



TOBACCO CONTROL STATE HIGHLIGHTS 2012

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Office on Smoking and Health



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Foreword

Reducing death and disease caused by tobacco is a winnable battle. Proven strategies to reduce tobacco use include implementing high-impact tobacco countermarketing and strong policies that protect nonsmokers from secondhand smoke; increasing the price of tobacco products; and having well-funded, sustained, comprehensive tobacco control programs. This report provides state-specific data and information about these strategies as well as other high-impact and cost-effective strategies that we know work to reduce tobacco use and save lives.

While the nation has made tremendous progress in reducing tobacco use, we still are far from the goal of ending the tobacco epidemic. Each day, more than 3,800 young people under 18 years of age smoke their first cigarette and more than 1,000 youth under 18 years of age become daily cigarette smokers. Youth and young adult smoking prevalence that had been dropping for many years have slowed. In fact, there could be three million fewer young smokers today if success in reducing youth tobacco use that was made between 1997 and 2003 had been sustained.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has published two editions of *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs* (1999 and 2007) that have provided the structure and recommended levels of state investment for comprehensive programs. The purpose of *Tobacco Control State Highlights 2012* is to provide state-specific data about high-impact and cost-effective tobacco control strategies and measures to track states' progress in tobacco control. The report can also be used to provide policymakers with useful and accessible state-level data to assist with decision making.

The framework for this report is based on the World Health Organization's MPOWER package of high-impact strategies: **M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies; **P**rotect people from tobacco smoke; **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use; **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco; **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship; and **R**aise taxes on tobacco. If, within the next 5 years, all state tobacco control programs were to fully implement the strategies described in this report and were funded at CDC-recommended levels, rates of tobacco use would decline precipitously.

It's time to eradicate the harm caused by tobacco use. With additional effort and support for evidence-based, cost-effective strategies that can be implemented now, we will make real and significant progress in our efforts to save lives and accelerate progress in the fight against tobacco use.

Ursula E. Bauer, Ph.D., M.P.H.

Director

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Executive Summary

Tobacco use continues to be the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. Each year, approximately 443,000 people die from cigarette smoking or exposure to second-hand smoke, and another 8.6 million suffer from a serious smoking-related illness. While the percentage of American adults who smoke cigarettes has decreased and those who smoke are smoking fewer cigarettes per day, approximately one in five adults is still smoking cigarettes. Large disparities in smoking prevalence exist between population subgroups, with higher smoking prevalence among American Indians and Alaska Natives as well as those who live below the poverty level and those with less education. If current smoking trends continue, the national *Healthy People 2020* objective to reduce cigarette smoking prevalence to 12% will not be met.

In addition, disparities exist in tobacco use across the states. In 2011, adult cigarette smoking prevalence ranged from 11.8% in Utah to 29.0% in Kentucky, with a median prevalence of 21.2% across all states. In 2011, adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence also varied widely across all states, ranging from 1.4% in California and Rhode Island to 9.8% in Wyoming, with a median prevalence of 4.4% across all states. Similarly, among youth, a wide range in the proportion of high school students who reported using tobacco in the past 30 days exists across all states. In 2011, past 30-day cigarette smoking prevalence among high school students ranged from 5.9% in Utah to 24.1% in Kentucky. Smokeless tobacco use among high school students ranged from 3.5% in Hawaii to 16.9% in Kentucky, and cigar smoking among high school students ranged from 5.0% in Utah to 18.3% in South Carolina.

Tobacco use also exacts a huge economic toll. During 2000–2004, cigarette smoking was estimated to be responsible for \$193 billion in annual health-related economic losses in the United States, with \$96 billion in direct medical costs and approximately \$97 billion in lost productivity. Moreover, cigarette smoking results in 5.1 million years of potential life lost in the United States annually.

The scientific evidence is available that demonstrates what is needed to accelerate progress to drive down prevalence of tobacco use and how it can be done. The MPOWER framework, which was first released by the World Health Organization in 2008, describes the evidence-based, high-impact strategies that have proven to dramatically reduce the health and economic burden of tobacco use in many countries. These strategies, which include increasing the price of tobacco products, implementing smoke-free policies, reducing pro-tobacco advertising and promotion, controlling access to tobacco products, and assisting tobacco users to quit, have proven to significantly reduce tobacco use.

The Institute of Medicine concluded that fully funding comprehensive tobacco control programs is a critical component to support high-impact interventions that are known to decrease tobacco use, thereby improving public health. In fact, state funding for tobacco control is one of the best predictors of success over time when funds are invested in evidence-based tobacco control programs. Research shows that the more states spend on sustained, comprehensive tobacco control programs, the greater the reductions in smoking prevalence; also, the longer states continue to invest in such programs, the greater the impact. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs—2007* not only outlines the program structure for implementing evidence-based comprehensive tobacco control programs but also provides recommended levels of state investment to reduce tobacco use in each state. In 2011, research by Chatopadhyay and Peiper indicates that if states were to follow *Best Practices* funding guidelines, they could potentially save between 14 and 20 times more money than the cost of implementing these programs.

Scientific evidence has demonstrated that statewide smoke-free policies are another high-impact strategy for helping smokers quit and reducing tobacco consumption by those who smoke. Furthermore, the Surgeon General concluded in 2006 that evidence is clear that eliminating smoking in indoor spaces is the only way to fully protect nonsmokers from secondhand smoke exposure. Worksites are a major source of exposure for nonsmokers, and workers in restaurants and bars are at high risk of being exposed to secondhand smoke, often at high concentrations. As of June 30, 2012, 25 states and the District of Columbia have comprehensive smoke-free laws that prohibit smoking in workplaces, restaurants, and bars, leaving residents in 25 states without adequate protection from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke.

Although close to 70% of current smokers say that they want to quit and approximately 50% try to quit each year, most smokers who want to quit must make multiple attempts before they are successful. Telephone quitlines and the use of Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved medications and counseling have proven to be effective in helping smokers quit successfully. For multiple reasons, including limited access to evidence-based cessation treatment, Medicaid enrollees continue to have a higher prevalence of smoking. While this report provides data for state Medicaid coverage for tobacco dependence treatment as of 2010, all states are in the process of transforming tobacco dependence coverage. For example, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Affordable Care Act) provides that all adults should be screened for tobacco use and tobacco cessation interventions be offered to those who smoke at no cost-sharing; in addition, the law provides that pregnant women should receive augmented, pregnancy-tailored counseling without cost-sharing. The Affordable Care Act mandates that beginning in 2014, states are precluded from excluding tobacco cessation drugs from coverage for Medicaid enrollees. As these and other cessation services expand, states will need to plan to adequately and appropriately promote their availability and encourage access to evidence-based cessation services.

Well-designed, “hard-hitting” countermarketing media campaigns with sufficient reach, duration, and frequency are an effective approach to decreasing the likelihood that people will begin smoking cigarettes, increasing smoking cessation, and reducing nonsmokers’ exposure to secondhand smoke. Countermarketing messages can also be used to educate the public about the dangers of tobacco use, encourage tobacco users to quit, and provide them with information about resources that are available to help them quit. Unfortunately, due to current funding for state tobacco control programs, most states do not have the resources necessary to mount a hard-hitting media campaign of sufficient reach, duration, and frequency. As this report describes, no states were able to mount a media campaign in 2010 that fulfilled the CDC *Best Practices* media funding recommendation of 800 youth targeted rating points (80% of the audience reached with 10 exposures each), and only 9 states were able to meet the recommendation of 1,200 general audience gross ratings points (80% of the audience reached with 15 exposures each) per quarter.

Controlling access to tobacco products by requiring businesses to obtain a license to sell tobacco products over the counter will aid in enforcement and compliance with local, state, and federal tobacco laws. This report indicates that as of June 30, 2012, 37 states require licensure for over-the-counter cigarette sales, and 29 states require licensure for smokeless tobacco product sales. The fee for licensure in the 37 states ranges from \$0 in Massachusetts and Nevada to \$200 in Indiana.

Scientific evidence found in *The Guide to Community Preventive Services: What Works to Promote Health* has shown that increasing the price of tobacco products is one of the most effective strategies for preventing and reducing tobacco use; the revenues from excise tax increases can provide a way for state governments to fund public health and health care programs, especially tobacco prevention

and control programs. As of June 30, 2012, the median state cigarette excise tax across all states was \$1.339, with a range of \$4.35 in New York to \$0.17 in Missouri. However, in 2011, there were no substantial increases in state cigarette excise taxes, and one state—New Hampshire—actually reduced the amount of its tax.

The enactment of the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act (Tobacco Control Act) in 2009 granted FDA authority to regulate the manufacturing, marketing, and distribution of tobacco products and to set performance standards for tobacco products to protect the public's health. In addition, the Tobacco Control Act grants authority to state and local governments to regulate tobacco products in certain specific respects. For example, the Tobacco Control Act partially rescinded federal preemption and allows state and local restrictions on the time, place, and manner of cigarette advertising and promotion. As this report indicates, 12 states preempt local community retail display laws, 13 preempt promotion laws, and 14 preempt sampling laws.

The tobacco control community knows what to do to end the epidemic of tobacco use. The science supporting the effectiveness of interventions, such as implementing smoke-free policies, increasing the price of tobacco products, running hard-hitting countermarketing, reducing pro-tobacco promotion, and assisting tobacco users to quit, has existed for many years and continues to strengthen. According to CDC's *Best Practices*, if, within the next 5 years, all state tobacco control programs were funded at CDC-recommended levels and all were to fully implement evidence-based tobacco control strategies reaching all populations, prevalence of tobacco use would decline precipitously. Most importantly, we could prevent the staggering toll that tobacco takes on our families and communities.

Introduction

“What will it take to end the tobacco epidemic in the United States?”

Each year, approximately 443,000 people die from smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke, and another 8.6 million suffer from a serious smoking-related illness.¹ Moreover, annual costs associated with tobacco-related illness amount to nearly \$96 million in medical expenses and \$97 million in lost productivity, resulting in 5.1 potential million years of potential life lost in the United States annually.¹ In 2011, 18.1% of high school students were current smokers.² Large disparities in tobacco use continue to exist among racial and ethnic groups and across socioeconomic positions. While the current prevalence of adult smoking is 19.0% overall, the smoking prevalence for American Indian and Alaska Native adults is 31.5%.³ Furthermore, while 26 states* now have comprehensive smoke-free air laws protecting citizens from the harmful effects of exposure to secondhand smoke, 52% of the U.S. population still is not protected.⁴

While data indicate that proportionately fewer adults are smoking today than 5 years ago and those who do smoke are smoking fewer cigarettes each day, tobacco use still is far from becoming a minor nuisance.⁵ Declining fiscal resources and public misperceptions that “the tobacco problem is solved” have contributed to a recent deceleration in tobacco control progress. Between 1998 and 2008, the adult cigarette smoking prevalence declined from 24.1% to 20.6%.⁶ Similar to adult prevalence, the recent rate of decline in youth cigarette smoking represents a much slower decline than experienced from 1997–2003,⁷ and year-to-year decreases in smoking prevalence have been observed only sporadically in recent years. While the majority of those who begin using tobacco are younger than 18 years of age, there has been an increase in initiation among those who are 18 years of age or older.⁸ Consequently, tobacco control programs need to effectively counter pro-tobacco messages by reaching all populations to prevent another generation of addicted adults.

Meanwhile, the tobacco industry continues to outspend tobacco control dollars by a ratio of more than 23 to 1. In 2008, major cigarette and smokeless tobacco companies spent approximately \$10.5 billion on marketing and promotion of their products while state tobacco control program budgets amounted to approximately \$456.7 million.⁹ While the tobacco industry continues to spend billions to promote its products, funding for comprehensive state tobacco control programs has declined significantly over the past several years—despite collection of state revenues of \$25.6 billion from the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) and tobacco taxes. In fact, states have reduced funding for tobacco prevention and cessation programs by 12% between 2010 and 2011 and by 36% between 2007 and 2011, and current tobacco control funding is the lowest since 1999, when states first received tobacco settlement payments.^{9,10}

We know that the more states spend on tobacco control programs, the greater the reductions in smoking; also, the longer states invest in such programs, the greater the effect.¹¹ However, collectively, states are spending less than 2% of tobacco-related revenue on tobacco prevention and cessation programs.¹² In fact, recent research indicates that if states were to follow *Best Practices* funding guidelines, they could potentially save between 14 and 20 times more than the cost of implementing these programs.¹³

Funding the implementation of proven, high-impact strategies can dramatically reduce the health and economic burden of tobacco use. Increasing the price of tobacco products, implementing smoke-free policies, reducing pro-tobacco advertising and promotion, controlling access to tobacco products, and promoting and assisting tobacco users to quit are the interventions that

* In this report, “states” includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

most effectively drive down tobacco use. More than a decade ago, the independent Task Force on Community Preventive Services provided recommendations on the most effective community-based strategies for tobacco use prevention and control.¹⁴ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has published two editions of *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs* (1999 and 2007) that provide the structure and recommended levels of state investment for comprehensive programs.¹¹ In 2007, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) released *Ending the Tobacco Problem: A Blueprint for the Nation*,¹⁵ with the goal of reducing smoking “so substantially that it is no longer a significant public health problem for our nation.” The IOM Committee on Reducing Tobacco Use concluded that this goal could be achieved with a two-pronged strategy: strengthening and fully implementing traditional tobacco control measures and changing the regulatory landscape to permit policy innovations¹⁵ such as the ones included in this report.

The time is now. With several recent major initiatives, there has never been a more opportune time for significant progress in reducing tobacco-related death and disease. In 2009, the United States enacted the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act¹⁶ that grants authority to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to regulate the manufacturing, marketing, and distribution of tobacco products. As part of its authority, FDA has banned deceptive marketing terms such as “light,” “low tar,” and “mild” on cigarettes and has required larger, more prominent cigarette health warnings on all cigarette packaging and advertising. (At the time of this report’s production, the implementation of the health warnings has been halted due to ongoing litigation.) If the proposed cigarette warning labels go into effect, they will represent the first change in cigarette warnings in more than 25 years and would represent a significant advancement in communicating the dangers of smoking. FDA will continue to consider additional regulatory requirements in the future.

Also for the first time in history, the Department of Health and Human Services has created a tobacco control strategic plan entitled *Ending the Tobacco Epidemic: A Tobacco Control Strategic Action Plan for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services*.¹⁷ Based on strong scientific evidence supporting the effectiveness of mass media in reducing tobacco use initiation and assisting tobacco users in quitting, one of the four pillars of this plan is a recommendation for a national media and communications campaign to raise awareness and shift key attitudes and beliefs about tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke. In early 2012, CDC launched a national education campaign including print, radio, TV, billboard, Web, and social media elements to educate the public about the harmful effects of tobacco use and the consequences of living with a disease caused by tobacco smoke. This national campaign and other hard-hitting media campaigns will have significant potential for dramatically increasing the public’s understanding of the health risks associated with smoking and helping those who want to quit by providing information on cessation resources.

A third opportunity to accelerate progress results from the influx of funding to states, communities, and tribal entities through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010.¹⁸ Communities Putting Prevention to Work and Community Transformation Grants enabled states, communities, tribes, and national organizations to work on proven, population-based strategies to reduce tobacco use and other behaviors that contribute to chronic diseases such as heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes.

A fourth historic opportunity comes from the development and implementation of the 2009–2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS) that established a comprehensive framework for evaluating national and state-specific tobacco control programs. Also, through its National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP), CDC supports all 50 states and the District of Columbia as well as 8 U.S. territories or jurisdictions, 6 national networks, and 7 tribal support centers. The goals of NTCP are to prevent tobacco initiation among young people, promote quitting among adults and youth, elimi-

nate exposure to secondhand smoke, and identify and eliminate tobacco-related disparities among population groups. With the availability of both national and state-specific data from the 2009–2010 NATS, there is increased capacity to evaluate NTCP and better monitor the factors promoting and impeding progress in each state.

Given this time of multiple historic opportunities to improve health, it is crucial that federal, state, and local partners act now to end the epidemic of tobacco use and the resulting enormous toll it takes on individuals, families, and communities. Fully funding state tobacco control programs by investing a portion of the amount collected in tobacco tax revenue and tobacco industry settlement payments and putting in place high-impact tobacco policies and strategies such as those described in the MPOWER framework could make a dramatic difference in reducing the health and economic burden imposed by tobacco use.

MPOWER

- M** = **Monitor** tobacco use and prevention policies
- P** = **Protect** people from tobacco smoke
- O** = **Offer** help to quit tobacco use
- W** = **Warn** about the dangers of tobacco
- E** = **Enforce** bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship
- R** = **Raise** taxes on tobacco

Purpose of This Document

The purpose of *Tobacco Control State Highlights 2012* is to provide tobacco control programs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia with valid, reliable, state-specific data about the high-impact, cost-effective strategies they are currently using or could be implementing as well as measures to track their progress. This document is also intended to provide decision makers and tobacco control programs with useful and accessible state-level data to assist with decision making.

As in *Tobacco Control Highlights 2010*, CDC's *Key Outcome Indicators for Evaluating Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs* describes the rationale for many of the measures included in this publication. These are key indicators to monitor program success, and these indicators have been scientifically linked to positive outcomes.¹⁹ Some of the indicators also relate to the health objectives of *Healthy People 2020*.²⁰ Again, this report is organized according to the MPOWER framework to demonstrate the utility of MPOWER and the manner in which high-impact strategies are aligned with this framework.

Tobacco Control State Highlights 2012 has several new features. First, the availability of the 2009–2010 NATS data means that we can now examine short- and intermediate-term indicators of progress, such as attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge, across the states. Secondly, this edition includes data related to tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as smokeless tobacco and cigars. Finally, it also examines trends in cigarette smoking initiation among youth and young adults, which has not been compared across states in any other CDC report.

MPOWER Framework With Selected Indicators

What follows is a brief description and explanation of each of the MPOWER strategies and each of the indicators selected for this report. Next to each indicator is a parenthetical note of whether it is new, expanded, or updated from *Tobacco Control State Highlights 2010*.

Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

A comprehensive tobacco control program has a system of surveillance and evaluation that can monitor and document short-, intermediate-, and long-term intervention outcomes in the population to inform program and policy directions and to ensure accountability to those with fiscal oversight. *Best Practices* recommends investing approximately 10% of a program's total annual intervention or programmatic budget in surveillance and evaluation efforts.

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use (expanded)

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use (expanded)

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation (new)

Protect people from tobacco smoke

There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke.²¹ Secondhand smoke contains about 70 carcinogens and causes heart disease and lung cancer in nonsmoking adults.²² Eliminating smoking in indoor spaces is the only way to fully protect people from exposure.²¹ Worksites are a major source of secondhand smoke exposure, and workers in restaurants and bars are especially likely to be exposed, often at high concentrations.²¹ Creating smoke-free policies in workplaces and other public places not only protects nonsmokers from involuntary exposure to the toxins in tobacco smoke but also may have the added benefit of reducing tobacco consumption by smokers, increasing the number of smokers who quit, and preventing relapse among those who have already quit.^{14,23,24}

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (new)

Opinions About Smoking in the Workplace (new)

Smoke-Free Home Rules (new)

State Smoke-Free Policy (updated)

Offer help to quit tobacco use

Cessation of tobacco use can reduce the risk for tobacco-related disease, even among those who have used tobacco for decades.²⁵ Offering access to cessation programs to help those who want to quit is one effective tobacco control strategy to promote quitting. Among current U.S. adult smokers, 70% report that they want to quit completely, and millions have attempted to quit smoking.²⁶ In addition to effective clinical approaches to helping smokers quit, there are several population-based approaches that have proven to be effective, including price increases and smoke-free laws. These include telephone counseling (quitlines) and reducing patient out-of-pocket costs for effective cessation treatment.^{14,27}

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year (new)

Quitline Utilization (new)

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications (updated)

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

Comprehensive efforts to educate and warn about the dangers of tobacco use are critical to changing social norms, preventing initiation, and promoting cessation. Effective messages that are targeted appropriately can increase public support for tobacco control interventions and create a supportive environment for policy and programmatic community efforts.²⁴ The Task Force on Community Preventive Services' *Guide to Community Preventive Services* strongly recommends sustained media campaigns combined with other interventions as an effective strategy to decrease the likelihood of tobacco initiation and promote smoking cessation.¹⁴ Experience from many states, including Arizona, California, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Oregon, as well as the national Legacy campaign, suggests that message content is very important. Aggressive countermarketing campaigns that confront the tobacco industry's marketing tactics have demonstrated effectiveness.²⁸ Also, advertising campaigns with strong, hard-hitting messages about the health consequences of tobacco use perform better than humorous or emotionally neutral campaigns.

Tobacco Countermarketing Media Intensity (updated)
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco (new)

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship

Billions of dollars are spent annually by tobacco companies to make tobacco use appear to be attractive as well as an accepted and established part of American culture.^{11,29,30,31} Nonsmoking adolescents exposed to tobacco advertising and promotional campaigns are significantly more likely to become young adult smokers.^{29,32} The 1998 multistate MSA included specific tobacco industry restrictions related to youth access, marketing, lobbying, and certain types of outdoor advertising. However, following the settlement, tobacco marketing expenditures more than doubled over the next 5 years.^{11,29} Tobacco promotions have shifted away from media such as billboards and magazines and moved toward retail outlets.^{29,30,33} Furthermore, shifts away from cigarette advertising to other products, such as smokeless tobacco, has increased.³⁰ Research indicates that point-of-sale advertising encourages youth, particularly younger teens, to try smoking.^{11,29}

With the enactment of the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act on June 22, 2009,¹⁶ FDA was given authority to regulate the manufacturing, marketing, and distribution of tobacco products. This legislation also grants authority to states and local communities to impose restrictions that are in addition to or more stringent than FDA requirements, such as specific bans or restrictions on the time, place, and manner of tobacco advertising. It will be important to measure and monitor the establishment of, compliance with, and impact of federal, state, and local regulations and restrictions to assess the impact they have on reducing morbidity and mortality from tobacco use.

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws (new)
Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure (new)

Raise taxes on tobacco

Increasing the price of tobacco products reduces tobacco consumption and prevalence, especially among the most price-sensitive populations (e.g., young people).²⁹ Increasing cigarette taxes is an effective method of increasing the real price of cigarettes, but maintaining high prices requires continued tax adjustments to offset the effects of inflation and industry practices designed to control retail product prices.^{29,34} To illustrate the latter issue, in 2008, tobacco companies spent more than \$9.9 billion on advertising and promotional expenses for cigarettes³⁰ and more than \$2.7 billion for smokeless tobacco.³¹ The largest expenditure category by far comprised promotional allowance price discounts paid to retailers or wholesalers to reduce the price through buy one/get one types of offers and other types of sales.^{30,31}

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax (expanded)
Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased (new)

Summary of Findings and Indicators Definitions

While there are many indicators used by tobacco control programs to monitor and evaluate programs, those that were selected for this document are closely aligned with policy recommendations from *Best Practices* and have recent and reliable data available. What follows is a description of each indicator and its importance for measuring progress, followed by a brief description of the data sources and definitions. More detailed information on the data sources and definitions are given later in this document.

Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

Current cigarette use prevalence among adults is a fundamental indicator in monitoring the population impact of tobacco use (see key outcome indicator [KOI] 3.14.1).¹⁹ However, it is also important to track other tobacco products, such as smokeless tobacco. When assessing current cigarette and smokeless tobacco use prevalence, it is essential to consider the demographic subgroups within the population, because prevalence typically varies by age, gender, race/ethnicity, educational status, sexual orientation, and other factors.

The adult current cigarette smoking prevalence in 2011 ranged from 11.8% in Utah to 29.0% in Kentucky. Across the states, the median prevalence was 21.2%. Cigarette smoking was more prevalent among people with a high school or less than a high school education than those with college degrees or higher.

The adult current smokeless tobacco use prevalence in 2011 ranged from 1.4% in California and Rhode Island to 9.8% in Wyoming. Across the states, the median prevalence was 4.4%. Smokeless tobacco was most prevalent among white males in most states.

Definitions:

- Current Cigarette Smoking
 - ▶ Overall adult current cigarette smoking prevalence is the percentage of adults who are current smokers. Current smokers are defined as persons who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their life and who currently smoke every day or some days.

- ▶ Adult current cigarette smoking prevalence by educational level is for persons 20 years of age and older. For the overall prevalence estimates and all other subgroups, the results shown are for persons 18 years of age and older.
- ▶ For the racial/ethnic subgroups, persons who reported Hispanic ethnicity are included in the Hispanic category and not in any of the other race categories.
- Current Smokeless Tobacco Use
 - ▶ Overall adult current smokeless tobacco use prevalence is the percentage of adults who are current smokeless tobacco users. Current smokeless tobacco users are defined as persons who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day or some days.
 - ▶ Adult current smokeless tobacco use prevalence by educational level is for persons 20 years of age and older. For the overall prevalence estimates and all other subgroups, the results shown are for persons 18 years of age and older.
 - ▶ For the racial/ethnic subgroups, persons who reported Hispanic ethnicity are included in the Hispanic category and not in any of the other race categories.

Source:

- Tobacco use data are from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), a population-based survey that provides descriptive data on health risk behaviors for each state. Information on BRFSS can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>. Per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data suppression criteria for BRFSS, results are not shown for any demographic categories that included fewer than 50 respondents.³⁵
- See Appendix C for more detail on changes to the 2011 BRFSS methodology.

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

Tobacco use prevention among youth is an important component of overall efforts to reduce future tobacco-related morbidity and mortality (see KOI 1.14.1),¹⁹ since more than half of those who smoked their first cigarette in 2008 were younger than 18 years of age.³⁶ It is imperative to monitor cigarette smoking and the use of other tobacco products among youth to best understand why declines in tobacco use are slowing down³⁷ and to be able to reach the targets established by *Healthy People 2020*.²⁰ The *Healthy People 2020* objectives for high school students are to reduce current tobacco product use to 21.0% (TU-2.1), current cigarette use to 16% (TU-2.2), current smokeless tobacco product use to 6.9% (TU-2.3), and current cigar use to 8.0% (TU-2.4).²⁰

Nationally, current cigarette smoking prevalence was 18.1% for high school students in 2011, ranging from 5.9% in Utah to 24.1% in Kentucky across 44 states. Nationally, current cigarette smoking prevalence was lowest among non-Hispanic Asians, highest among males, and highest in 12th grade.

Nationally, current smokeless tobacco use prevalence was 7.7% for high school students in 2011, ranging from 3.5% in Hawaii to 16.9% in Kentucky across 40 states. Nationally, current smokeless tobacco use prevalence was lowest among non-Hispanic blacks, highest among males, and highest in 12th grade.

Nationally, current cigar smoking prevalence was 13.1% for high school students in 2011, ranging from 5.0% in Utah to 18.3% in South Carolina across 37 states. Nationally, current cigar smoking use prevalence was lowest among non-Hispanic Asians, highest among males, and highest in 12th grade.

Nationally, current tobacco use prevalence was 23.4% for high school students in 2011, ranging from 7.8% in Utah to 31.9% in Kentucky across 36 states. Nationally, current tobacco use prevalence is lowest among non-Hispanic Asians, highest among males, and highest in 12th grade.

Definitions:

- **Current Cigarette Smoking**
 - ▶ Overall youth current cigarette smoking prevalence is the percentage of high school (grades 9–12) students who are current cigarette smokers. Current cigarette smokers are defined as high school students who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the past 30 days before the survey.
 - ▶ For the racial/ethnic subgroups, persons who reported Hispanic ethnicity are included in the Hispanic category and not in any of the other race categories.
- **Current Smokeless Tobacco Use**
 - ▶ Overall youth current smokeless tobacco use prevalence is the percentage of high school (grades 9–12) students who are current smokeless tobacco users. Current smokeless tobacco users are defined as high school students who had used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the past 30 days before the survey.
 - ▶ For the racial/ethnic subgroups, persons who reported Hispanic ethnicity are included in the Hispanic category and not in any of the other race categories.
- **Current Cigar Smoking**
 - ▶ Overall youth current cigar smoking prevalence is the percentage of high school (grades 9–12) students who are current cigar smokers. Current cigar smokers are defined as high school students who had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the past 30 days before the survey.
 - ▶ For the racial/ethnic subgroups, persons who reported Hispanic ethnicity are included in the Hispanic category and not in any of the other race categories.
- **Current Tobacco Use**
 - ▶ Overall youth current tobacco use prevalence is the percentage of high school (grades 9–12) students who are current cigarette smokers, current smokeless tobacco users, or current cigar smokers. Current tobacco users are defined as high school students who reported current cigarette smoking, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar smoking. (Note: To be included, youth must have provided an answer to each of the questions regarding past 30-day use for cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and cigars.)
 - ▶ For the racial/ethnic subgroups, persons who reported Hispanic ethnicity are included in the Hispanic category and not in any of the other race categories.
- Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) data may be missing for a state because the YRBSS was not conducted in 2011 or it was conducted but had a low response rate and thus did not receive weighted YRBSS data. Additionally, YRBSS data may be missing for a specific product, because not all tobacco products were included on the state-specific questionnaire. Furthermore, even though the YRBSS is used to track *Healthy People 2020* national goals, some states use other data systems to track indicators of youth tobacco use.

Sources:

- Data are from the Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS), a school-based (high school) survey that monitors six types of health-risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death and disability among youth and adults and provides descriptive data on these health-risk behaviors for some states and the nation. Information on YRBSS can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/index.htm>. Per CDC data suppression criteria for YRBSS, results are not shown for any categories that included fewer than 100 respondents.³⁵
- Results were obtained from the YRBSS Web analysis tool at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx?SID=HS> and from <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf>.

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

The majority of tobacco use begins before 18 years of age, though increasingly, initiation is beginning in young adulthood.^{29,38,39} The earlier young people begin using tobacco, the more likely they are to continue use in adulthood. Both the duration and amount of tobacco use are related to eventual chronic health conditions such as lung disease, heart disease, cancer, and stroke.²² This indicator is closely related to measurement of KOI 1.13.1, which assesses the age at which young people first smoked a whole cigarette.¹⁹ The *Healthy People 2020* goals are to reduce youth (aged 12–17 years) cigarette initiation from 6.2% to 4.2% (TU-3.2) and to reduce young adult (aged 18–25 years) cigarette initiation from 8.3% to 6.3% (TU-3.6).²⁰

In 2008–2009, the percentage of youth aged 12–17 years who smoked part or all of a cigarette for the first time in the past year ranged from 3.3% in Utah to 9.2% in West Virginia. The national average was 6.3%, and there has been no statistically significant change in youth initiation nationally since 2002–2003.

In 2008–2009, the percentage of young adults aged 18–25 years who smoked part or all of a cigarette for the first time in the past year ranged from 4.2% in Colorado to 14.7% in North Dakota. The national average was 8.5%, and the rate of young adult initiation has increased significantly nationally since 2002–2003.

Definition:

- Past-year cigarette initiation is defined as those who had not previously smoked in their lifetime who report smoking part or all of a cigarette for the first time in the past 12 months. Results presented are weighted percentages for youths aged 12–17 years and young adults aged 18–25 years.

Source:

- Estimates were produced by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) using the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) analyzed in 2-year increments from 2002 to 2009. NSDUH is an annual survey sponsored by SAMHSA that provides data on illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco in the civilian noninstitutionalized population in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Information on NSDUH can be found at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH.HTM>.

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke, which causes lung cancer, heart disease, and acute respiratory disease in adults.²¹ A comprehensive smoke-free law is defined as a law that covers all worksites, restaurants, and bars and completely eliminates indoor smoking. Though many states and localities have smoke-free laws in place, they are not all comprehensive, and as a result, many people are left unprotected. Moreover, smoke-free environments help smokers who want to quit.²³ Additionally, compliance with existing policies is essential for the policy to have a public health impact.

Monitoring various venues of exposure is important in identifying where people remain unprotected. These indicators of exposure to secondhand smoke (KOI 2.7.1, 2.7.2, 2.7.3, 2.7.5) are influenced by the existence and enforcement of smoke-free policies.¹⁹ They also provide supplementary information to the related *Healthy People 2020* objective to reduce the proportion of adult nonsmokers exposed to secondhand smoke (TU-11.3).²⁰

Nationally, 47.7% of adults in 2009–2010 reported being exposed to secondhand smoke either at home, in vehicles, or in indoor or outdoor spaces at work or other public places. Across the states, this ranged from 35.7% in Montana to 67.4% in Nevada.

Definitions:

- The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke at indoor or outdoor workplaces was determined by adult (aged 18 years and older) survey respondents' reports of breathing the smoke from someone else's smoking tobacco at their workplace, either indoors or outdoors, within the past 7 days.
- The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in homes was determined by adult (aged 18 years and older) survey respondents' reports of anyone else smoking inside their home (not including decks, porches, or garages) when they were home within the past 7 days.
- The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in vehicles was determined by adult (aged 18 years and older) survey respondents' reports of riding in a vehicle in which anyone else was smoking within the past 7 days.
- The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in indoor or outdoor public places was determined by adult (aged 18 years and older) survey respondents' reports of breathing smoke from someone else's smoking in an indoor or outdoor public place, not counting workplaces, within the past 7 days.
- The overall prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke was determined by adult (aged 18 years and older) survey respondents' reports of exposure to secondhand smoke in one or more of the following locations within the past 7 days: their workplaces (indoors or outdoors), their homes, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor public places.

Source:

- Data are from the 2009–2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS), which is a stratified, national, landline and cell-phone survey of noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 years and older. It was designed to yield representative data on key outcome indicators¹⁹ at both state and national levels for monitoring and evaluating progress toward the goals of the National Tobacco Control Program: preventing initiation of tobacco use among young people, eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke, promoting quitting among adults and young people, and identifying and eliminating tobacco-related disparities. The NATS estimates in

this report are from landline respondents only. All state-level data are weighted to the respective state populations, and national data are weighted to the U.S. population. NATS suppression criteria are the same as for BRFSS, for which results are not shown when the sample included fewer than 50 respondents.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

The home is the primary source of exposure to secondhand smoke for infants and children and a major source for nonsmoking adults.²¹ Unfortunately, parents and other adults continue to smoke in homes, exposing children to secondhand smoke. This exposure leads to secondhand smoke mortality from sudden infant death syndrome and morbidity due to respiratory symptoms, slowed lung growth, ear problems, bronchitis, pneumonia, and worsened asthma.²¹ Because there is no safe level of secondhand smoke exposure, creating and enforcing a smoke-free home policy is one of the most important decisions a family can make to protect all household members, including pets,⁴⁰ from the dangers of secondhand smoke exposure. Monitoring this indicator (see KOI 2.4.4.)¹⁹ is important to the national objective to reduce the proportion of children, adolescents, and nonsmoking adults exposed to secondhand smoke (*Healthy People 2020* objectives TU-11.1–11.3).^{20,21}

Nationally, 81.8% of adults reported having rules that smoking was not allowed inside their home in 2009–2010, ranging from 92.9% in Utah to 67.5% in Kentucky. However, an estimated 32.0% of homes without smoke-free rules had children 17 years of age or younger living in them, with estimates ranging from 17.3% in Arizona to 44.6% in Delaware.

Definitions:

- The percent of adults whose homes had rules that smoking was not allowed inside the home was determined by adult (aged 18 years and older) survey respondents' reports that smoking is never allowed inside their home, not counting decks, porches, or garages.
- The potential for exposure to second hand smoke among children 17 years of age and younger was determined by the proportion of homes that did not have rules that smoking is never allowed inside the home (not counting decks, porches, or garages) that had children under 17 years of age living in them.

Source:

- Data are from the 2009–2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS), which is a stratified, national, landline and cell-phone survey of noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 years and older. It was designed to yield representative data on key outcome indicators¹⁹ at both state and national levels for monitoring and evaluating progress toward the goals of the National Tobacco Control Program: preventing initiation of tobacco use among young people, eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke, promoting quitting among adults and young people, and identifying and eliminating tobacco-related disparities. The NATS estimates in this report are from landline respondents only. All state-level data are weighted to the respective state populations, and national data are weighted to the U.S. population. NATS suppression criteria are the same as for BRFSS, for which results are not shown when the sample included fewer than 50 respondents.

Opinions About Smoking in the Workplace

Smoke-free workplace policies have multiple benefits. In addition to eliminating secondhand smoke exposure among nonsmokers at work, these policies also reduce tobacco consumption among workers who smoke and help to reduce the social acceptability of tobacco use.²¹ Because there is no safe level of secondhand smoke exposure, 100% smoke-free indoor areas is the only way to fully protect from exposure to secondhand smoke.²¹ Public opinion indicating positive attitudes toward smoke-free workplace policies demonstrates recognition of the dangers of secondhand smoke. This recognition is critical to reach the *Healthy People 2020* objective (TU-12) to increase to 100% the proportion of persons covered by indoor worksite policies that prohibit smoking.²⁰

Nationally, 80.5% of adults in 2009–2010 think smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces. Across the states, this ranged from 89.1% in California to 67.0% in Kentucky.

Definition:

- The proportion of adults who think smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces was determined by adults (aged 18 years and older) who responded “Never allowed” to the question, “At workplaces, do you think smoking indoors should be...?”.

Source:

- Data are from the 2009–2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS), which is a stratified, national, landline and cell-phone survey of noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 years and older. It was designed to yield representative data on key outcome indicators¹⁹ at both state and national levels for monitoring and evaluating progress toward the goals of the National Tobacco Control Program: preventing initiation of tobacco use among young people, eliminating nonsmokers’ exposure to secondhand smoke, promoting quitting among adults and young people, and identifying and eliminating tobacco-related disparities. The NATS estimates in this report are from landline respondents only. All state-level data are weighted to the respective state populations, and national data are weighted to the U.S. population. NATS suppression criteria are the same as for BRFSS, for which results are not shown when the sample included fewer than 50 respondents.

State Smoke-Free Policy

Prohibiting smoking in all indoor areas of workplaces and public places, including restaurants and bars, is the only way to fully protect employees and the public from indoor exposure to secondhand smoke. The *Healthy People 2020* objective (TU-13) is for all states to establish laws that prohibit smoking in public places and worksites.²⁰ The Surgeon General has concluded that separating smokers from nonsmokers, “cleaning” the air, and ventilating buildings do not eliminate secondhand smoke exposure.²¹

As of June 30, 2012, 26 states had comprehensive smoke-free laws for workplaces, restaurants, and bars; 10 states had partial smoke-free coverage (i.e., smoke-free in one or two but not all three venues); 8 states had less stringent smoking restrictions that do not eliminate exposure (e.g., designated areas, ventilated areas); and 7 states did not have a statewide law of any strength in worksites, restaurants, or bars. Additionally, 12 states had laws that preempt local smoke-free policies in at least one venue. The *Healthy People 2020* objective (TU-16.1) is to eliminate all state laws that preempt local tobacco control laws on smoke-free indoor air.²⁰

Definitions:

- State smoke-free policy is defined as a statute that prohibits smoking in workplaces, restaurants, and/or bars. (If a state statute allows exemptions for designated or ventilated smoking areas in workplaces, restaurants, or bars, the state is not considered smoke-free.) A comprehensive smoke-free policy is defined as a state with smoke-free workplaces, restaurants, and bars.
- Preemption is defined as a state having a statute or judicial opinion that prevents local jurisdictions from enacting smoking restrictions that would be more stringent than state law.

Source:

- Data are from the State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System (STATE System), an electronic data warehouse that contains tobacco-related epidemiologic and economic data and information on state legislation. The STATE System is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statesystem>.
- See Appendix B for updates to legislative indicators since June 30, 2012.

Offer***Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year***

For tobacco users, attempting to quit is an essential step in the process of becoming tobacco-free. Stopping tobacco use entirely is often preceded by several quit attempts.²⁷ Increasing the proportion of adult tobacco users who have made quit attempts (KOI 3.11.1)¹⁹ may lead to increased cessation rates and a lower prevalence of tobacco use.²⁷ A *Healthy People 2020* objective (TU-4.1) is to increase smoking cessation attempts by adult smokers to 80%.²⁰

Nationally, 55.7% of adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year in 2009–2010, ranging from 66.0% in Maryland to 42.6% in Idaho.

Definitions:

- Adult smokers are defined as the percent of adult current smokers who quit smoking for 1 day or longer during the past 12 months and former smokers who quit in the past year.
- Current smokers are defined as those who reported they had smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their life and now smoke every day or some days.
- Former smokers are defined as those who reported they had smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their life and now do not smoke at all.

Source:

- Data are from the 2009–2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS), which is a stratified, national, landline and cell-phone survey of noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 years and older. It was designed to yield representative data on key outcome indicators¹⁹ at both state and national levels for monitoring and evaluating progress toward the goals of the National Tobacco Control Program: preventing initiation of tobacco use among young people, eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke, promoting quitting among adults and young people, and identifying and eliminating tobacco-related disparities. The NATS estimates in this report are from landline respondents only. All state-level data are weighted to the respective state populations, and national data are weighted to the U.S. population. NATS suppression criteria are the same as for BRFSS, for which results are not shown when the sample included fewer than 50 respondents.

Quitline Utilization

Quitting tobacco use decreases premature mortality as well as tobacco-related costs to society. Although close to 70% of smokers want to quit⁴¹ and more than 50% of smokers try to quit each year, most of their efforts are unaided and unsuccessful.²⁷ Quitlines have been shown to be effective in helping smokers quit.^{27,42,43} State quitlines fully funded at levels recommended by CDC could serve 8% of the state's tobacco users.¹¹

The total number of calls received by quitlines across all states was 1,086,296 in 2010. The total number of tobacco users who received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from quitlines was 463,737, representing an estimated median of 1.0% of tobacco users across the states.

Definitions:

- The number of quitline calls is defined as the total number of direct calls that came into the state quitline. It is a sum of calls answered live, calls that went to voicemail, calls hung up or abandoned, and other calls to the quitline that are not accounted for in these categories. Direct calls are the total incoming calls to the quitline, not including referrals that generate an out-bound call from the quitline.
- The estimated percent of tobacco users in the state who received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the quitline was obtained by dividing the total number of tobacco users who received telephone counseling (i.e., began at least one session), cessation medication, or both from the quitline (i.e., the numerator) by the estimated number of adult tobacco users in the state (i.e., the denominator). It is important to note that quitlines vary in terms of what services they provide (e.g., free medication) and also who is eligible for these services (e.g., Medicaid enrollees only). Also, it is important to note that the total number of tobacco users who received telephone counseling may include individuals younger than 18 years of age.
- The estimated number of tobacco users in the state was obtained by multiplying the total number of adults in the state by the percentage of adults who either currently used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, or both products. Current cigarette smokers are defined as those who reported they had smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their life and now smoke every day or some days. Current smokeless tobacco users are defined as those who reported they currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day or some days.

Sources:

- Quitline data are from the online Quitline Services Questionnaire from the National Quitline Data Warehouse (NQDW), a data repository of quitline information for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam, collected and housed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Office on Smoking and Health (OSH).
- Adult tobacco use data were from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), a population-based survey that provides descriptive data on health risk behaviors for each state and the District of Columbia. Information on BRFSS can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>.
- U.S. Census data on the total number of adults in the state were obtained from <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/popmap/>.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Despite the progress in reducing tobacco use in the general population, Medicaid enrollees continue to have a higher prevalence of smoking, in part because of limited access to medications and counseling for cessation. The 2008 Update to the Public Health Service Clinical Practice Guideline *Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence: 2008 Update* recommends that private and public health insurance, including Medicaid, cover all effective treatments without deductibles or other barriers.²⁷

A *Healthy People 2020* objective (TU-8) is to increase comprehensive Medicaid insurance coverage of evidence-based treatment for nicotine dependency in states and the District of Columbia.²⁰ Coverage should include all FDA-approved pharmacotherapies as well as behavioral therapies.²⁷ In 2010, only five states (Hawaii, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania) had comprehensive coverage through both managed care and fee-for-service Medicaid contracts for tobacco-dependence treatment, including all nicotine replacement therapies (NRTs), bupropion, varenicline, and counseling (individual and group). All states and the District of Columbia have some Medicaid coverage for medications or counseling.

All states are in the process of transforming tobacco dependence treatment coverage. For example, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Affordable Care Act) currently provides that all adults should be screened for tobacco use and comprehensive tobacco cessation services interventions be offered to those who smoke at no cost-sharing; in addition, the law provides that pregnant women should receive augmented, pregnancy-tailored counseling without cost-sharing. Beginning in 2014, states are precluded from excluding tobacco cessation drugs from coverage for Medicaid enrollees.¹⁸ As these and other cessation services become available and expand, in addition to focusing on what services are covered, it is also critical for states to plan to adequately and appropriately promote their availability and encourage access to evidence-based cessation services to increase awareness and utilization.¹⁸

Definitions:

- Medicaid coverage is defined as coverage within the state Medicaid plan for both managed care and fee-for-service contracts during 2010 for nicotine replacement therapies (NRTs), varenicline (Chantix[™]),[†] bupropion (Zyban[™] or its generic equivalent),[†] and counseling. NRTs include nicotine gum, patch, nasal spray, inhaler, and lozenge. Counseling includes group and/or individual counseling. Counseling is currently available to all Medicaid-enrolled smokers through the state quitline.
- A state is considered to have comprehensive Medicaid coverage for tobacco dependence treatment if all seven FDA-approved cessation medications and counseling (i.e., individual and group) are available to all Medicaid enrollees within the state Medicaid plan for both managed care and fee-for-service contracts.
- A state is considered to have Medicaid coverage for NRT if at least one form of NRT is available to all Medicaid enrollees within the state Medicaid plan for both managed care and fee-for-service contracts. Medicaid coverage for NRT is designated as partial (a) if it is available to pregnant women only; as partial (b) if it is only available through fee-for-service contracts; and as partial (c) if at least one form of NRT is available to all Medicaid enrollees through state quitlines only.
- A state is considered to have Medicaid coverage for varenicline if varenicline is available to all Medicaid enrollees within the state Medicaid plan for both managed care and fee-for-service contracts. Medicaid coverage for varenicline is defined as partial (a) if it is available to pregnant women only, and as partial (b) if it is only available through fee-for-service contracts.

[†] Use of trade names is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

- A state is considered to have Medicaid coverage for bupropion if bupropion is available to all Medicaid enrollees within the state Medicaid plan for both managed care and fee-for-service contracts. Medicaid coverage for bupropion is defined as partial (a) if it is available to pregnant women only, and as partial (b) if it is only available through fee-for-service contracts.
- A state is considered to have Medicaid coverage for counseling if either group or individual counseling is available to all Medicaid enrollees within the state Medicaid plan for both managed care and fee-for-service contracts. Medicaid coverage for counseling is defined as partial (a) if it is available to pregnant women only, and as partial (b) if it is only available through fee-for-service contracts.

Source:

- State Medicaid Coverage for Tobacco Dependence Treatments, United States 2010.⁴⁴ (See Appendix A for detailed Medicaid data for each state.)

Warn

Tobacco Countermarketing Media Intensity

Well-designed, hard-hitting countermarketing of sufficient reach, duration, and frequency can increase awareness, promote favorable attitudes toward tobacco control, and influence behavior.^{11,45} Gross rating points (GRPs) are a measure of the total intensity of a general audience media campaign and represent total reach (the percentage of households exposed to an ad campaign) multiplied by frequency of exposure to the ads. Targeted campaigns can be assessed by tracking targeted rating points (TRPs), which measure the percent of the targeted population that is exposed to a media campaign. CDC's *Best Practices* media funding recommendations translate into approximately 800 youth TRPs (80% of the audience reached with 10 exposures each) and 1,200 general audience GRPs (80% of the audience reached with 15 exposures each) per quarter.

Quarterly GRPs in 2010 ranged from 3,049.5 in Hawaii to 0 in Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Wyoming. Across the states, the median quarterly GRP was 242.7.

Quarterly TRPs in 2010 ranged from 556.8 in Hawaii to 0 in Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wyoming. Across the states, the median quarterly TRP for youth was 39.7.

Definitions:

- Media campaign intensity is defined by rating points, a composite metric combining reach and frequency of campaign exposure. *Reach* measures the total number of people (or households) who could potentially be exposed to an ad in a given media market. *Frequency* is the average number of times homes or people in a given media market are exposed to a particular ad in a given time frame. In this document, gross rating points (GRPs) are defined as reach multiplied by frequency for households in the general population. Targeted rating points (TRPs) are defined as reach multiplied by frequency for youths 12–17 years of age. In this document, GRPs and TRPs were averaged across media markets in each state, per quarter, for calendar year 2010. The four quarters were then averaged to produce an average quarterly estimate for 2010.
- Measurements of TRPs and GRPs reflect only state-sponsored media campaigns, not media campaigns run by pharmaceutical companies; nonpaid public service announcements; tobacco industry-funded antitobacco campaigns; federal or national campaigns; or any other not-for-profit advertisements such as those developed by partner organizations (e.g., American Lung Association, Legacy).

- Data for both full disclosure markets and automated discovery markets for each state were used in the analyses.
- GRPs reflect the average viewing patterns of households monitored by Nielsen Media Research in a given media market. TRPs reflect the average viewing patterns for youth (12–17 years of age) within the television households monitored by Nielsen Media Research. Youth could potentially watch any program broadcast in their media market. Even if a state did not run a youth-focused media campaign, a high number of TRPs may be reported due to youths' exposure to advertisements run during general audience programming.
- TRPs and GRPs do not reflect advertisements run on spot cable (i.e., advertisements purchased only for local cable TV in a specific media market), radio, billboards, Internet, transit, or other public places. Additionally, Nielsen Media Research does not provide ratings for digital subchannels that are shared, multicast channels on digital television. As a result, TRPs and GRPs do not reflect ratings from subchannels. States may have other data available on these channels.
- If multiple partners purchased an advertisement and state sponsorship was identified, the advertisement was attributed to the state. If it was determined that an advertisement by a state tobacco prevention foundation was paid for with any state funds, including Master Settlement Agreement funds or state tobacco excise taxes, it also was attributed to the state.
- Data and rankings include “added value spots” and the resulting TRPs and GRPs provided by television outlets if a particular state negotiated a match on advertising buys (e.g., bonus weight such as a 2:1 match on advertising buys).
- Data and rankings reflect exposure to state-sponsored television campaigns to that particular state only and may not reflect the total countermarketing media exposure of residents in the state. Therefore, advertisements that spill over to another state and the resulting TRPs and GRPs are not credited to the state where spillover occurs. Also, states that mainly use nontelevision channels for campaigns may receive low ranks because these media channels are not taken into account.

Source:

- Data analyses were developed by the Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago School of Public Health, based on rating information from Nielsen Media Research, as described elsewhere,⁴⁶ and advertising data from Kantar Media.

Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

Secondhand Smoke

There is no risk-free level of exposure to tobacco smoke.²² Secondhand smoke causes premature death and disease in children and adults who do not smoke.²¹ Increased knowledge of the adverse health effects of breathing smoke from other people's tobacco products is associated with reduced exposure to secondhand smoke (KOI 2.3.5)¹⁹ as well as helping smokers who want to quit.²³ A belief that secondhand smoke is very harmful indicates knowledge and awareness of the health consequences of breathing smoke from other people's tobacco products.

Nationally, 65.6% of adults report that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful, ranging from 72.1% in California to 55.9% in Kentucky.

Definition:

- The percentage of adults who think secondhand smoke is very harmful was determined by adult (aged 18 years and older) survey respondents' reporting that they think breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or from other tobacco products is “very harmful” to one's health rather than “somewhat harmful” or “not at all harmful.”

Source:

- Data are from the 2009–2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS), which is a stratified, national, landline and cell-phone survey of noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 years and older. It was designed to yield representative data on key outcome indicators¹⁹ at both state and national levels for monitoring and evaluating progress toward the goals of the National Tobacco Control Program: preventing initiation of tobacco use among young people, eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke, promoting quitting among adults and young people, and identifying and eliminating tobacco-related disparities. The NATS estimates in this report are from landline respondents only. All state-level data are weighted to the respective state populations, and national data are weighted to the U.S. population. NATS suppression criteria are the same as for BRFSS, for which results are not shown when the sample included fewer than 50 respondents.

Addictiveness of Smoking

Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body.⁴⁷ The adverse health effects from cigarette smoking account for an estimated 443,000 deaths, or nearly one of every five deaths, each year in the United States.¹ Nicotine addiction is the fundamental reason why individuals who start using tobacco continue to use tobacco products.⁴⁷ Most people do not understand the extreme addictiveness of tobacco, and most believe they can stop tobacco use before health problems occur.²³ Thus, achieving a high percentage of individuals who believe that smoking is very addictive indicates that efforts to warn the public about one of the dangers of cigarettes have been effective.

Nationally, 85.4% of adults reported that cigarette smoking is very addictive, ranging from 90.5% in Vermont to 80.6% in North Carolina in 2009–2010.

Definition:

- The percentage of adults who think that smoking is very addictive was determined by adult (aged 18 years and older) survey respondents' reporting that they think cigarette smoking is "very addictive" rather than "somewhat addictive" or "not at all addictive."

Source:

- Data are from the 2009–2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS), which is a stratified, national, landline and cell-phone survey of noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 years and older. It was designed to yield representative data on key outcome indicators¹⁹ at both state and national levels for monitoring and evaluating progress toward the goals of the National Tobacco Control Program: preventing initiation of tobacco use among young people, eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke, promoting quitting among adults and young people, and identifying and eliminating tobacco-related disparities. The NATS estimates in this report are from landline respondents only. All state-level data are weighted to the respective state populations, and national data are weighted to the U.S. population. NATS suppression criteria are the same as for BRFSS, for which results are not shown when the sample included fewer than 50 respondents.

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

States may preempt the ability of local communities to enact certain local laws, including those that restrict tobacco advertising and promotion. Preemption has a negative effect on tobacco control efforts because communities are restricted from enacting stronger policies. A *Healthy People 2020* objective (TU-16.2) is to eliminate all state laws that preempt local tobacco control laws in advertising.²⁰

As of June 30, 2012, there were several states that preempted local communities from enacting more restrictive advertising and promotion laws than those of the state: 12 preempted retail display laws, 13 preempted promotion laws, and 14 preempted sampling laws. Nine states preempted local communities from enacting more restrictive laws in all three of these areas, three states preempted in two of these areas, and six states preempted in one of these areas.

Definitions:

- A state is defined as allowing local advertising and promotion if the state did not have a statute that preempted local policies regarding the sampling, promotion, or display of tobacco products.
- Preemption is defined as a state having a statute that prevents local jurisdictions from enacting advertising restrictions that would be more stringent than state law.

Source:

- Data were drawn from the State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System (STATE System), an electronic data warehouse that contains tobacco-related epidemiologic and economic data and information on state legislation. The STATE System is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statesystem>.
- See Appendix B for updates to legislative indicators since June 30, 2012.

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

Laws that require businesses to obtain a license to sell tobacco products over the counter can help to reduce illegal sales to youth and can increase compliance with local, state, and federal tobacco laws (see KOI 1.8.2).¹⁹ Licensing can also serve as an effective mechanism to reduce the concentration, location, and type of tobacco retailers as well as impose restrictions on the sale and promotion of tobacco products at the point of sale, including indoor and outdoor advertising and the display of tobacco products.⁴⁸ Because tobacco sales often represent a significant proportion of a business's revenue, there is a strong incentive to comply with licensure laws. Licensure can also include, among other things, a requirement to obtain a license and renew it annually; a license fee set high enough to cover state costs associated with administration, implementation, and enforcement of the license; and provisions authorizing a penalty to the business, including suspension or revocation of the license for any violation of local, state, or federal tobacco laws.⁴⁹ Beyond having cigarette licensure laws, ensuring licensure for smokeless and other tobacco products extends the reach of the law.

As of June 30, 2012, the number of states that required licensure for over-the-counter cigarette sales was 37, while 14 states did not require licensure. Additionally, of the states that required cigarette licensure, 29 included a provision requiring licensure of smokeless tobacco products. Of the 37 states that required a fee, the fee ranged from \$200 in Indiana to \$0 in Massachusetts and Nevada. Additionally, 33 states required a license renewal, ranging in frequency from annually in 26 states, every

2 years in 3 states, every 3 years in 3 states. Thirty-seven states required penalties for businesses that were not in compliance, including fines of varying rates, civil infractions, criminal infractions (misdemeanor or felony), imprisonment, or some combination of these.

Definitions:

- An over-the-counter retail license is defined as a state statute that requires retailers to obtain a license to sell cigarettes directly to consumers. If the statute includes a provision that the required license for vendors includes the sale of chewing tobacco or snuff, it is noted that the licensure includes smokeless tobacco.
- A minimum license fee is defined as the least amount any retailer must pay to receive a license for over-the-counter sales.
- Renewal requirement is defined as a provision in the statute clearly stating that any person engaged in selling tobacco products over the counter must periodically renew their license or permit. Renewal frequency is a provision in the statute specifying how frequently the retail license must be renewed or when a license expires.
- A penalty to business is defined as a punishment to be incurred by the business for the first violation of the provision of the law. Types of penalties include misdemeanors, fines, imprisonment, felonies, etc. noted in the table as a footnote. If the law does not specify a penalty type, no footnote is included.

Source:

- Data were drawn from the State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System (STATE System), an electronic data warehouse that contains tobacco-related epidemiologic and economic data and information on state legislation. The STATE System is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statesystem>.
- See Appendix B for updates to legislative indicators since June 30, 2012.

Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

The Surgeon General, Institute of Medicine, and World Health Organization have concluded that increasing excise taxes is one of the most effective tobacco control policies because it increases product prices. Increasing the price of tobacco discourages initiation among youth and young adults, prompts quit attempts, and reduces average consumption among those who continue to smoke or use tobacco products (KOI 1.12.1 and 3.12.1).¹⁹ However, in response to tax increases, tobacco manufacturers can utilize price discounts to counteract the impact that excise tax increases have on tobacco prices and to appeal to price-sensitive smokers.^{50,51} While cigarette taxes are often tracked and compared across states, it is also important to monitor taxes on other tobacco products, because differential tax rates may affect accessibility of products, especially for youth. Two *Healthy People 2020* objectives are to increase the federal and state tax on cigarettes (TU-17.1) and smokeless tobacco products (TU-17.2).²⁰

As of June 30, 2012, the median state cigarette excise tax across the states was \$1.339. Across the states, the excise tax per pack of cigarettes ranged from \$4.35 in New York to \$0.17 in Missouri. Nearly all states also impose an excise tax on cigars, little cigars, and smokeless tobacco. Comparisons for these other tobacco products are not done here because states tax them in a variety of ways, including, but not limited to, per-unit tax; weight-based tax; or a percentage of the retail, wholesale, or manufacturer's price.

Definition:

- State tobacco excise tax is defined as the amount of tax levied on each of the following tobacco products: cigarettes, cigars, little cigars, and/or smokeless tobacco. Local and federal taxes are not included.

Source:

- Data were drawn from the State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System (STATE System), an electronic data warehouse that contains tobacco-related epidemiologic and economic data and information on state legislation. The STATE System is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statesystem>.
- See Appendix B for updates to legislative indicators since June 30, 2012.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

There is a strong, inverse relationship between cigarette price and smoking prevalence.^{14,19} Many factors influence the purchase price for cigarettes. Tobacco companies use price-discounting strategies and price-reducing marketing activities to lower prices^{52,53} while excise taxes increase prices.^{14,15,23} Pricing data can come from the tobacco industry, cash register scanner studies, researchers obtaining used packs and receipts directly from smokers, or from self-reports about the last cigarettes purchased in population-based surveys.

Nationally, 74.5% of smokers reported buying their last cigarettes by the pack and 23.8% reported buying by the carton in 2009–2010. The average price for the last pack of cigarettes purchased by adult smokers was \$5.29, ranging from \$7.98 in Alaska to \$4.04 in South Carolina. Among 45 states with valid data for carton price, the average price for the last carton of cigarettes purchased was \$40.35, ranging from \$64.45 in Alaska to \$30.46 in Missouri.

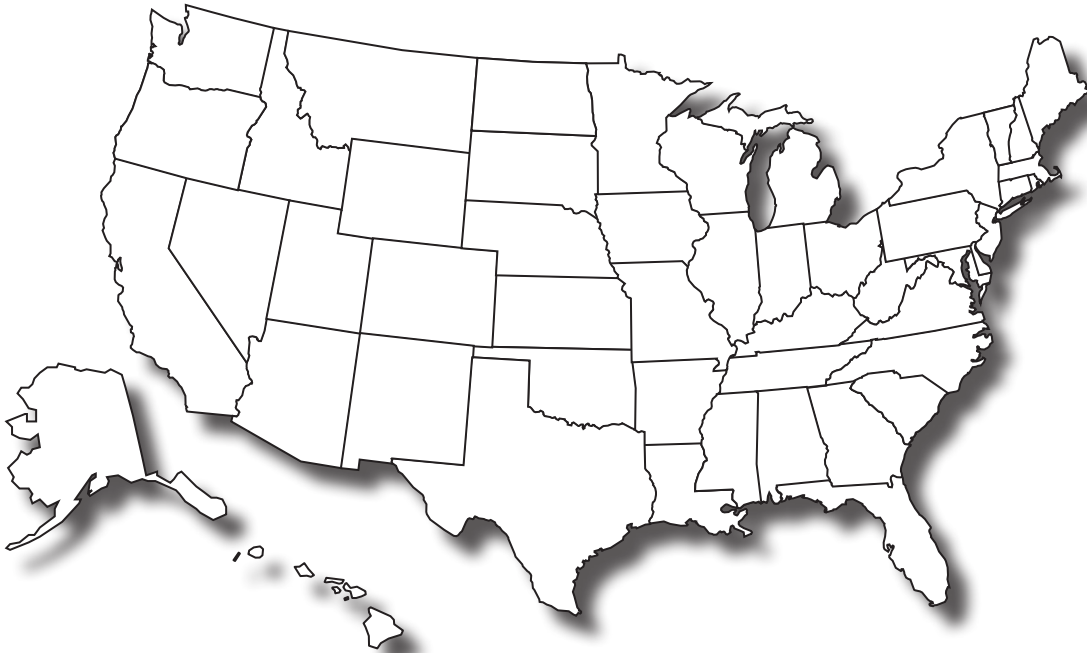
Definitions:

- The proportion of smokers who reported purchasing their last cigarettes by the pack or carton is defined as the proportion of adult smokers who reported that they last purchased cigarettes for themselves by the pack or by the carton and not by some other method.
- Price paid for last pack of cigarettes is defined as the self-reported price paid for the last pack of cigarettes bought among adult smokers who reported that they last bought cigarettes for themselves by the pack. Price paid for last carton of cigarettes is defined as the self-reported price paid for the last carton of cigarettes bought among adult smokers who reported that they last bought cigarettes for themselves by the carton. If respondents inquired about discounts or coupons, they were asked to report the prices after discounts or coupons. Only respondents who provided a price were included.
- Smokers included (a) current smokers, (b) those who have smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but have at least puffed on a cigarette in the last 30 days, and (c) former smokers who have puffed on a cigarette in the last 30 days.
 - ▶ Current smokers are defined as those who said they had smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their life and now smoke every day or some days.
 - ▶ Former smokers are defined as those who reported they had smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their life and now smoke on no days.
- The average price was calculated as a simple average of the price adult smokers reported paying for the last pack or carton of cigarettes.

Source:

- Data are from the 2009–2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS), which is a stratified, national, landline and cell-phone survey of noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 years and older. It was designed to yield representative data on key outcome indicators¹⁹ at both state and national levels for monitoring and evaluating progress toward the goals of the National Tobacco Control Program: preventing initiation of tobacco use among young people, eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke, promoting quitting among adults and young people, and identifying and eliminating tobacco-related disparities. The NATS estimates in this report are from landline respondents only. All state-level data are weighted to the respective state populations, and national data are weighted to the U.S. population. NATS suppression criteria are the same as for BRFSS, for which results are not shown when the sample included fewer than 50 respondents.

State Highlights



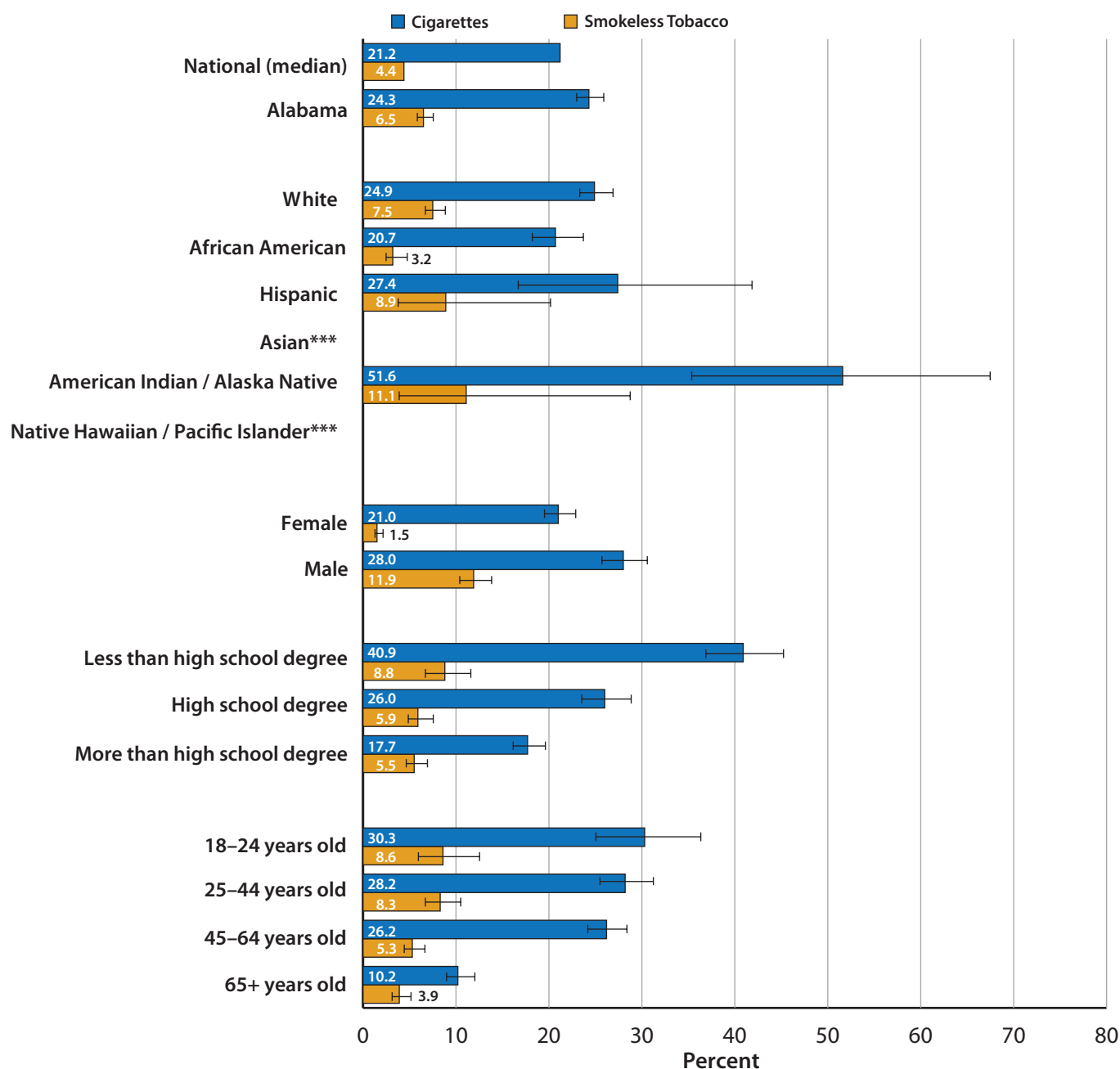
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Alabama, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 24.3% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Alabama ranked 42nd among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 6.5% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Alabama ranked 42nd among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

ALABAMA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

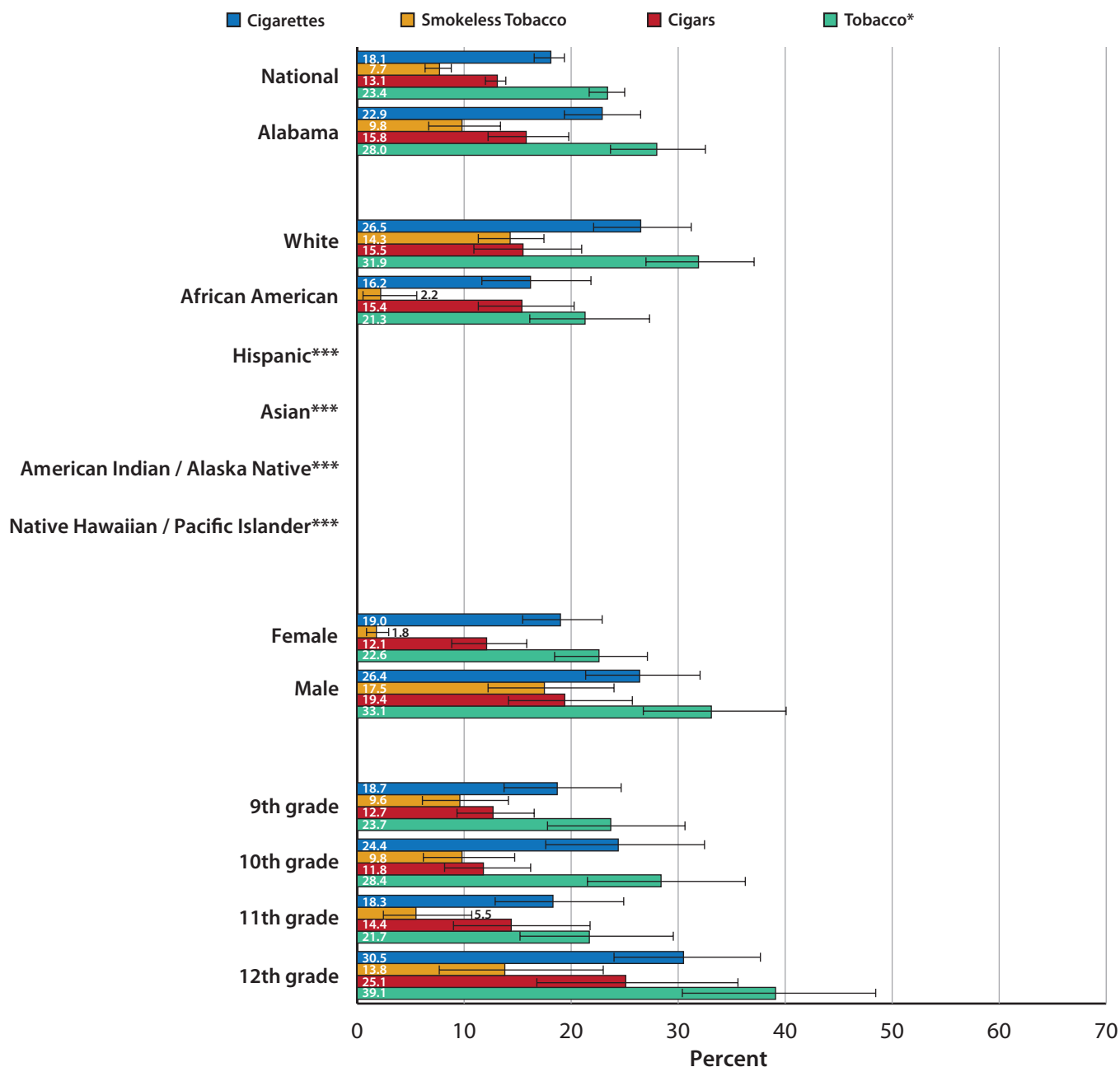
In Alabama, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 22.9% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Alabama ranked 42nd among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 9.8% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Alabama ranked 25th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 15.8% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Alabama ranked 28th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 28.0% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Alabama ranked 29th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

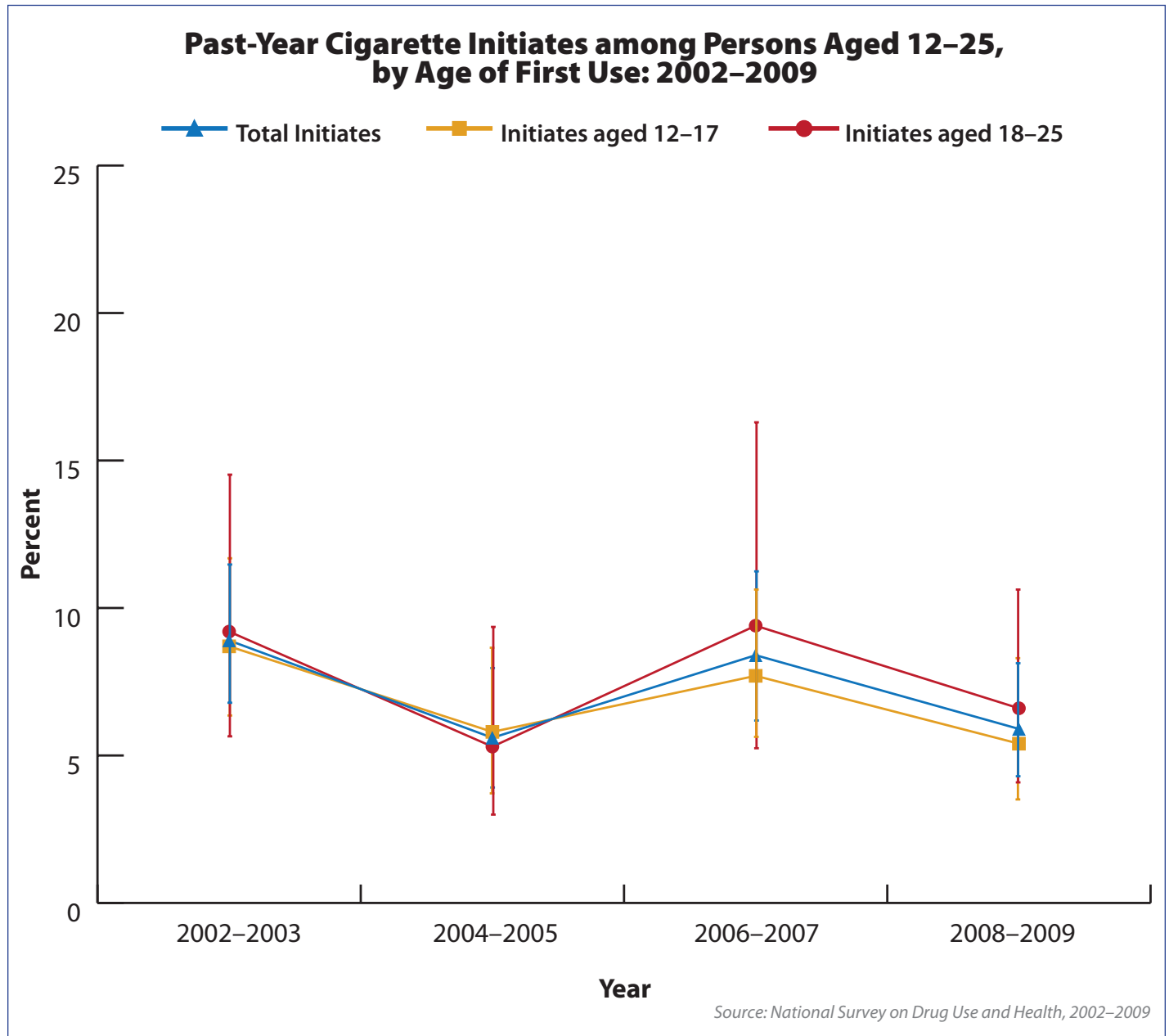
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

ALABAMA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Alabama youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 13th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 6.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 12th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



ALABAMA

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

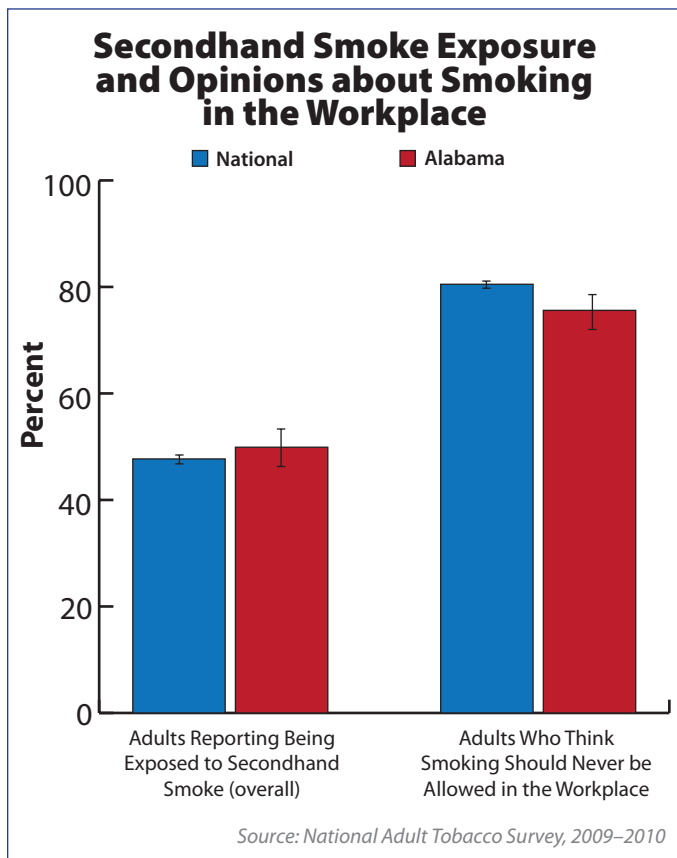
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Alabama than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Alabama was 49.9%, ranking 37th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Alabama adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
49.9%	25.9%	17.6%	20.3%	36.1%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

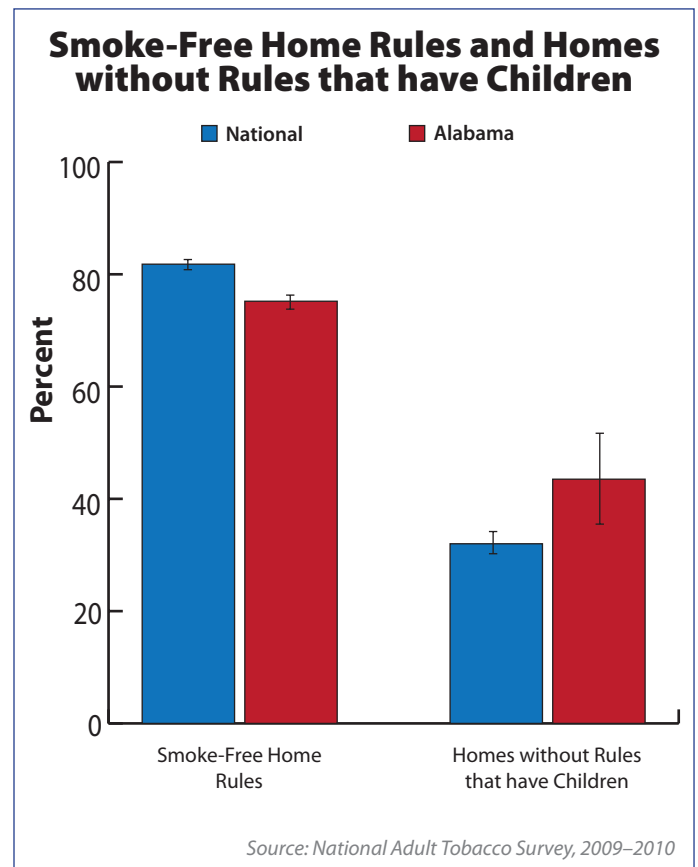


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 75.6% of adults in Alabama thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 42nd among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules





In 2009-2010, 75.2% of adults in Alabama reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 46th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 43.5%, ranking 50th among the states.



ALABAMA

State Smoke-Free Policy

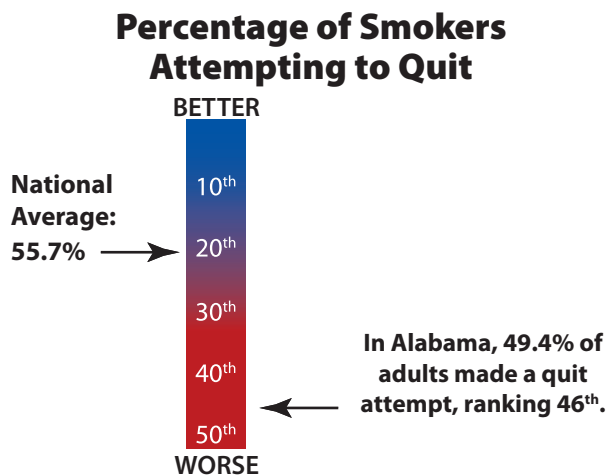
As of June 30, 2012, Alabama had laws that do not fully protect individuals from secondhand smoke by allowing smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation			
Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 No*	 No†	 No‡	 Yes
* Designated Smoking Areas † Ventilated Smoking Areas ‡ No Restrictions ¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors			^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces. ^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.
Note: Not all footnotes may be used.			Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 49.4% of Alabama adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 46th among the states.




Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Alabama quitline received 10,261 calls, and 1,236 tobacco users (an estimated 0.1% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, Alabama's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Alabama provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

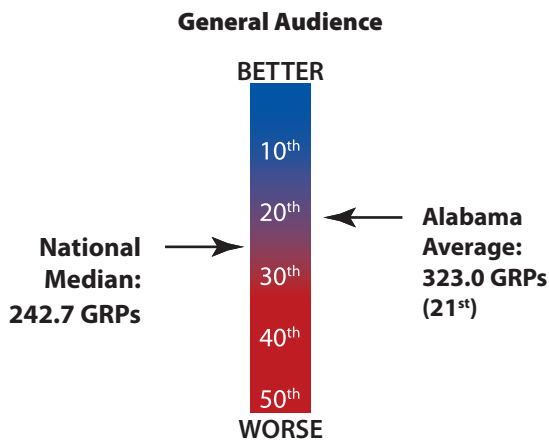
Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications			
Comprehensive Coverage			
 No			
NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial^{a,b,c}	Partial^{a,b}	Partial^{a,b}	Partial^a
^a Pregnant women only ^b Fee-for-service only ^c Available only via the quitline			
Note: Not all footnotes may be used.			Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

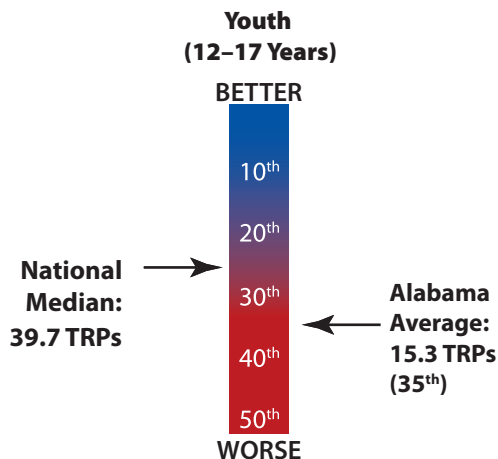
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Alabama had an average of 323.0 general audience GRPs and 15.3 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

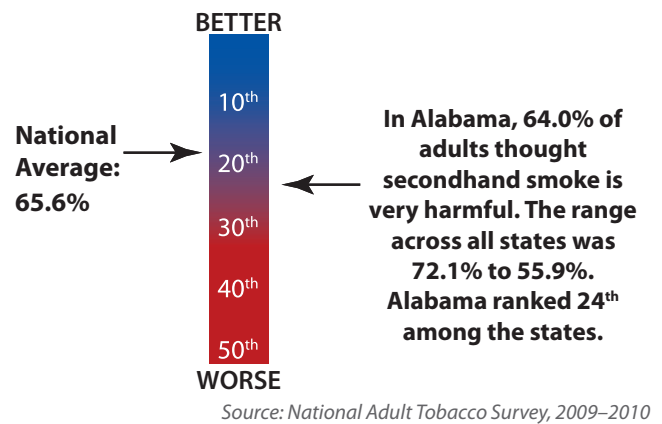


Source: CDC/OSH

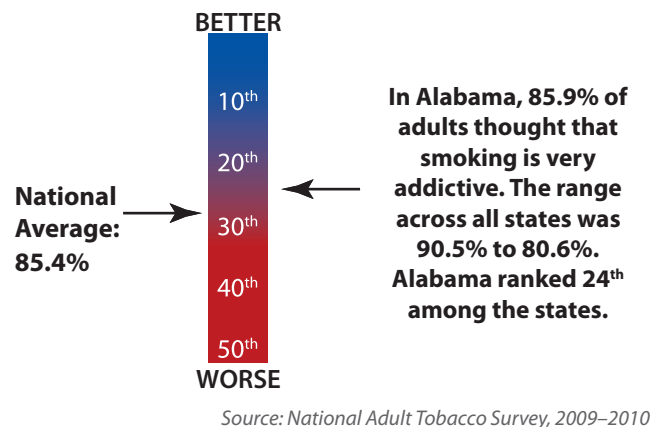
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Alabama, 64.0% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 85.9% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking





ALABAMA

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Alabama allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Alabama required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$2.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Fine of 15% of license fee

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

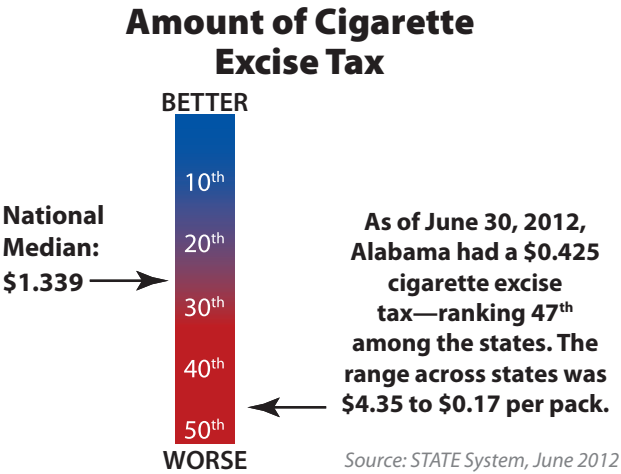
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Alabama was \$0.425 per pack, ranking 47th among the states. The tax on cigars was \$0.006 each, and for little cigars the tax was \$0.08 per pack of 20. The tax on chewing tobacco was \$0.015 per ounce and snuff was taxed at \$0.01 per ounce.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Alabama, 73.5% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 26.5% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Alabama smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.47 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Alabama smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$36.08 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

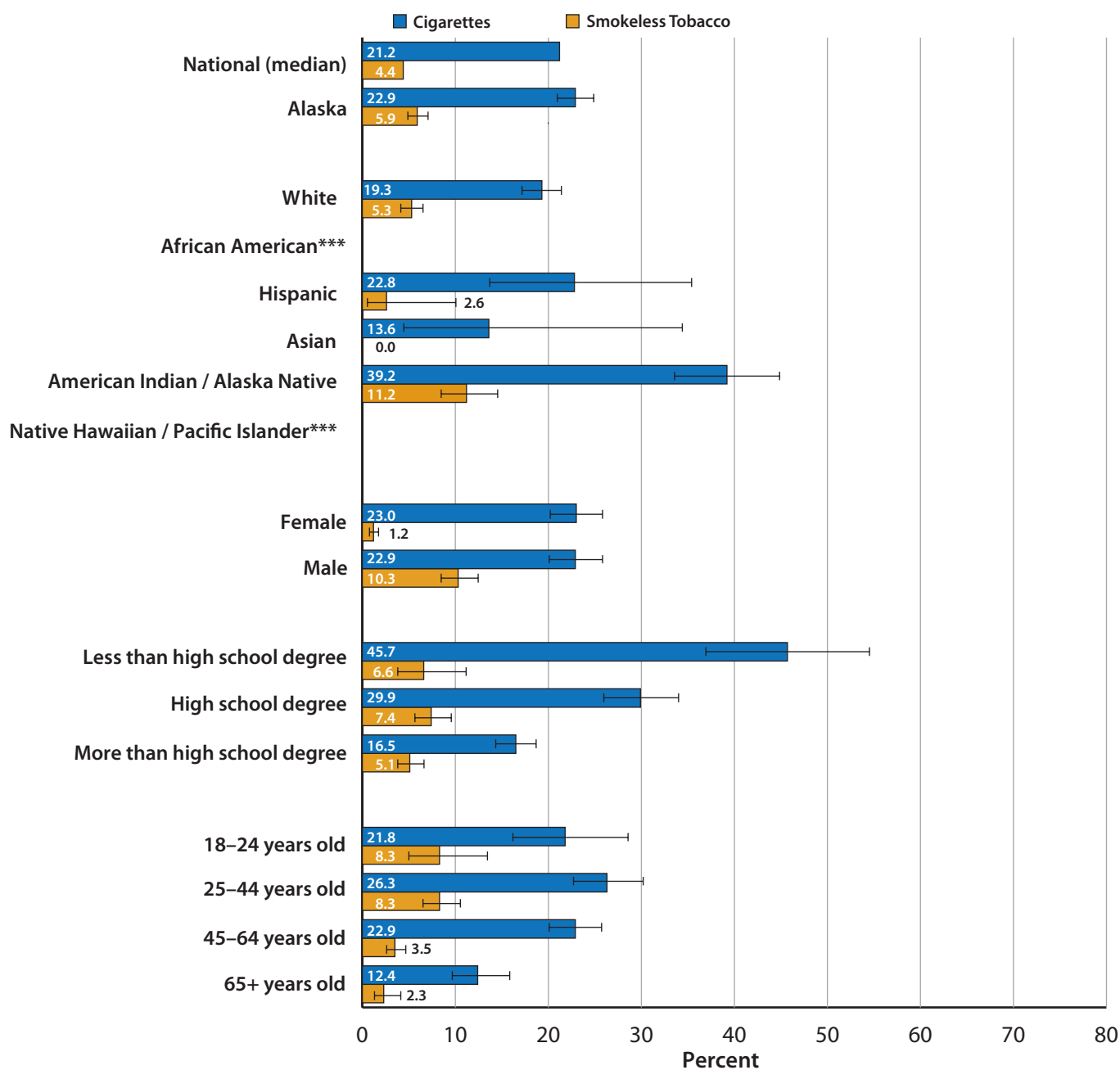


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Alaska, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 22.9% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Alaska ranked 35th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 5.9% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Alaska ranked 40th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

ALASKA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

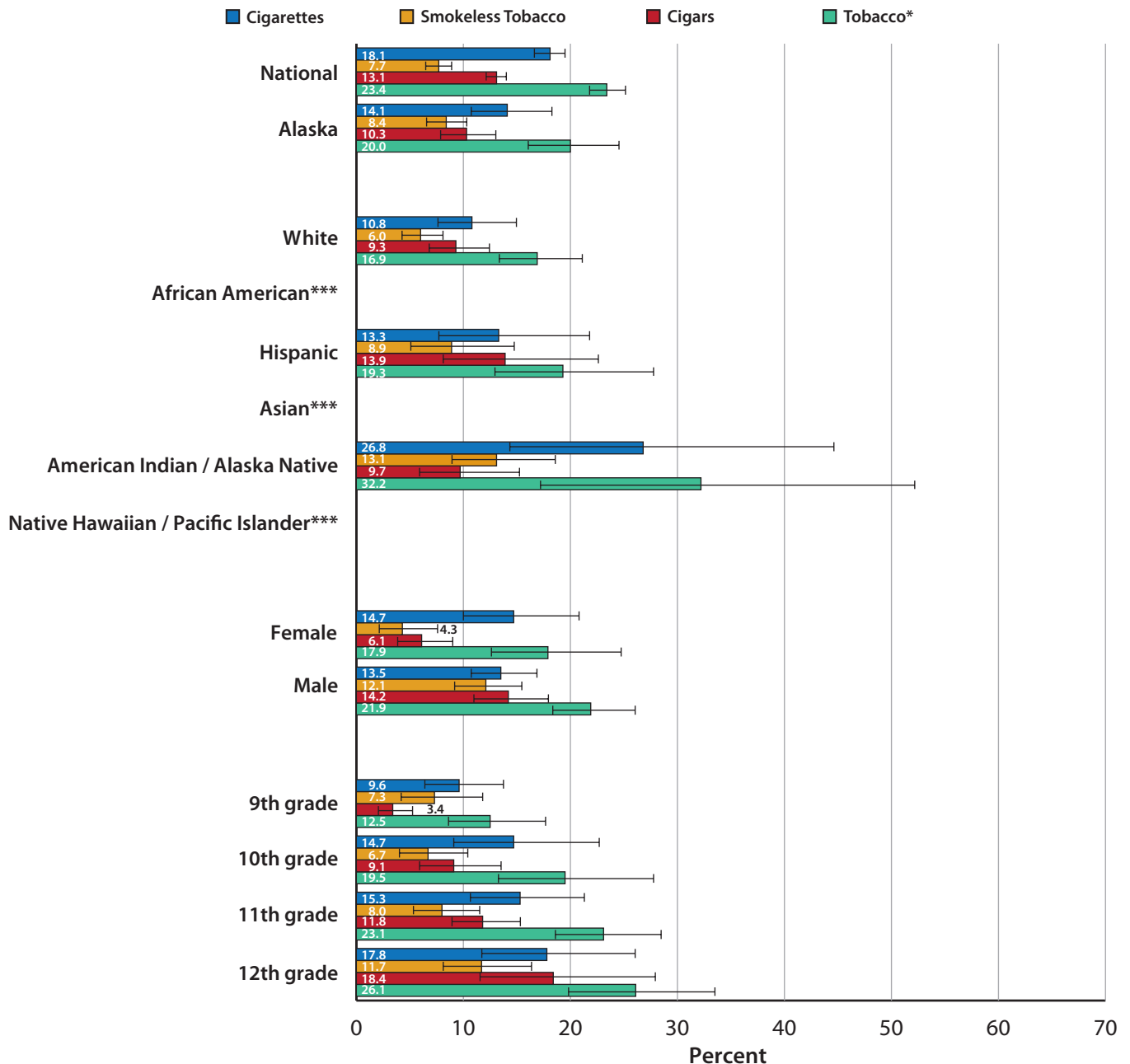
In Alaska, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 14.1% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Alaska ranked 10th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 8.4% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Alaska ranked 19th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 10.3% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Alaska ranked 4th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 20.0% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Alaska ranked 9th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

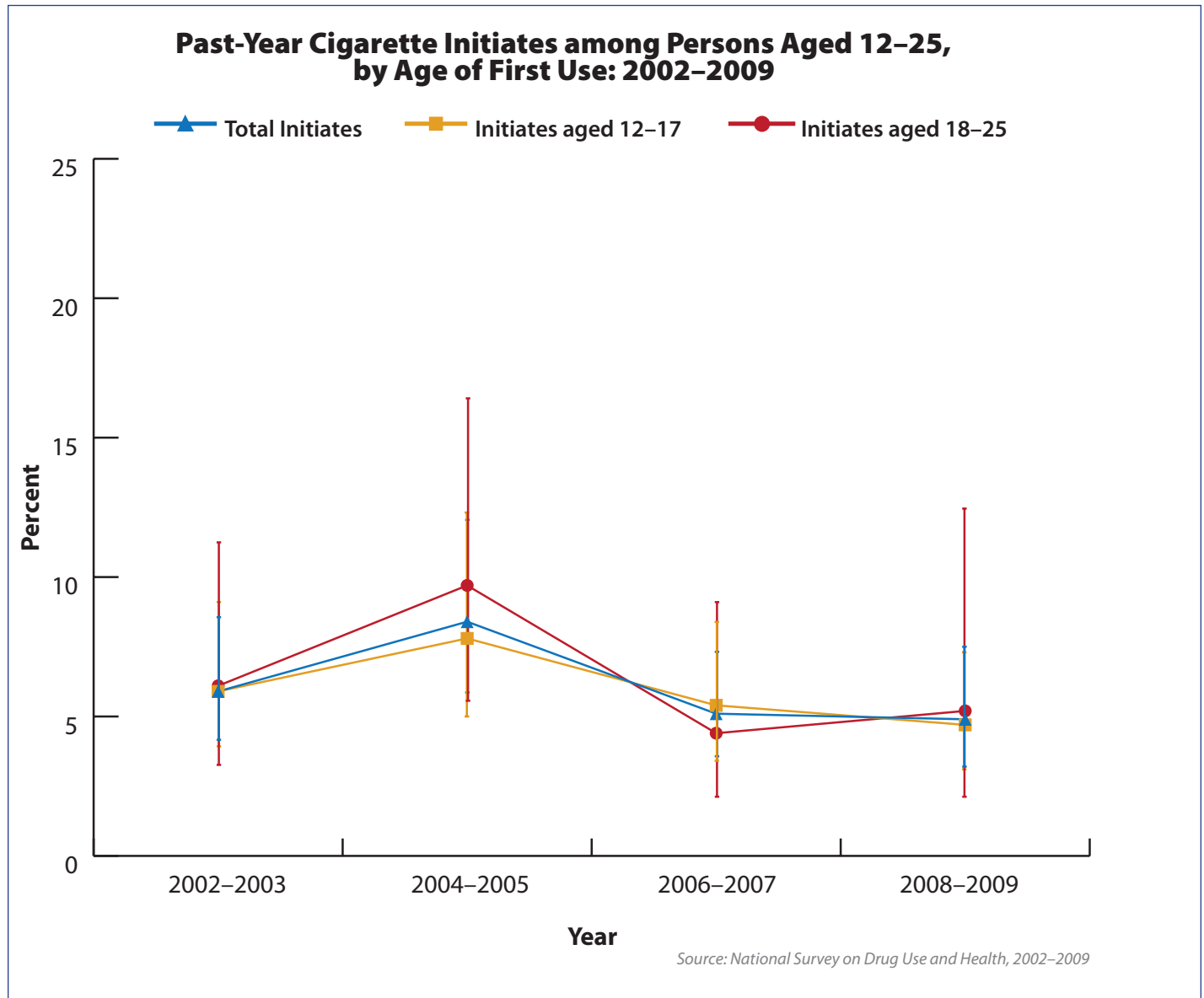
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

ALASKA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Alaska youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 4.7% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 6th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 5.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 3rd in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

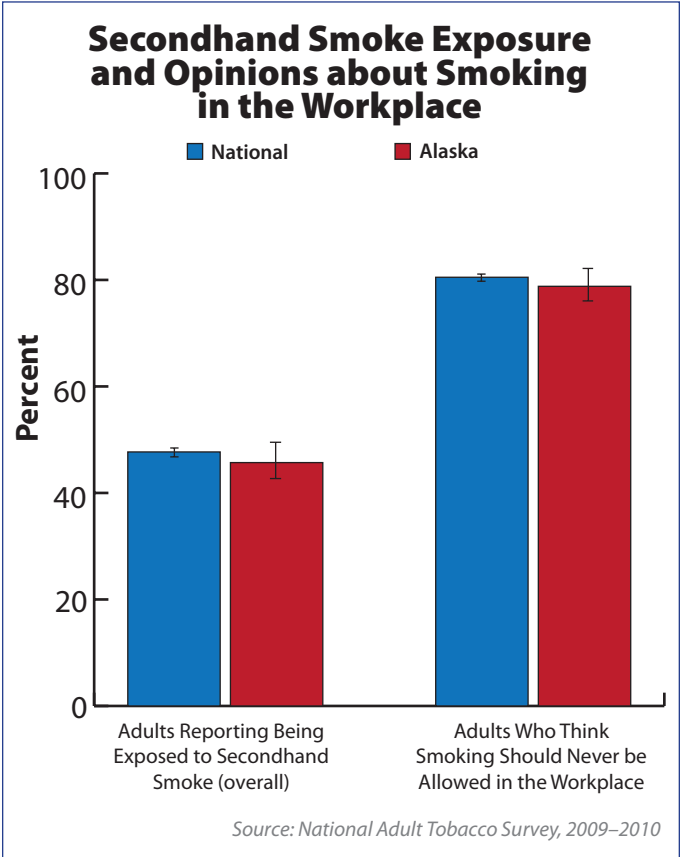
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Alaska than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Alaska was 45.7%, ranking 21st among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Alaska adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
45.7%	21.5%	9.2%	14.8%	30.4%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

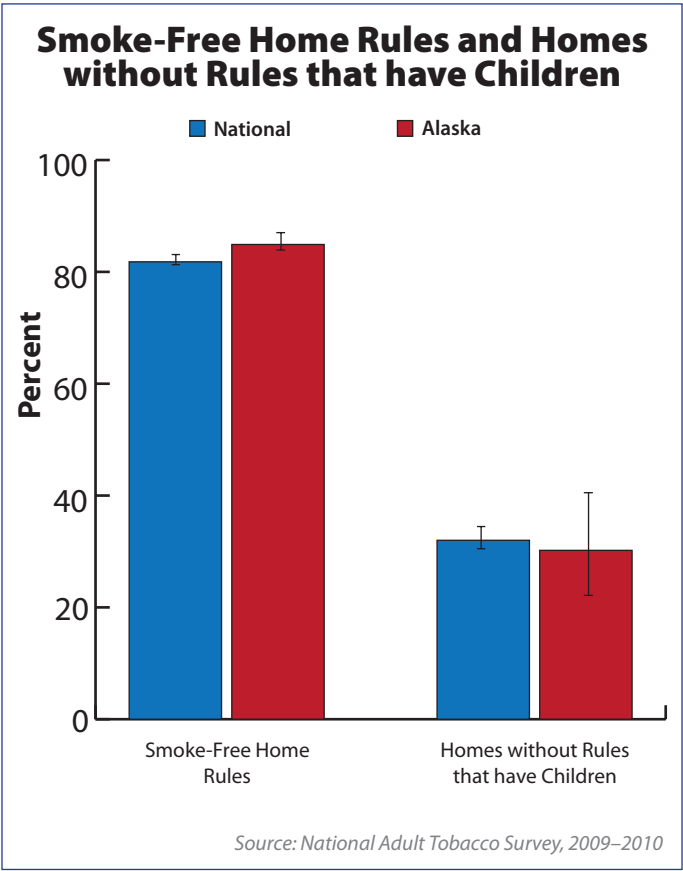


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 78.8% of adults in Alaska thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 28th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 84.9% of adults in Alaska reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 12th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 30.2%, ranking 18th among the states.







