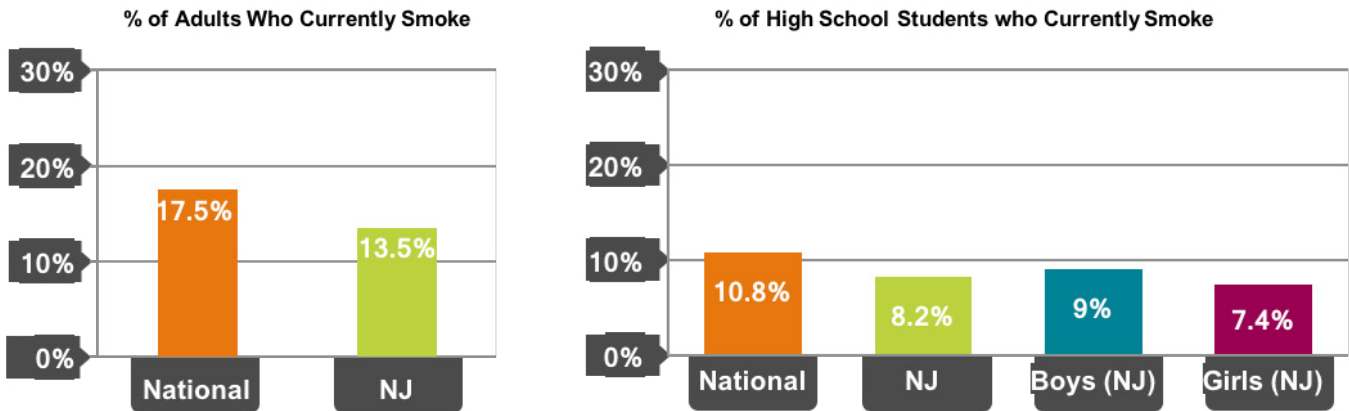


Tobacco in New Jersey

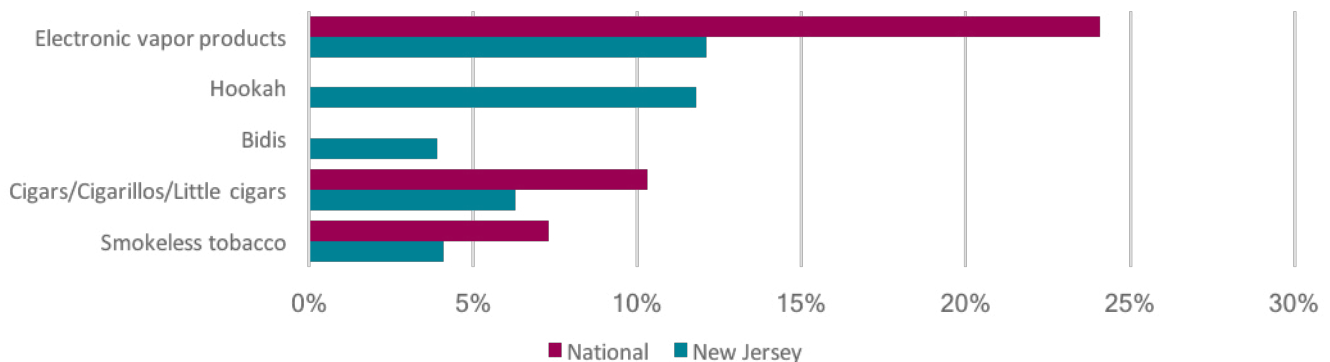
CIGARETTE USE*1-2



OTHER TOBACCO USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in New Jersey was 2.0% in 2014.⁴
- In 2014, 4.1% of high school students in New Jersey used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, in 2015, 7.3% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.^{2-3†}
- In 2014, 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. Nationally, in 2015, 10.3% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.^{2-3†}
- In 2014, 3.9% of high school students in New Jersey smoked bidis on at least one day in the past 30 days.³
- In 2014, 11.8% of high school students in New Jersey used hookah on at least one day in the past 30 days.³
- In 2014, 12.1% of high school students in New Jersey used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, in 2015, 24.1% of high school students used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days.^{2-3†}

Other Tobacco Product Use Among High School Students



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

†National prevalence data is from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

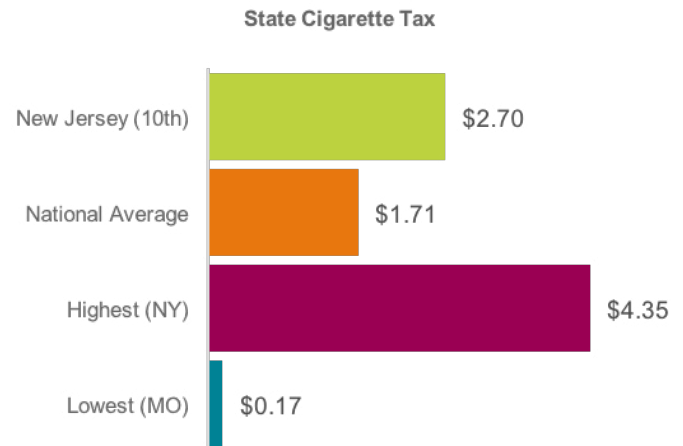
ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2017, 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
- New Jersey received an estimated \$944.5 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2017.⁵
- The health care costs in New Jersey, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$4.06 billion annually.⁵
- New Jersey loses \$3.15 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁶

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁷⁻⁹

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$2.70 per pack of cigarettes in July 2009. New Jersey is ranked 10th in the United States for its cigarette tax. The national average cigarette tax is \$1.71 per pack of cigarettes. The highest state cigarette tax is New York (\$4.35) and the lowest state cigarette tax is Missouri (\$0.17).
- 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 21.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that sales to minors are prohibited and those who sell tobacco products to those under 21 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 of electronic smoking devices, including electronic cigarettes, to persons under 21 is prohibited.

[†]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.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 55.3% of adult every day smokers in New Jersey tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2015.¹¹
- The Affordable Care Act requires all Medicaid programs cover all tobacco cessation medications beginning January 1, 2014. However, there is not yet evidence that the New Jersey Medicaid program has complied with this requirement regarding NRT gum, NRT nasal spray, NRT lozenge, and NRT inhaler.^{9‡}
- New Jersey's state quitline invests \$0 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.46.⁹
- New Jersey has a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁹

REFERENCES

- 1 CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015
- 2 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
- 3 New Jersey Department of Public Health, New Jersey Youth Tobacco Survey, 2014
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- 11 CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, *State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System*, 2015