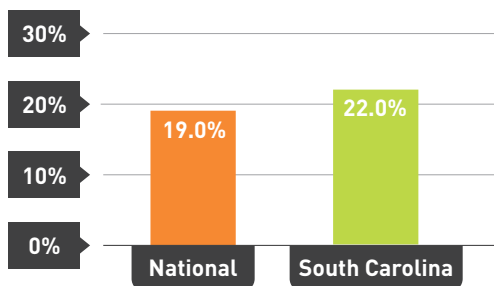


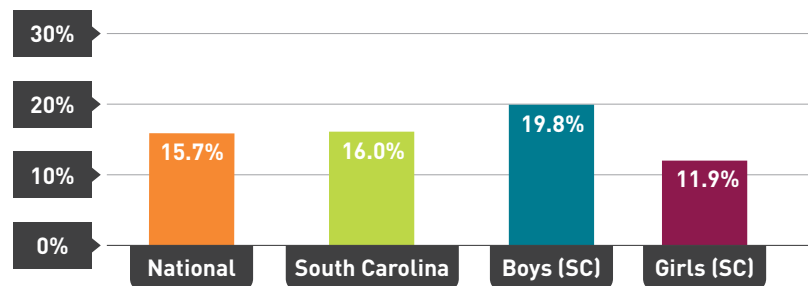
SOUTH CAROLINA + TOBACCO

CIGARETTE USE

% of Adults Who Currently Smoke ¹



% of High School Students Who Currently Smoke ²



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in South Carolina was 4.4% in 2013. 6.3% of adult current cigarette smokers in South Carolina were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2012, 2.7% of adults in South Carolina used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴
- In 2013, 7.8% of high school students in South Carolina used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 8.8% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2013, 15.0% of high school students in South Carolina smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 12.6% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2013, 1.9% of middle school students and 3.7% of high school students in South Carolina used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁵

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, South Carolina allocated \$5 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is

9.8% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴

- The health care costs in South Carolina, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$1.9 billion annually.⁴
- State and federal Medicaid costs for South Carolina total \$475.9 million annually for smoking-caused health care.⁵
- South Carolina loses \$2.35 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵
- South Carolina received an estimated \$237 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁴

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{8,9}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.57 per pack of cigarettes in July 2010. All other tobacco products are taxed 5% of the manufacturer's price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all childcare facilities.
- Smoking is restricted in all government workplaces, health care facilities, schools, and recreational 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.
- The sale to minors of alternative nicotine products, including electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 53.9% of adult smokers in South Carolina tried to quit smoking in 2013.¹⁰
- South Carolina's Medicaid program covers Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) Patch and NRT Gum. Coverage of NRT Inhaler, NRT Nasal spray, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban) varies by health plan. Some plans cover group, phone, and individual counseling.^{9*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration. Some plans have annual limits on quit attempts and/or require prior authorization, require use of some medications before using others, require use of counseling to get medications, and minimal co-payments.⁹
- South Carolina's state quitline invests \$7.83 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁹
- South Carolina does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁹

REFERENCES

- ¹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
 - ² CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
 - ³ CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013
 - ⁴ South Carolina Adult Tobacco Survey, 2012
 - ⁵ South Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey, 2013
 - ⁶ 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
 - ⁷ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
 - ⁸ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
 - ⁹ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015
 - ¹⁰ 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.