ALASKA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Alaska had laws that do not fully protect individuals from secondhand smoke by allowing smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No [‡]	No [*]	No [‡]	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

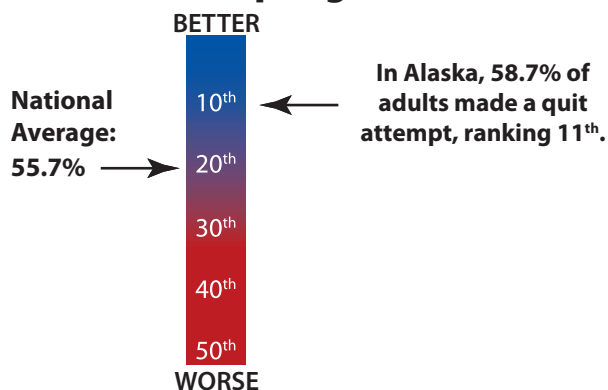
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 58.7% of Alaska adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 11th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Alaska quitline received 6,338 calls, and 2,434 tobacco users (an estimated 2.0% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Alaska's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Alaska provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for individual counseling (i.e., no group coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

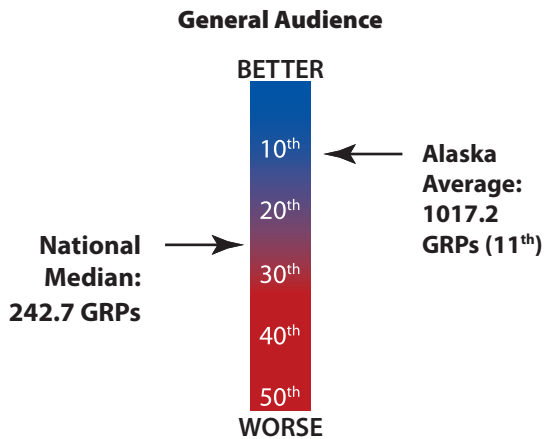
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

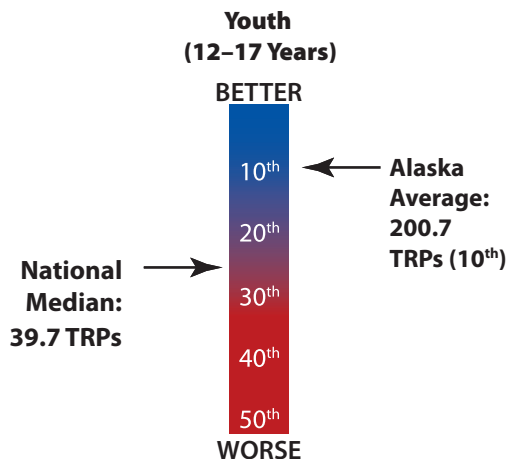
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Alaska had an average of 1017.2 general audience GRPs and 200.7 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

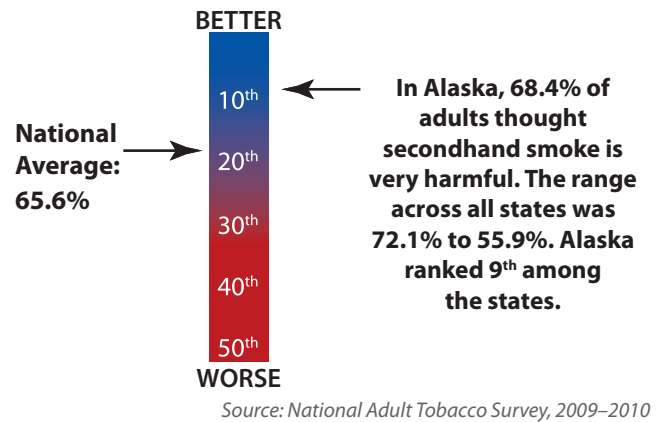


Source: CDC/OSH

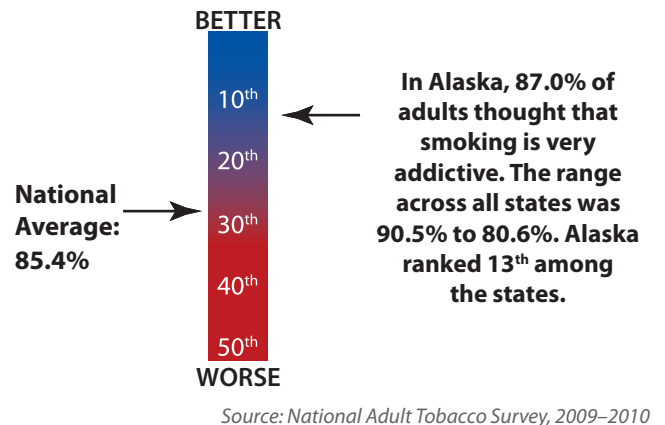
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Alaska, 68.4% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009–2010. Additionally, 87.0% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






ALASKA

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Alaska allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Alaska required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$50.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Misdemeanor: Fine, Imprisonment

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

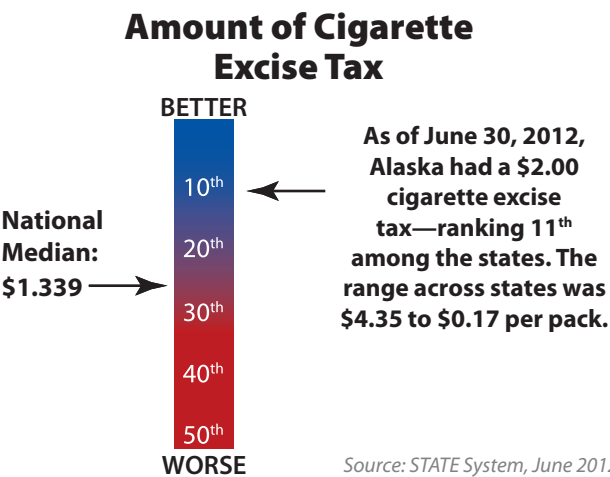
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Alaska was \$2.00 per pack, ranking 11th among the states. The tax on cigars was 75% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 75% of the wholesale price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 75% of the wholesale price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Alaska, 79.5% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 20.5% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Alaska smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$7.98 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Alaska smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$64.45 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

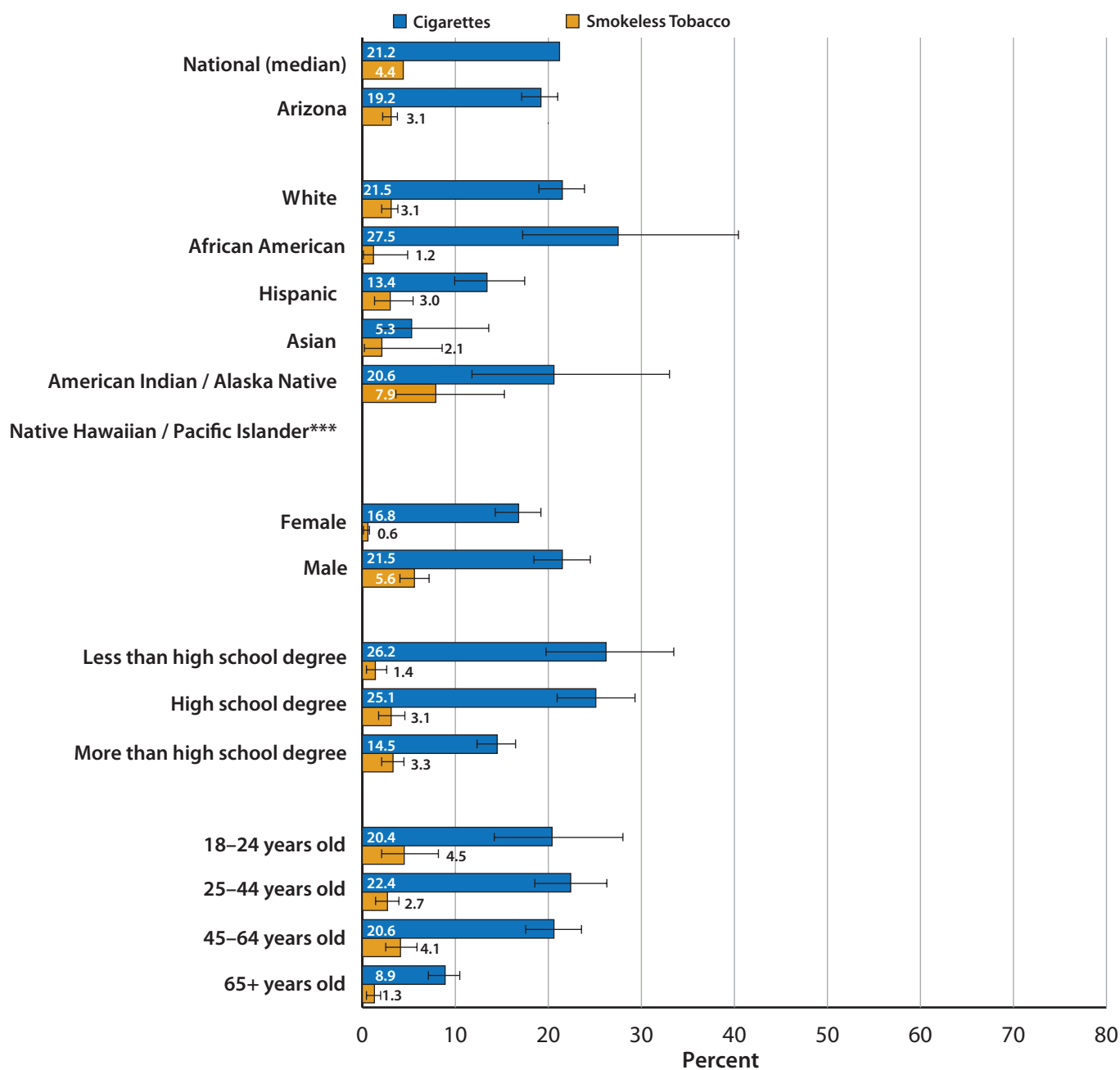


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Arizona, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.2% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Arizona ranked 14th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 3.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Arizona ranked 17th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

ARIZONA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

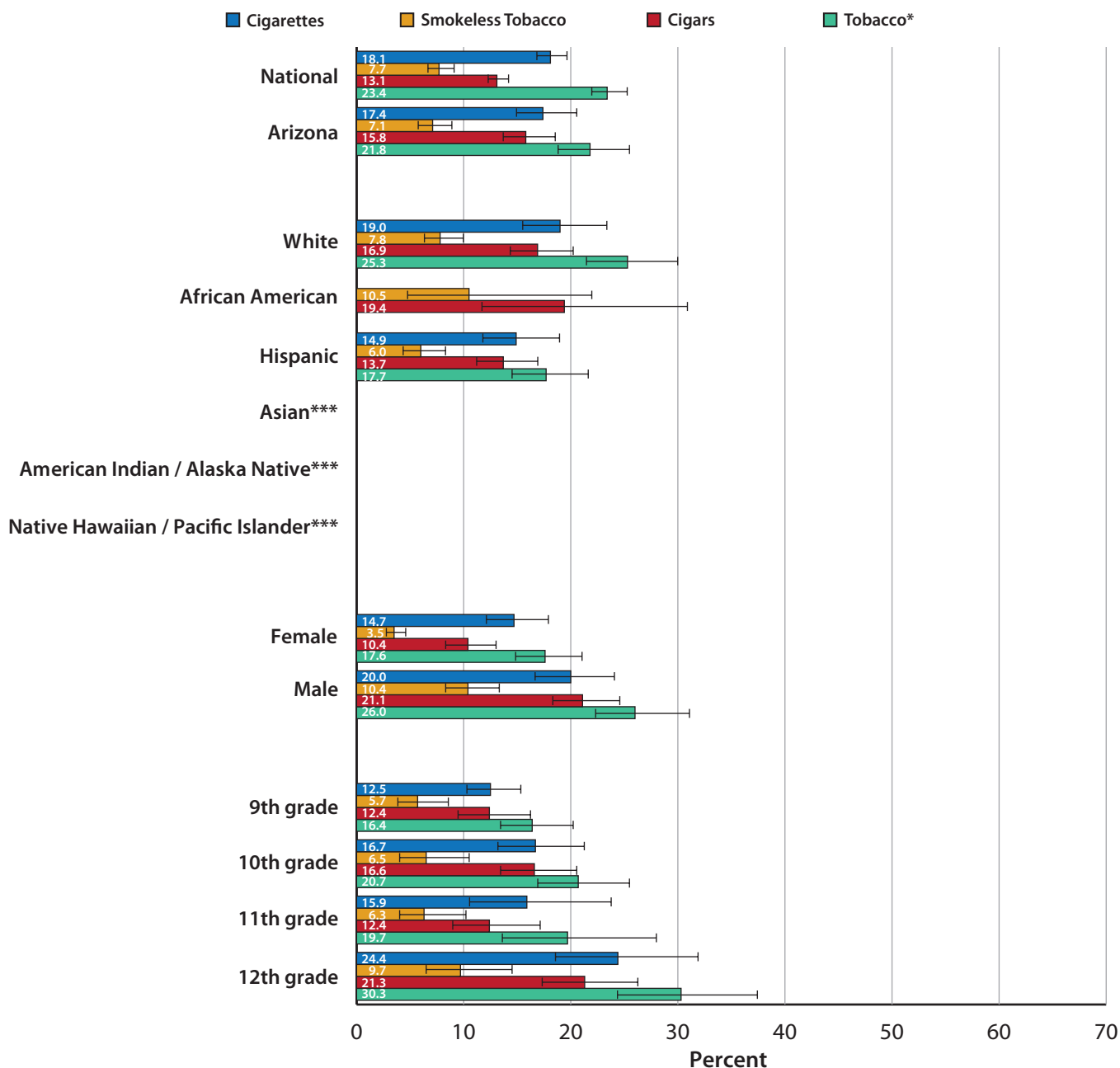
In Arizona, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 17.4% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Arizona ranked 23rd among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 7.1% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Arizona ranked 11th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 15.8% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Arizona ranked 28th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 21.8% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Arizona ranked 14th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

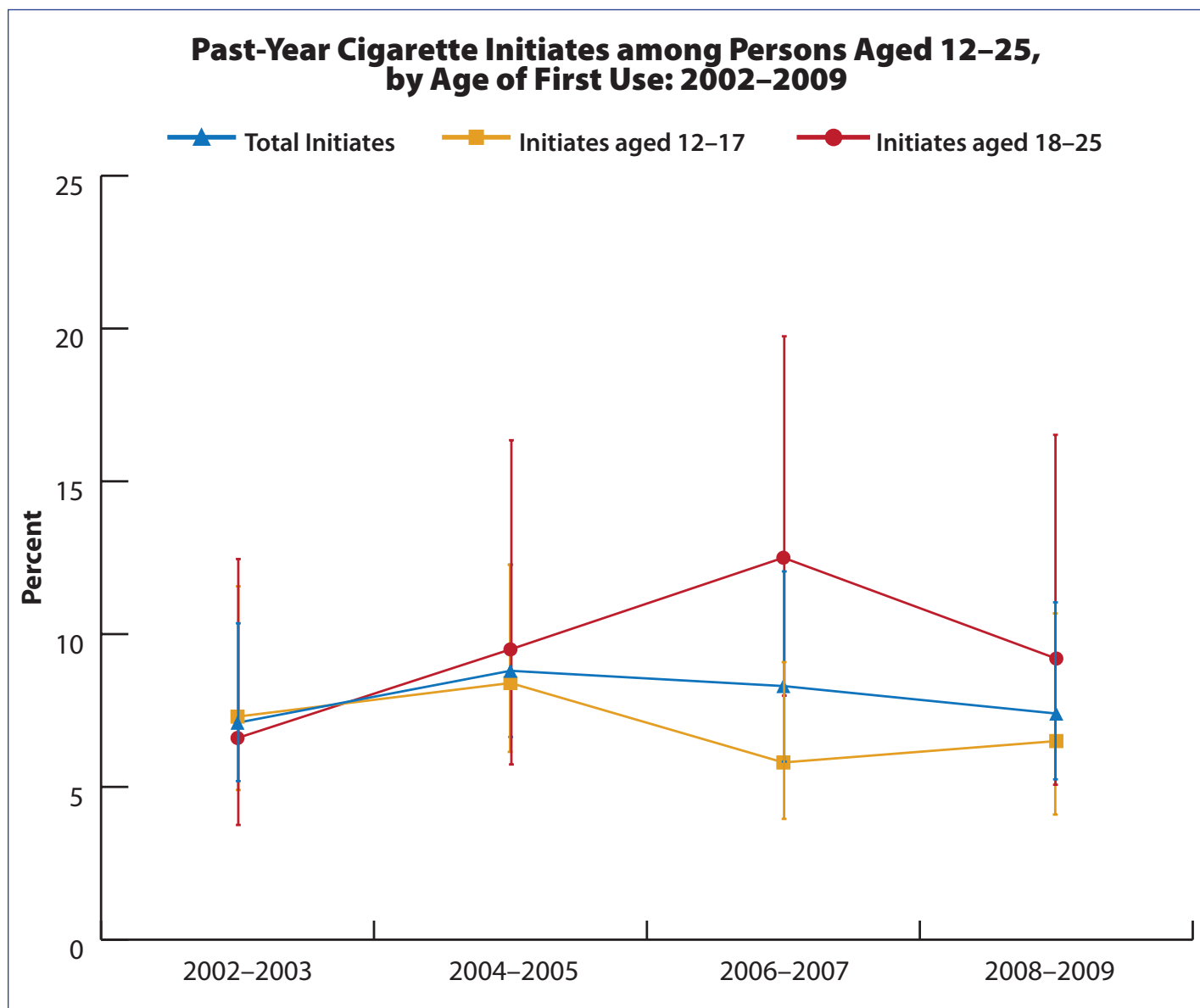
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

ARIZONA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Arizona youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.5% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 36th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 9.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 31st in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

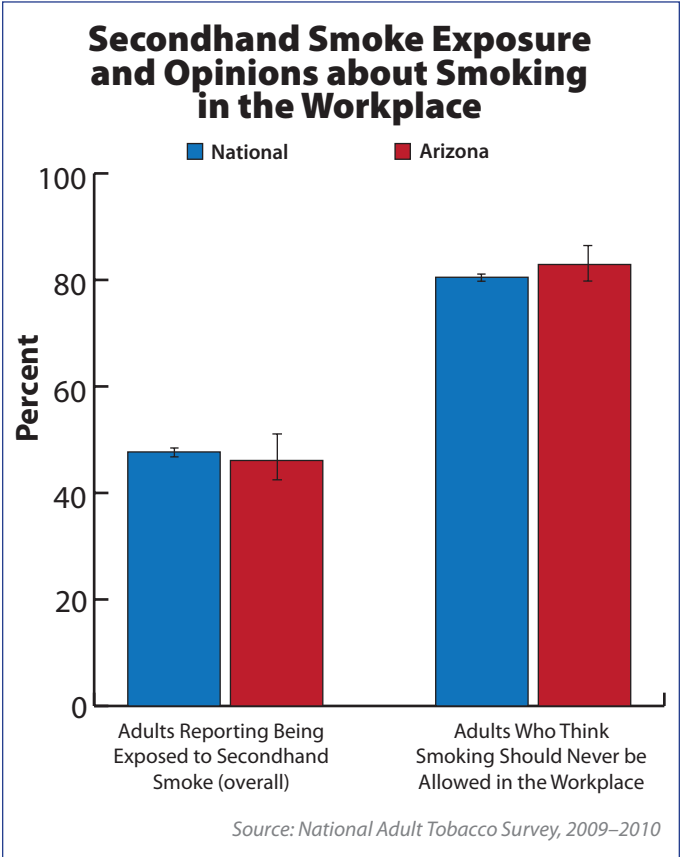
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Arizona than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Arizona was 46.1%, ranking 24th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Arizona adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
46.1%	20.1%	8.0%	10.8%	32.3%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

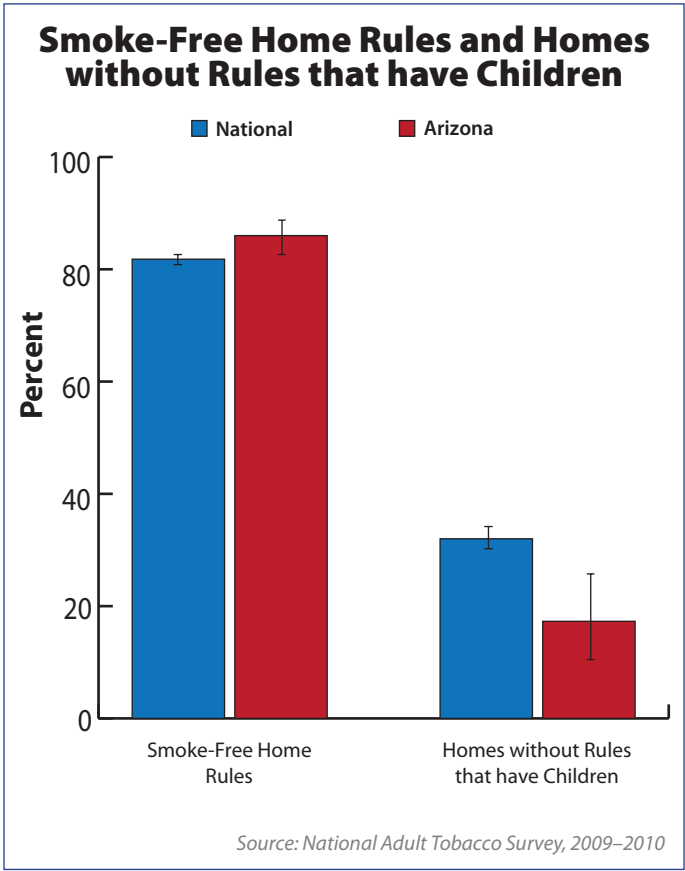


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 82.9% of adults in Arizona thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 16th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 86.0% of adults in Arizona reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 6th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 17.3%, ranking 1st among the states.







ARIZONA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Arizona had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

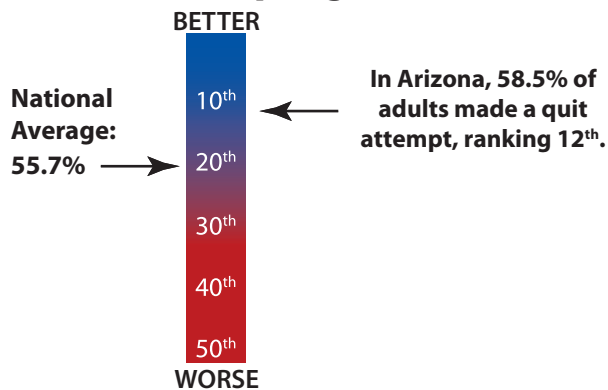
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 58.5% of Arizona adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 12th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Arizona quitline received 29,431 calls, and 10,939 tobacco users (an estimated 1.4% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications




In 2010, Arizona's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Arizona provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	Partial ^a

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

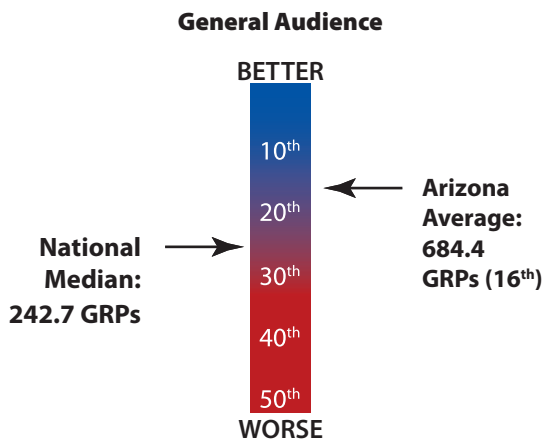
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

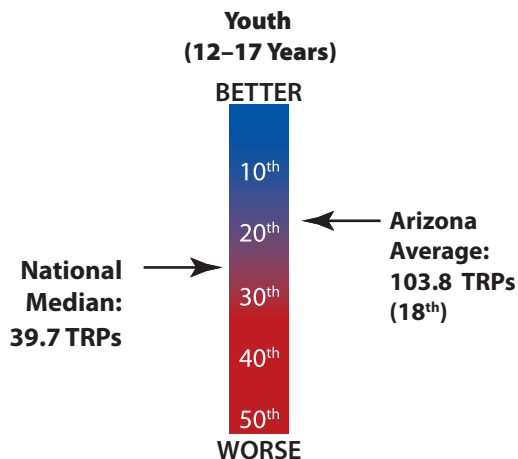
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Arizona had an average of 684.4 general audience GRPs and 103.8 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

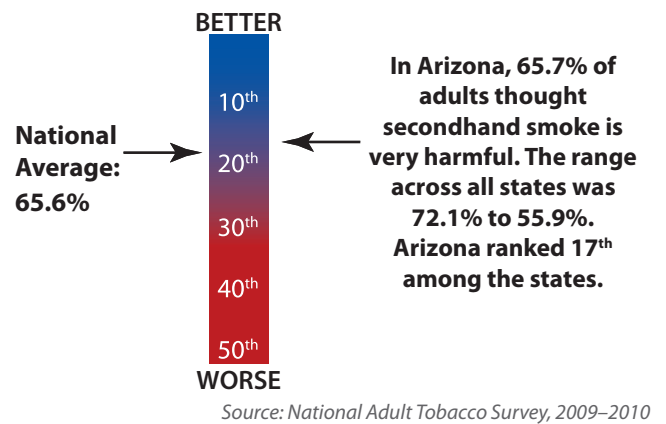


Source: CDC/OSH

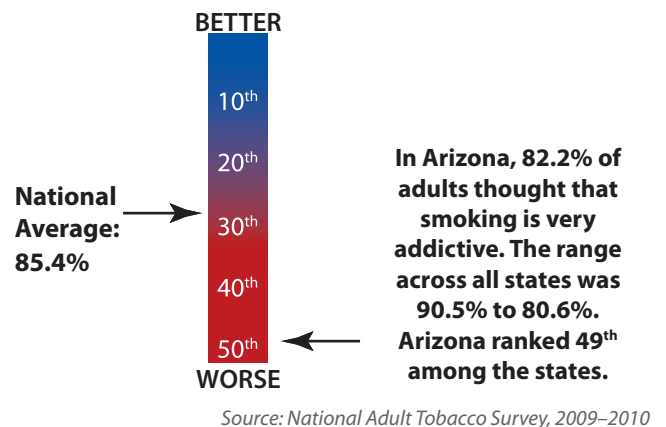
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Arizona, 65.7% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 82.2% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Arizona allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Arizona did not require establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

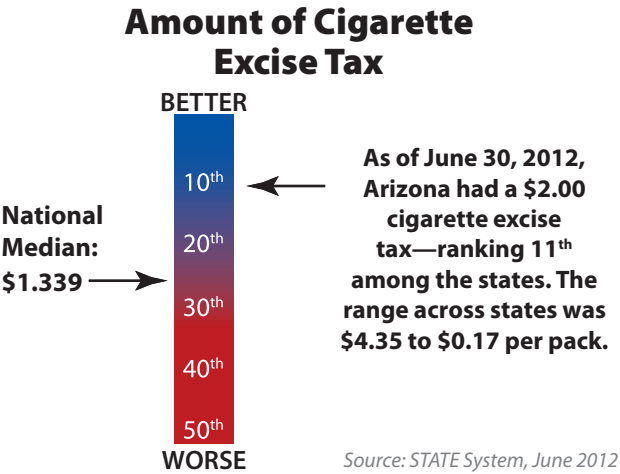
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Arizona was \$2.00 per pack, ranking 11th among the states. The tax on cigars was \$0.218 each, and for little cigars the tax was \$0.4405 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was \$0.2225 per ounce for both chewing tobacco and snuff.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

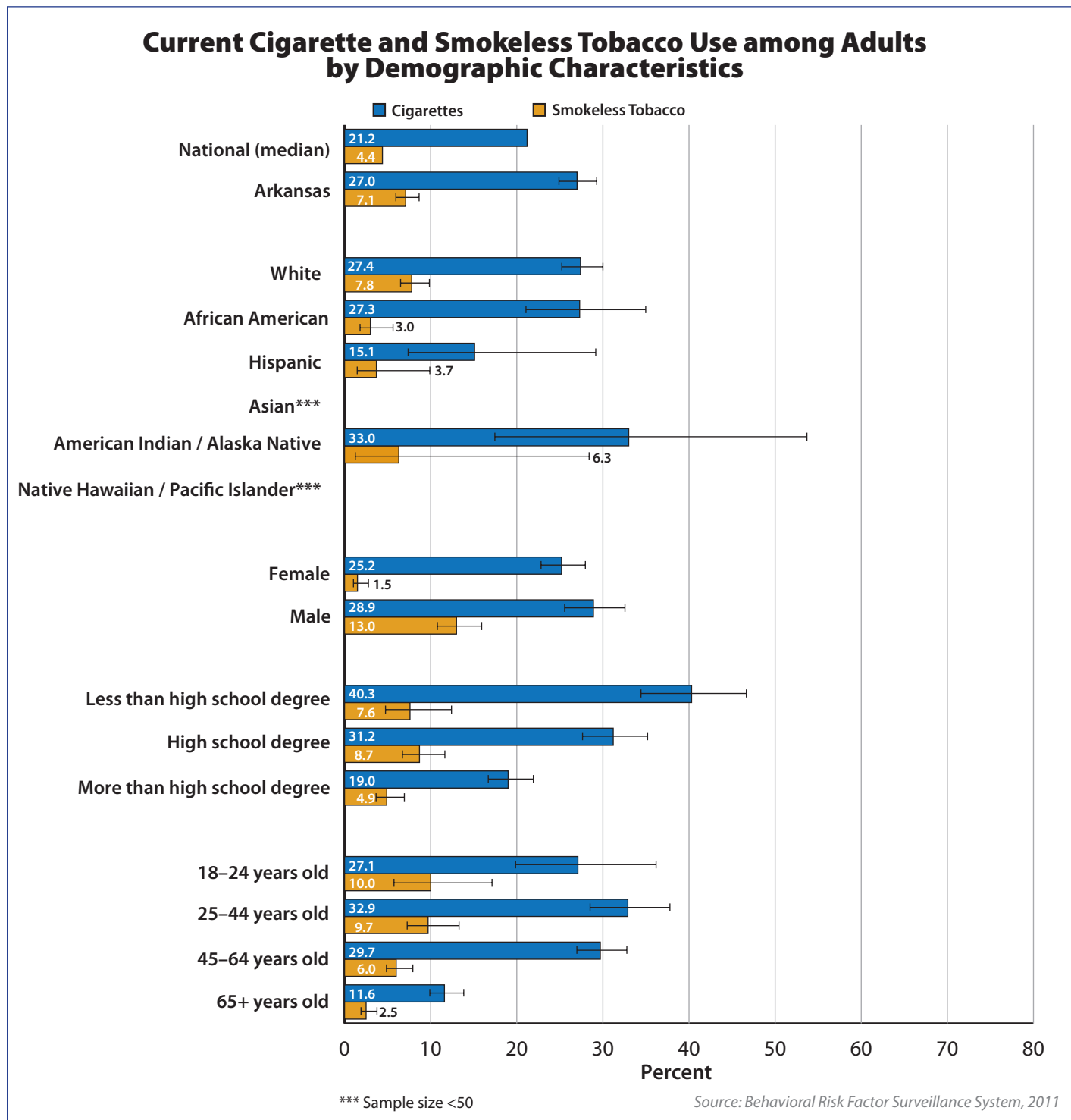
In Arizona, 74.0% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 26.0% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Arizona smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$6.00 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Arizona smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$45.51 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Arkansas, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 27.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Arkansas ranked 49th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 7.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Arkansas ranked 46th among the states.



ARKANSAS

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

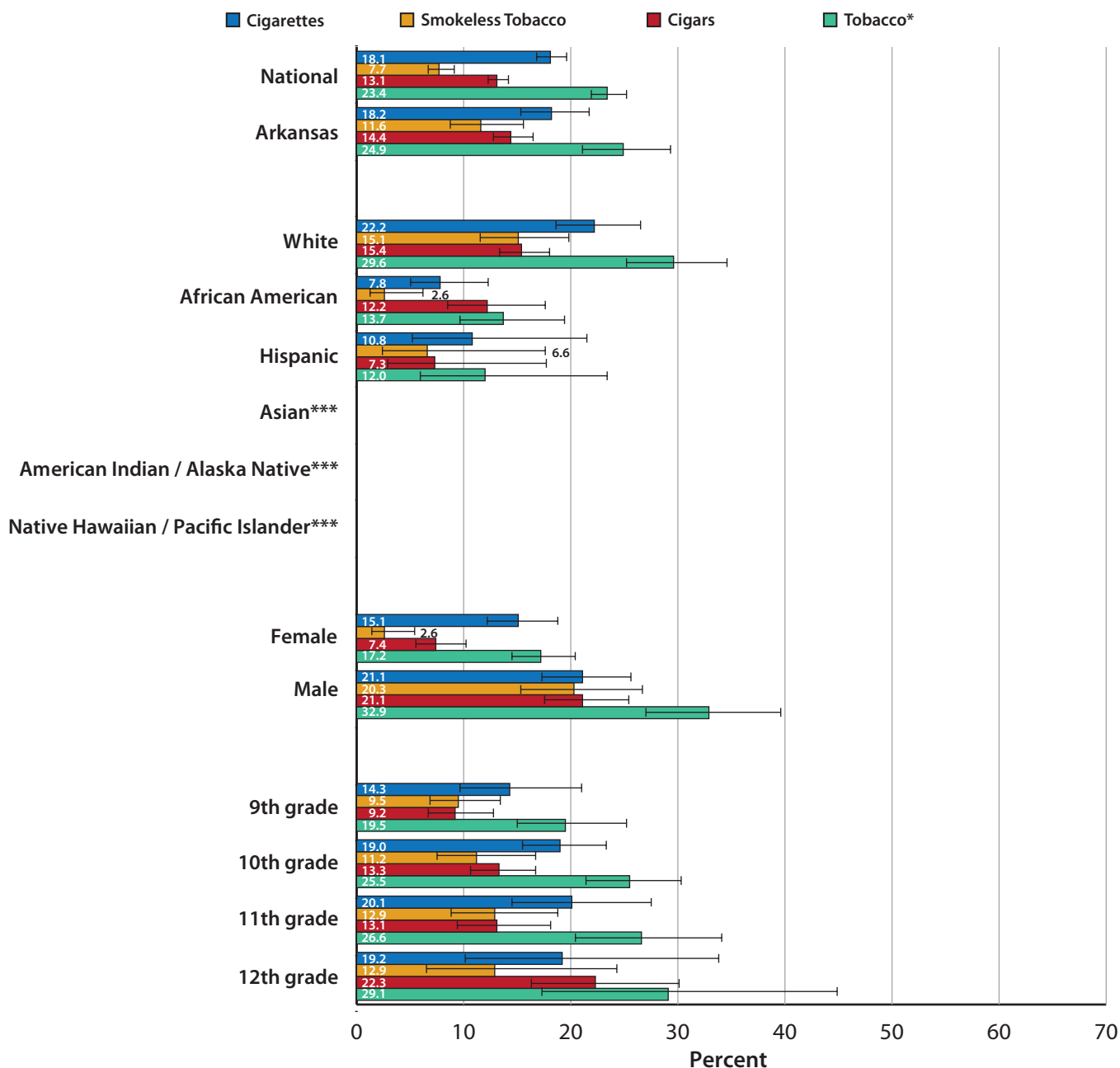
In Arkansas, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 18.2% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Arkansas ranked 30th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 11.6% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Arkansas ranked 30th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 14.4% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Arkansas ranked 22nd among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 24.9% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Arkansas ranked 21st among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

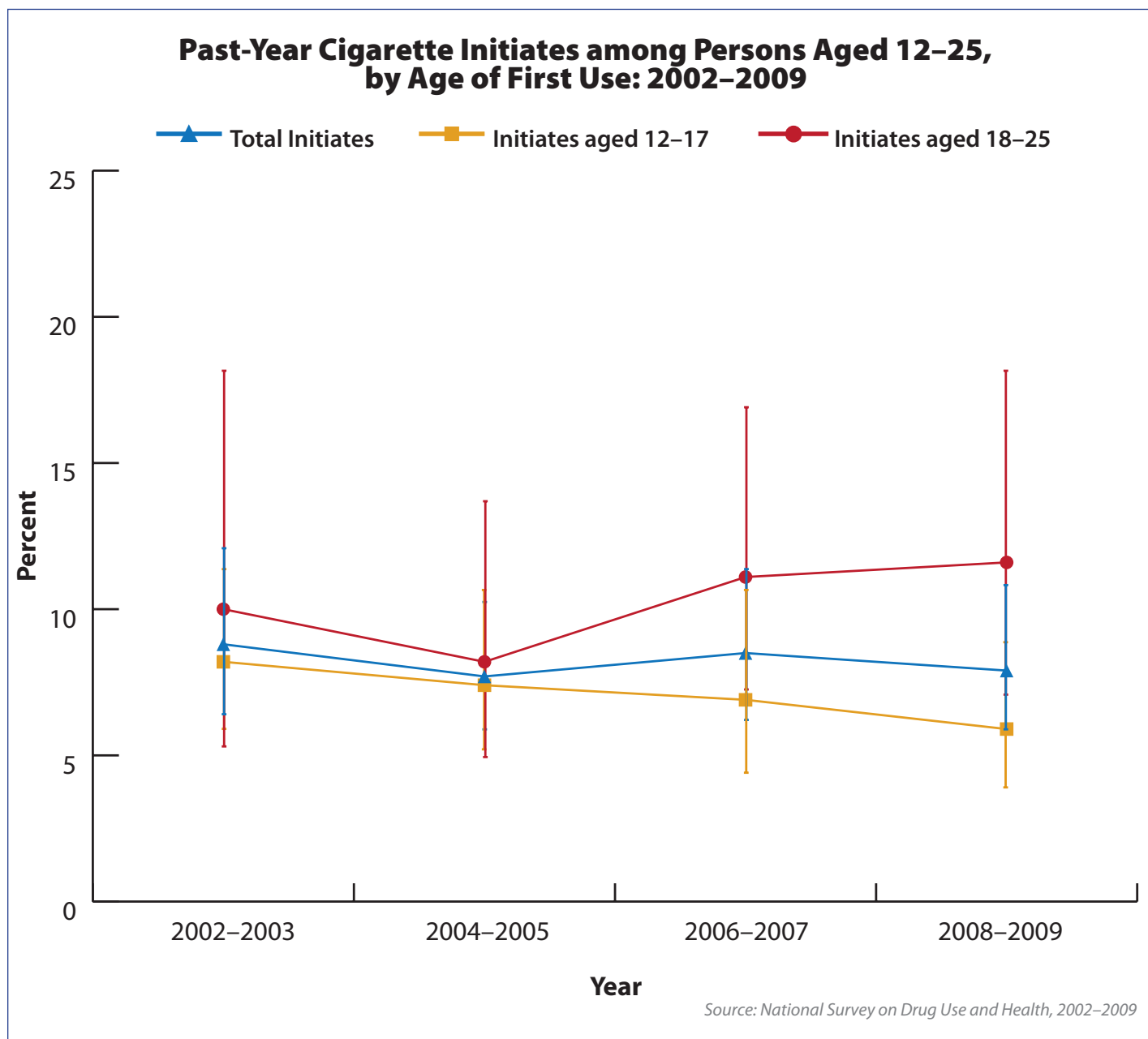
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

ARKANSAS

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Arkansas youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.9% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 25th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 11.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 47th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

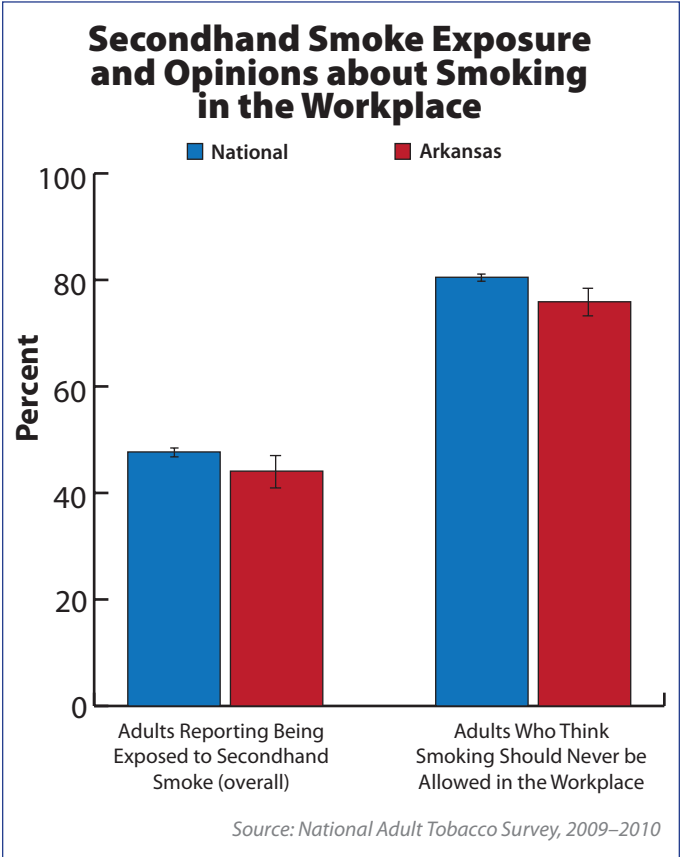
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Arkansas than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Arkansas was 44.1%, ranking 13th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Arkansas adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
44.1%	17.8%	16.7%	20.1%	24.6%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

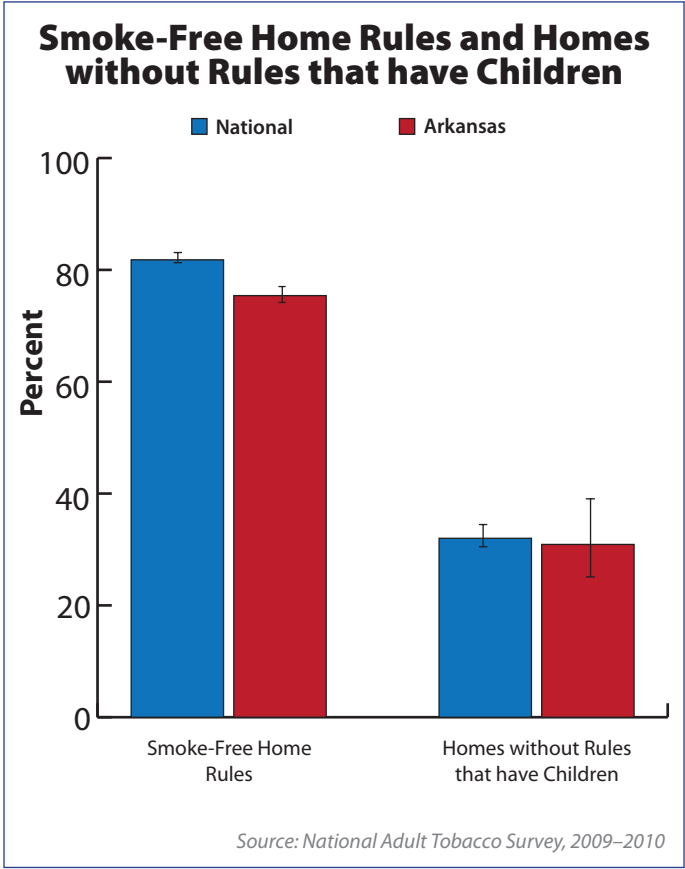


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 75.9% of adults in Arkansas thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 40th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 75.4% of adults in Arkansas reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 44th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 30.9%, ranking 21st among the states.







ARKANSAS

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Arkansas had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, but not restaurants or bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
Yes	No*†	No‡	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

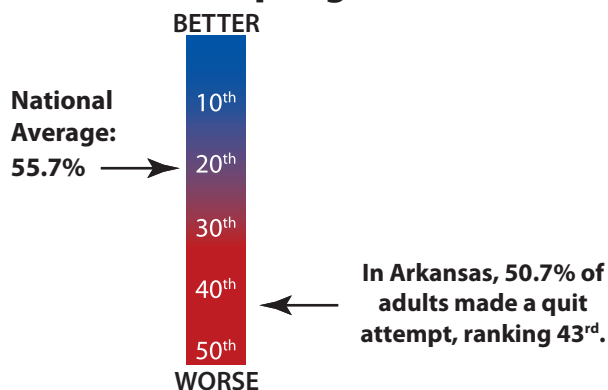
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 50.7% of Arkansas adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 43rd among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Arkansas quitline received 25,150 calls, and 12,875 tobacco users (an estimated 2.1% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Arkansas's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Arkansas provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for individual counseling (i.e., no group coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

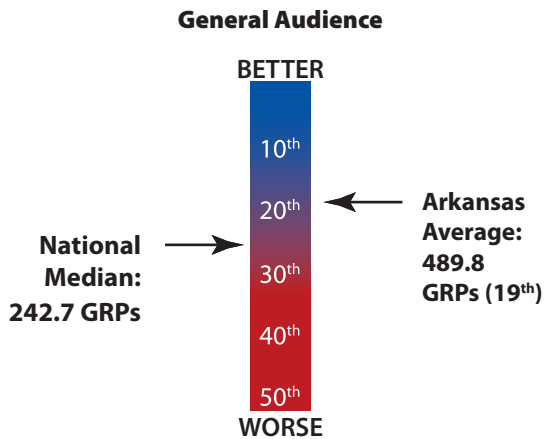
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

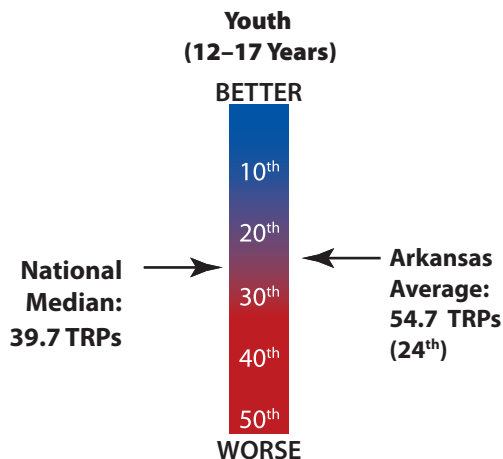
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Arkansas had an average of 489.8 general audience GRPs and 54.7 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

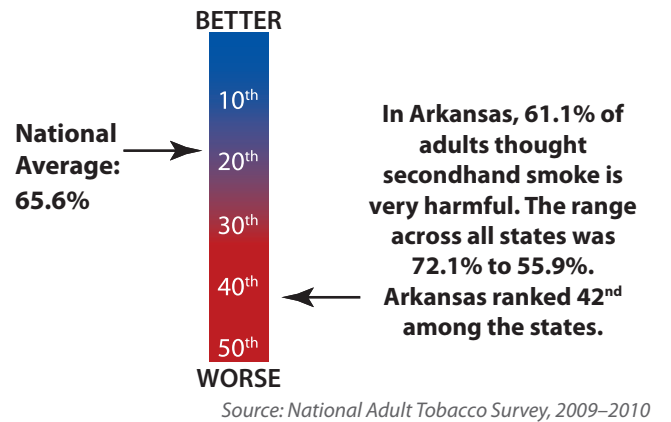


Source: CDC/OSH

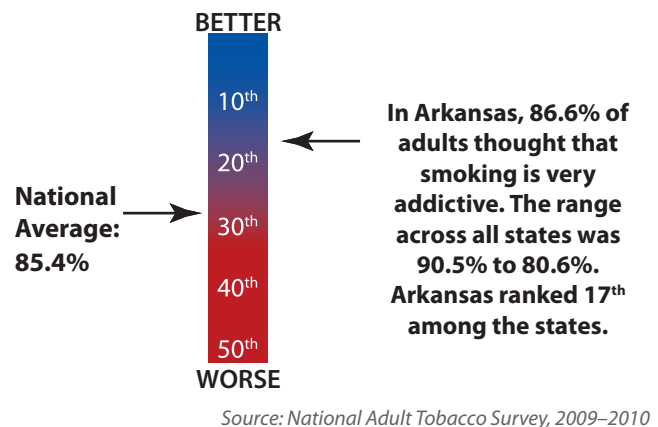
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Arkansas, 61.1% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 86.6% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking




ARKANSAS

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Arkansas allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Arkansas required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$20.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Class C Misdemeanor

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

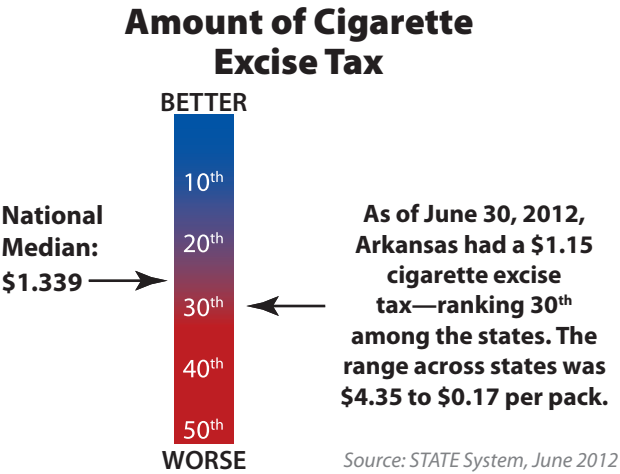
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Arkansas was \$1.15 per pack, ranking 30th among the states. The tax on cigars was 68% of the manufacturer’s sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 68% of the manufacturer’s sales price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 68% of the manufacturer’s sales price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Arkansas, 66.2% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 33.8% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Arkansas smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.80 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Arkansas smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$39.06 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



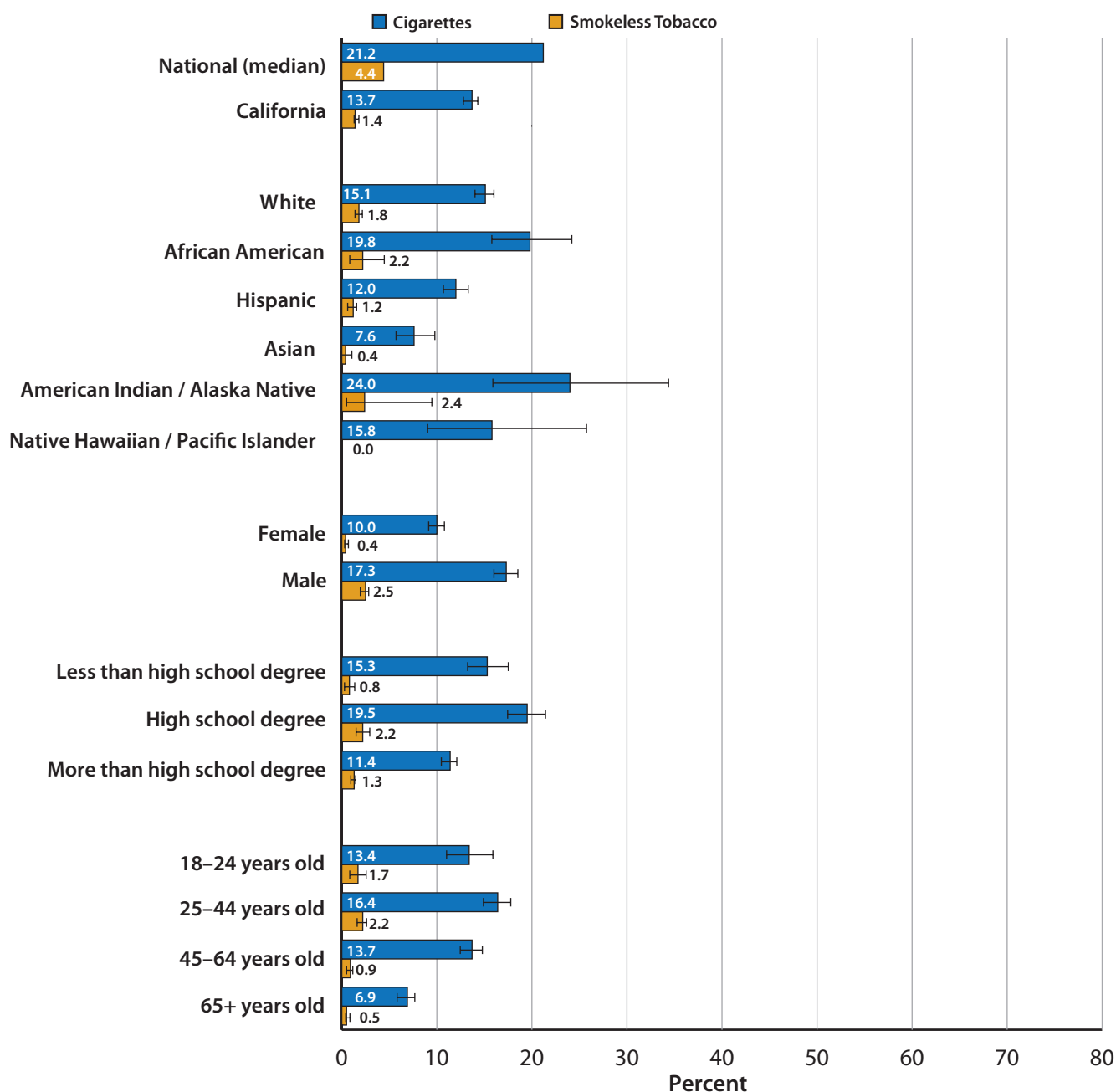
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In California, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 13.7% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. California ranked 2nd among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 1.4% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. California ranked 1st among the states.

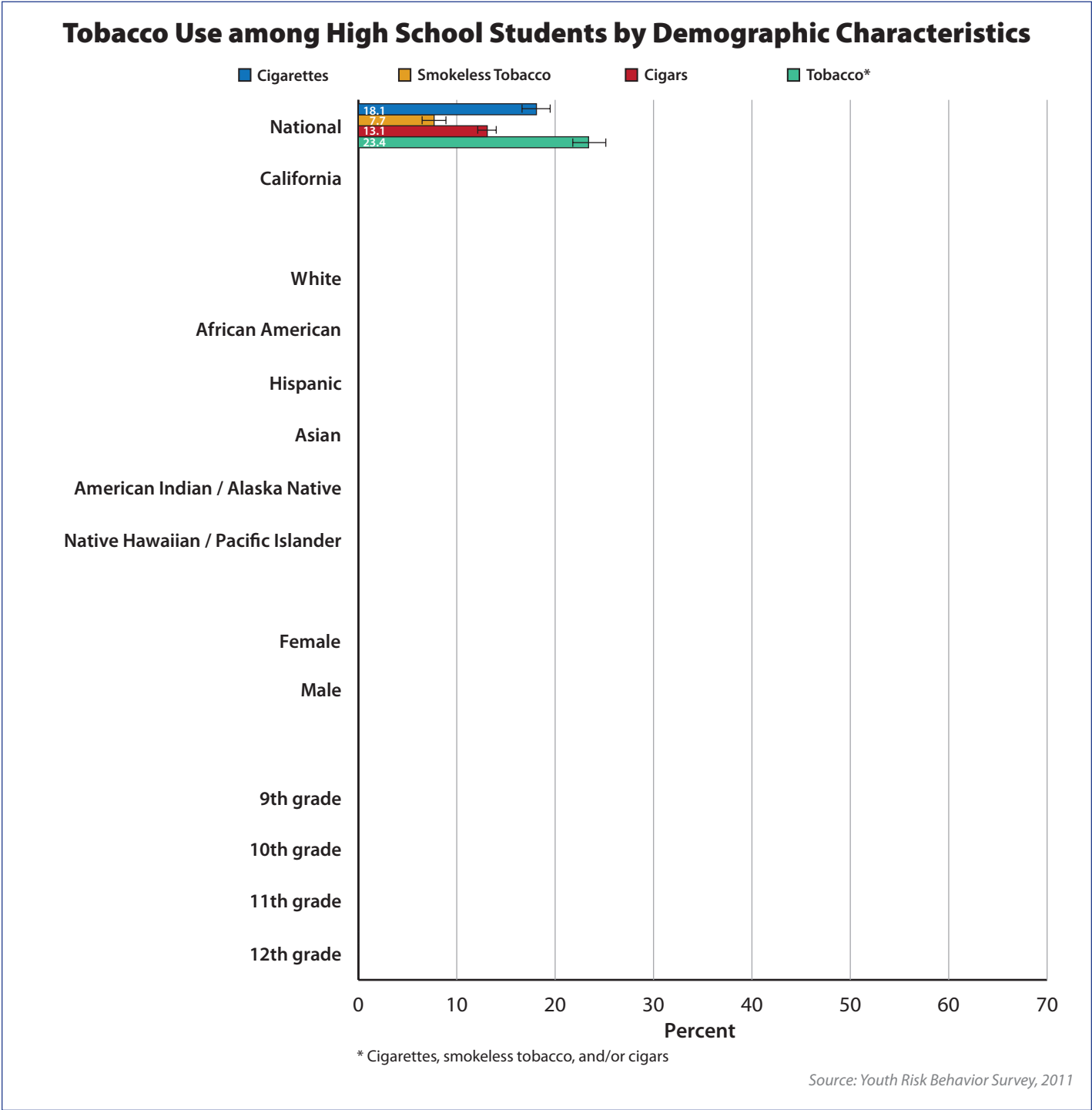
Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

California had no reported YRBS data in 2011.

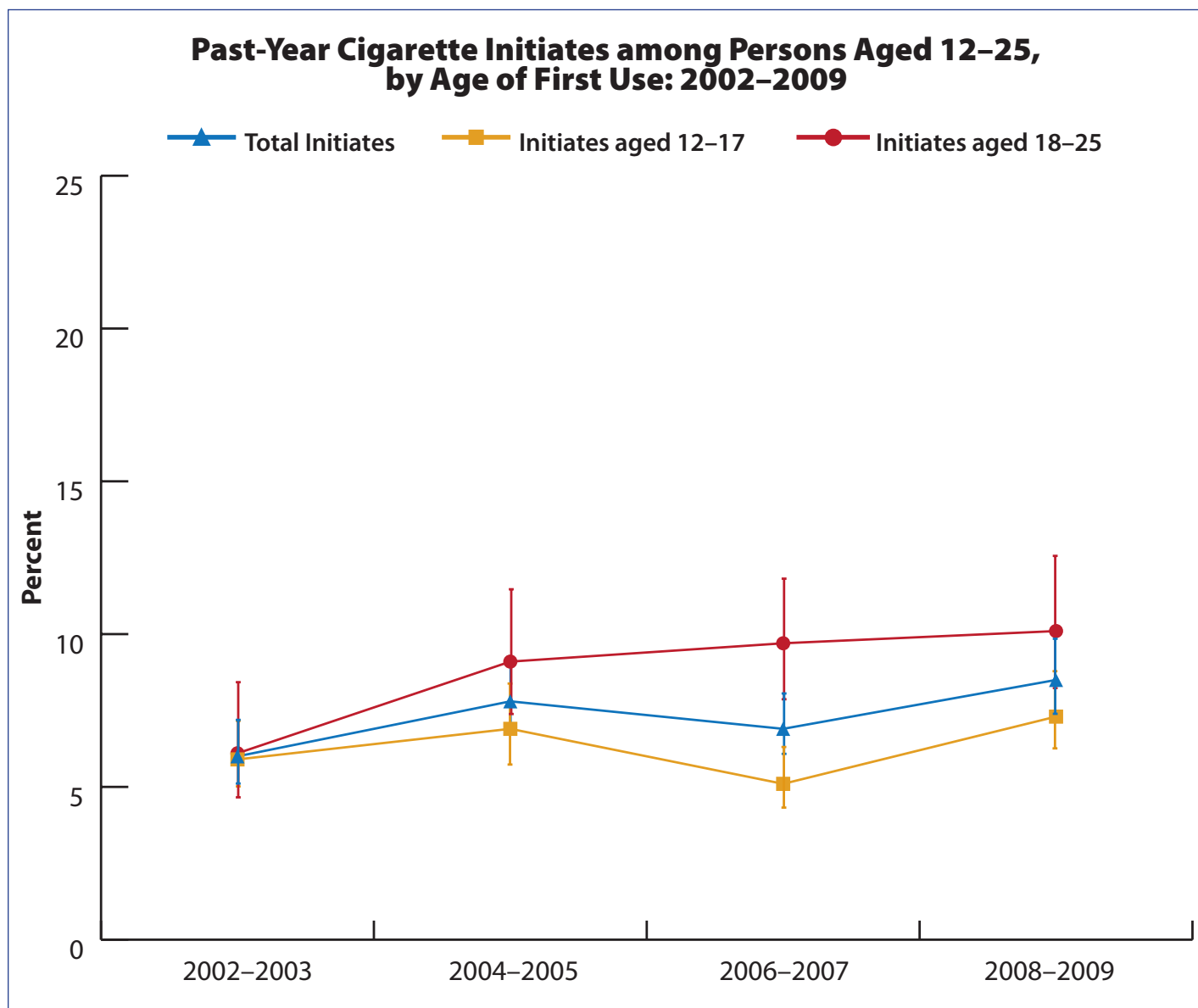


CALIFORNIA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all California youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 7.3% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 43rd in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 10.1% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 41st in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

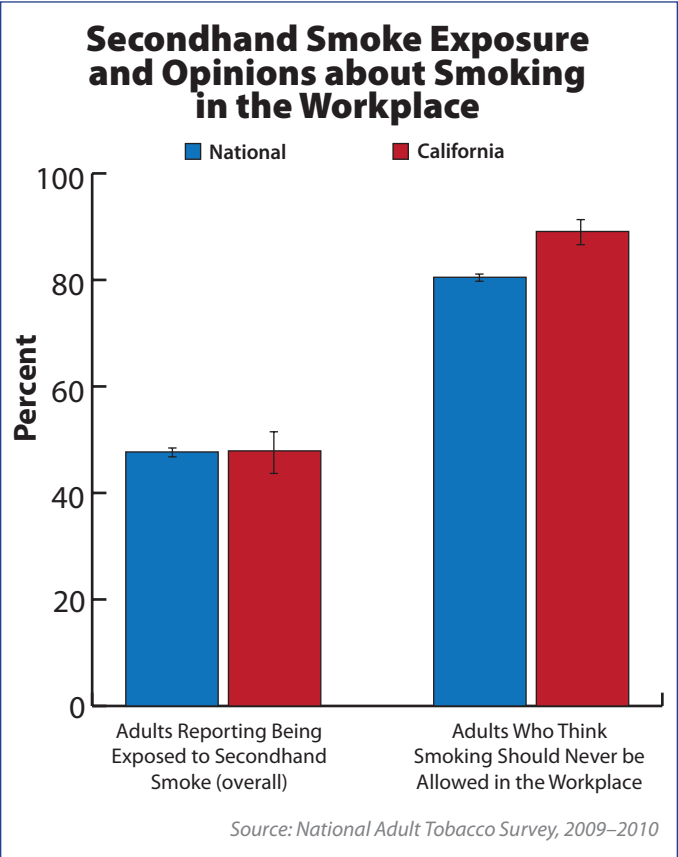
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in California than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in California was 47.9%, ranking 32nd among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of California adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
47.9%	27.7%	4.7%	7.9%	37.5%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

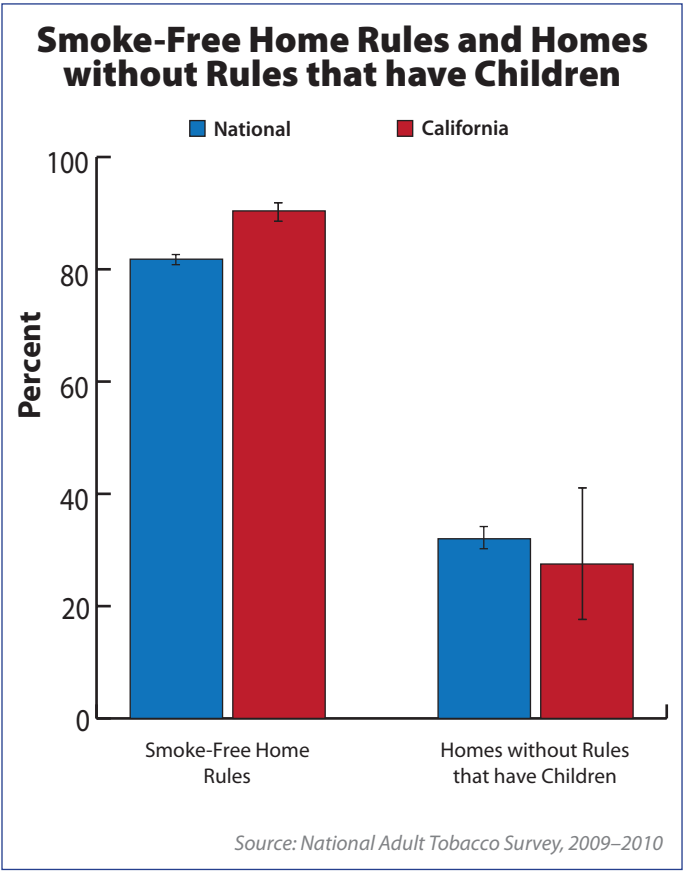


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 89.1% of adults in California thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 1st among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 90.4% of adults in California reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 3rd among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 27.5%, ranking 9th among the states.







CALIFORNIA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, California had laws that do not fully protect individuals from secondhand smoke by allowing smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No [†]	No [†]	No [†]	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

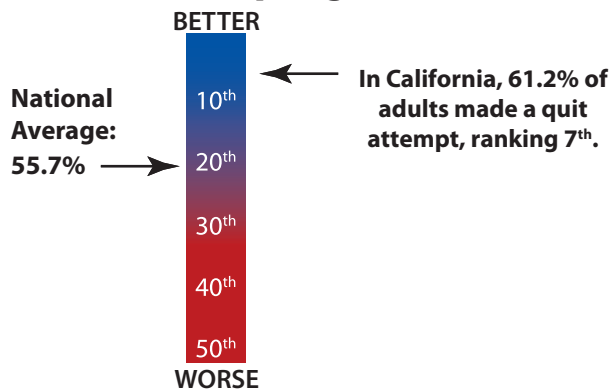
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 61.2% of California adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 7th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the California quitline received 93,050 calls, and 25,158 tobacco users (an estimated 0.7% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, California's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. California provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

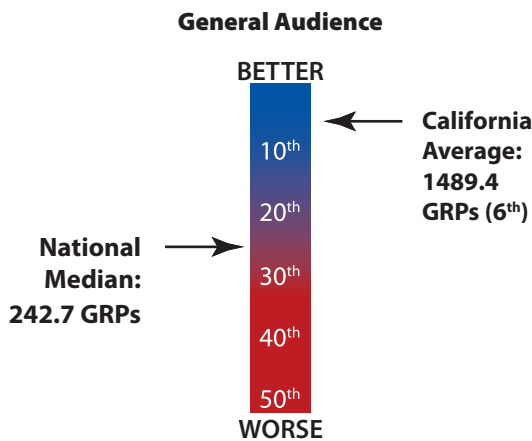
CALIFORNIA

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

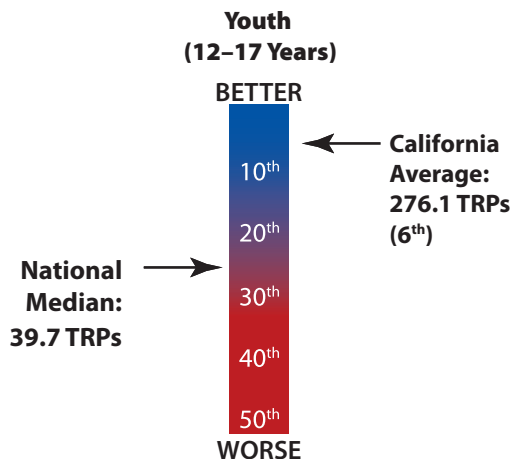
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. California had an average of 1489.4 general audience GRPs and 276.1 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

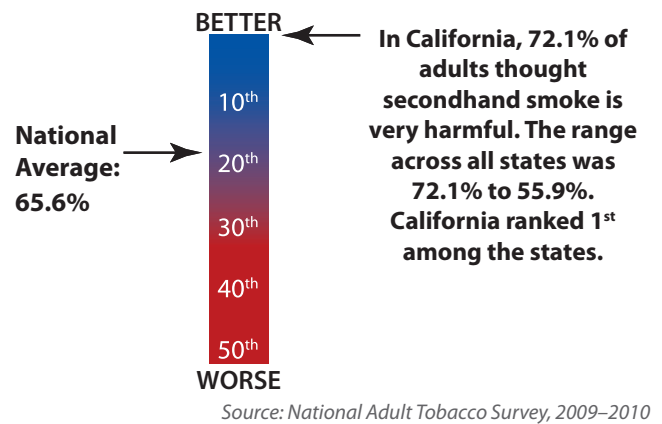


Source: CDC/OSH

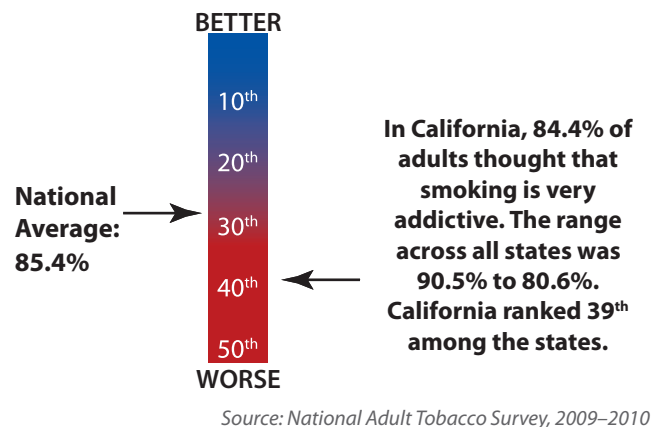
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In California, 72.1% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 84.4% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, California allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, California required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$100.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b License Suspension and Revocation

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Raise

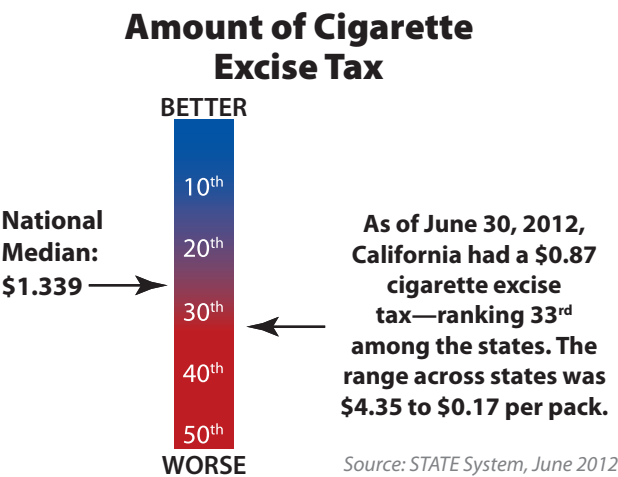
Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in California was \$0.87 per pack, ranking 33rd among the states. The tax on cigars was 31.73% of the wholesale cost per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$0.87 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 31.73% of the wholesale cost.

Note: See Appendix B for updated legislation that takes effect after June 30, 2012.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In California, 77.2% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 22.8% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that California smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.46 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that California smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$40.54 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



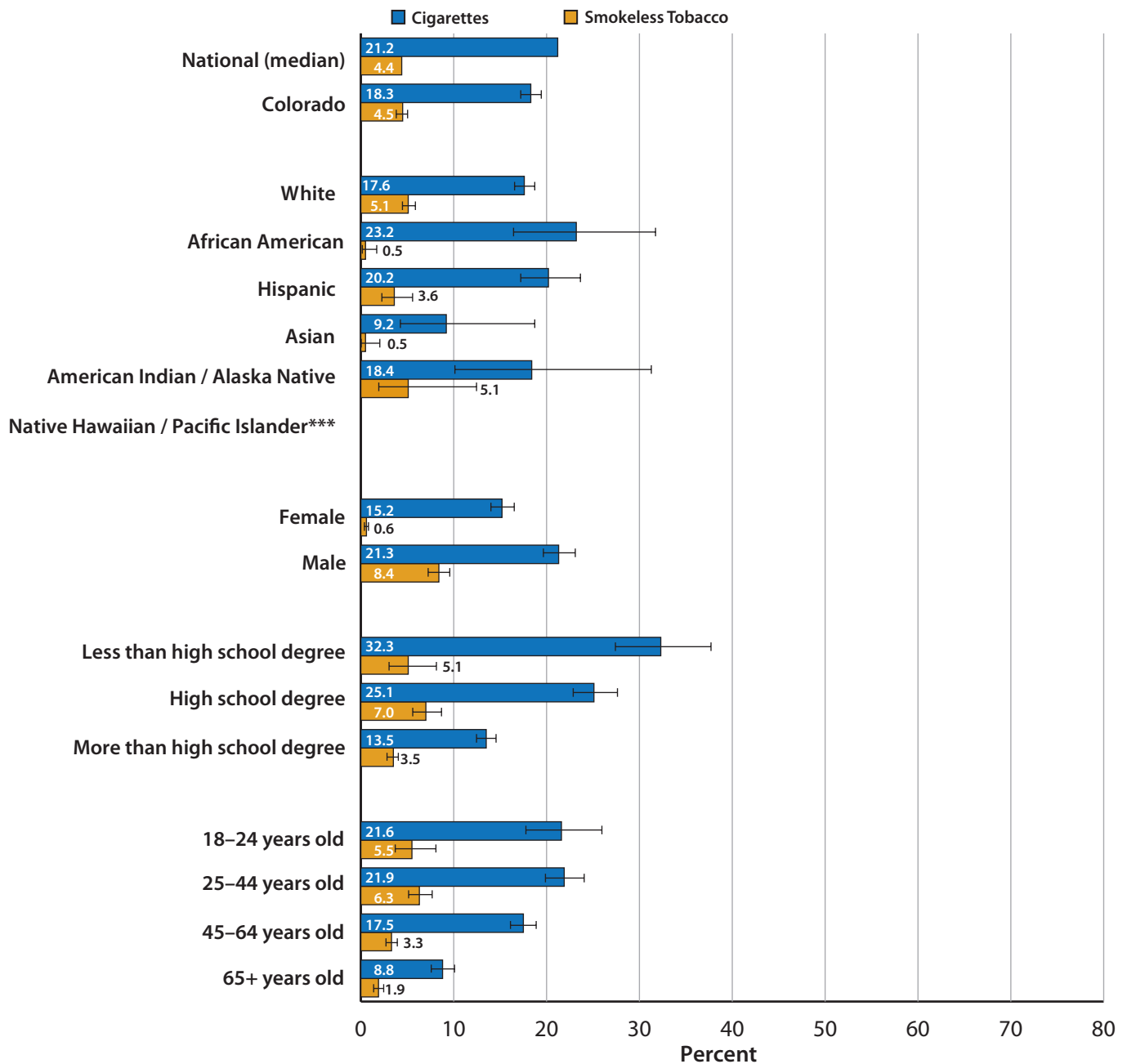
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Colorado, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 18.3% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Colorado ranked 10th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.5% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Colorado ranked 30th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

COLORADO

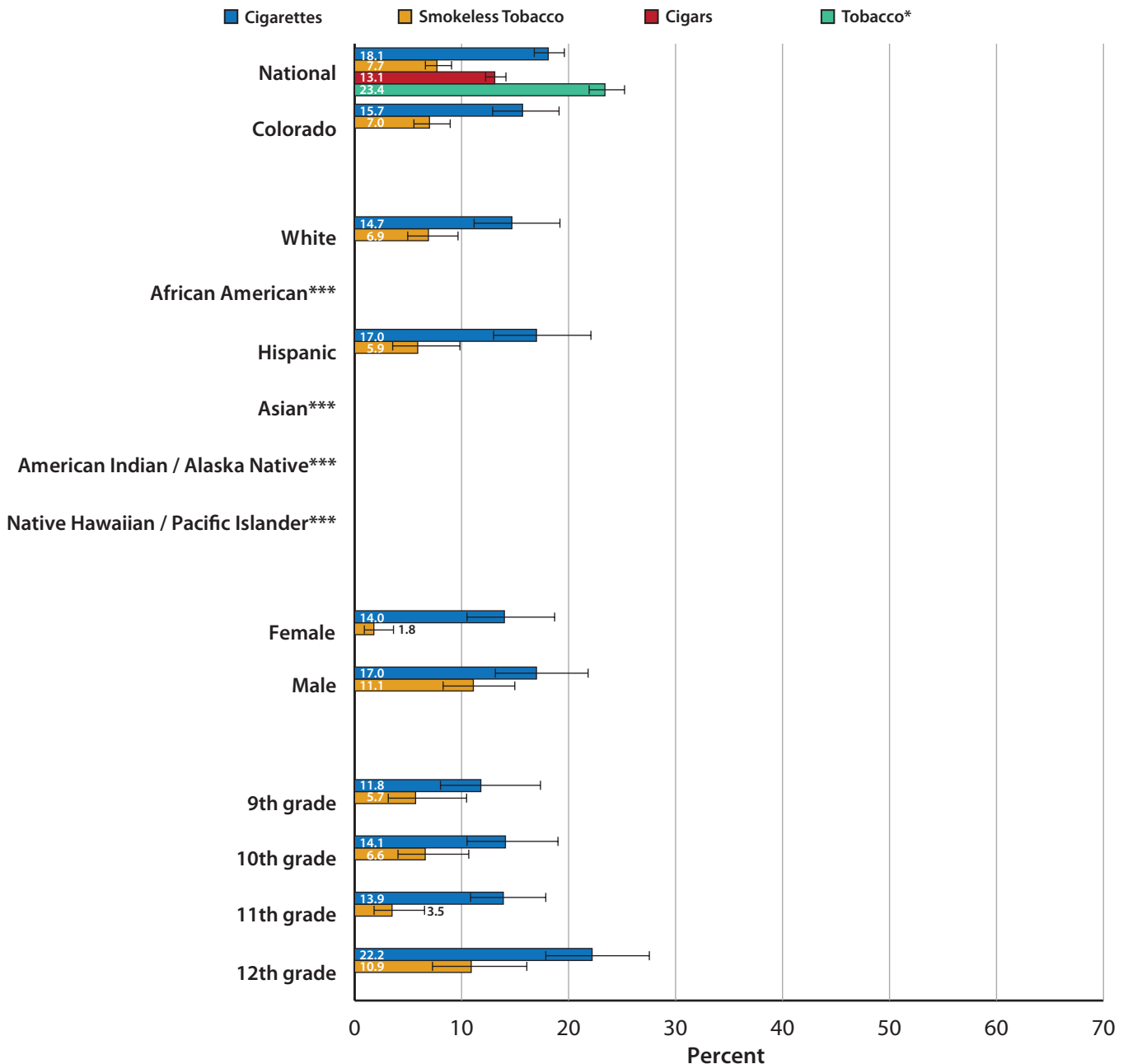
Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

In Colorado, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 15.7% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Colorado ranked 18th among 44 states.

Colorado had no reported YRBS data for cigars or tobacco in 2011.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 7.0% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Colorado ranked 10th among 40 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

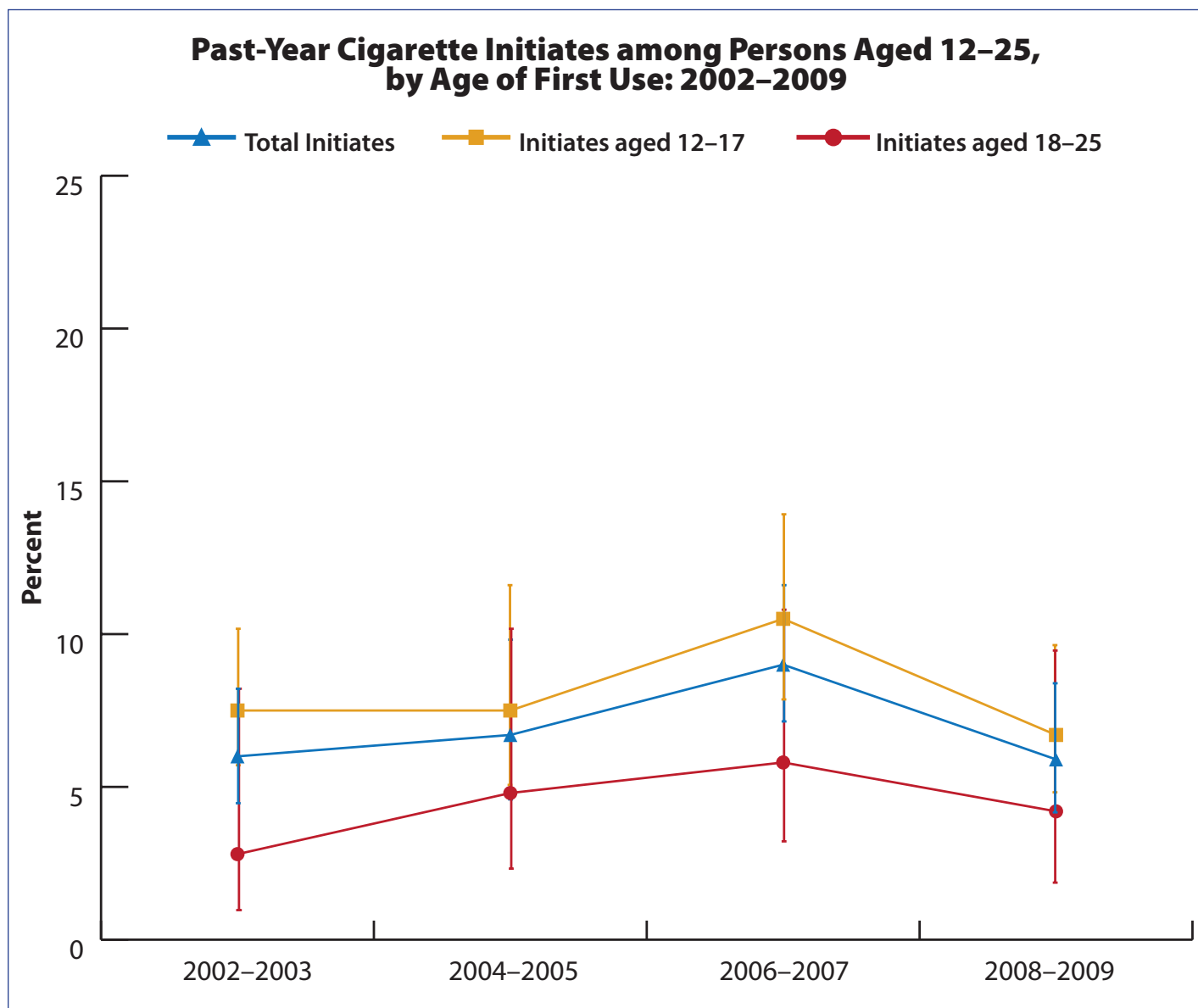
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

COLORADO

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Colorado youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.7% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 38th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 4.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 1st in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Colorado than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Colorado was 44.4%, ranking 14th among the states.

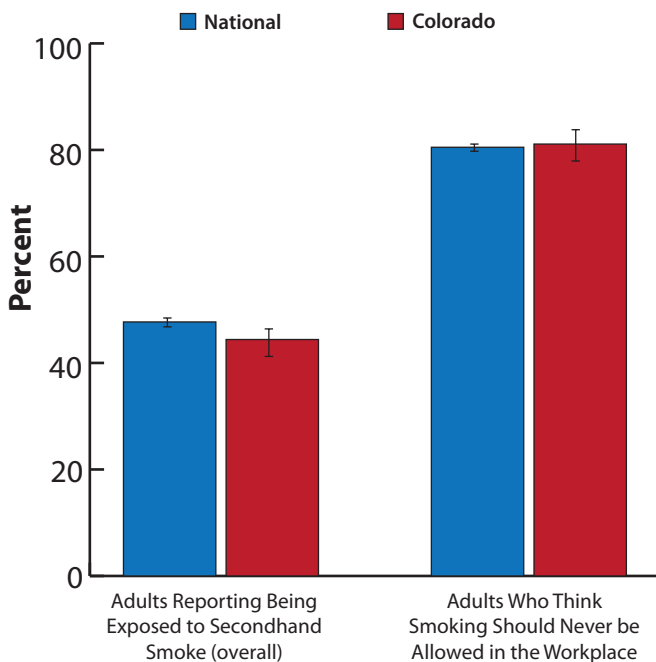
Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Colorado adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
44.4%	23.4%	8.2%	16.4%	27.4%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

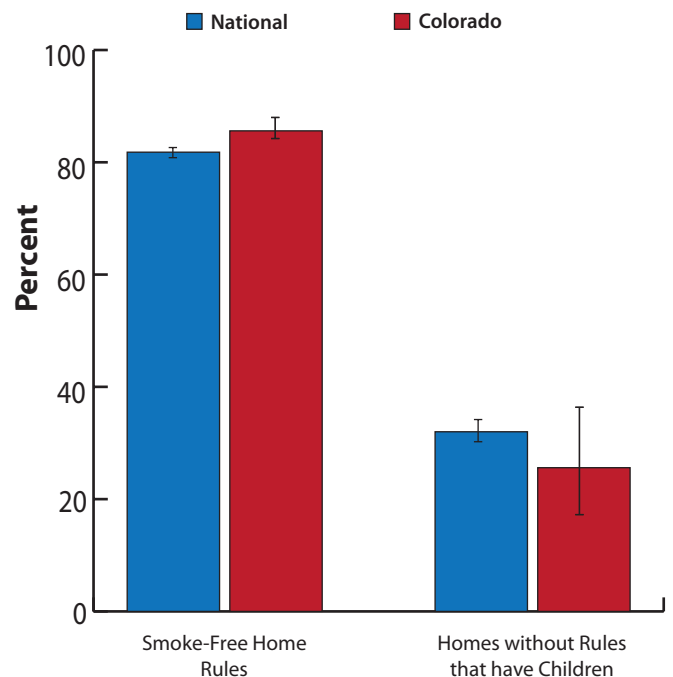
Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 81.1% of adults in Colorado thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 22nd among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 85.6% of adults in Colorado reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 9th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 25.6%, ranking 7th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules and Homes without Rules that have Children







Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

COLORADO

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Colorado had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

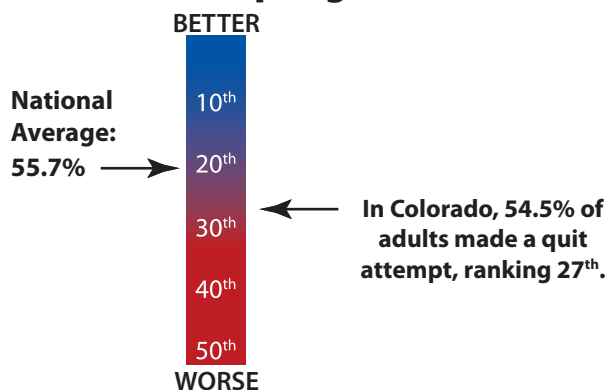
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 54.5% of Colorado adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 27th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Colorado quitline received 29,386 calls, and 17,843 tobacco users (an estimated 2.5% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, Colorado's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Colorado provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial ^{b,c}	Partial ^b	Partial ^b	Partial ^{a,b}

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

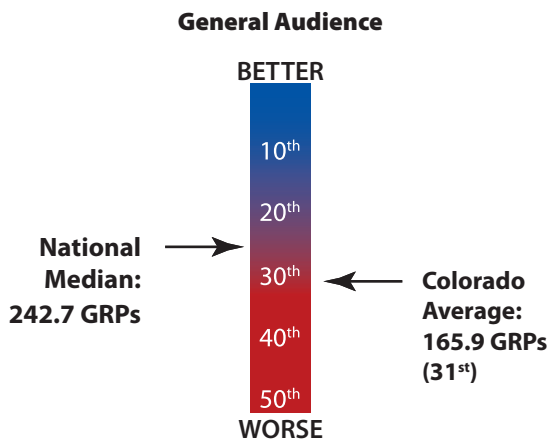
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

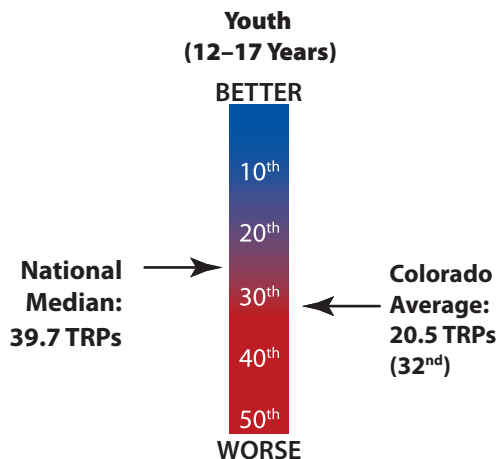
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Colorado had an average of 165.9 general audience GRPs and 20.5 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

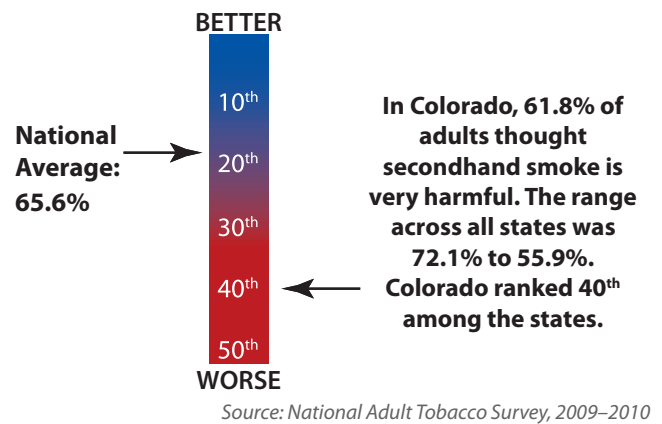


Source: CDC/OSH

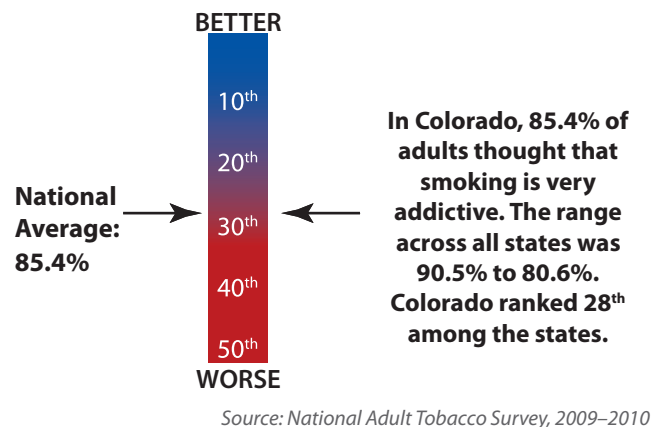
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Colorado, 61.8% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009–2010. Additionally, 85.4% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking



Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Colorado allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Colorado did not require establishments selling cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

COLORADO

Raise

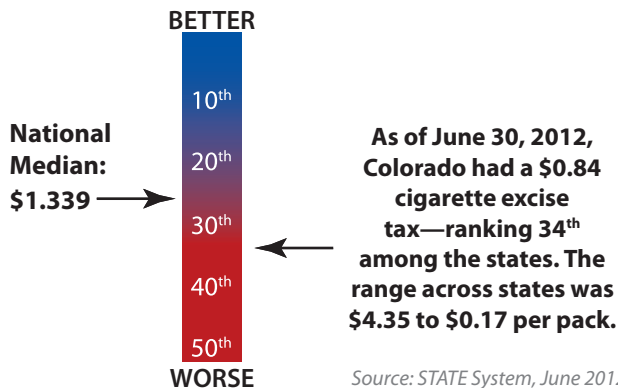
Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Colorado was \$0.84 per pack, ranking 34th among the states. The tax on cigars was 40% of the manufacturer's list price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 40% of manufacturer's list price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 40% of the manufacturer's list price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Colorado, 74.2% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 25.8% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Colorado smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.97 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Colorado smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$41.28 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax



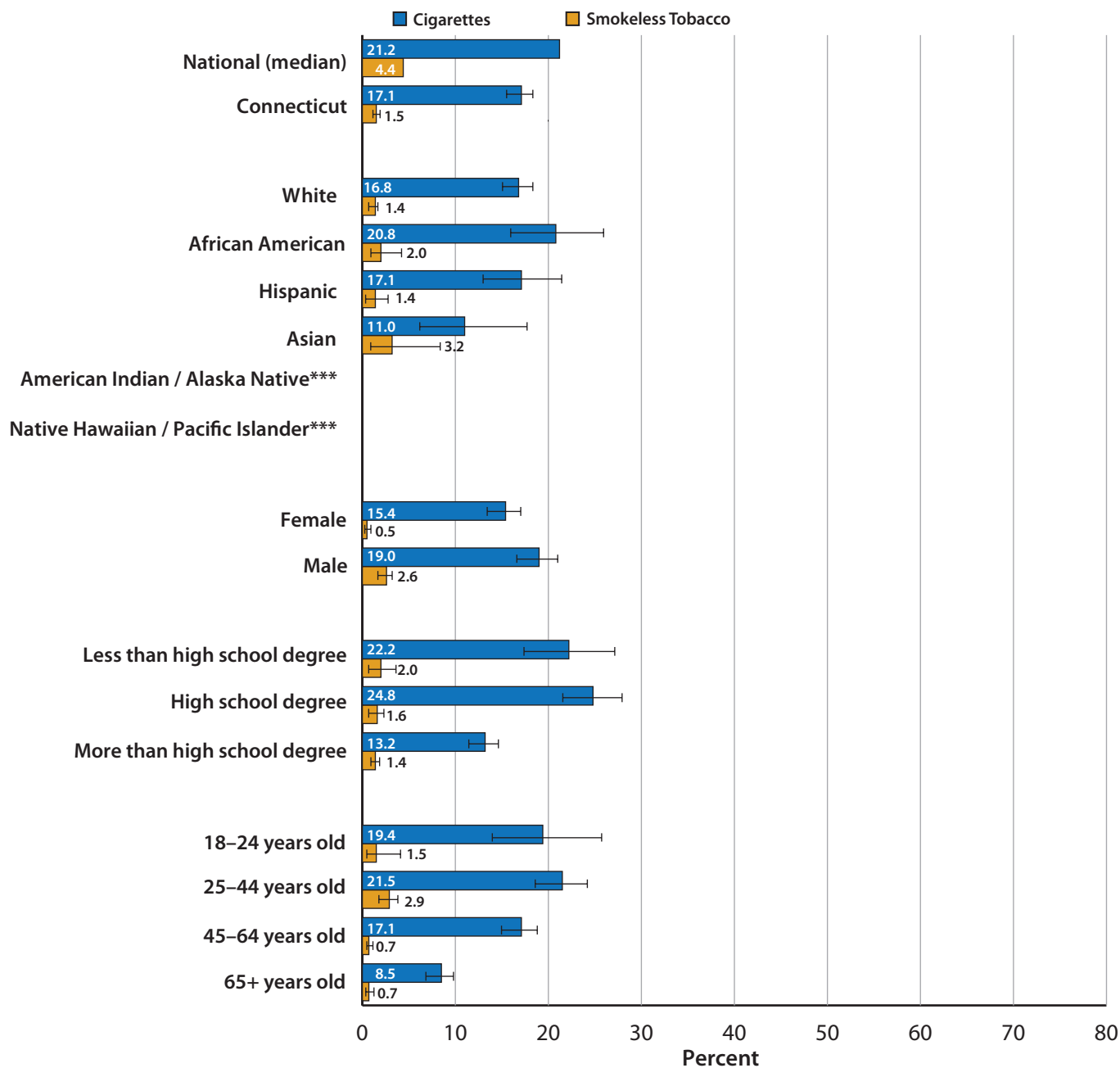
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Connecticut, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 17.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Connecticut ranked 5th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 1.5% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Connecticut ranked 3rd among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

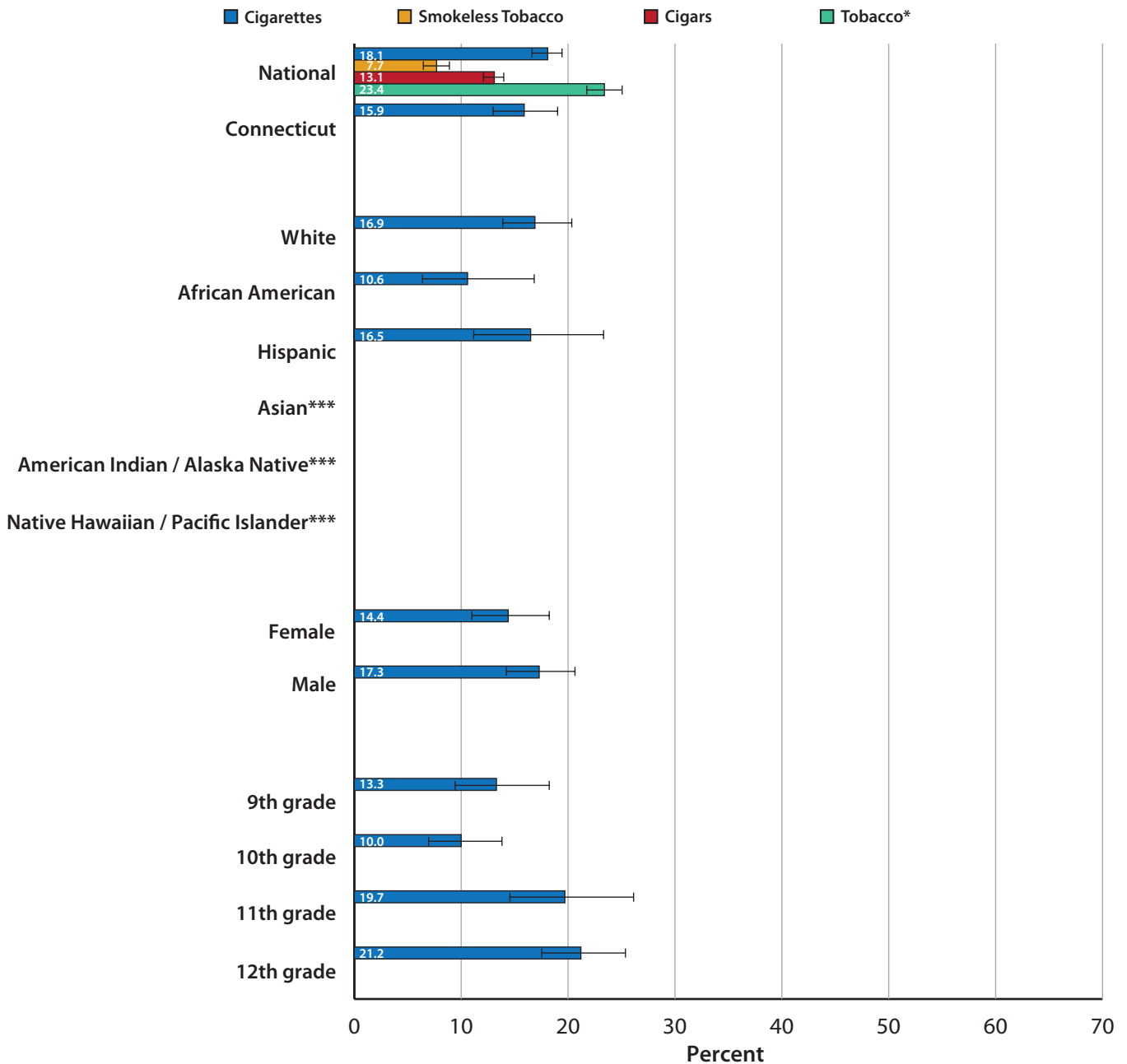
CONNECTICUT

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

In Connecticut, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 15.9% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Connecticut ranked 19th among 44 states.

