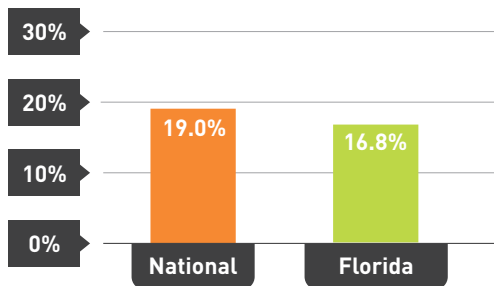


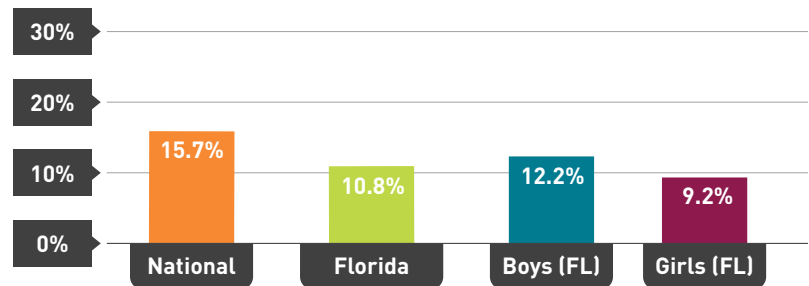
# FLORIDA + TOBACCO

## CIGARETTE USE

% of Adults Who Currently Smoke<sup>1</sup>



% of High School Students Who Currently Smoke<sup>2</sup>



## OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Florida was 2.6% in 2013. 5.2% of adult current cigarette smokers in Florida were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2009, 7.1% of high school students in Florida used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 8.9% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>2</sup>
- In 2009, 14.4% of high school students in Florida smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 14.0% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>2</sup>
- In 2014, 4.0% of middle school students and 10.8% of high school students in Florida used an electronic cigarette on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>4</sup>

## ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, Florida allocated \$66.6 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 34.3% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.<sup>5</sup>
- The health care costs in Florida, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$8.64 billion annually.<sup>5</sup>

- State and federal Medicaid costs for Florida total \$1.514 billion annually for smoking-caused health care.<sup>6</sup>
- Florida loses \$8.32 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.<sup>6</sup>
- Florida received an estimated \$1.549 billion in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.<sup>5</sup>
- Florida is not part of the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA).<sup>7</sup>

## STATE TOBACCO LAWS<sup>8,9</sup>

### EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.339 per pack of cigarettes in July 2009. The tax on all other tobacco products, except cigars, is 85% of the wholesale price.

### CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in childcare facilities, government workplaces, health care facilities, restaurants, schools, casinos (tribal establishments are exempt), retail stores, recreational facilities, and private workplaces.
- Stand-alone bars that make no more than 10% of their gross revenue from the sales of food are exempt.

### 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.
- Products must be under supervision of sales clerk(s) or in sight of the sales clerk.
- The sale to minors of nicotine dispensing devices, including electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

## CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 52.5% of adult smokers in Florida tried to quit smoking in 2013.<sup>10</sup>
- The state Medicaid program's coverage of the seven recommended cessation medications varies by health plan. Coverage of individual, group, and phone counseling varies by health plan.<sup>9\*</sup>
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage vary by health plan.<sup>9\*\*</sup>
- Florida's state quitline invests \$4.37 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.<sup>9</sup>
- Florida does not have a private insurance mandate provision.<sup>9</sup>

## REFERENCES

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- <sup>1</sup> CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
  - <sup>2</sup> CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011
  - <sup>3</sup> CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013
  - <sup>4</sup> Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 2014
  - <sup>5</sup> National Association of Attorneys General, Tobacco Project, <http://www.naag.org/tobacco.php>. Accessed on: April 17, 2013
  - <sup>6</sup> Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
  - <sup>7</sup> 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
  - <sup>8</sup> American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
  - <sup>9</sup> American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015
  - <sup>10</sup> 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.

\*\* Barriers could include: Duration limits, annual limits on quit attempts, prior authorization requirements, co-payments, requiring using one cessation treatment before using another and/or requiring counseling to get medications.