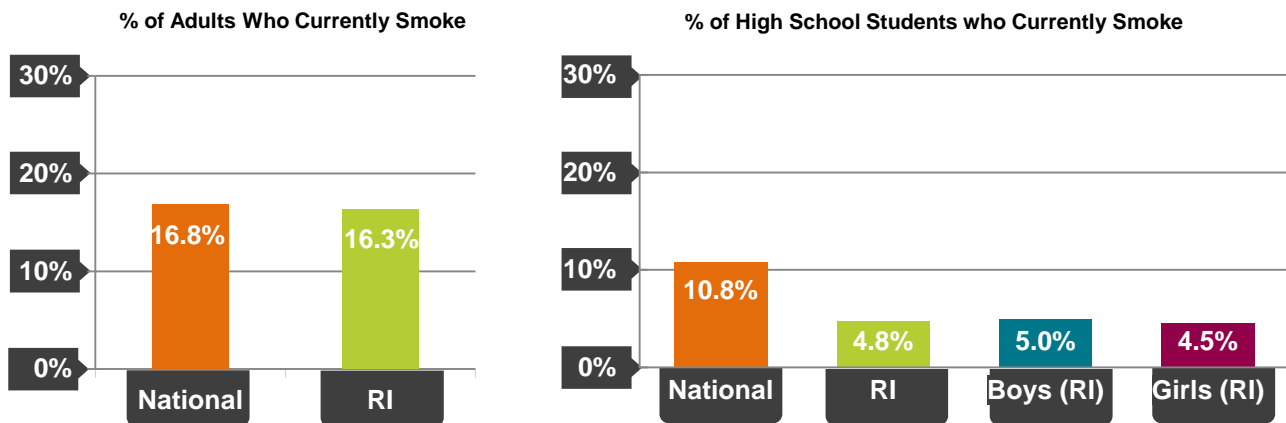


## TOBACCO IN RHODE ISLAND

### CIGARETTE USE<sup>\*1-2</sup>



### OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Rhode Island was 1.9% in 2013. 5.5% of adult current cigarette smokers in Rhode Island were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2015, 5.3% of high school students in Rhode Island 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.<sup>2</sup>
- In 2015, 8.4% of high school students in Rhode Island 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.<sup>2</sup>
- In 2015, 19.3% of high school students in Rhode Island used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 24.1% high school students used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>2</sup>

### ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, Rhode Island allocated \$397,908 in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 3.1% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.<sup>4</sup>
- Rhode Island received an estimated \$189 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.<sup>4</sup>

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

- The health care costs in Rhode Island, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$640 million annually.<sup>4</sup>
- Rhode Island loses \$458.9 million in productivity each year due to smoking.<sup>5</sup>

## STATE TOBACCO LAWS<sup>6-7</sup>

### EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$3.75 per pack of cigarettes in August 2015. Snuff is taxed \$1.00 per ounce. Cigars, pipe tobacco products, and smokeless tobacco other than snuff are taxed 80% of the wholesale cost; however the tax on cigars cannot exceed \$0.50 per cigar.

### CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all childcare facilities, government workplaces, healthcare facilities, restaurants, schools, private workplaces, retail stores, recreational facilities, and bars (smoking bars are exempt).
- Smoking is restricted in casinos.

### 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 the sale of tobacco products to minors is prohibited.
- The sale to minors of bidis is prohibited
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

## LOCAL TOBACCO LAWS<sup>8</sup>

- The city of Providence:
  - Bans the sale of flavored tobacco products except menthol, mint, and wintergreen; smoking and hookah bars are exempt.
  - Prohibits licensed tobacco vendors from selling discounted tobacco products through coupon redemption and multipack offers.

## CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 58.0% of adult every day smokers in Rhode Island tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.<sup>9</sup>
- Rhode Island's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications and individual, group, and phone counseling.<sup>7†</sup>
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration and required use of counseling to get medication.<sup>7</sup>
- Rhode Island's state quitline invests \$0.76 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.<sup>7</sup>
- Rhode Island has a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.<sup>7</sup>

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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, 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.

## REFERENCES

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<sup>1</sup> CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014

<sup>2</sup> CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2015

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

<sup>4</sup> 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

<sup>5</sup> Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco Related Costs and Revenues, 2014

<sup>6</sup> American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015

<sup>7</sup> American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2016

<sup>8</sup> City of Providence Tobacco Sales Laws. Available at: <https://www.providenceri.com/license/new-city-of-providence-tobacco-sales-laws-0>

<sup>9</sup> CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2014