Connecticut had no reported YRBS data on smokeless tobacco, cigars, or tobacco in 2011.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

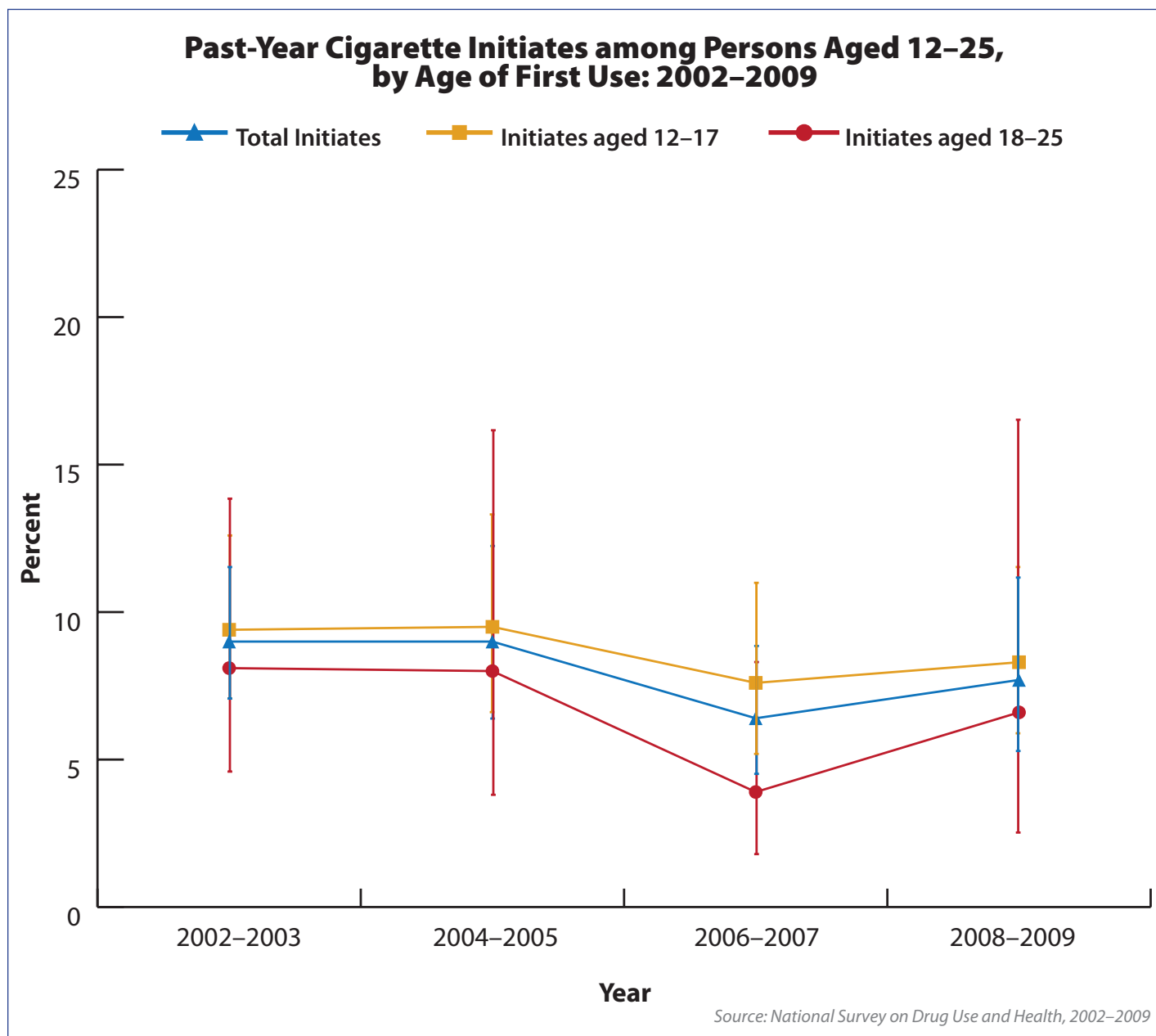
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

CONNECTICUT

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Connecticut youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 8.3% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 50th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 6.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 12th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



CONNECTICUT

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

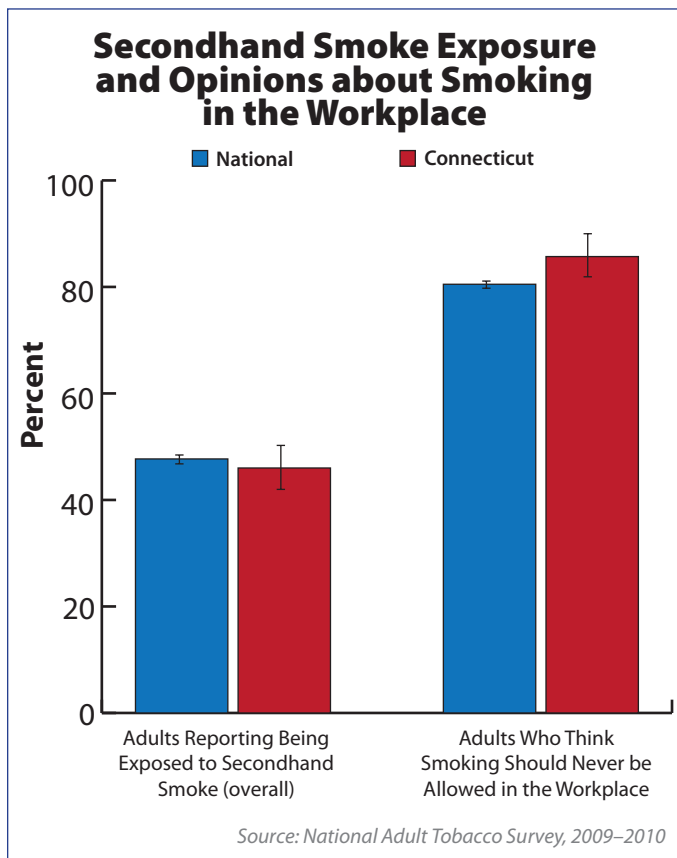
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Connecticut than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Connecticut was 46.0%, ranking 22nd among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Connecticut adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
46.0%	22.3%	9.0%	15.0%	32.0%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

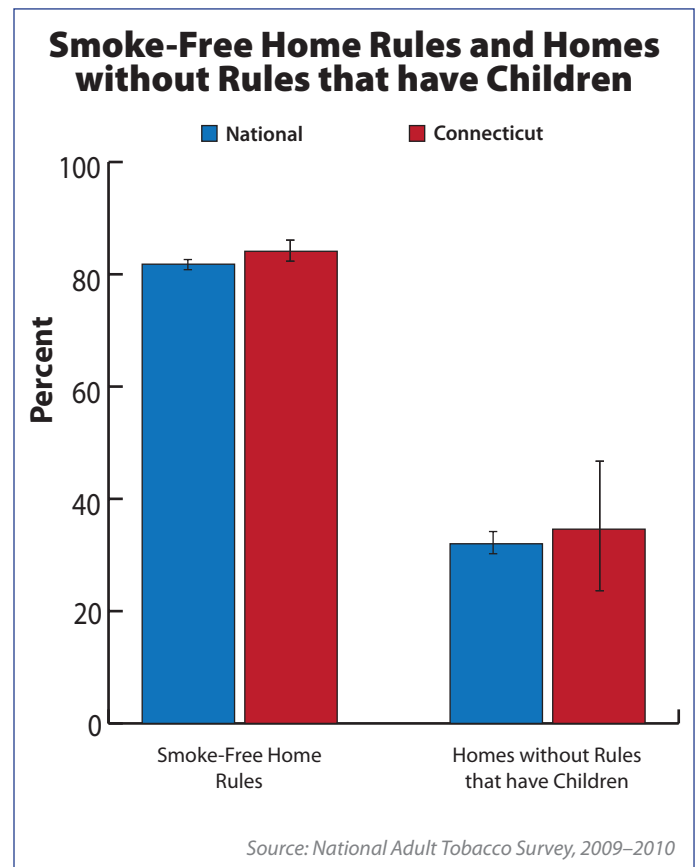


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 85.7% of adults in Connecticut thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 5th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 84.1 % of adults in Connecticut reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 15th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 34.6%, ranking 36th among the states.







CONNECTICUT

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Connecticut had laws that do not fully protect individuals from secondhand smoke by allowing smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state law did not allow local communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No [†]	No [†]	No [†]	No

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

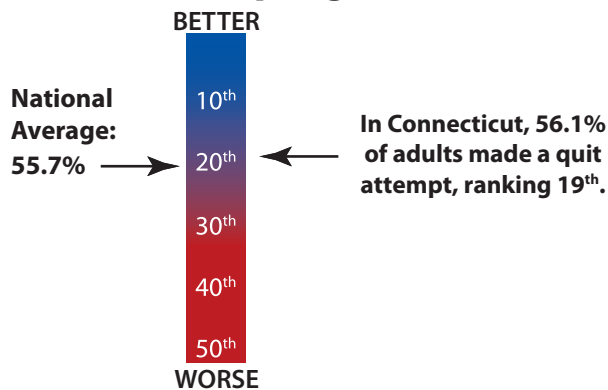
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 56.1% of Connecticut adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 19th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Connecticut quitline received 9,932 calls, and 3,608 tobacco users (an estimated 0.9% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications


In 2010, Connecticut's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Connecticut provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for individual counseling (i.e., partial group coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial ^{a,c}	Partial ^a	Partial ^a	 Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

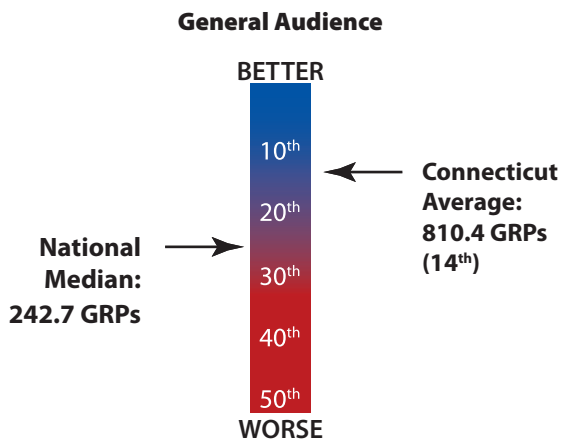
CONNECTICUT

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

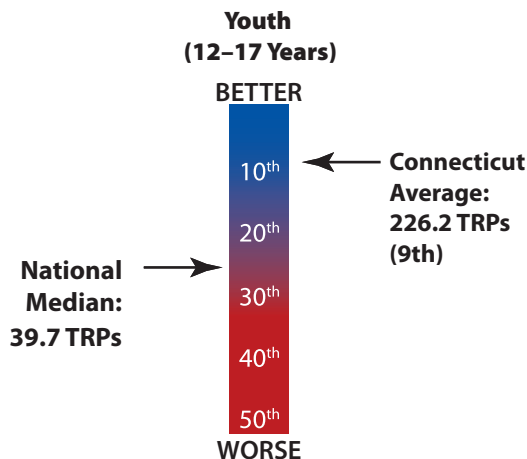
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Connecticut had an average of 810.4 general audience GRPs and 226.2 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

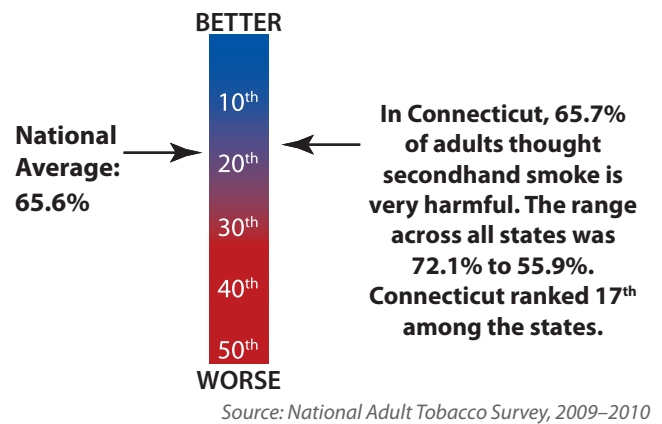


Source: CDC/OSH

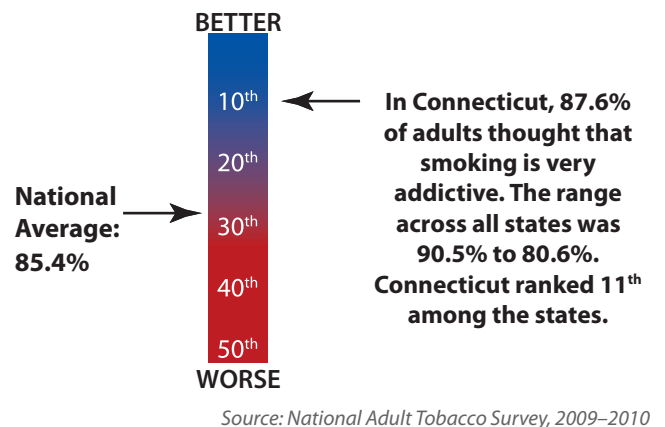
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Connecticut, 65.7% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 87.6% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






CONNECTICUT

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Connecticut allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Connecticut required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$50.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Fine or Imprisonment, or both

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

CONNECTICUT

Raise

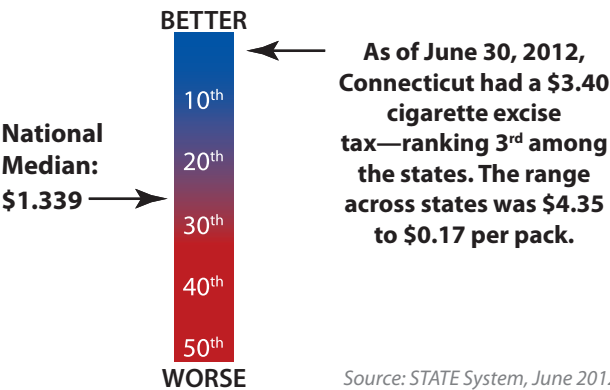
Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Connecticut was \$3.40 per pack, ranking 3rd among the states. The tax on cigars was 50% of the wholesale sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 50% of the wholesale sales price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 50% of the wholesale sales price; however, snuff was taxed individually at \$1.00 per ounce.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Connecticut, 91.1% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 8.9% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Connecticut smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$7.51 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. Connecticut did not have any reportable data on the average price paid for the last carton of cigarettes bought by smokers in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax



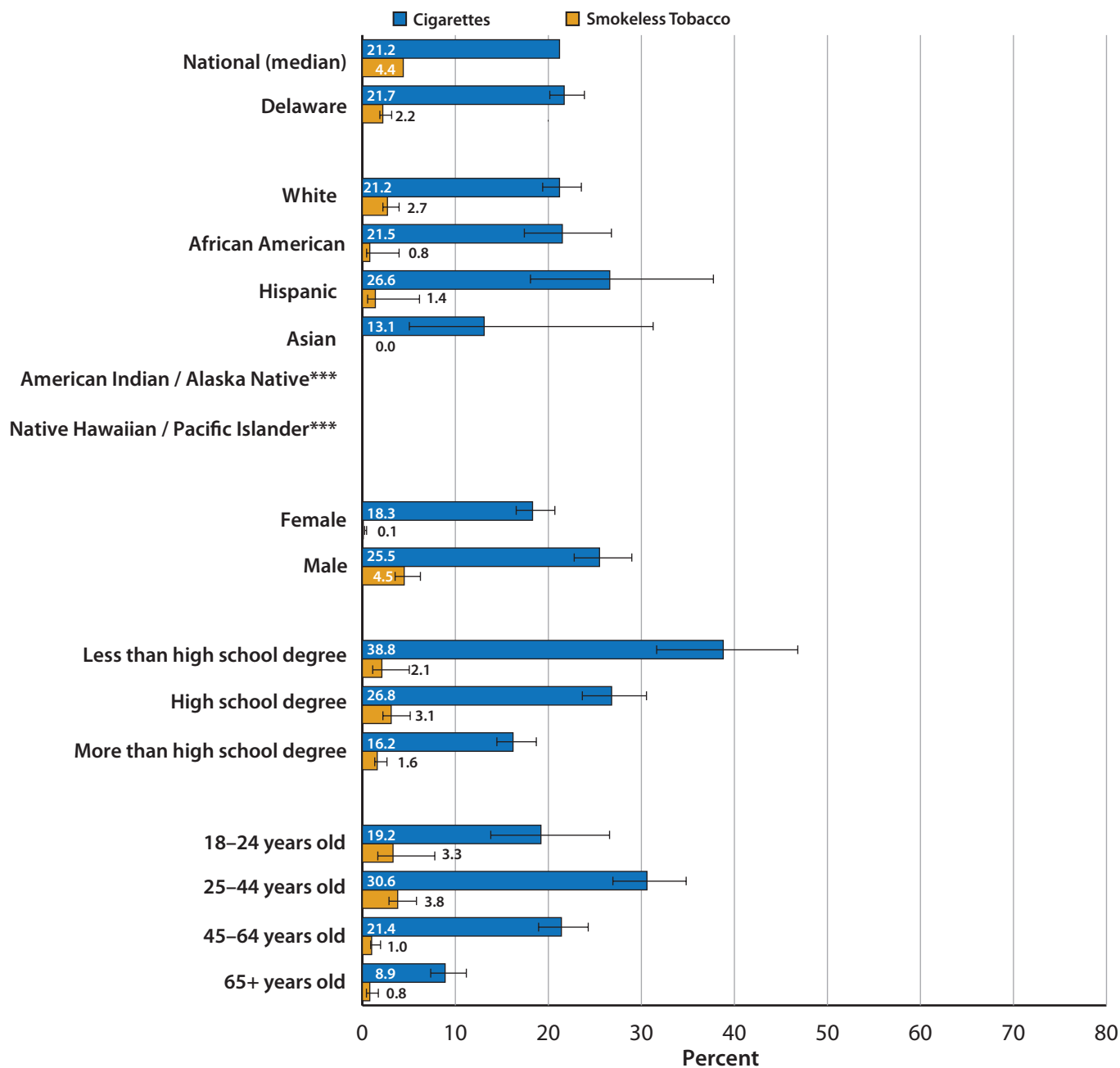
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Delaware, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 21.7% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Delaware ranked 28th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 2.2% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Delaware ranked 9th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

DELAWARE

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

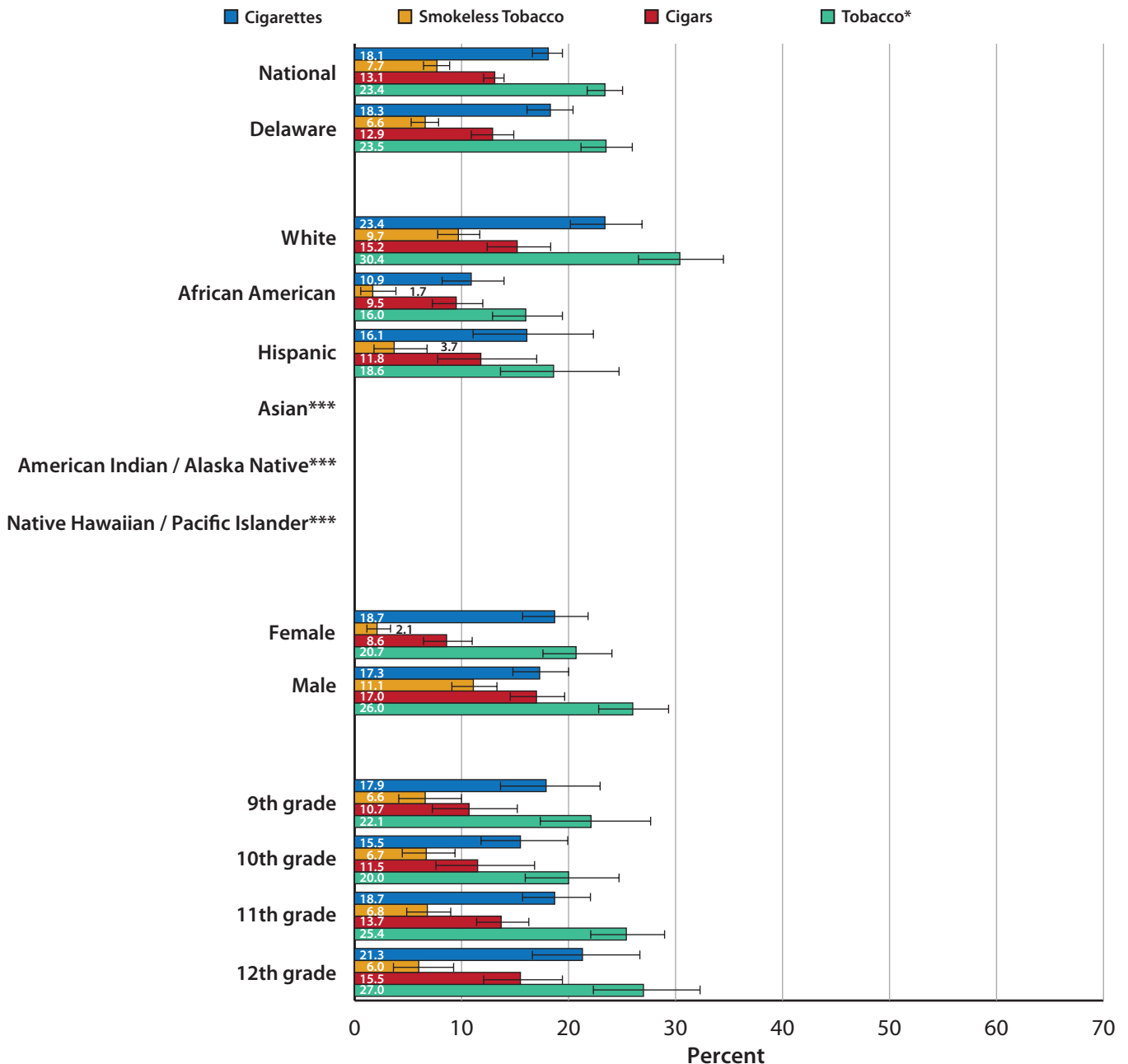
In Delaware, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 18.3% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Delaware ranked 31st among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 6.6% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Delaware ranked 8th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 12.9% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Delaware ranked 13th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 23.5% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Delaware ranked 18th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

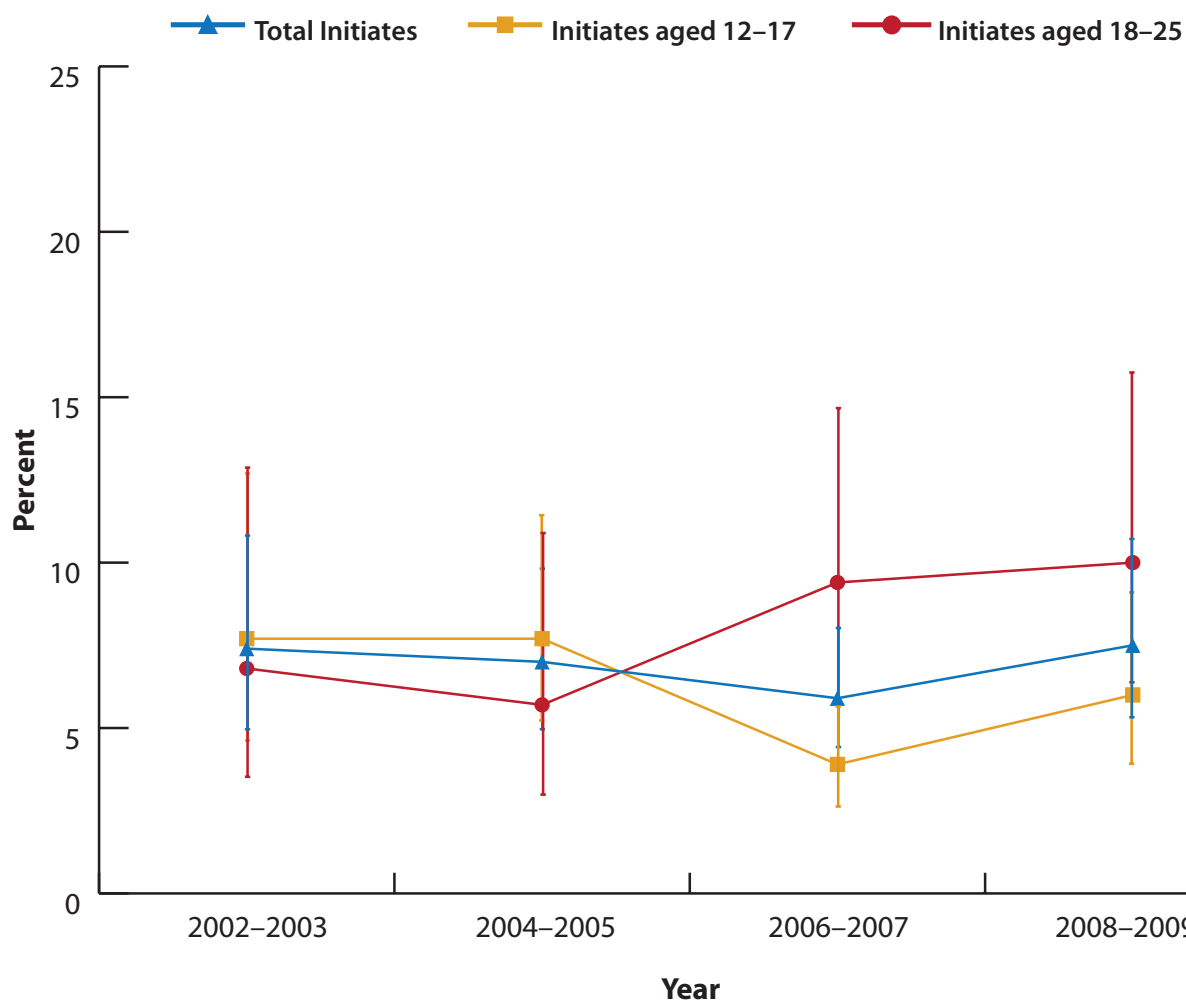
DELAWARE

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Delaware youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.0% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 28th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 10.0% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 39th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12–25,
by Age of First Use: 2002–2009**



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002–2009

DELAWARE

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

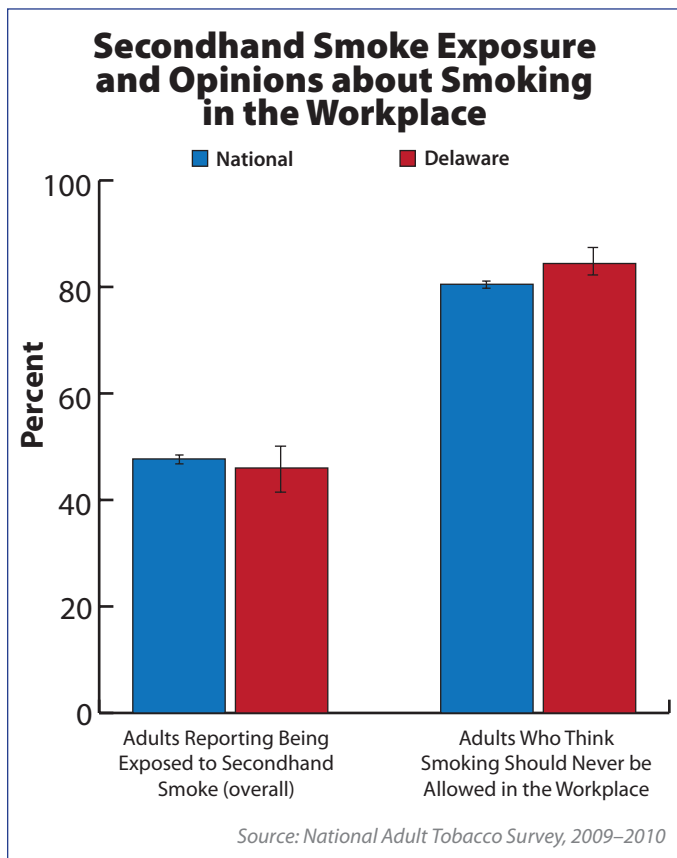
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Delaware than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Delaware was 46.0%, ranking 22nd among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Delaware adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
46.0%	21.2%	12.3%	16.9%	29.1%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

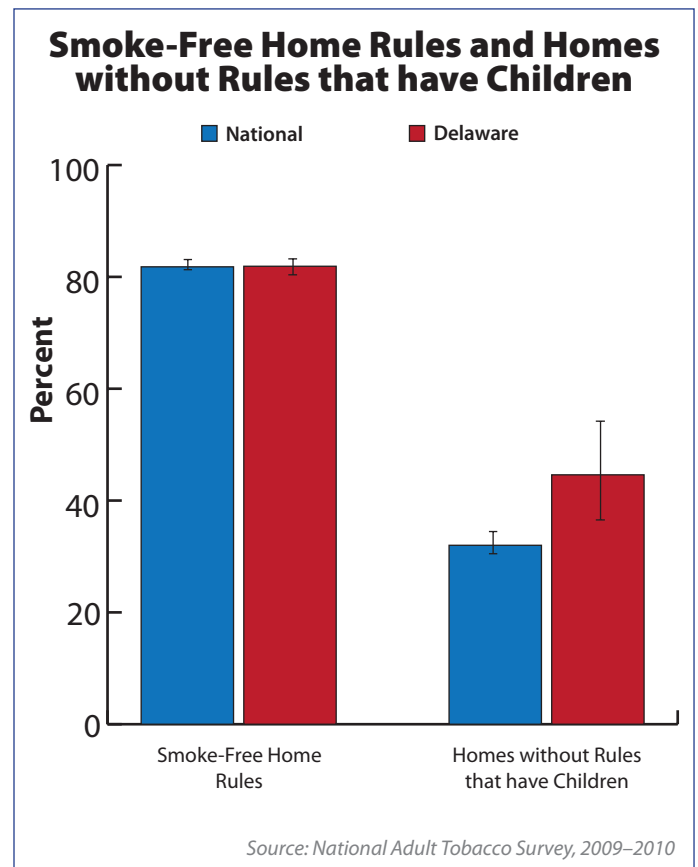


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 84.4% of adults in Delaware thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 10th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 81.9% of adults in Delaware reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 24th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 44.6%, ranking 51st among the states.







DELAWARE

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Delaware had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

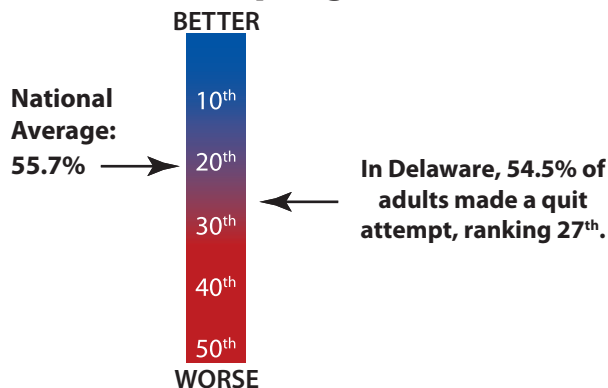
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 54.5% of Delaware adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 27th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Delaware quitline received 9,630 calls, and 5,821 tobacco users (an estimated 4.6% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Delaware's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Delaware provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

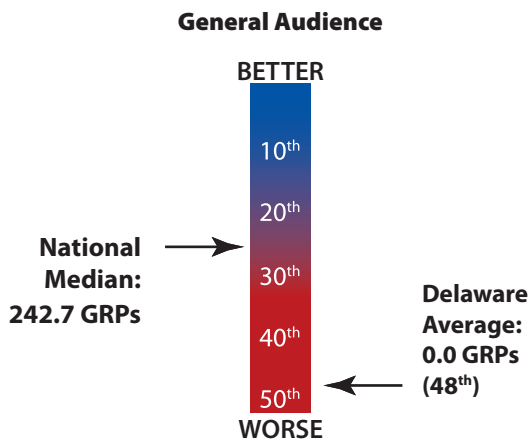
DELAWARE

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

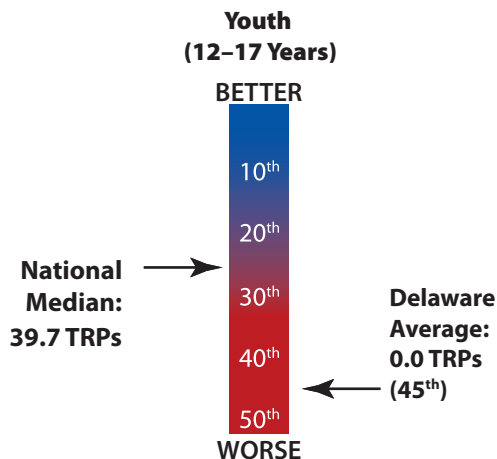
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Delaware had an average of 0.0 general audience GRPs and 0.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

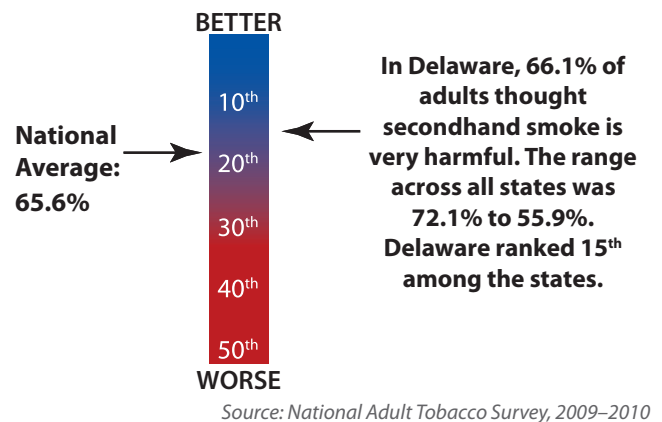


Source: CDC/OSH

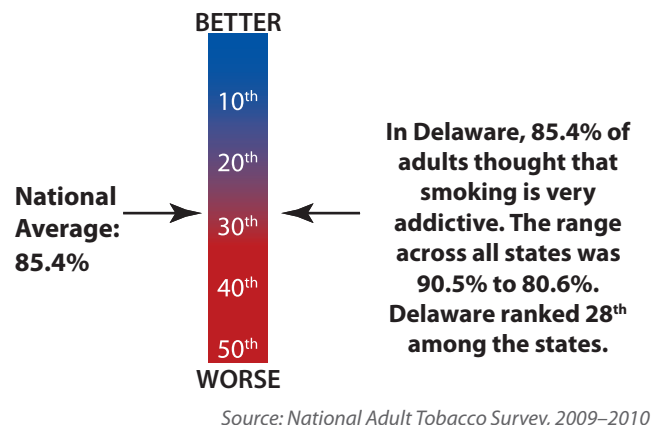
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Delaware, 66.1% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 85.4% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






DELAWARE

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Delaware allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments, but preempted local regulation of tobacco product sampling.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 No	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Delaware required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$5.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Fine or Imprisonment up to 90 days, or both

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

DELAWARE

Raise

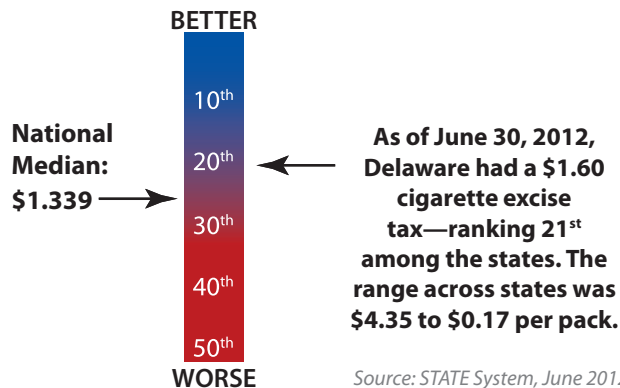
Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Delaware was \$1.60 per pack, ranking 21st among the states. The tax on cigars was 15% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 15% of the wholesale price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 15% of the wholesale price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Delaware, 76.4% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 23.6% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Delaware smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.38 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Delaware smokers reporting paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$43.01 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

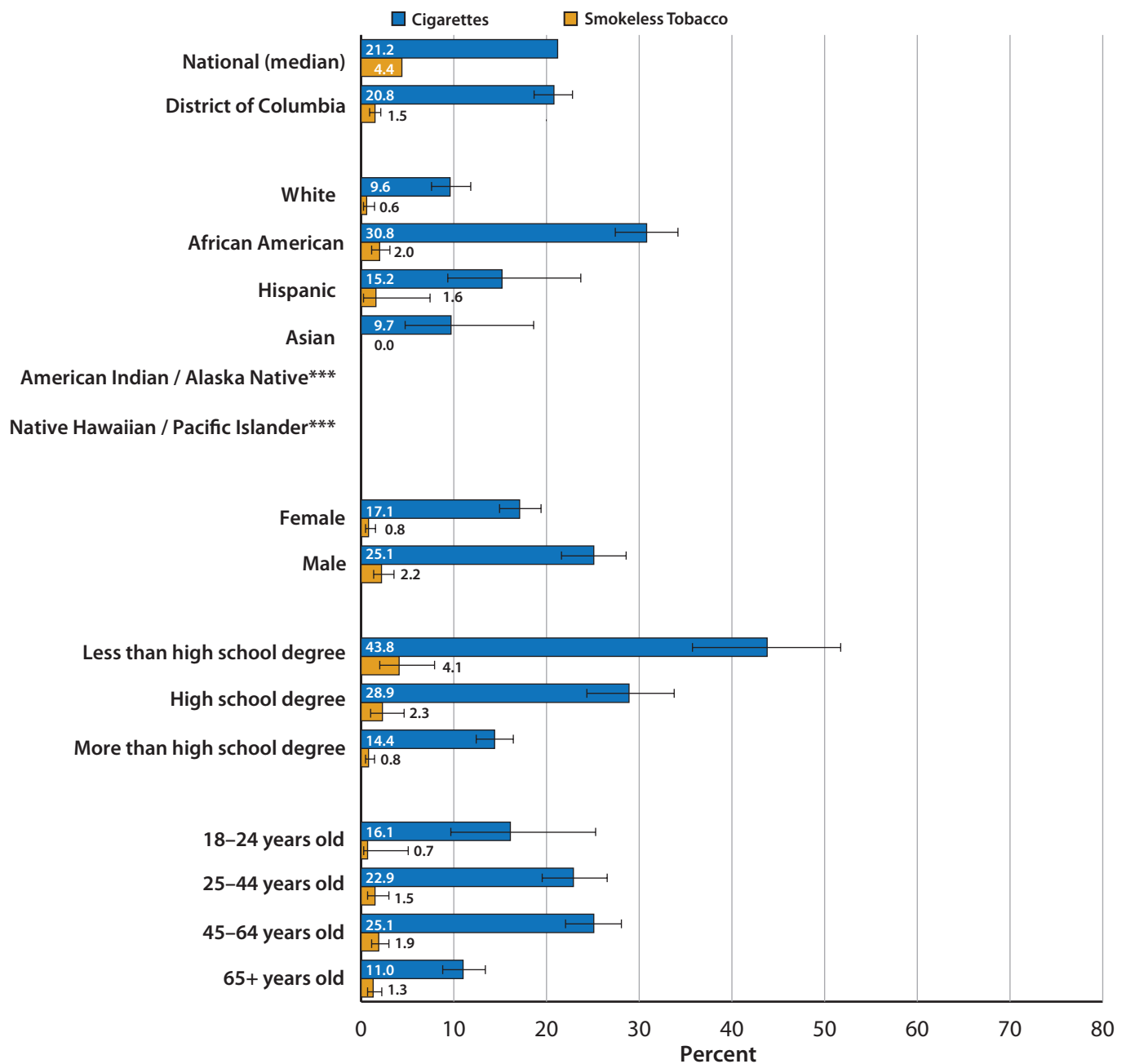
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In the District of Columbia, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 20.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. The District of Columbia ranked 22nd among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 1.5% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. The District of Columbia ranked 3rd among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

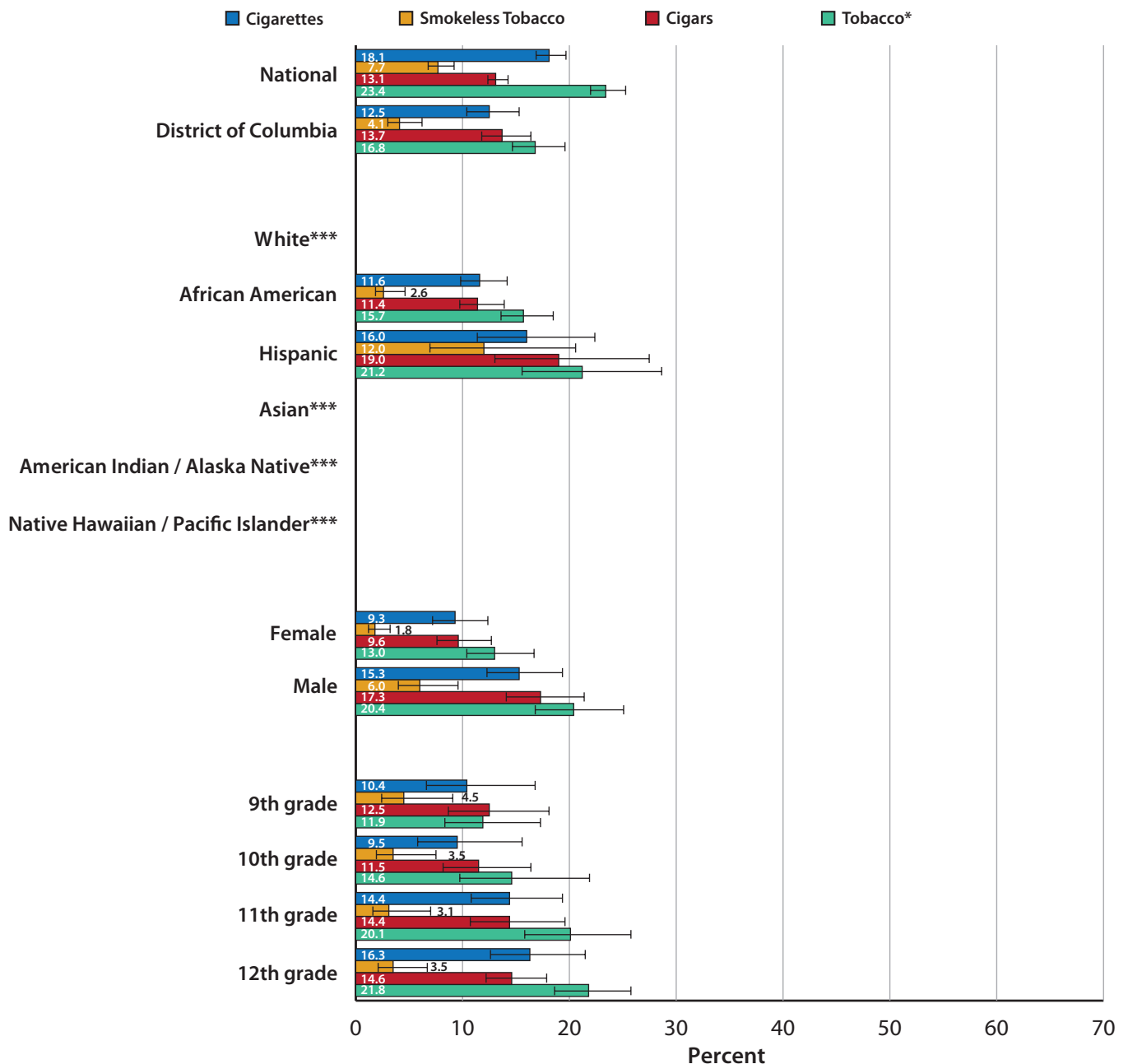
In District of Columbia, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 12.5% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. District of Columbia ranked 4th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.1% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. District of Columbia ranked 3rd among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 13.7% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. District of Columbia ranked 18th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 16.8% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. District of Columbia ranked 3rd among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

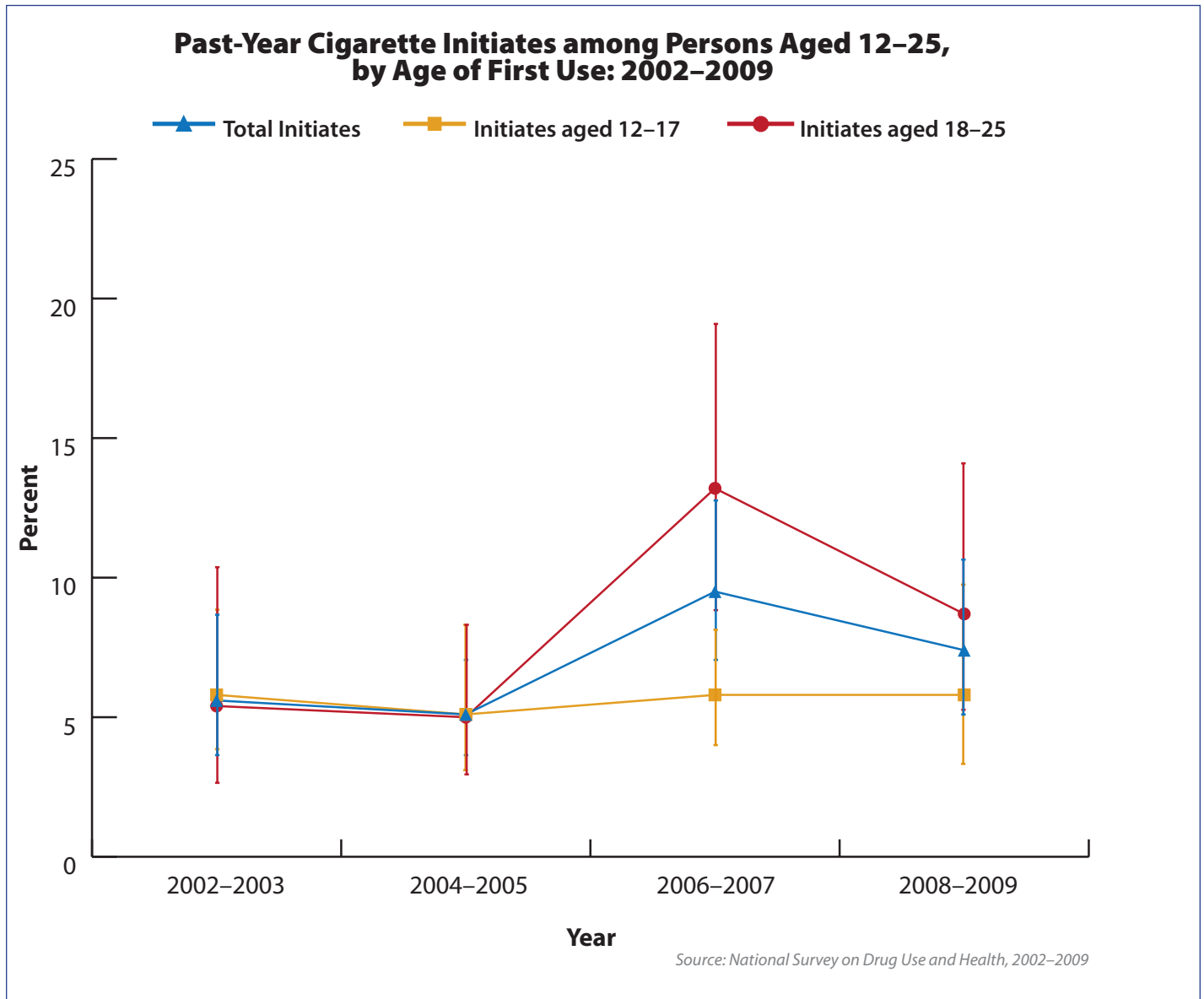
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all District of Columbia youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.8% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 24th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 8.7% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 27th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

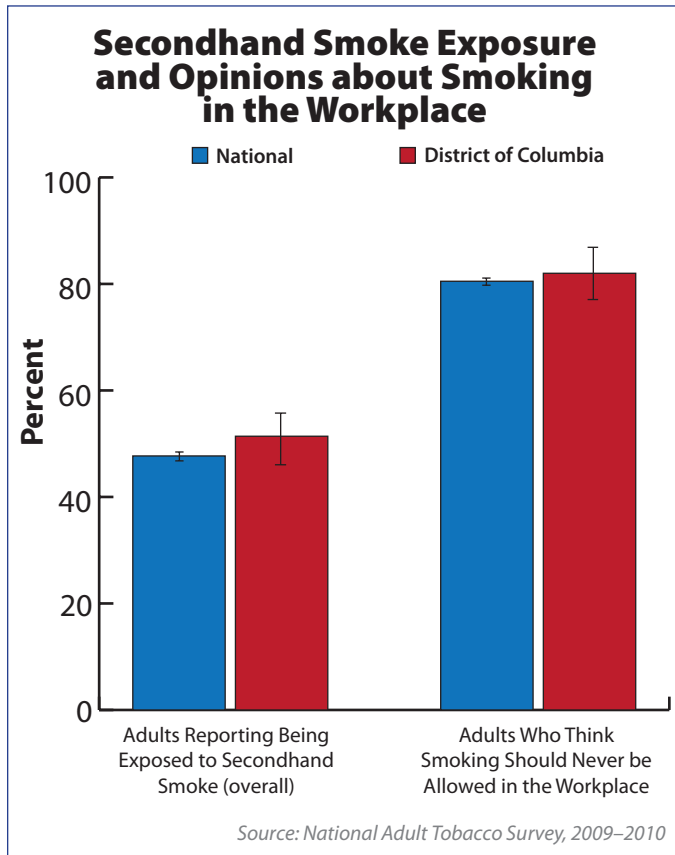
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in the District of Columbia than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in the District of Columbia was 51.4%, ranking 43rd among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of District of Columbia adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
51.4%	18.8%	12.9%	14.6%	39.5%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

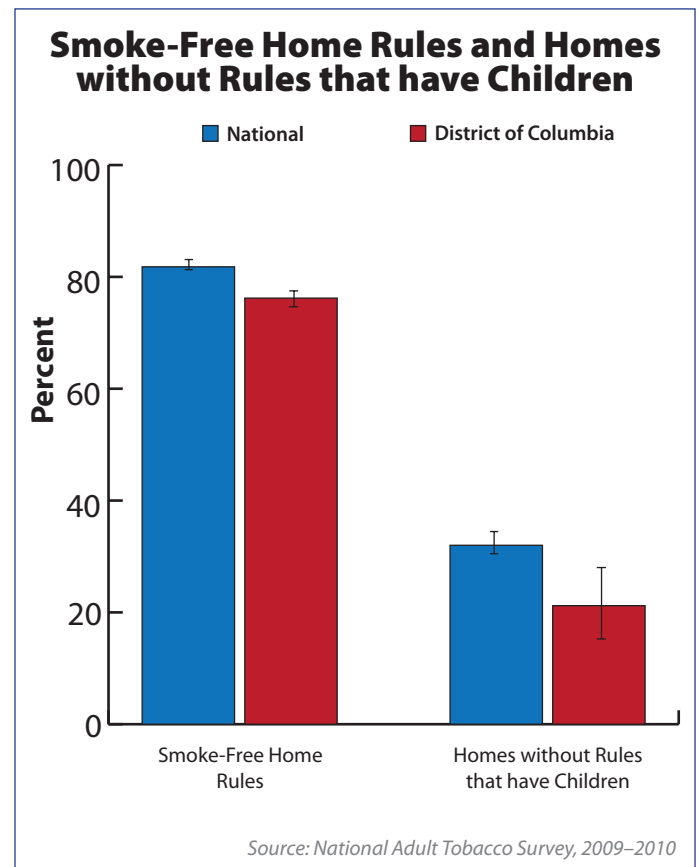


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 82.0% of adults in the District of Columbia thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 20th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 76.2% of adults in District of Columbia reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 41st among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 21.2%, ranking 3rd among the states.







DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, the District of Columbia had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

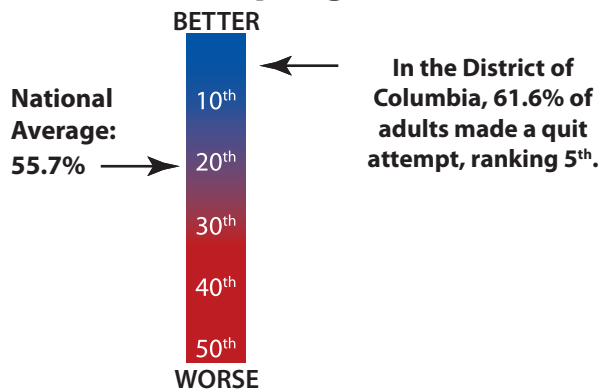
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 61.6% of District of Columbia adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 5th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the District of Columbia quitline received 5,725 calls, and 2,052 tobacco users (an estimated 2.5% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, the District of Columbia's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. The District of Columbia provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

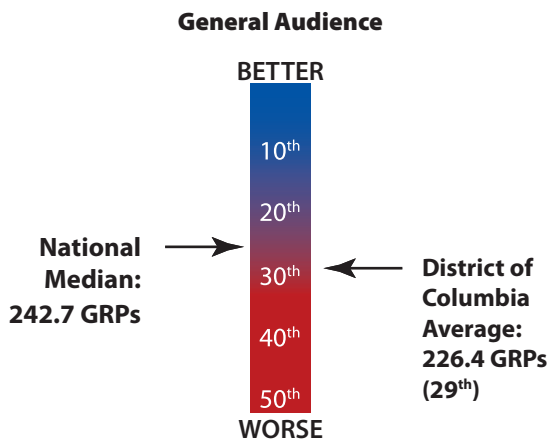
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

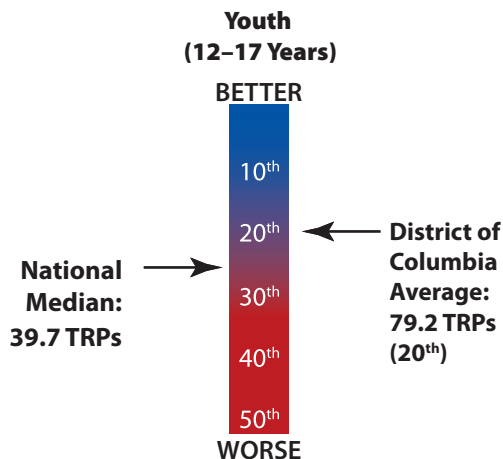
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. District of Columbia had an average of 226.4 general audience GRPs and 79.2 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

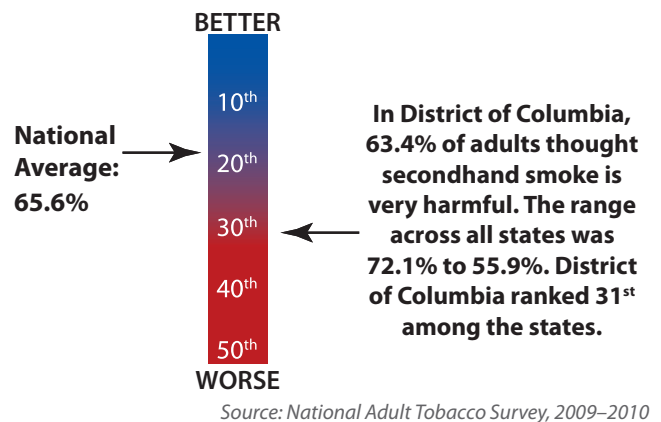


Source: CDC/OSH

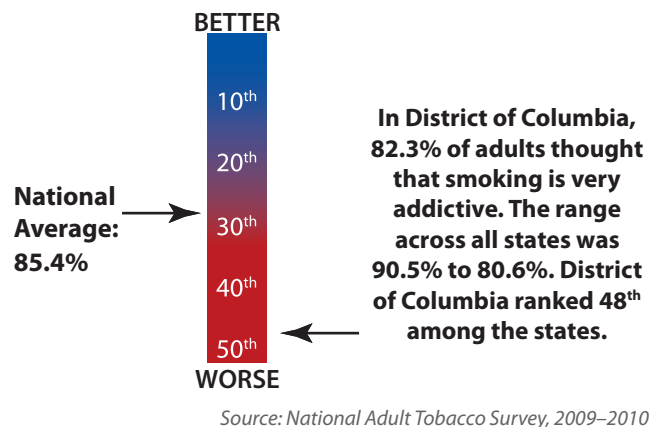
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In the District of Columbia, 63.4% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 82.3% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, District of Columbia allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, the District of Columbia required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$15.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Civil Penalty, Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

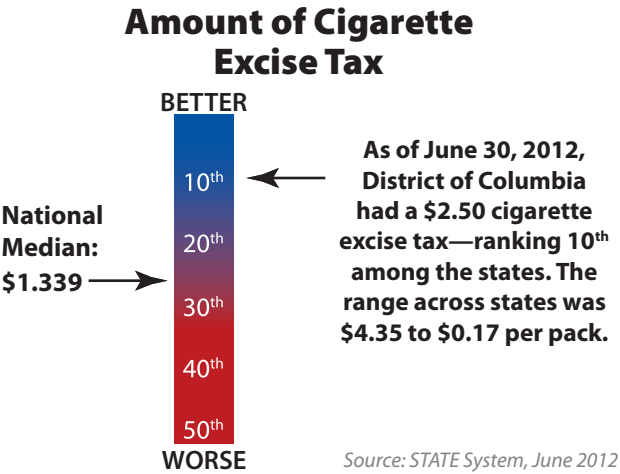
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in District of Columbia was \$2.50 per pack, ranking 10th among the states. There were no taxes on cigars, but little cigars were taxed at \$2.50 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was \$0.75 per ounce for both chewing tobacco and snuff.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In District of Columbia, 93.0% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 7.0% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that District of Columbia smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$6.48 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The District of Columbia did not have any reportable data on the average price paid for the last carton of cigarettes bought by smokers in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

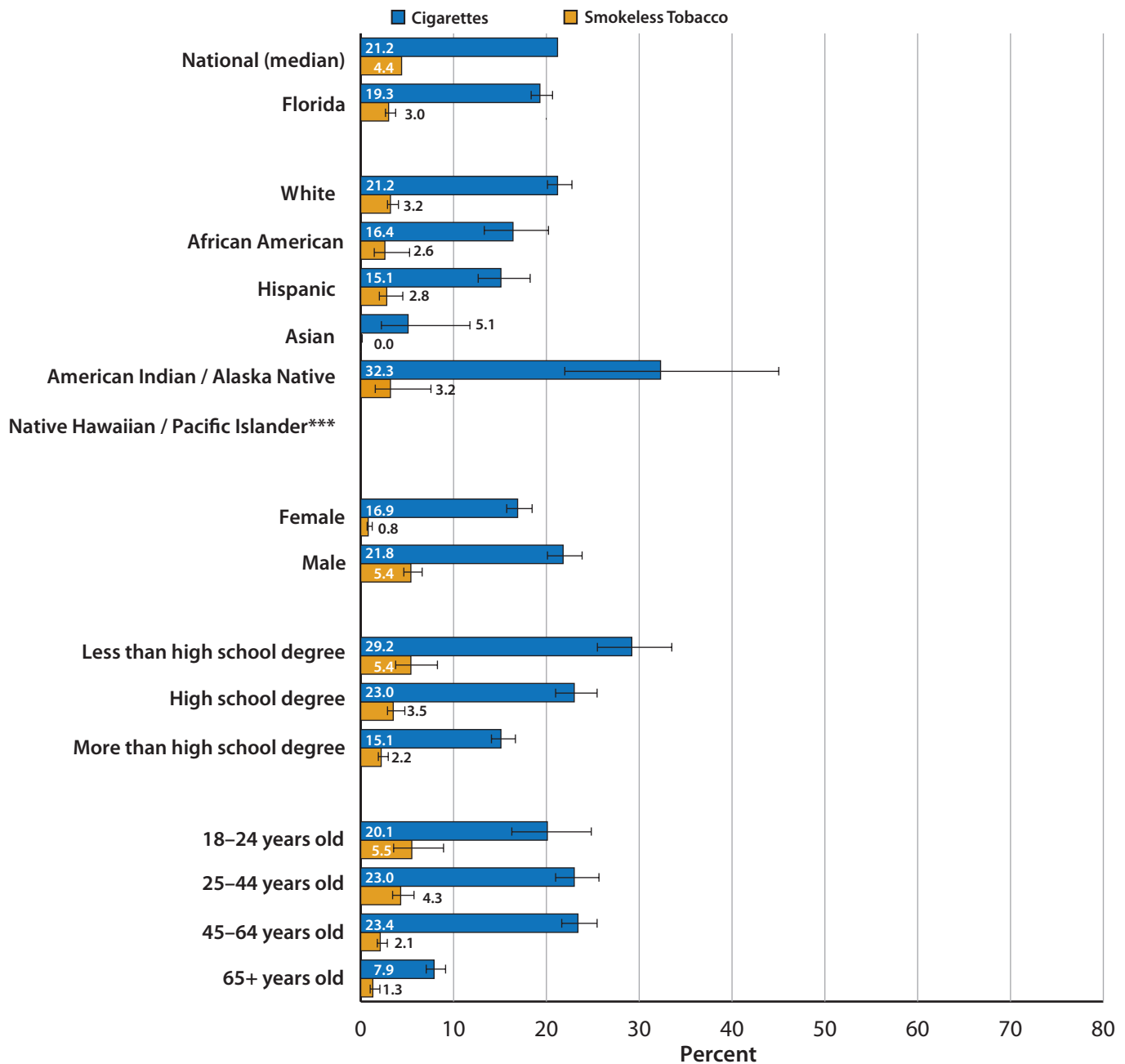


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Florida, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.3% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Florida ranked 16th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 3.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Florida ranked 14th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

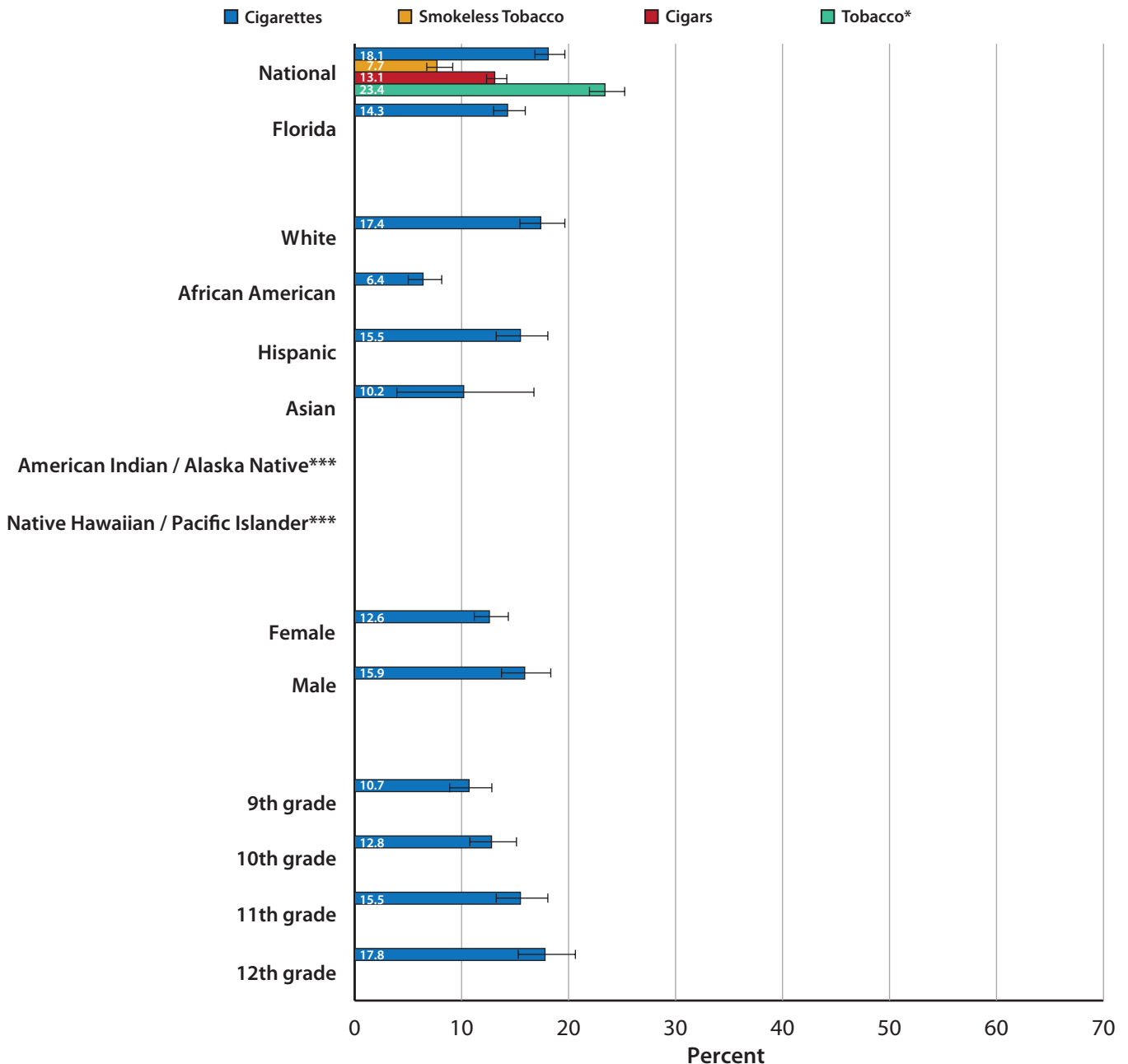
FLORIDA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

In Florida, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 14.3% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Florida ranked 11th among 44 states.

Florida had no reported YRBS data for smokeless tobacco, cigars, or tobacco in 2011.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

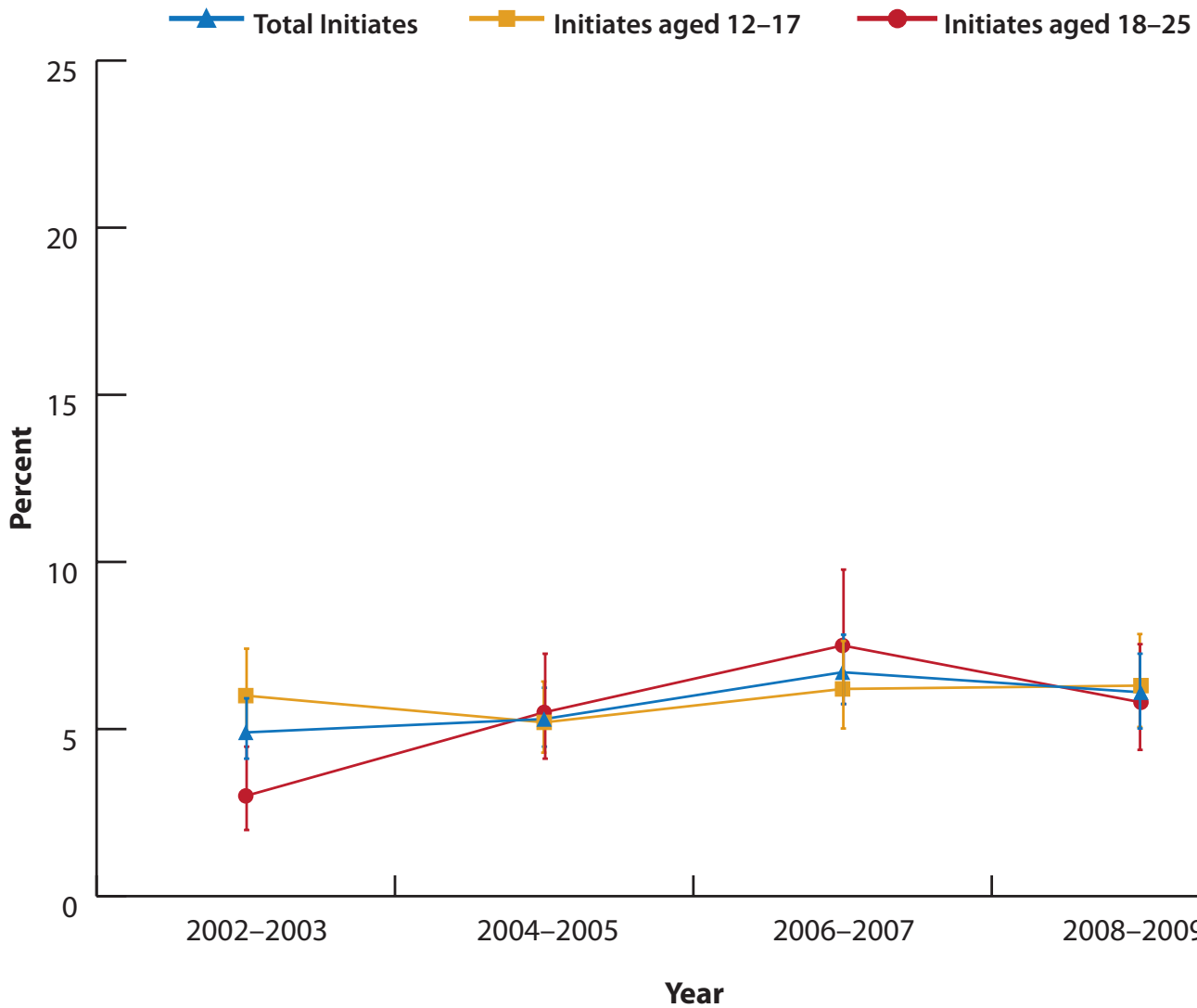
FLORIDA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Florida youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.3% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 33rd in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 5.8% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 5th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12–25,
by Age of First Use: 2002–2009**



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

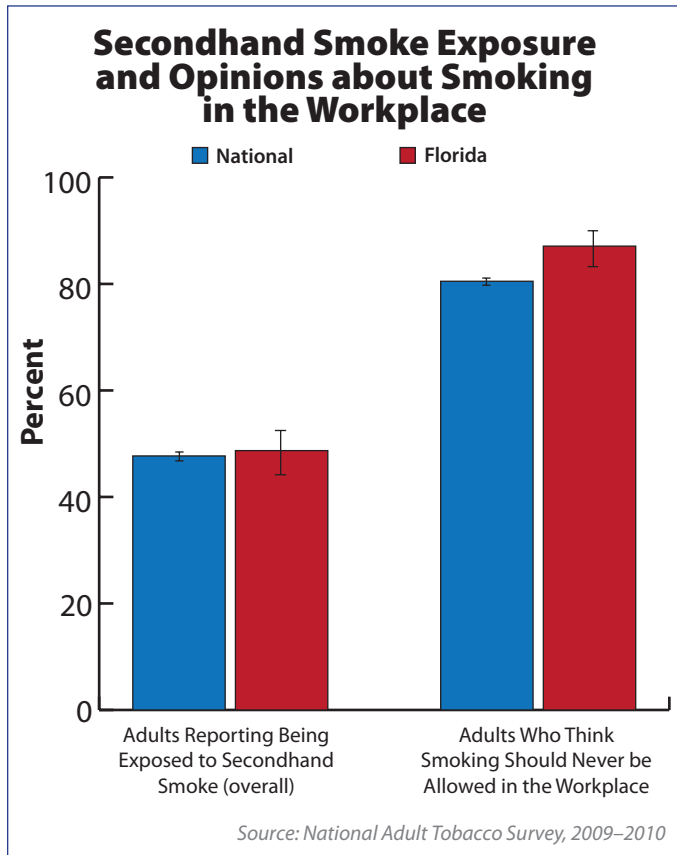
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Florida than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Florida was 48.7%, ranking 34th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Florida adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
48.7%	27.0%	8.7%	17.0%	36.3%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

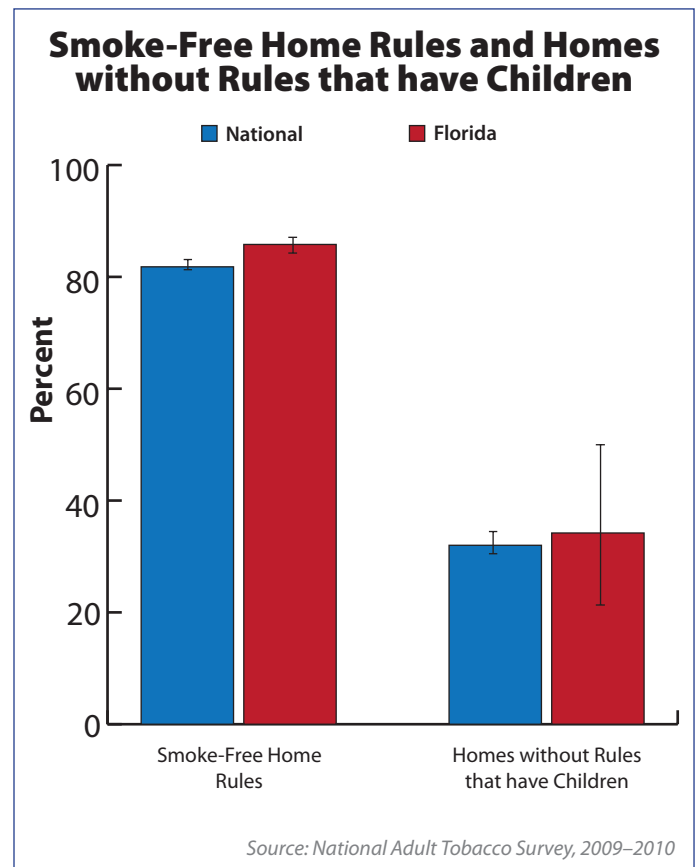


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 87.1% of adults in Florida thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 2nd among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 85.8% of adults in Florida reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 7th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 34.2%, ranking 34th among the states.







FLORIDA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Florida had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces and restaurants, but not bars. The state law did not allow local communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
Yes	Yes	No [*]	No

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

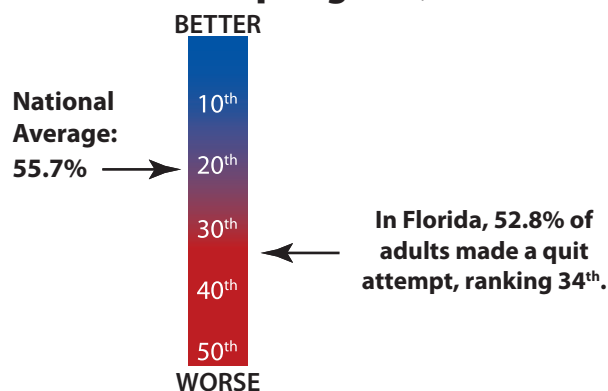
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 52.8% of Florida adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 34th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Florida quitline received 144,731 calls, and 47,446 tobacco users (an estimated 1.7% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications



In 2010, Florida's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Florida provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, no coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage* for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial ^{b,c}			Partial
	No	Yes	

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

* Some of the treatments are required per managed care contracts although the plans have a choice of which specific treatment to cover

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

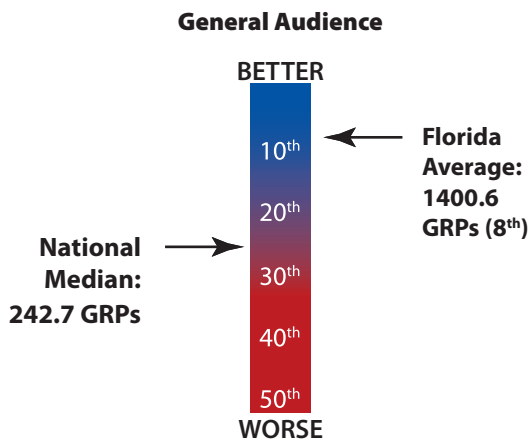
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

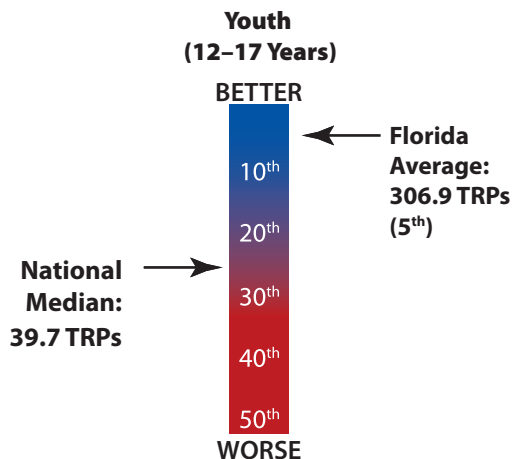
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Florida had an average of 1400.6 general audience GRPs and 306.9 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

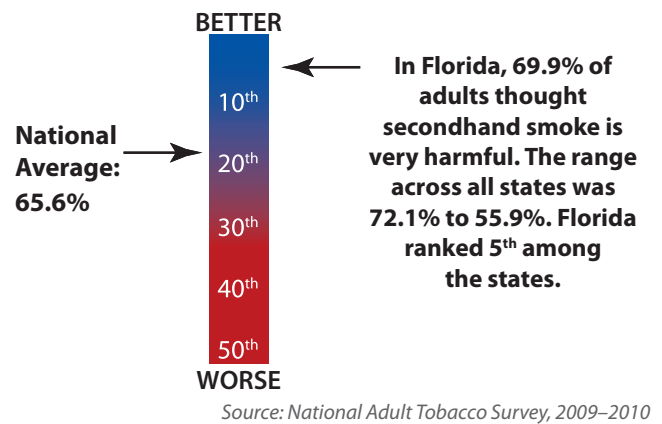


Source: CDC/OSH

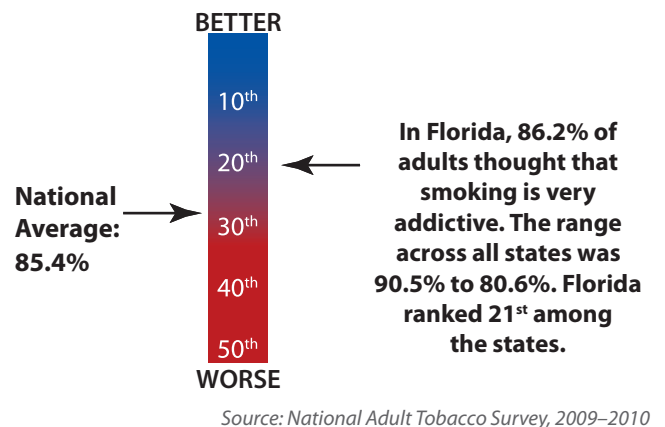
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Florida, 69.9% of adults in 2009–2010 thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health. Additionally, 86.2% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking




Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Florida allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws






Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Florida required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	 No	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

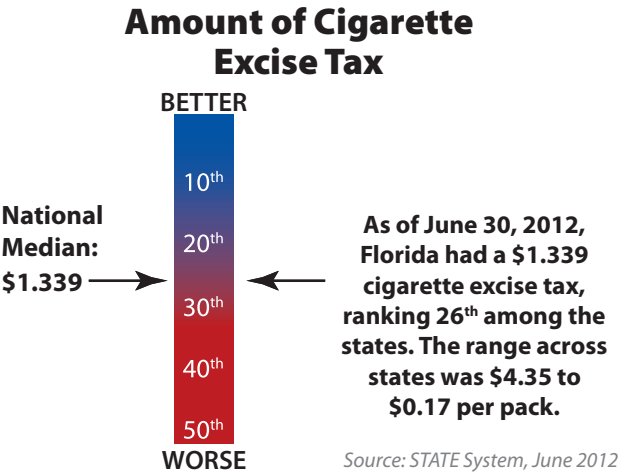
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Florida was \$1.339 per pack, ranking 26th among the states. There were no taxes on cigars or little cigars. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 85% of the wholesale sales price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Florida, 70.8% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 29.2% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Florida smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.12 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Florida smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$40.88 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



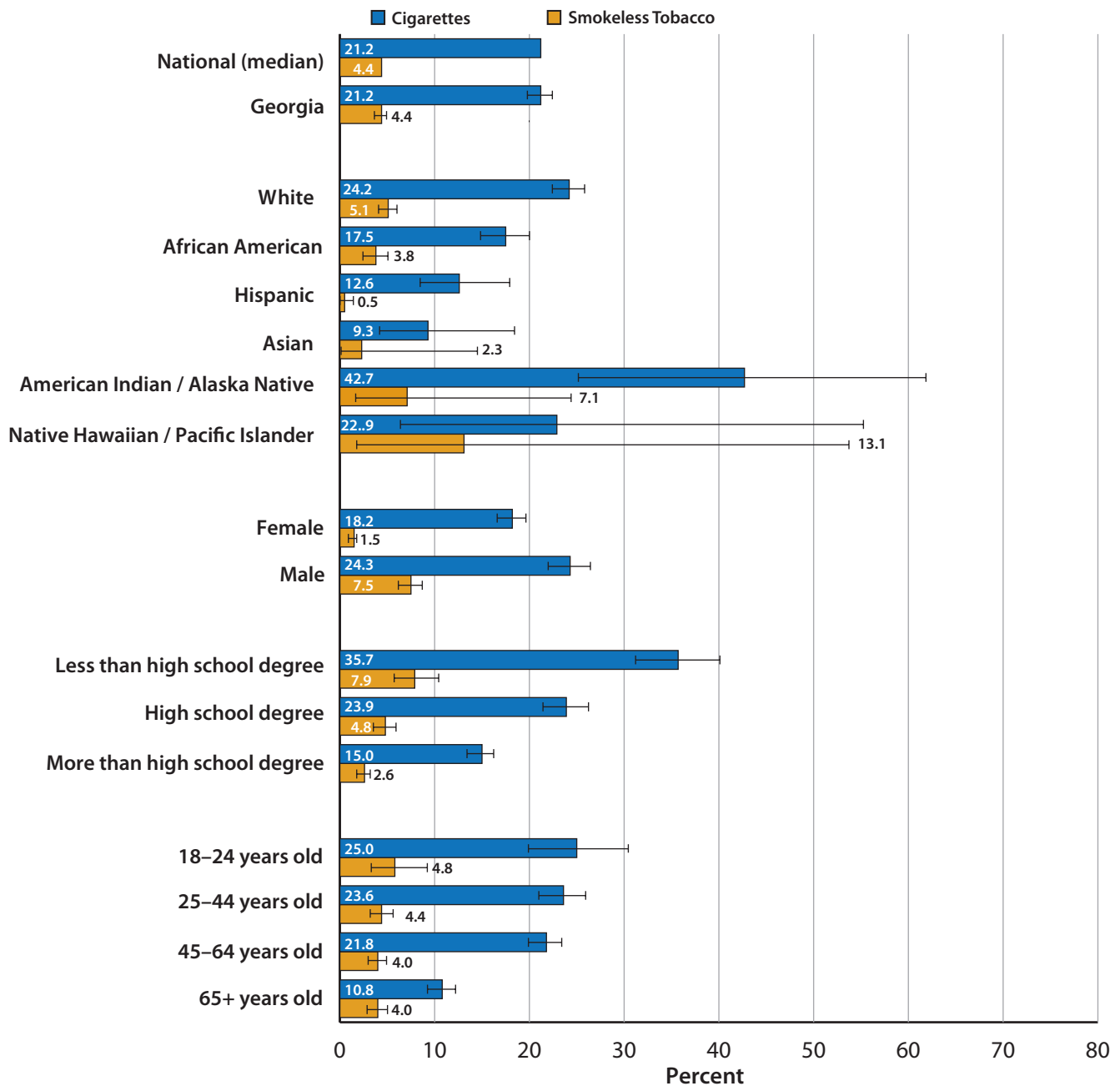
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Georgia, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 21.2% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Georgia ranked 26th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.4% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Georgia ranked 26th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



GEORGIA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

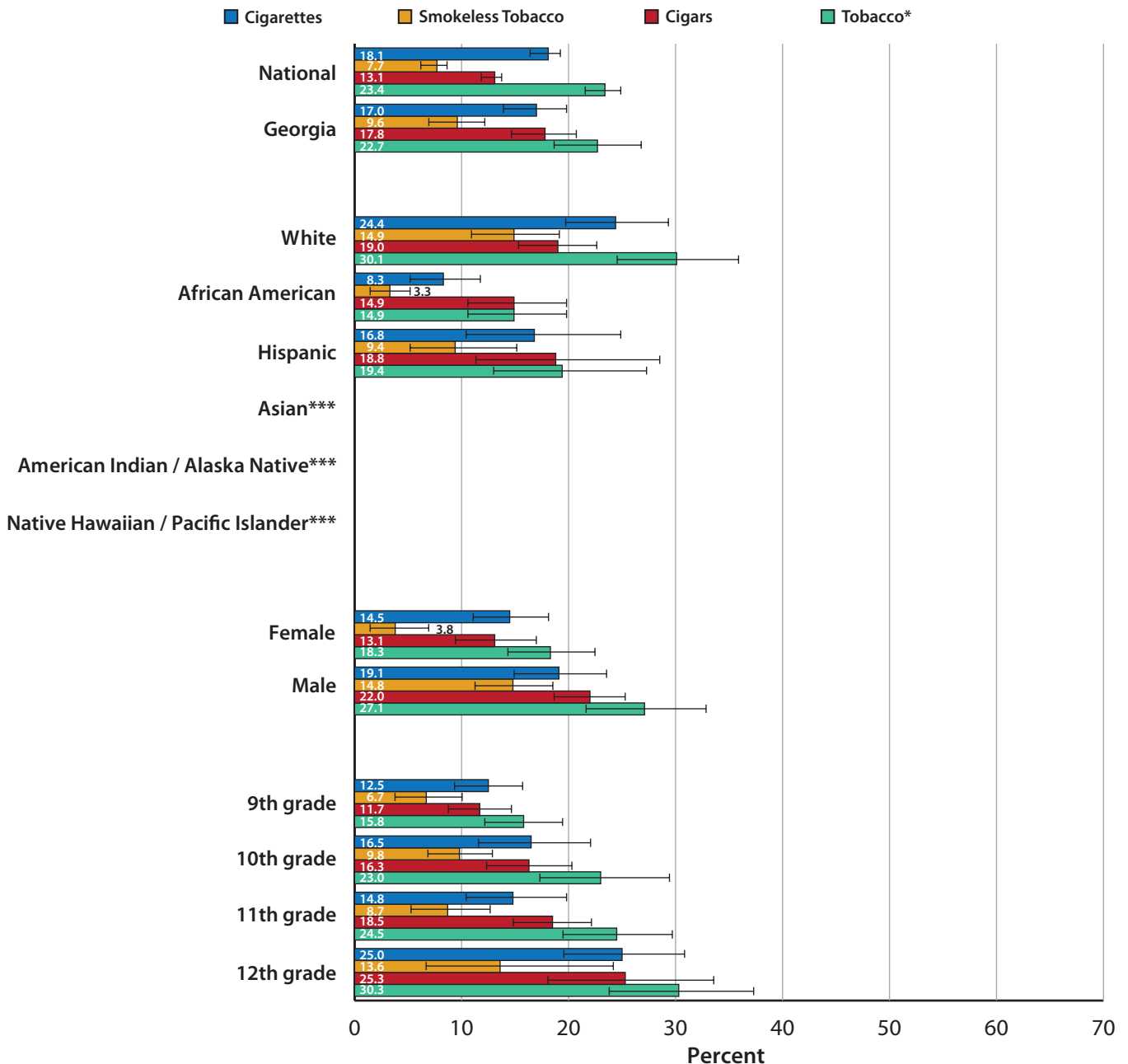
In Georgia, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 17.0% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Georgia ranked 22nd among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 9.6% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Georgia ranked 24th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 17.8% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Georgia ranked 36th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 22.7% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Georgia ranked 15th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

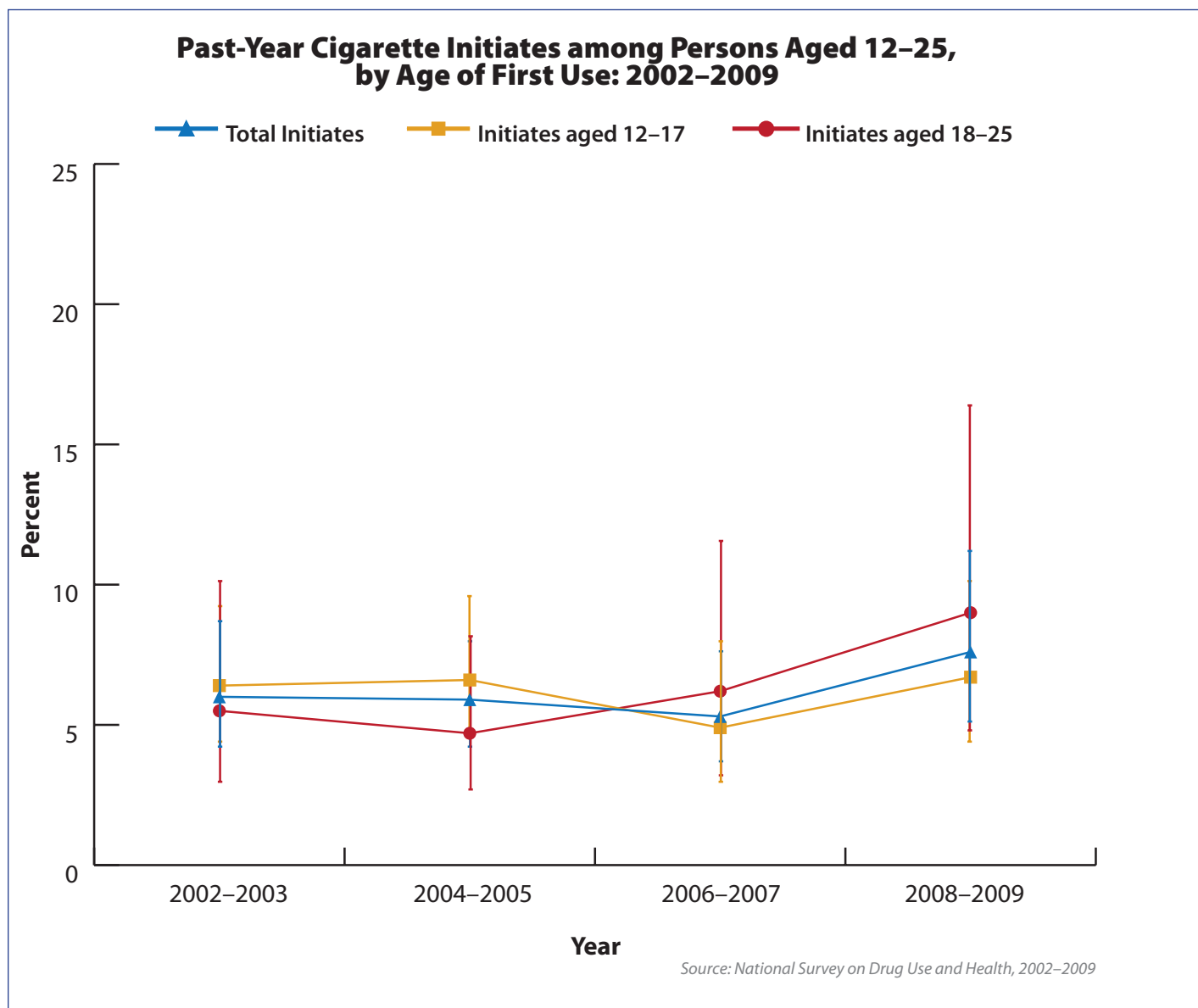
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

GEORGIA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Georgia youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.7% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 38th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 9.0% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 29th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Georgia than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Georgia was 44.7%, ranking 16th among the states.

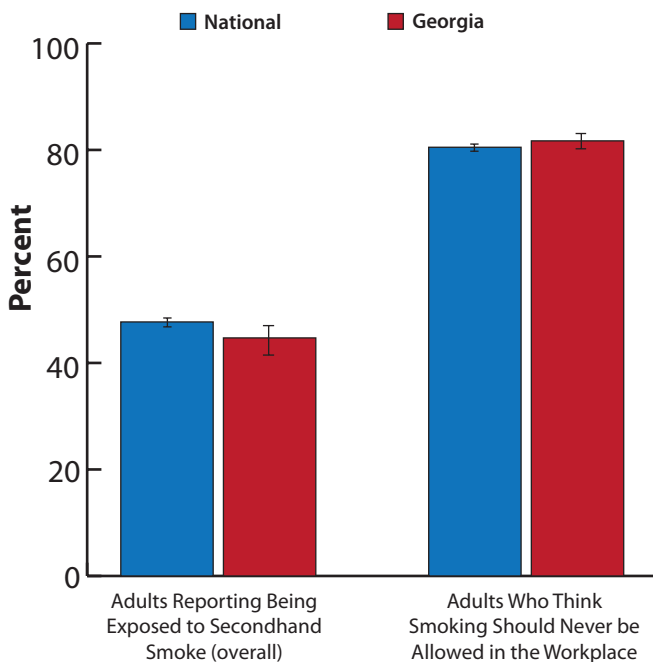
Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Georgia adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
44.7%	21.4%	11.5%	15.9%	31.8%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

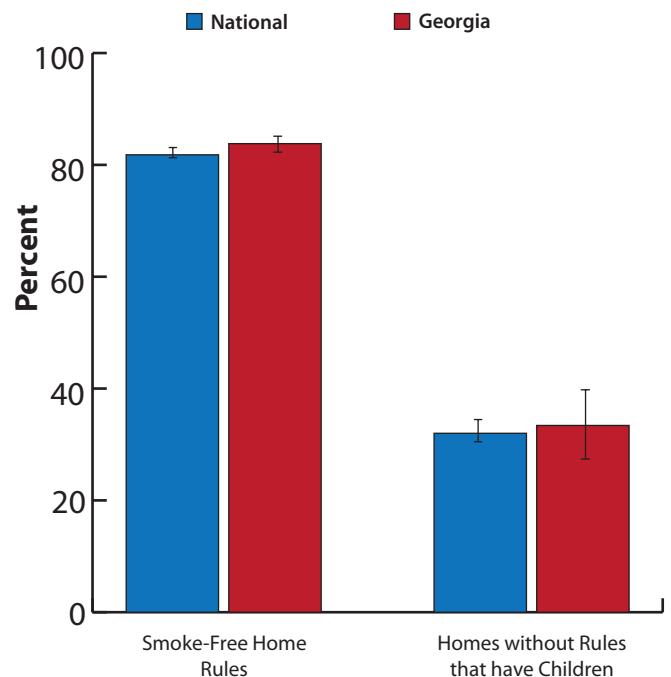
Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 81.7% of adults in Georgia thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 21st among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 83.8% of adults in Georgia reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 17th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 33.4%, ranking 27th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules and Homes without Rules that have Children



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

GEORGIA

State Smoke-Free Policy

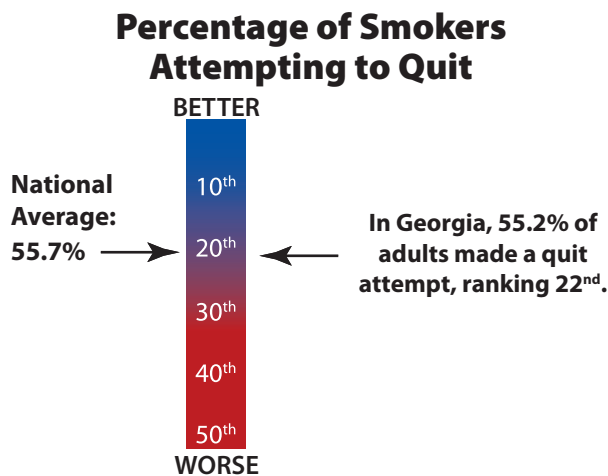
As of June 30, 2012, Georgia had laws that do not fully protect individuals from secondhand smoke by allowing smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation			
Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 No*	 No*†	 No*†	 Yes
* Designated Smoking Areas † Ventilated Smoking Areas ‡ No Restrictions ¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors		ª Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces. ª Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.	
Note: Not all footnotes may be used.		Source: STATE System, June 2012	

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 55.2% of Georgia adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 22nd among the states.




Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Georgia quitline received 9,681 calls, and 2,846 tobacco users (an estimated 0.2% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, Georgia's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Georgia provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

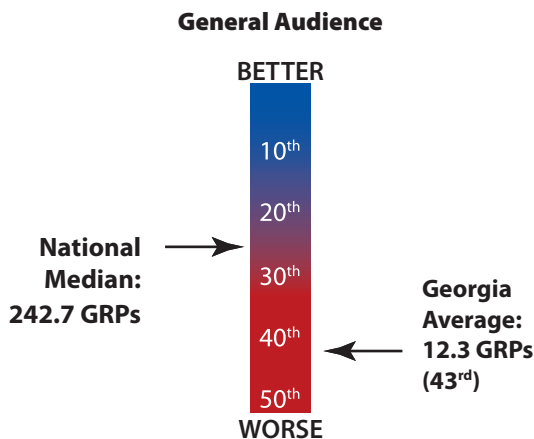
Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications			
Comprehensive Coverage			
 No			
NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial^a	Partial^a	Partial^a	Partial^a
^a Pregnant women only ^b Fee-for-service only ^c Available only via the quitline			
Note: Not all footnotes may be used.		Source: Halpin, et al, 2011	

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

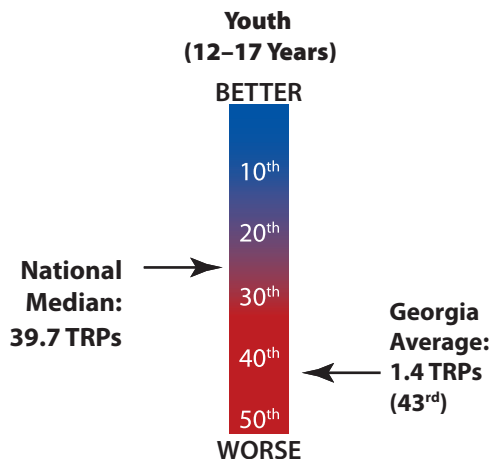
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Georgia had an average of 12.3 general audience GRPs and 1.4 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

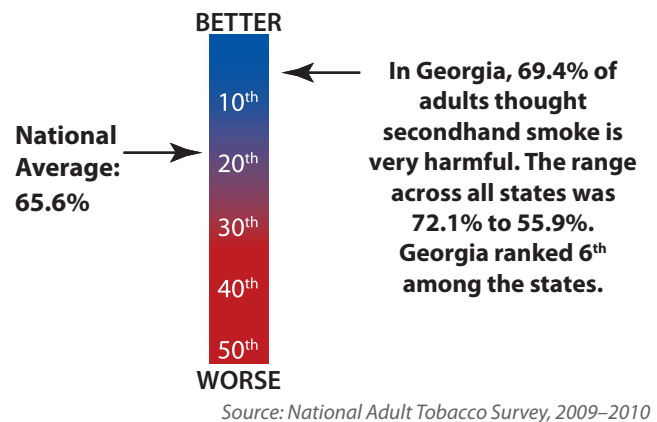


Source: CDC/OSH

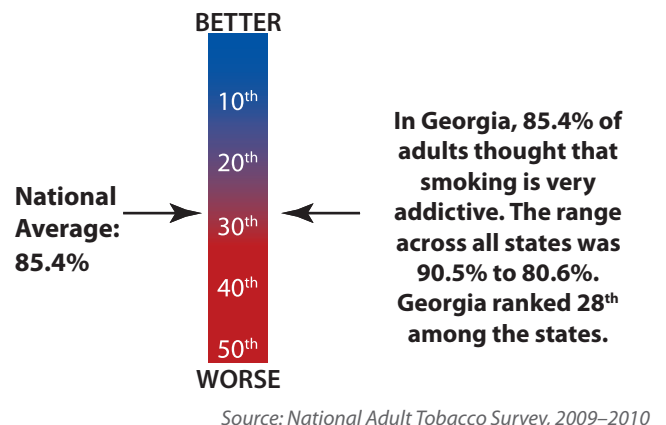
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Georgia, 69.4% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009–2010. Additionally, 85.4% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Georgia allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws

Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes






Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Georgia required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Note: See Appendix B for updated legislation that takes effect after June 30, 2012.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	 No	 No	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Raise

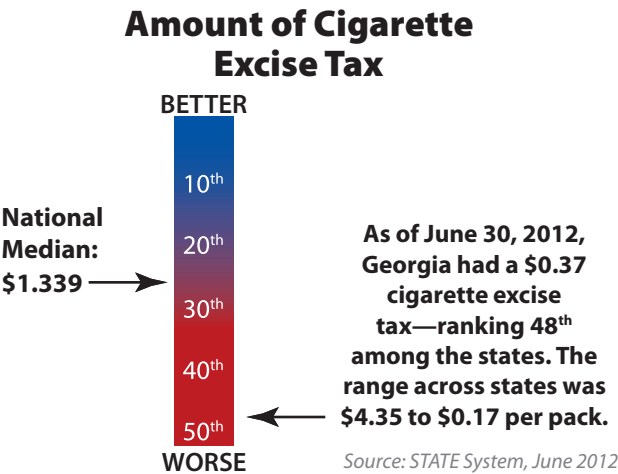
Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Georgia was \$0.37 per pack, ranking 48th among the states. The tax on cigars was 23% of the wholesale cost price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$0.05 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 10% of the wholesale cost price.

