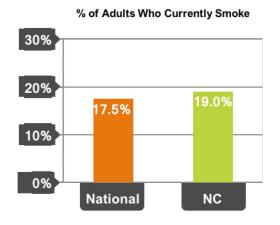
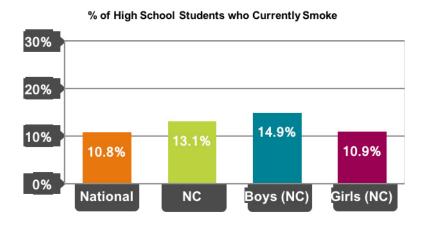


Tobacco in North Carolina

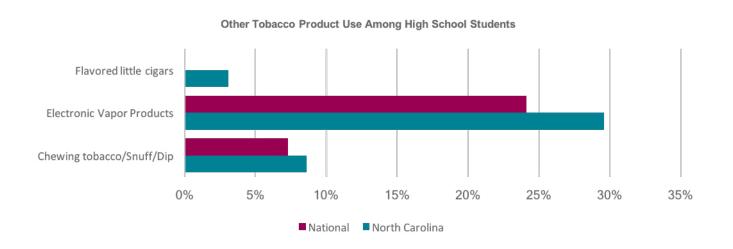
CIGARETTE USE*1-2





OTHER TOBACCO USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in North Carolina was 4.5% in 2014.
- 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 FY2017, North Carolina allocated \$1.1 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 1.1% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁵
- North Carolina received an estimated \$435.6 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2017.5
- The health care costs in North Carolina, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$3.81 billion annually.
- North Carolina loses \$4.24 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁶

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁷⁻⁹

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.45 per pack of cigarettes in September 2009. North Carolina is ranked 47th 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).
- 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/cultural 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 57.3% of adult every day smokers in North Carolina tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2015.¹⁰
- The Affordable Care Act requires all Medicaid programs cover all tobacco cessation medications beginning January 1, 2014. 91
- North Carolina's state quitline invests \$0.97 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.46.9
- North Carolina does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.

REFERENCES

- 1 CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015
- 2 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2015
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- 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 18 Years Later FY2017, 2016
- 6 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco Related Costs and Revenues, 2017
- 7 American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2017
- 8 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates & Rankings, 2017
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