Note: See Appendix B for updated legislation that takes effect after June 30, 2012.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Georgia, 74.0% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 26.0% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Georgia smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.27 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Georgia smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$34.40 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



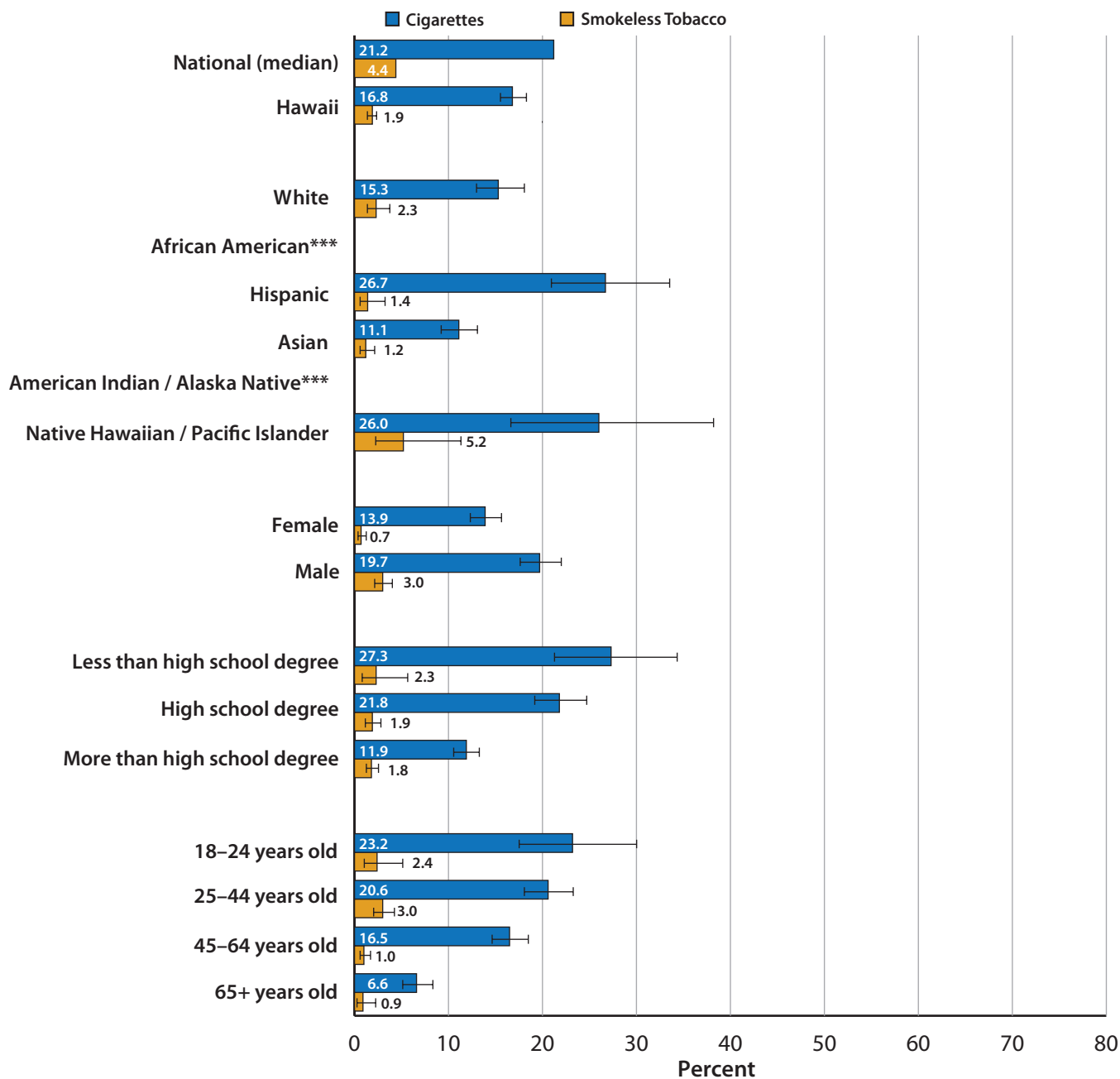
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Hawaii, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 16.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Hawaii ranked 3rd among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 1.9% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Hawaii ranked 7th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

HAWAII

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

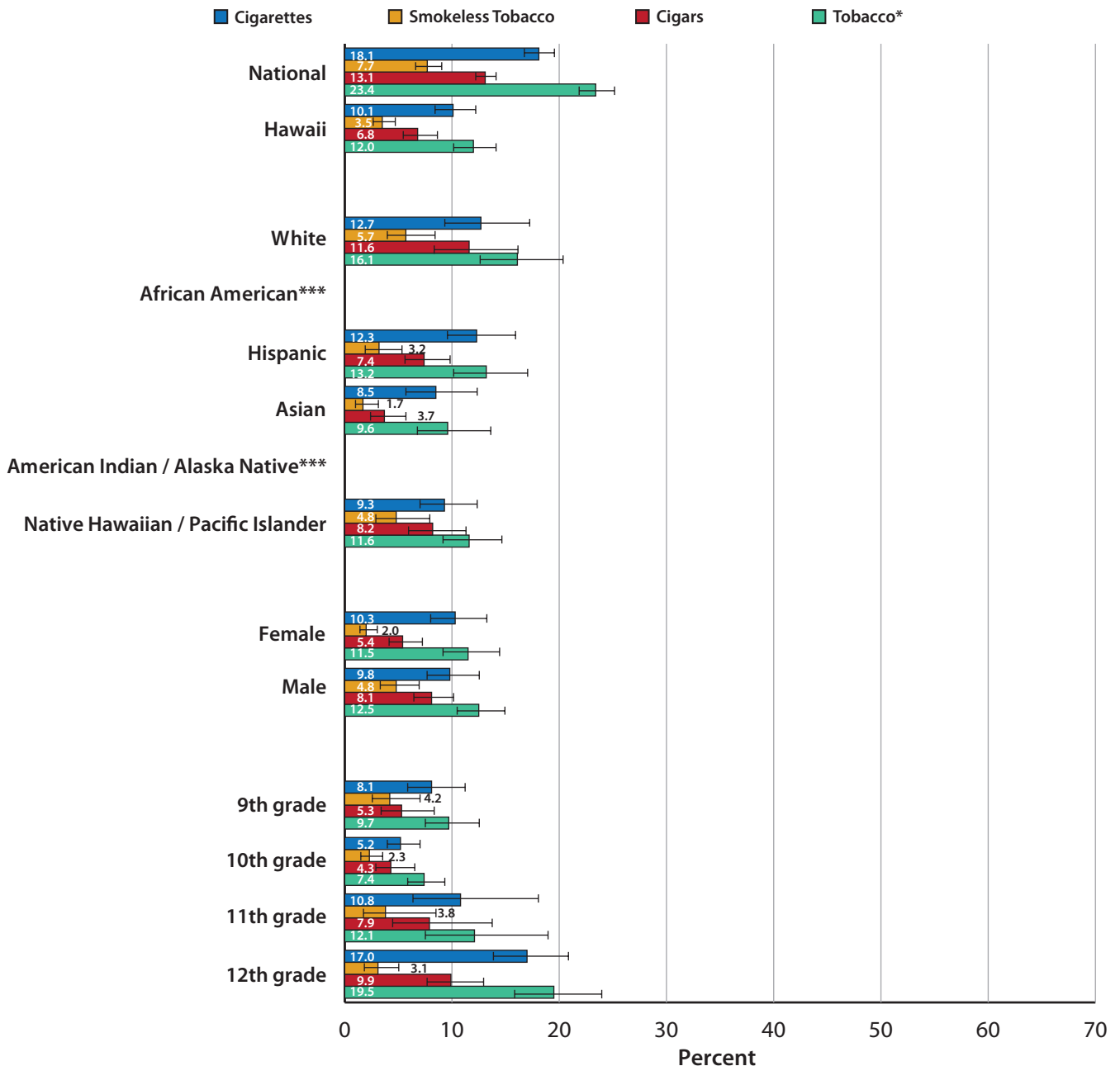
In Hawaii, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 10.1% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Hawaii ranked 2nd among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 3.5% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Hawaii ranked 1st among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 6.8% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Hawaii ranked 2nd among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 12.0% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Hawaii ranked 2nd among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

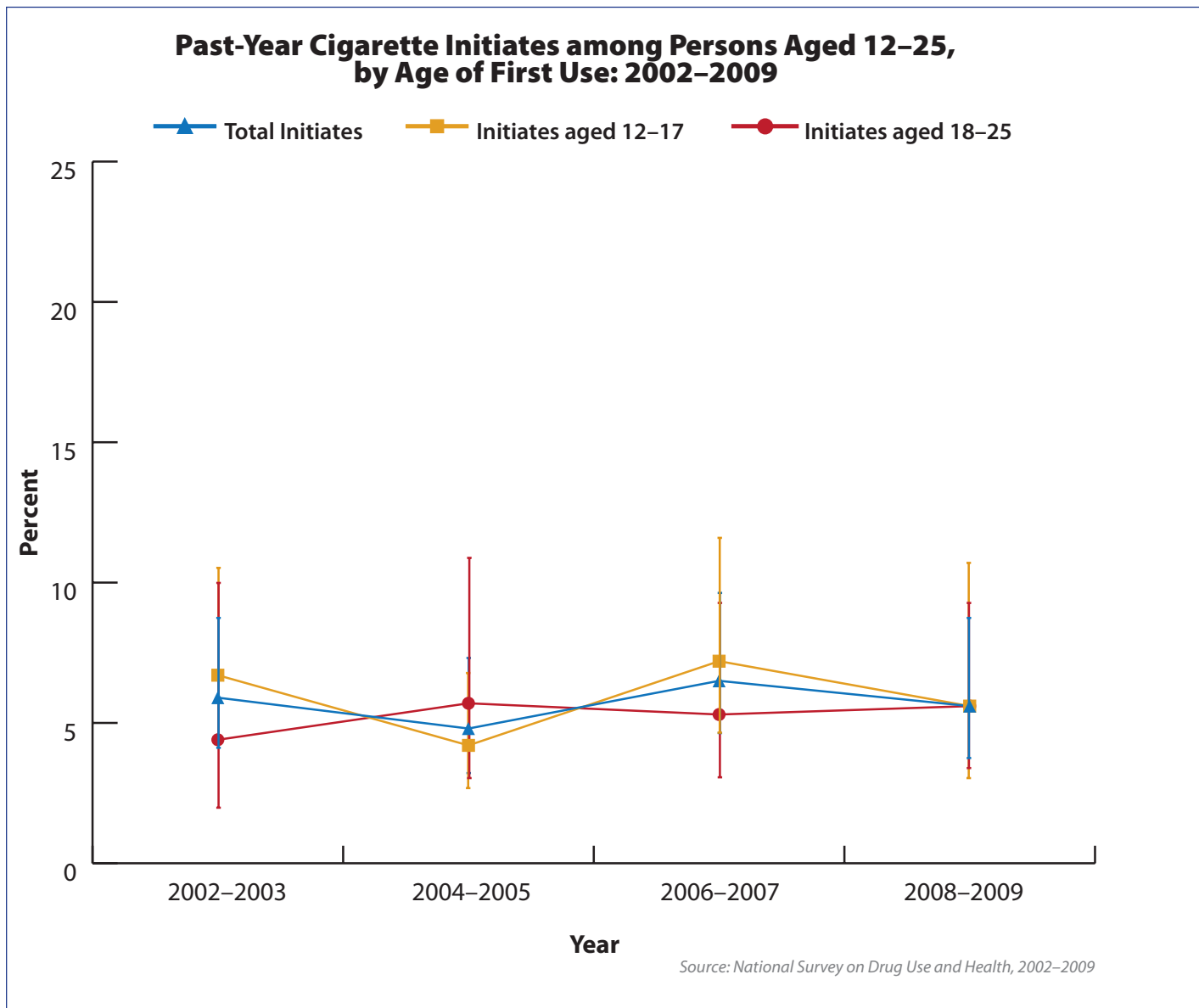
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

HAWAII

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Hawaii youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 18th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 5.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 4th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

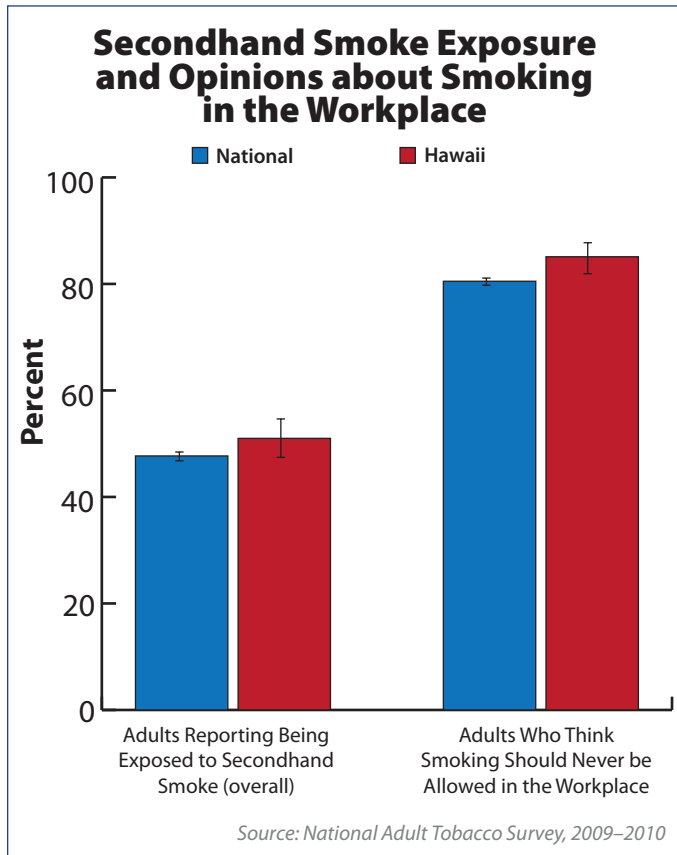
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Hawaii than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Hawaii was 51.0%, ranking 42nd among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Hawaii adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
51.0%	28.4%	9.2%	12.9%	39.2%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

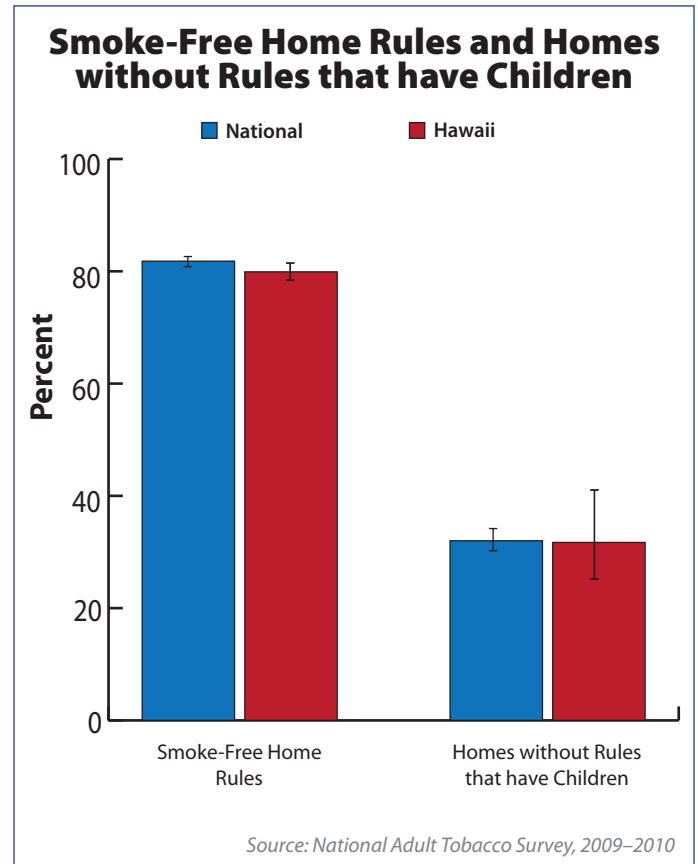


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 85.1% of adults in Hawaii thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 8th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 79.9% of adults in Hawaii reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 32nd among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 31.7%, ranking 24th among the states.







HAWAII

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Hawaii had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

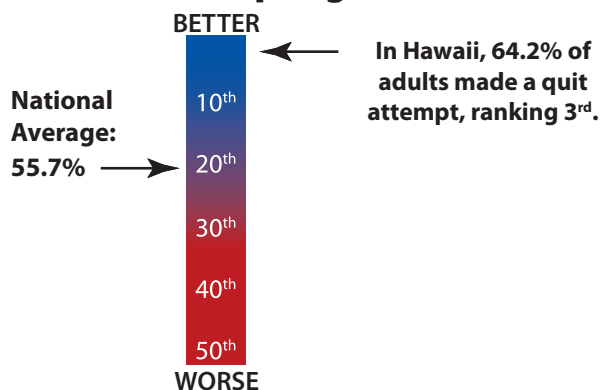
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 64.2% of Hawaii adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 3rd among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Hawaii quitline received 5,362 calls, and 1,444 tobacco users (an estimated 0.9% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.





Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, Hawaii's Medicaid program provided comprehensive coverage through both managed care and fee-for-service contracts for tobacco-dependence treatment including all nicotine replacement therapies, bupropion, varenicline, and counseling (individual and group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

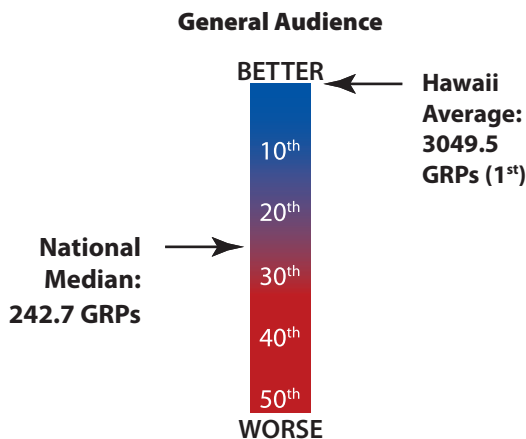
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

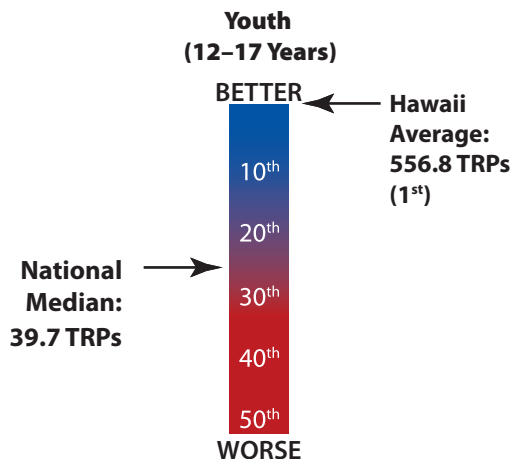
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Hawaii had an average of 3049.5 general audience GRPs and 556.8 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

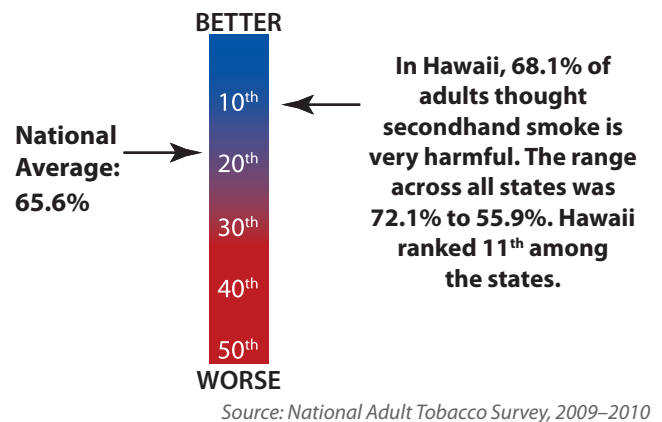


Source: CDC/OSH

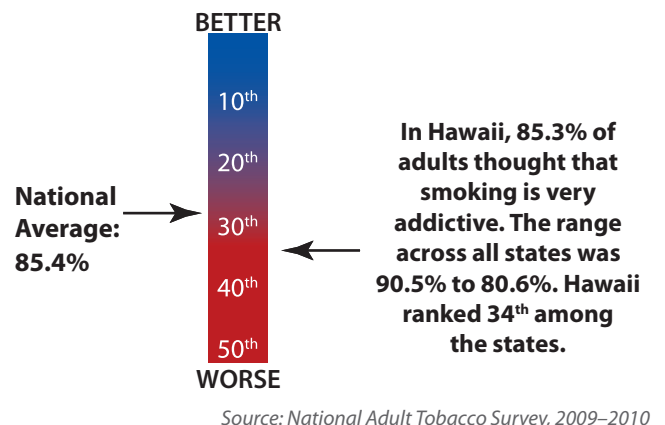
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Hawaii, 68.1% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 85.3% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking





Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Hawaii allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Hawaii required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$20.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Misdemeanor

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

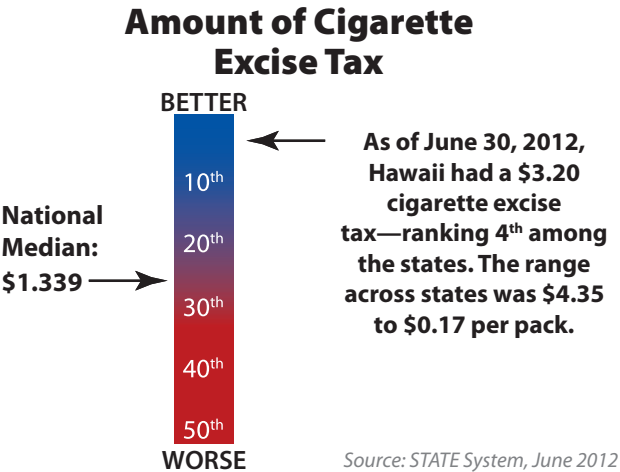
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Hawaii was \$3.20 per pack, ranking 4th among the states. The tax on cigars was 50% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$3.20 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 70% of the wholesale price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Hawaii, 77.1% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 22.9% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Hawaii smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$7.11 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Hawaii smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$55.25 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

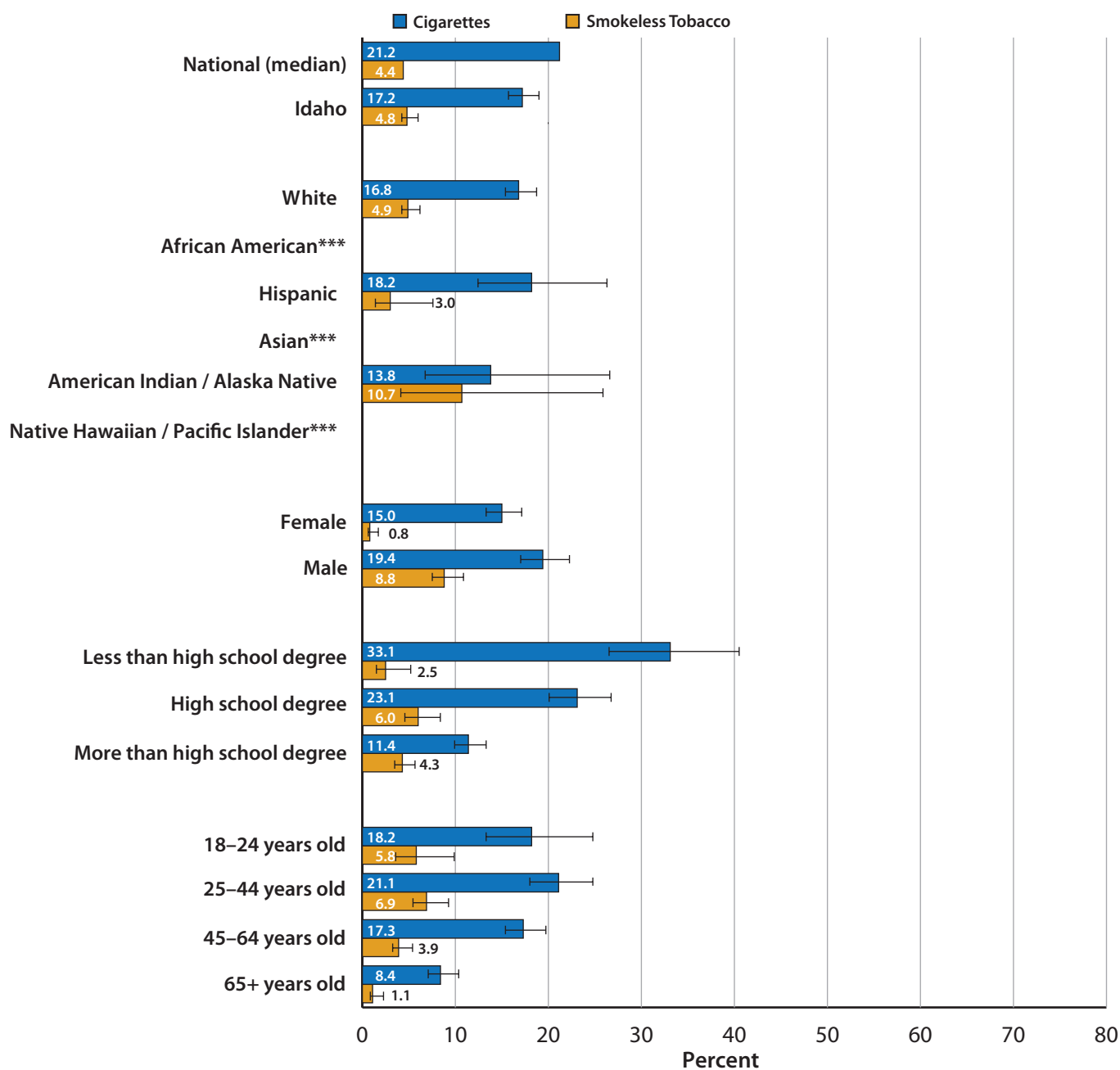


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Idaho, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 17.2% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Idaho ranked 6th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Idaho ranked 32nd among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

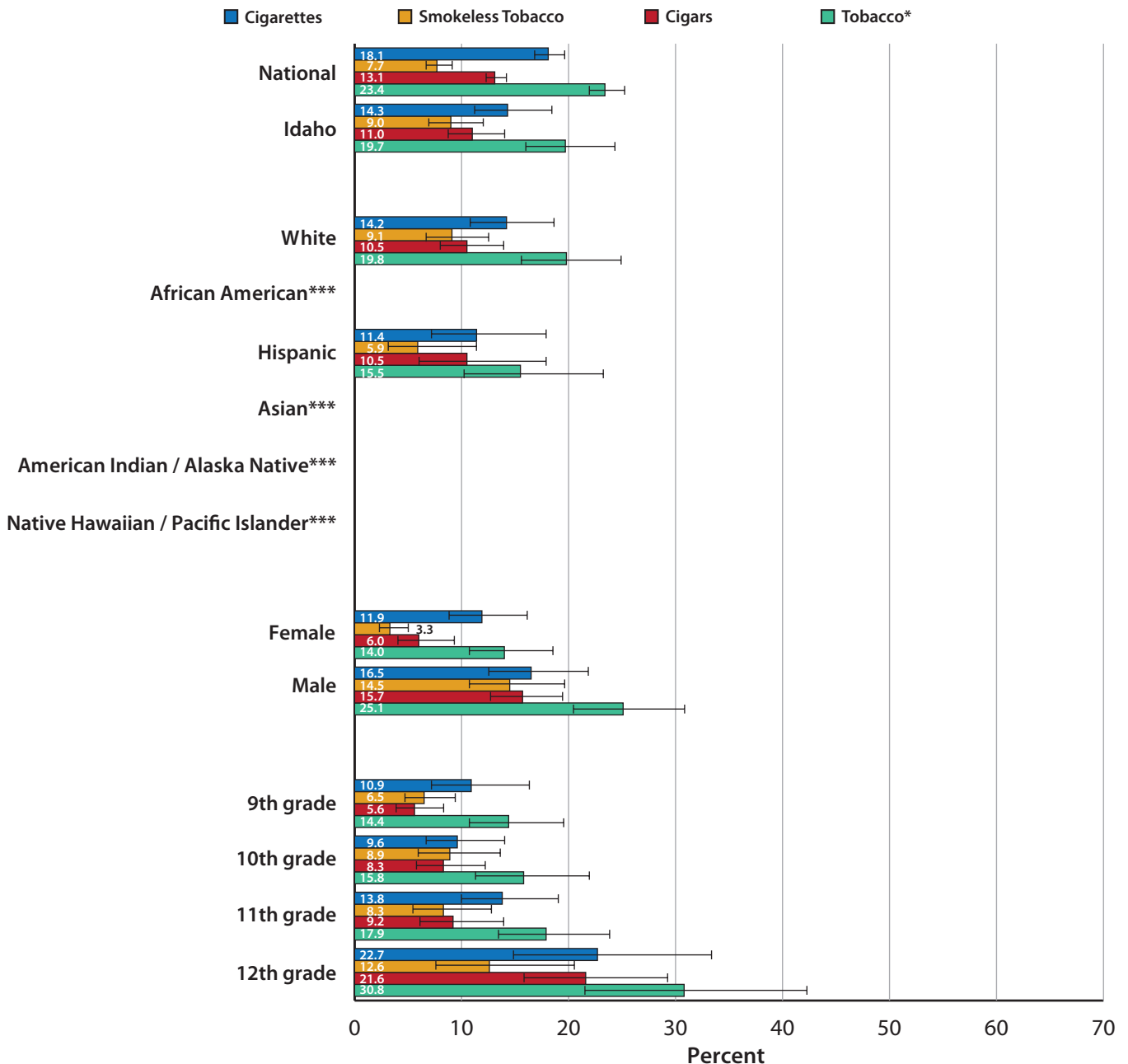
In Idaho, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 14.3% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Idaho ranked 11th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 9.0% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Idaho ranked 22nd among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 11.0% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Idaho ranked 6th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 19.7% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Idaho ranked 8th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

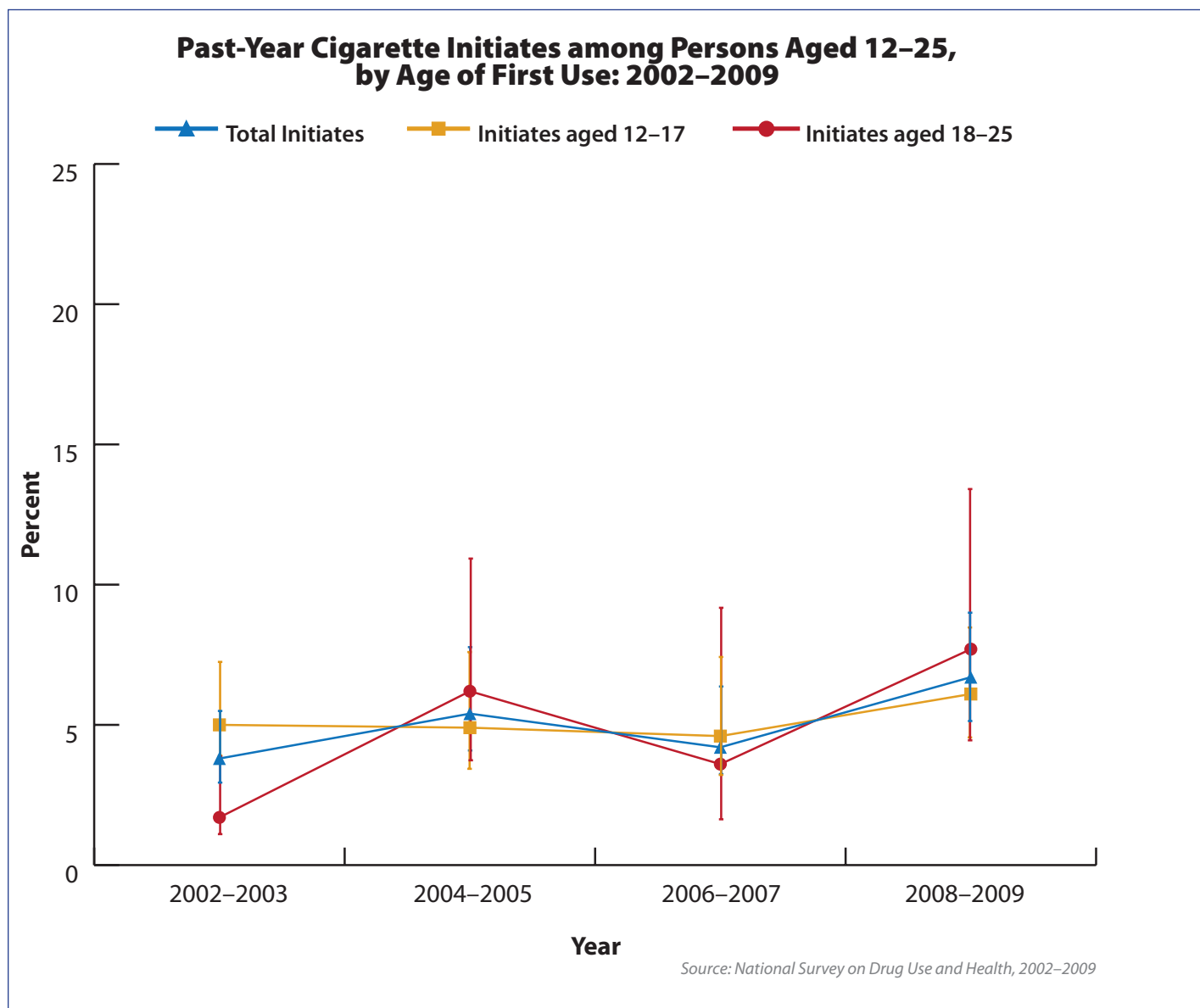
*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Idaho youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.1% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 29th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 7.7% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 21st in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Idaho than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Idaho was 42.1%, ranking 10th among the states.

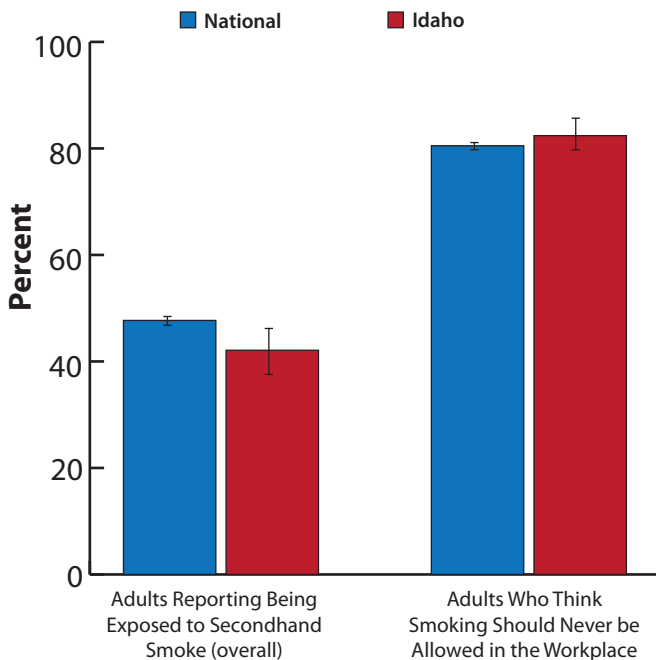
Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Idaho adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
42.1%	20.3%	6.1%	12.7%	29.3%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

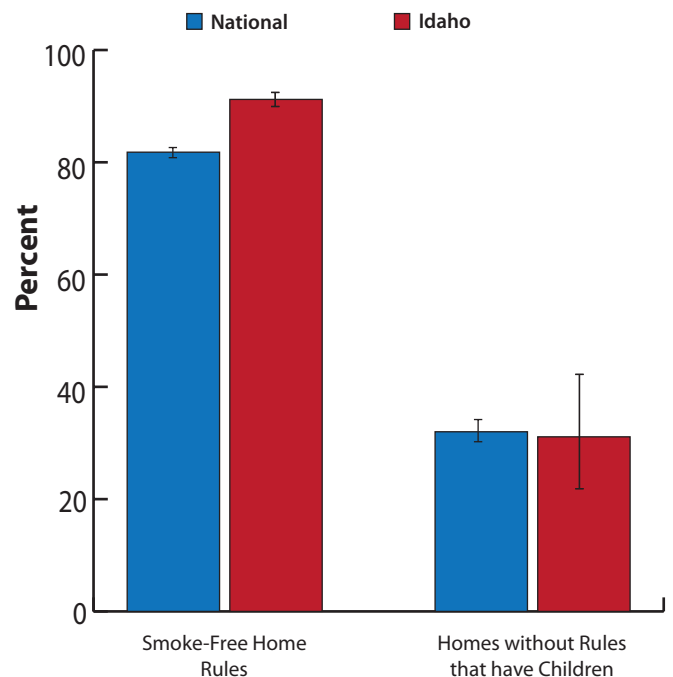
Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 82.4% of adults in Idaho thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 19th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 91.2% of adults in Idaho reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 2nd among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 31.1%, ranking 22nd among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules and Homes without Rules that have Children







Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Idaho had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of restaurants, but not workplaces or bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No*	Yes	No	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

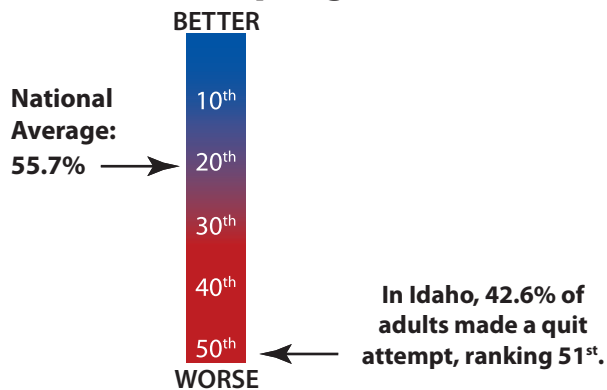
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 42.6% of Idaho adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 51st among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Idaho quitline received 2,945 calls, and 1,656 tobacco users (an estimated 0.8% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Idaho's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Idaho provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage** for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

** Idaho provided an allowance of \$200 per enrollee per year for personal health benefits that could be applied to smoking cessation benefits.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

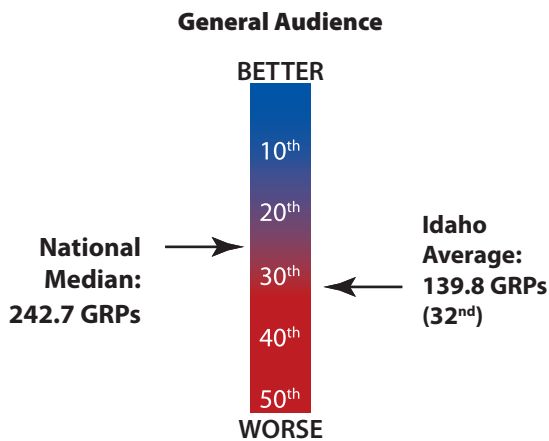
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

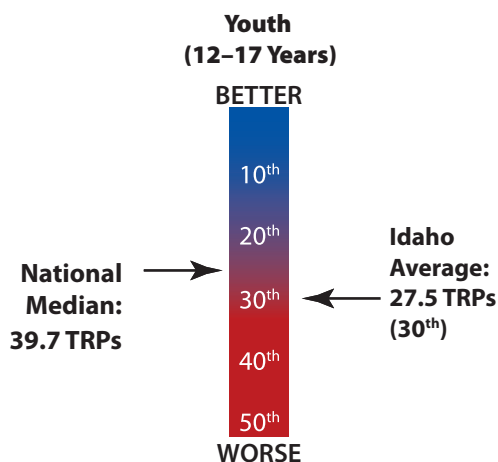
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Idaho had an average of 139.8 general audience GRPs and 27.5 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

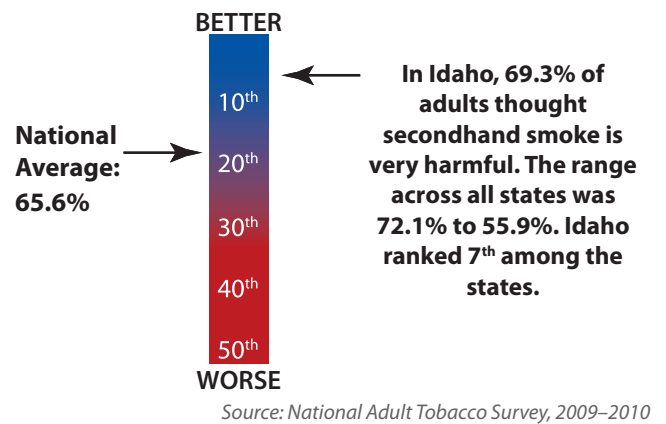


Source: CDC/OSH

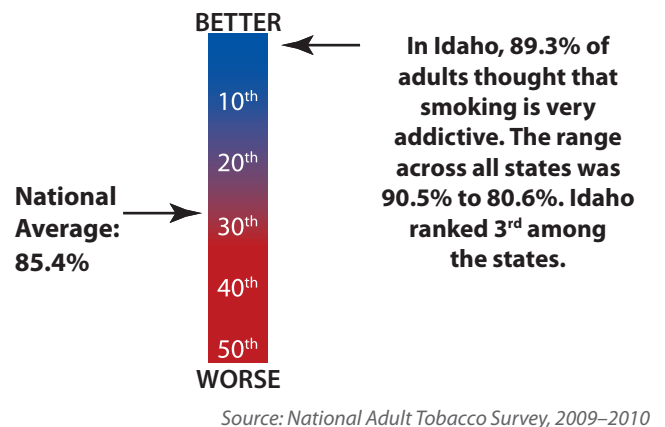
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Idaho, 69.3% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 89.3% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking




Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Idaho allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws






Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Idaho required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	 No	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment, or both

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

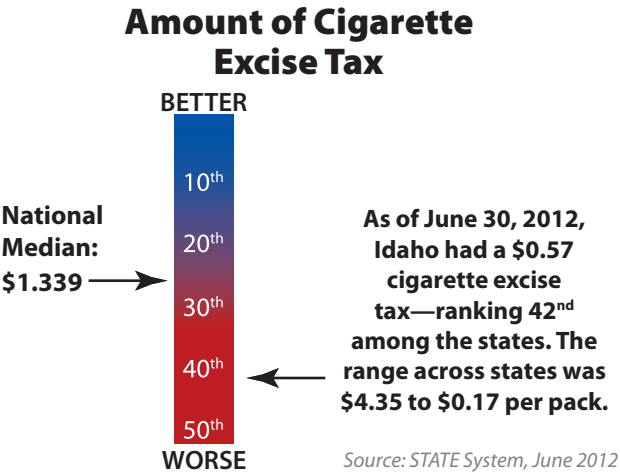
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Idaho was \$0.57 per pack, ranking 42nd among the states. The tax on cigars was 40% of the wholesale sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 40% of the wholesale sales price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 40% of the wholesale sales price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Idaho, 64.5% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 35.5% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Idaho smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.54 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Idaho smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$35.17 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



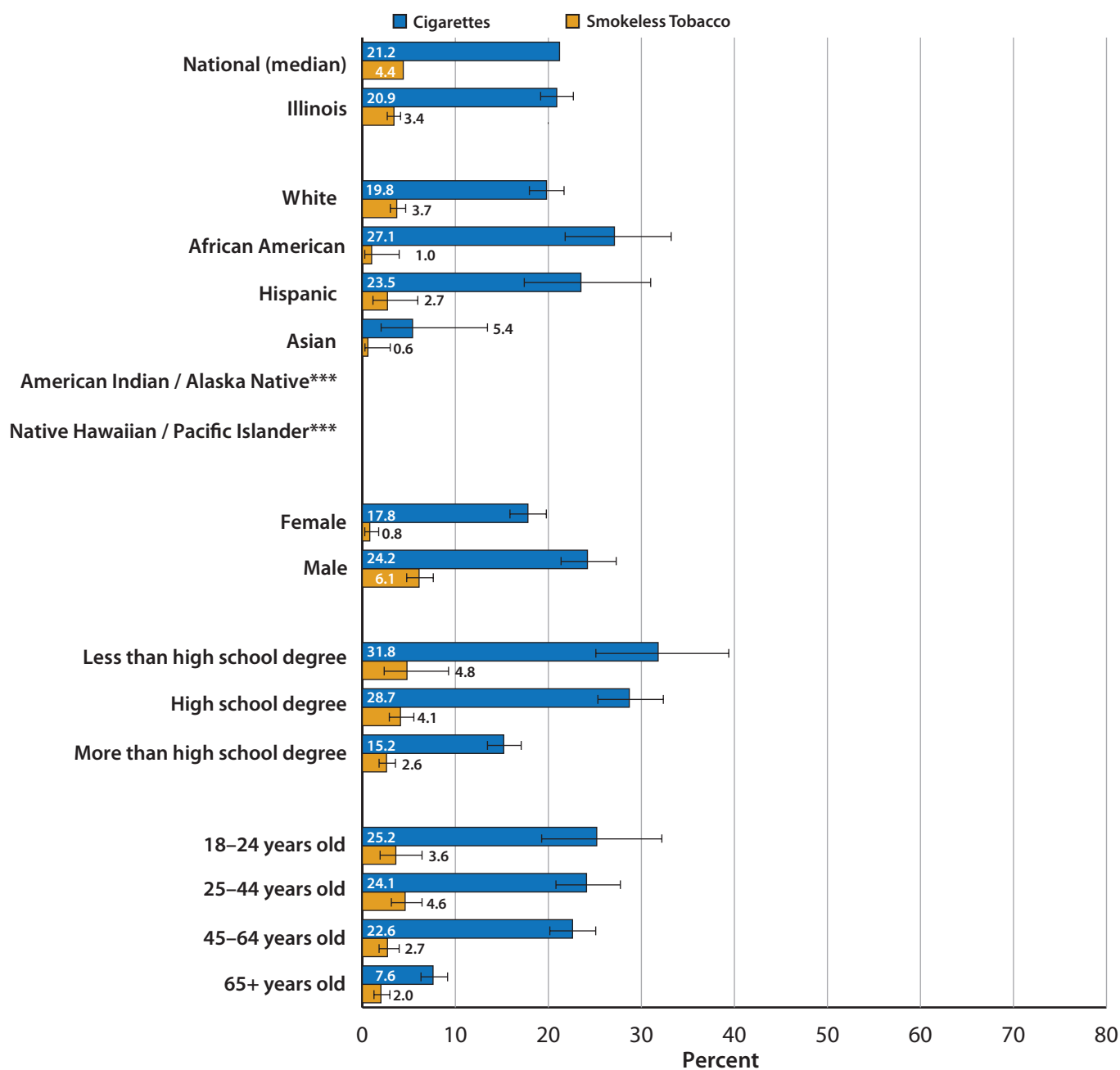
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Illinois, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 20.9% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Illinois ranked 23rd among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 3.4% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Illinois ranked 18th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

ILLINOIS

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

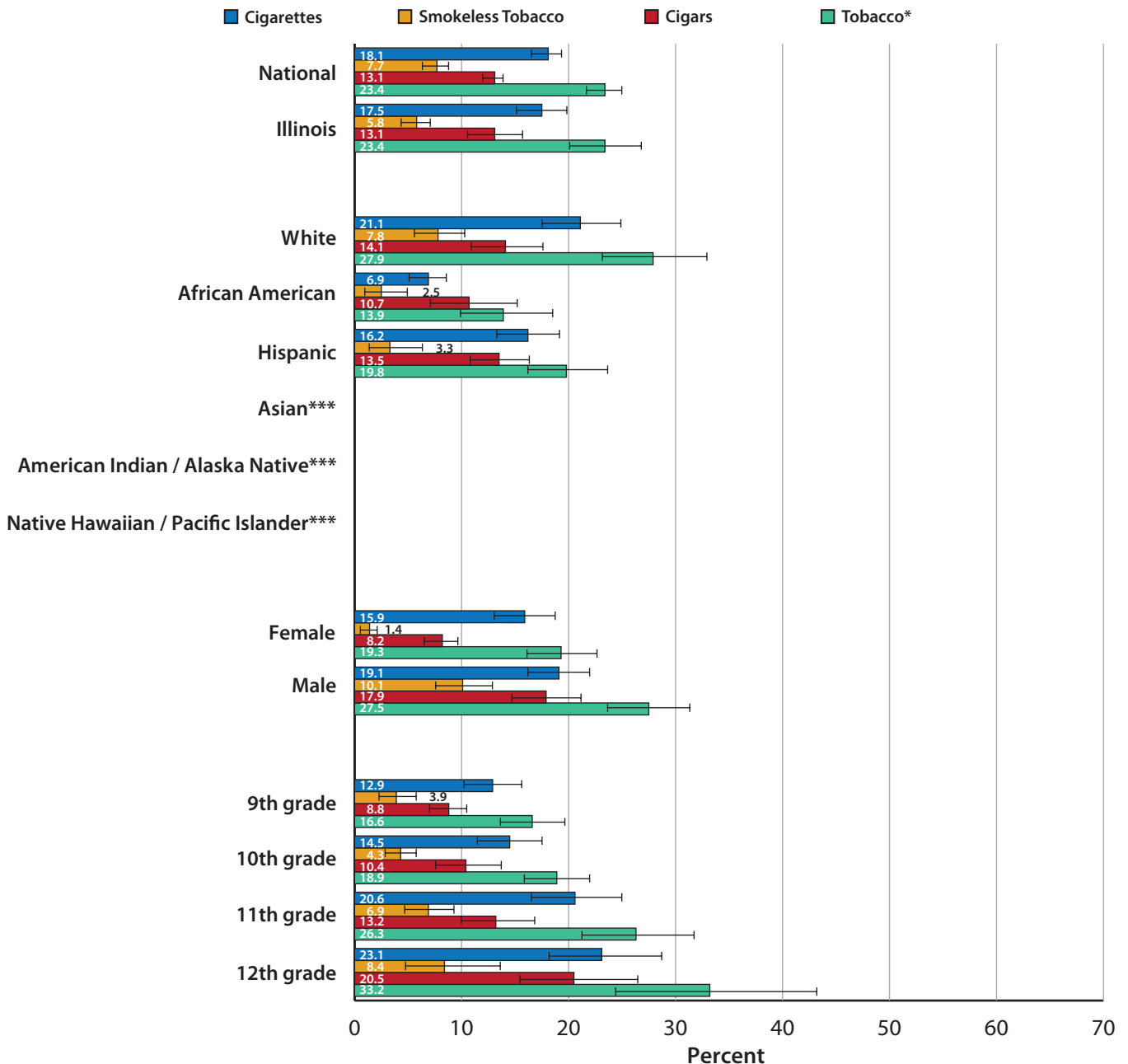
In Illinois, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 17.5% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Illinois ranked 25th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 5.8% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Illinois ranked 5th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 13.1% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Illinois ranked 15th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 23.4% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Illinois ranked 17th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

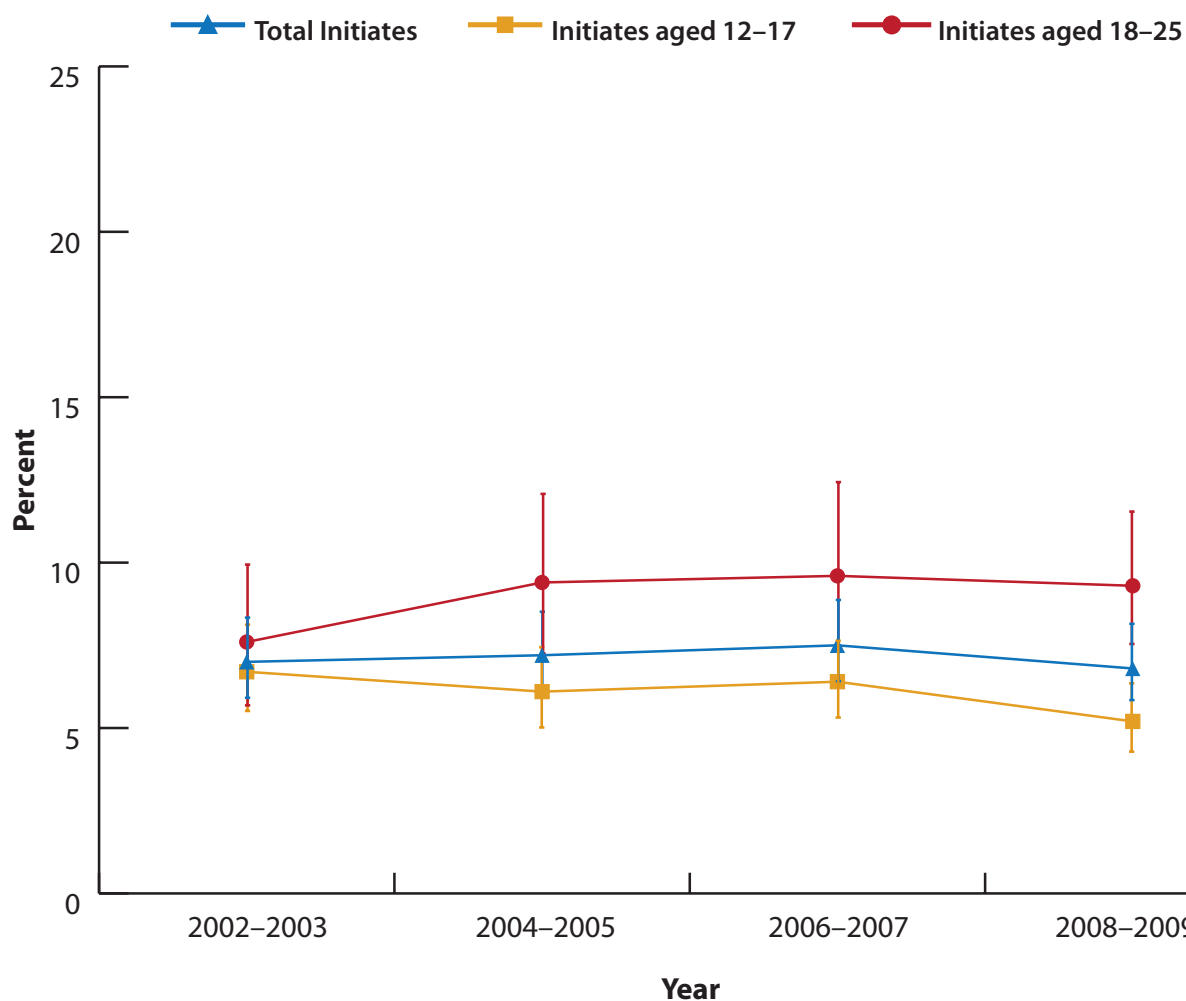
ILLINOIS

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Illinois youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 10th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 9.3% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 32nd in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12-25,
by Age of First Use: 2002-2009**



Protect

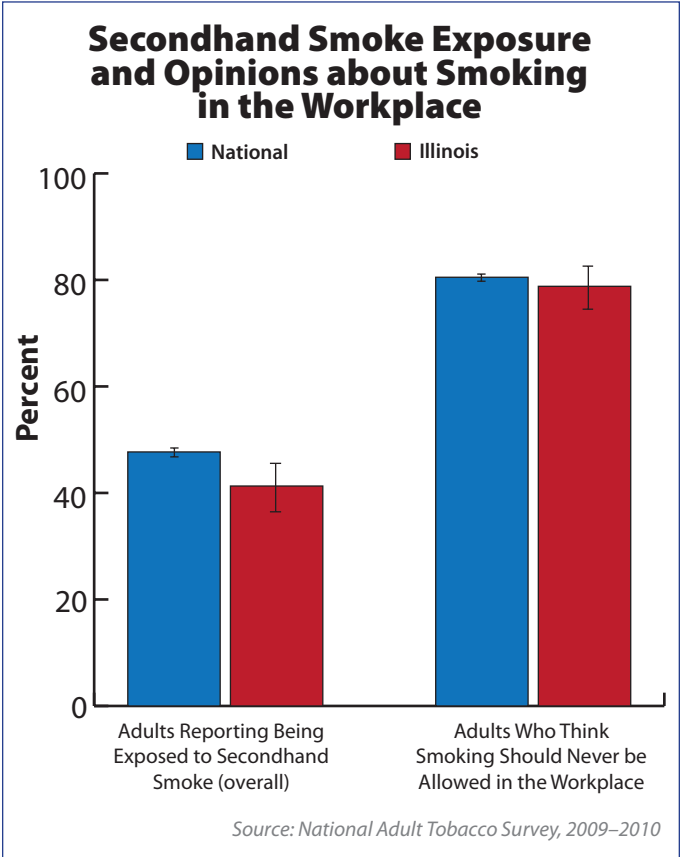
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Illinois than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Illinois was 41.3%, ranking 7th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Illinois adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
41.3%	15.3%	12.6%	17.2%	23.1%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

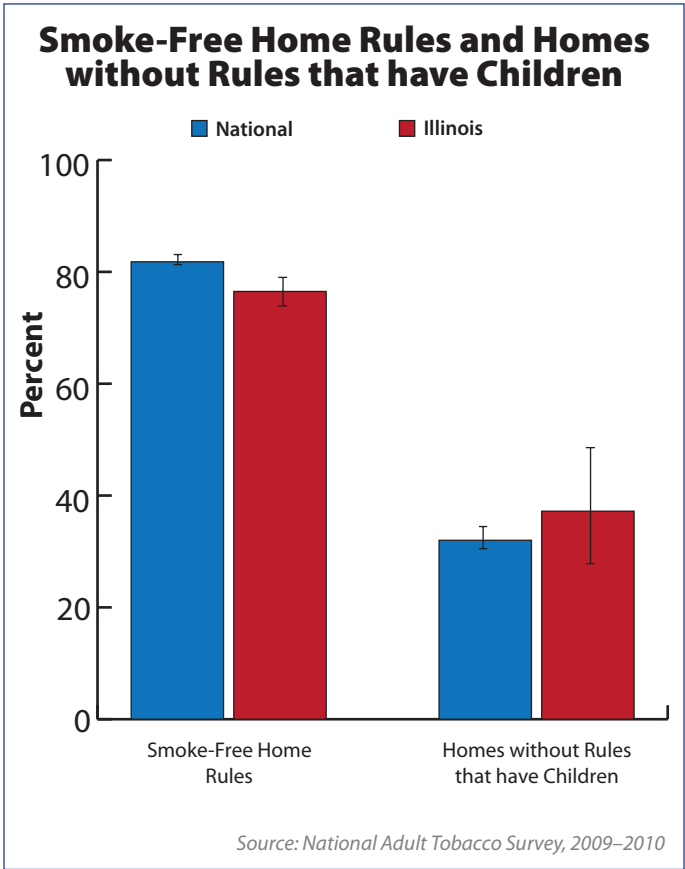


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 78.8% of adults in Illinois thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 28th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 76.5% of adults in Illinois reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 38th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 37.2%, ranking 45th among the states.







ILLINOIS

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Illinois had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

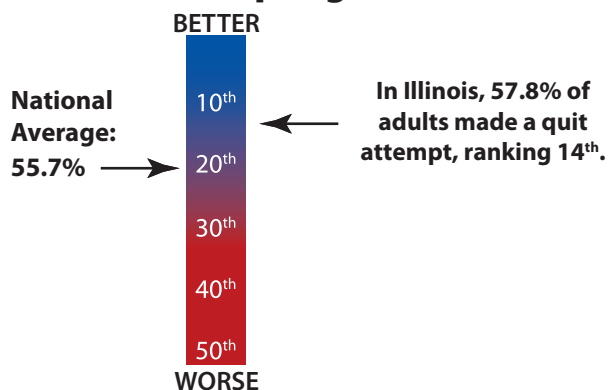
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 57.8% of Illinois adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 14th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Illinois quitline received 24,803 calls, and 16,561 tobacco users (an estimated 0.9% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Illinois's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Illinois provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

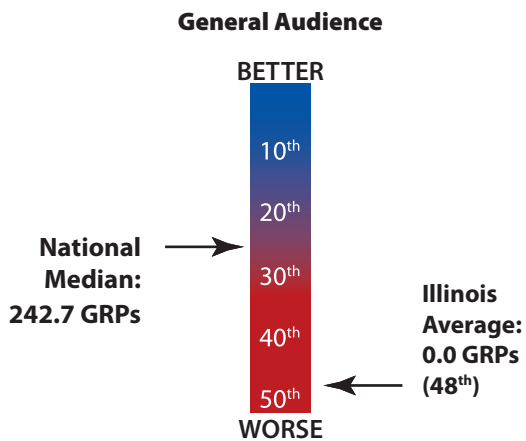
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

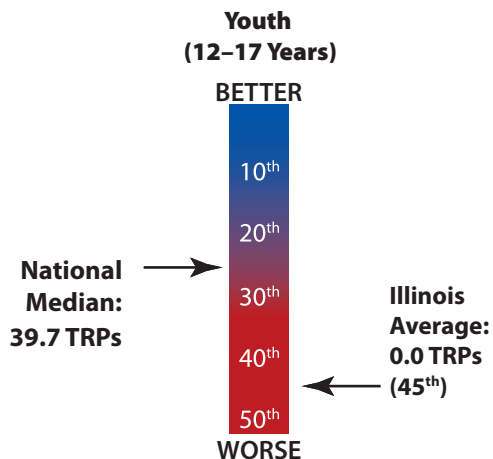
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Illinois had an average of 0.0 general audience GRPs and 0.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

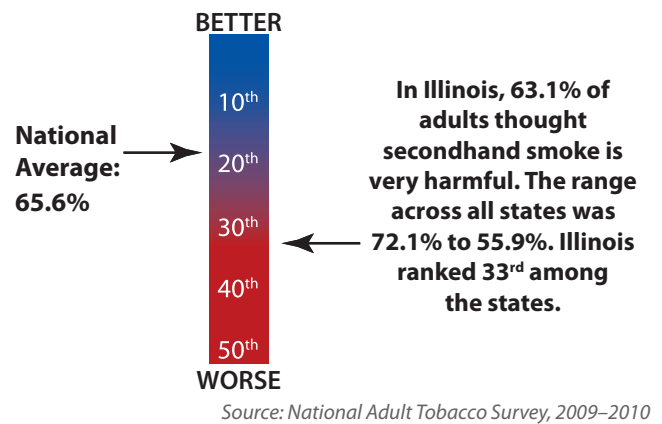


Source: CDC/OSH

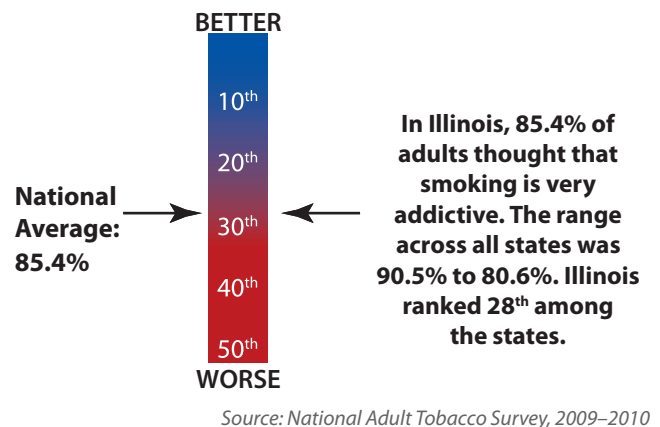
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Illinois, 63.1% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 85.4% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking




Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Illinois allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Illinois did not require establishments selling cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Raise

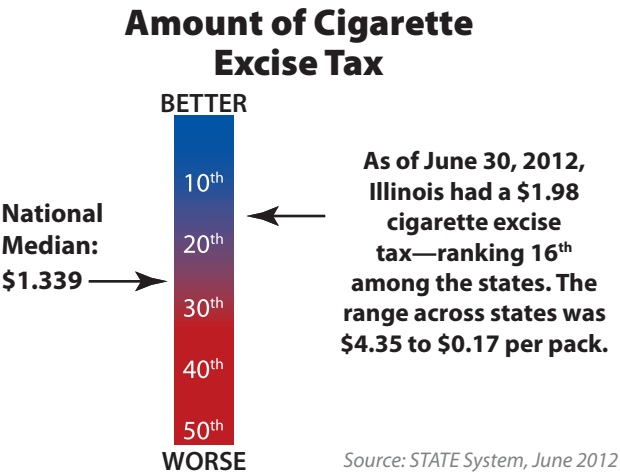
Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Illinois was \$1.98 per pack, ranking 16th among the states. The tax on cigars was 18% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 18% of the wholesale price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 18% of the wholesale price.

Note: See Appendix B for updated legislation that takes effect after June 30, 2012.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Illinois, 77.1% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 22.9% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Illinois smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.92 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Illinois smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$45.54 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



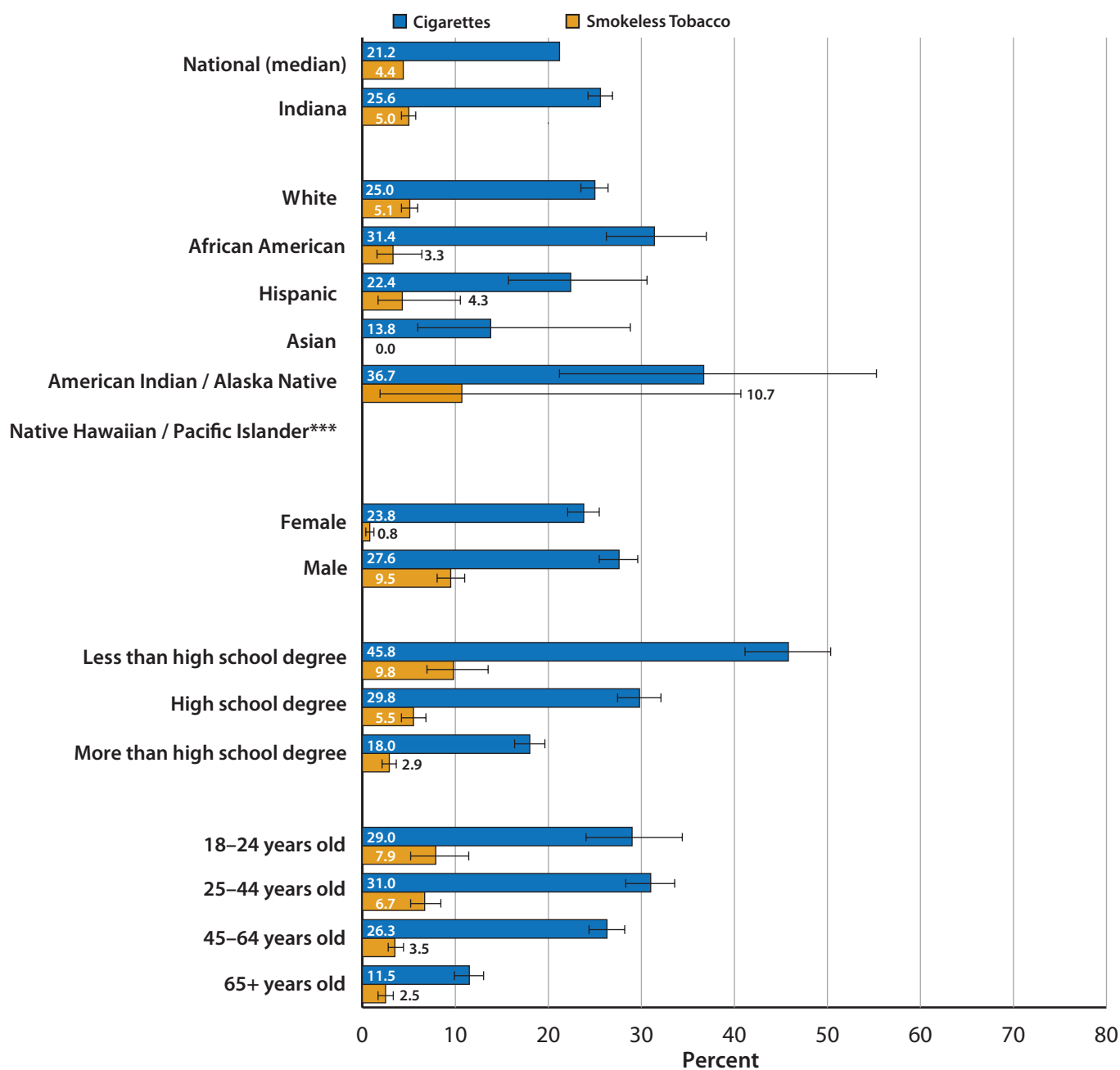
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Indiana, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 25.6% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Indiana ranked 45th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 5.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Indiana ranked 34th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

INDIANA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

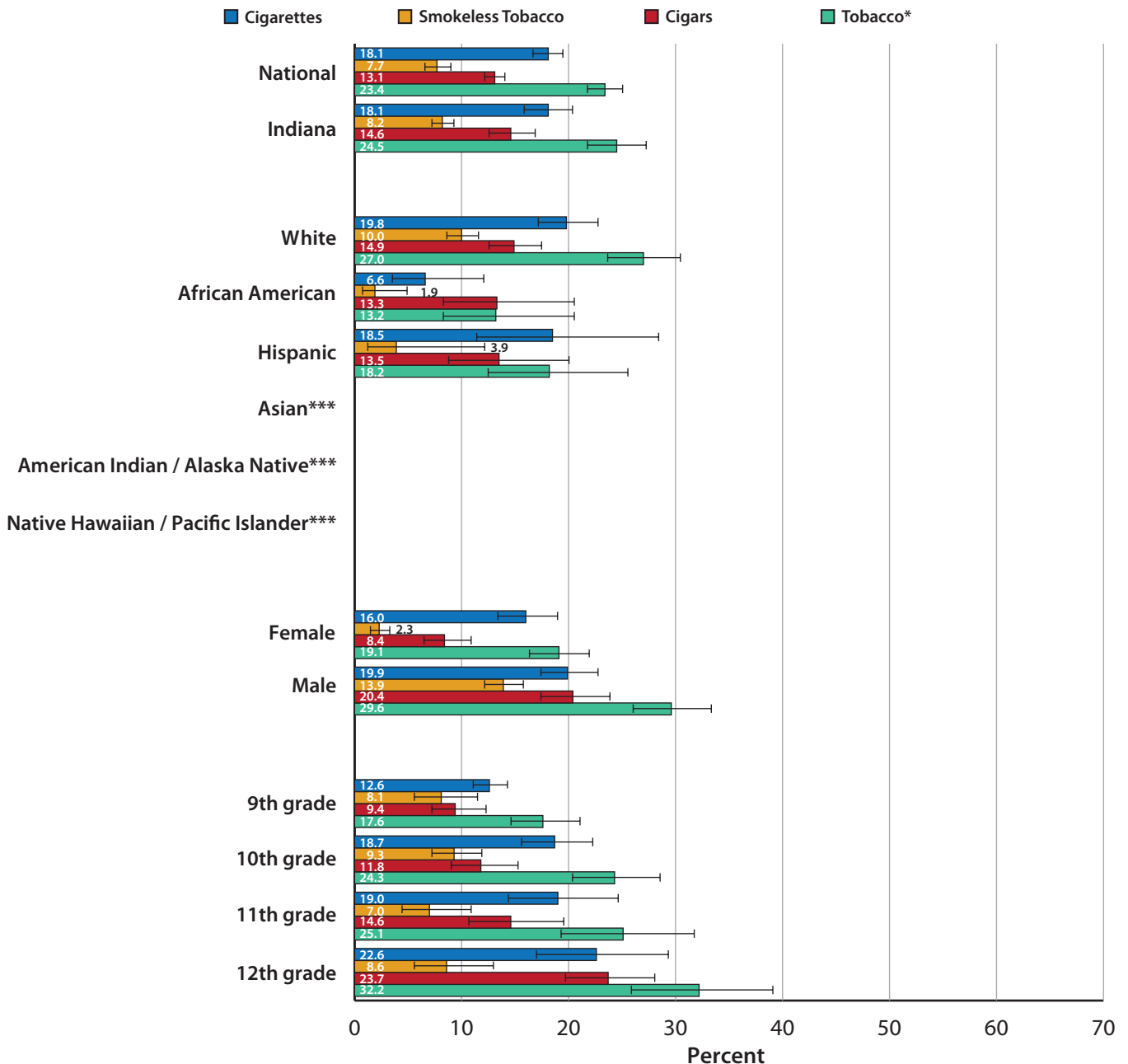
In Indiana, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 18.1% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Indiana ranked 28th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 8.2% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Indiana ranked 16th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 14.6% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Indiana ranked 23rd among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 24.5% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Indiana ranked 20th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

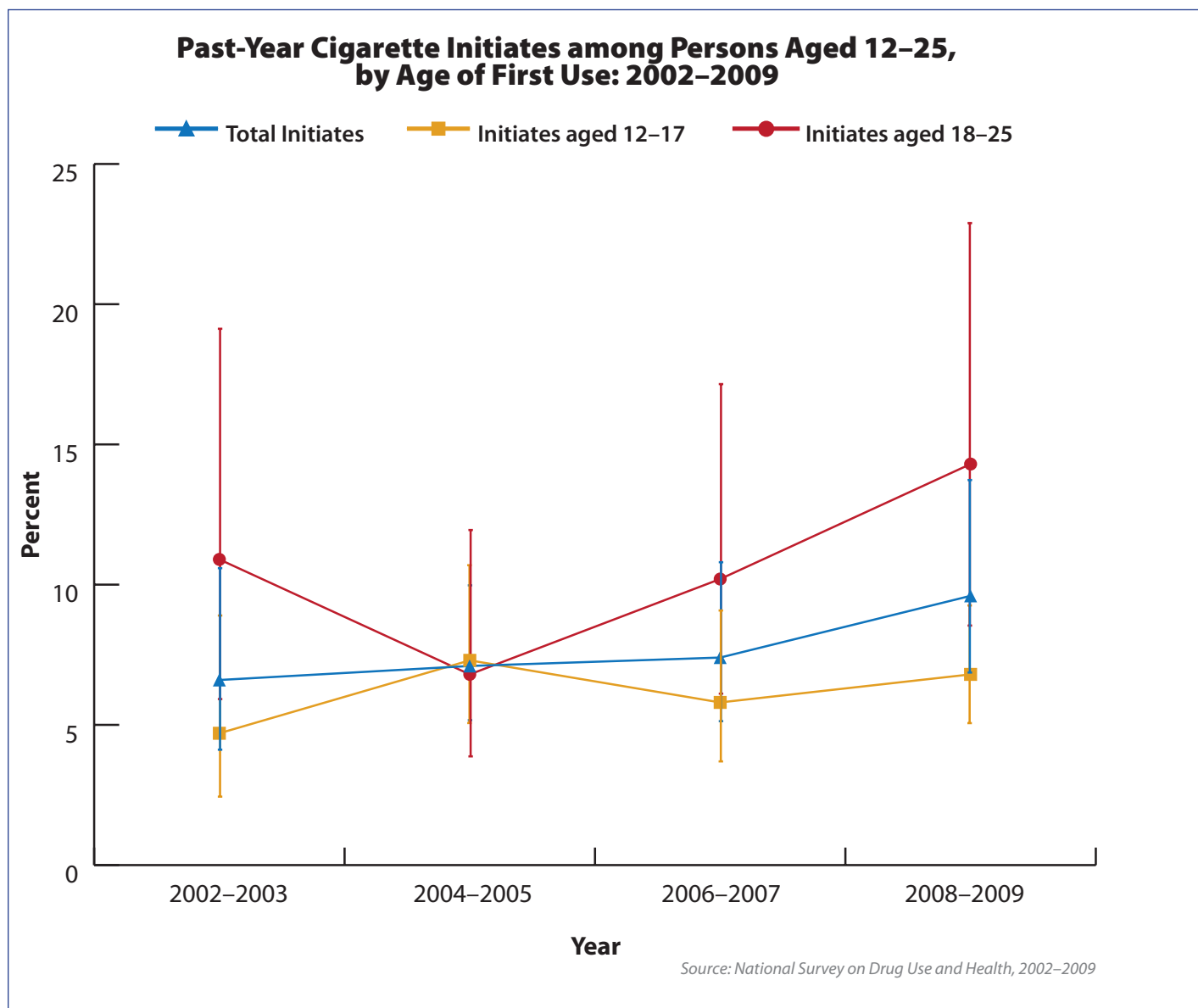
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

INDIANA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Indiana youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.8% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 40th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 14.3% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 50th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

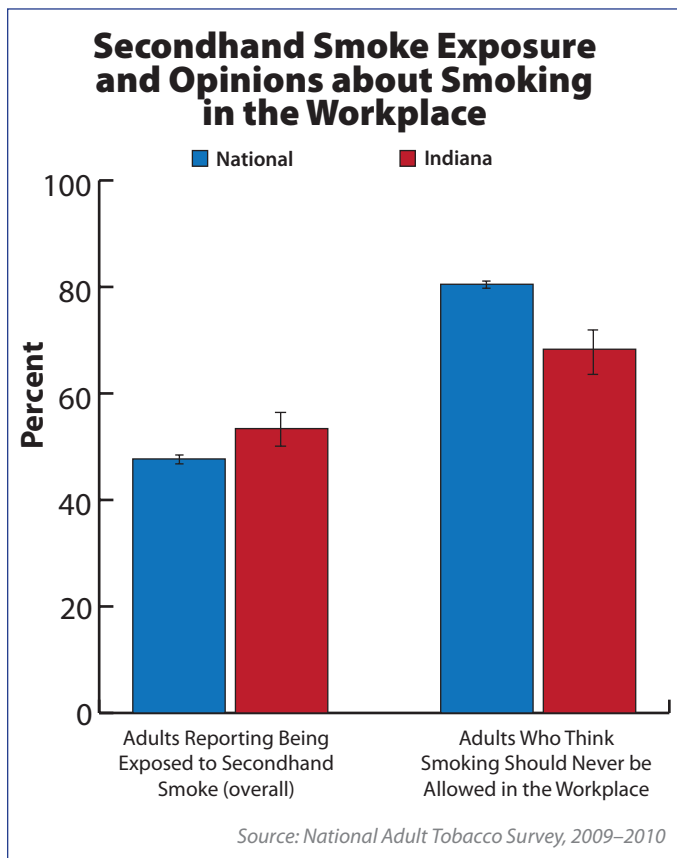
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Indiana than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Indiana was 53.4%, ranking 47th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Indiana adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
53.4%	22.0%	17.1%	21.9%	35.1%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

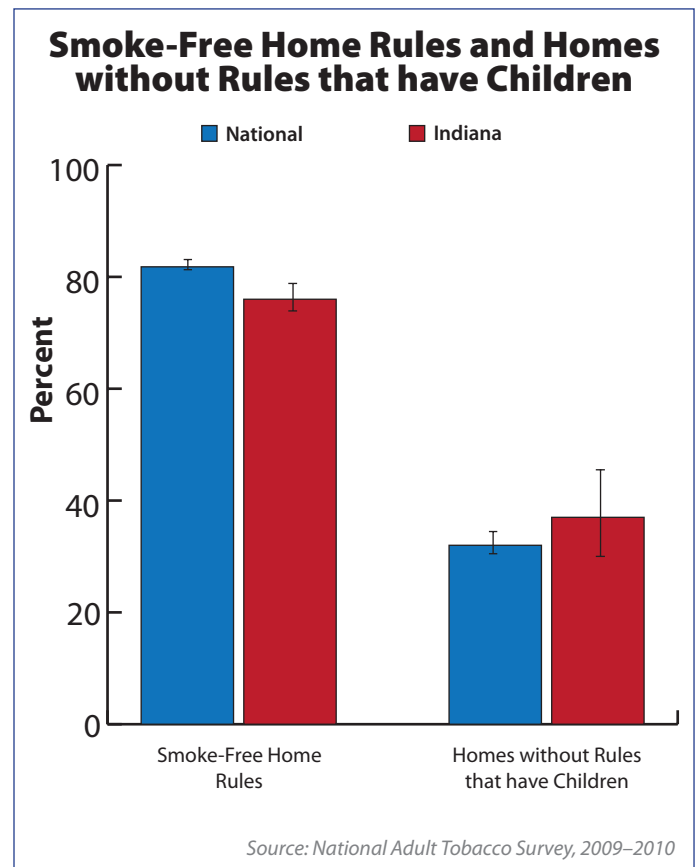


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 68.3% of adults in Indiana thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 50th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 76.0% of adults in Indiana reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 42nd among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 37.0%, ranking 44th among the states.







INDIANA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Indiana had no statewide smoking restrictions in place for indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, or bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Note: See Appendix B for updated legislation that takes effect after June 30, 2012.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 No*	 No	 No†	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

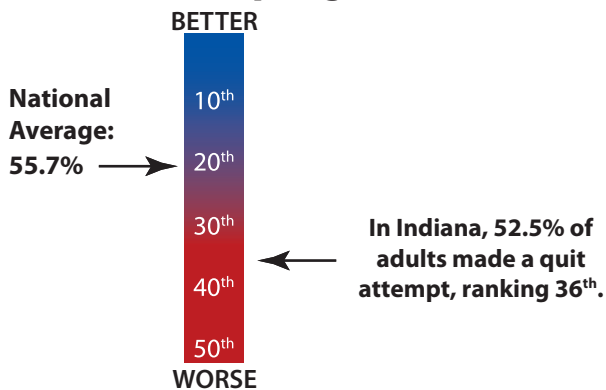
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 52.5% of Indiana adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 36th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Indiana quitline received 30,323 calls, and 14,048 tobacco users (an estimated 1.2% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.





Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, Indiana's Medicaid program provided comprehensive coverage through both managed care and fee-for-service contracts for tobacco-dependence treatment including all nicotine replacement therapies, bupropion, varenicline, and counseling (individual and group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

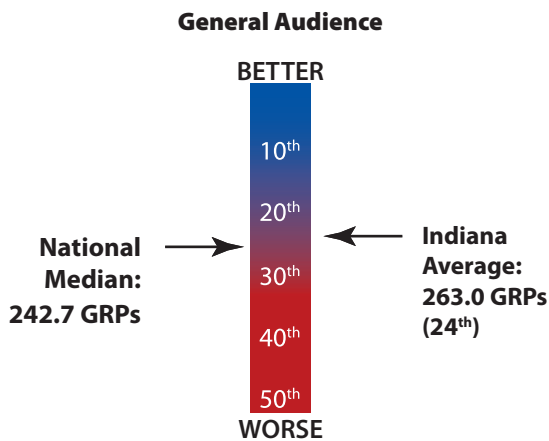
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

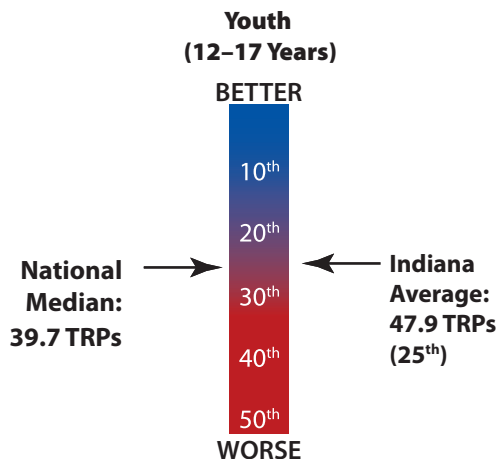
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Indiana had an average of 263.0 general audience GRPs and 47.9 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

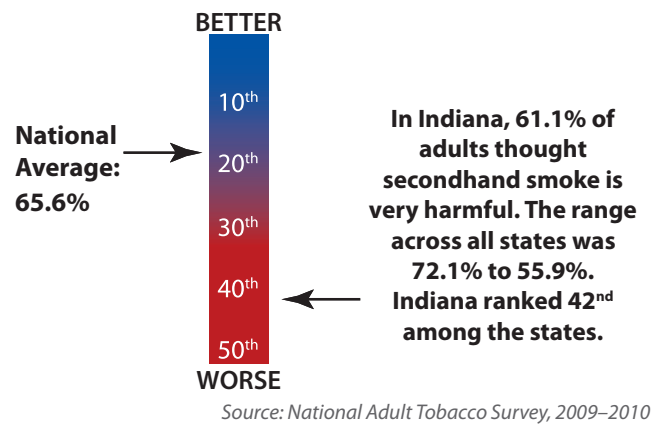


Source: CDC/OSH

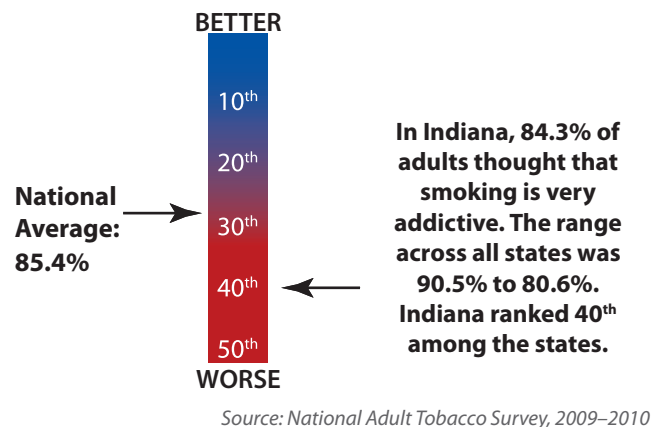
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Indiana, 61.1% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 84.3% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






INDIANA

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Indiana preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
		
No	No	No

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Indiana required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$200.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Every 3 years

^b Class A Infraction

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

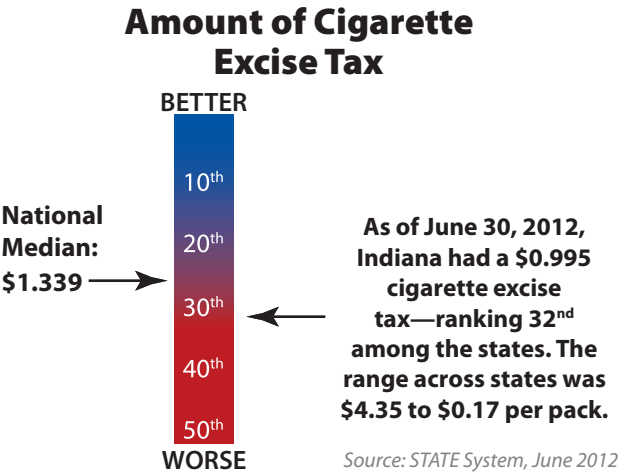
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Indiana was \$0.995 per pack, ranking 32nd among the states. The tax on cigars was 24% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 24% of the wholesale price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 24% of the wholesale price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Indiana, 81.8% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 18.2% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Indiana smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.79 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Indiana smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$38.89 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

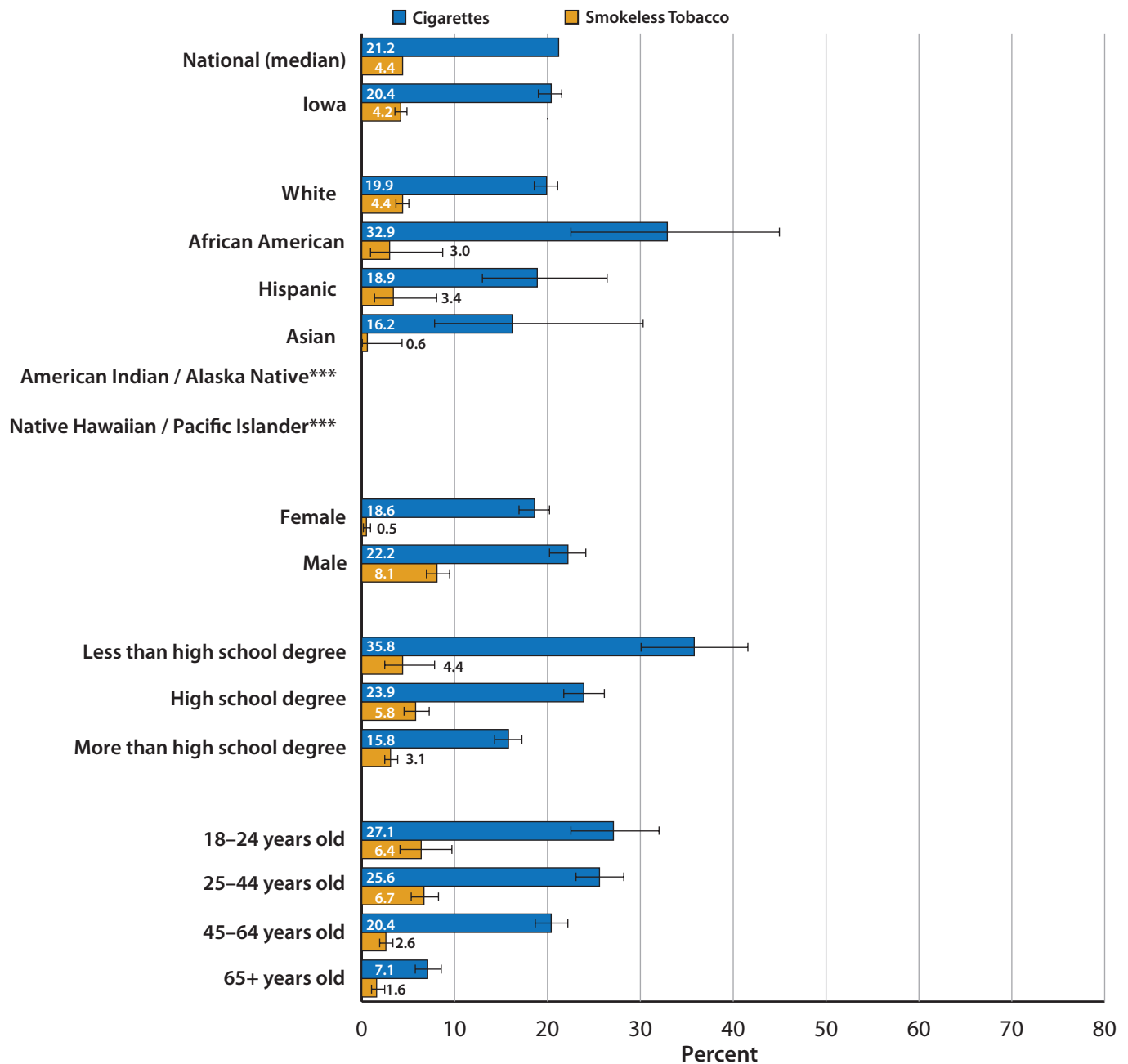


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Iowa, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 20.4% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Iowa ranked 21st among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.2% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Iowa ranked 23rd among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

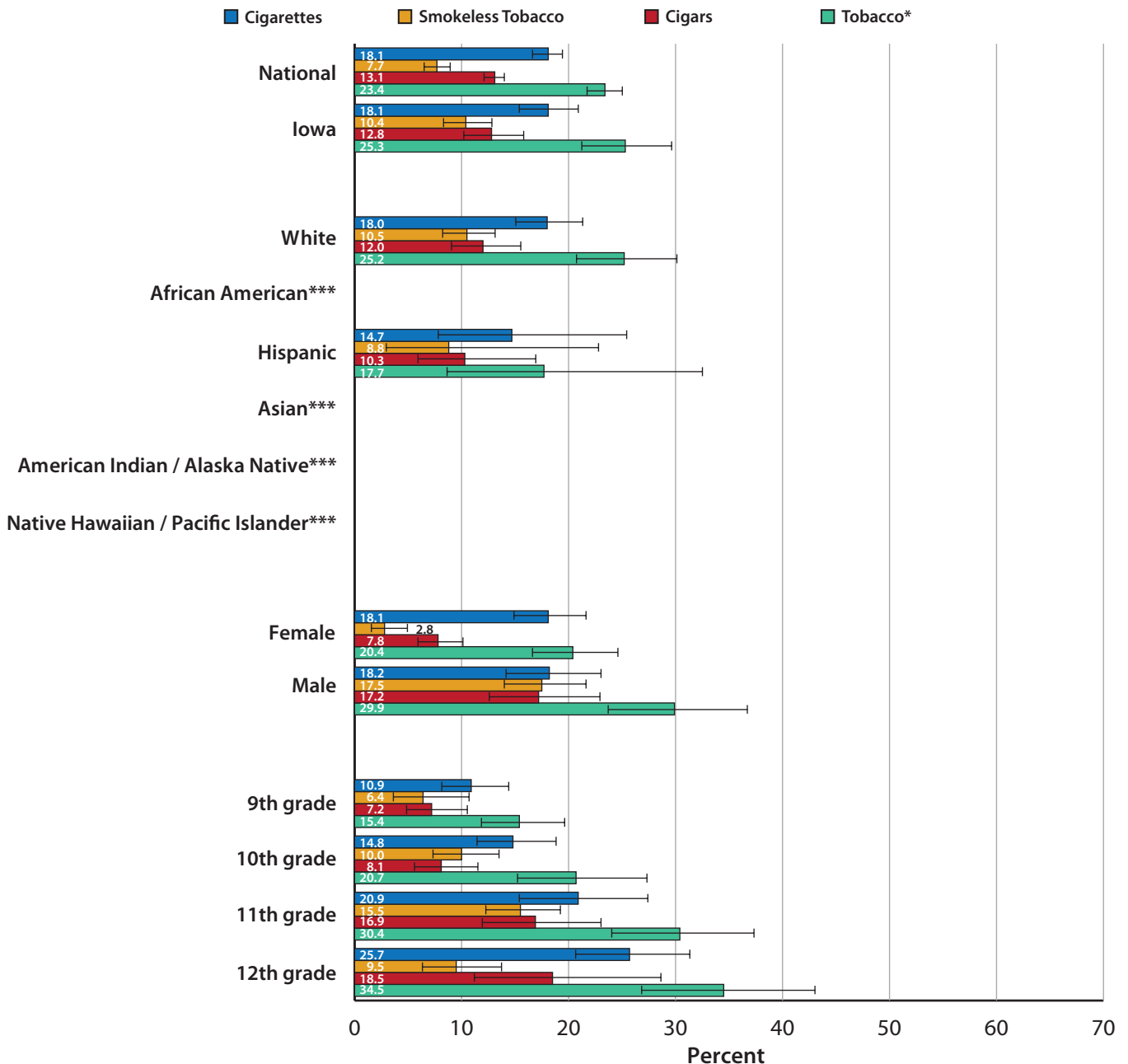
In Iowa, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 18.1% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Iowa ranked 28th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 10.4% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Iowa ranked 27th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 12.8% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Iowa ranked 11th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 25.3% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Iowa ranked 23rd among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

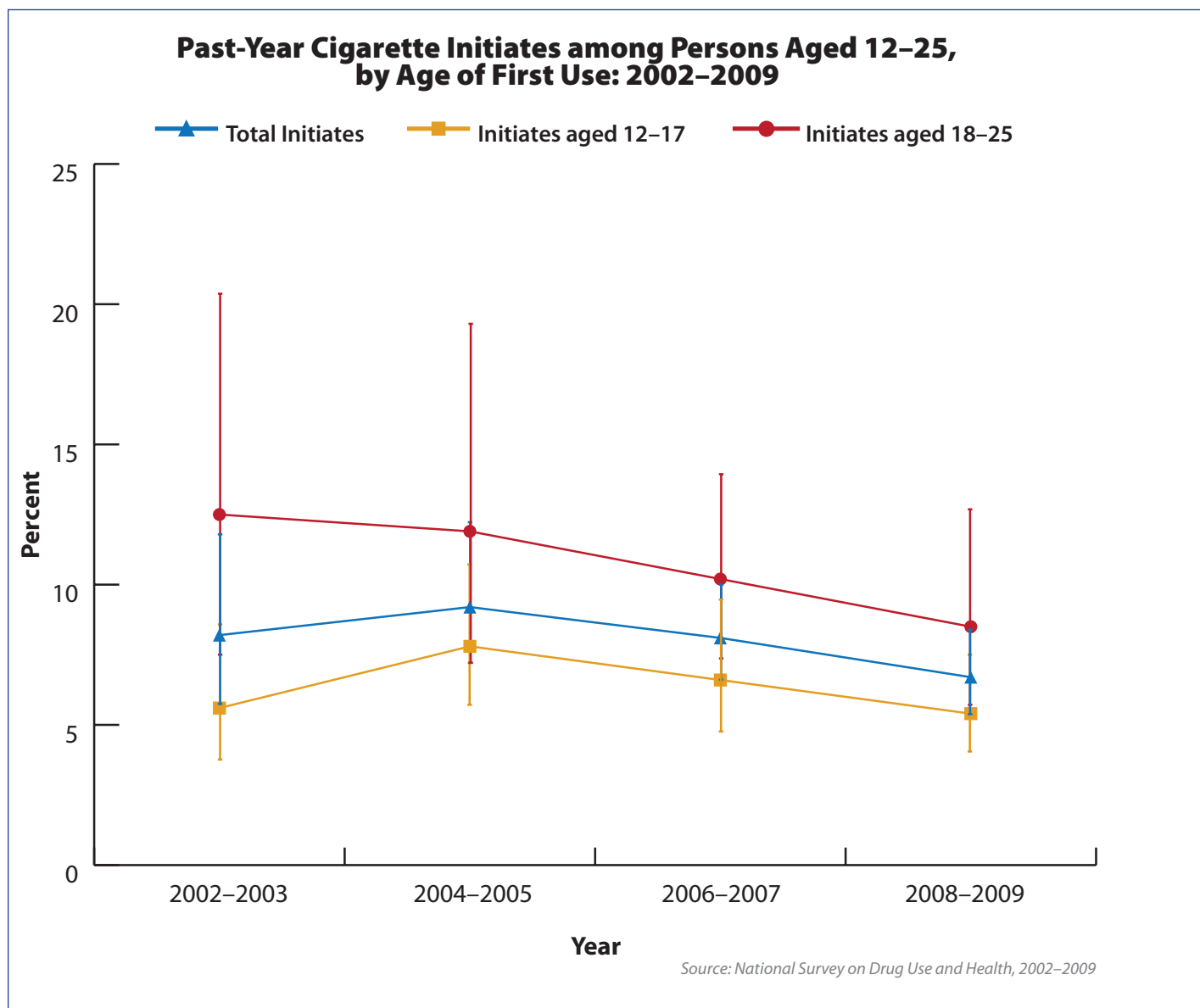
*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Iowa youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 13th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 8.5% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 25th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

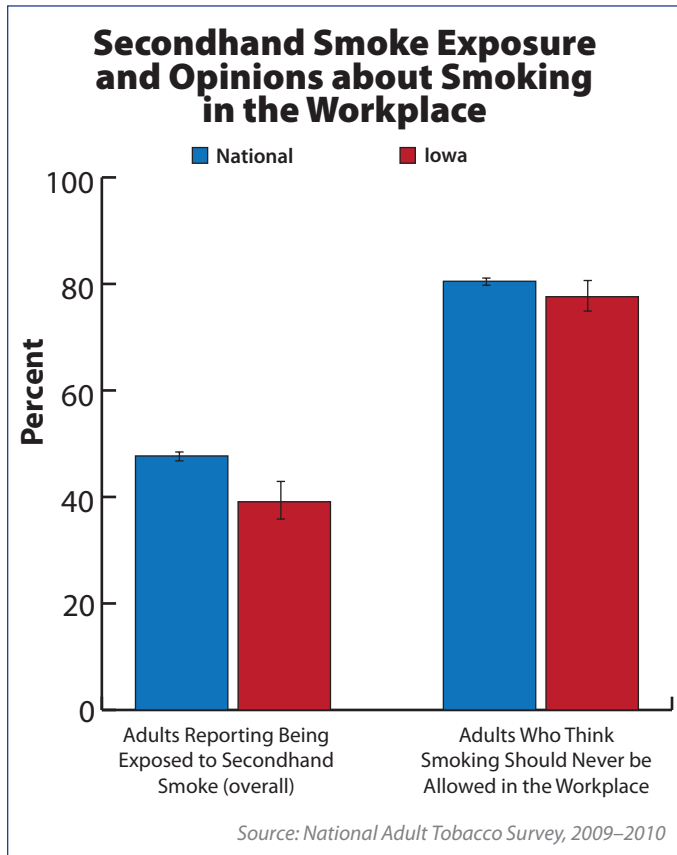
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Iowa than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Iowa was 39.1%, ranking 2nd among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Iowa adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
39.1%	18.0%	11.4%	19.2%	22.5%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

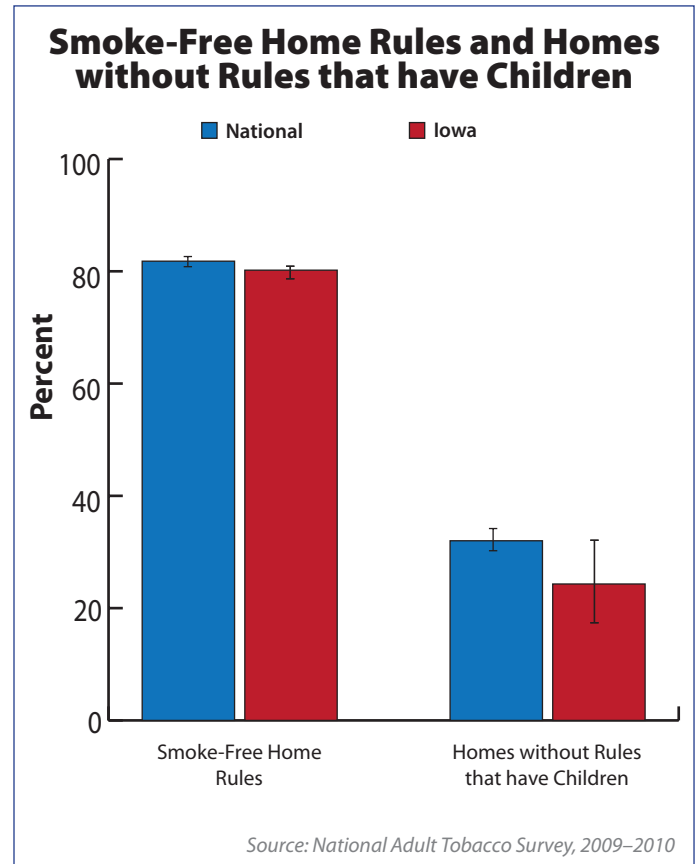


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 77.6% of adults in Iowa thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 31st among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules



In 2009-2010, 80.2% of adults in Iowa reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 30th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 24.3%, ranking 5th among the states.



State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Iowa had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

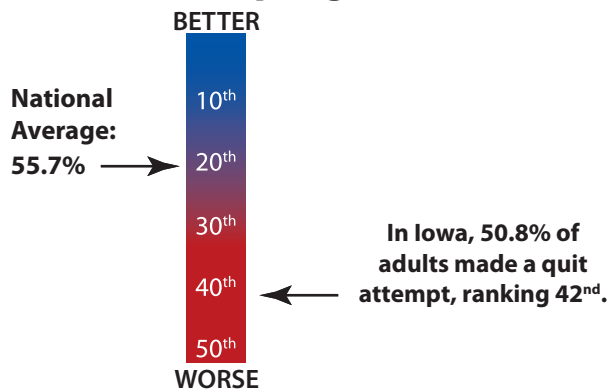
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 50.8% of Iowa adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 42nd among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Iowa quitline received 18,051 calls, and 11,897 tobacco users (an estimated 2.6% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications




In 2010, Iowa's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Iowa provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	Partial ^b

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

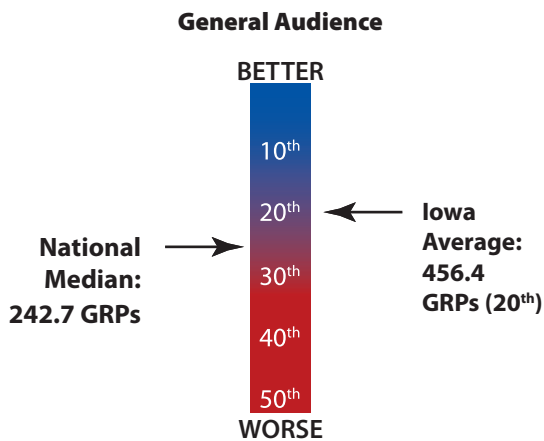
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

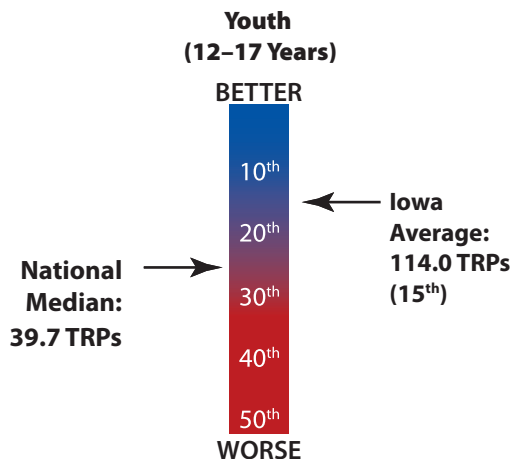
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Iowa had an average of 456.4 general audience GRPs and 114.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

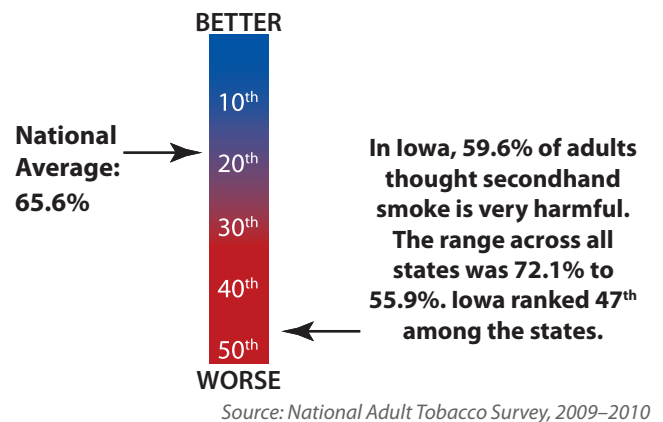


Source: CDC/OSH

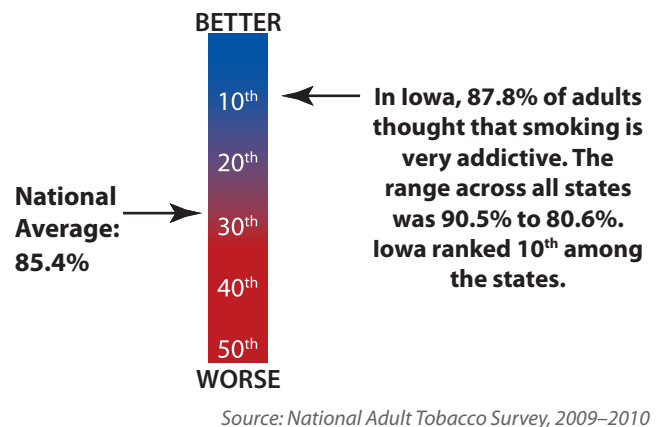
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Iowa, 59.6% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009–2010. Additionally, 87.8% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Iowa allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Iowa required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$12.50	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

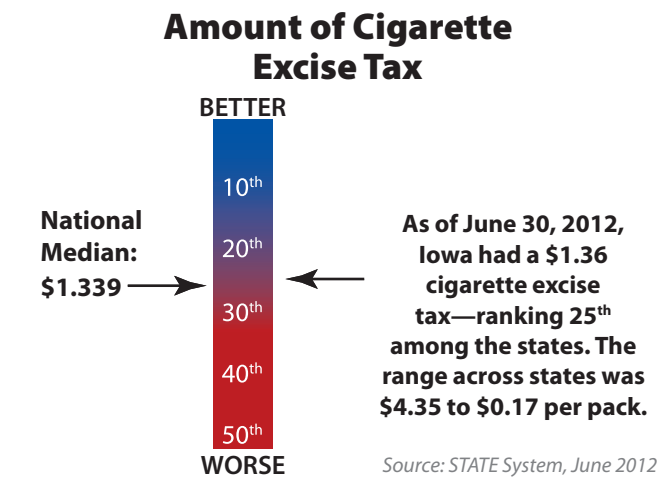
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Iowa was \$1.36 per pack, ranking 25th among the states. The tax on cigars was 50% of the wholesale sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$1.36 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 50% of the wholesale sales price with snuff taxed individually at \$1.19 per ounce.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Iowa, 62.0% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 38.0% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Iowa smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.23 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Iowa smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$39.37 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

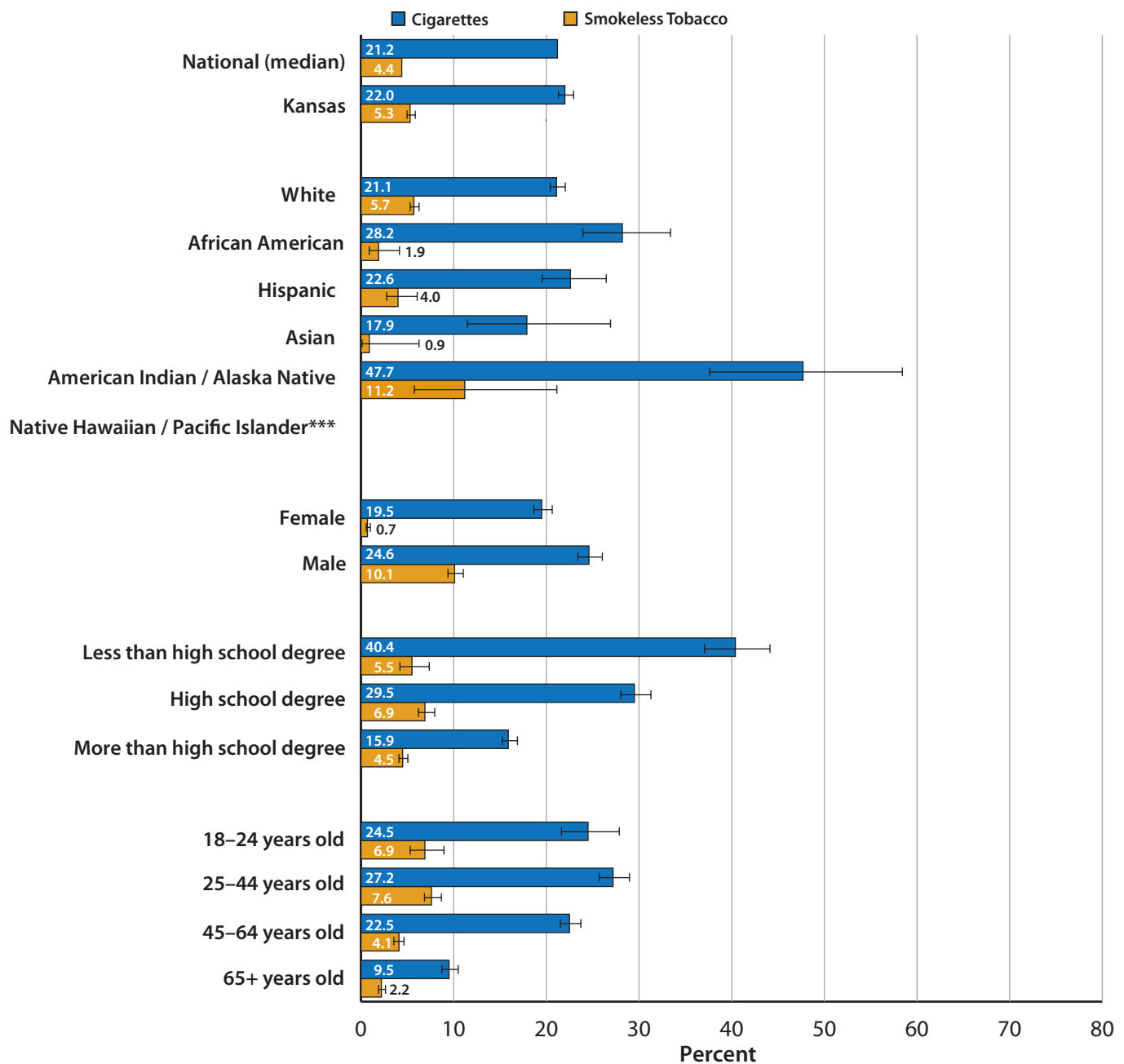


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Kansas, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 22.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Kansas ranked 31st among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 5.3% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Kansas ranked 37th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

KANSAS

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

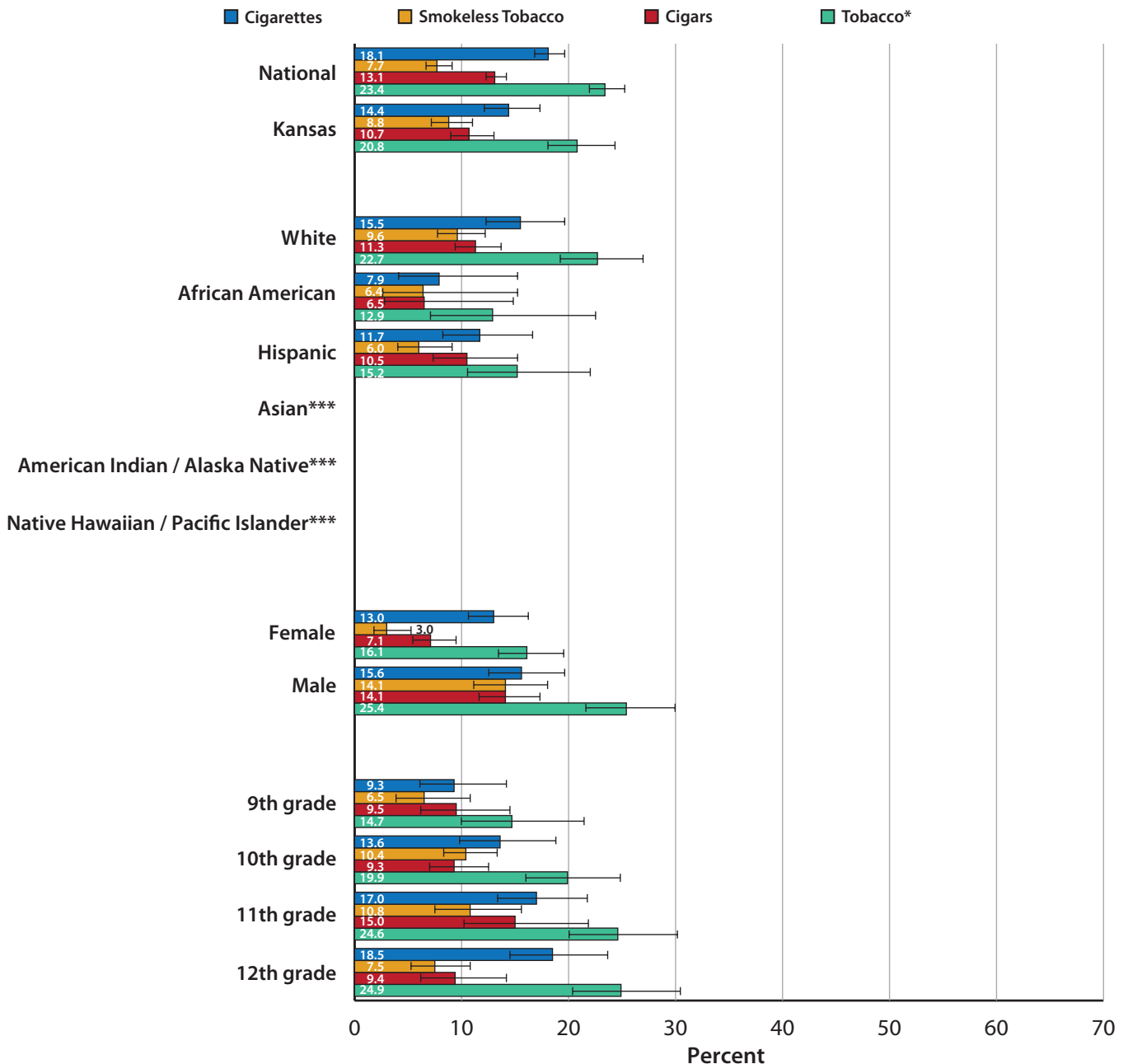
In Kansas, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 14.4% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Kansas ranked 13th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 8.8% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Kansas ranked 21st among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 10.7% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Kansas ranked 5th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 20.8% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Kansas ranked 13th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

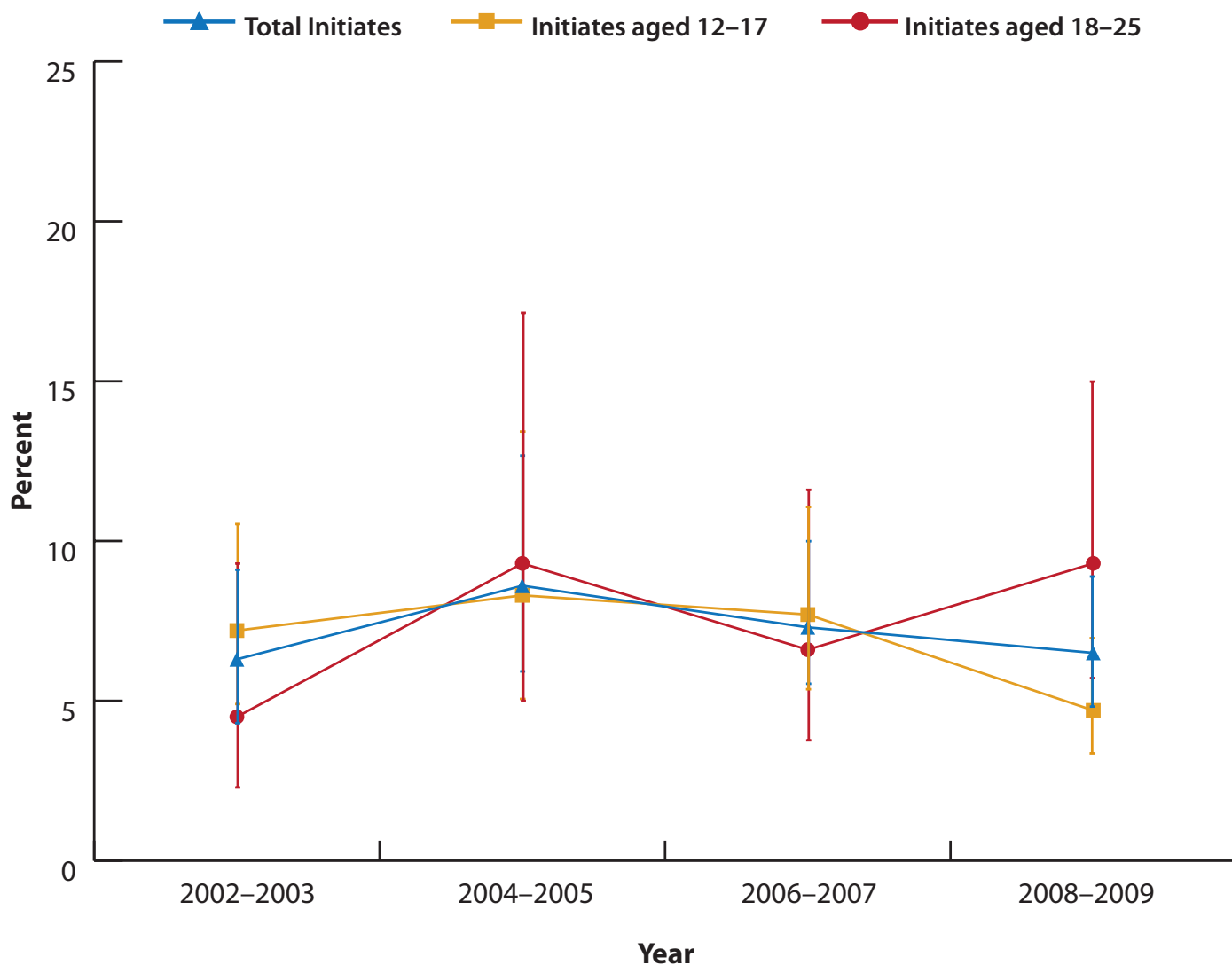
KANSAS

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Kansas youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 4.7% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 6th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 9.3% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 32nd in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12–25,
by Age of First Use: 2002–2009**



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002–2009

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

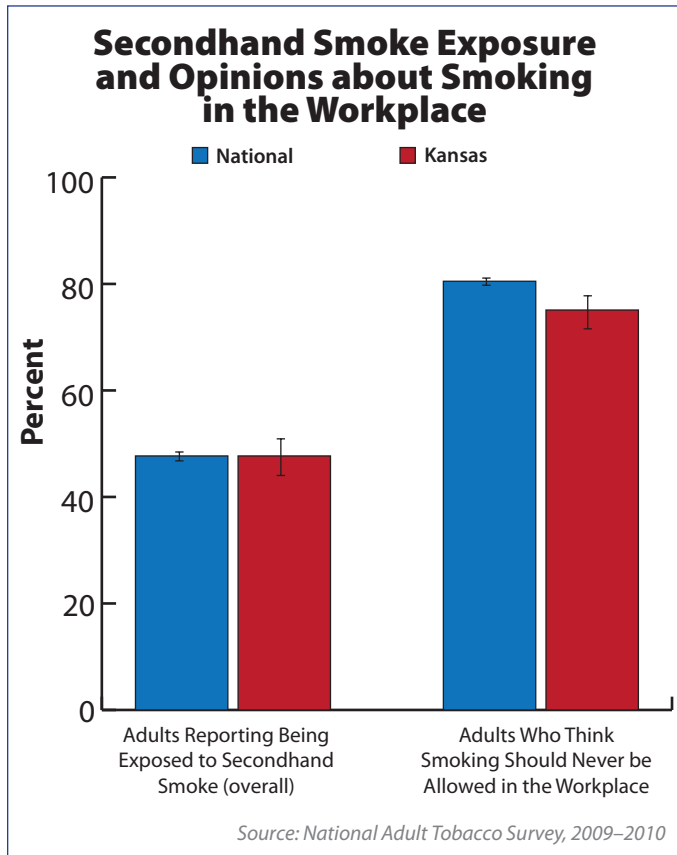
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was the same in Kansas as in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Kansas was 47.7%, ranking 31st among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Kansas adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
47.7%	22.7%	11.7%	18.1%	31.3%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

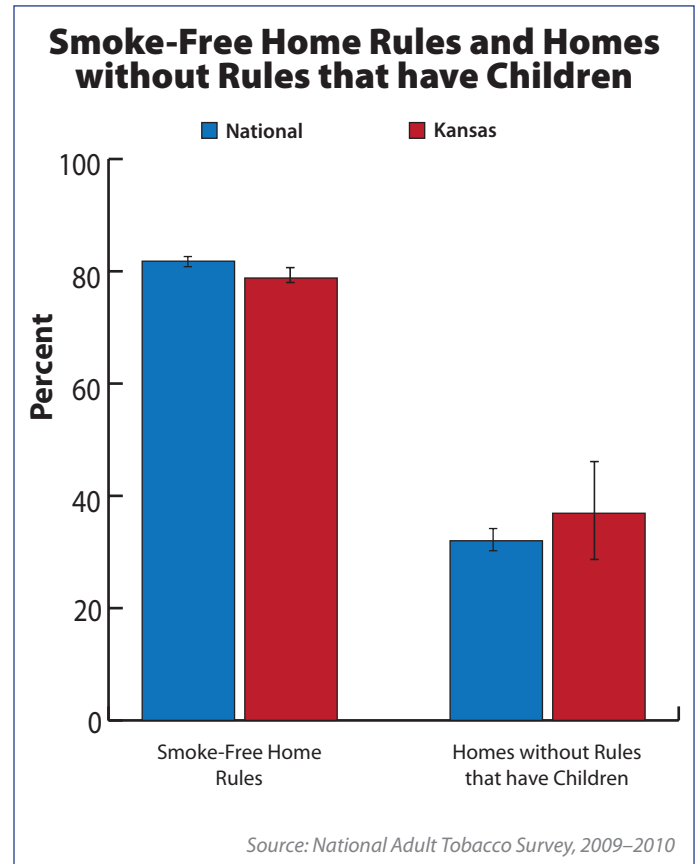


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 75.1% of adults in Kansas thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 43rd among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 78.8% of adults in Kansas reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 35th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 36.9%, ranking 43th among the states.



KANSAS

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Kansas had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

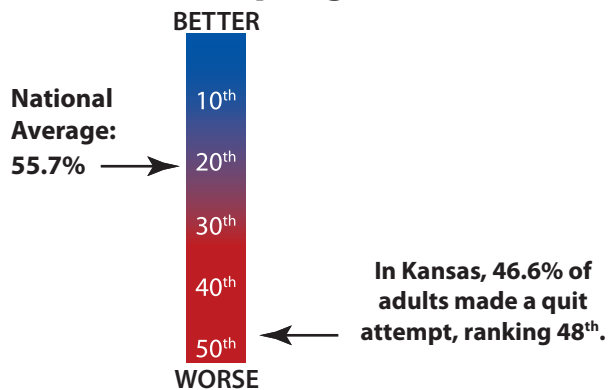
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 46.6% of Kansas adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 48th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Kansas quitline received 4,188 calls, and 1,604 tobacco users (an estimated 0.4% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications




In 2010, Kansas's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Kansas provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	Partial ^a

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

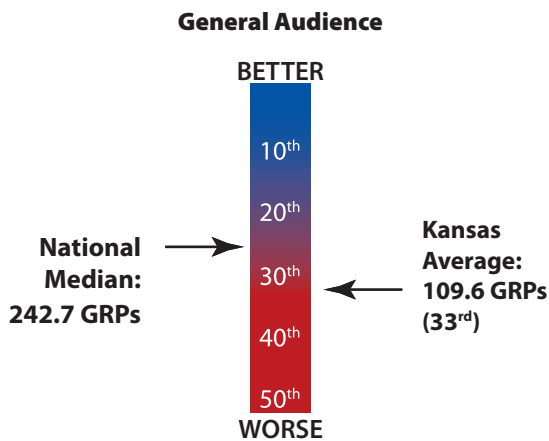
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

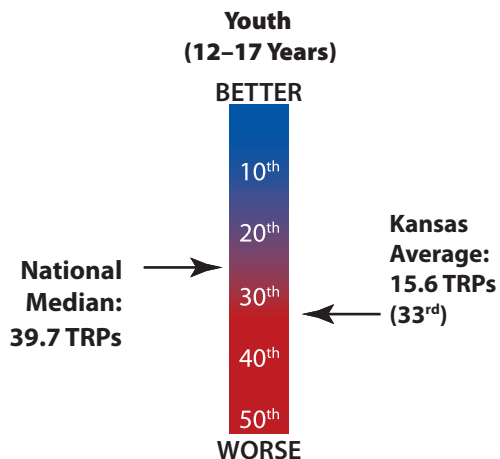
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Kansas had an average of 109.6 general audience GRPs and 15.6 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

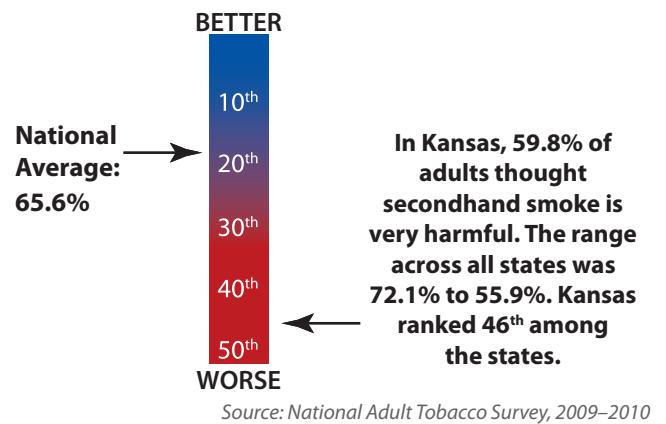


Source: CDC/OSH

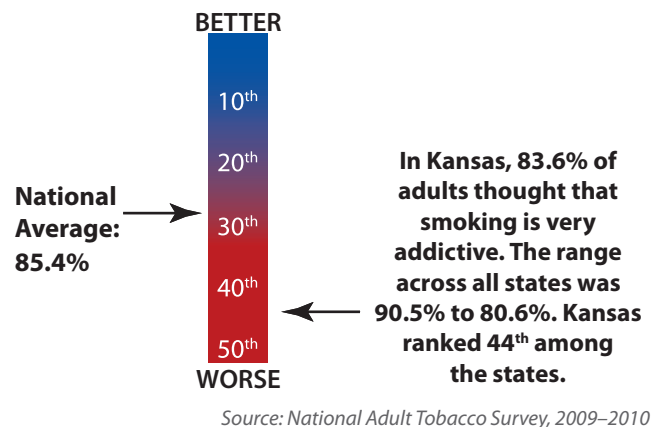
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Kansas, 59.8% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009–2010. Additionally, 83.6% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Kansas allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Kansas required all establishments selling cigarettes over-the-counter to be licensed; the state does not have such a requirement for smokeless tobacco products. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$25.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 No

^a Every 2 years

^b Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment, or both

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

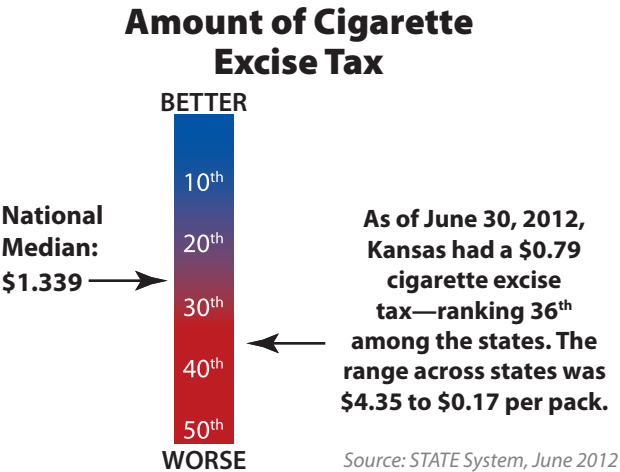
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Kansas was \$0.79 per pack, ranking 36th among the states. The tax on cigars was 10% of the wholesale sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 10% of the wholesale sales price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 10% of the wholesale sales price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Kansas, 68.7% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 31.3% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Kansas smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.97 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Kansas smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$35.14 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



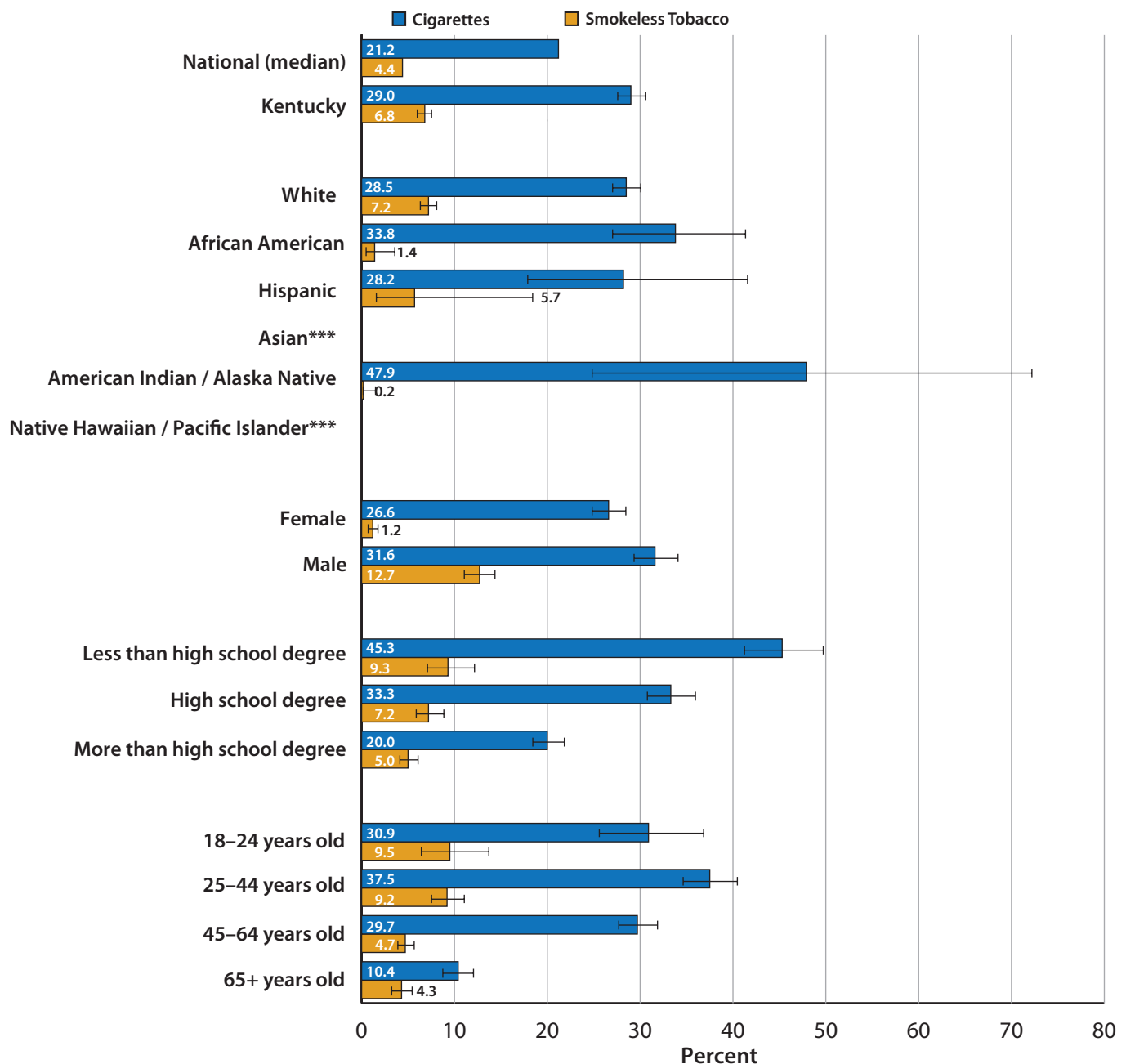
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Kentucky, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 29.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Kentucky ranked 51st among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 6.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Kentucky ranked 43rd among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

KENTUCKY

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

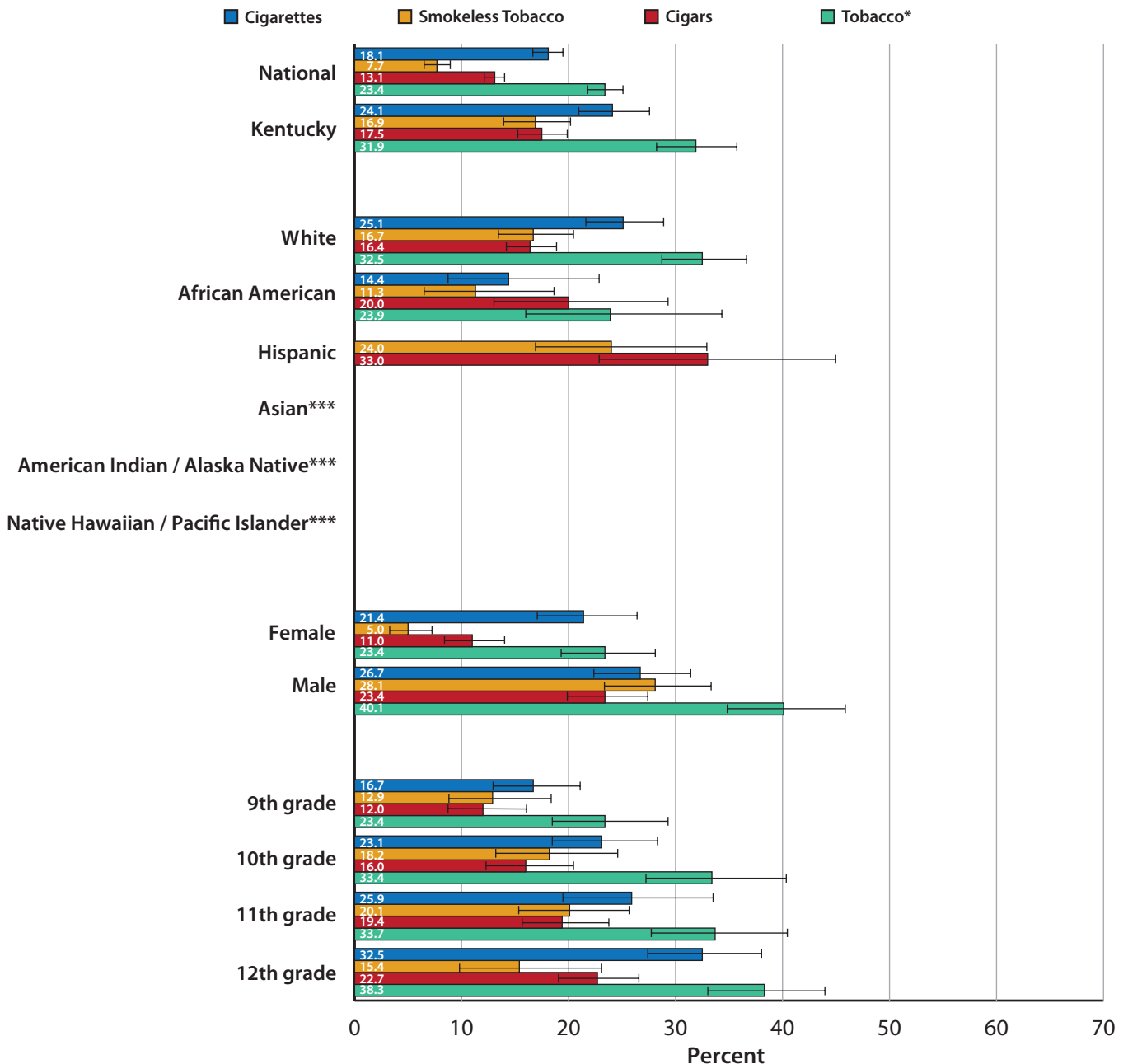
In Kentucky, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 24.1% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Kentucky ranked 44th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 16.9% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Kentucky ranked 40th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 17.5% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Kentucky ranked 35th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 31.9% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Kentucky ranked 36th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

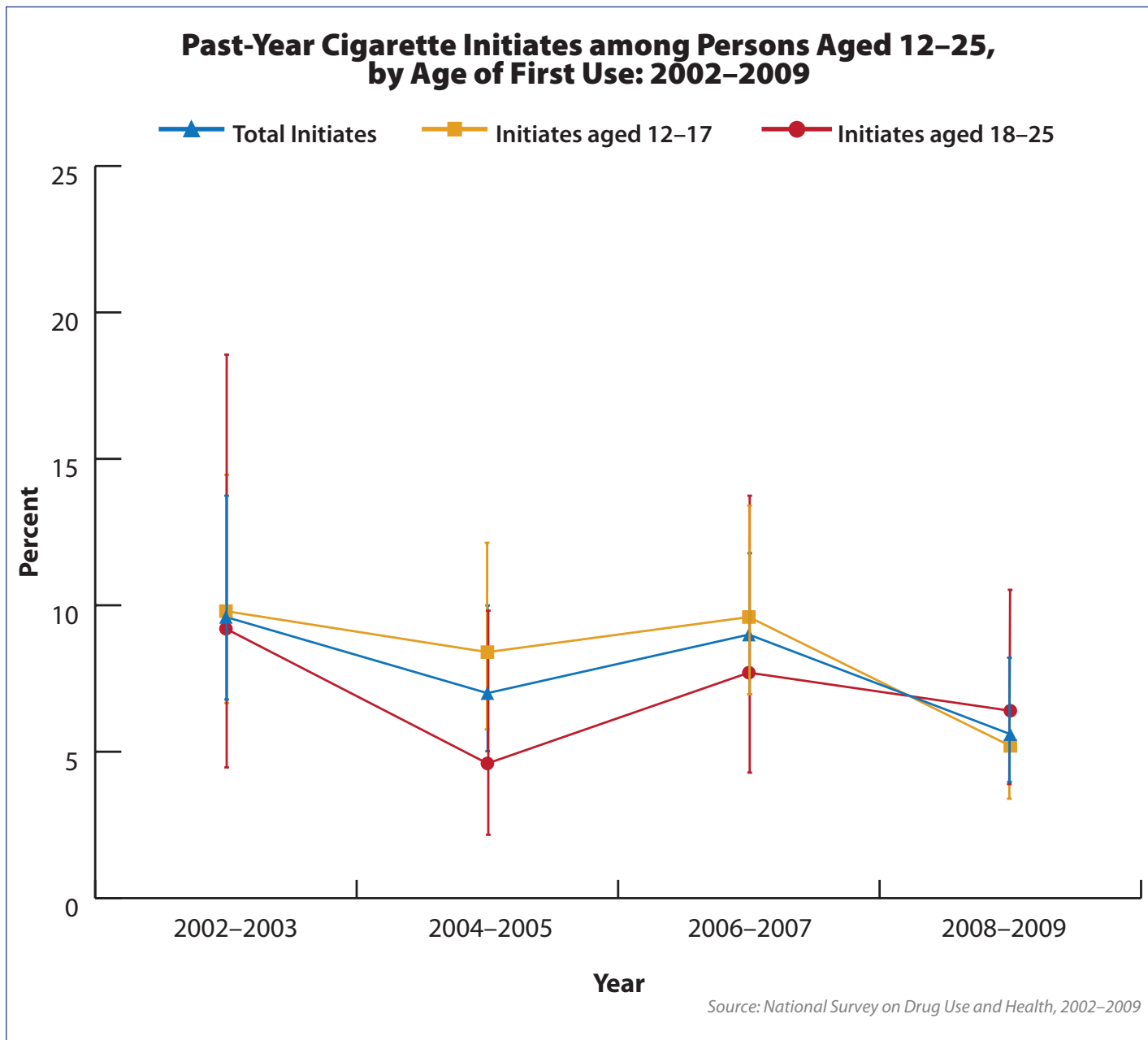
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

KENTUCKY

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Kentucky youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 10th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 6.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 10th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



KENTUCKY

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Kentucky than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Kentucky was 51.4%, ranking 43rd among the states.

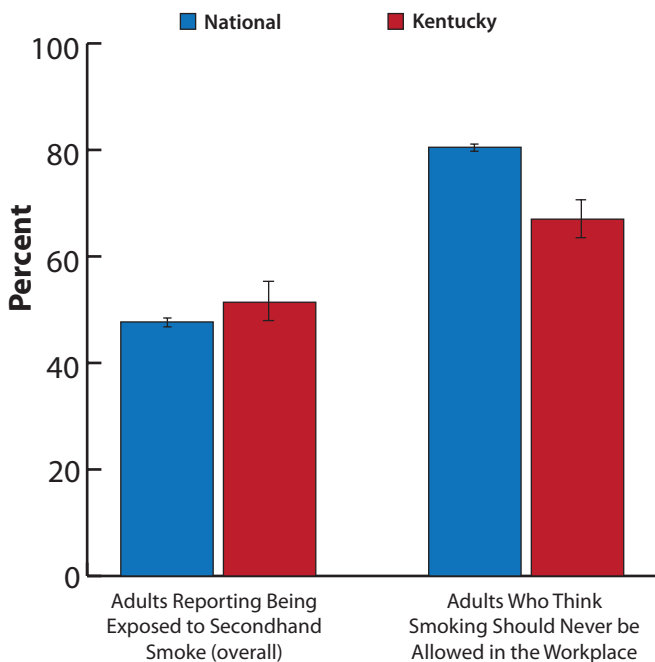
Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Kentucky adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
51.4%	30.0%	21.7%	23.3%	32.8%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

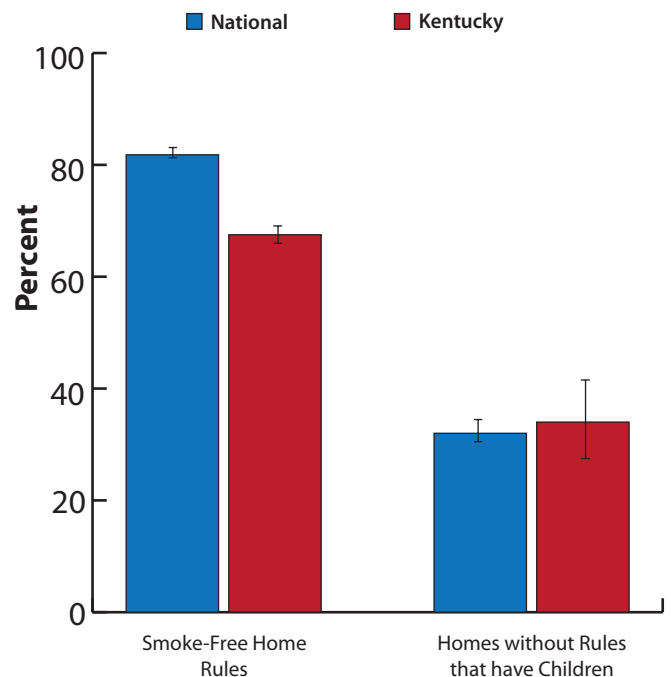
Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 67.0% of adults in Kentucky thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 51st among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 67.5% of adults in Kentucky reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 51st among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 34.0%, ranking 32nd among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules and Homes without Rules that have Children







Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

KENTUCKY

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Kentucky had no statewide smoking restrictions in place for indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, or bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No [‡]	No [‡]	No [‡]	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

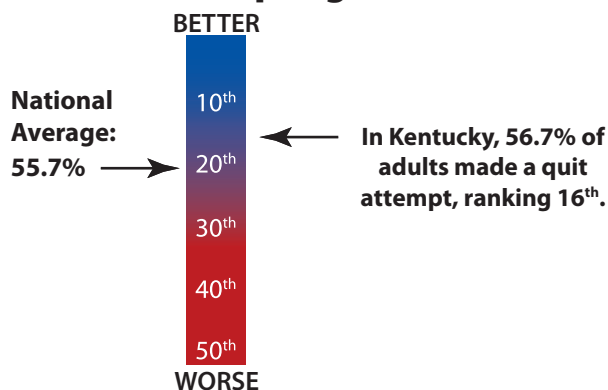
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 56.7% of Kentucky adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 16th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Kentucky quitline received 4,019 calls, and 1,976 tobacco users (an estimated 0.2% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Kentucky's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Kentucky provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for counseling (individual and group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

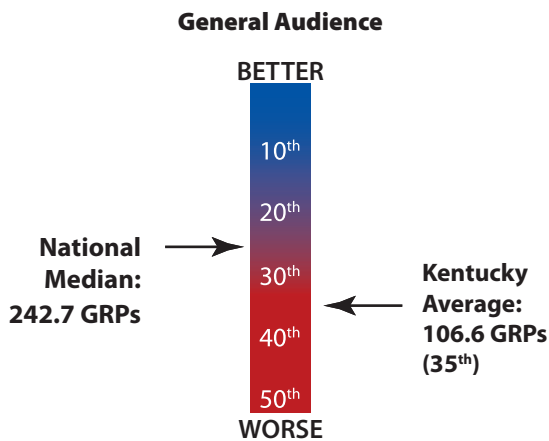
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

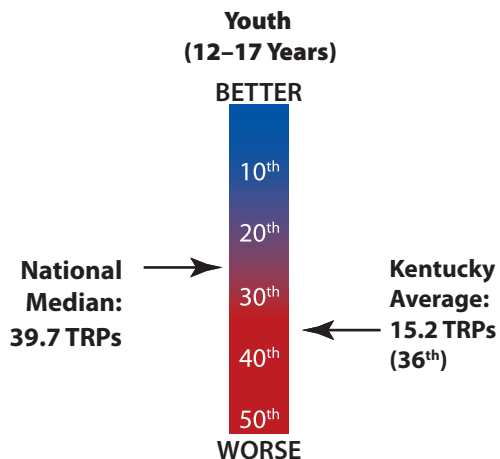
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Kentucky had an average of 106.6 general audience GRPs and 15.2 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

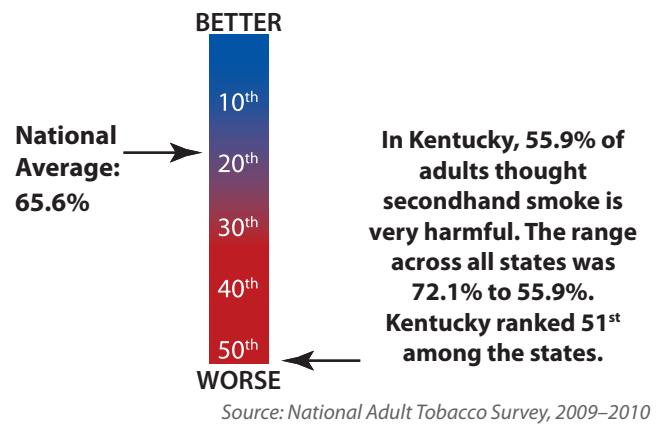


Source: CDC/OSH

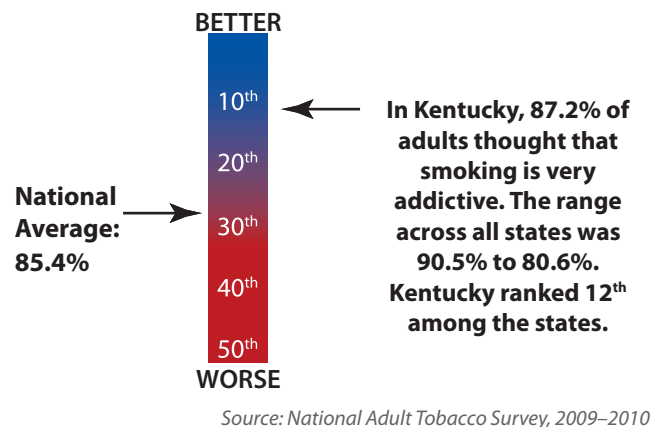
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Kentucky, 55.9% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 87.2% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Kentucky preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
		
No	No	No

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Kentucky did not require establishments selling cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

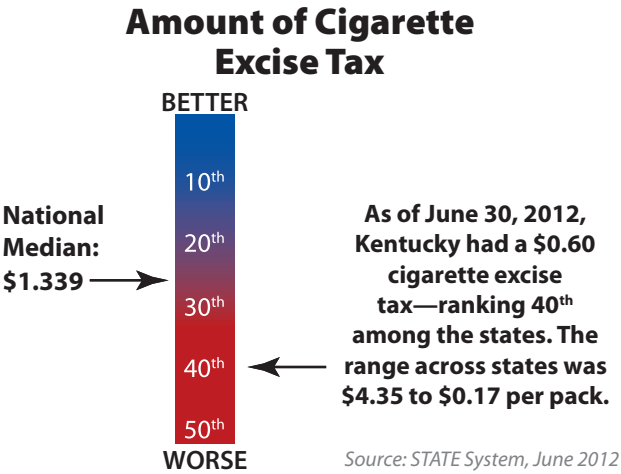
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Kentucky was \$0.60 per pack, ranking 40th among the states. The tax on cigars was 15% of the wholesale sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 15% of the wholesale sales price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 15% of the wholesale sales price with snuff taxed individually at \$0.1267 per ounce (or \$0.190 per unit).

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Kentucky, 62.2% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 37.8% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Kentucky smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.23 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Kentucky smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$34.63 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



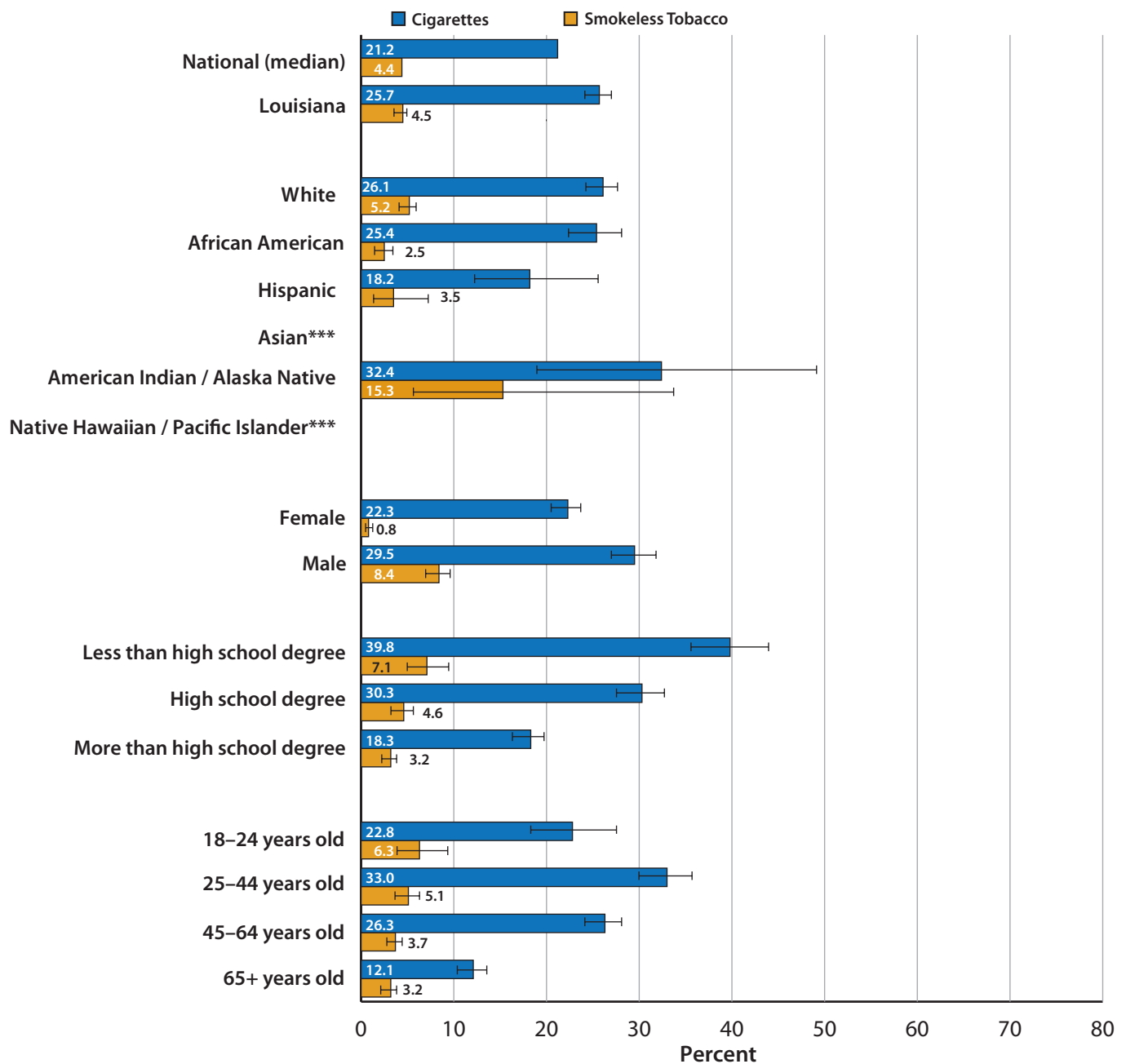
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Louisiana, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 25.7% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Louisiana ranked 46th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.5% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Louisiana ranked 30th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

LOUISIANA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

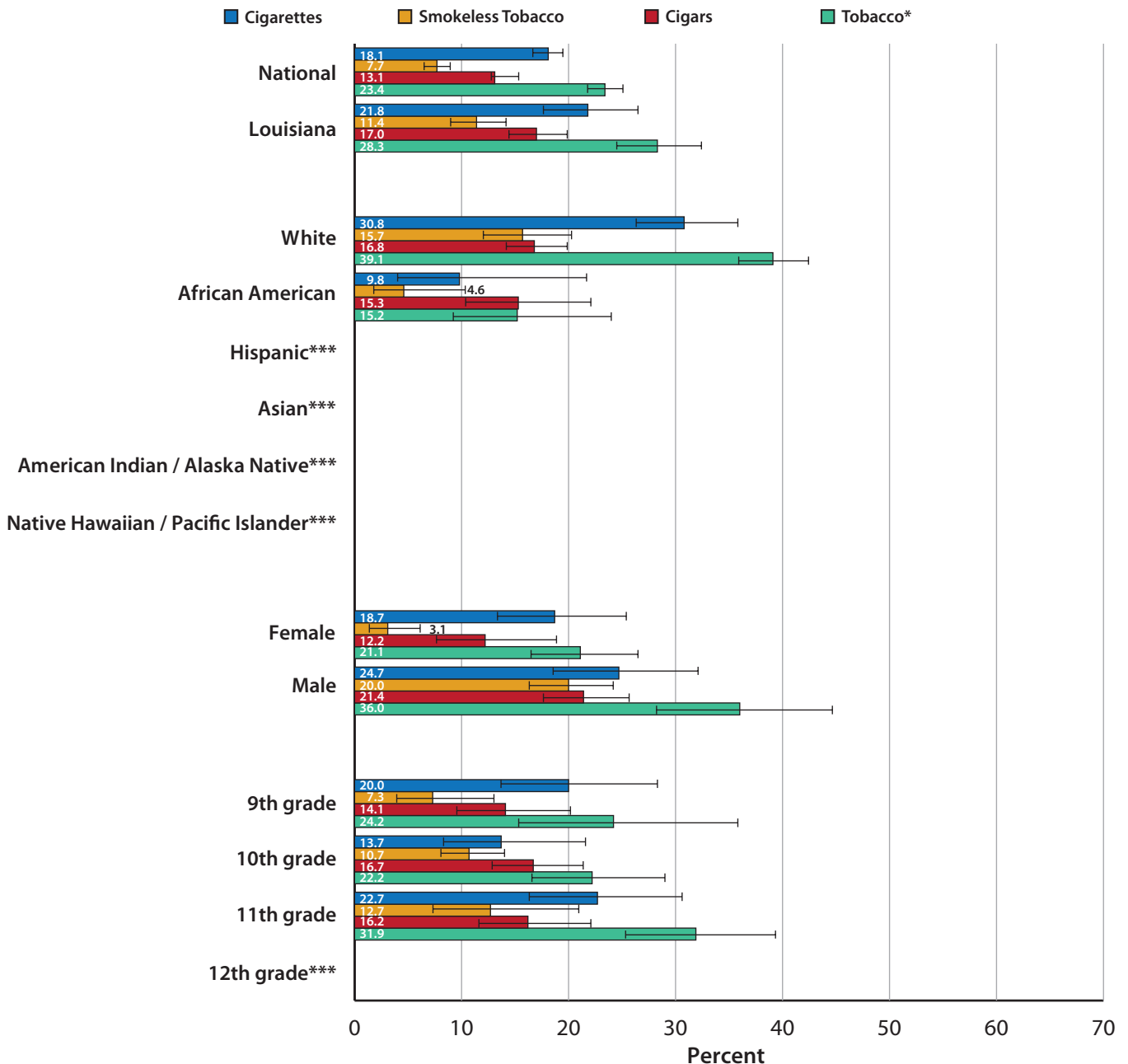
In Louisiana, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 21.8% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Louisiana ranked 39th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 11.4% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Louisiana ranked 29th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 17.0% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Louisiana ranked 34th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 28.3% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Louisiana ranked 30th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

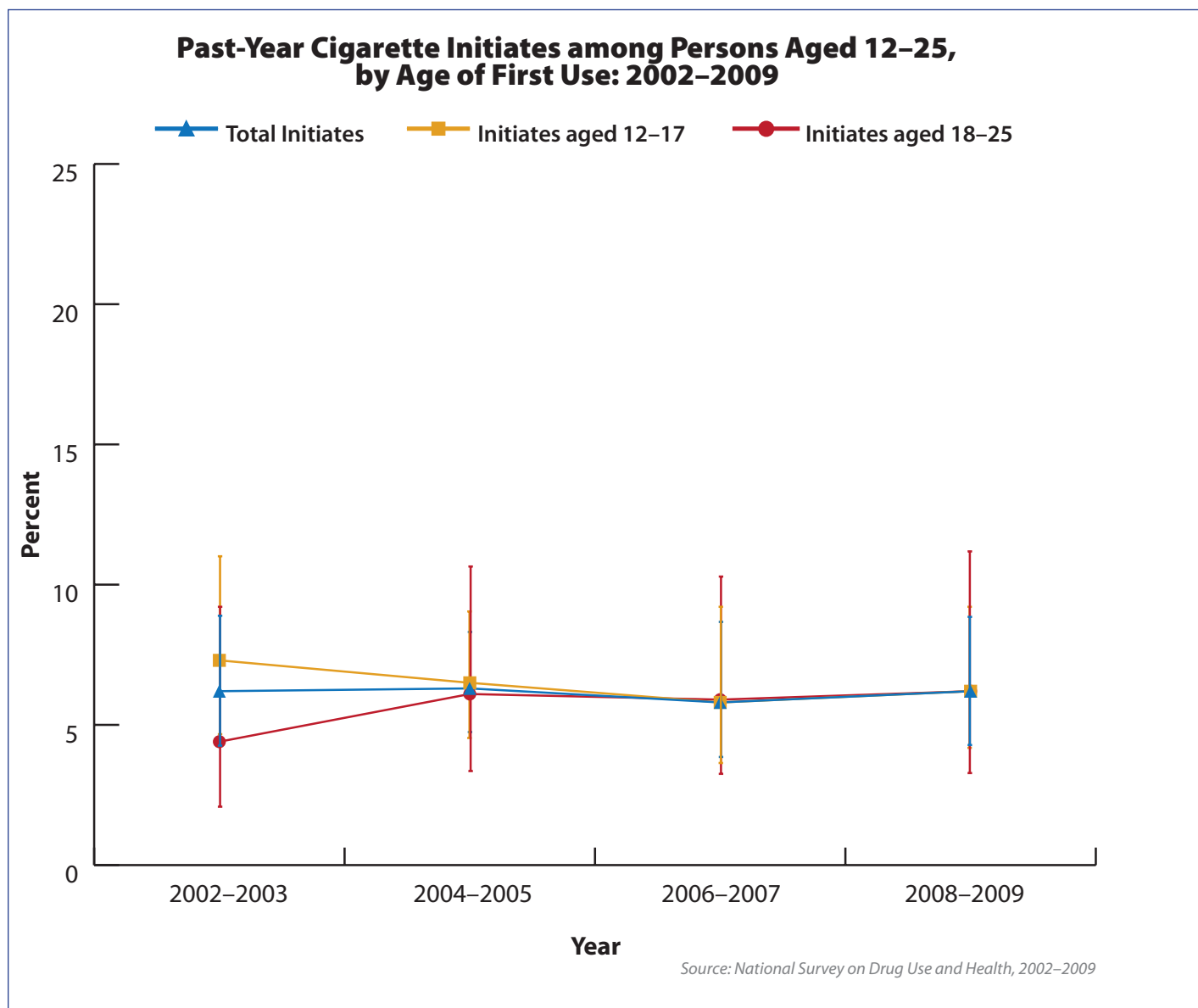
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

LOUISIANA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Louisiana youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 30th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 6.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 8th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



LOUISIANA

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

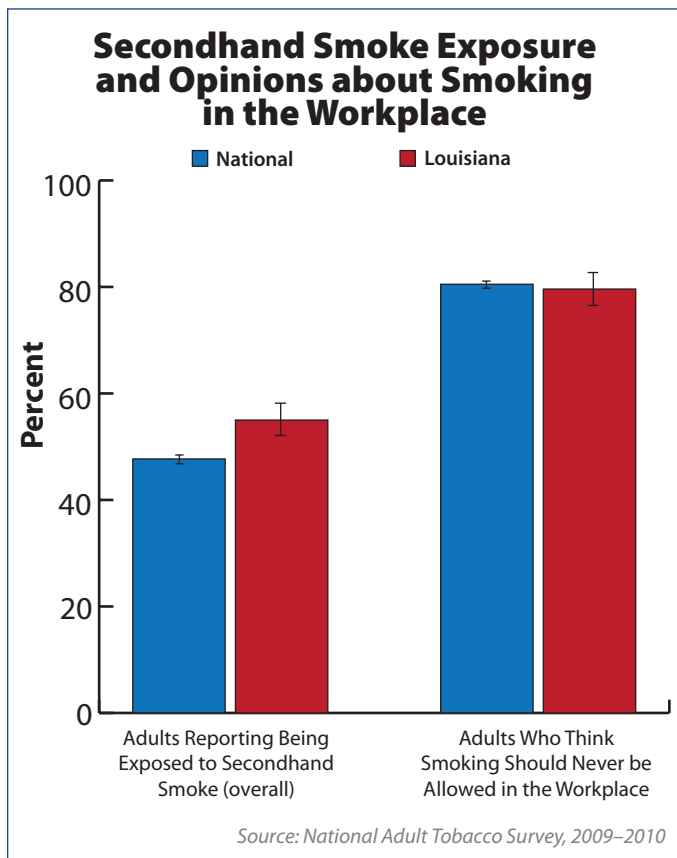
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Louisiana than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Louisiana was 55.0%, ranking 49th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Louisiana adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
55.0%	30.5%	13.9%	20.9%	39.3%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

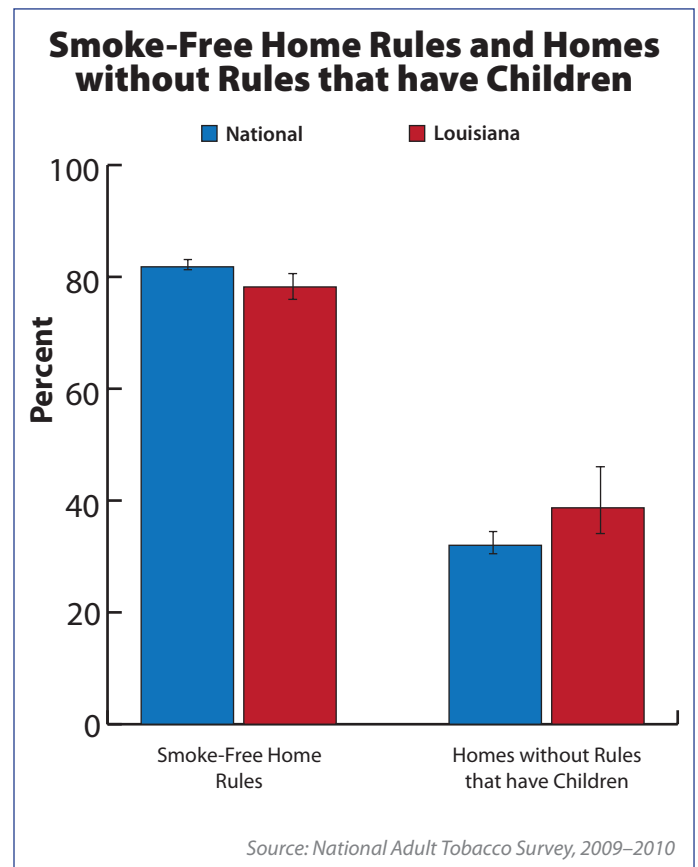


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 79.6% of adults in Louisiana thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 23rd among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 78.2% of adults in Louisiana reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 36th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 38.7%, ranking 48th among the states.




LOUISIANA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Louisiana had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces and restaurants, but not bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 No	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

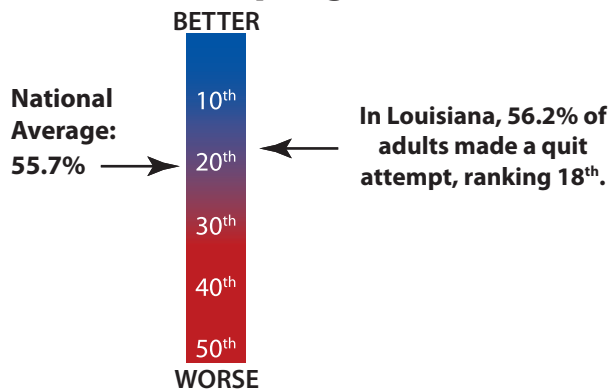
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 56.2% of Louisiana adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 18th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Louisiana quitline received 4,928 calls, and 2,007 tobacco users (an estimated 0.2% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications




In 2010, Louisiana's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Louisiana provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

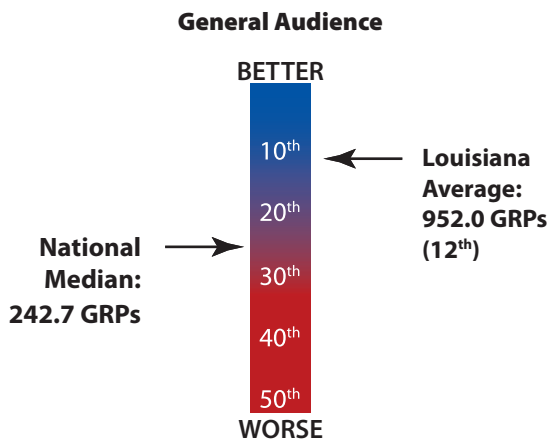
LOUISIANA

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

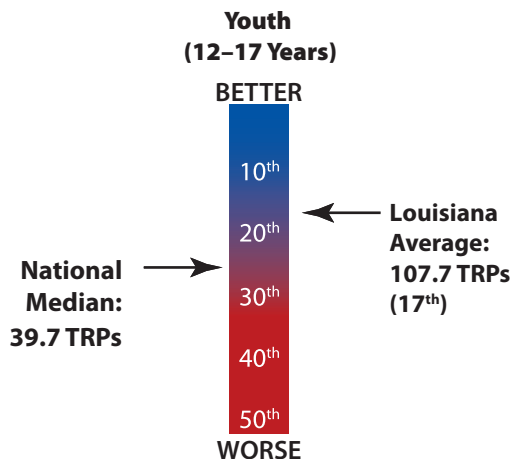
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Louisiana had an average of 952.0 general audience GRPs and 107.7 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

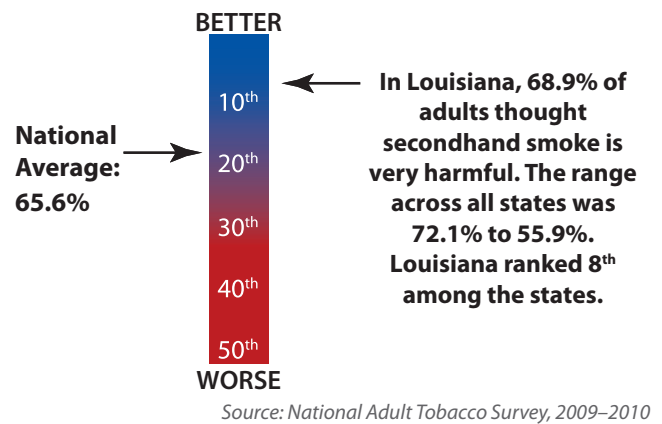


Source: CDC/OSH

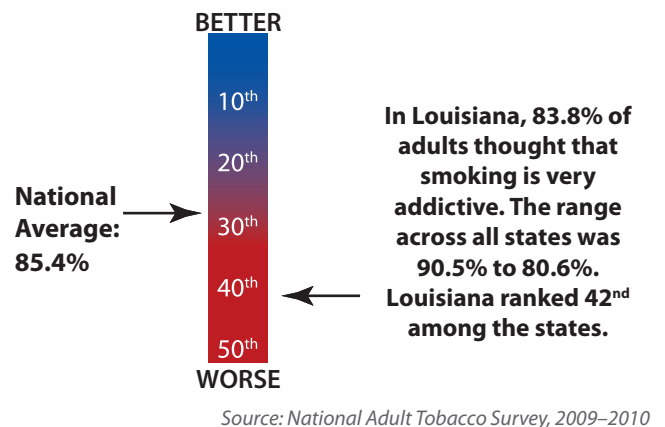
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Louisiana, 68.9% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 83.8% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






LOUISIANA

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Louisiana allowed local regulation of display of tobacco products in commercial establishments, but preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions and tobacco product sampling.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 No	 No	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Louisiana required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$75.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment, or both

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

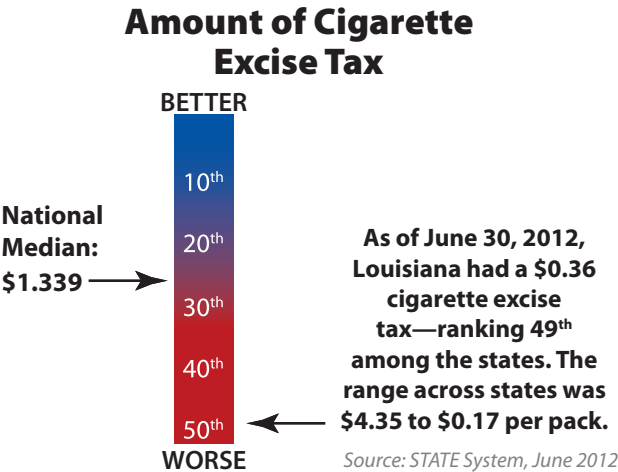
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Louisiana was \$0.36 per pack, ranking 49th among the states. The tax on cigars was 20% of the manufacturer’s invoice price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 8% of the manufacturer’s invoice price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 20% of the manufacturer’s invoice price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Louisiana, 69.2% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 30.8% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Louisiana smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.61 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Louisiana smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$36.38 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

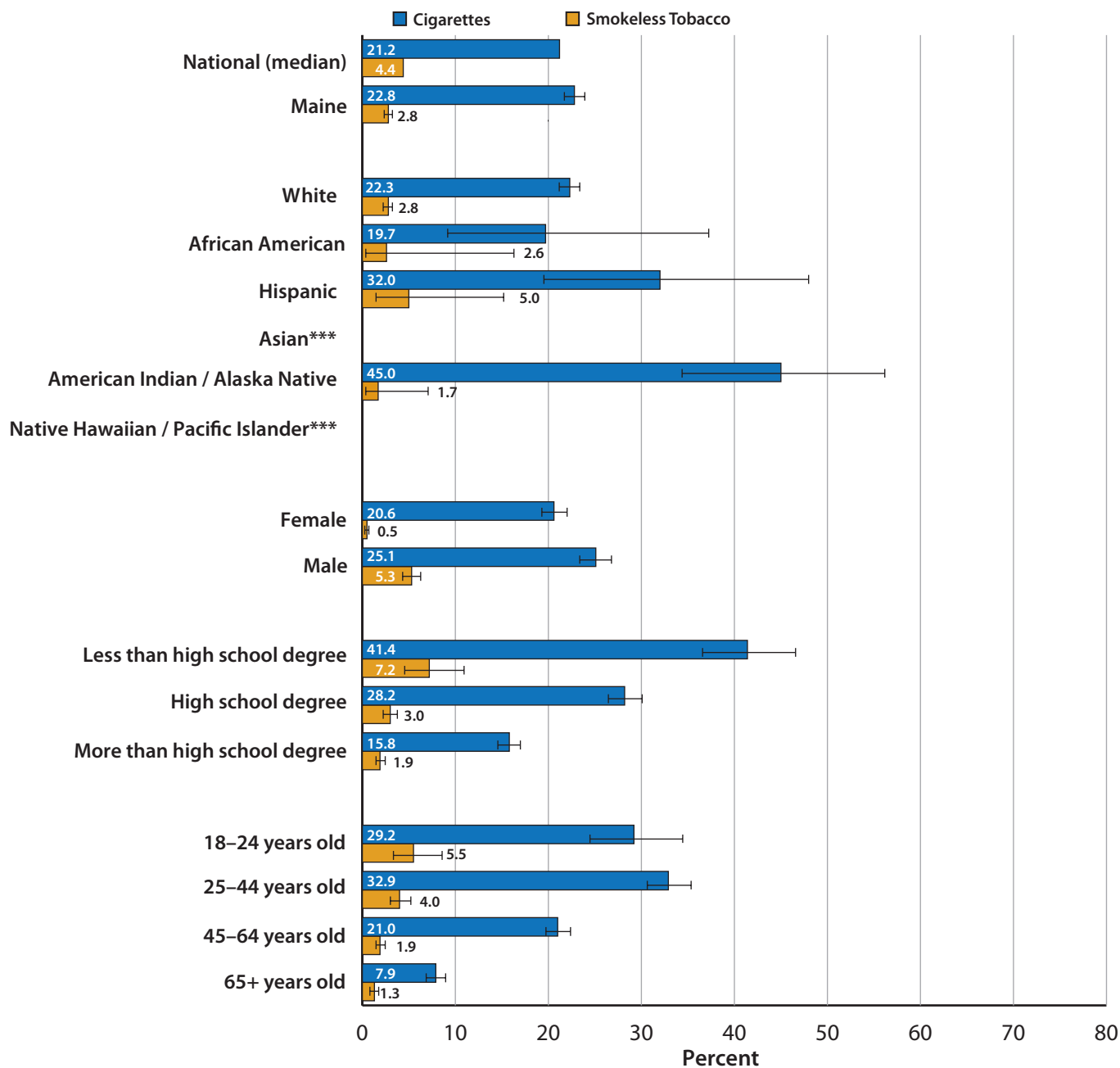


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Maine, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 22.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Maine ranked 34th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 2.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Maine ranked 13th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

MAINE

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

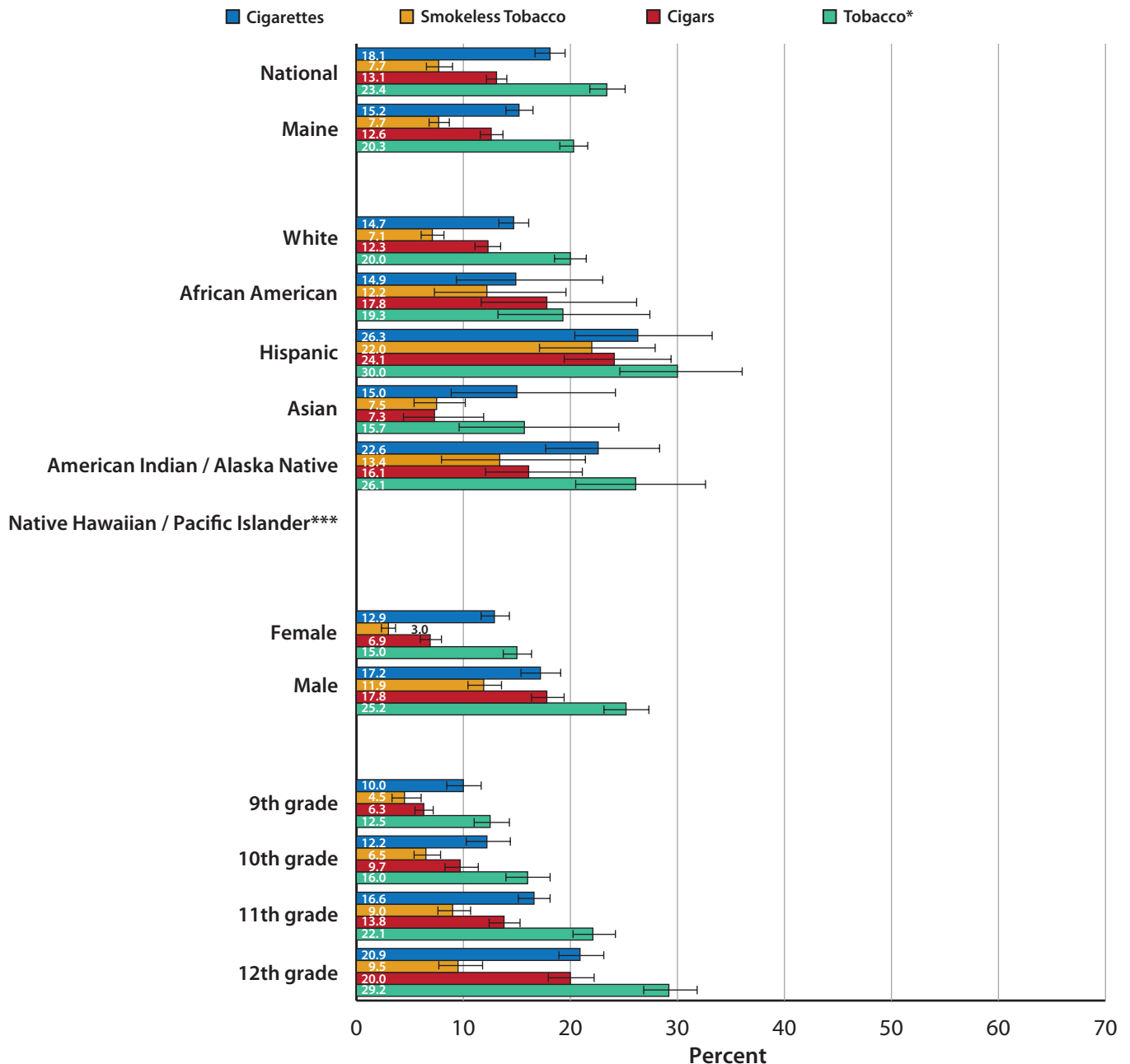
In Maine, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 15.2% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Maine ranked 17th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 7.7% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Maine ranked 15th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 12.6% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Maine ranked 10th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 20.3% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Maine ranked 10th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

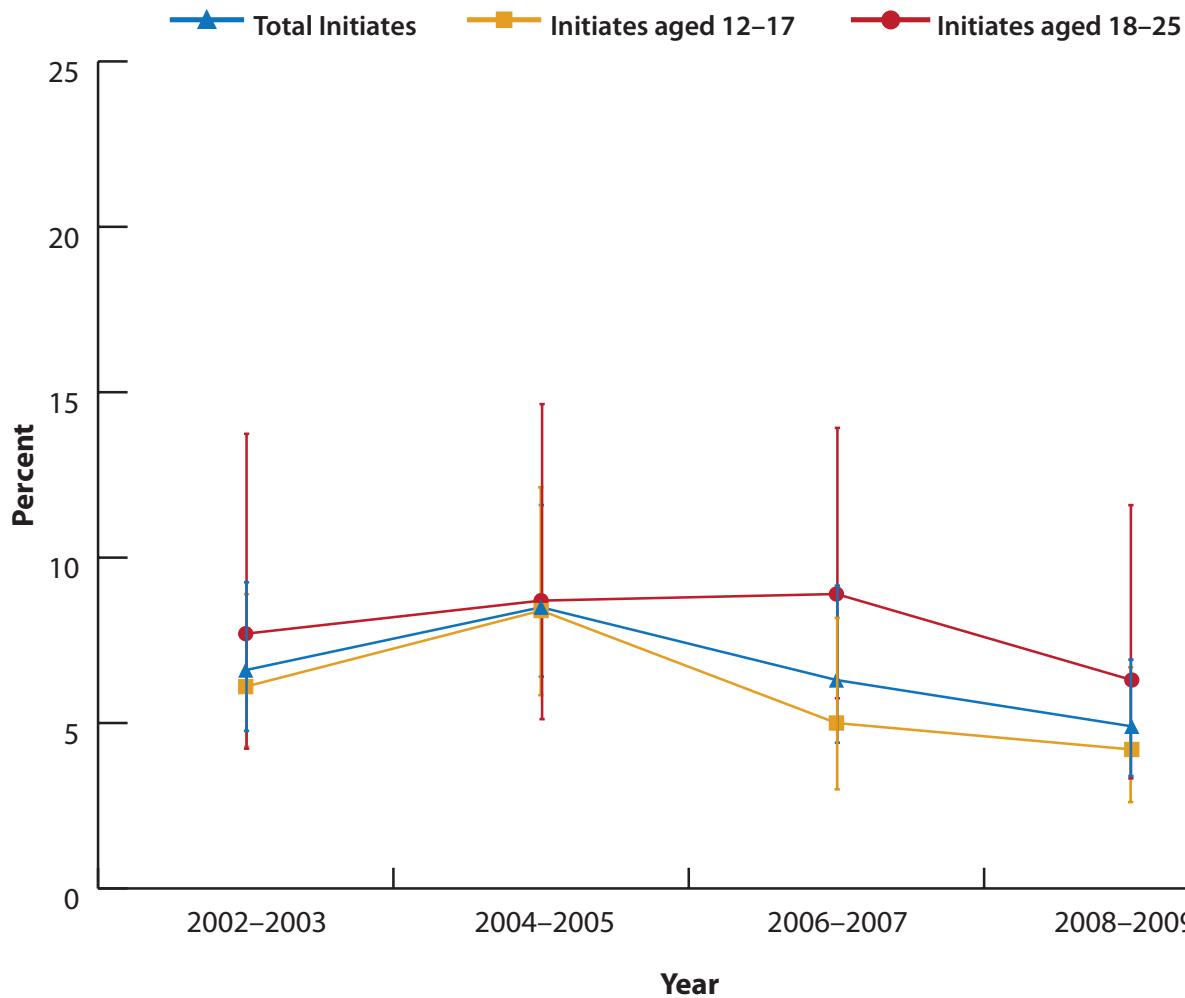
MAINE

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Maine youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 4.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 3rd in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 6.3% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 9th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12–25,
by Age of First Use: 2002–2009**



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

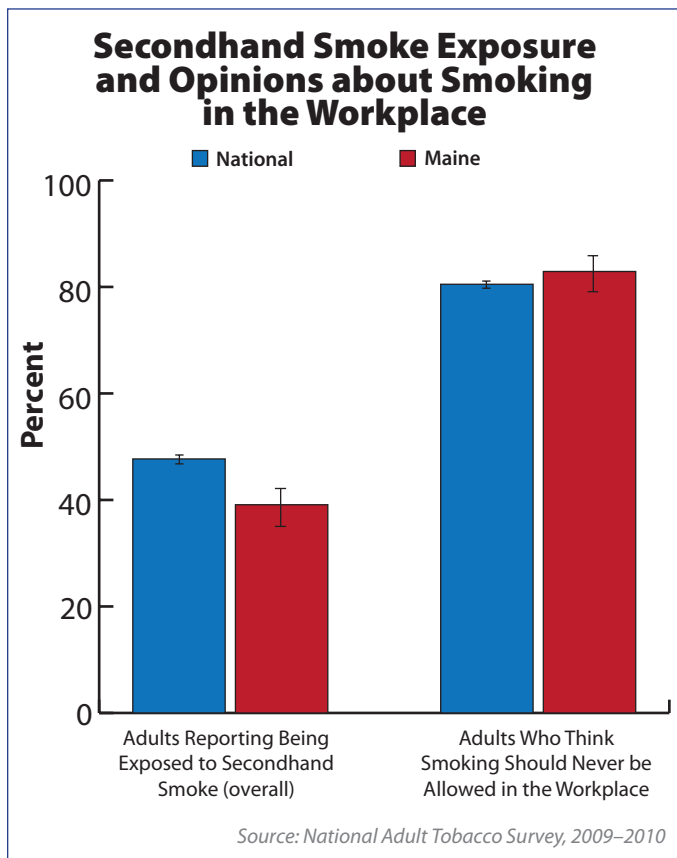
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Maine than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Maine was 39.1%, ranking 2nd among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Maine adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
39.1%	15.5%	8.7%	17.0%	23.0%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

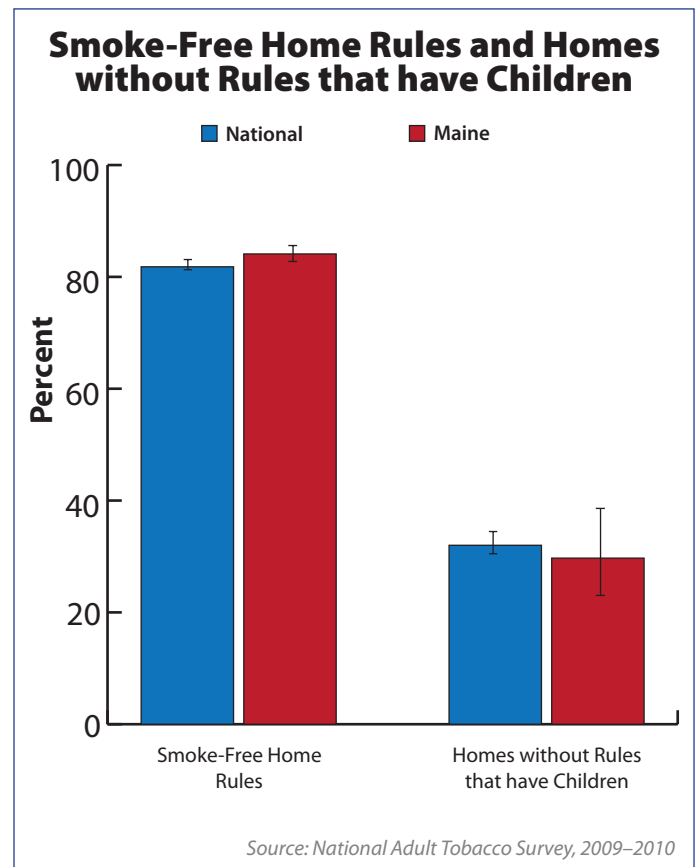


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 82.9% of adults in Maine thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 16th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 84.1% of adults in Maine reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 15th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 29.7%, ranking 15th among the states.







MAINE

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Maine had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

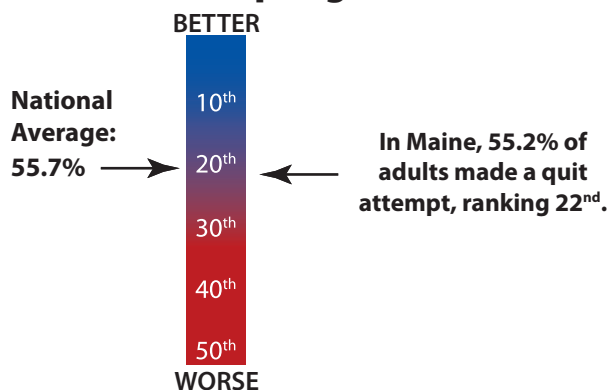
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 55.2% of Maine adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 22nd among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Maine quitline received 15,357 calls, and 4,457 tobacco users (an estimated 2.2% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Maine's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Maine provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for individual counseling (i.e., no group coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

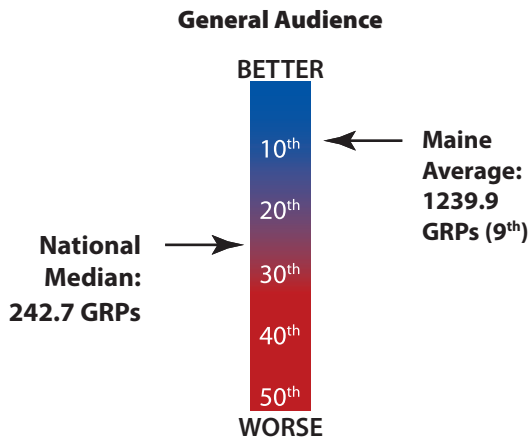
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

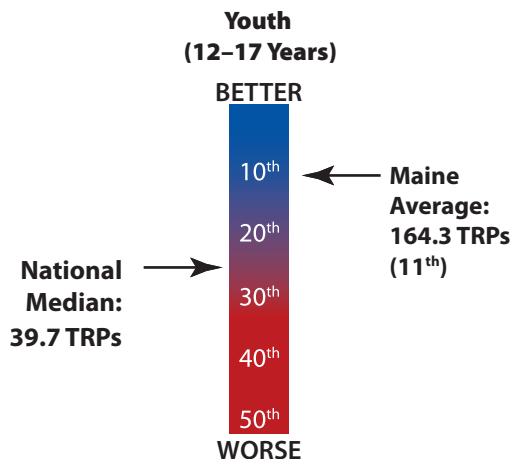
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Maine had an average of 1239.9 general audience GRPs and 164.3 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

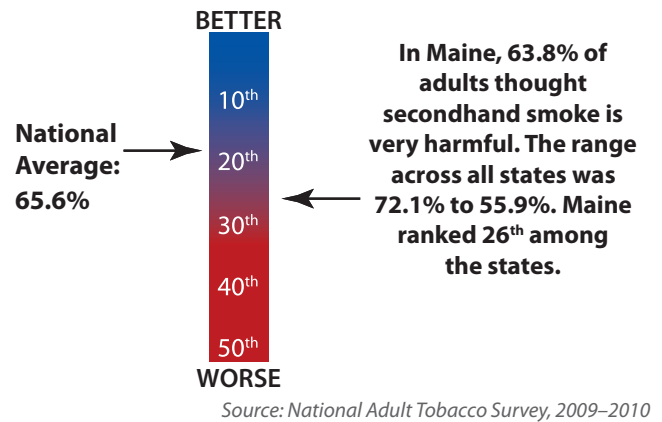


Source: CDC/OSH

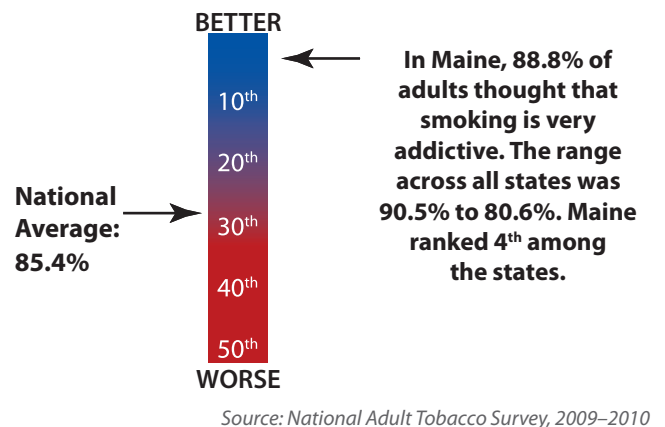
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Maine, 63.8% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 88.8% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Maine allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Maine required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$50.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Class E crime: Fine, Imprisonment

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

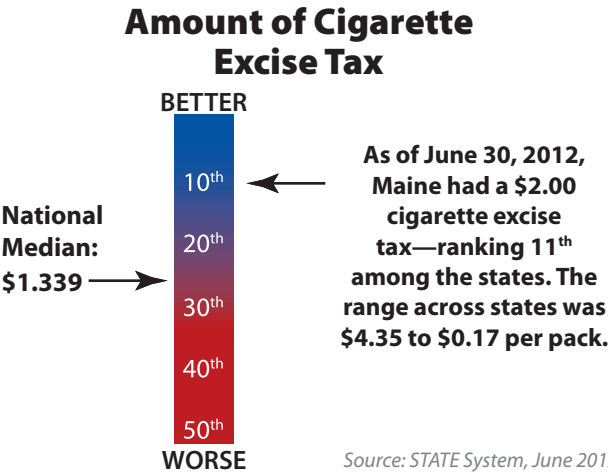
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Maine was \$2.00 per pack, ranking 11th among the states. The tax on cigars was 20% of the wholesale sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 20% of the wholesale sales price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was \$2.02 per ounce for both chewing tobacco and snuff.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Maine, 85.8% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 14.2% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Maine smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$6.09 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. Maine did not have any reportable data on the average price paid for the last carton of cigarettes bought by smokers in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



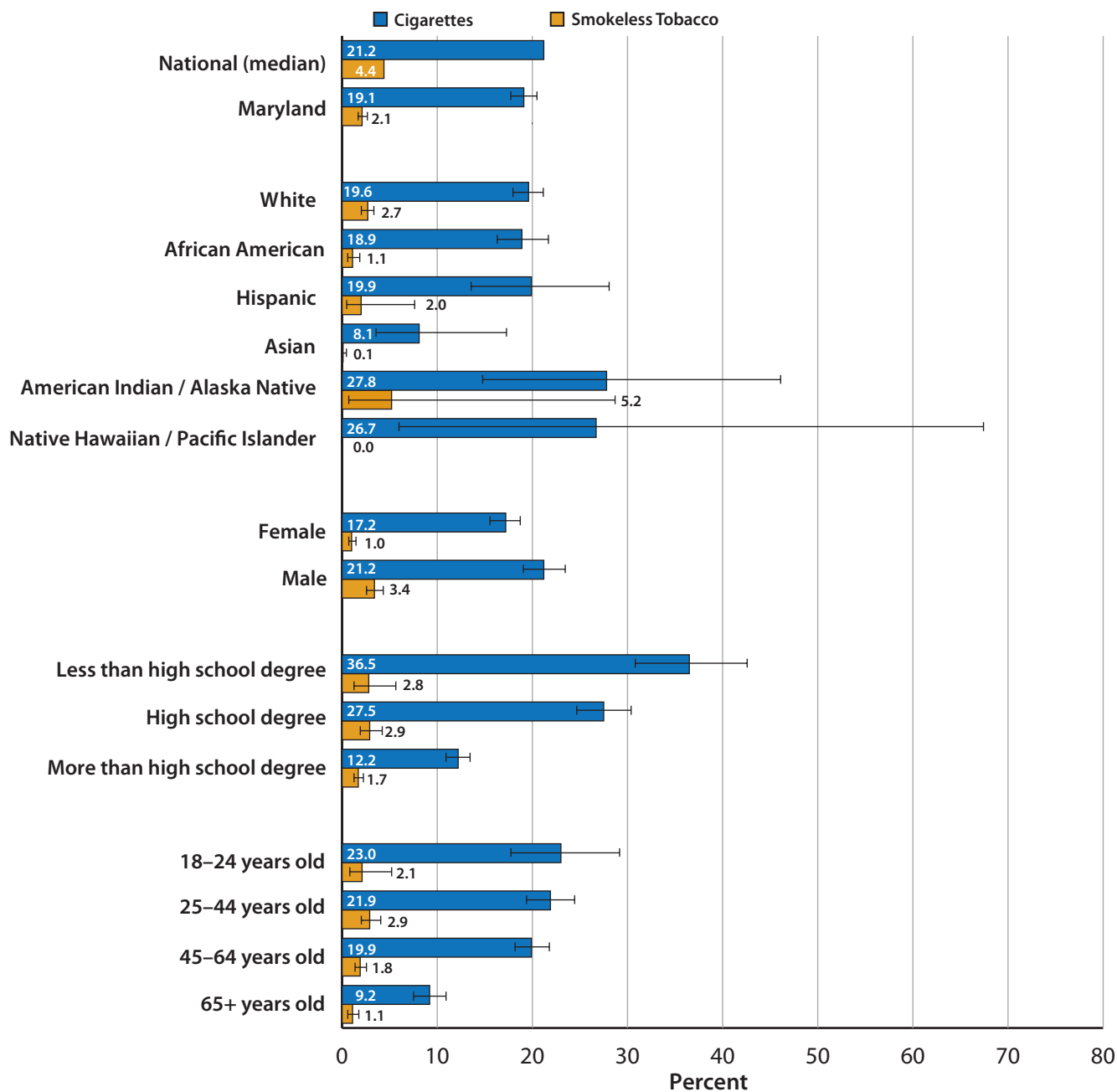
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Maryland, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Maryland ranked 11th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 2.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Maryland ranked 8th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

MARYLAND

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

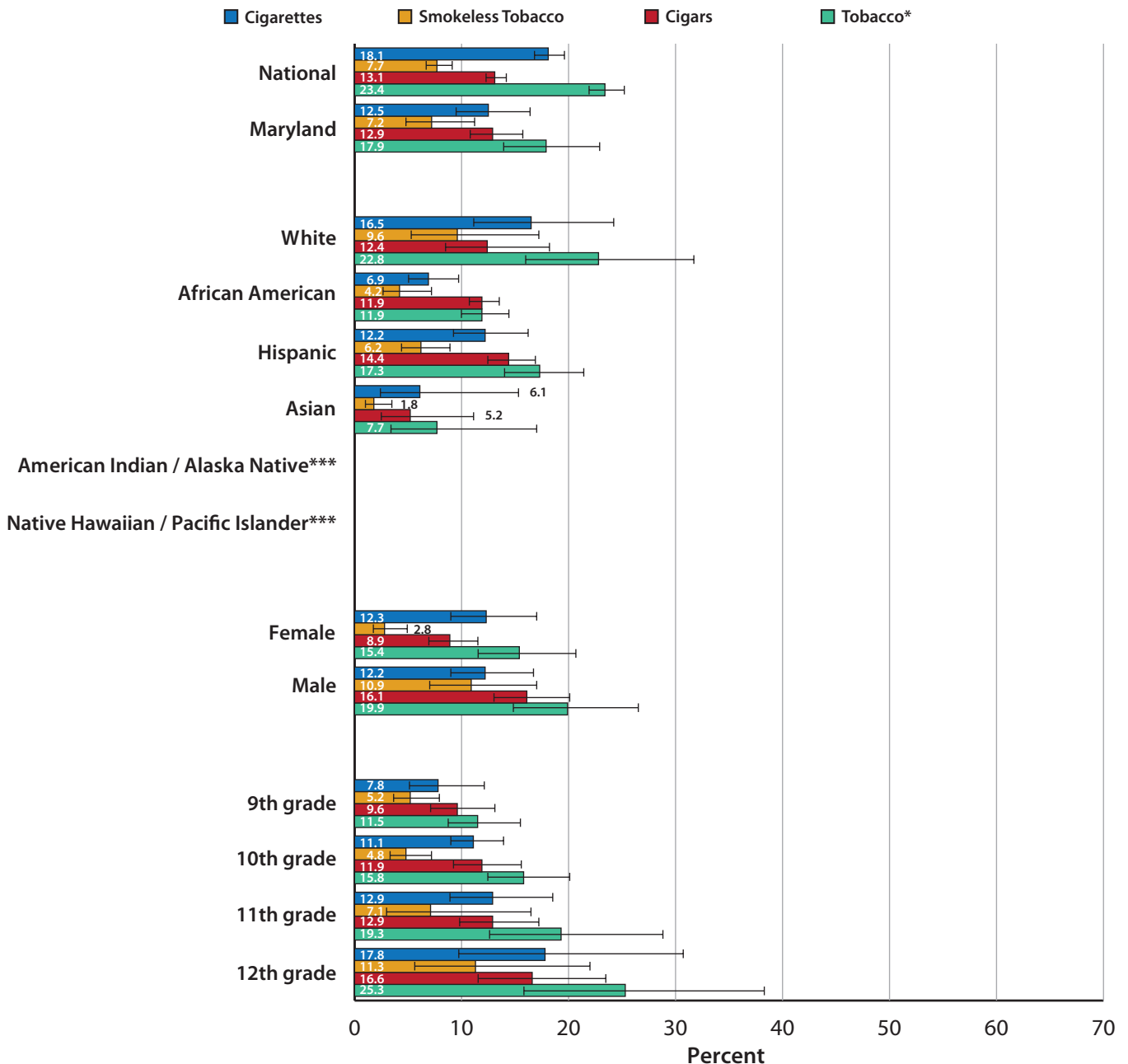
In Maryland, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 12.5% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Maryland ranked 4th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 7.2% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Maryland ranked 12th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 12.9% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Maryland ranked 13th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 17.9% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Maryland ranked 4th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

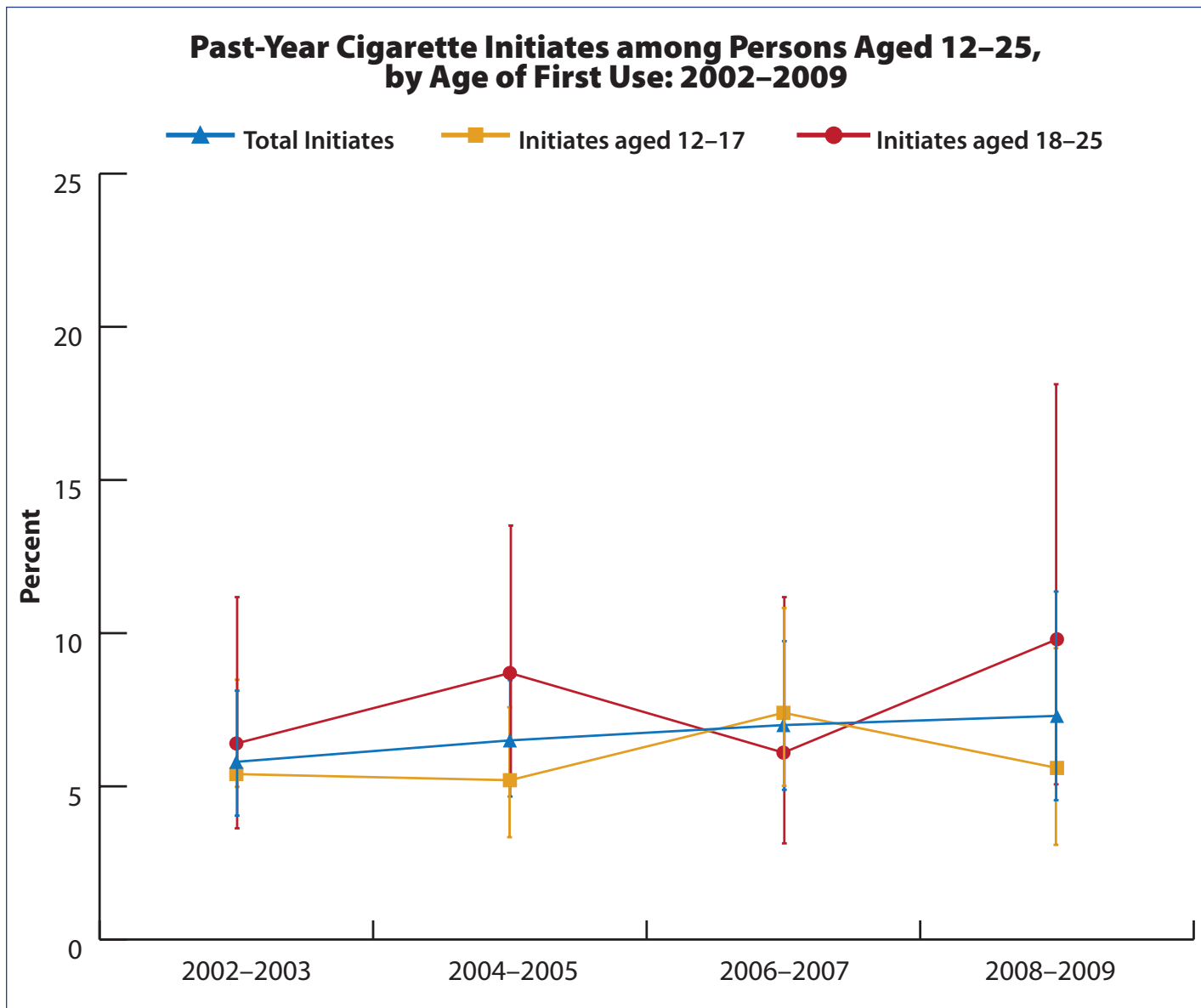
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

MARYLAND

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Maryland youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 18th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 9.8% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 37th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Maryland than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Maryland was 44.9%, ranking 17th among the states.

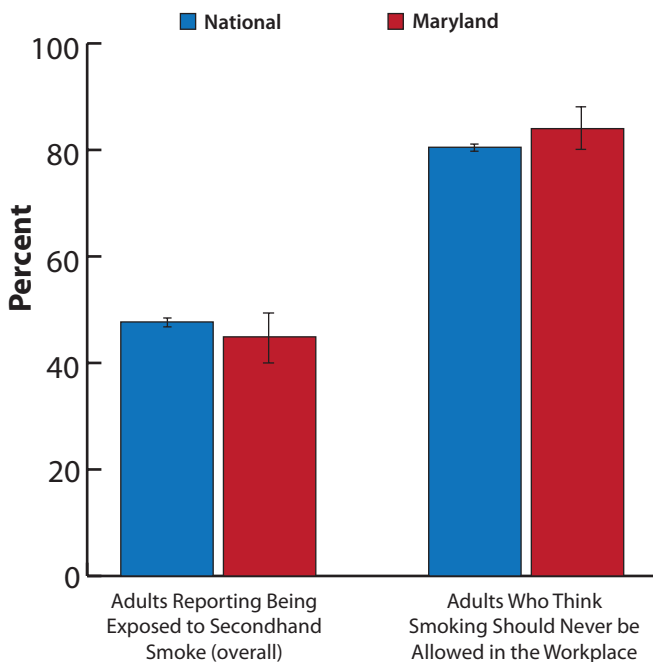
Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Maryland adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
44.9%	21.4%	7.8%	15.7%	30.1%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

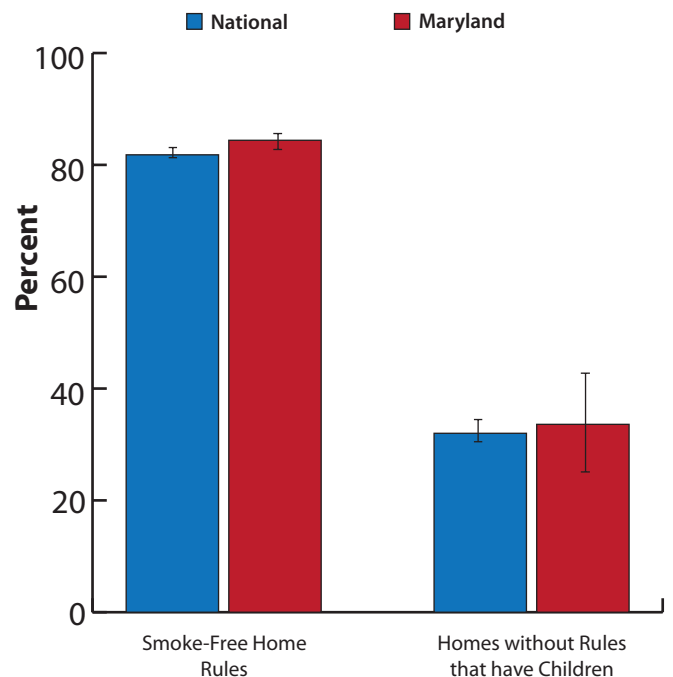
Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 84.0% of adults in Maryland thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 12th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 84.4% of adults in Maryland reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 14th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 33.6%, ranking 29th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules and Homes without Rules that have Children







Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

MARYLAND

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Maryland had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

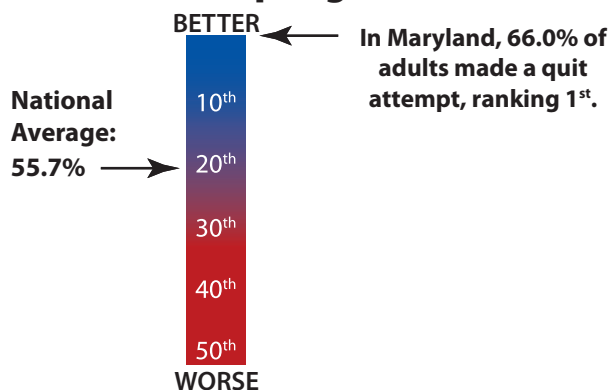
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 66.0% of Maryland adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 1st among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Maryland quitline received 11,507 calls, and 4,349 tobacco users (an estimated 0.6% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, Maryland's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Maryland provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial ^{b,c}	Partial ^b	Partial ^b	Partial ^b

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

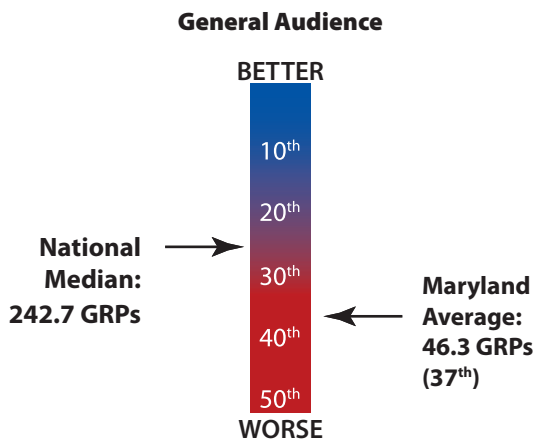
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

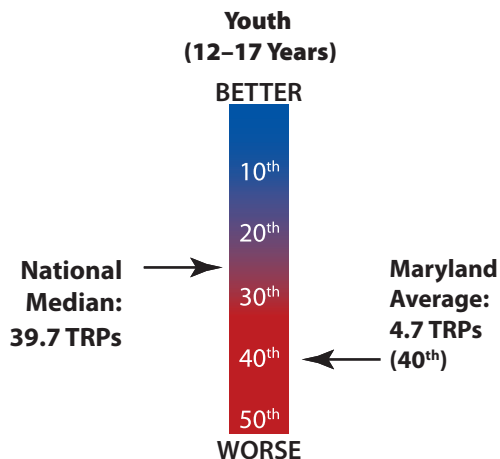
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Maryland had an average of 46.3 general audience GRPs and 4.7 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

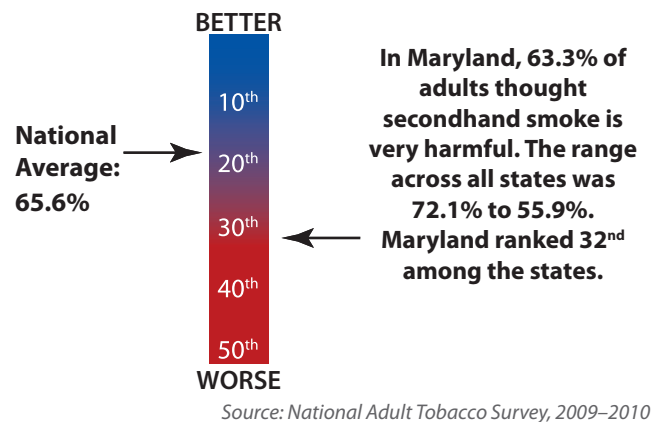


Source: CDC/OSH

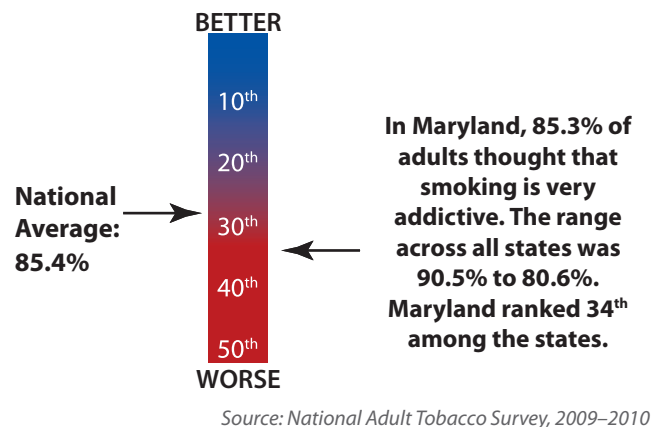
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Maryland, 63.3% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 85.3% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Maryland allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Maryland required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$30.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Misdemeanor: Fine, Imprisonment

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Raise

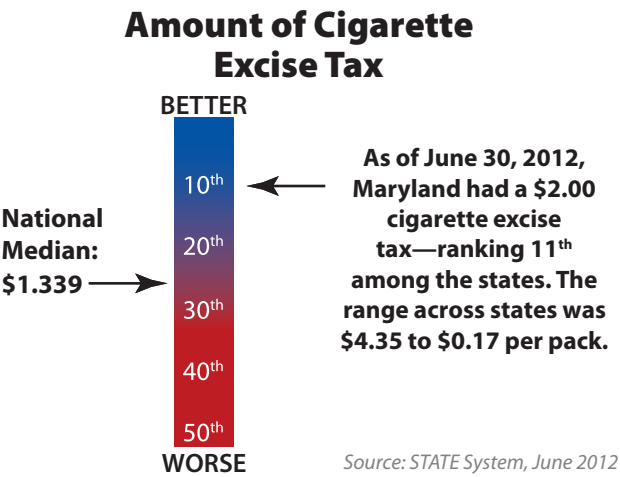
Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Maryland was \$2.00 per pack, ranking 11th among the states. The tax on cigars was 15% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 15% of the wholesale price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 15% of the wholesale price.

Note: See Appendix B for updated legislation that takes effect after June 30, 2012.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Maryland, 79.7% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 20.3% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Maryland smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.96 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Maryland smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$45.69 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



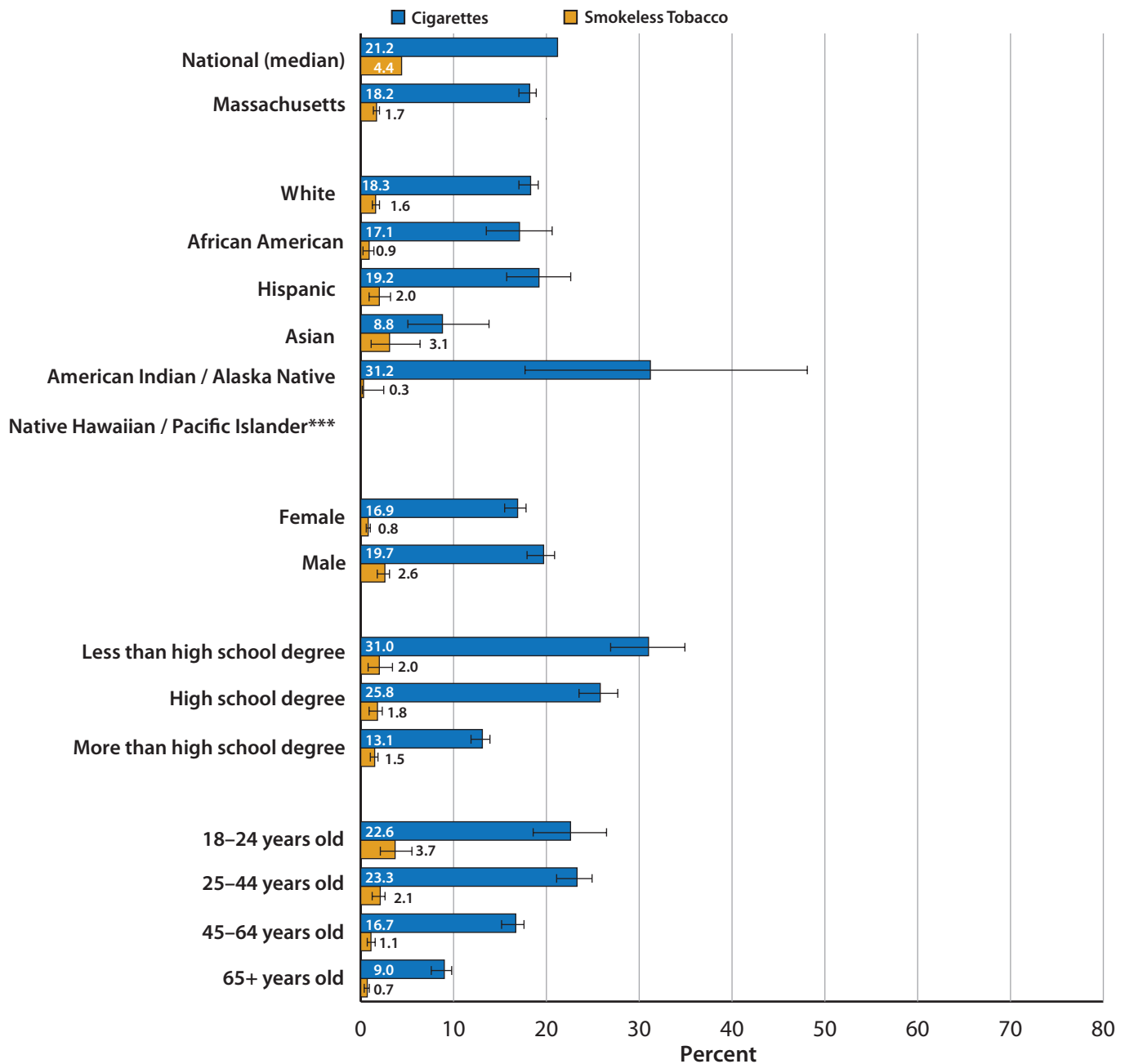
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Massachusetts, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 18.2% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Massachusetts ranked 9th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 1.7% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Massachusetts ranked 6th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

MASSACHUSETTS

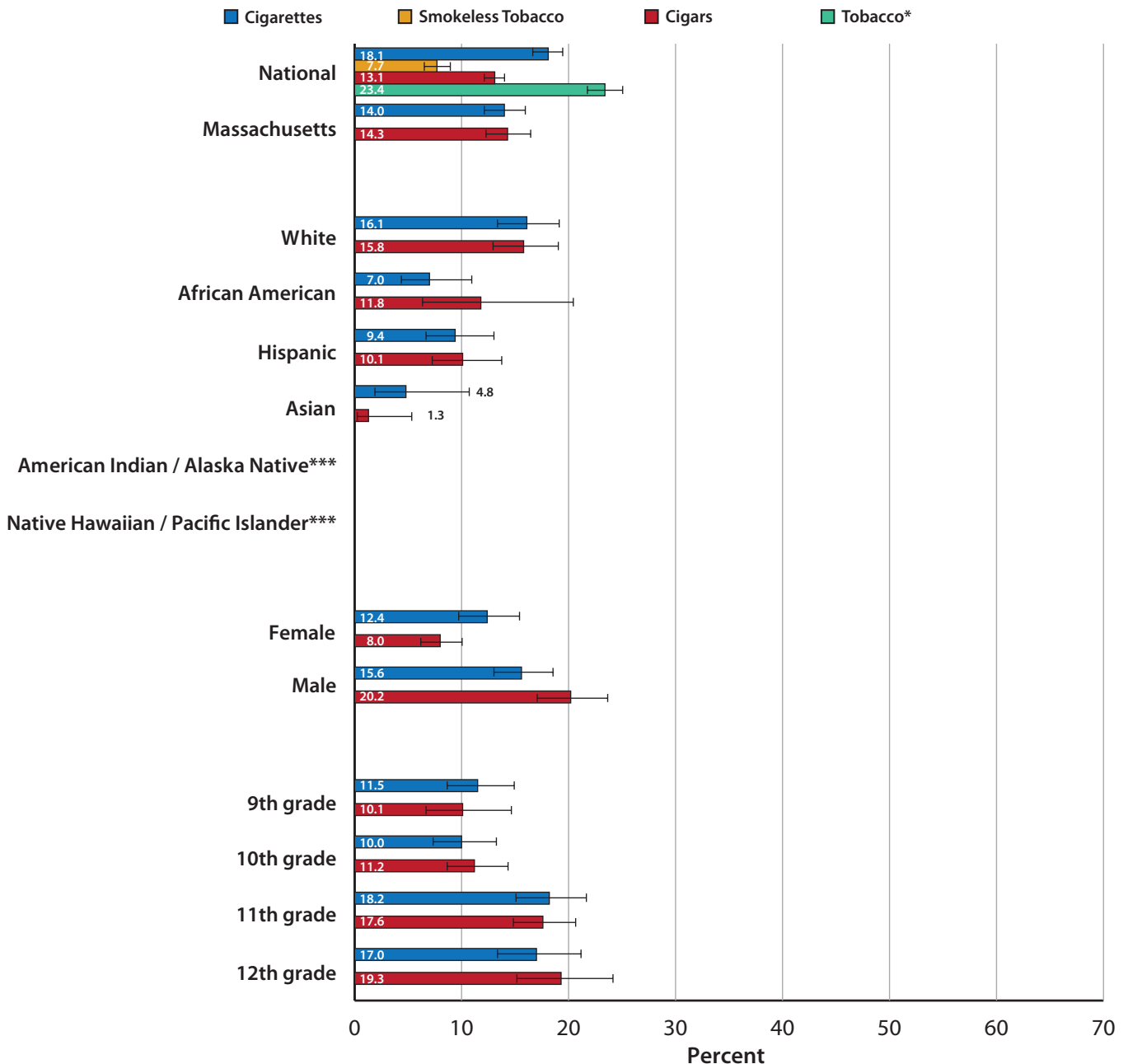
Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

In Massachusetts, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 14.0% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Massachusetts ranked 8th among 44 states.

Massachusetts had no reported YRBS data for smokeless tobacco or tobacco in 2011.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 14.3% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Massachusetts ranked 21st among 37 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

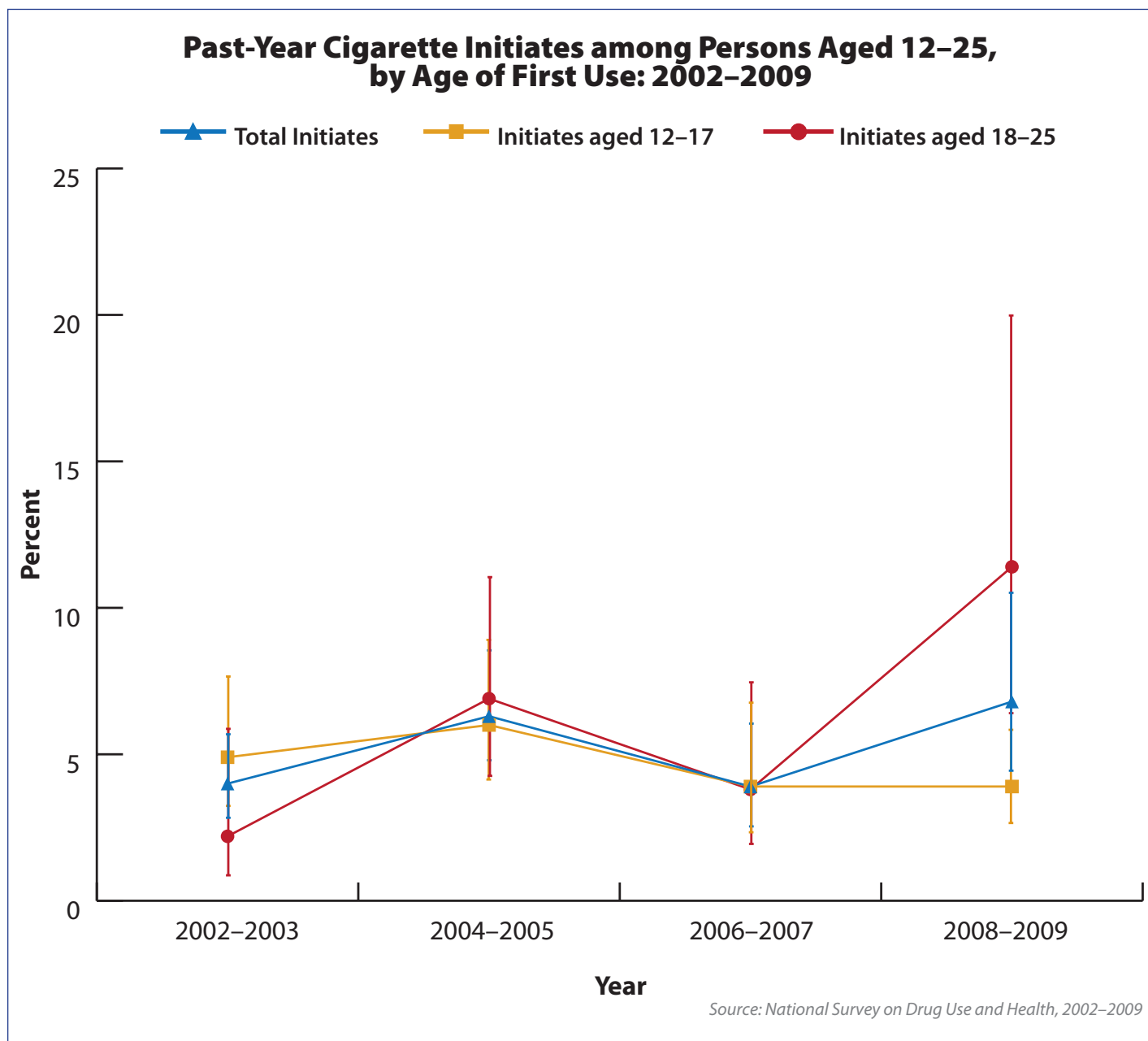
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

MASSACHUSETTS

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Massachusetts youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 3.9% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 2nd in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 11.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 45th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



MASSACHUSETTS

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Massachusetts than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Massachusetts was 46.9%, ranking 26th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Massachusetts adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

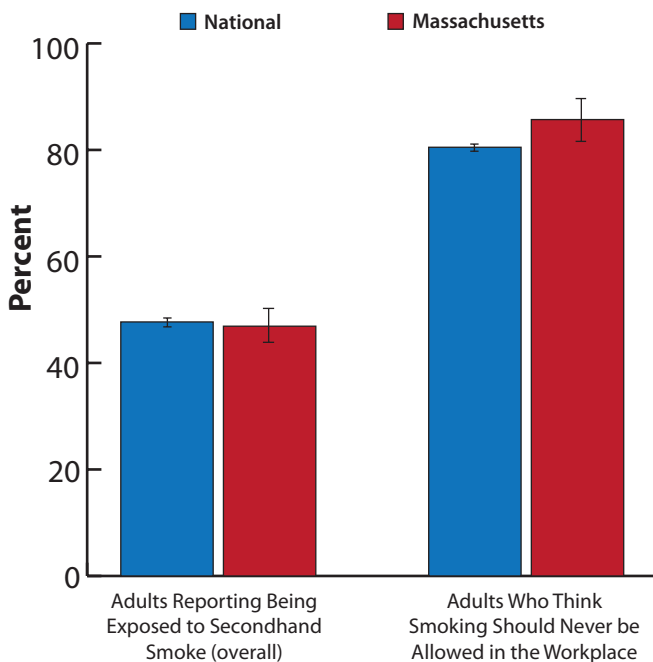
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
46.9%	19.3%	11.2%	15.7%	29.0%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 79.8% of adults in Massachusetts reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 33rd among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 23.4%, ranking 4th among the states.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

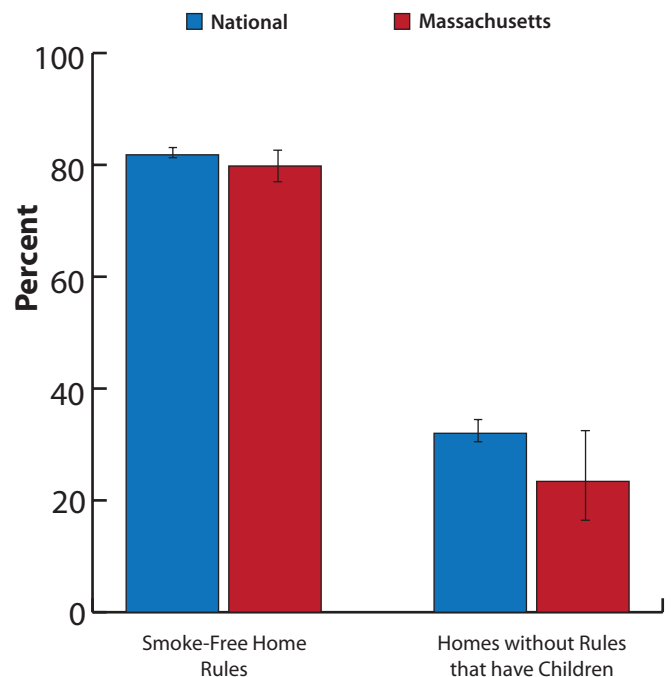


Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 85.7% of adults in Massachusetts thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 5th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules and Homes without Rules that have Children







Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

MASSACHUSETTS

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Massachusetts had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

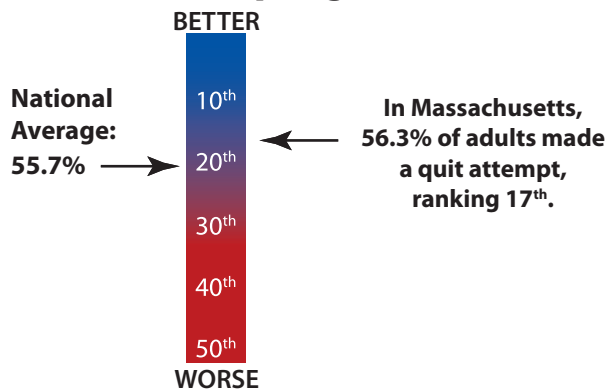
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 56.3% of Massachusetts adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 17th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Massachusetts quitline received 10,727 calls, and 3,351 tobacco users (an estimated 0.4% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Massachusetts's Medicaid program provided comprehensive coverage through both managed care and fee-for-service contracts for tobacco-dependence treatment including all nicotine replacement therapies, bupropion, varenicline, and counseling (individual and group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



Yes

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

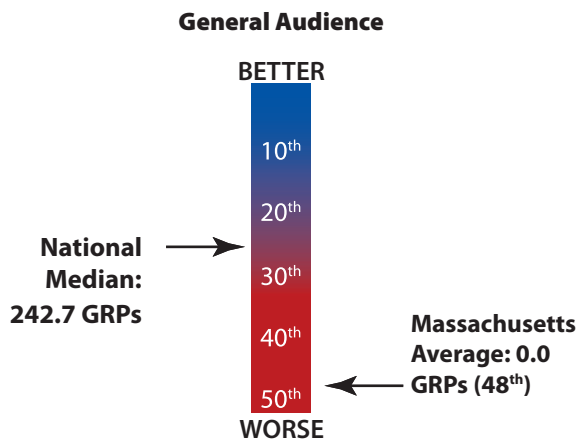
MASSACHUSETTS

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

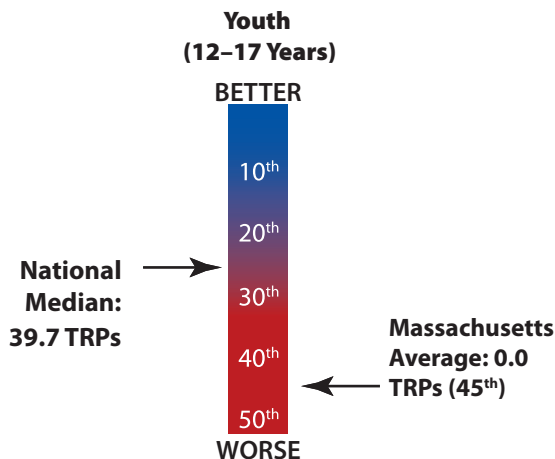
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Massachusetts had an average of 0.0 general audience GRPs and 0.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

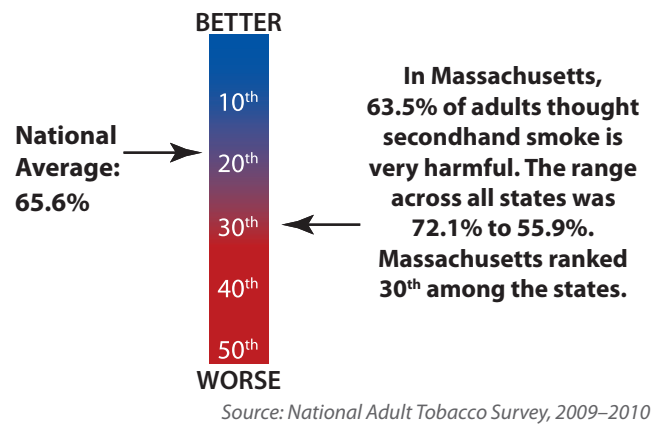


Source: CDC/OSH

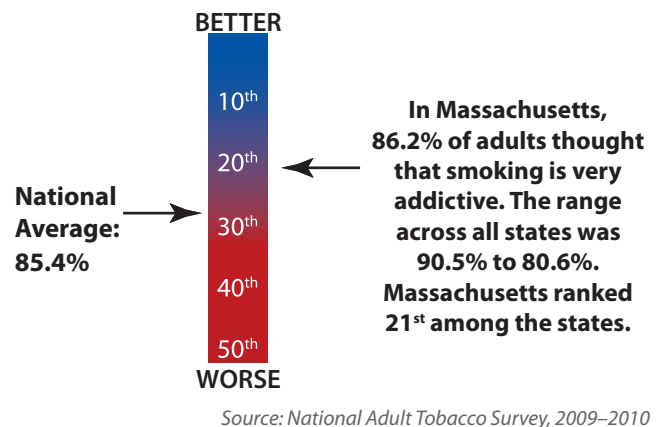
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Massachusetts, 63.5% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 86.2% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






MASSACHUSETTS

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Massachusetts allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws






Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Massachusetts required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	 No	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Every 2 years

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

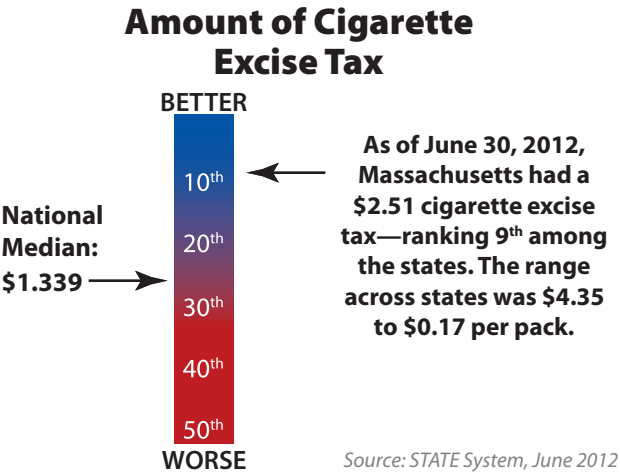
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Massachusetts was \$2.51 per pack, ranking 9th among the states. The tax on cigars was 30% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$2.51 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 90% of the price paid by licensee/ unclassified acquirer.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Massachusetts, 83.8% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 16.2% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Massachusetts smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$7.49 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. Massachusetts did not have any reportable data on the average price paid for the last carton of cigarettes bought by smokers in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



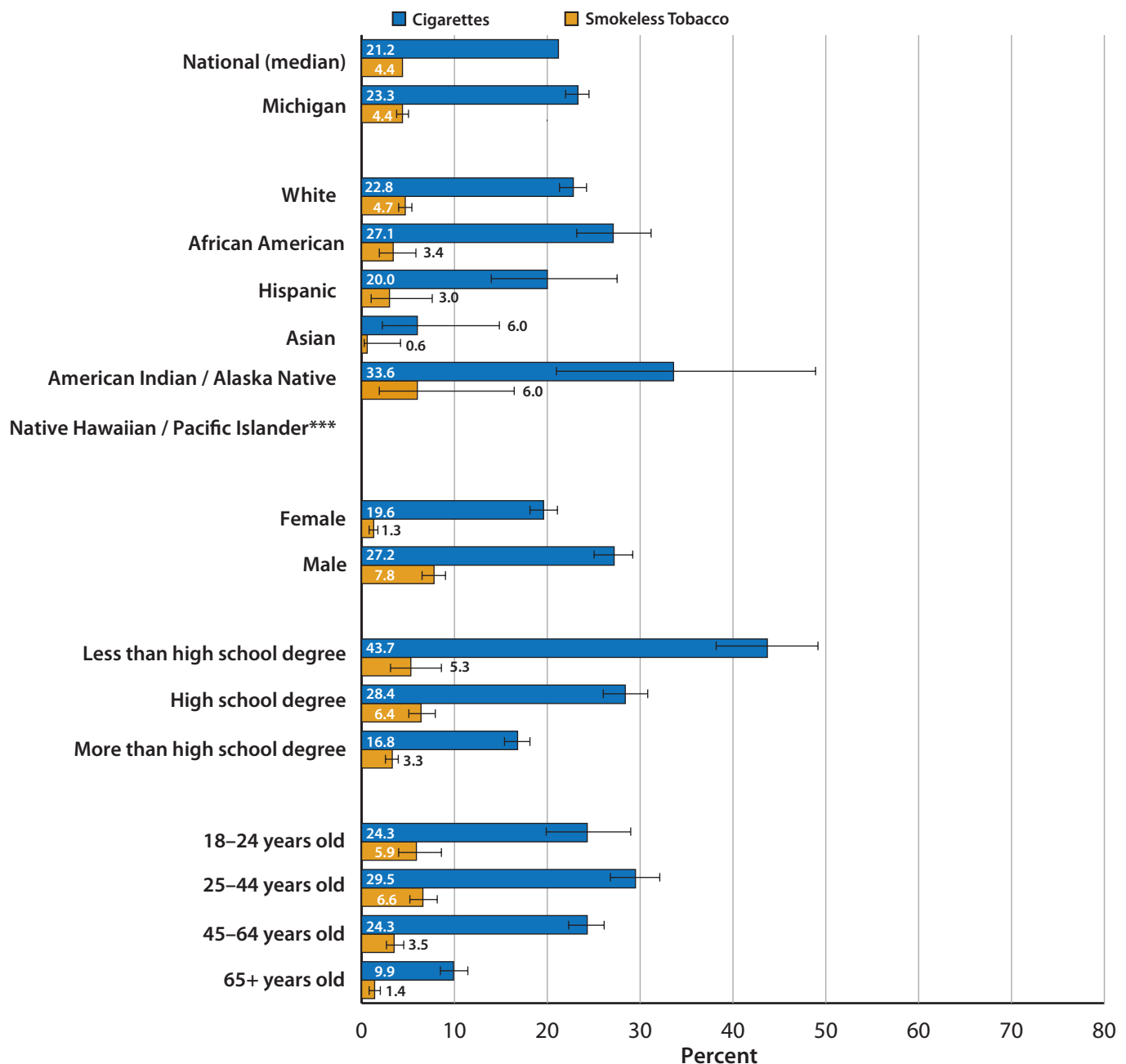
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Michigan, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 23.3% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Michigan ranked 41st among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.4% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Michigan ranked 26th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

MICHIGAN

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

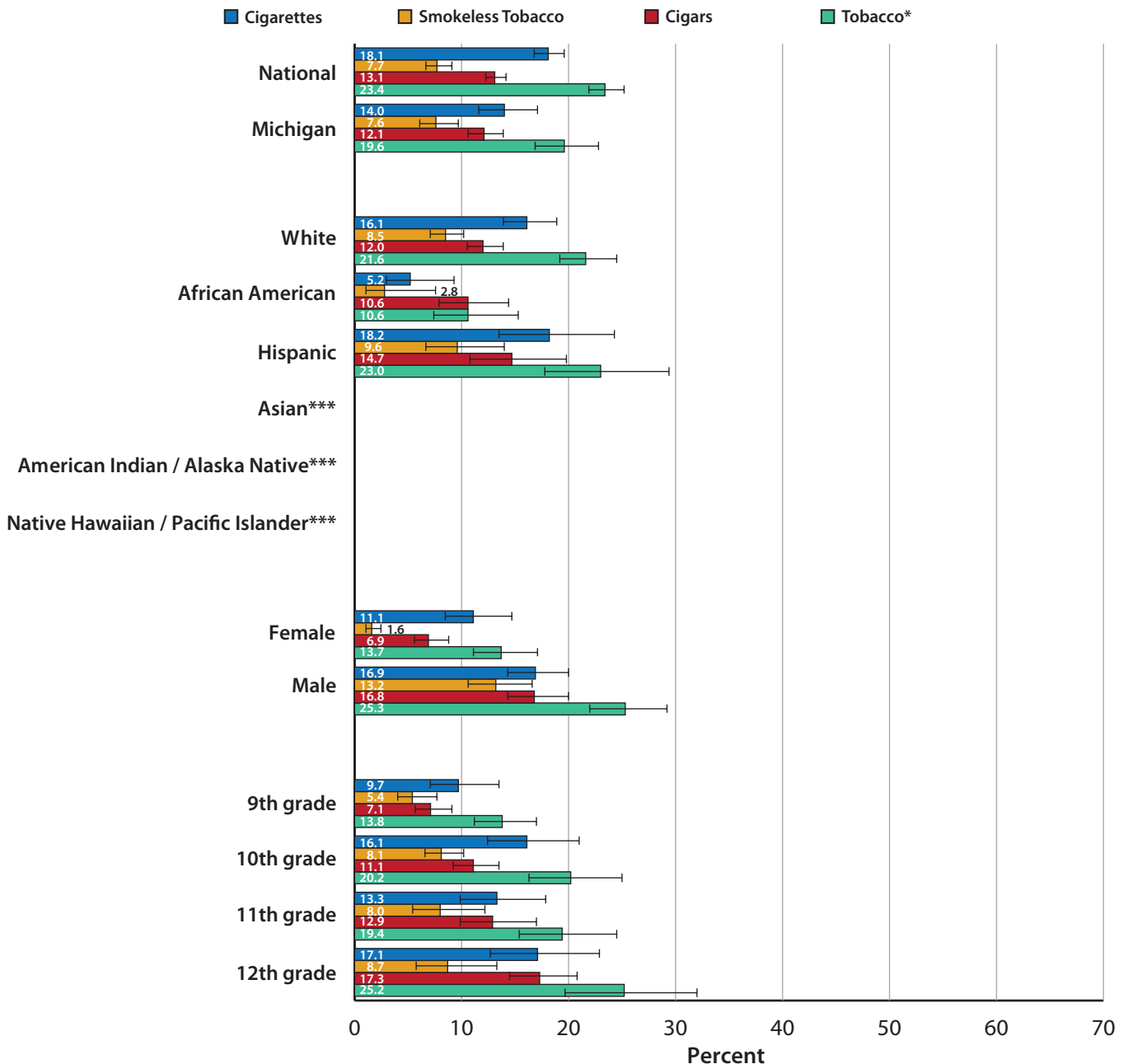
In Michigan, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 14.0% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Michigan ranked 8th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 7.6% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Michigan ranked 14th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 12.1% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Michigan ranked 9th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 19.6% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Michigan ranked 7th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

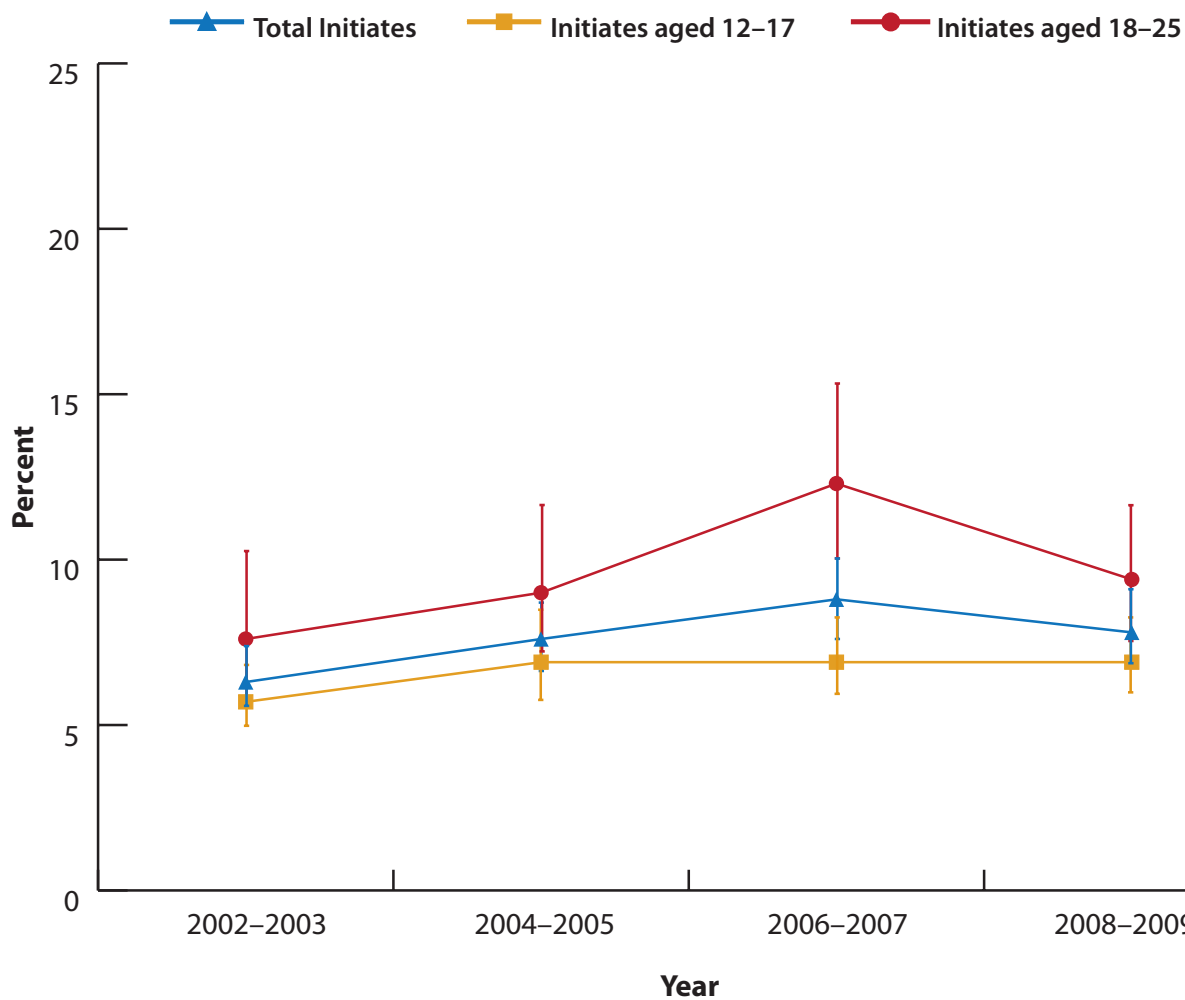
MICHIGAN

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Michigan youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.9% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 41st in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 9.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 35th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12–25,
by Age of First Use: 2002–2009**



MICHIGAN

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Michigan than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Michigan was 58.8%, ranking 50th among the states.

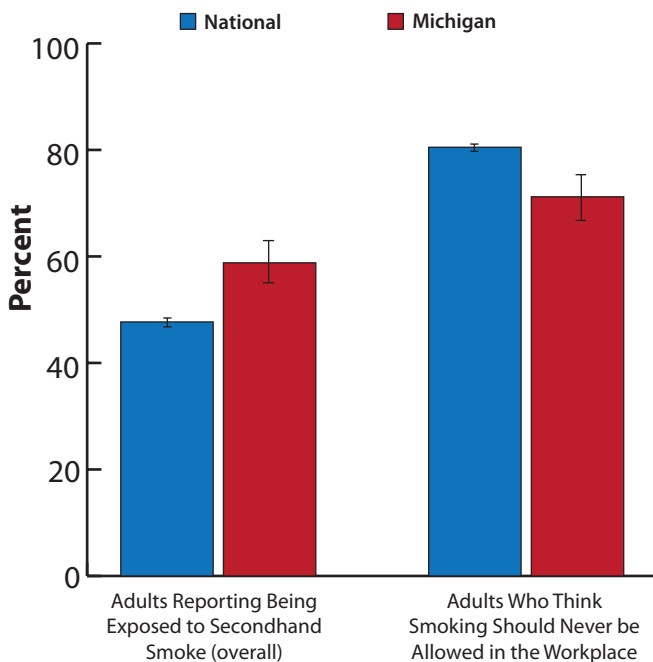
Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Michigan adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
58.8%	21.7%	15.7%	21.1%	42.9%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

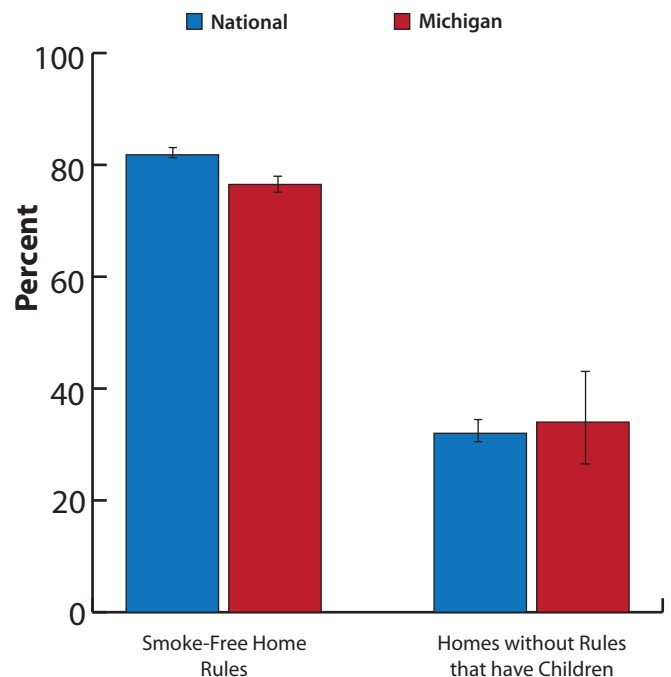
Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 71.2% of adults in Michigan thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 48th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 76.5% of adults in Michigan reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 38th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 34.0%, ranking 32nd among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules and Homes without Rules that have Children



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

MICHIGAN

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Michigan had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state law did not allow communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 No

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

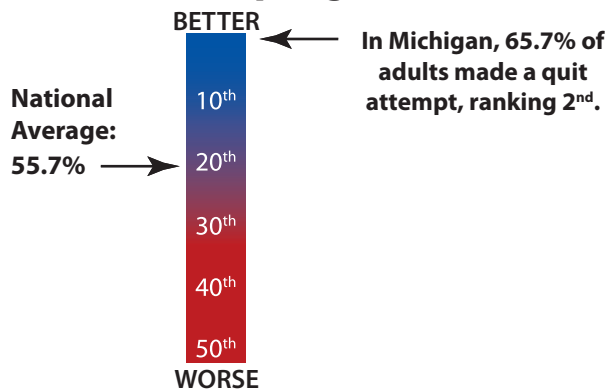
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 65.7% of Michigan adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 2nd among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Michigan quitline received 17,335 calls, and 5,965 tobacco users (an estimated 0.4% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications



In 2010, Michigan's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Michigan provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for individual counseling (i.e., no group coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	Partial ^b	Partial ^b	 Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

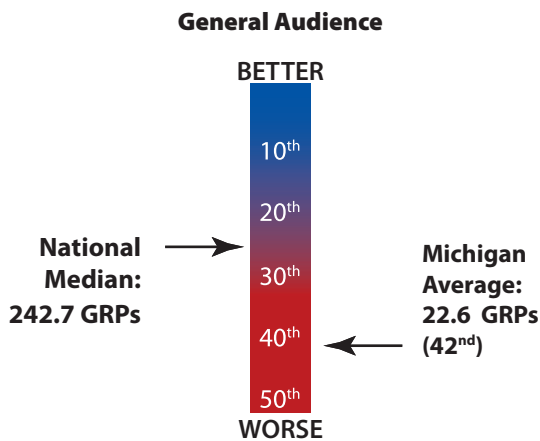
MICHIGAN

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

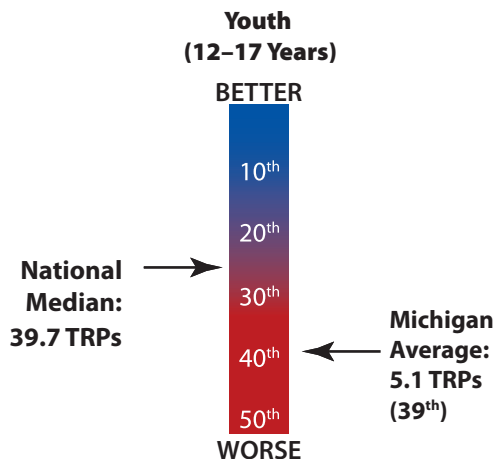
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Michigan had an average of 22.6 general audience GRPs and 5.1 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

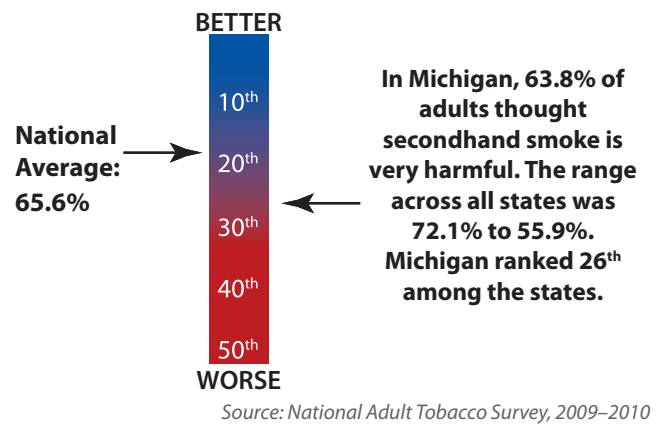


Source: CDC/OSH

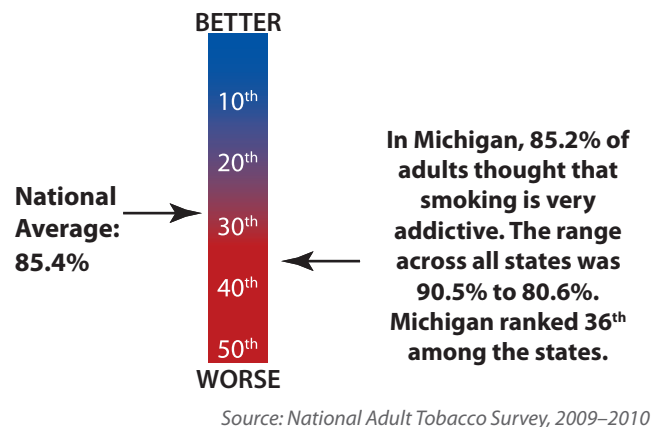
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Michigan, 63.8% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009–2010. Additionally, 85.2% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Michigan allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions and tobacco product sampling, but preempted local regulation of display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 No

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Michigan did not require establishments selling cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

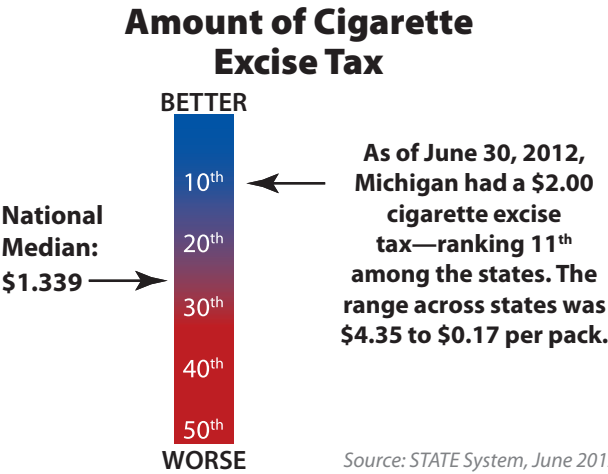
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Michigan was \$2.00 per pack, ranking 11th among the states. The tax on cigars was 32% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 32% of the wholesale price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 32% of the wholesale price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Michigan, 83.8% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 16.2% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Michigan smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.88 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Michigan smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$49.80 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



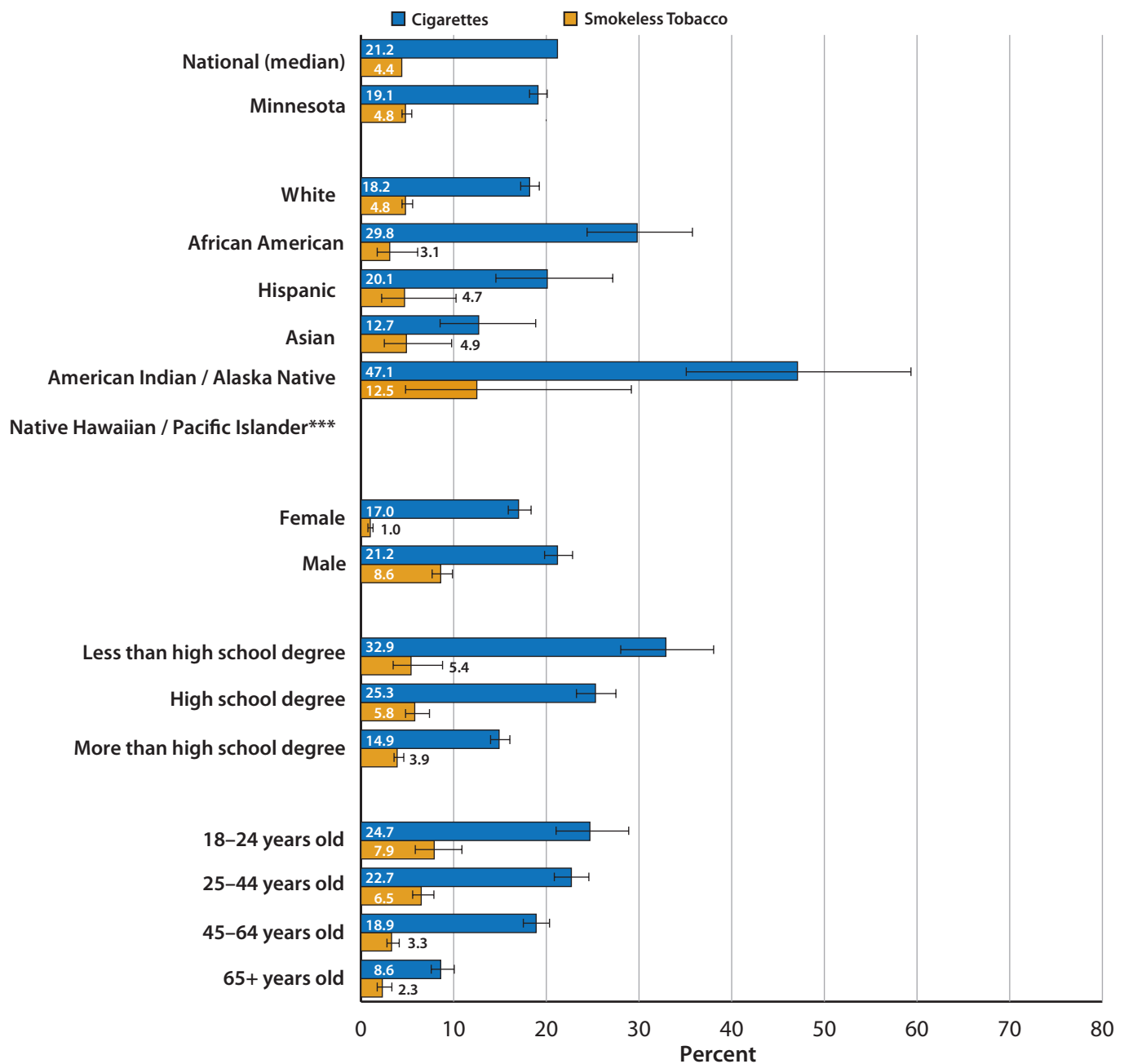
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Minnesota, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Minnesota ranked 11th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Minnesota ranked 32nd among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



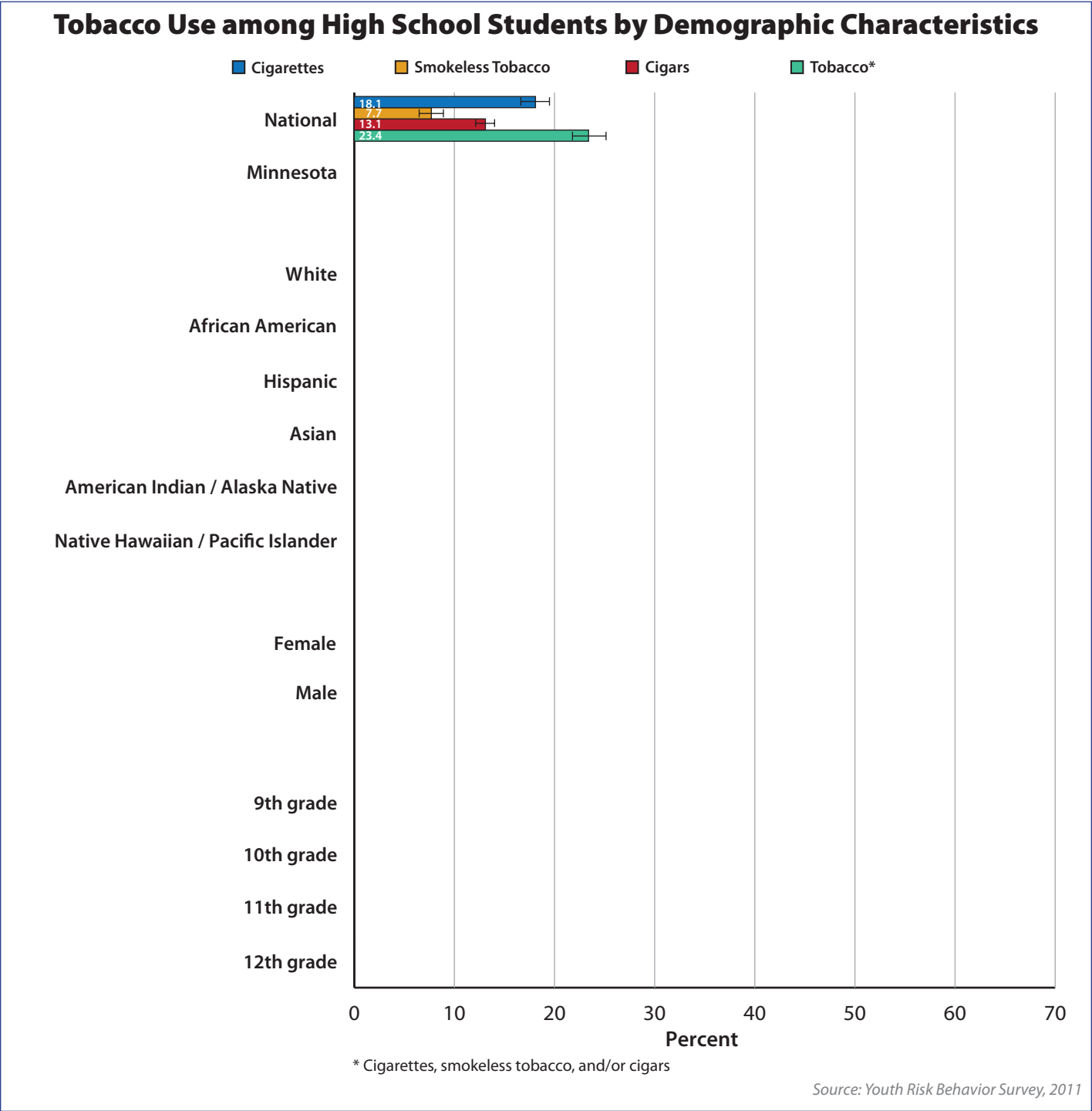
*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

MINNESOTA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

Minnesota had no reported YRBS data in 2011.

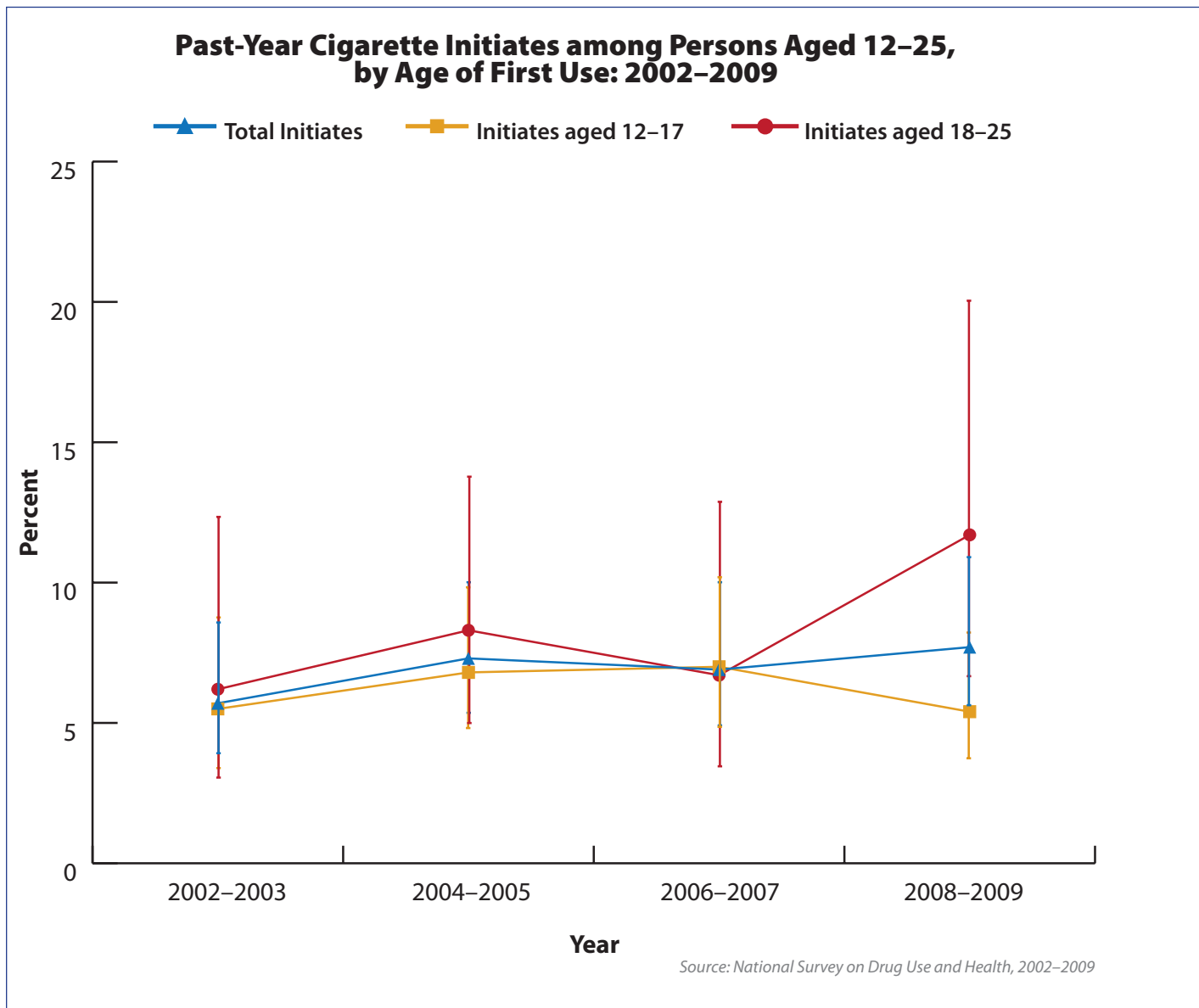


MINNESOTA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Minnesota youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 13th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 11.7% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 48th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

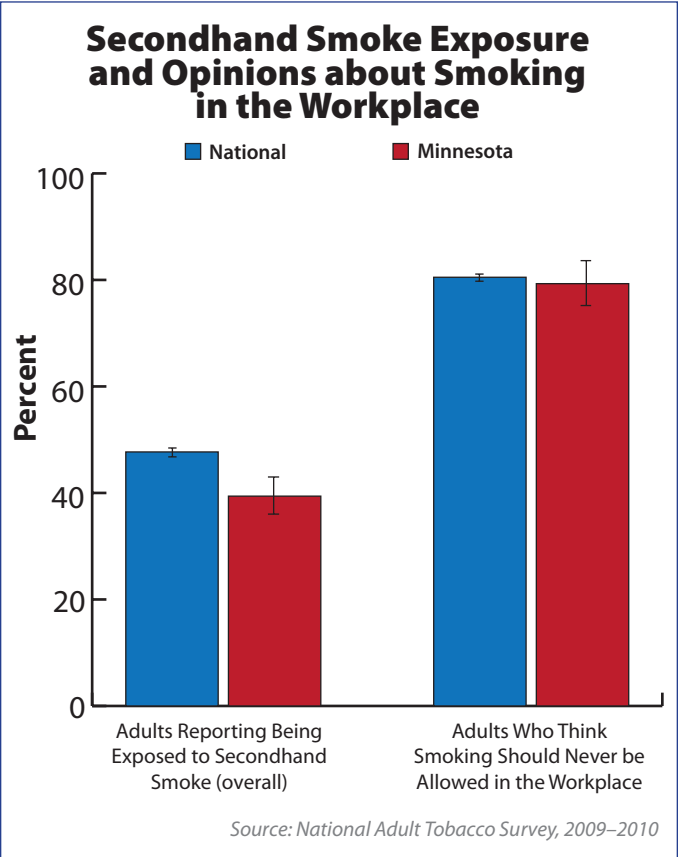
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Minnesota than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Minnesota was 39.4%, ranking 4th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Minnesota adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
39.4%	18.9%	8.2%	15.0%	22.8%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

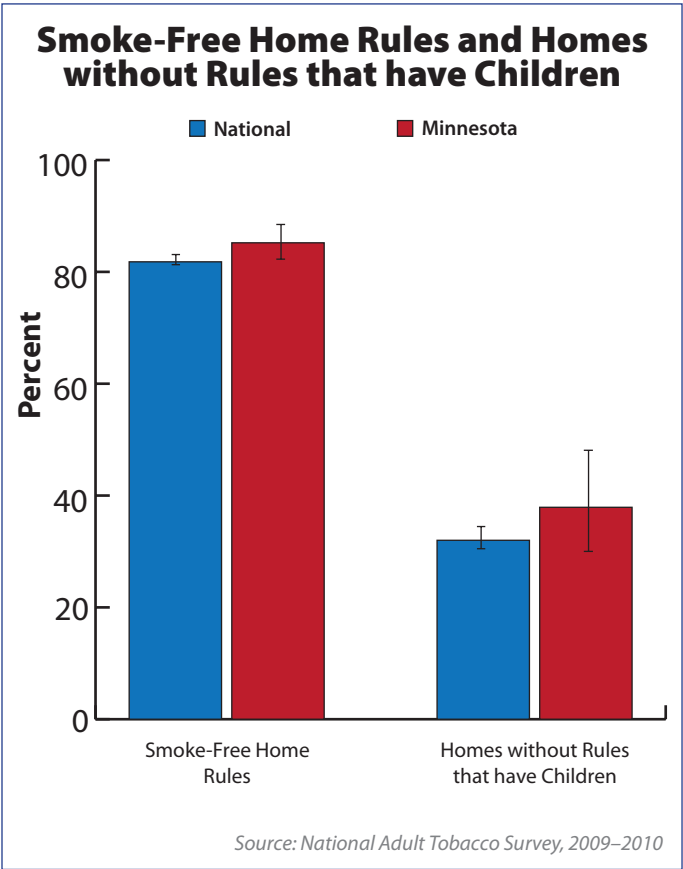


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 79.3% of adults in Minnesota thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 25th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 85.2% of adults in Minnesota reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 10th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 37.9%, ranking 47th among the states.







MINNESOTA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Minnesota had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

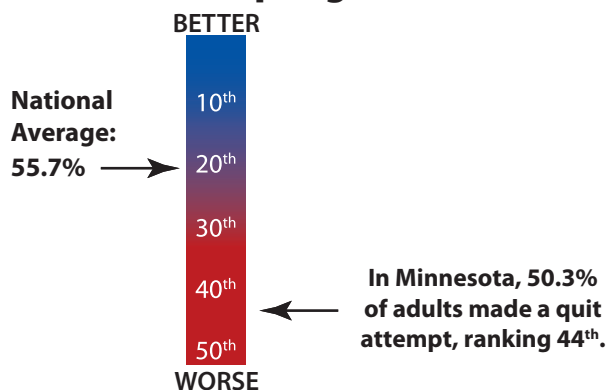
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 50.3% of Minnesota adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 44th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Minnesota quitline received 11,947 calls, and 3,169 tobacco users (an estimated 0.4% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.*

* QUITPLAN® Helpline serves the uninsured and underinsured. Seven health plans also provide quitline services for their members.





Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, Minnesota's Medicaid program provided comprehensive coverage through both managed care and fee-for-service contracts for tobacco-dependence treatment including all nicotine replacement therapies, bupropion, varenicline, and counseling (individual and group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

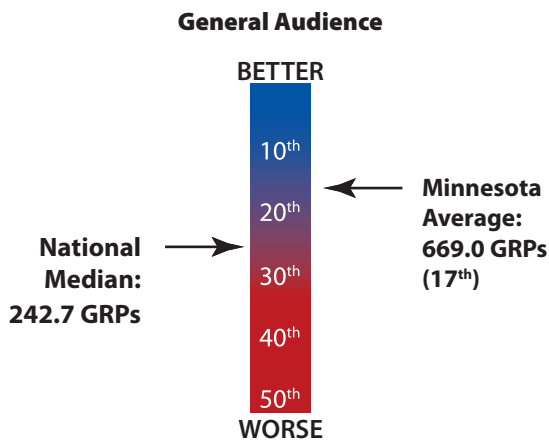
MINNESOTA

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

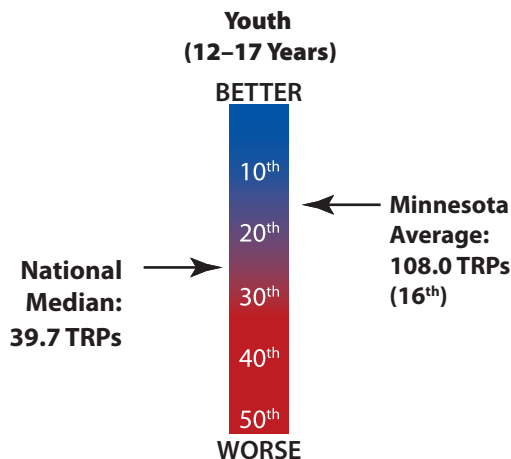
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Minnesota had an average of 669.0 general audience GRPs and 108.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

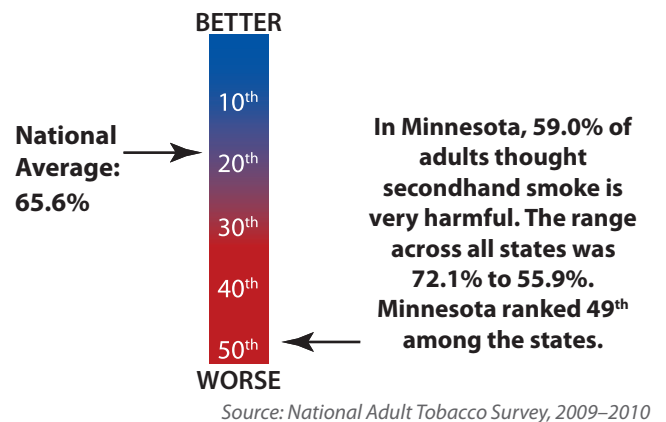


Source: CDC/OSH

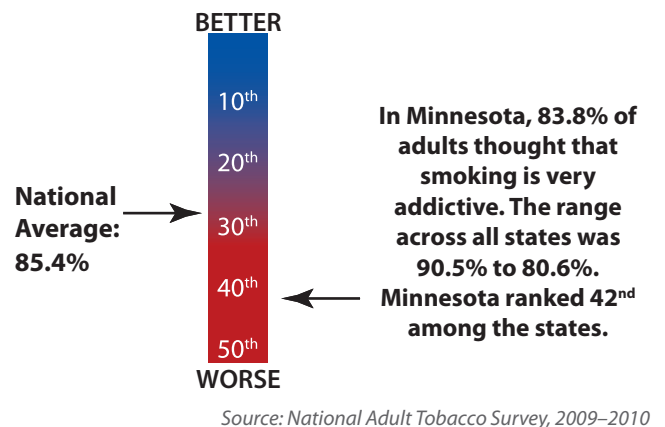
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Minnesota, 59.0% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 83.8% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking




MINNESOTA

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Minnesota allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws






Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Minnesota required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	 No	 No	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Administrative Penalty

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

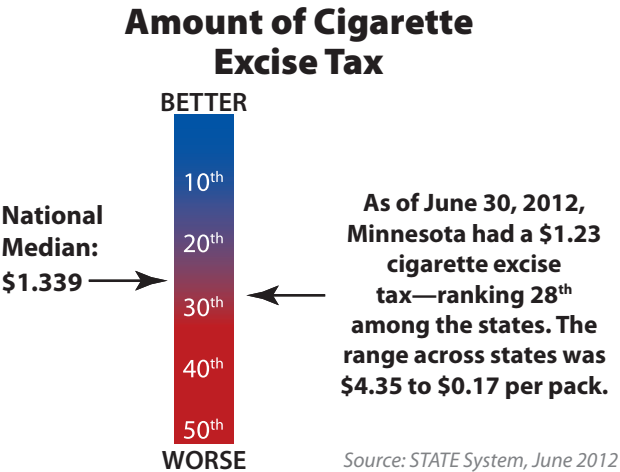
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Minnesota was \$1.23 per pack, ranking 28th among the states. The tax on cigars was 70% of the wholesale sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 70% of the wholesale sales price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 70% of the wholesale sales price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Minnesota, 74.7% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 25.3% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Minnesota smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.18 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Minnesota smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$45.79 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



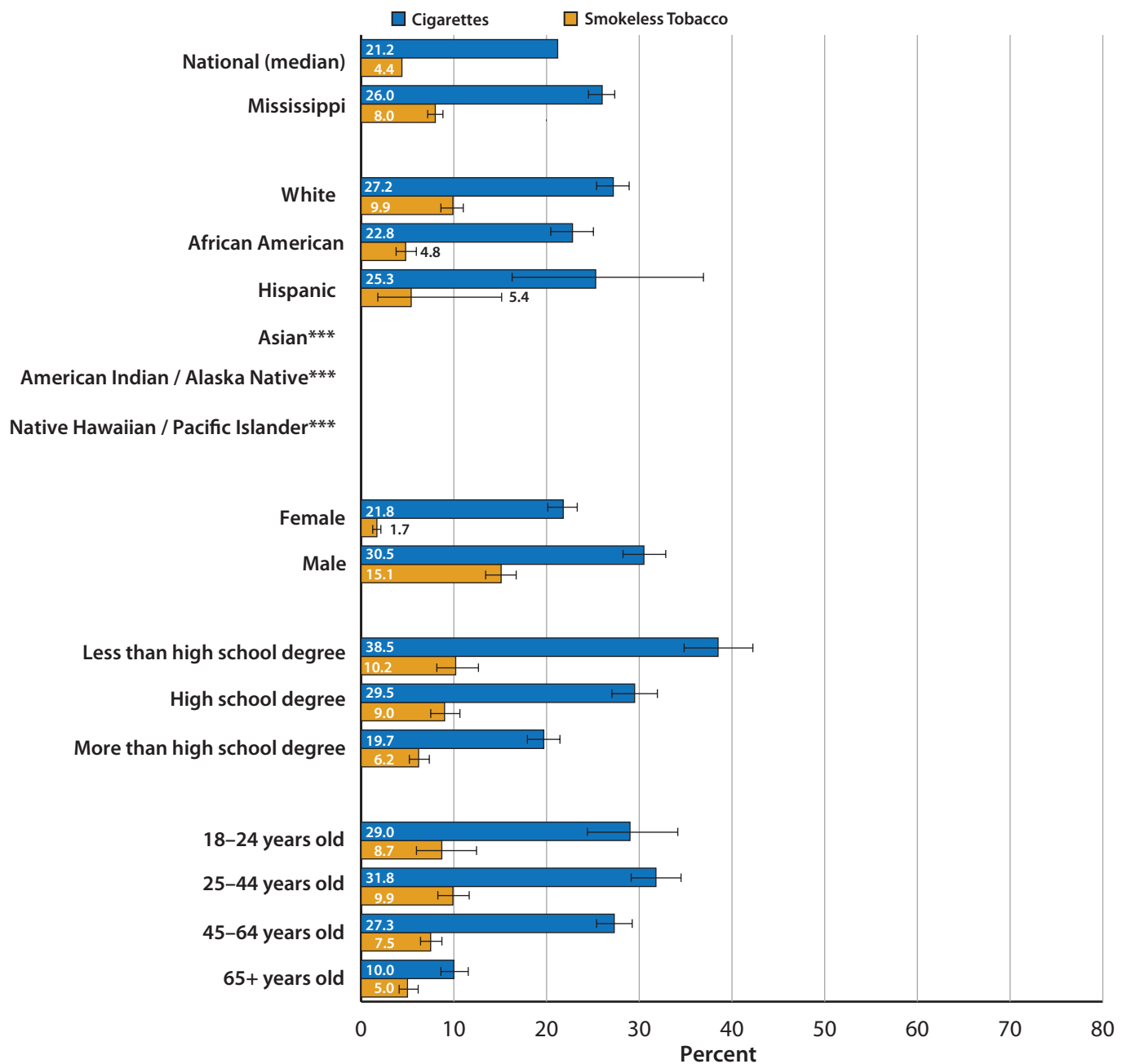
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Mississippi, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 26.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Mississippi ranked 47th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 8.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Mississippi ranked 50th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

MISSISSIPPI

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

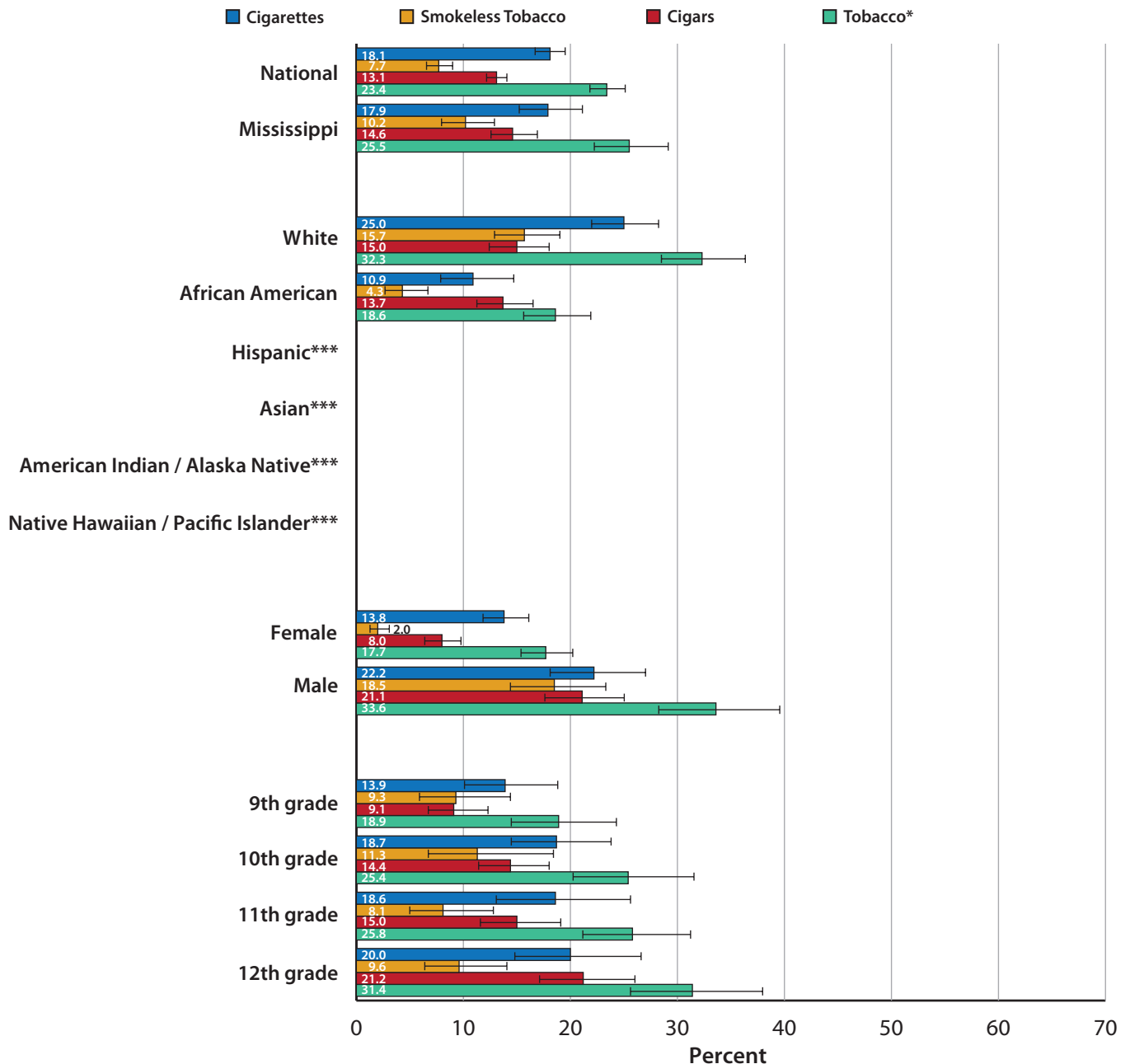
In Mississippi, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 17.9% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Mississippi ranked 27th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 10.2% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Mississippi ranked 26th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 14.6% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Mississippi ranked 23rd among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 25.5% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Mississippi ranked 24th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

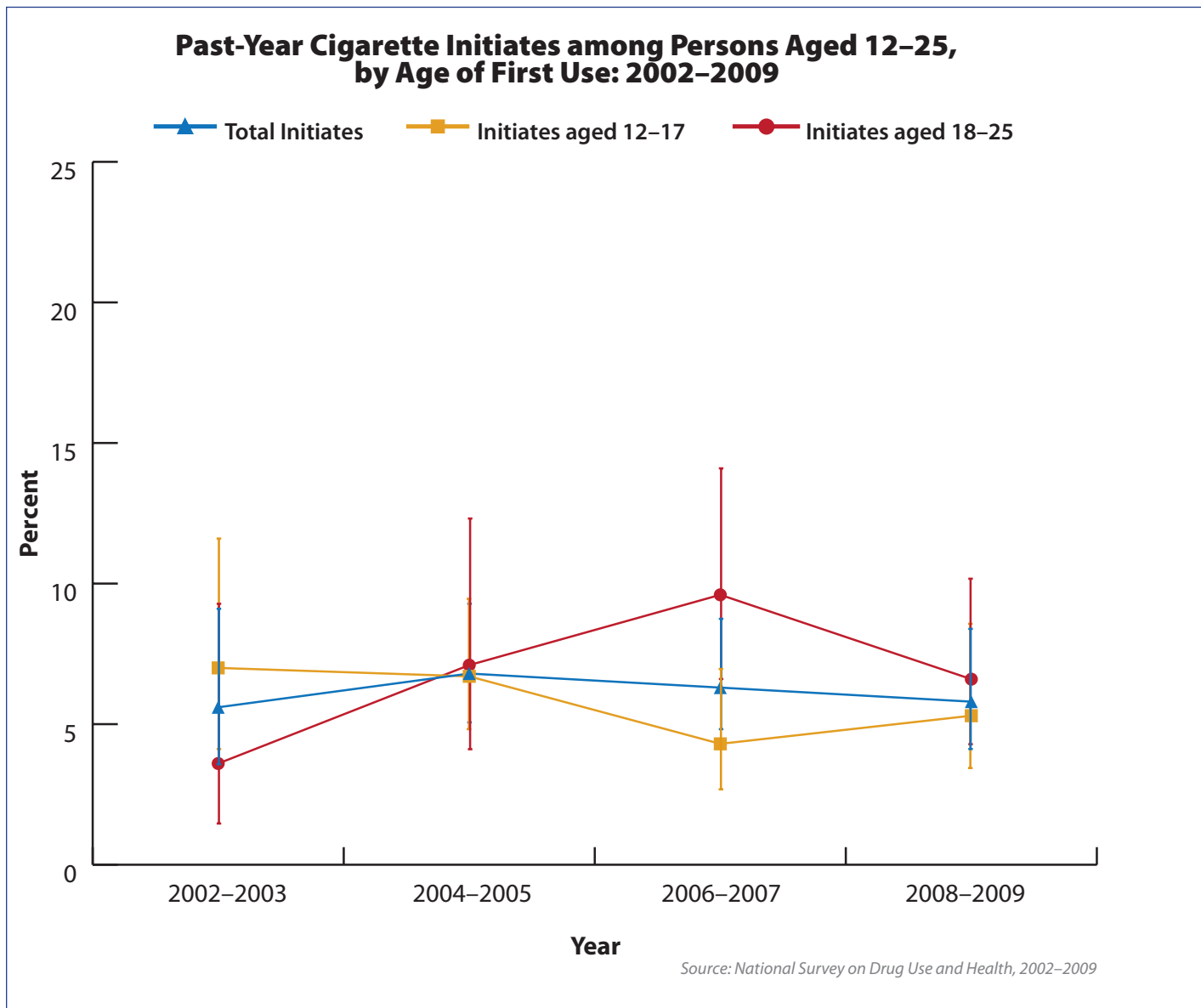
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

MISSISSIPPI

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Mississippi youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.3% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 12th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 6.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 12th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



MISSISSIPPI

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

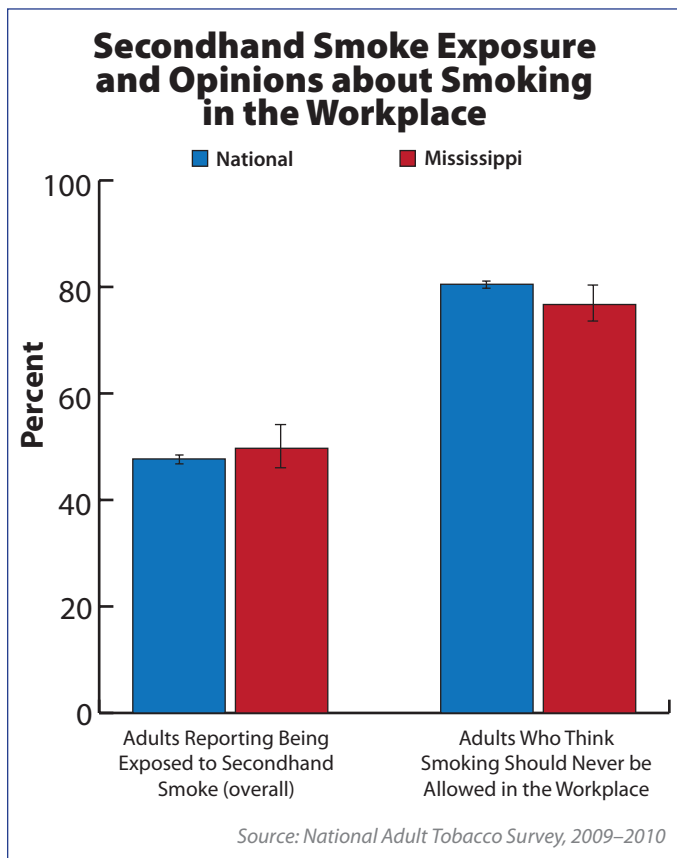
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Mississippi than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Mississippi was 49.7%, ranking 36th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Mississippi adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
49.7%	27.0%	15.9%	19.6%	35.9%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

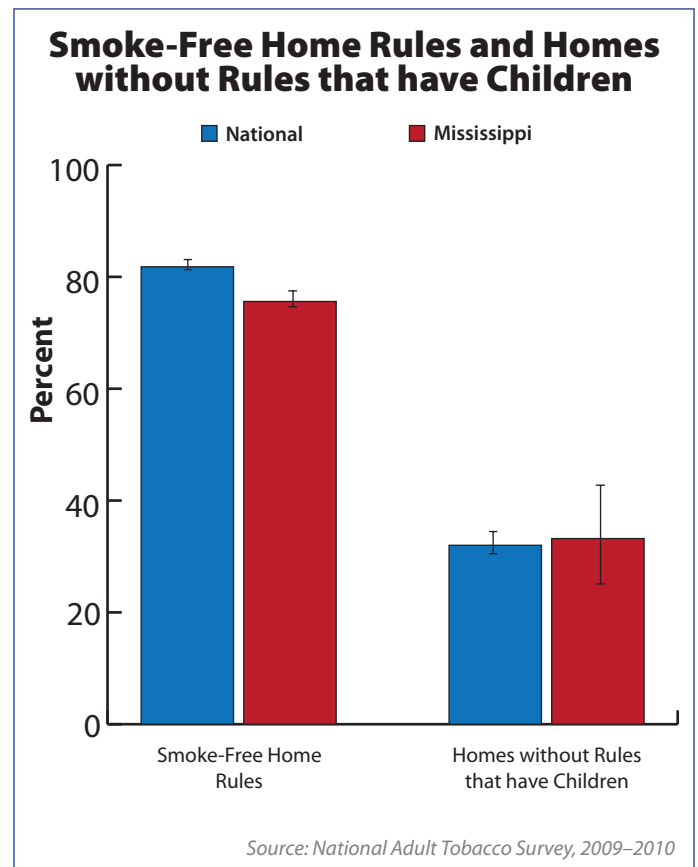


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 76.7% of adults in Mississippi thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 35th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 75.6% of adults in Mississippi reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 43rd among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 33.2%, ranking 26th among the states.







MISSISSIPPI

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Mississippi had no statewide smoking restrictions in place for indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, or bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No	No [‡]	No [‡]	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

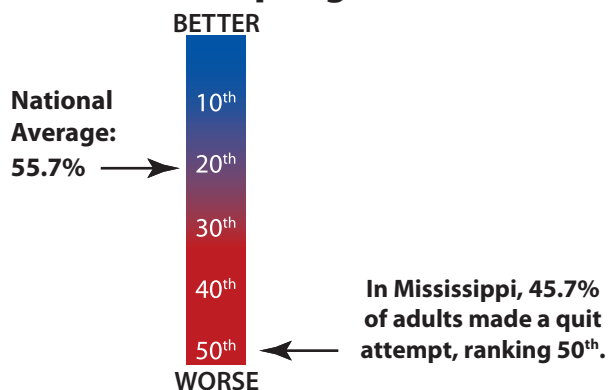
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 45.7% of Mississippi adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 50th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Mississippi quitline received 11,606 calls, and 679 tobacco users (an estimated 0.1% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications




In 2010, Mississippi's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Mississippi provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			Partial^a
Yes	Yes	Yes	

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

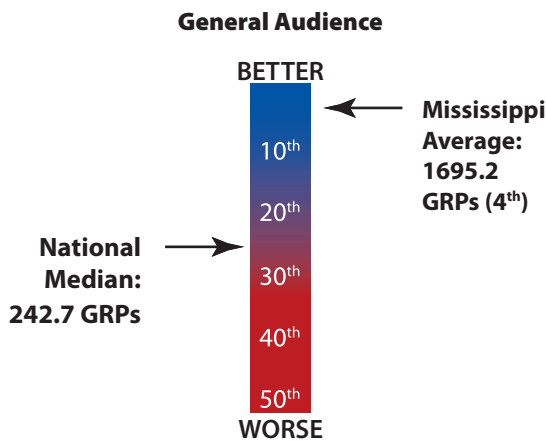
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

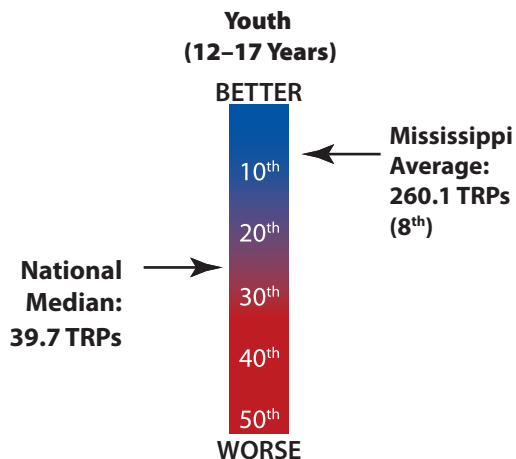
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Mississippi had an average of 1695.2 general audience GRPs and 260.1 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

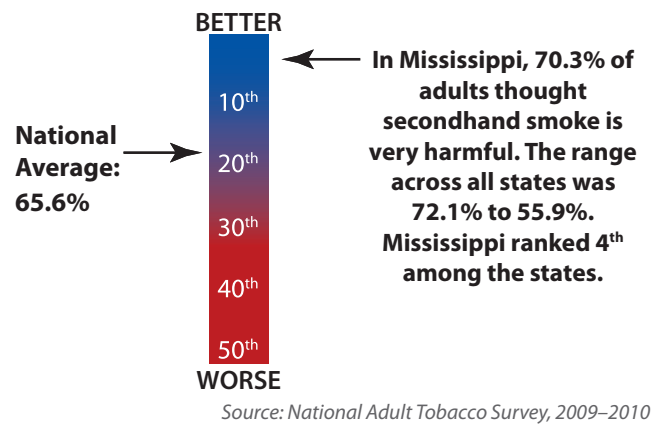


Source: CDC/OSH

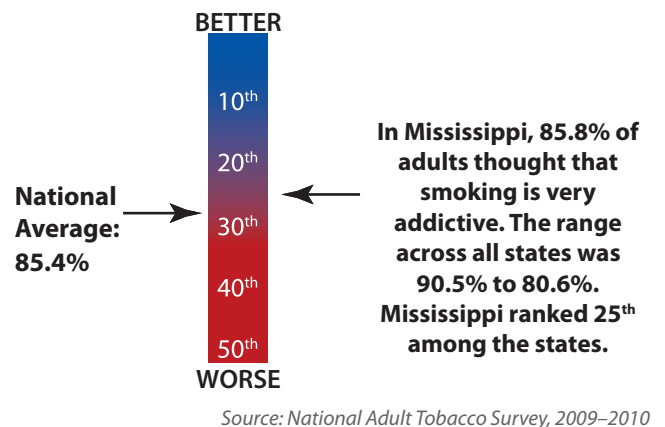
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Mississippi, 70.3% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009–2010. Additionally, 85.8% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






MISSISSIPPI

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Mississippi preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws






Promotion	Sampling	Display
		
No	No	No

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Mississippi required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
				
Yes	No	No	Yes ^b	Yes

^a Annually

^b Misdemeanor: Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

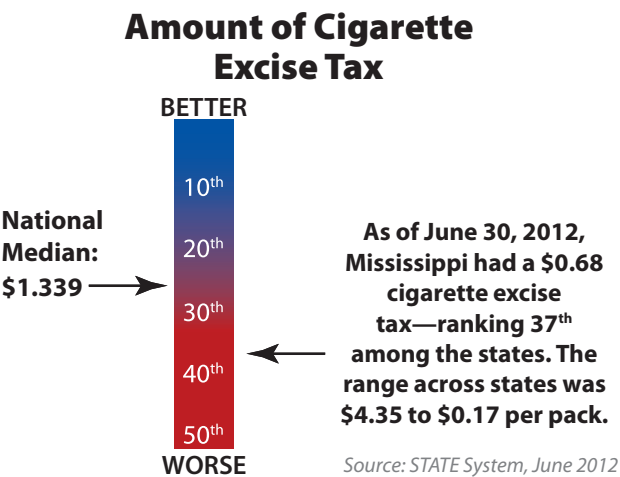
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Mississippi was \$0.68 per pack, ranking 37th among the states. The tax on cigars was 15% of the manufacturer’s list price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 15% of the manufacturer’s list price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 15% of the manufacturer’s list price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Mississippi, 75.7% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 24.3% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Mississippi smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.47 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Mississippi smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$35.45 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



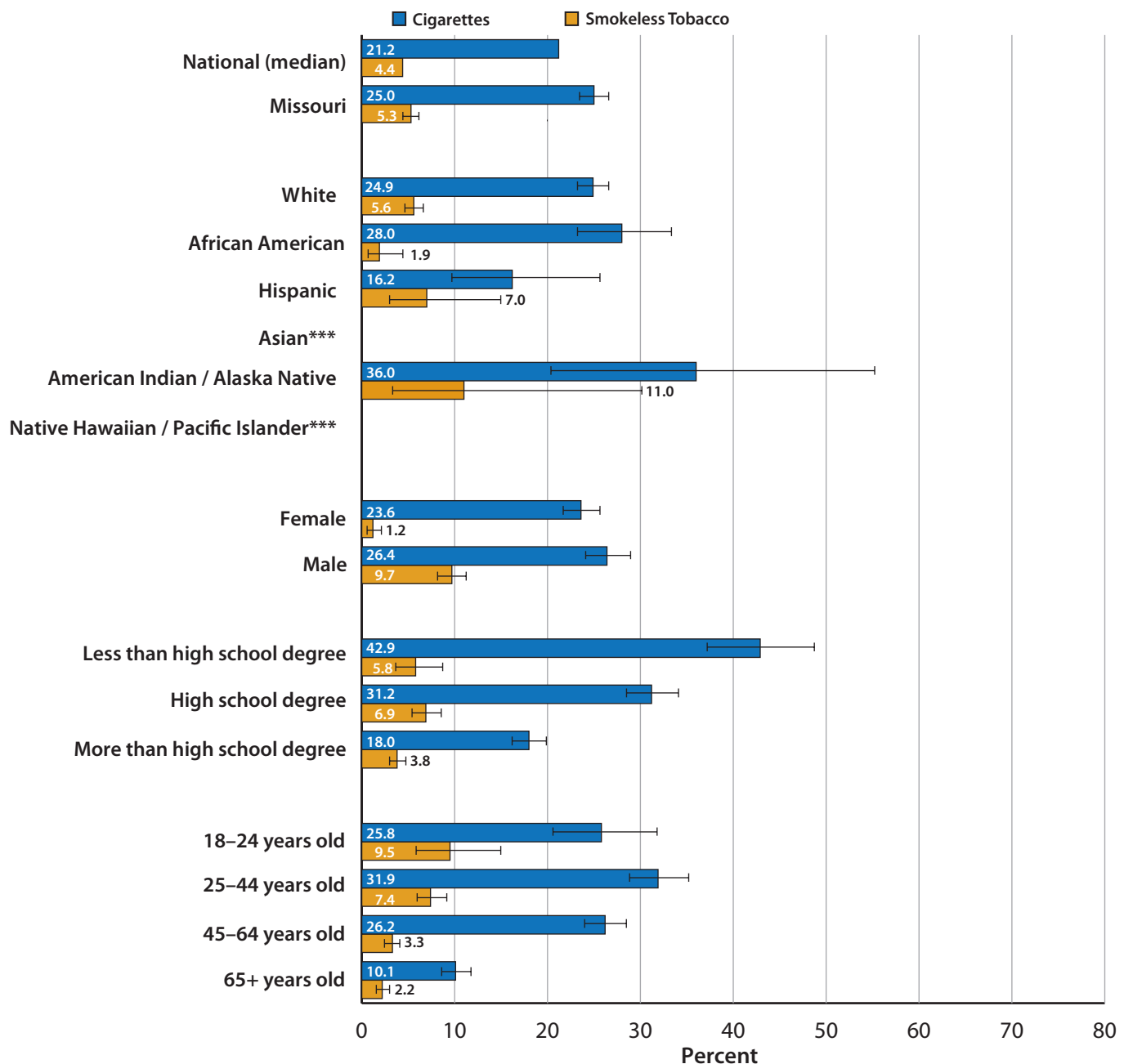
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Missouri, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 25.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Missouri ranked 43rd among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 5.3% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Missouri ranked 37th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics

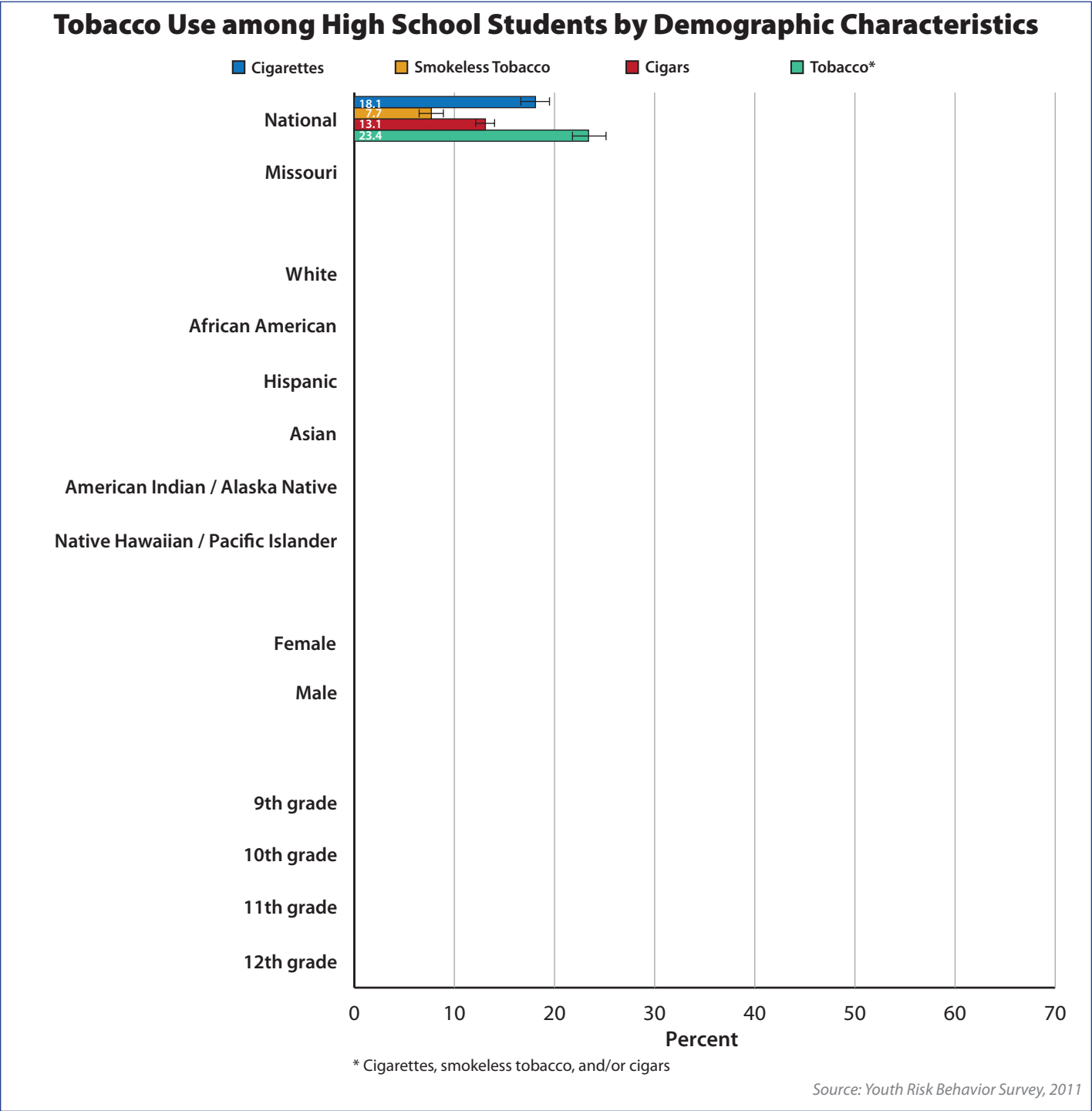


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

MISSOURI

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

Missouri had no reported YRBS data in 2011.

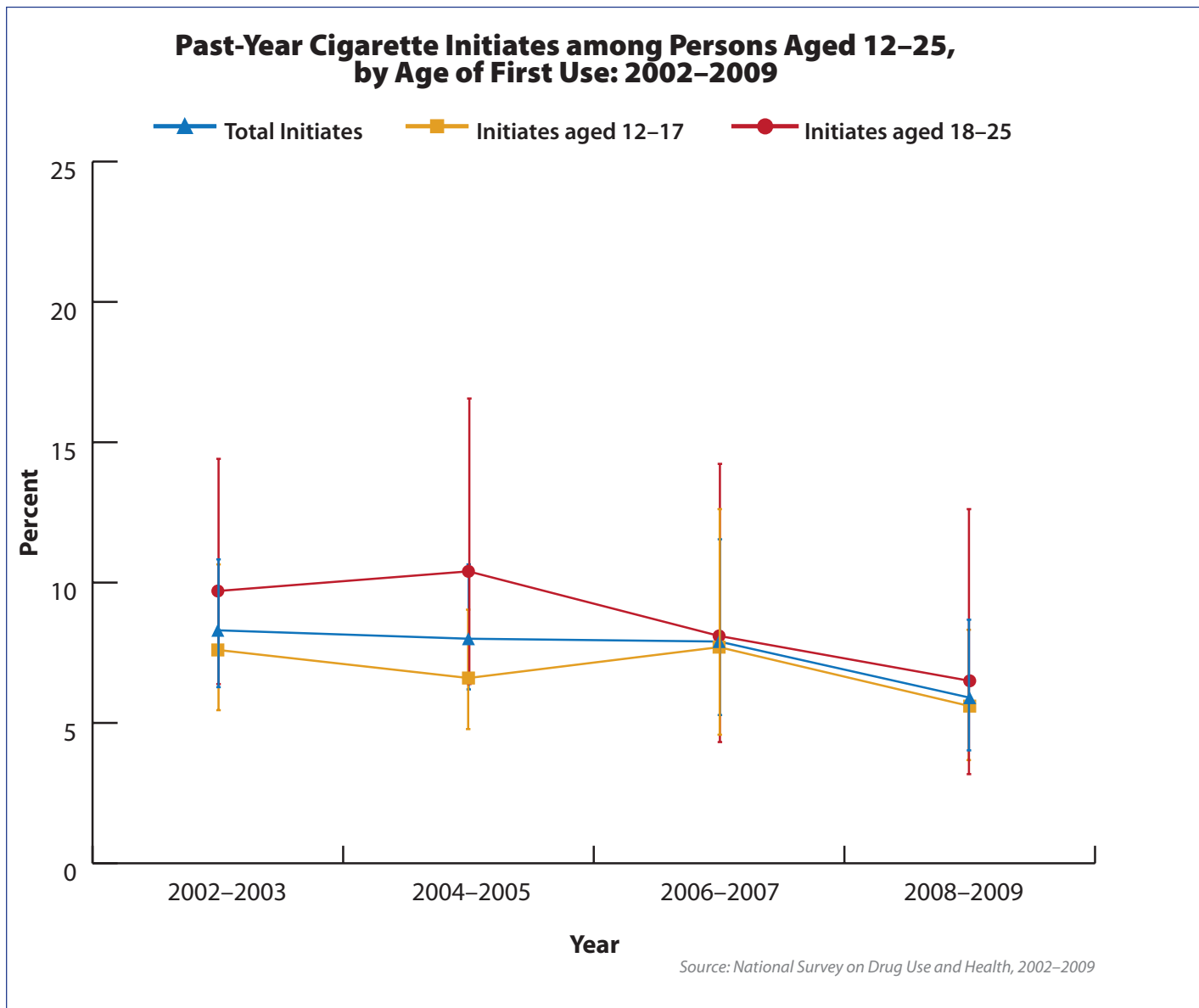


MISSOURI

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Missouri youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 18th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 6.5% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 11th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

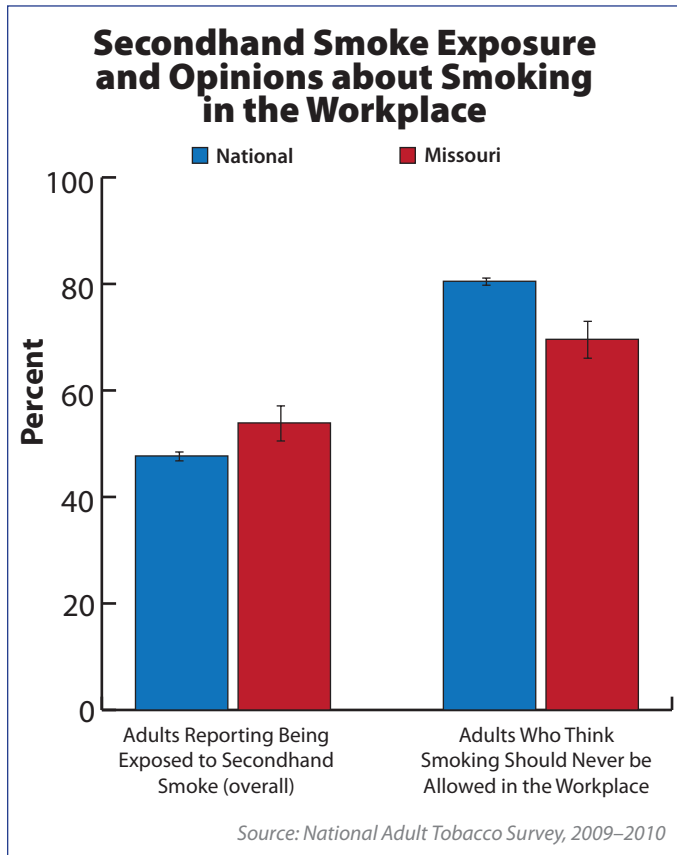
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Missouri than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Missouri was 53.9%, ranking 48th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Missouri adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
53.9%	24.1%	17.2%	19.6%	37.6%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

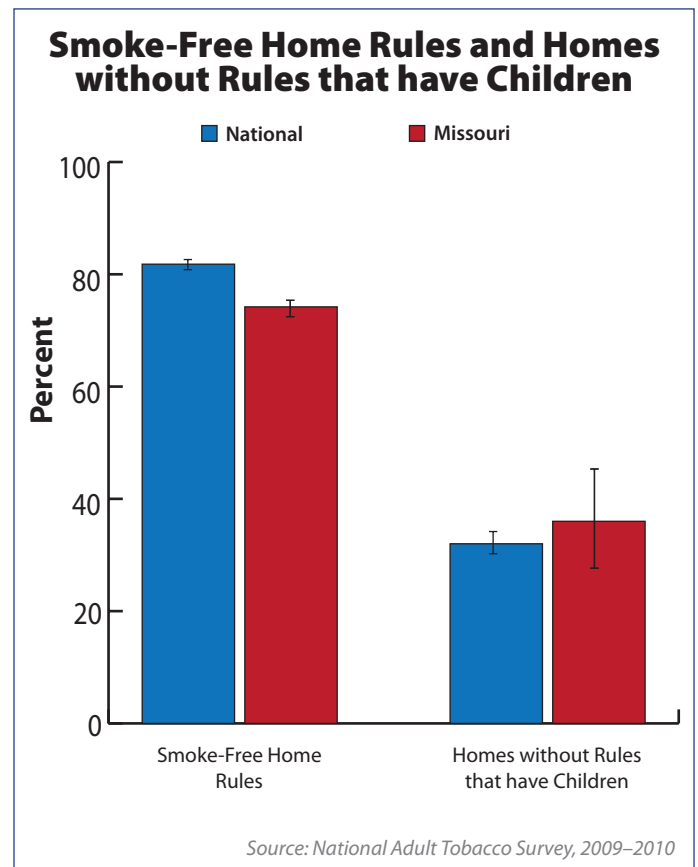


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 69.6% of adults in Missouri thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 49th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 74.2% of adults in Missouri reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 48th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 36.0%, ranking 40th among the states.







MISSOURI

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Missouri had laws that do not fully protect individuals from secondhand smoke by allowing smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No*	No*	No*	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

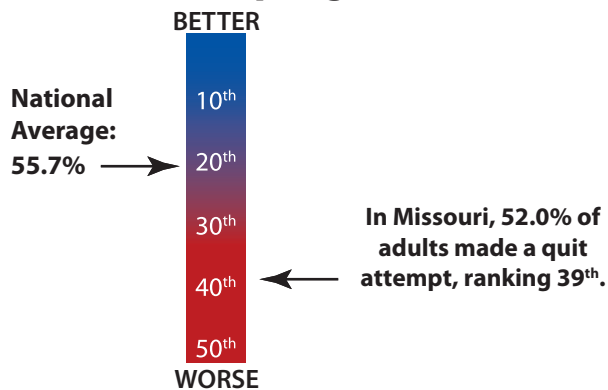
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 52.0% of Missouri adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 39th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Missouri quitline received 15,329 calls, and 6,785 tobacco users (an estimated 0.6% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, Missouri's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Missouri provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial ^{a,b,c}	Partial ^{a,b}	Partial ^{a,b}	Partial ^{a,b}

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

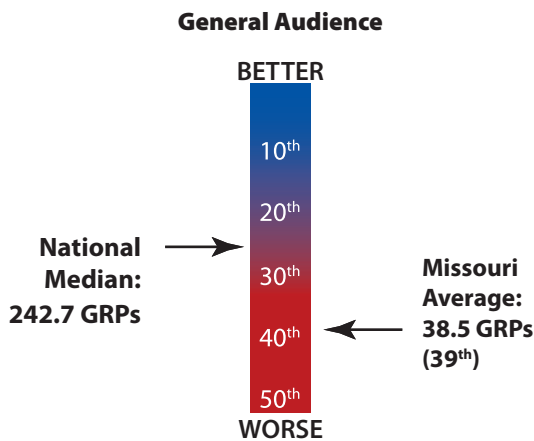
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

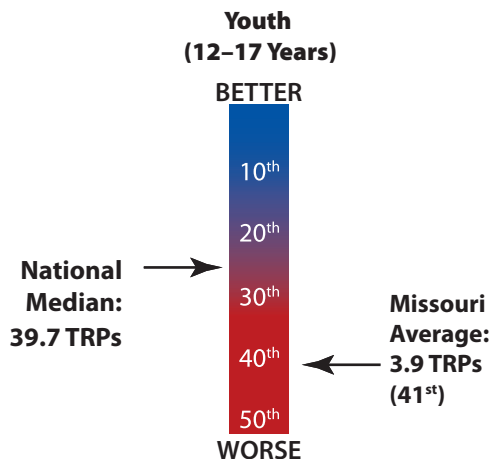
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Missouri had an average of 38.5 general audience GRPs and 3.9 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

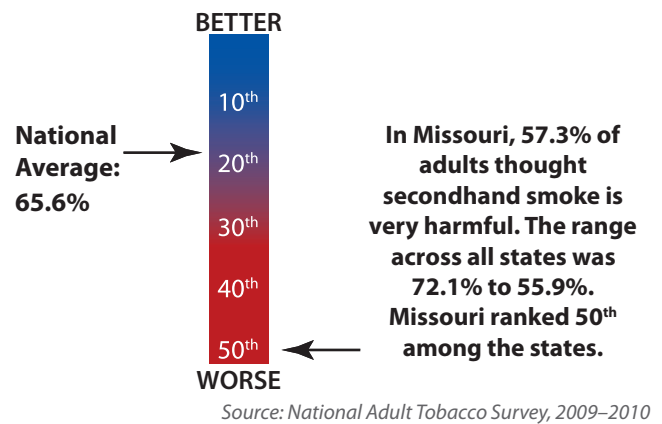


Source: CDC/OSH

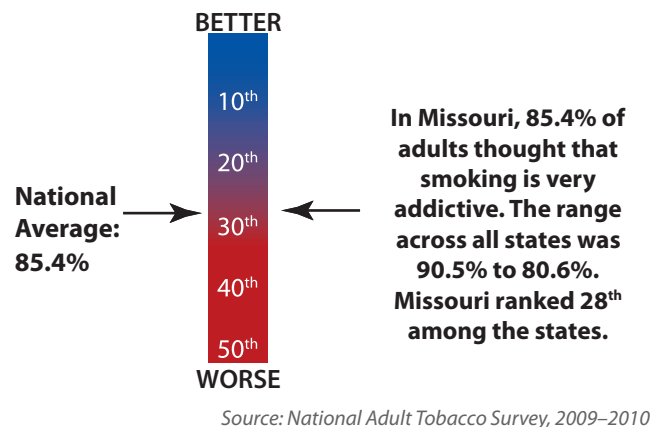
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Missouri, 57.3% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 85.4% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Missouri allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Missouri did not require establishments selling cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

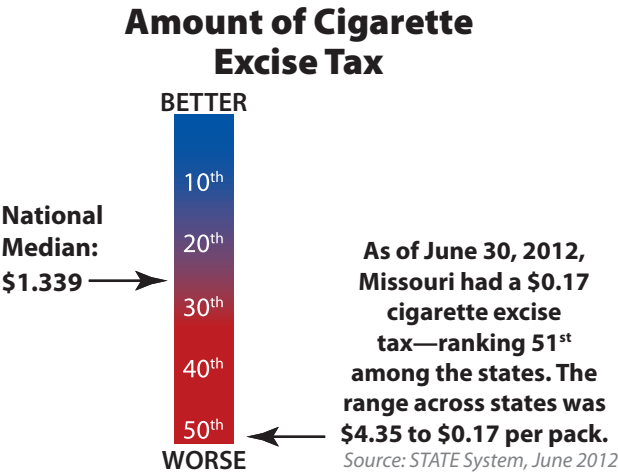
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Missouri was \$0.17 per pack, ranking 51st among the states. The tax on cigars was 10% of the manufacturer’s invoice price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 10% of the manufacturer’s invoice price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 10% of the manufacturer’s invoice price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Missouri, 64.5% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 35.5% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Missouri smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.24 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Missouri smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$30.46 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



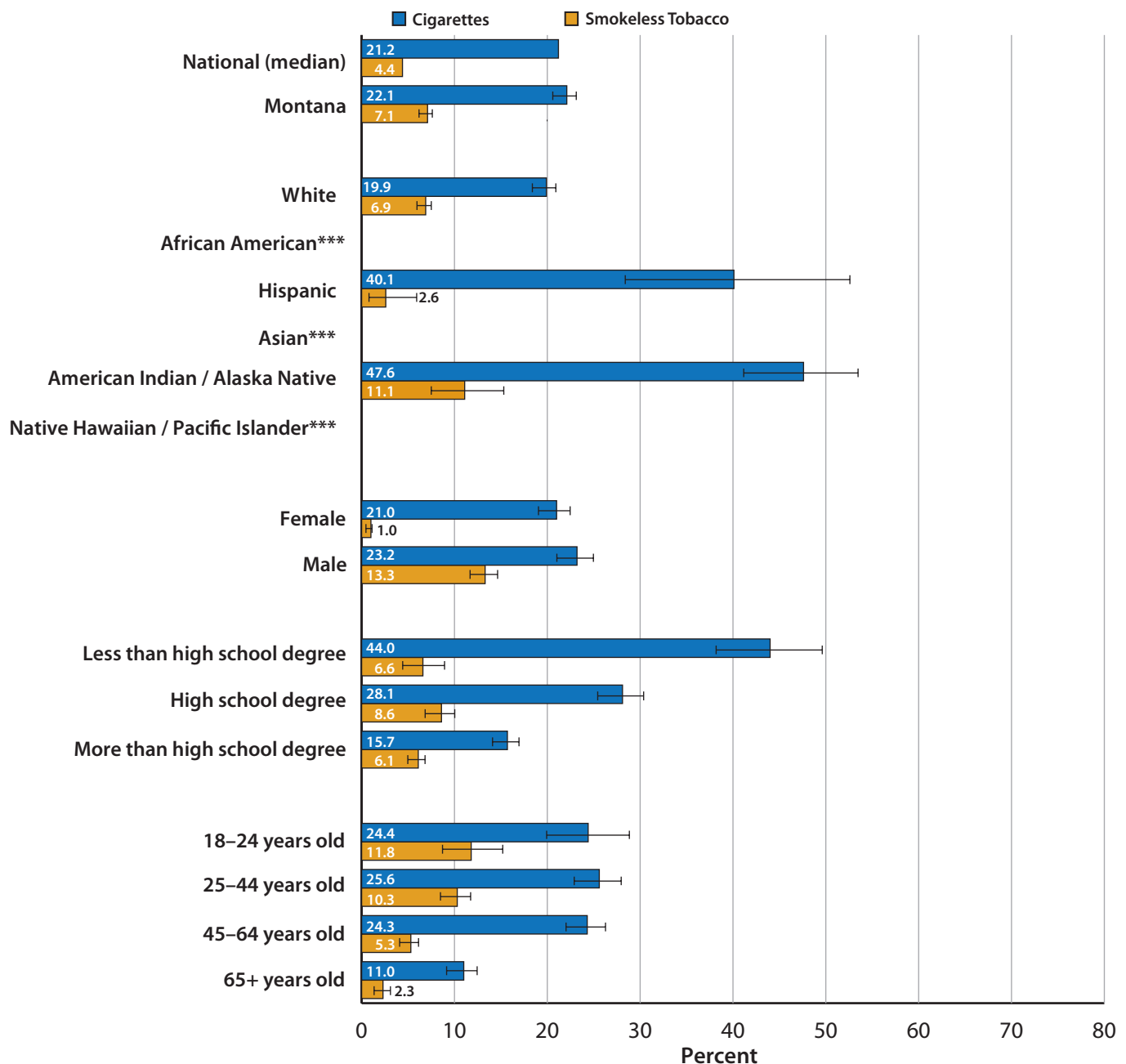
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Montana, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 22.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Montana ranked 32nd among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 7.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Montana ranked 46th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

MONTANA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

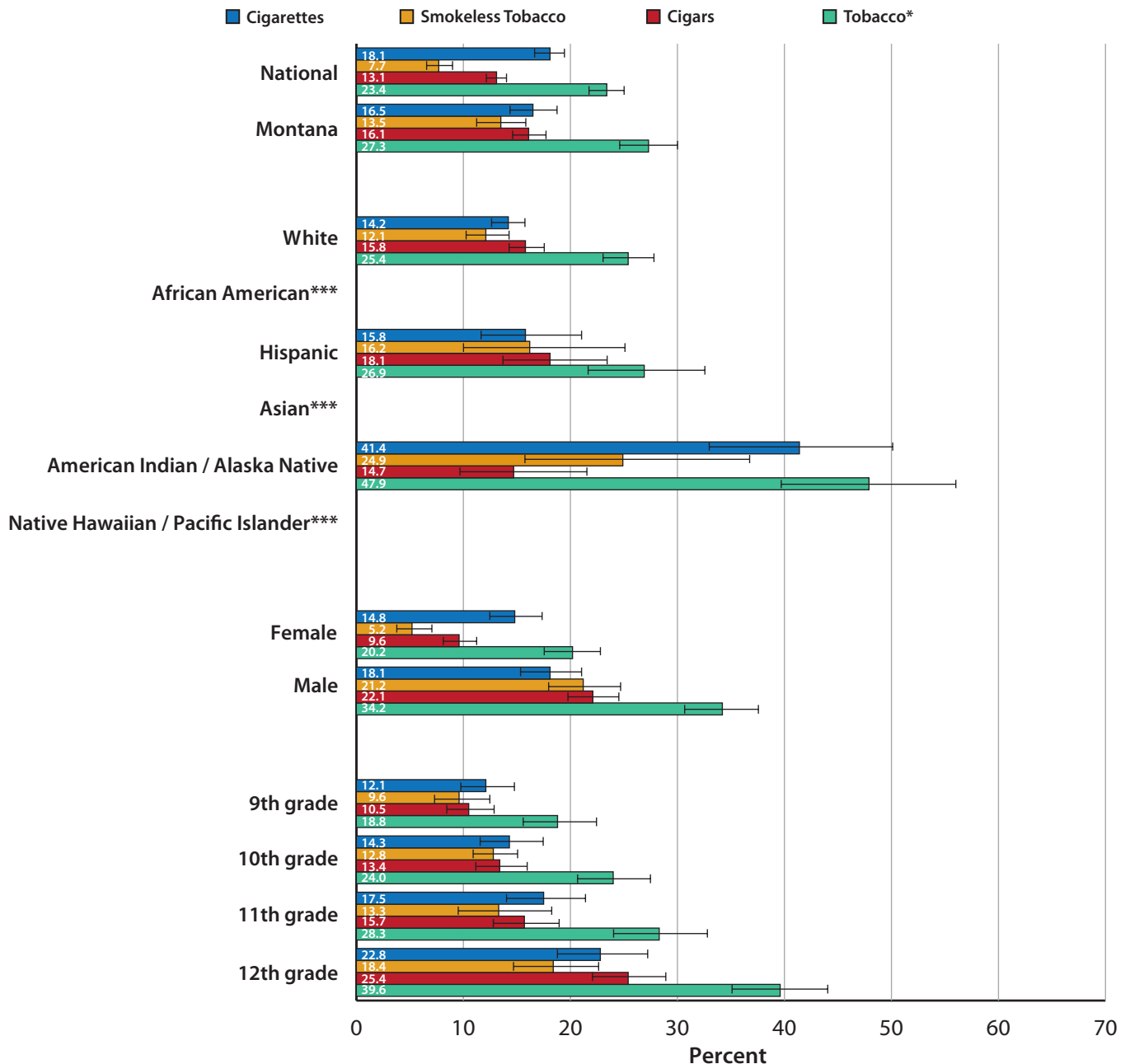
In Montana, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 16.5% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Montana ranked 21st among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 13.5% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Montana ranked 35th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 16.1% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Montana ranked 31st among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 27.3% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Montana ranked 26th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

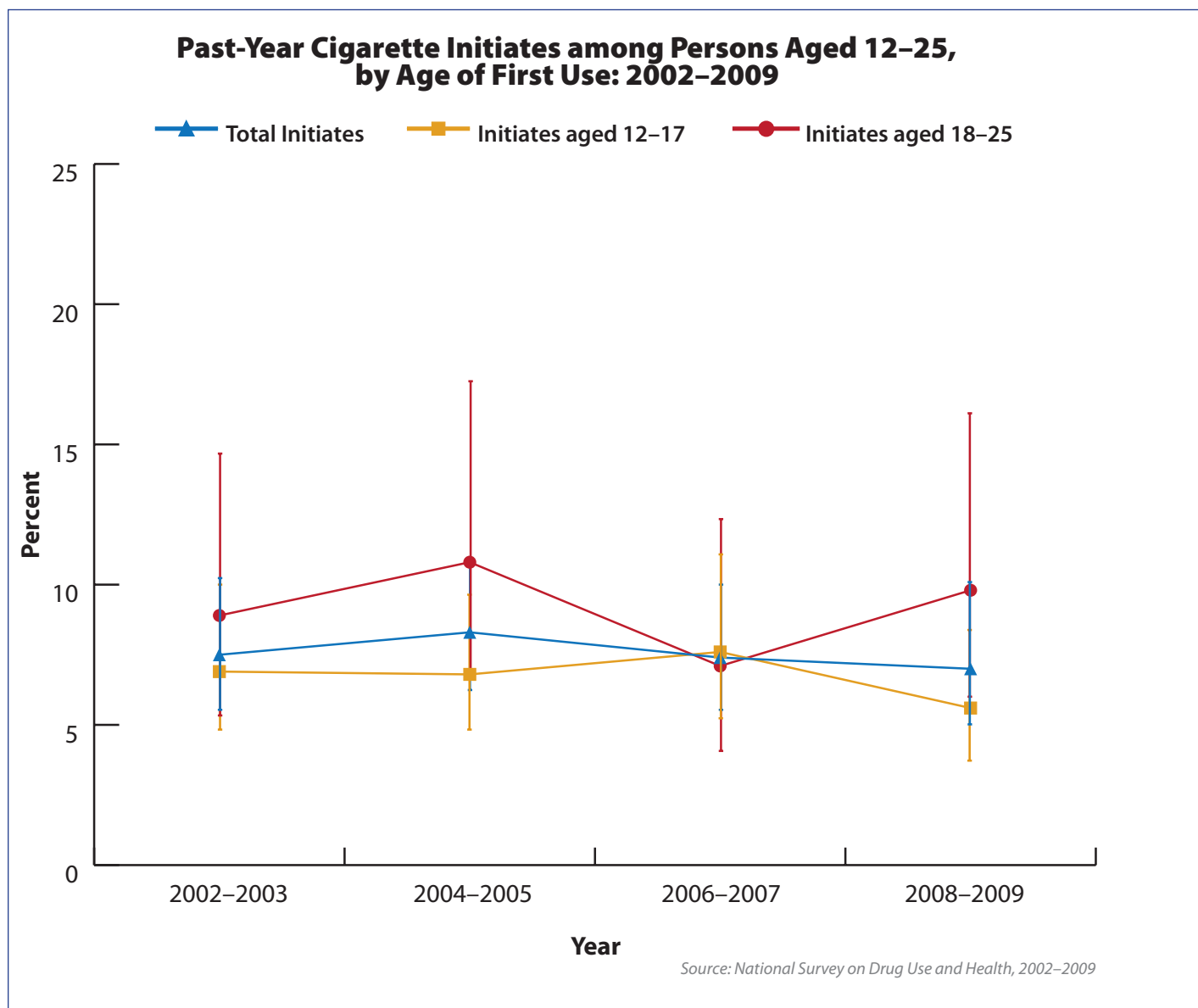
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

MONTANA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Montana youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 18th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 9.8% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 37th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

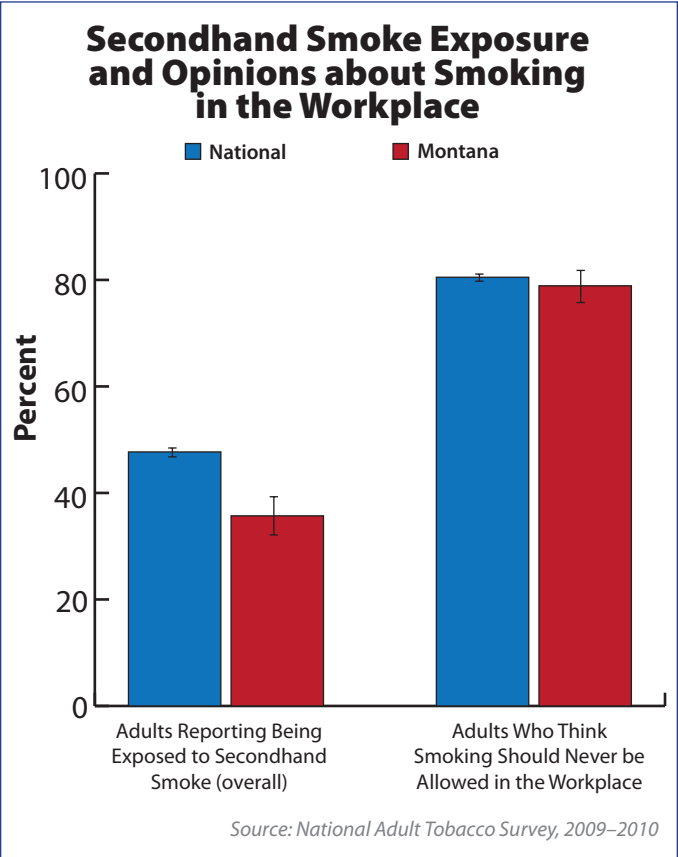
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Montana than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Montana was 35.7%, ranking 1st among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Montana adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
35.7%	18.3%	8.3%	13.8%	22.8%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

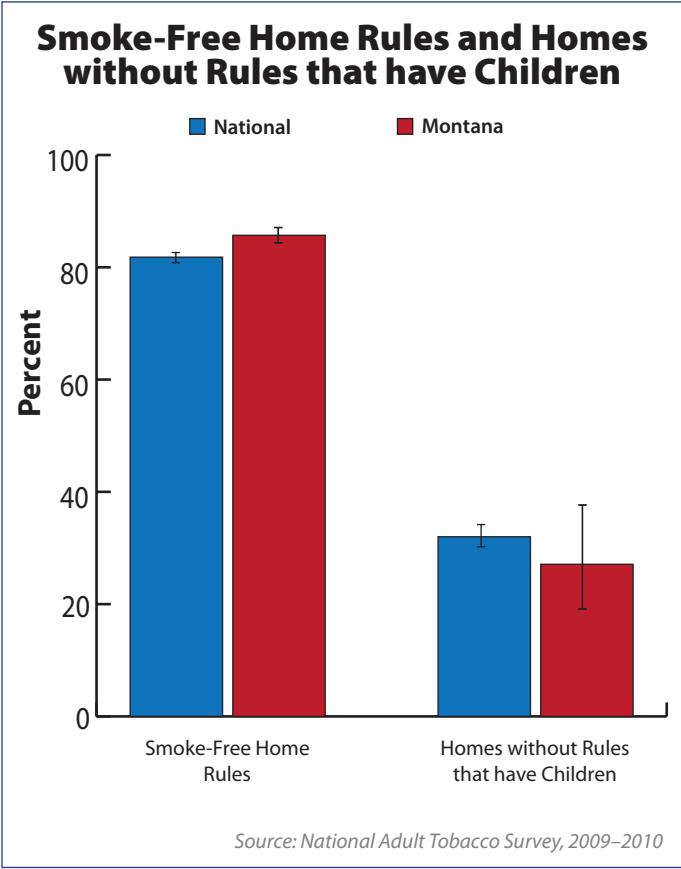


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 78.9% of adults in Montana thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 27th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 85.7% of adults in Montana reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 8th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 27.1%, ranking 8th among the states.







MONTANA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Montana had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

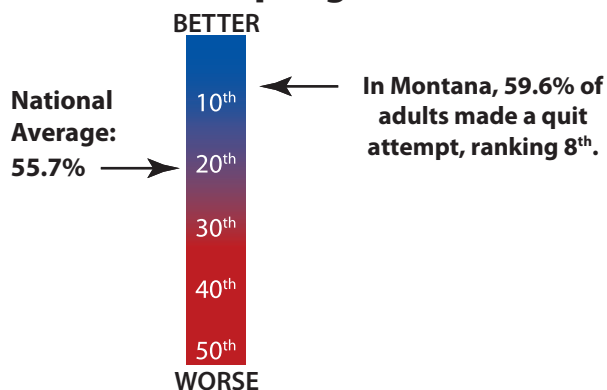
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 59.6% of Montana adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 8th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Montana quitline received 14,450 calls, and 5,301 tobacco users (an estimated 2.9% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Montana's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Montana provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for individual counseling (i.e., no group coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

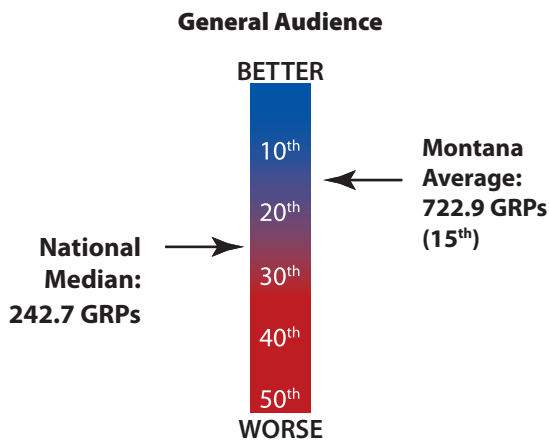
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

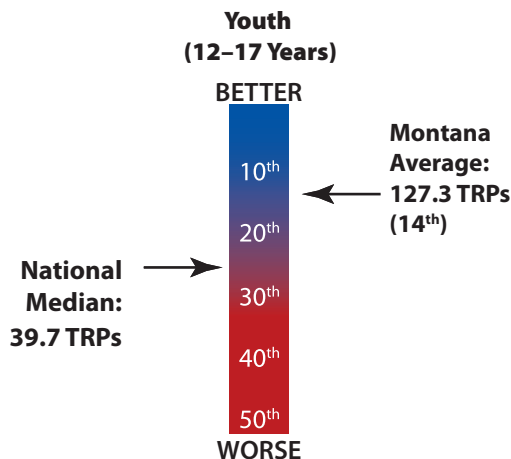
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Montana had an average of 722.9 general audience GRPs and 127.3 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

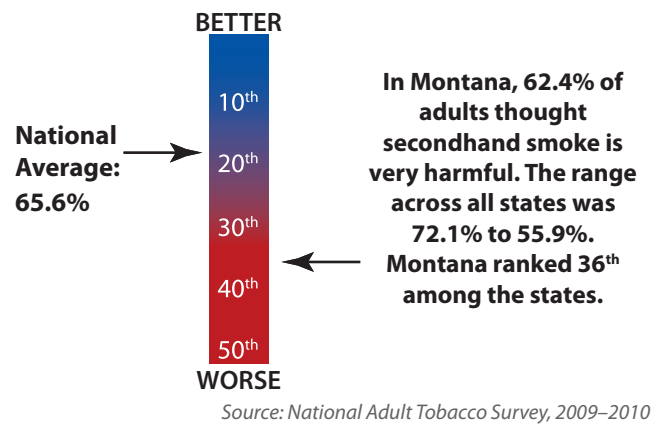


Source: CDC/OSH

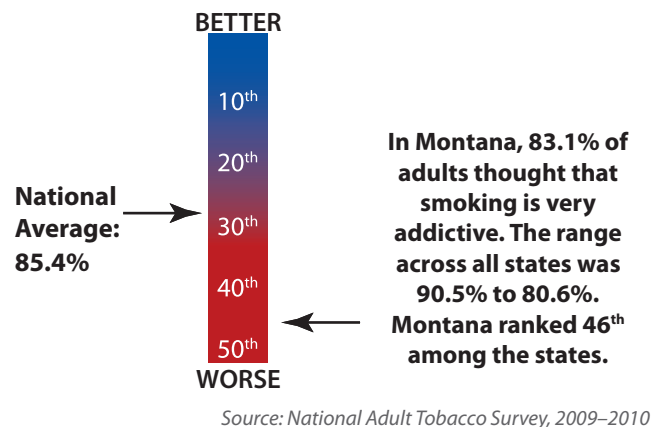
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Montana, 62.4% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 83.1% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Montana allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments, but preempted local regulation of tobacco product sampling.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 No	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Montana required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$5.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment, or both

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

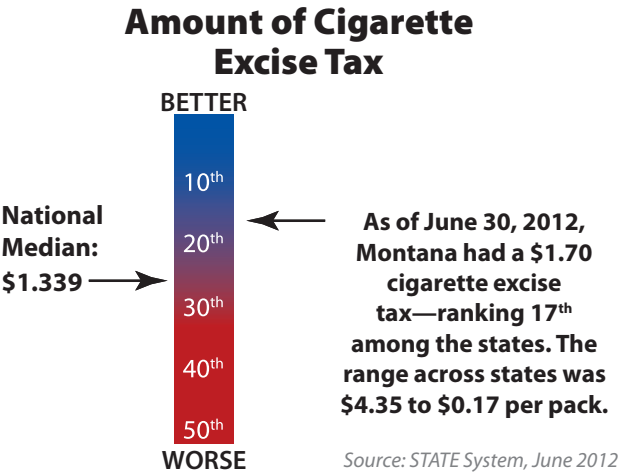
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Montana was \$1.70 per pack, ranking 17th among the states. The tax on cigars was 50% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 50% of the wholesale price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 50% of the wholesale price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Montana, 74.6% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 25.4% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Montana smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.25 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. Montana did not have any reportable data on the average price paid for the last carton of cigarettes bought by smokers in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



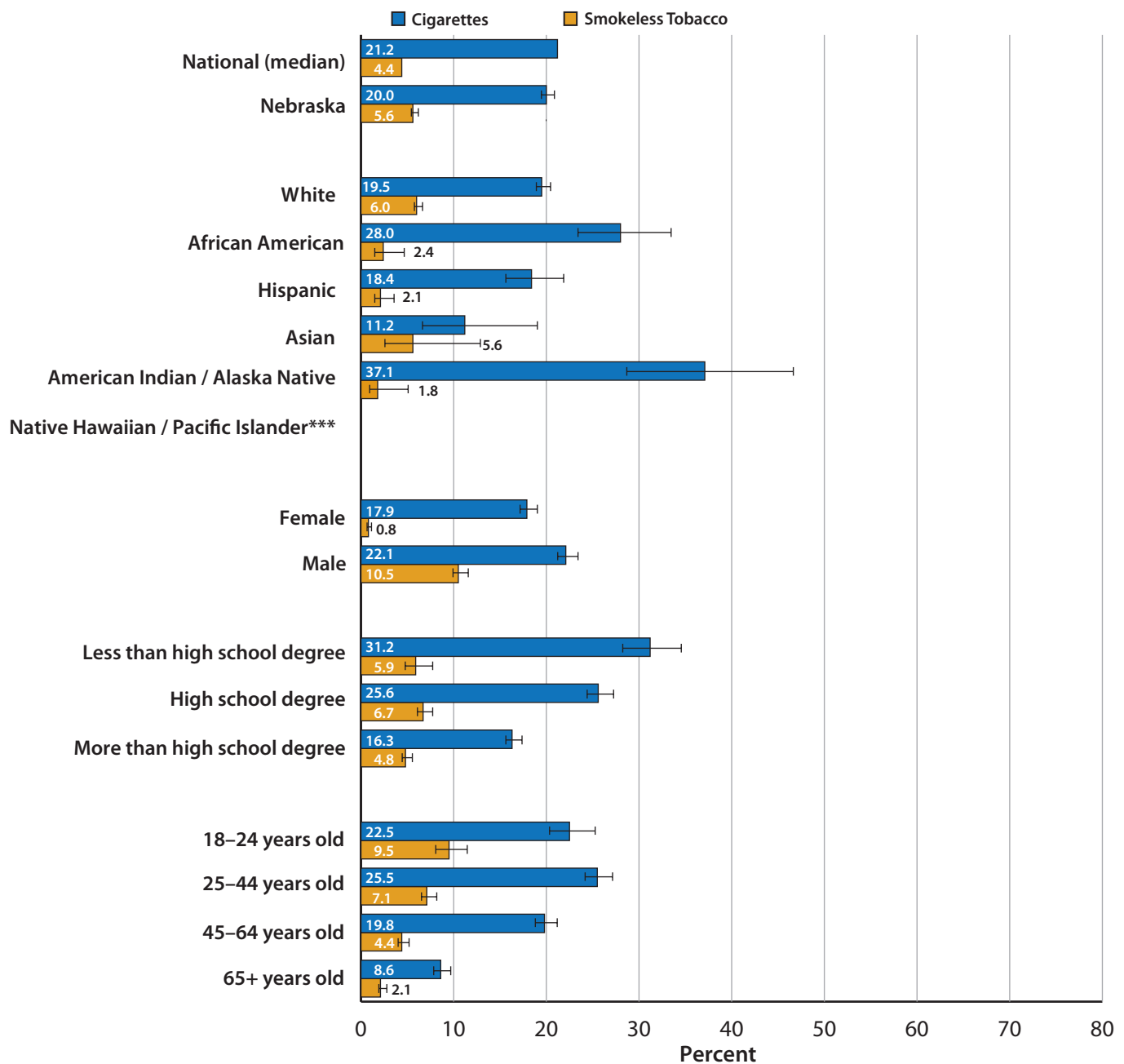
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Nebraska, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 20.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Nebraska ranked 19th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 5.6% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Nebraska ranked 39th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

NEBRASKA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

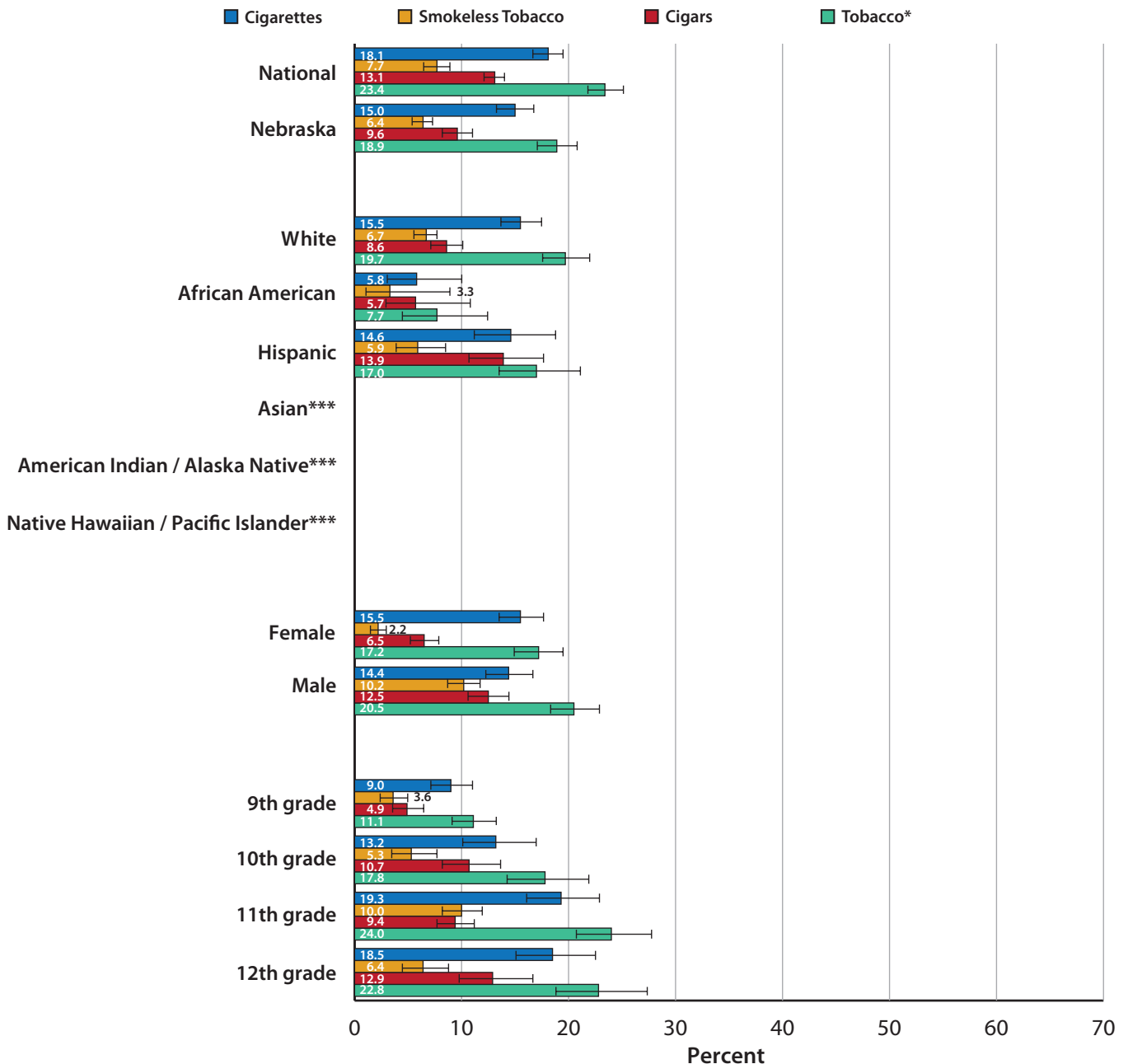
In Nebraska, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 15.0% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Nebraska ranked 15th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 6.4% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Nebraska ranked 7th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 9.6% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Nebraska ranked 3rd among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 18.9% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Nebraska ranked 6th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

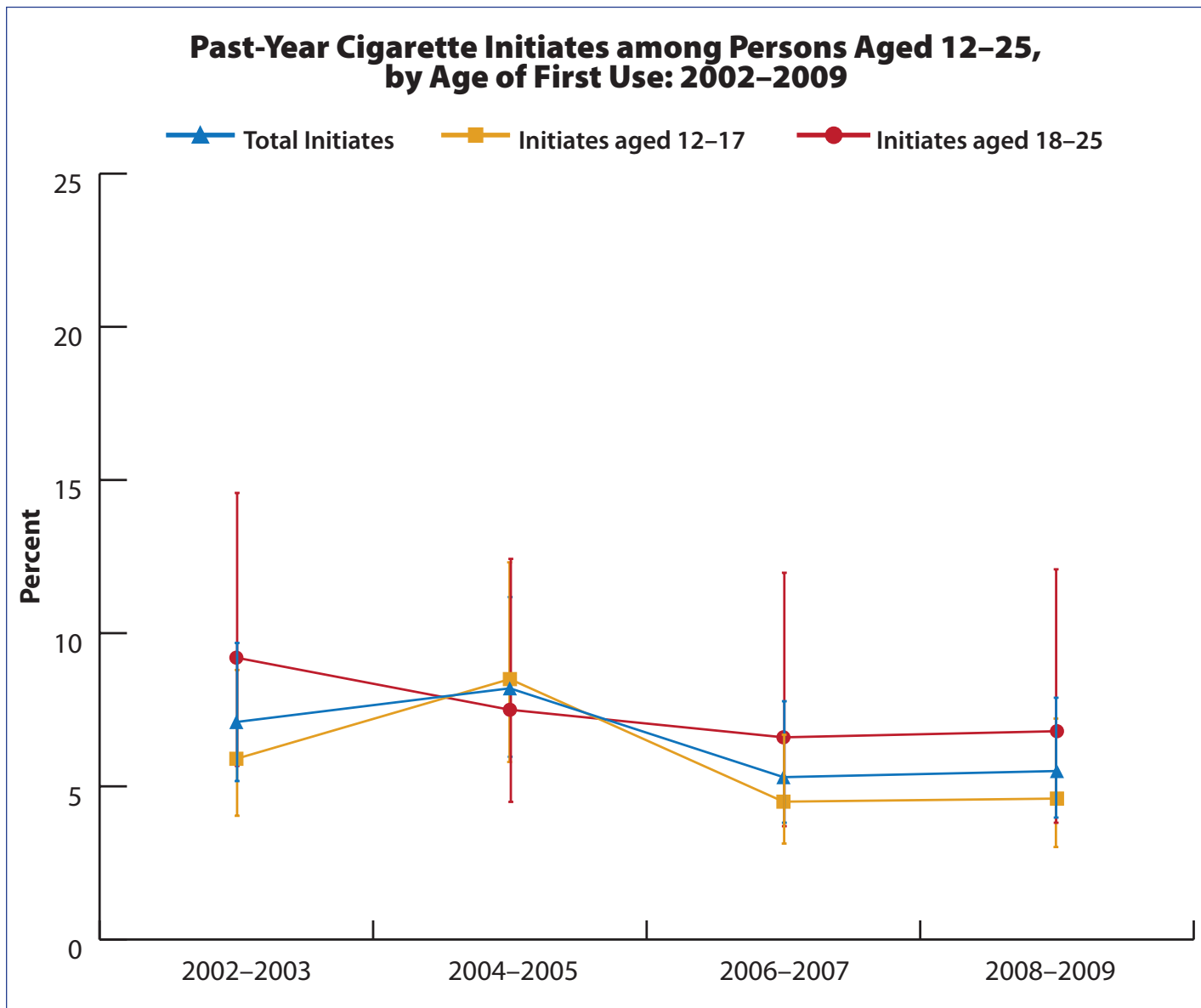
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

NEBRASKA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Nebraska youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 4.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 5th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 6.8% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 15th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Nebraska than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Nebraska was 40.5%, ranking 5th among the states.

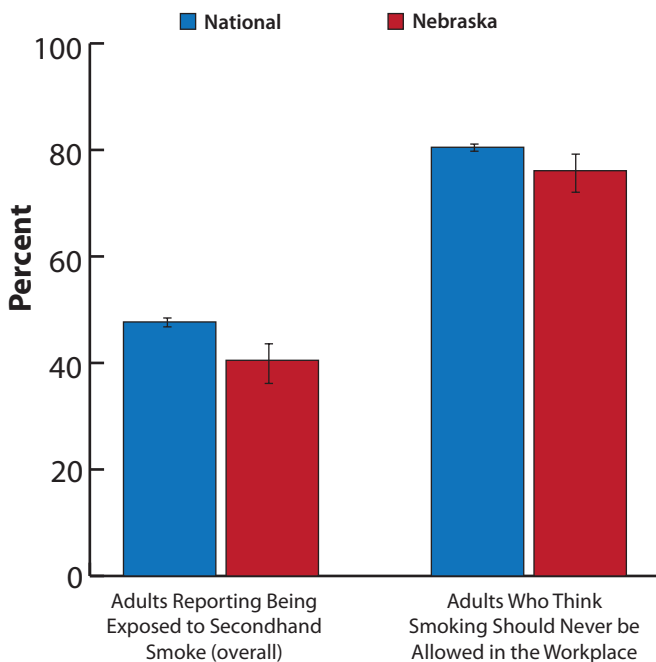
Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Nebraska adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
40.5%	18.0%	9.5%	18.0%	22.6%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

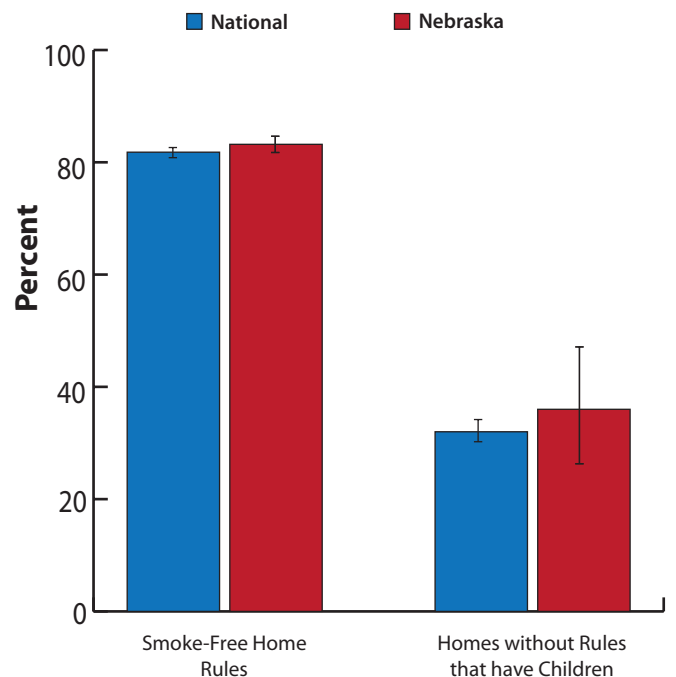
Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 76.1% of adults in Nebraska thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 39th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 83.2% of adults in Nebraska reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 21st among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 36.0%, ranking 40th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules and Homes without Rules that have Children







Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

NEBRASKA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Nebraska had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

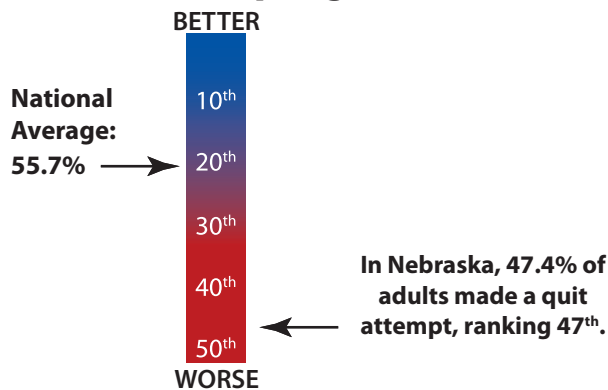
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 47.4% of Nebraska adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 47th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Nebraska quitline received 5,978 calls, and 1,772 tobacco users (an estimated 0.6% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications




In 2010, Nebraska's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Nebraska provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	Partial^b

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

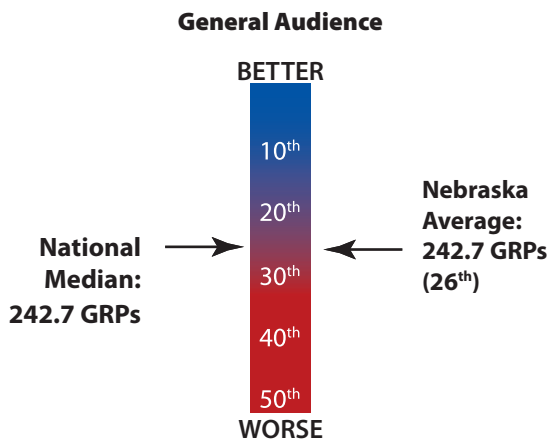
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

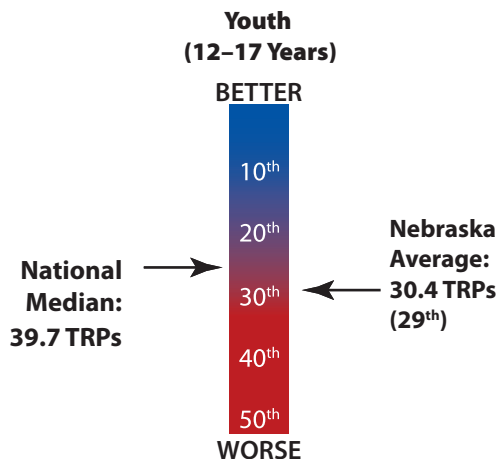
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Nebraska had an average of 242.7 general audience GRPs and 30.4 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

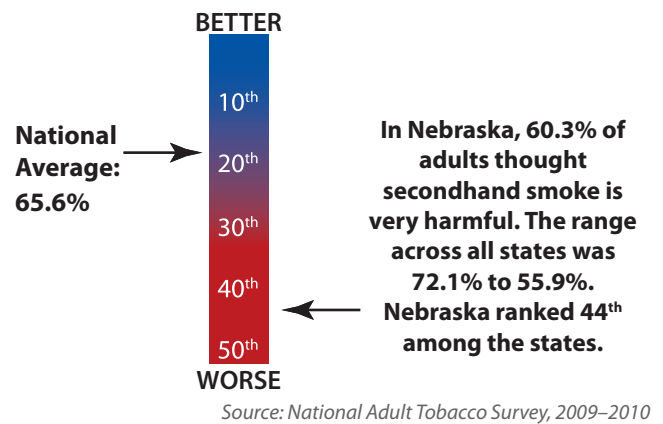


Source: CDC/OSH

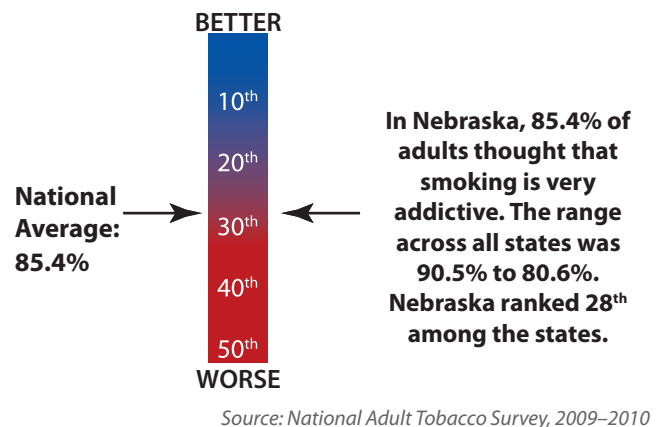
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Nebraska, 60.3% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 85.4% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking





Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Nebraska allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Nebraska required all establishments selling cigarettes over-the-counter to be licensed; the state does not have such a requirement for smokeless tobacco products. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$5.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 No

^a Annually

^b Class III Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment, or both

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

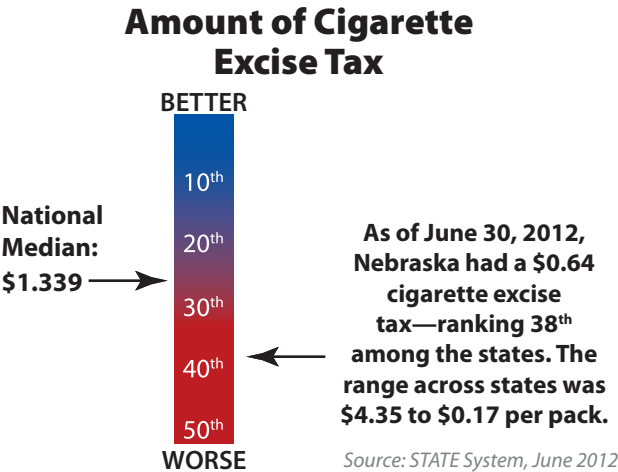
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Nebraska was \$0.64 per pack, ranking 38th among the states. The tax on cigars was 20% of the purchase price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 20% of the purchase price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 20% of the purchase price with snuff taxed individually at \$0.44 per ounce.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Nebraska, 67.2% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 32.8% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Nebraska smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.64 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Nebraska smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$40.03 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



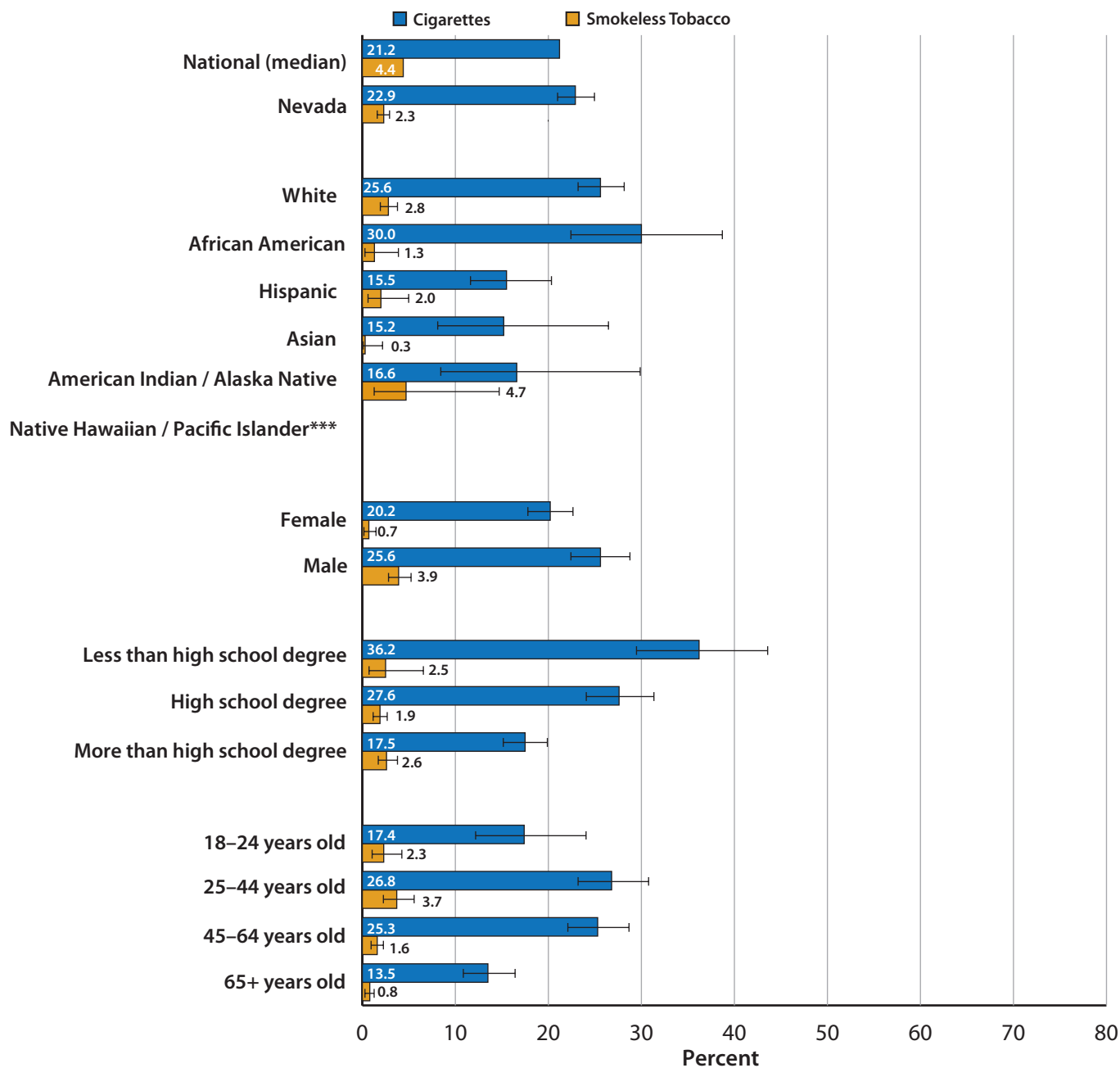
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Nevada, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 22.9% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Nevada ranked 35th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 2.3% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Nevada ranked 10th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics

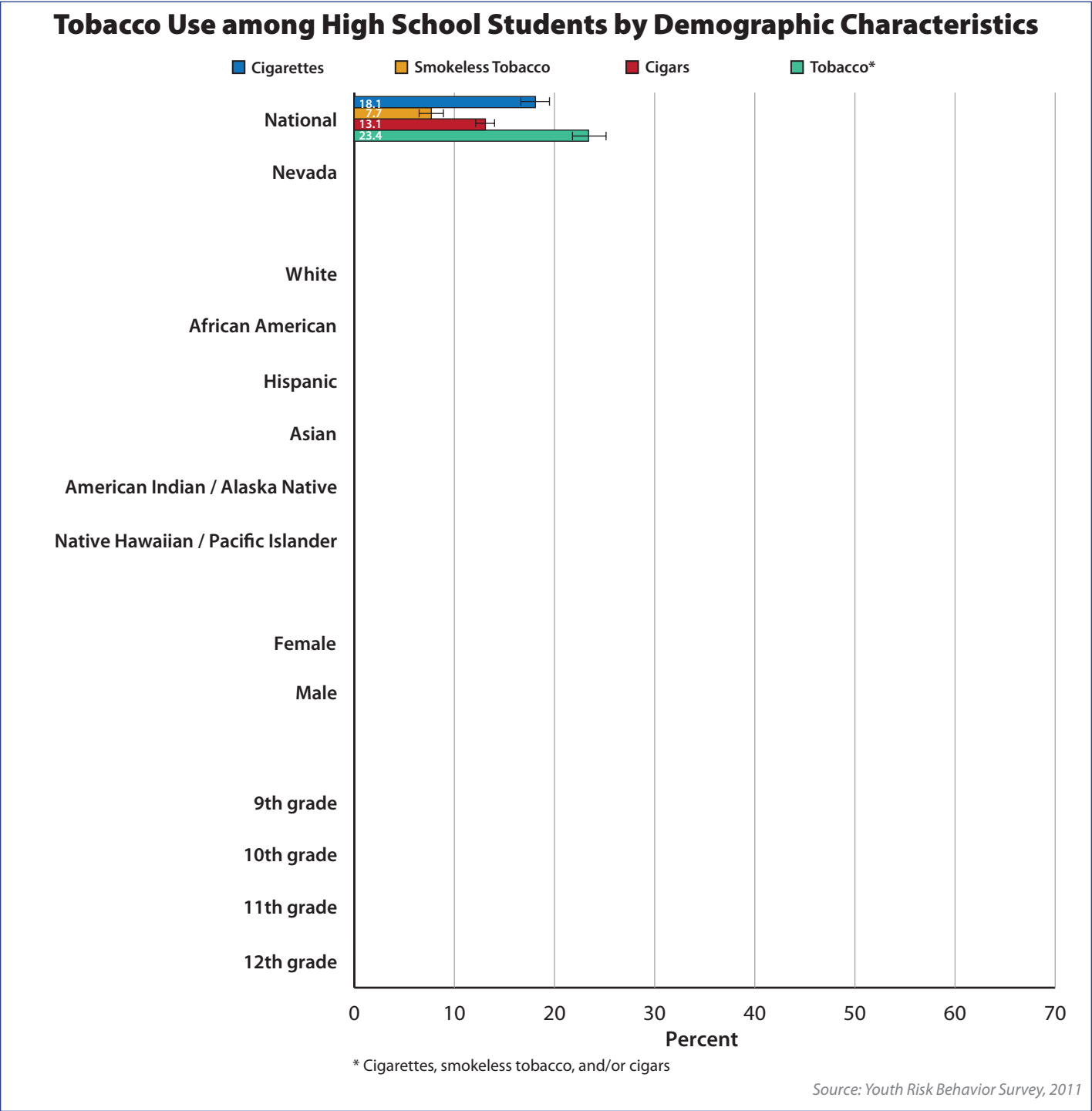


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

NEVADA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

Nevada had no reported YRBS data in 2011.



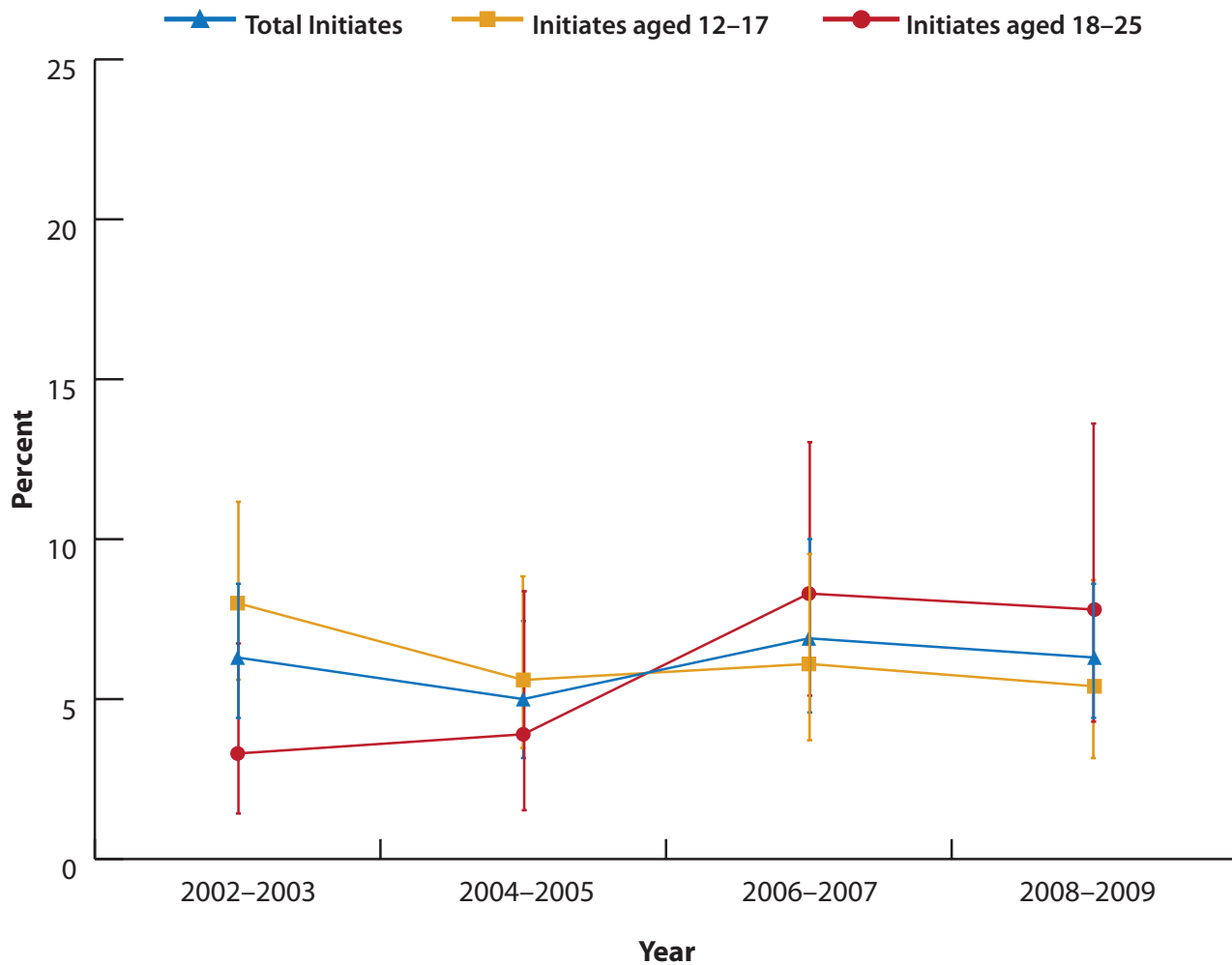
NEVADA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Nevada youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 13th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 7.8% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 22nd in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12-25,
by Age of First Use: 2002-2009**



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2009

NEVADA

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

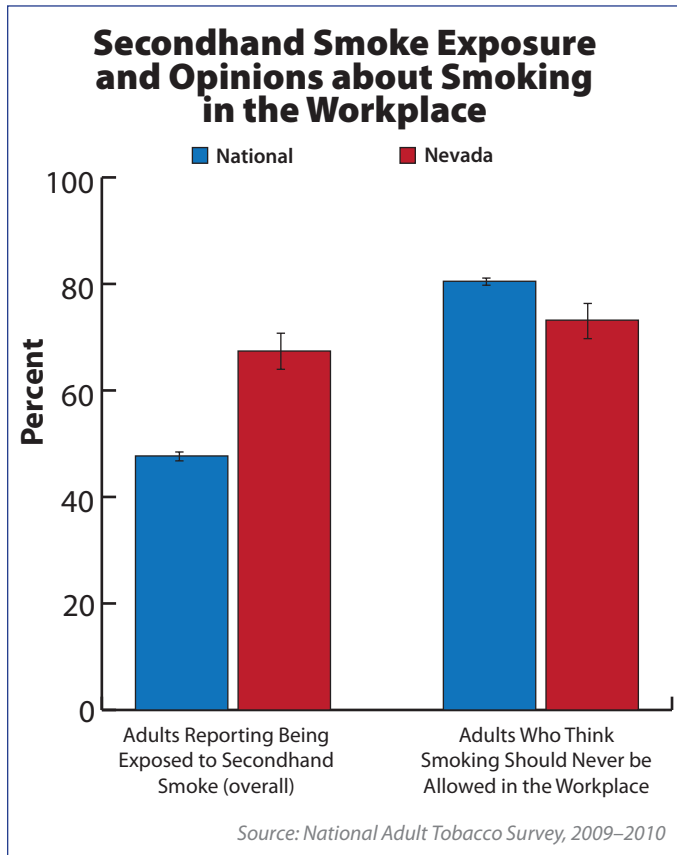
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Nevada than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Nevada was 67.4%, ranking 51st among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Nevada adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
67.4%	34.8%	11.1%	17.8%	55.7%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

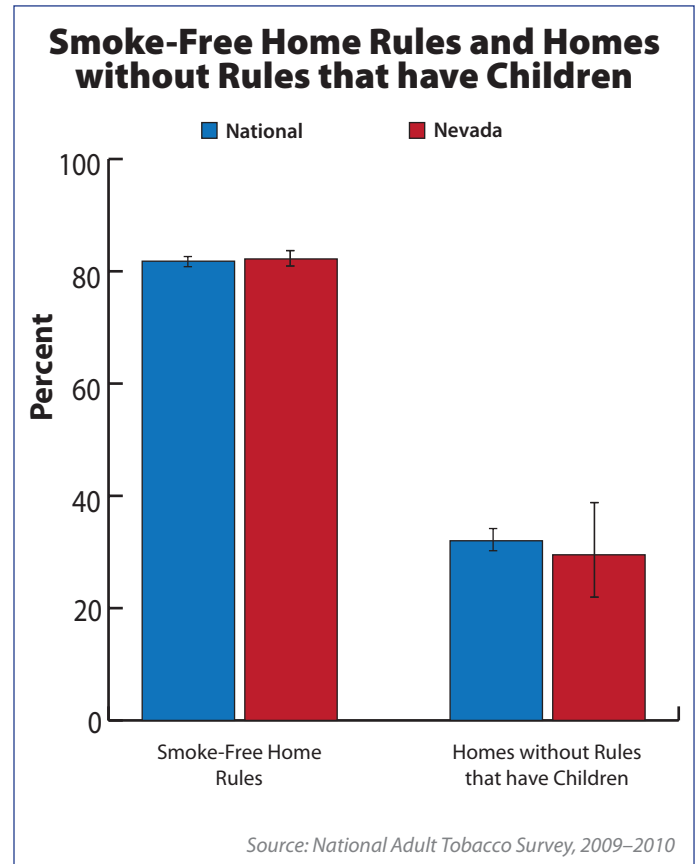


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 73.2% of adults in Nevada thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 44th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 82.2% of adults in Nevada reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 23rd among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 29.5%, ranking 14th among the states.







NEVADA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Nevada had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces and restaurants, but not bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 No	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

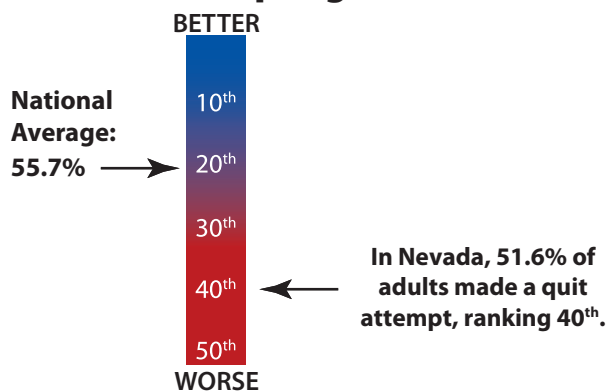
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 51.6% of Nevada adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 40th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Nevada quitline received 16,755 calls, and 1,333 tobacco users (an estimated 0.3% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications


In 2010, Nevada's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Nevada provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial ^b	Partial ^b	Partial ^b	 No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

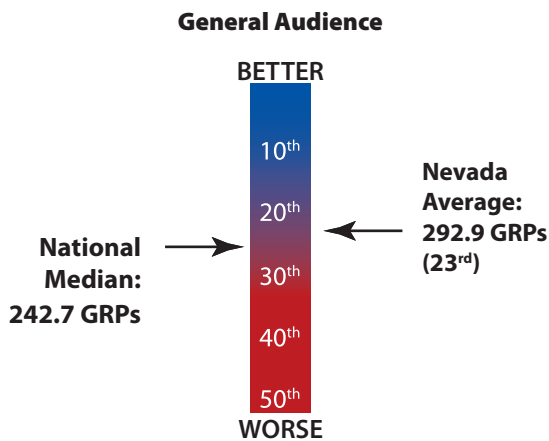
NEVADA

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

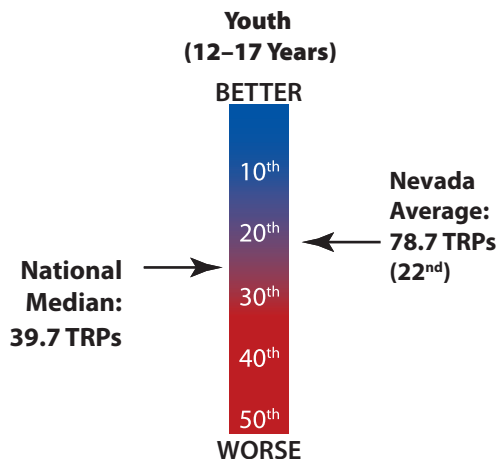
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Nevada had an average of 292.9 general audience GRPs and 78.7 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

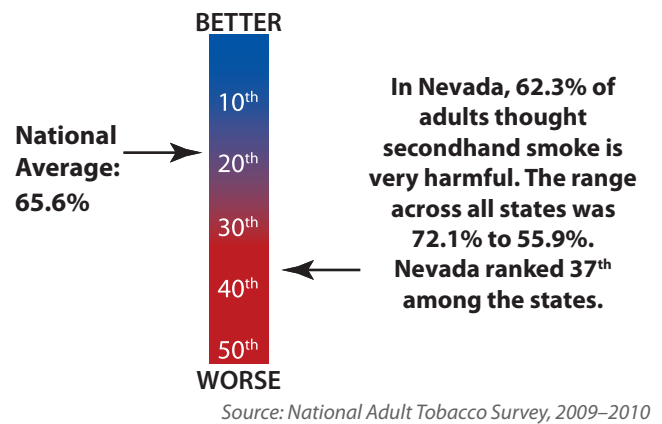


Source: CDC/OSH

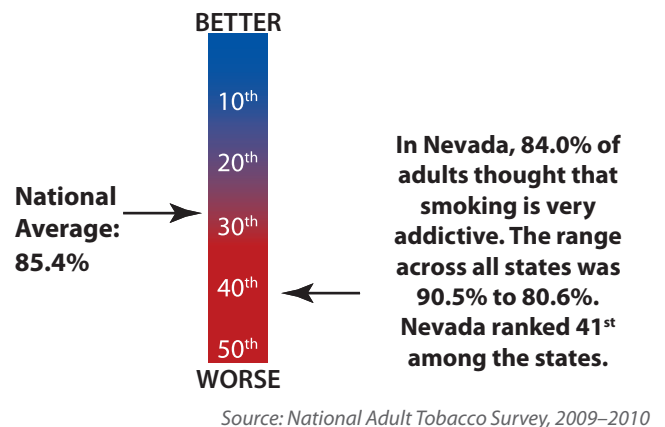
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Nevada, 62.3% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 84.0% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Nevada allowed local regulation of tobacco product sampling, but preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws






Promotion	Sampling	Display
 No	 Yes	 No

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Nevada required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	 No	 Yes^a	 Yes^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Gross Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

NEVADA

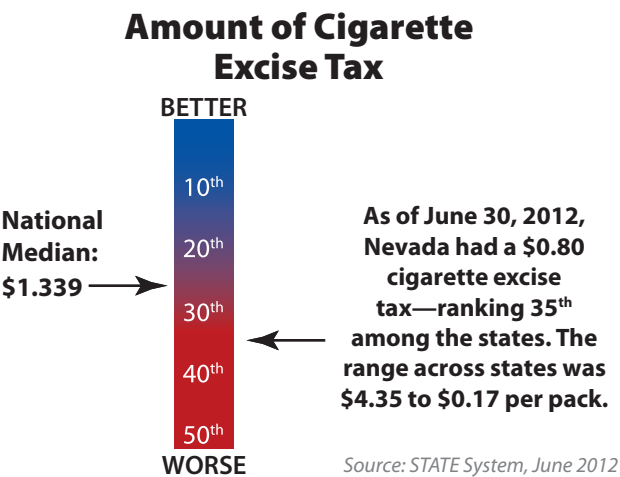
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Nevada was \$0.80 per pack, ranking 35th among the states. The tax on cigars was 30% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 30% of the wholesale price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 30% of the wholesale price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Nevada, 71.6% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 28.4% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Nevada smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.00 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Nevada smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$36.22 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

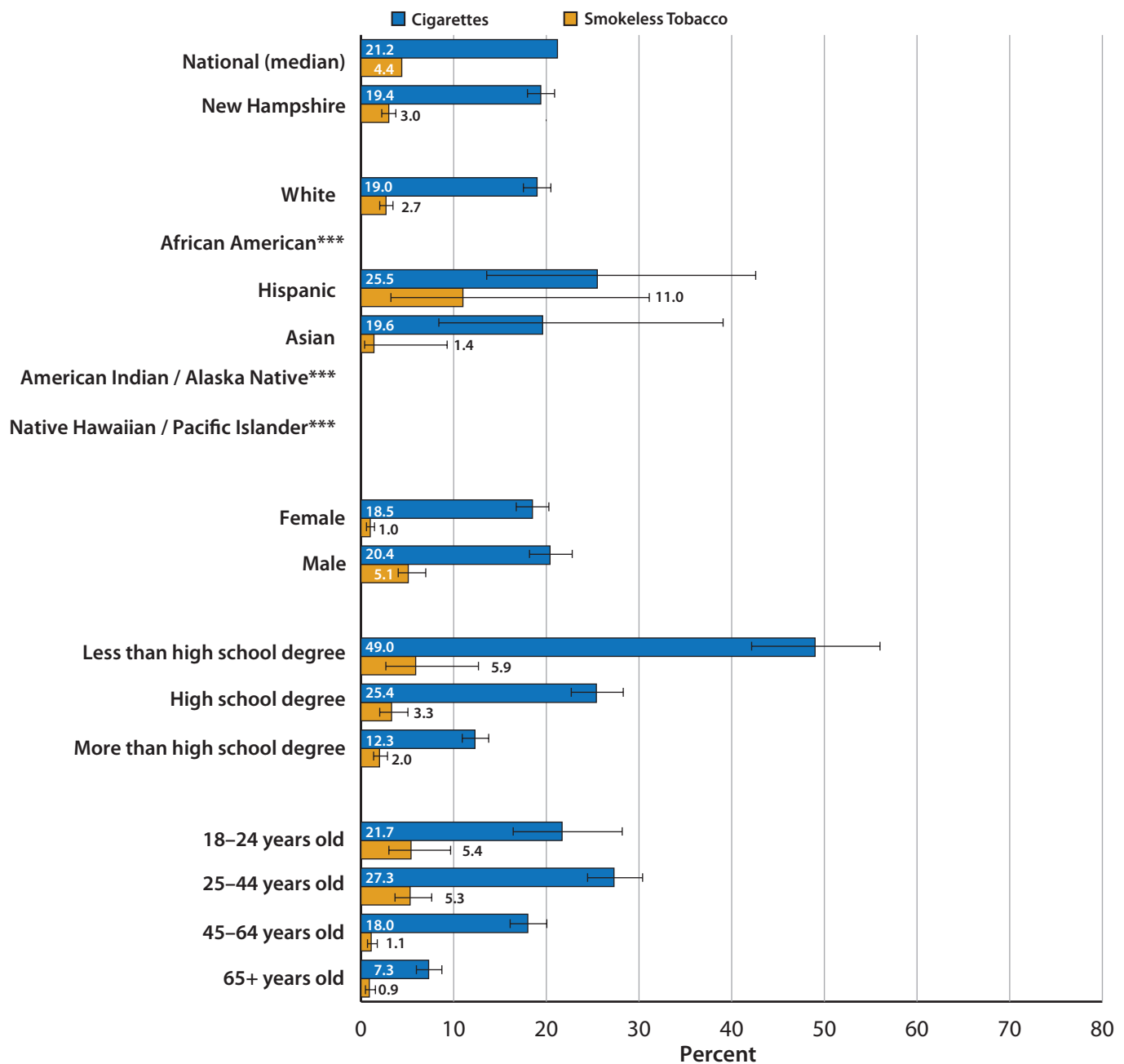
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In New Hampshire, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.4% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. New Hampshire ranked 17th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 3.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. New Hampshire ranked 14th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

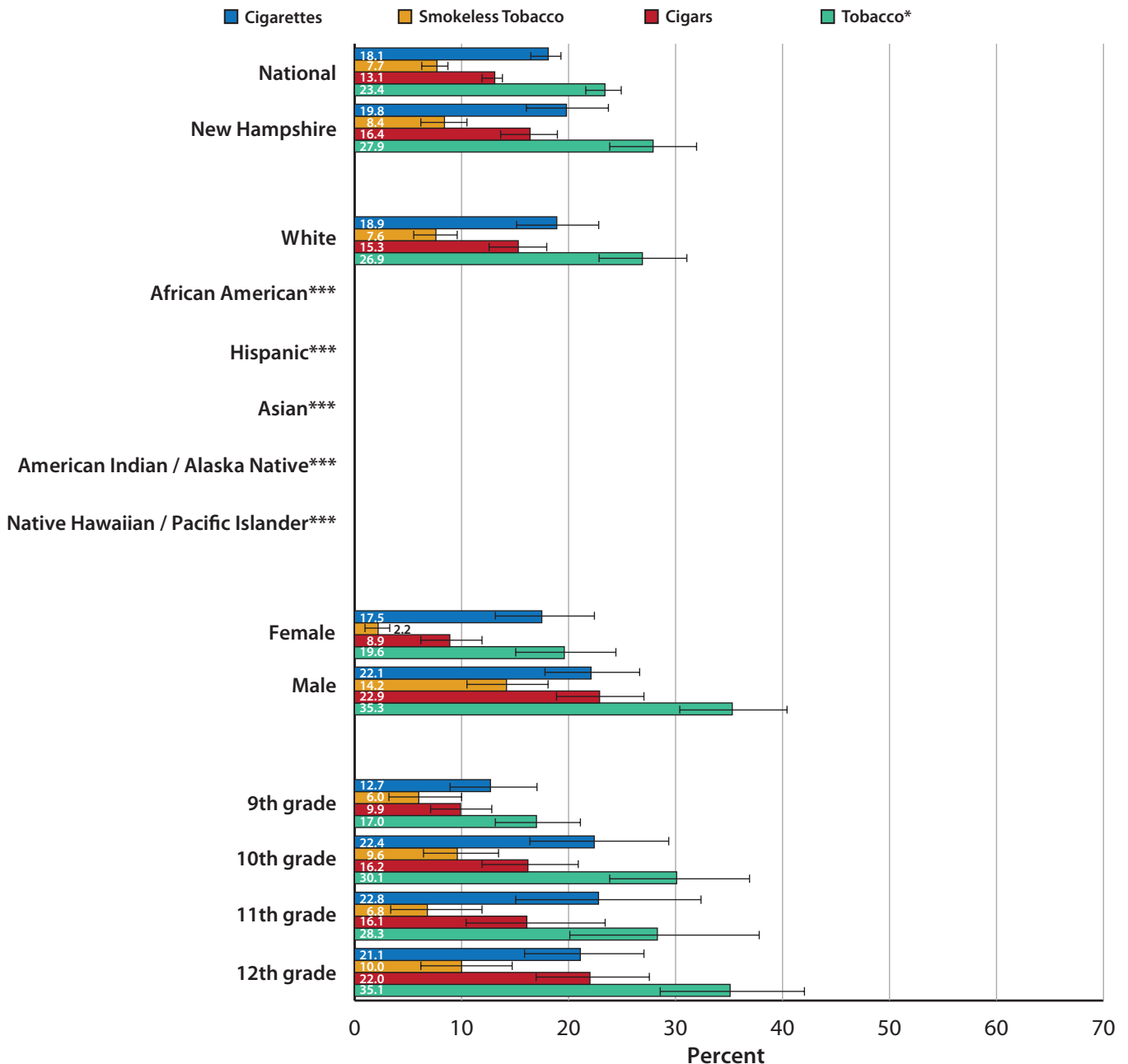
In New Hampshire, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.8% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. New Hampshire ranked 35th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 8.4% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. New Hampshire ranked 19th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 16.4% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. New Hampshire ranked 32nd among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 27.9% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. New Hampshire ranked 27th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

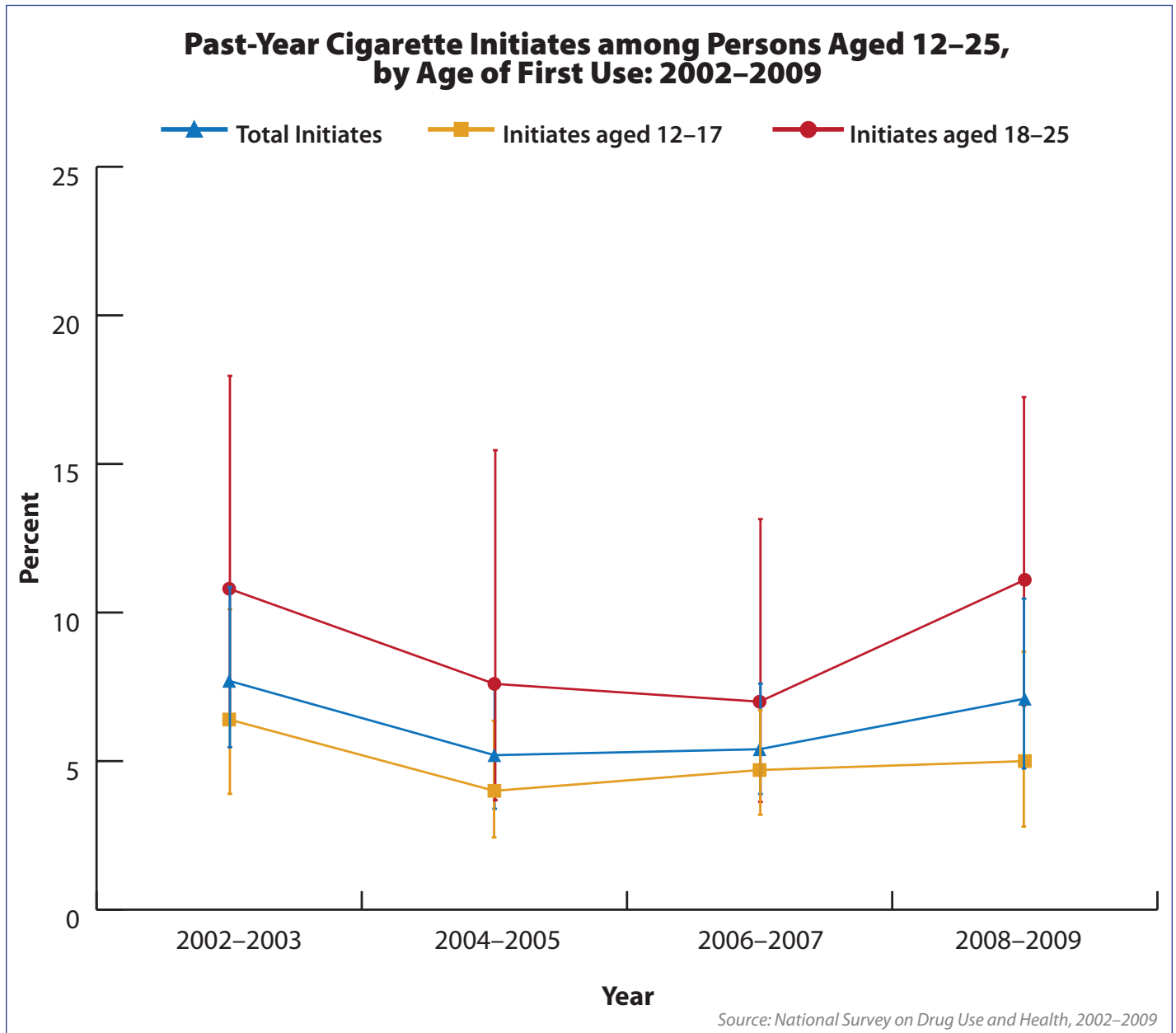
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all New Hampshire youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.0% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 8th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 11.1% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 44th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

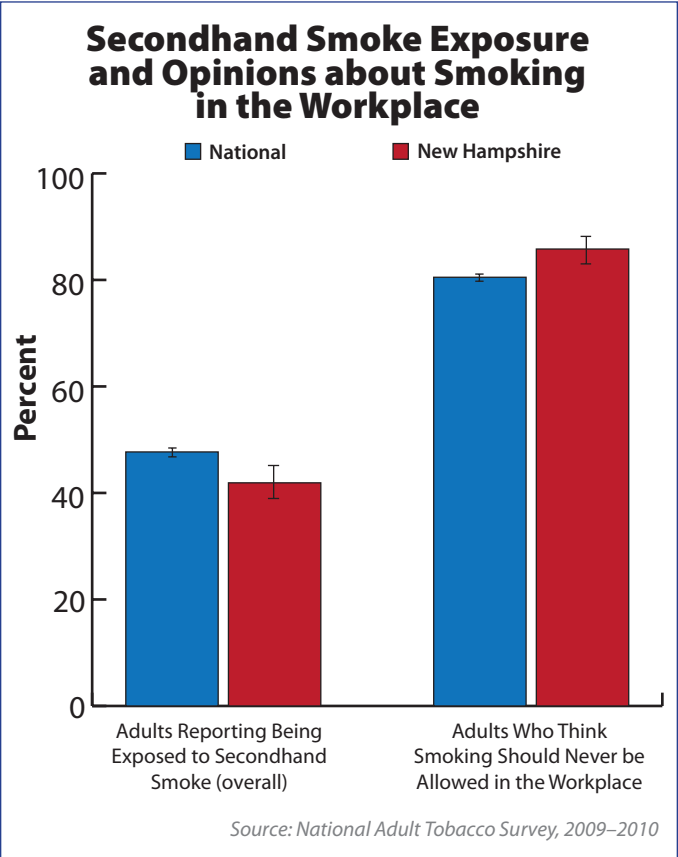
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in New Hampshire than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in New Hampshire was 41.9%, ranking 9th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of New Hampshire adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
41.9%	18.2%	9.6%	14.6%	26.9%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

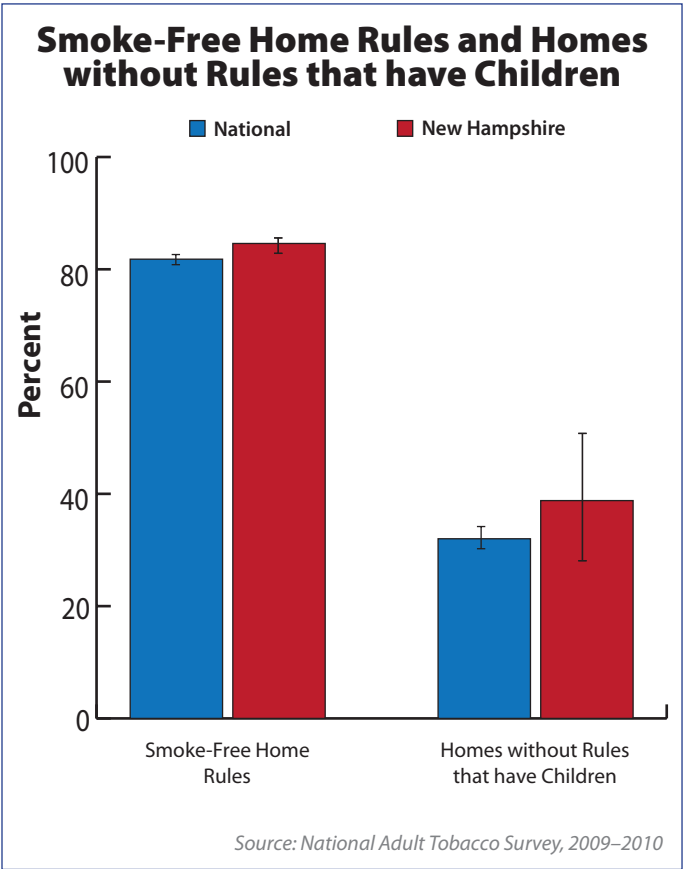


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 85.8% of adults in New Hampshire thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 4th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 84.6% of adults in New Hampshire reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 13th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 38.8%, ranking 49th among the states.







NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, New Hampshire had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of restaurants, but not workplaces or bars. The state law did not allow local communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No*	Yes	No†	No ^a

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

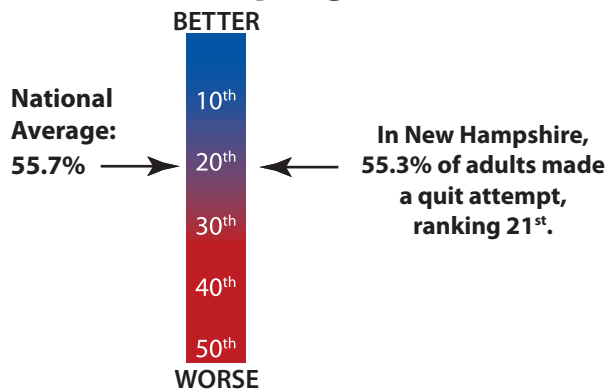
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 55.3% of New Hampshire adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 21st among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the New Hampshire quitline received 906 calls, and 175 tobacco users (an estimated 0.1% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, New Hampshire's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. New Hampshire provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for individual counseling (i.e., partial group coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

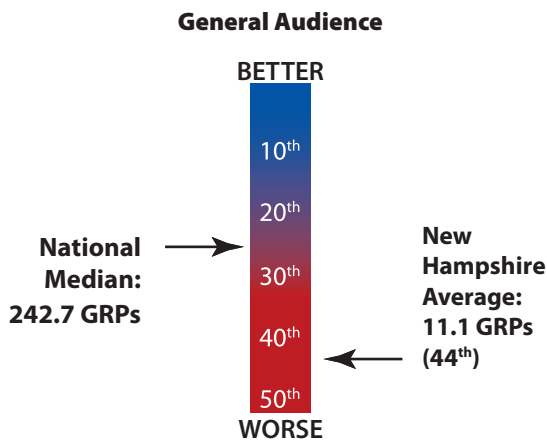
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

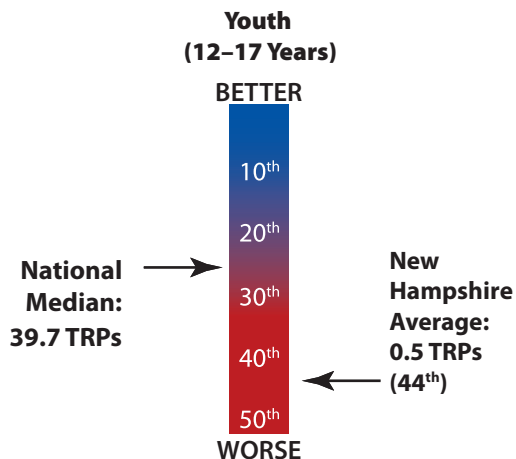
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. New Hampshire had an average of 11.1 general audience GRPs and 0.5 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

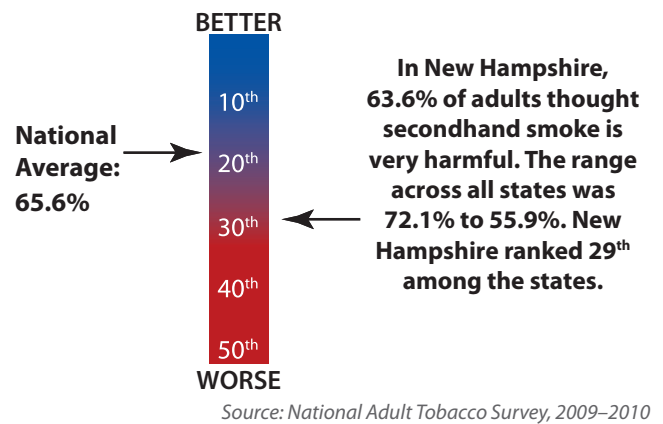


Source: CDC/OSH

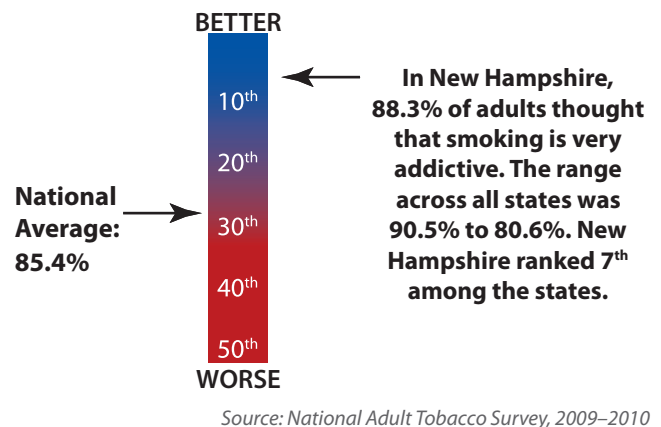
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In New Hampshire, 63.6% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 88.3% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, New Hampshire allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, New Hampshire required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$6.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Misdemeanor: Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

NEW HAMPSHIRE

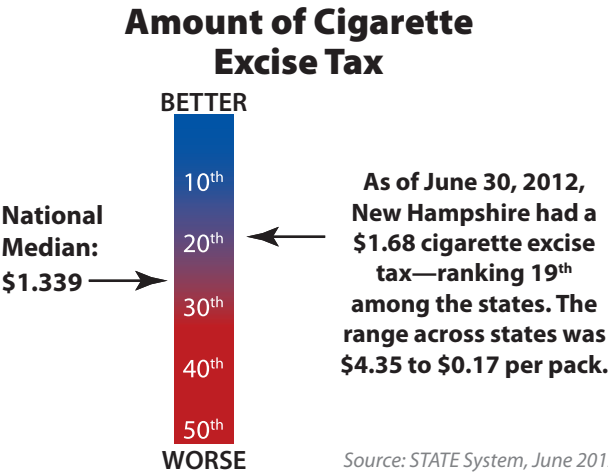
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in New Hampshire was \$1.68 per pack, ranking 19th among the states. The tax on cigars was 48% of the wholesale sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$1.68 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 48% of the wholesale sales price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In New Hampshire, 71.8% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 28.2% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that New Hampshire smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.96 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that New Hampshire smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$47.35 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



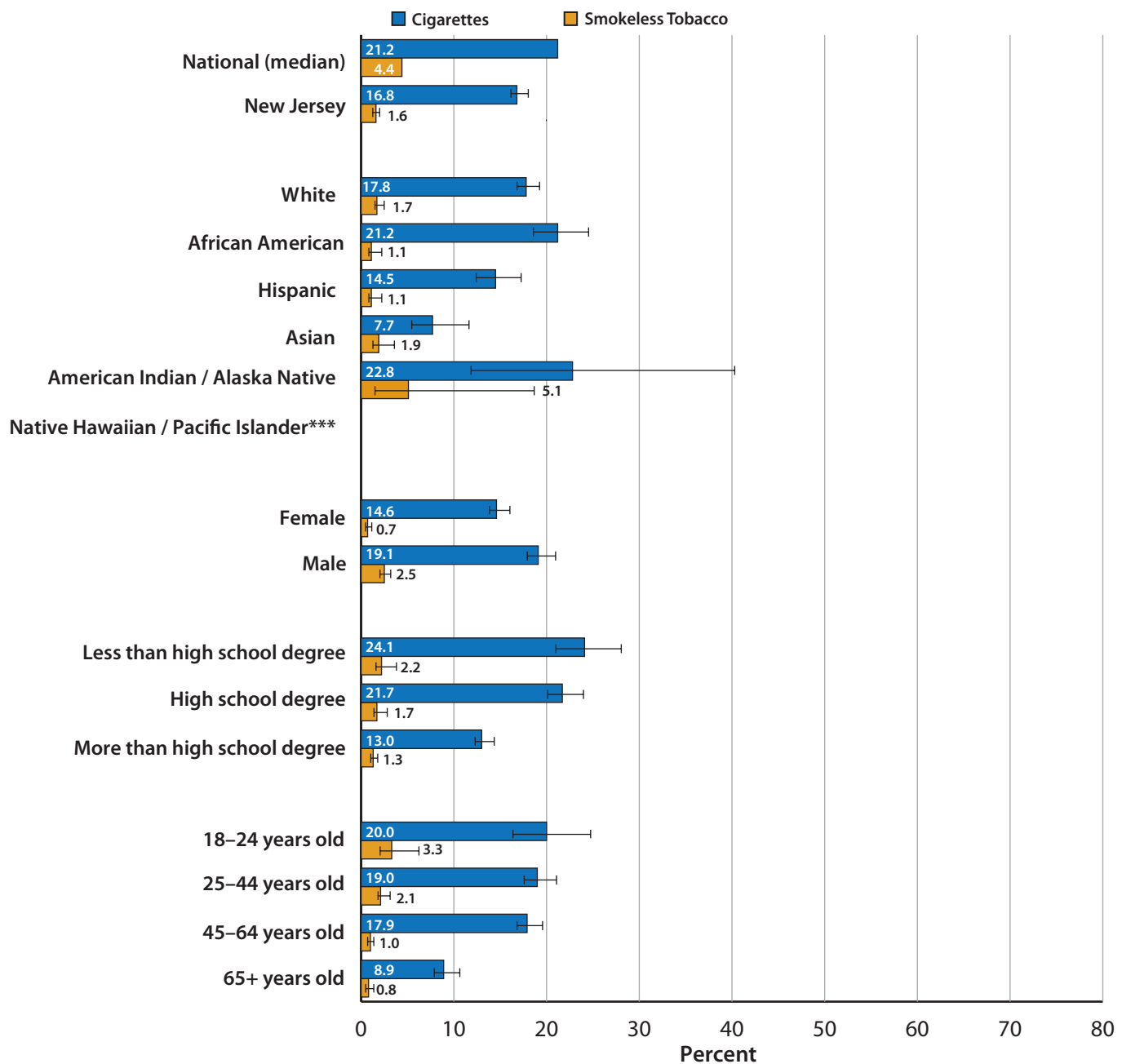
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In New Jersey, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 16.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. New Jersey ranked 3rd among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 1.6% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. New Jersey ranked 5th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

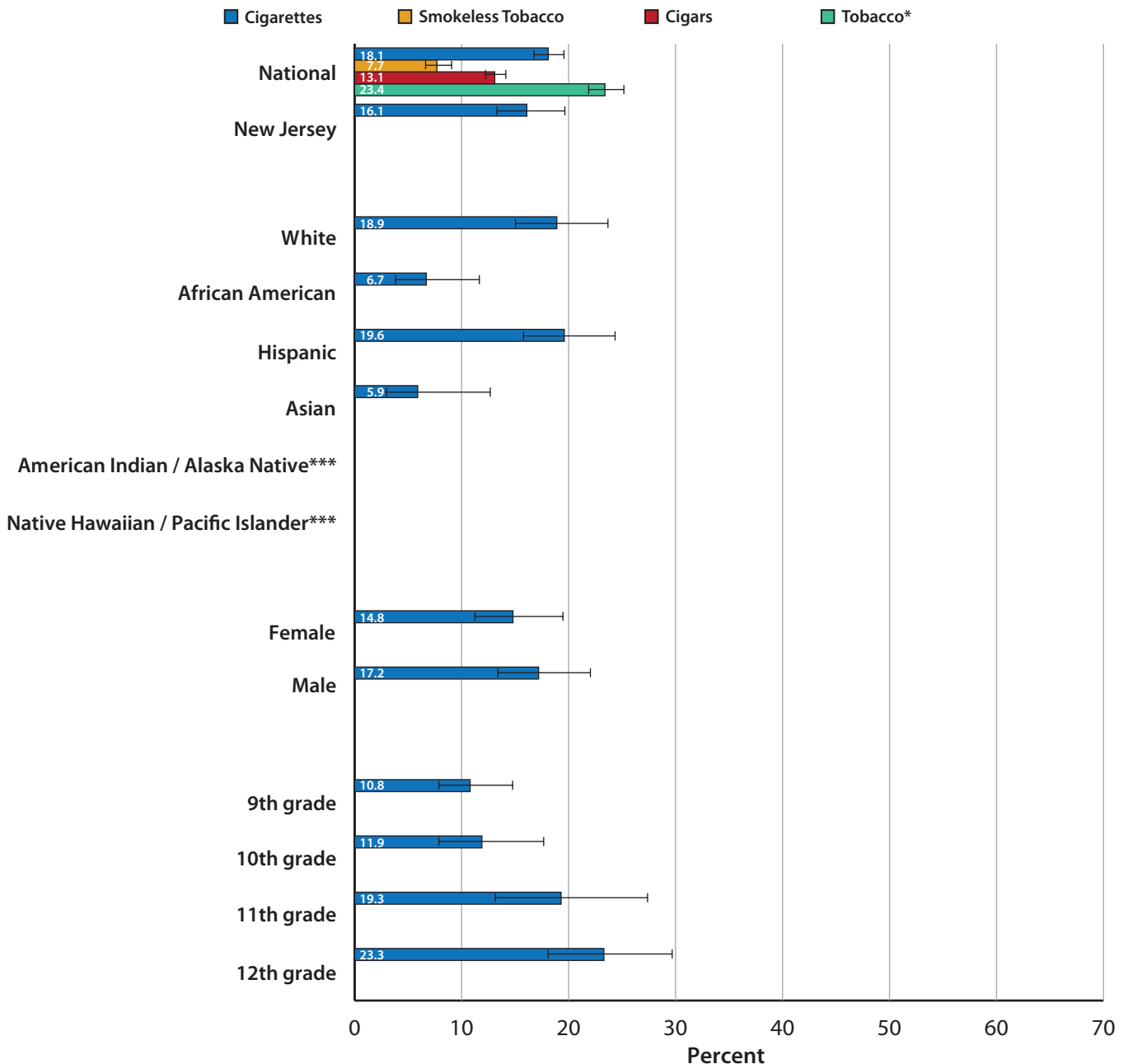
NEW JERSEY

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

In New Jersey, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 16.1% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. New Jersey ranked 20th among 44 states.

New Jersey had no reported YRBS data on smokeless tobacco, cigars, or tobacco in 2011.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

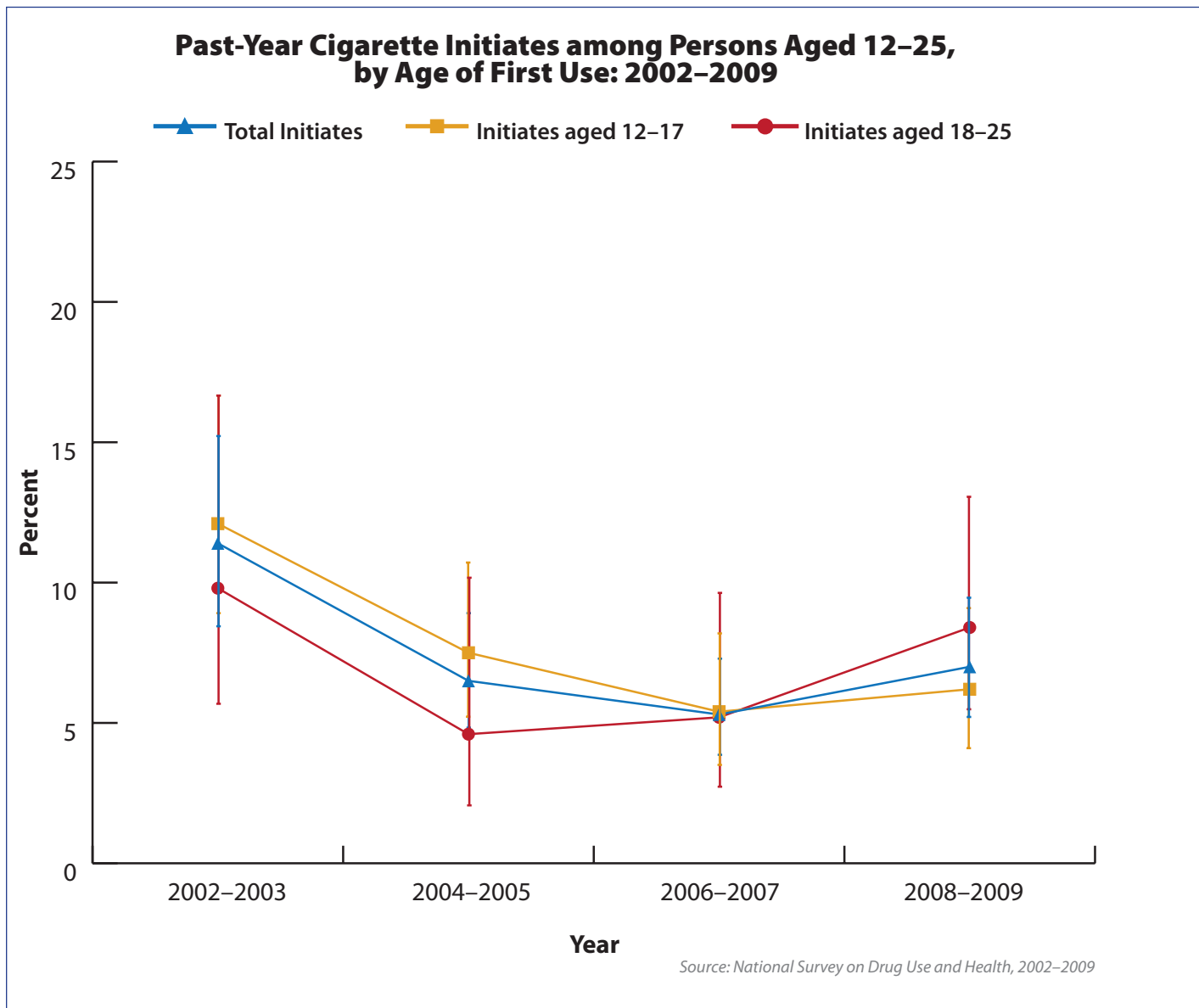
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

NEW JERSEY

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all New Jersey youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 30th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 8.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 23rd in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



NEW JERSEY

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

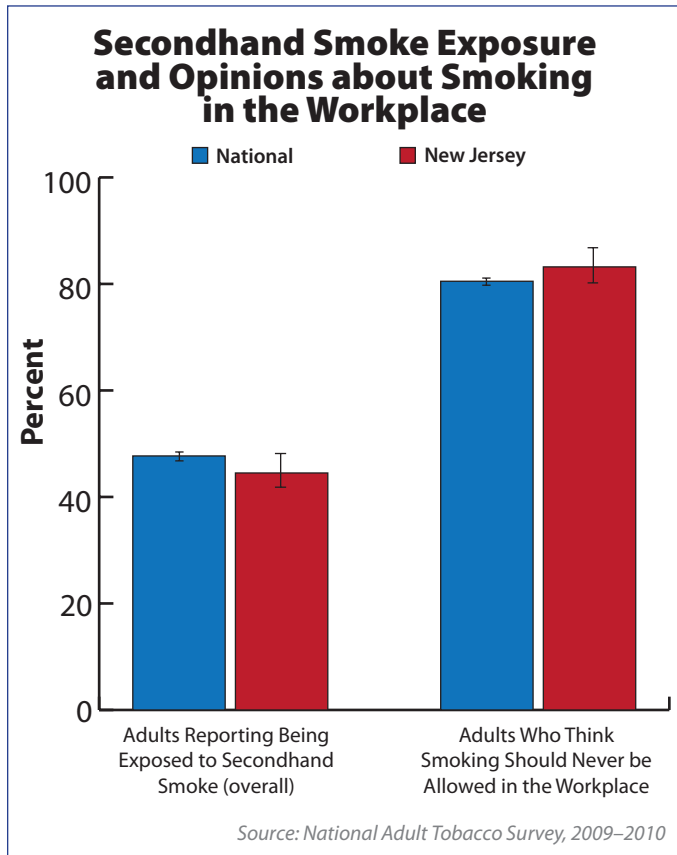
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in New Jersey than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in New Jersey was 44.5%, ranking 15th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of New Jersey adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
44.5%	23.2%	10.0%	11.5%	29.6%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

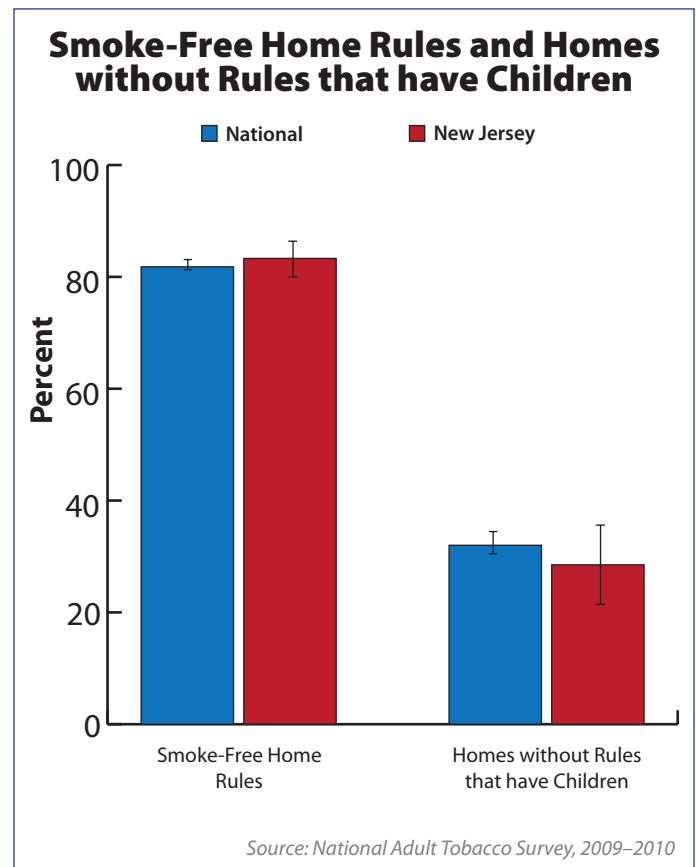


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 83.2% of adults in New Jersey thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 15th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 83.3% of adults in New Jersey reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 20th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 28.5%, ranking 12th among the states.







NEW JERSEY

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, New Jersey had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

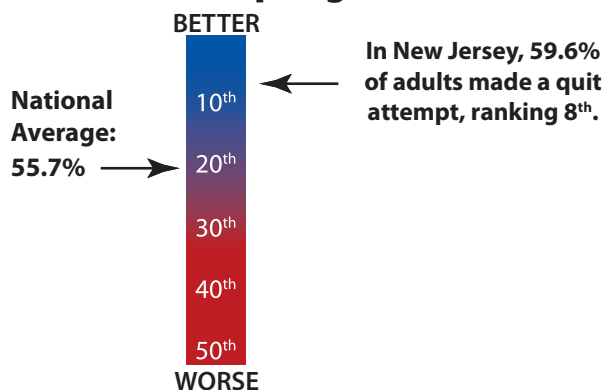
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 59.6% of New Jersey adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 8th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the New Jersey quitline received 5,525 calls, and 1,569 tobacco users (an estimated 0.2% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications


In 2010, New Jersey's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. New Jersey provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial ^b	Partial ^b	Partial ^b	 No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

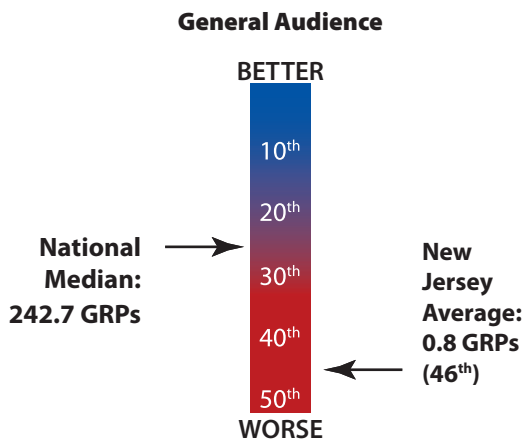
NEW JERSEY

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

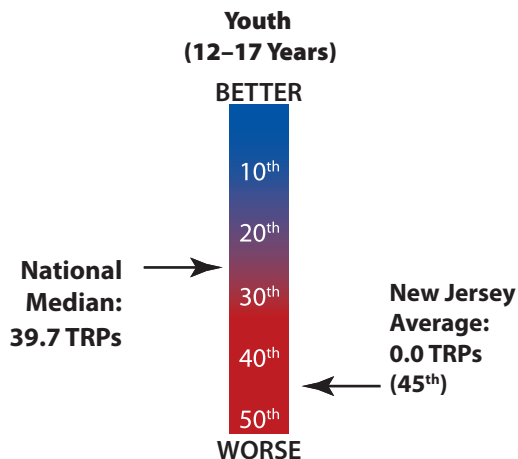
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. New Jersey had an average of 0.8 general audience GRPs and 0.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

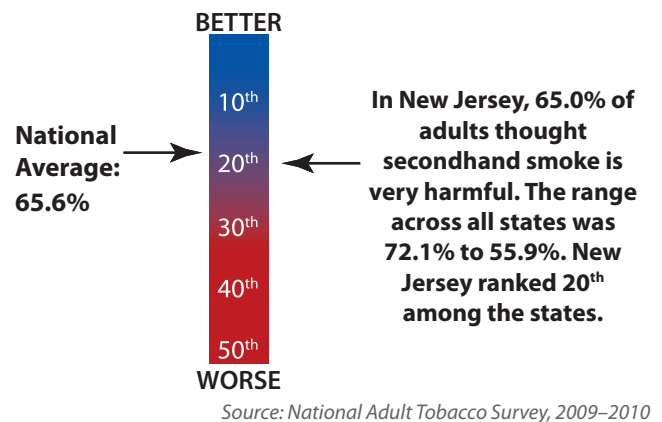


Source: CDC/OSH

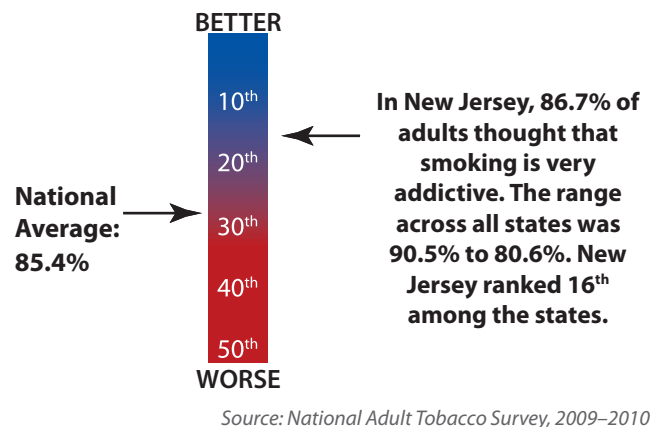
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In New Jersey, 65.0% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 86.7% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking



NEW JERSEY

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, New Jersey allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, New Jersey required all establishments selling cigarettes over-the-counter to be licensed; the state does not have such a requirement for smokeless tobacco products. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$50.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 No

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

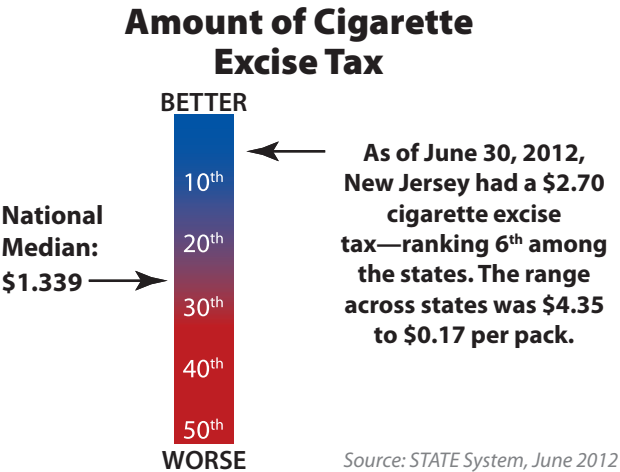
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in New Jersey was \$2.70 per pack, ranking 6th among the states. The tax on cigars was 30% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 30% of the wholesale price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 30% of the wholesale price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In New Jersey, 82.5% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 17.5% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that New Jersey smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$7.10 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that New Jersey smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$56.27 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

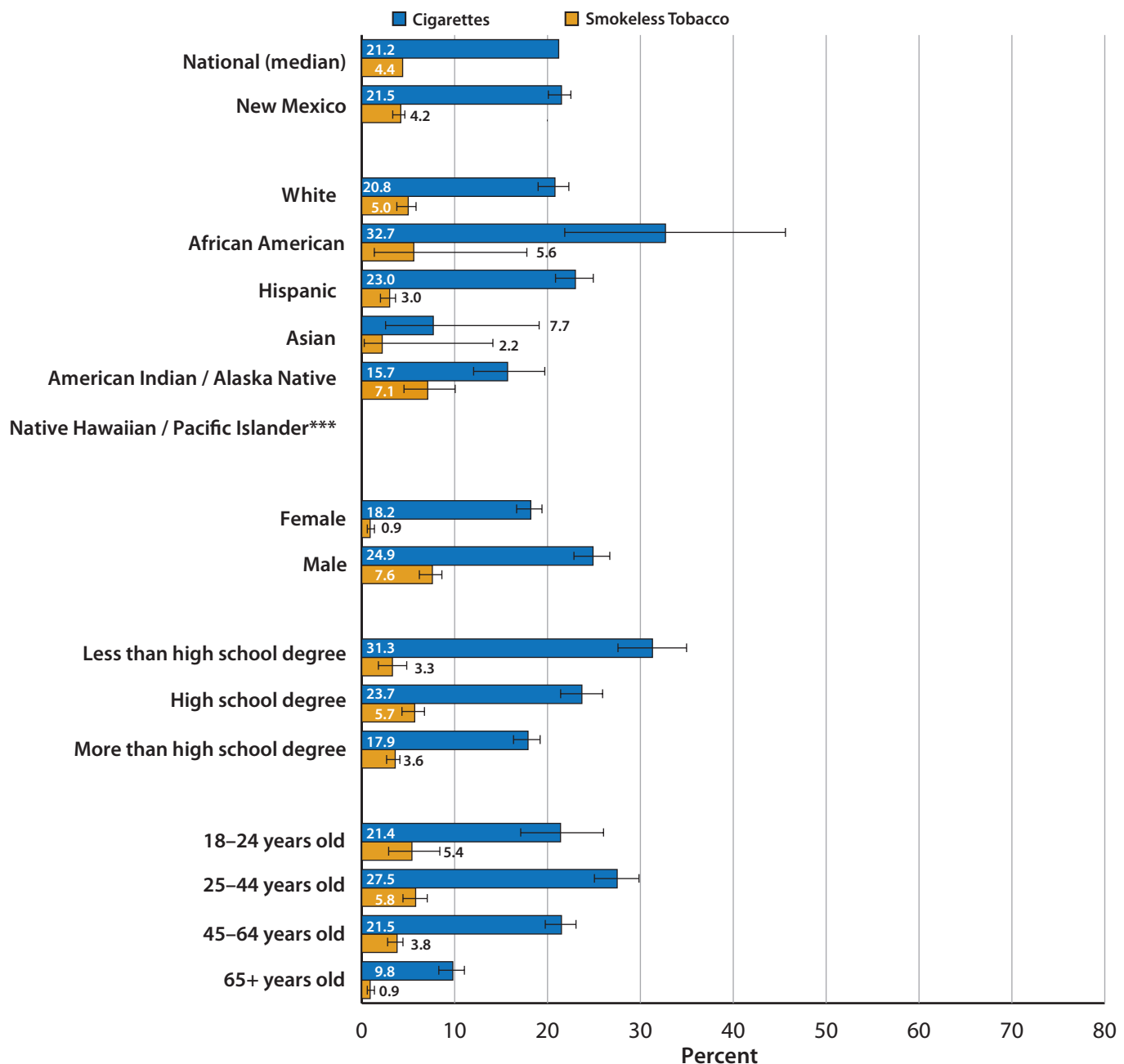


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In New Mexico, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 21.5% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. New Mexico ranked 27th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.2% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. New Mexico ranked 23rd among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

NEW MEXICO

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

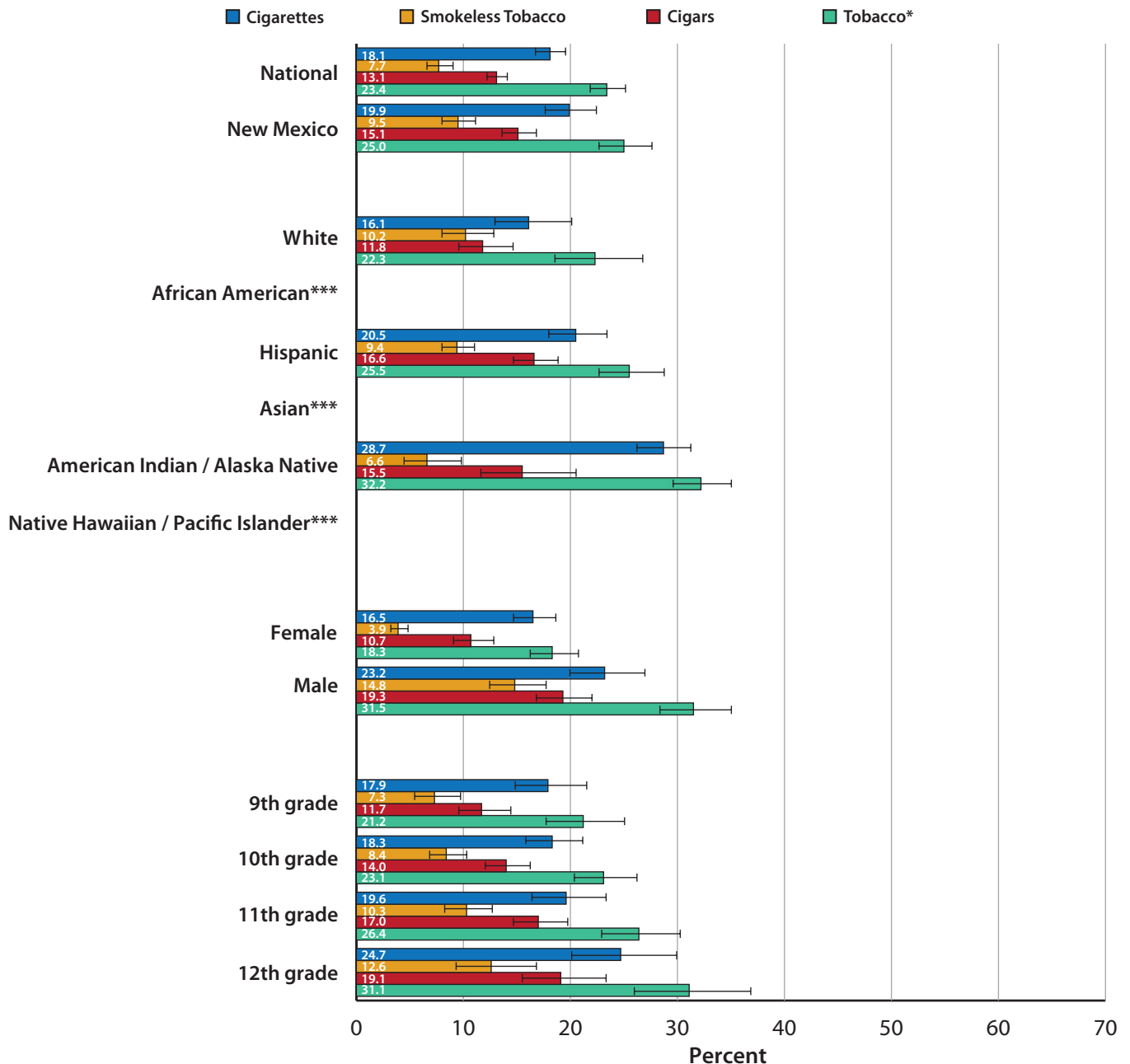
In New Mexico, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.9% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. New Mexico ranked 36th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 9.5% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. New Mexico ranked 23rd among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 15.1% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. New Mexico ranked 26th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 25.0% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. New Mexico ranked 22nd among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

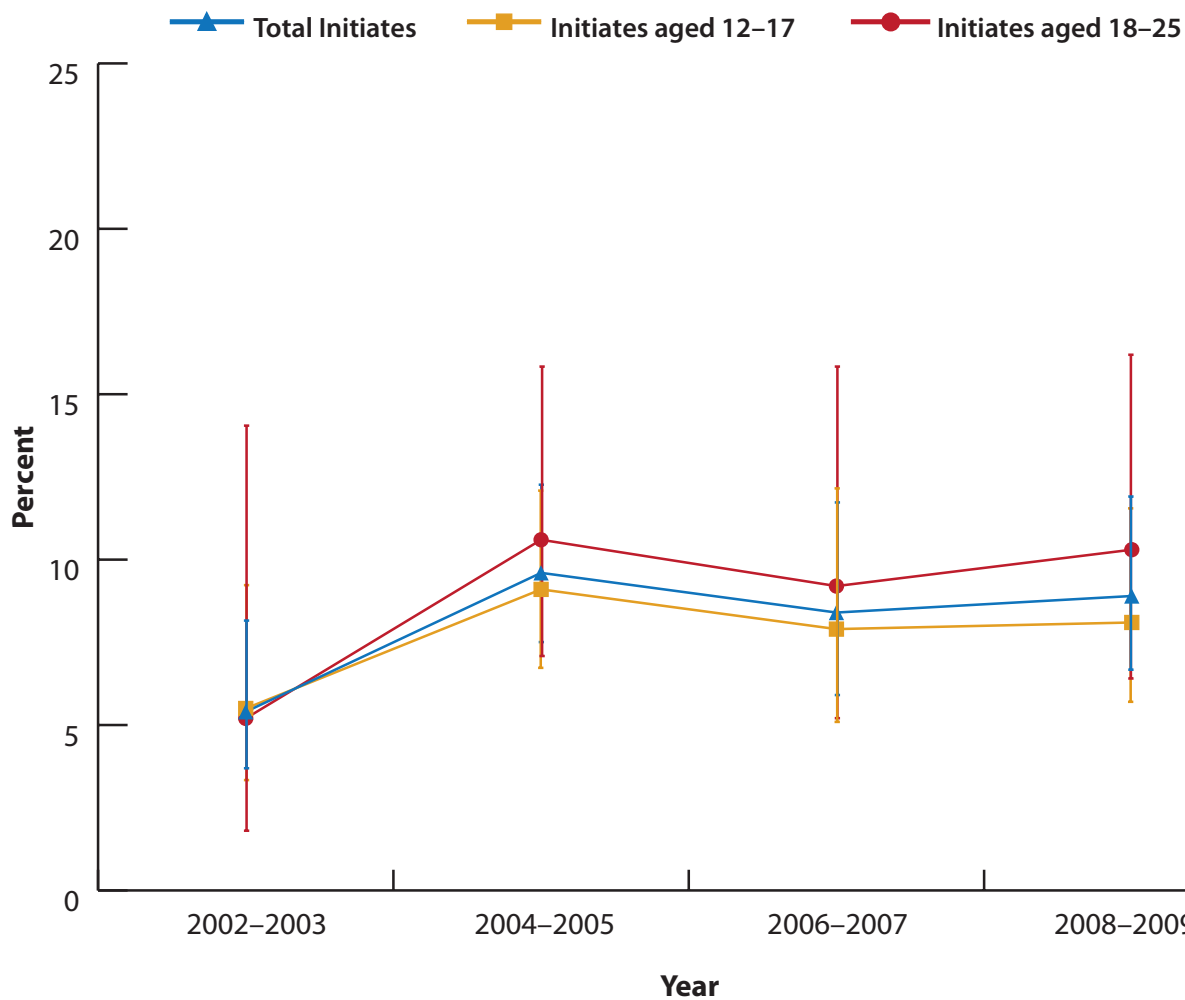
NEW MEXICO

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all New Mexico youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 8.1% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 49th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 10.3% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 42nd in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12-25,
by Age of First Use: 2002-2009**



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2009

Protect

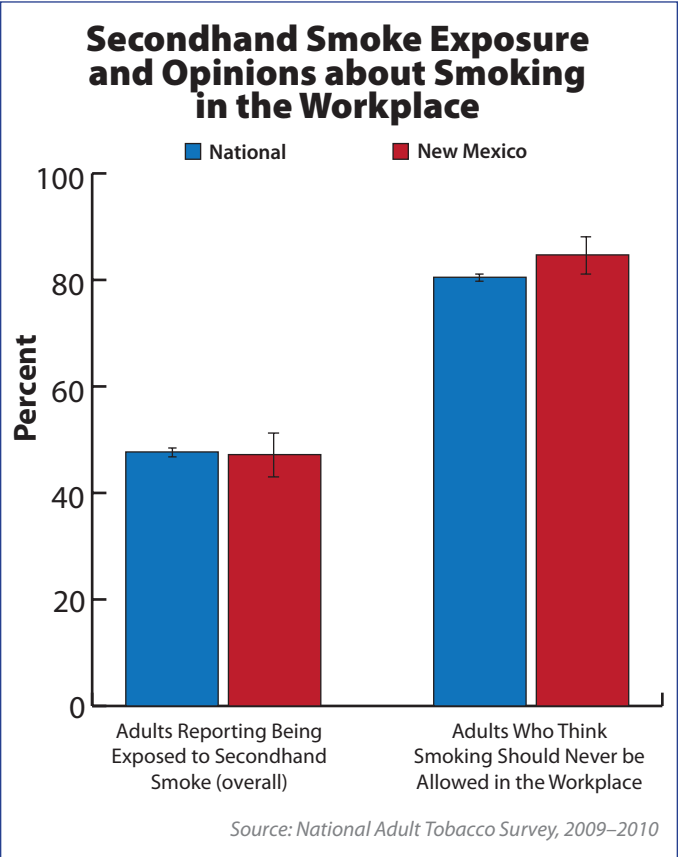
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in New Mexico than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in New Mexico was 47.2%, ranking 28th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of New Mexico adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
47.2%	20.6%	10.4%	14.7%	31.3%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

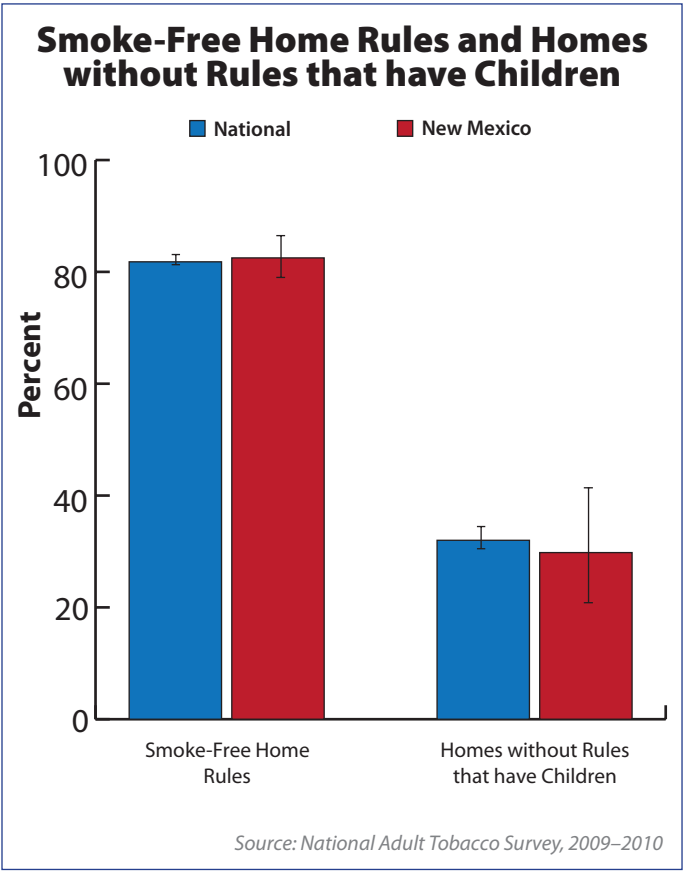


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 84.7% of adults in New Mexico thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 9th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 82.5% of adults in New Mexico reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 22nd among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 29.8%, ranking 16th among the states.




NEW MEXICO

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, New Mexico had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

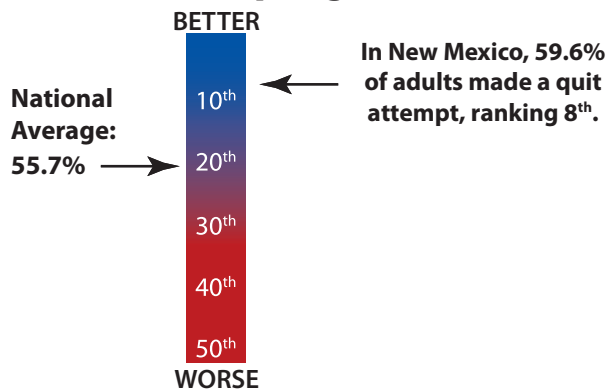
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 59.6% of New Mexico adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 8th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the New Mexico quitline received 23,007 calls, and 8,874 tobacco users (an estimated 2.7% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications


In 2010, New Mexico's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. New Mexico provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for group counseling (i.e., partial individual coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial ^{b,c}	Partial ^b	Partial ^b	 Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

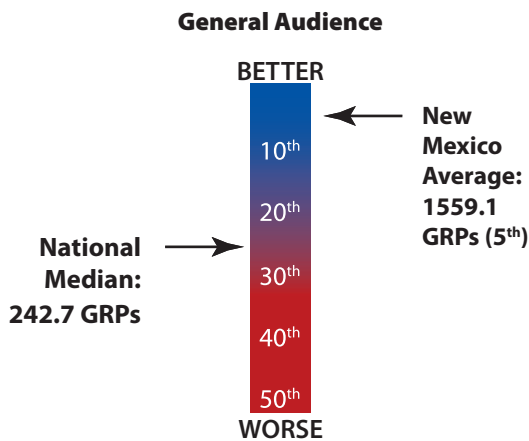
NEW MEXICO

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

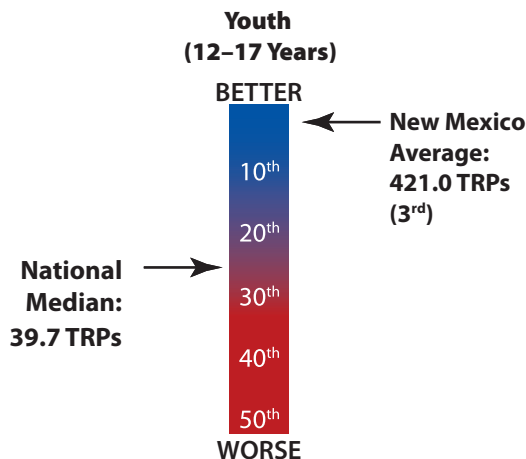
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. New Mexico had an average of 1559.1 general audience GRPs and 421.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

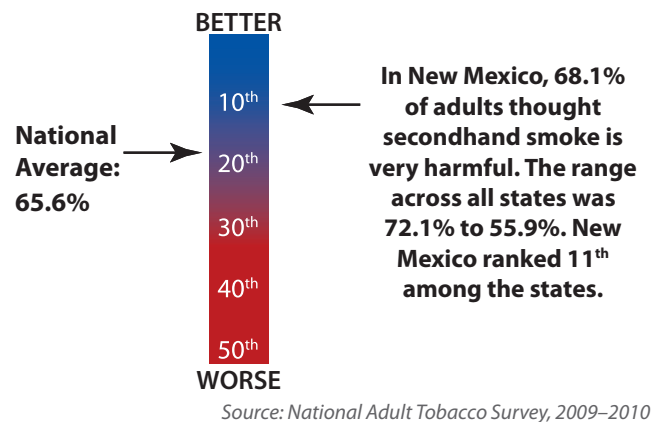


Source: CDC/OSH

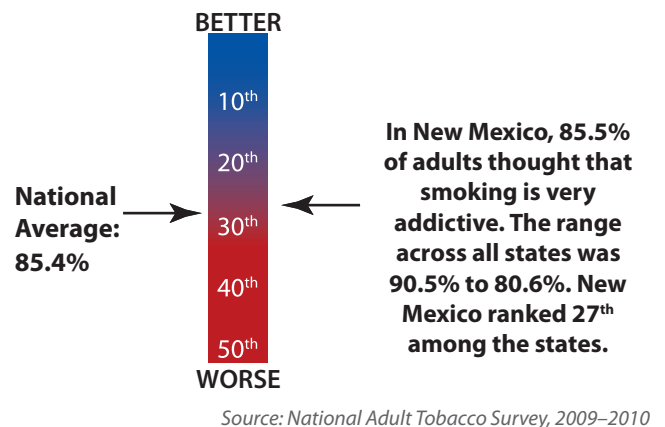
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In New Mexico, 68.1% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 85.5% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






NEW MEXICO

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, New Mexico allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments, but preempted local regulation of tobacco product sampling.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 No	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, New Mexico did not require establishments selling cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

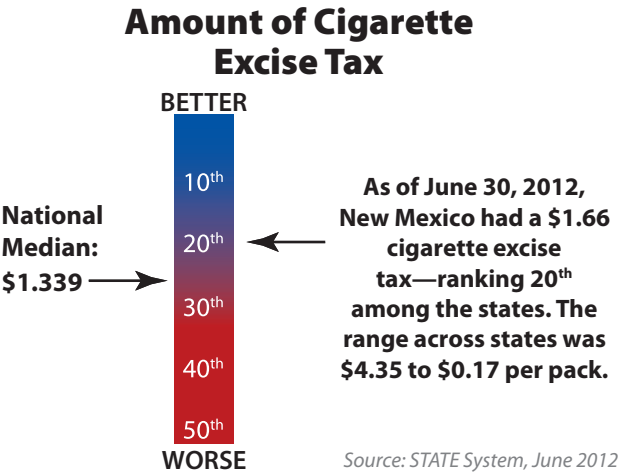
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in New Mexico was \$1.66 per pack, ranking 20th among the states. The tax on cigars was 25% of the product value per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 25% of the product value per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 25% of the product value.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In New Mexico, 67.0% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 33.0% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that New Mexico smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.08 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that New Mexico smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$34.97 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



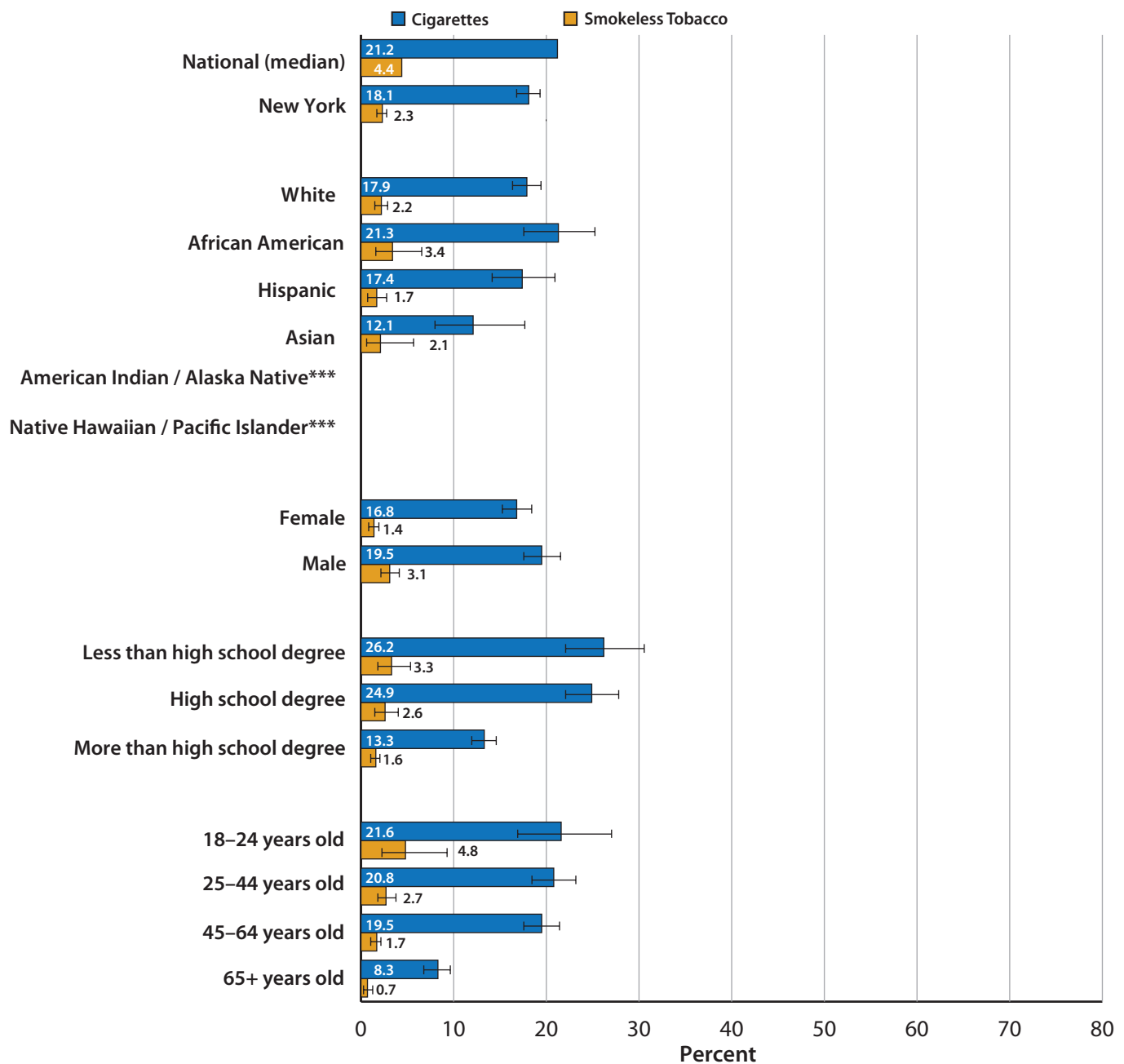
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In New York, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 18.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. New York ranked 8th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 2.3% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. New York ranked 10th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

NEW YORK

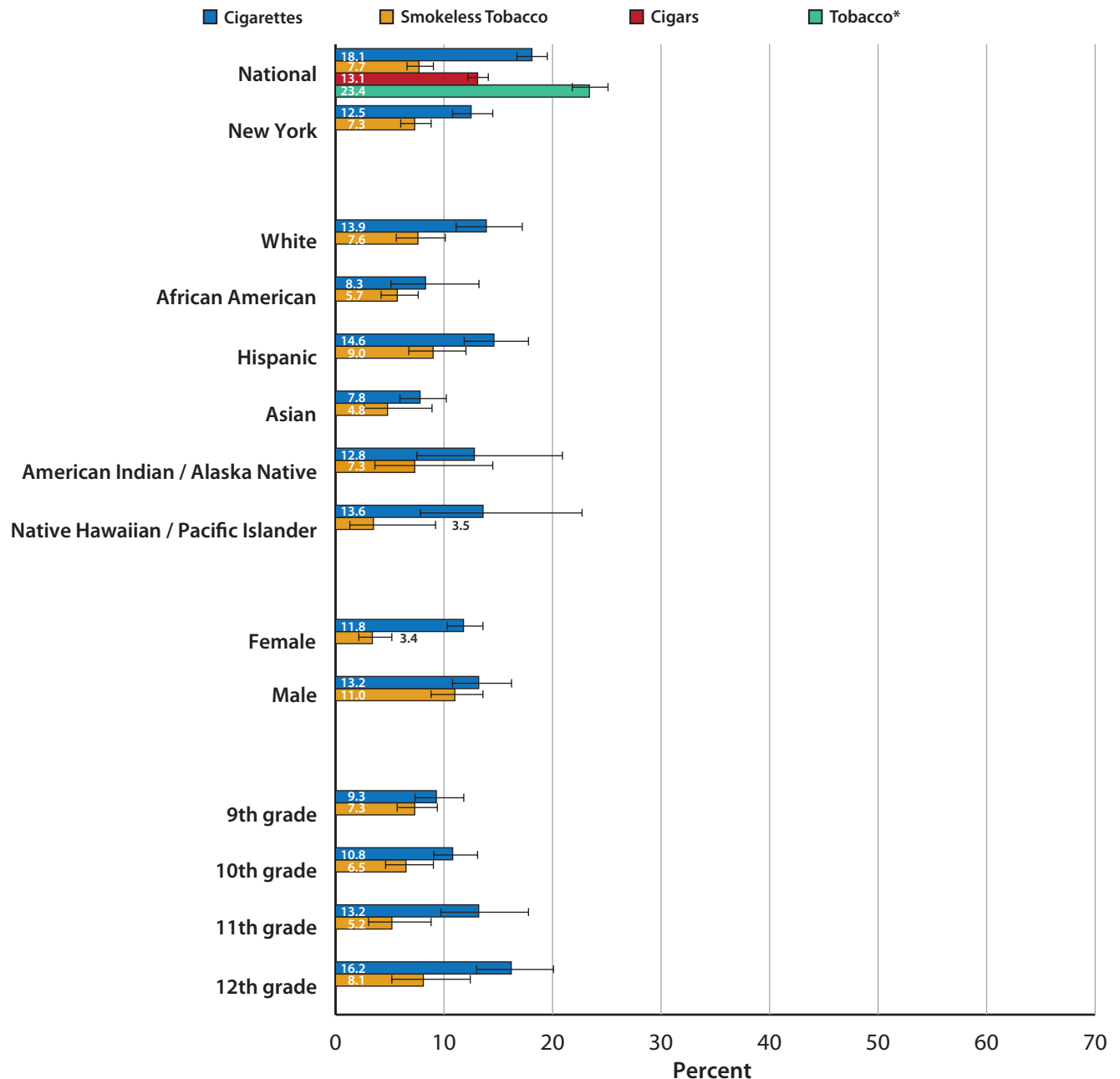
Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

In New York, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 12.5% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. New York ranked 4th among 44 states.

New York had no reported YRBS data for cigars and tobacco in 2011.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 7.3% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. New York ranked 13th among 40 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

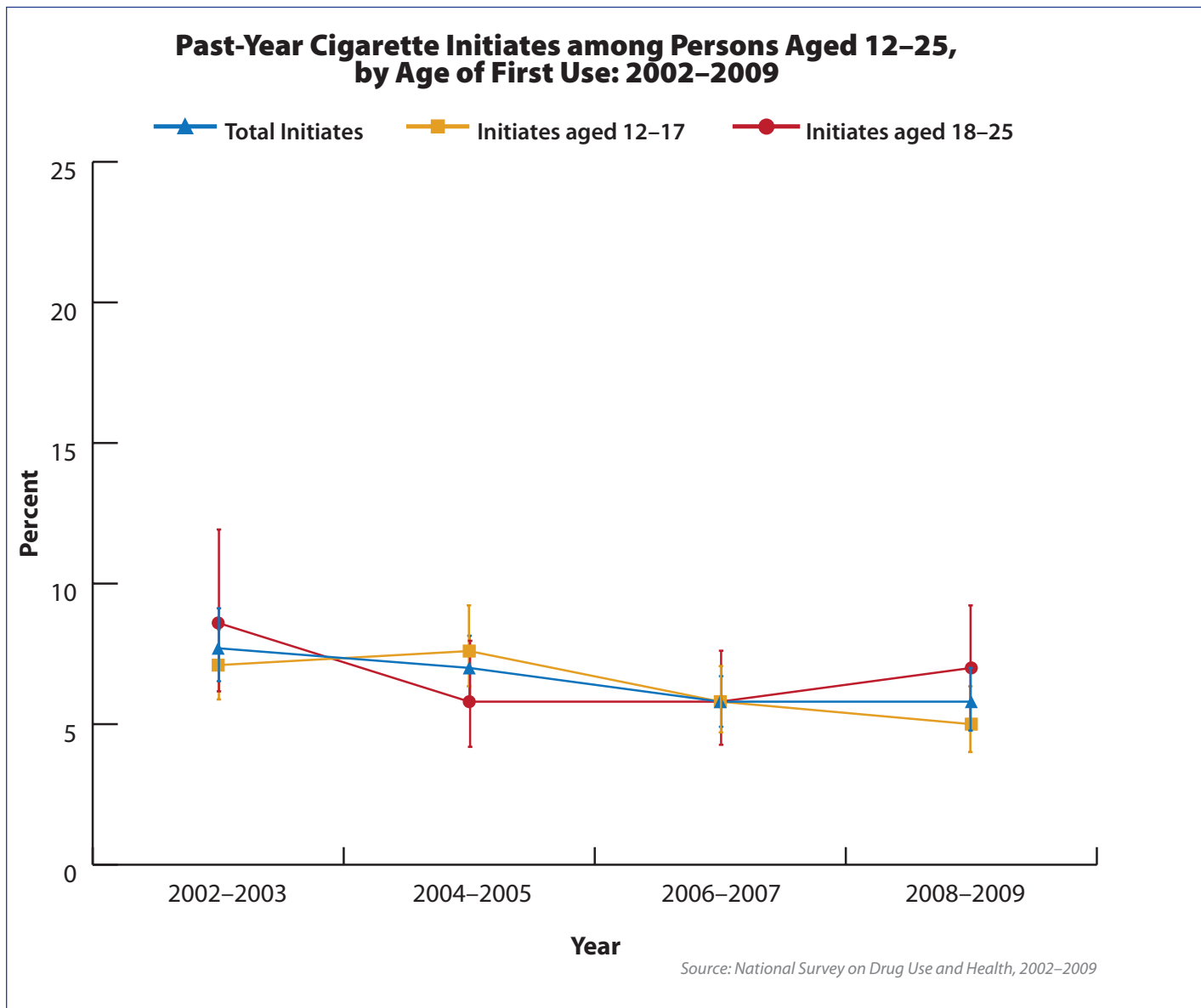
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

NEW YORK

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all New York youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.0% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 8th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 7.0% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 16th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

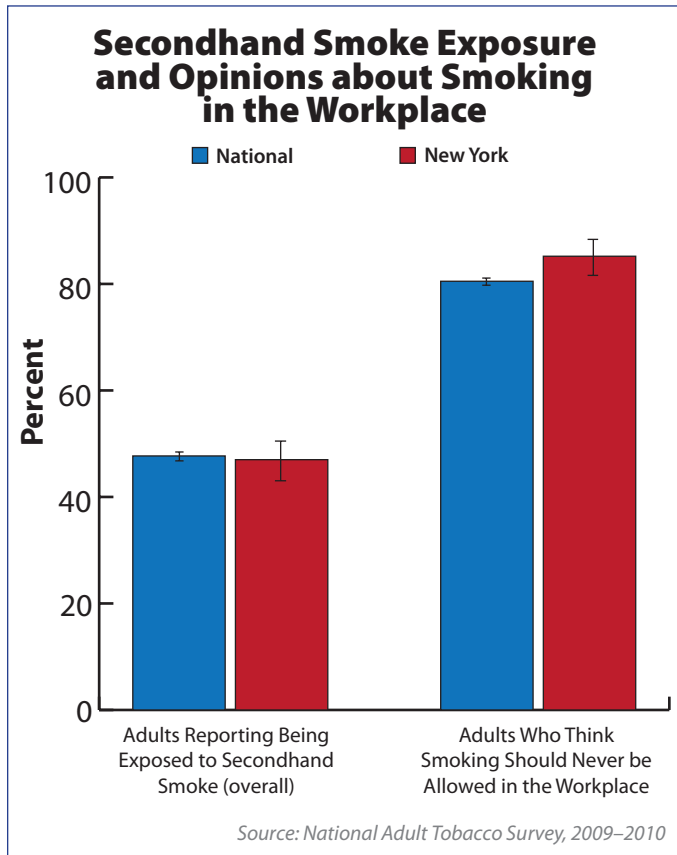
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in New York than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in New York was 47.0%, ranking 27th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of New York adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
47.0%	23.9%	10.4%	15.2%	32.5%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

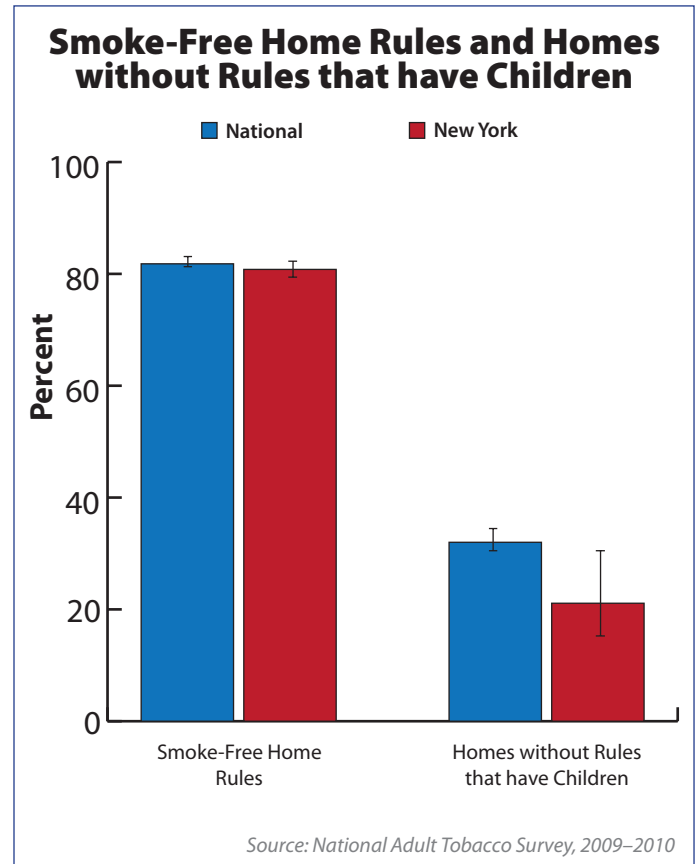


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 85.2% of adults in New York thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 7th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 80.8% of adults in New York reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 28th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 21.1%, ranking 2nd among the states.





NEW YORK

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, New York had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

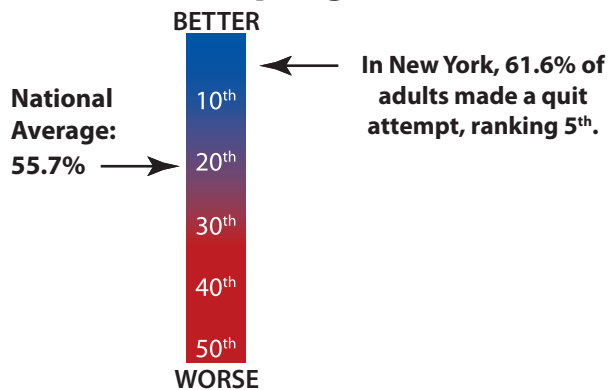
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 61.6% of New York adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 5th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the New York quitline received 143,198 calls, and 111,118 tobacco users (an estimated 4.4% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications




In 2010, New York's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. New York provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	Partial^a

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

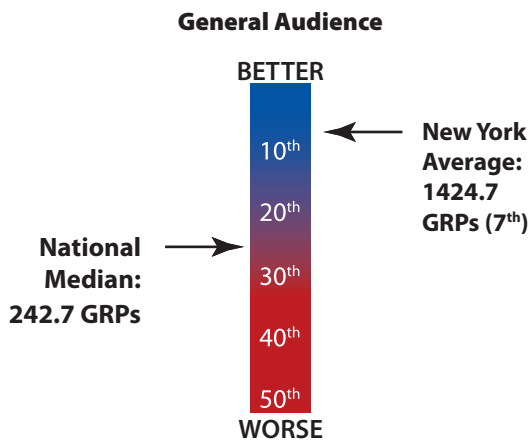
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

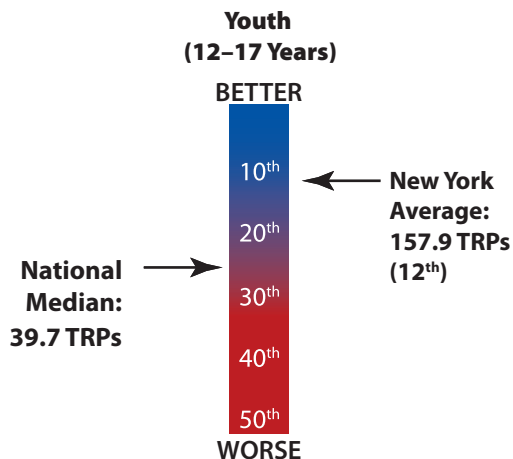
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. New York had an average of 1424.7 general audience GRPs and 157.9 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

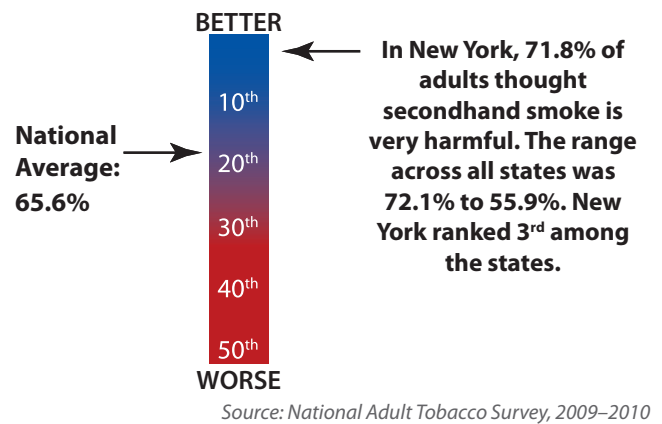


Source: CDC/OSH

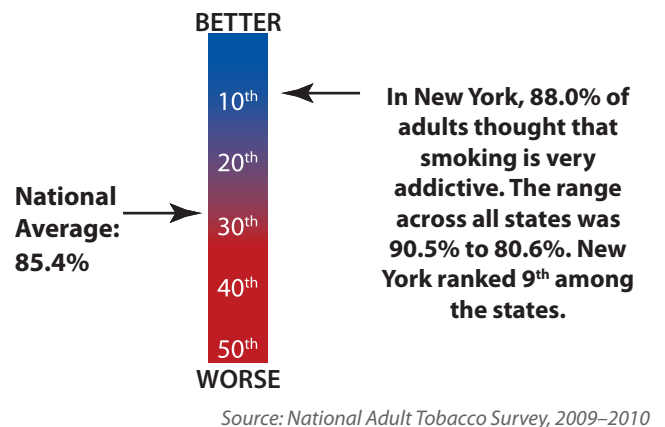
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In New York, 71.8% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009–2010. Additionally, 88.0% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, New York allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, New York required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$100.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

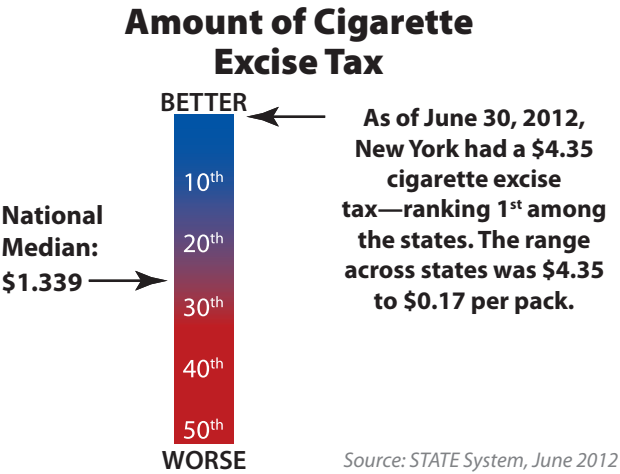
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in New York was \$4.35 per pack, ranking 1st among the states. The tax on cigars was 75% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$4.35 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 75% of the wholesale price with snuff taxed individually at \$2.00 per ounce.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In New York, 74.5% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 25.5% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that New York smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$7.85 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that New York smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$40.25 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



NORTH CAROLINA

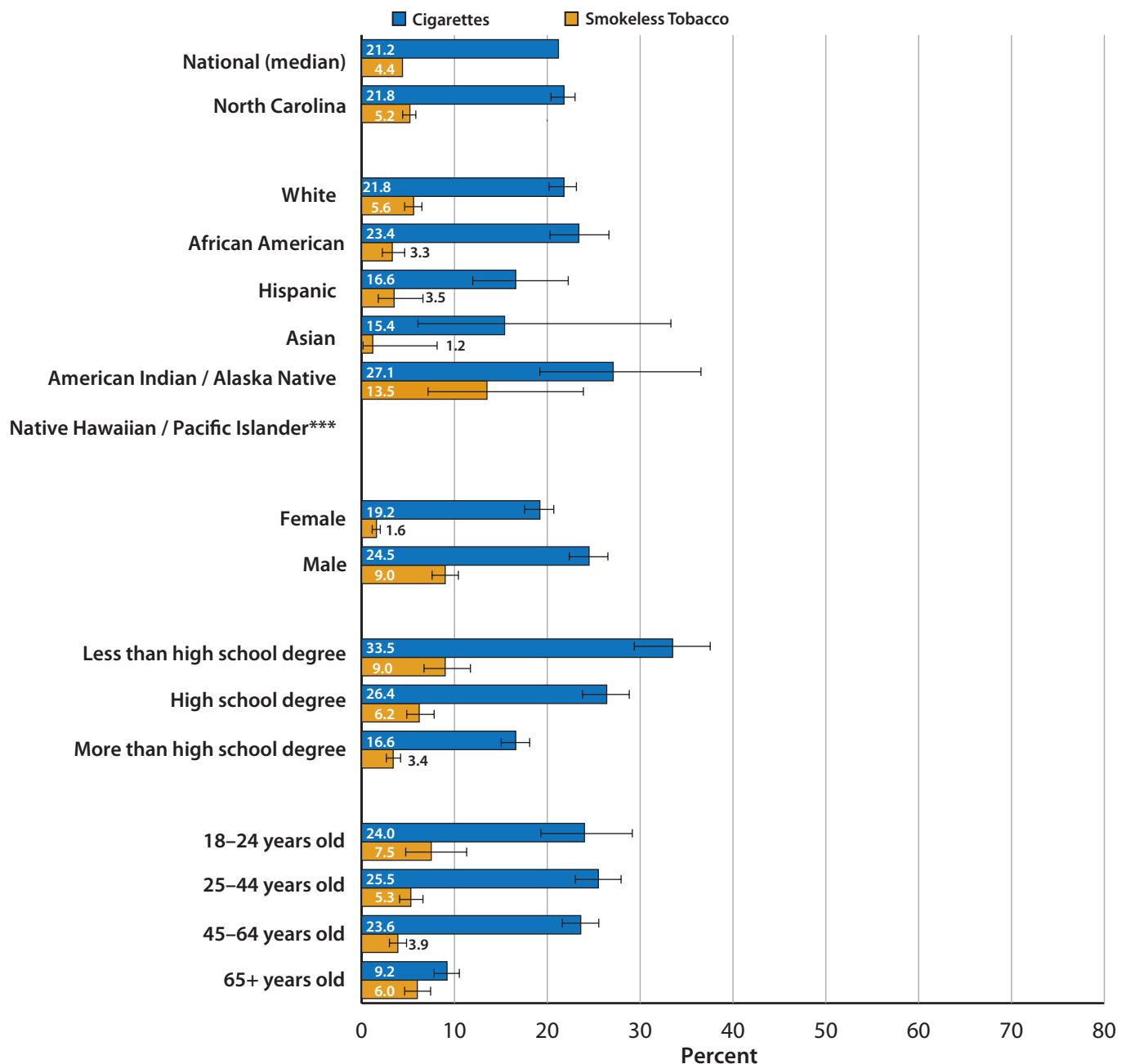
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In North Carolina, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 21.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. North Carolina ranked 29th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 5.2% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. North Carolina ranked 36th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

NORTH CAROLINA

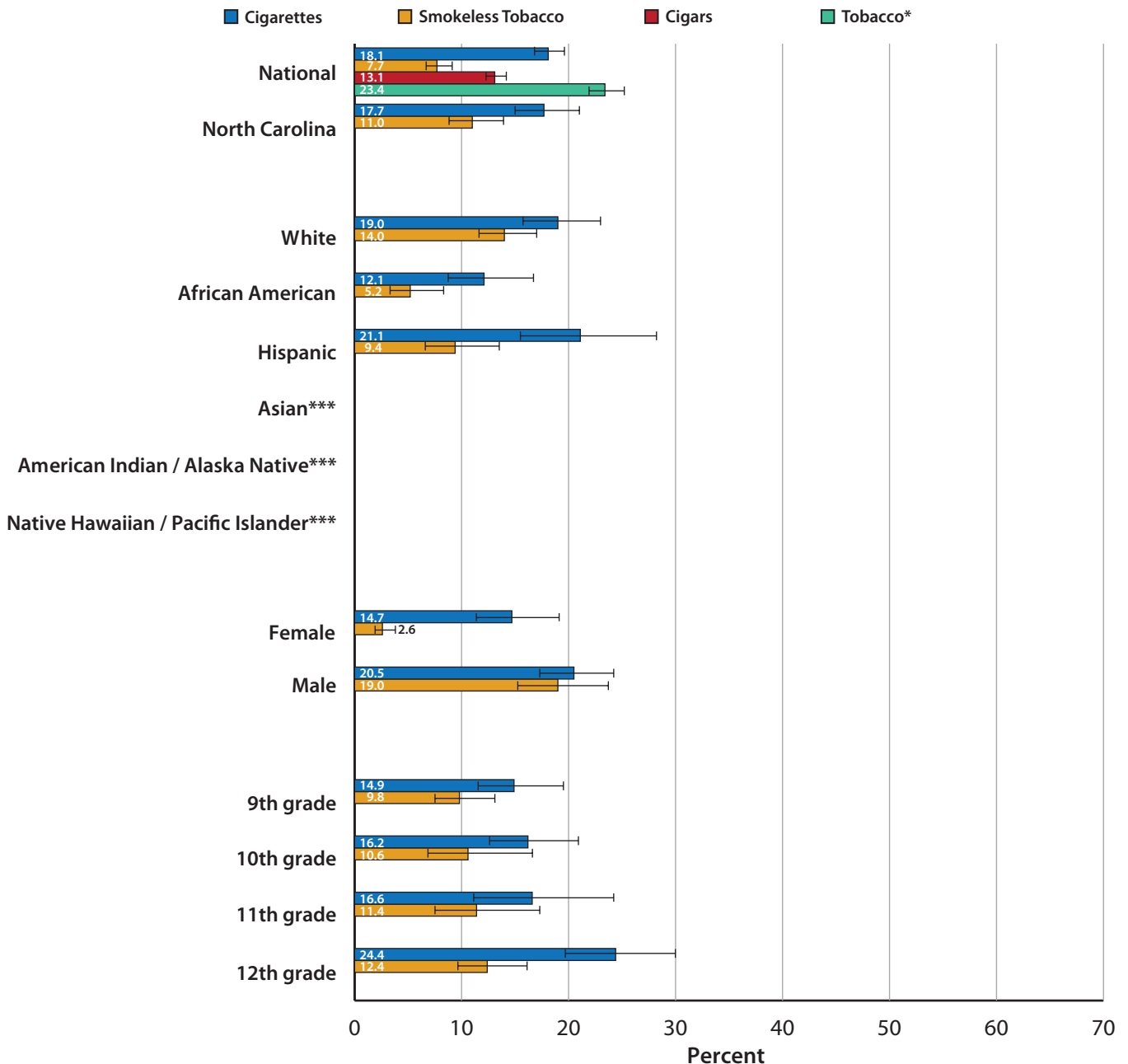
Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

In North Carolina, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 17.7% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. North Carolina ranked 26th among 44 states.

North Carolina had no reported YRBS data on cigars or tobacco in 2011.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 11.0% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. North Carolina ranked 28th among 40 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

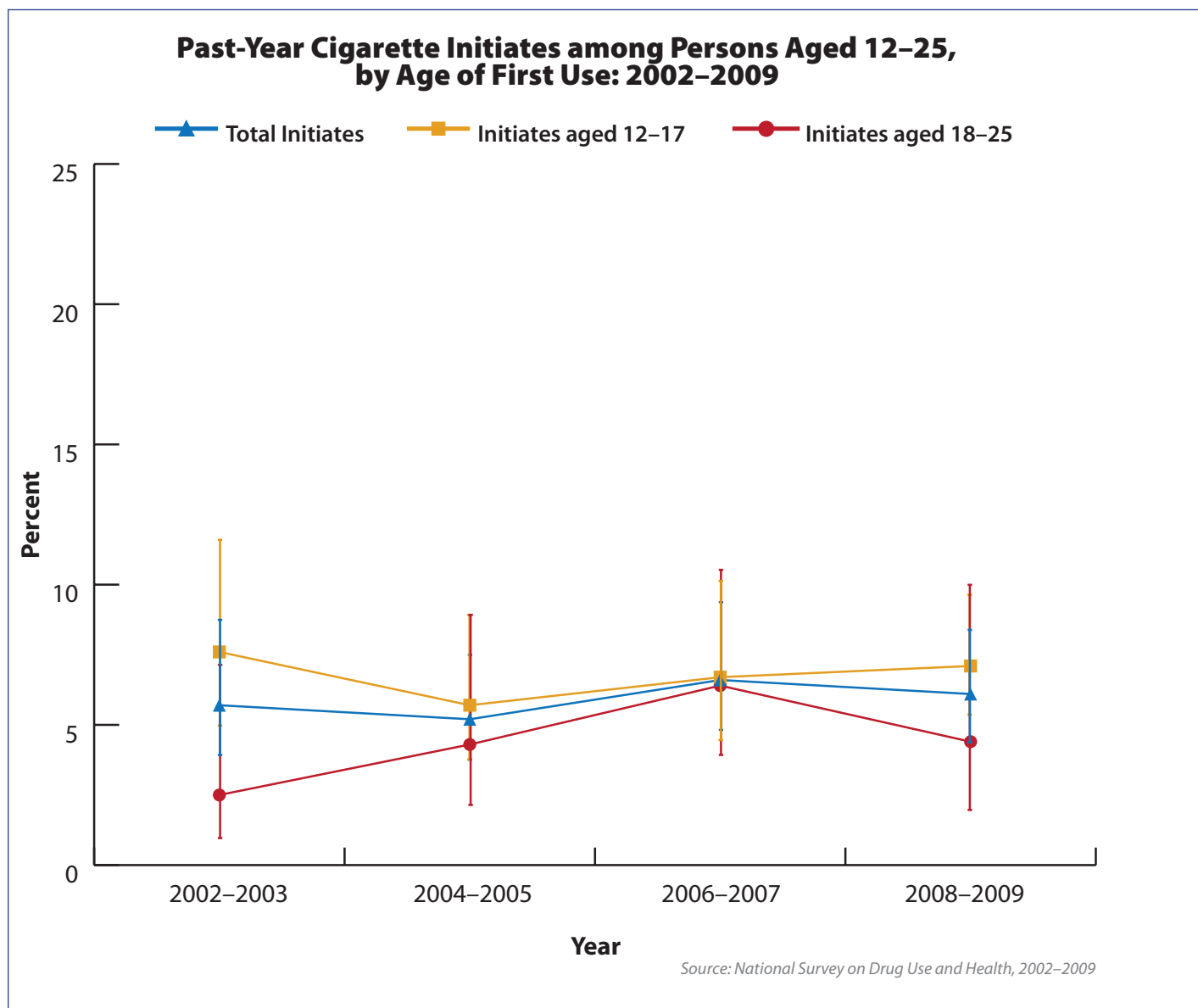
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

NORTH CAROLINA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all North Carolina youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 7.1% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 42nd in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 4.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 2nd in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



NORTH CAROLINA

Protect

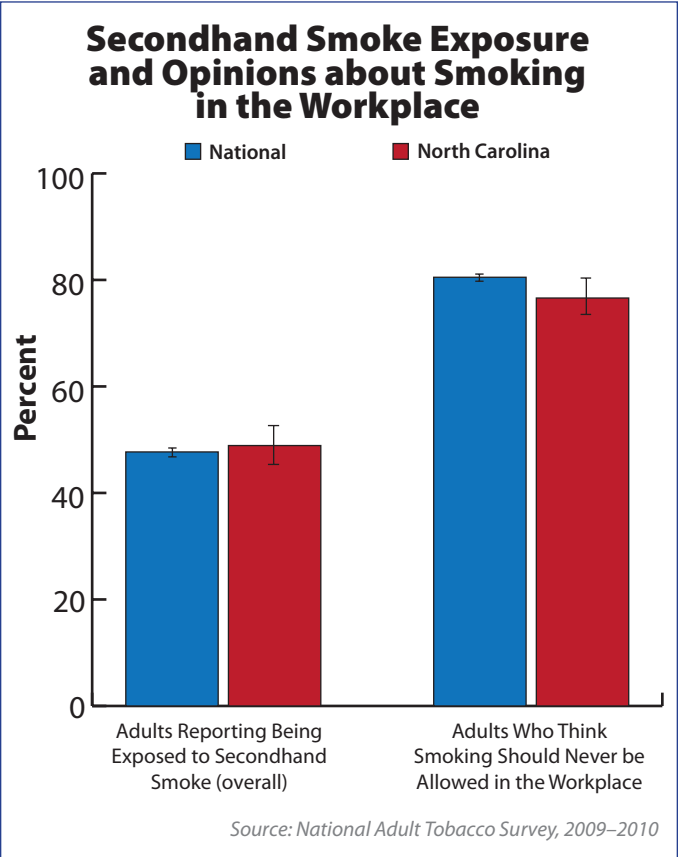
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in North Carolina than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in North Carolina was 48.9%, ranking 35th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of North Carolina adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
48.9%	25.3%	15.2%	19.1%	31.5%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

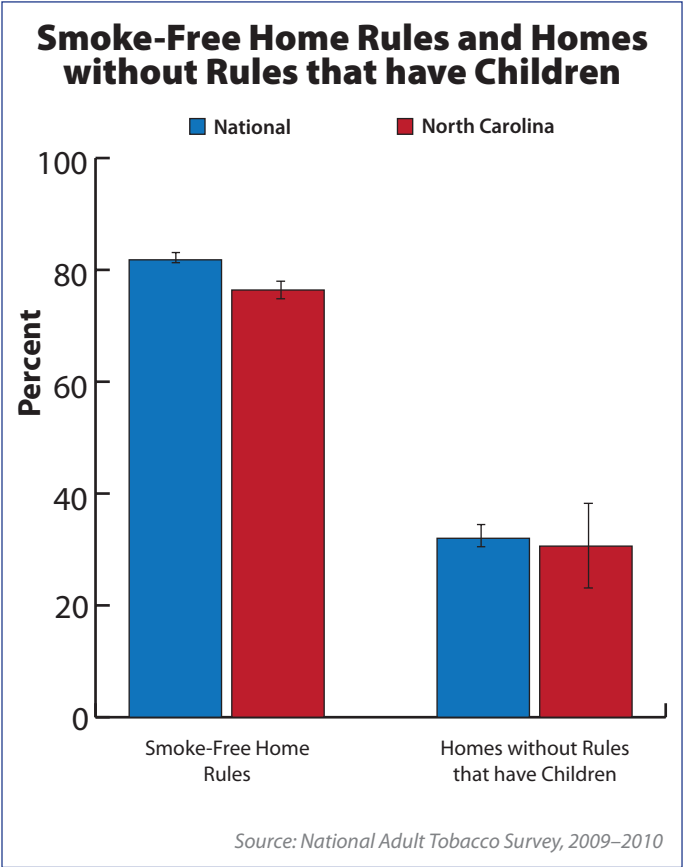


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 76.6% of adults in North Carolina thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 36th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 76.4% of adults in North Carolina reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 40th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 30.6%, ranking 20th among the states.




NORTH CAROLINA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, North Carolina had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of restaurants and bars, but not workplaces. The state law did not allow communities to enact local smoke-free laws in most locations. State law allows local communities to prohibit smoking in government worksites and other indoor public places where the public is invited or allowed.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 No	 Yes	 Yes	 No^b

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

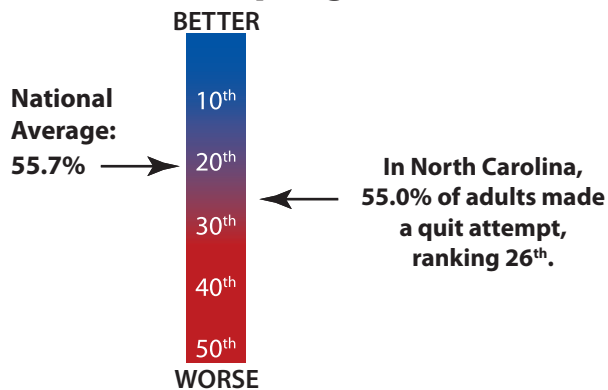
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 55.0% of North Carolina adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 26th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the North Carolina quitline received 21,627 calls, and 7,810 tobacco users (an estimated 0.5% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, North Carolina's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. North Carolina provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for individual counseling (i.e., no group coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

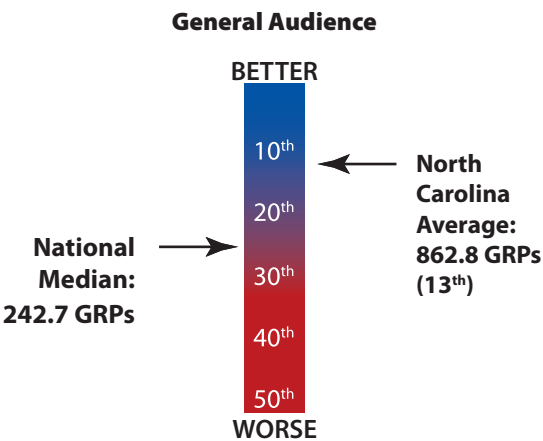
NORTH CAROLINA

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

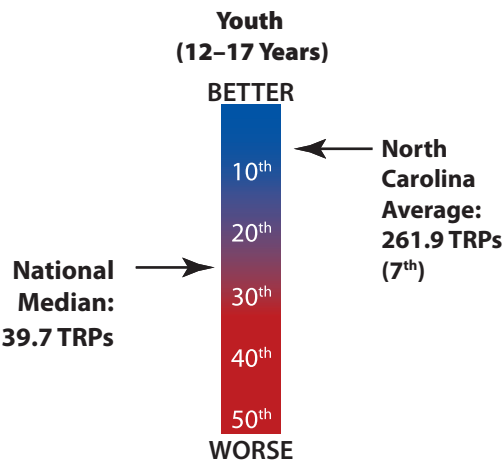
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. North Carolina had an average of 862.8 general audience GRPs and 261.9 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

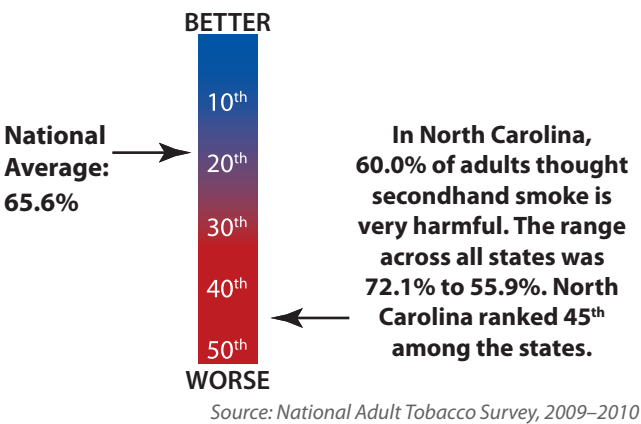


Source: CDC/OSH

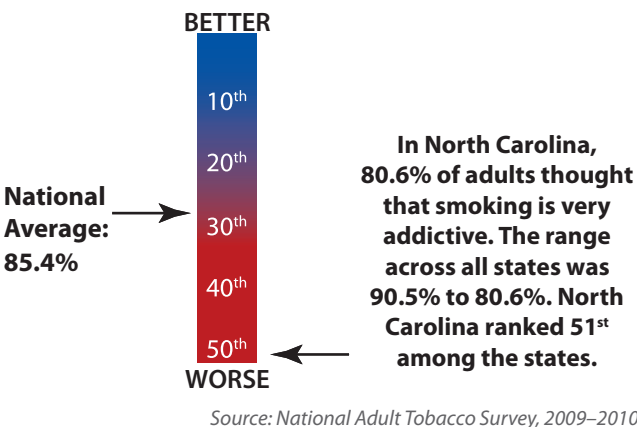
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In North Carolina, 60.0% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 80.6% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






NORTH CAROLINA

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, North Carolina preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
 No	 No	 No

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, North Carolina did not require establishments selling cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

NORTH CAROLINA

Raise

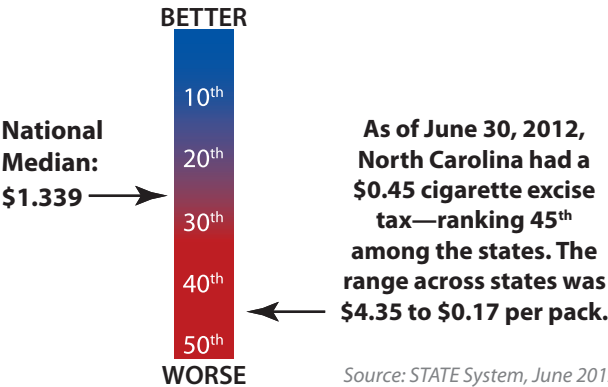
Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in North Carolina was \$0.45 per pack, ranking 45th among the states. The tax on cigars was 12.8% of the cost price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 12.8% of the cost price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 12.8% of the cost price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In North Carolina, 64.0% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 36.0% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that North Carolina smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.43 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that North Carolina smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$33.15 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax

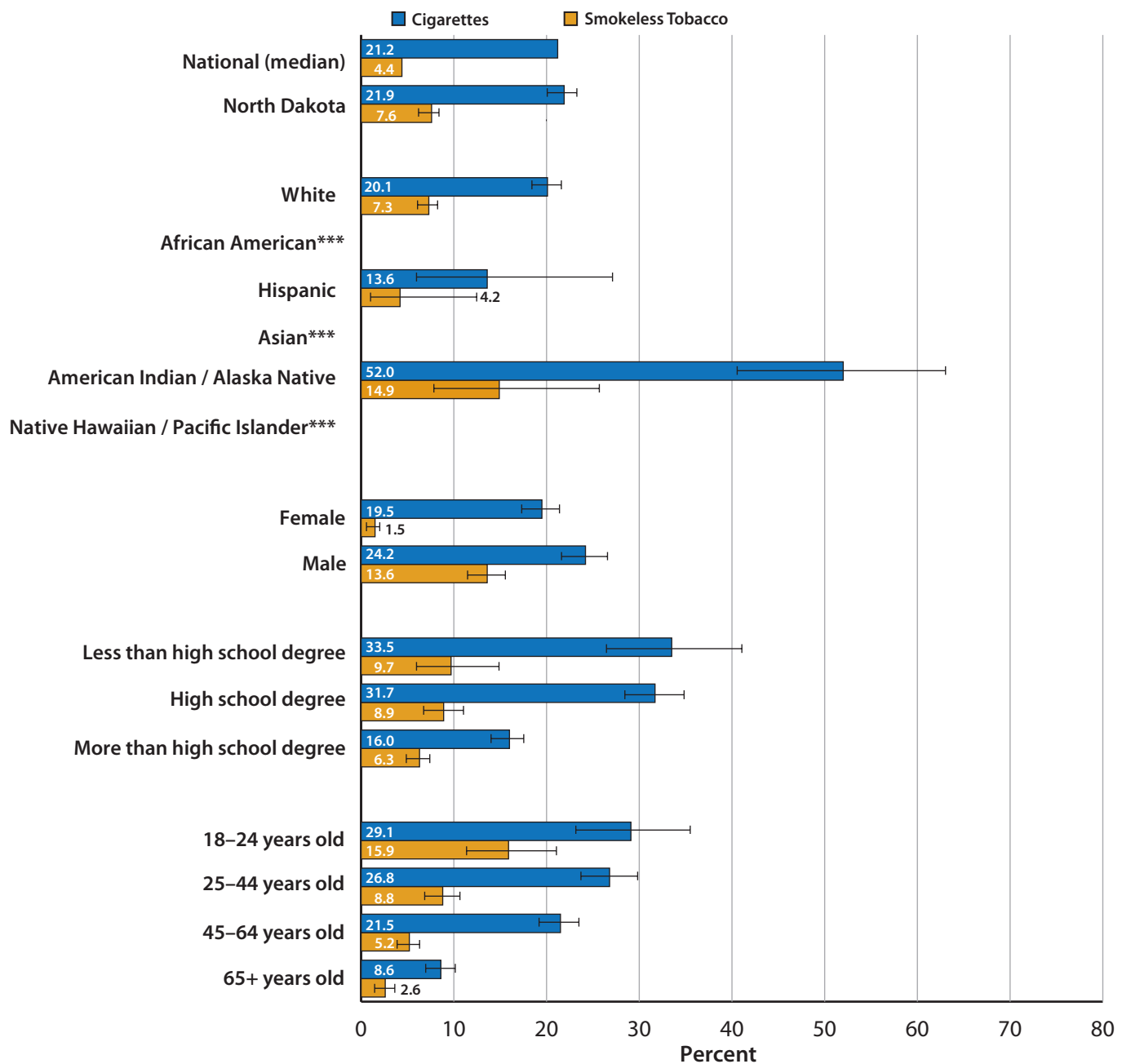


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In North Dakota, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 21.9% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. North Dakota ranked 30th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 7.6% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. North Dakota ranked 49th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

NORTH DAKOTA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

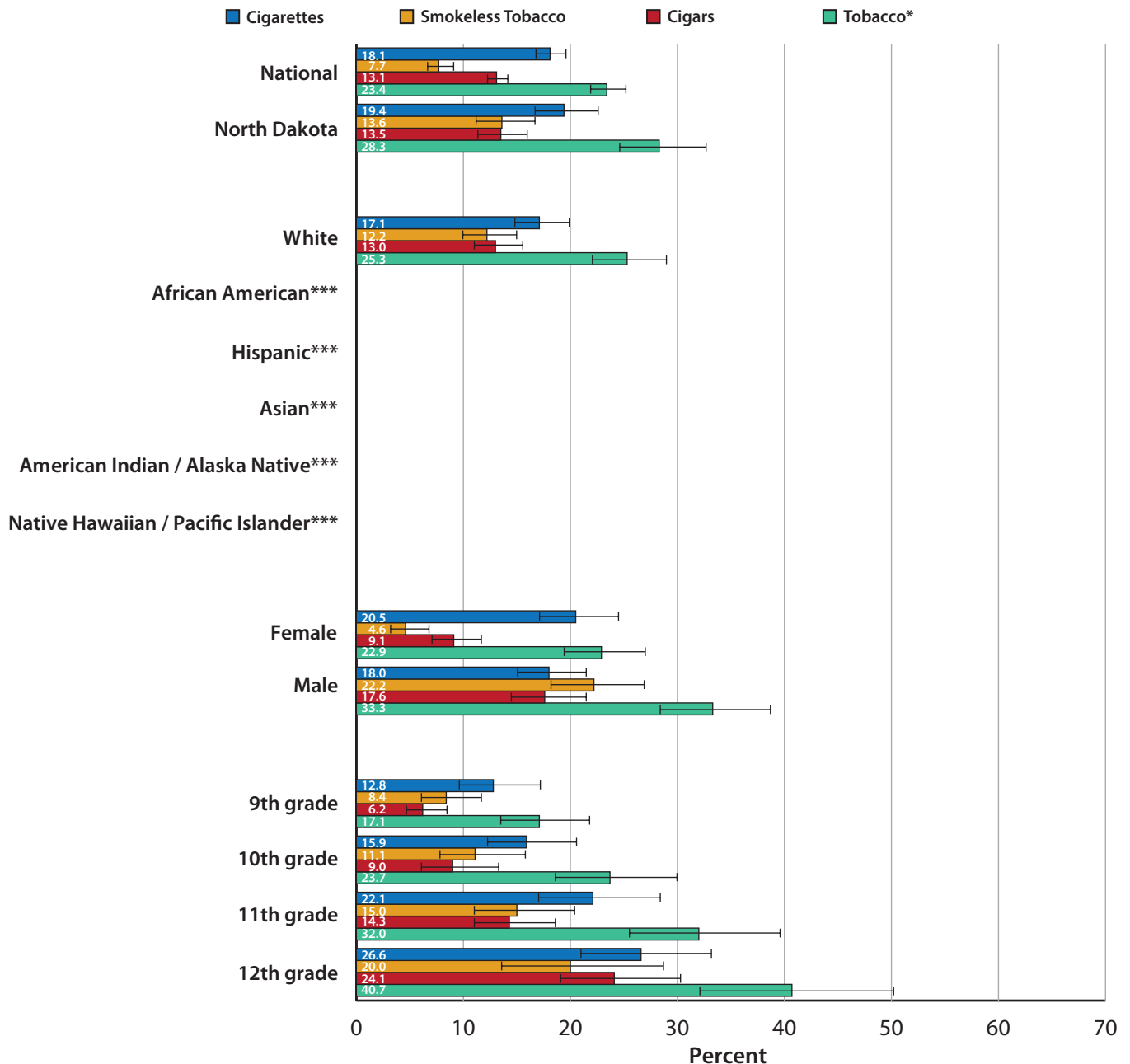
In North Dakota, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.4% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. North Dakota ranked 34th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 13.6% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. North Dakota ranked 36th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 13.5% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. North Dakota ranked 17th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 28.3% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. North Dakota ranked 30th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

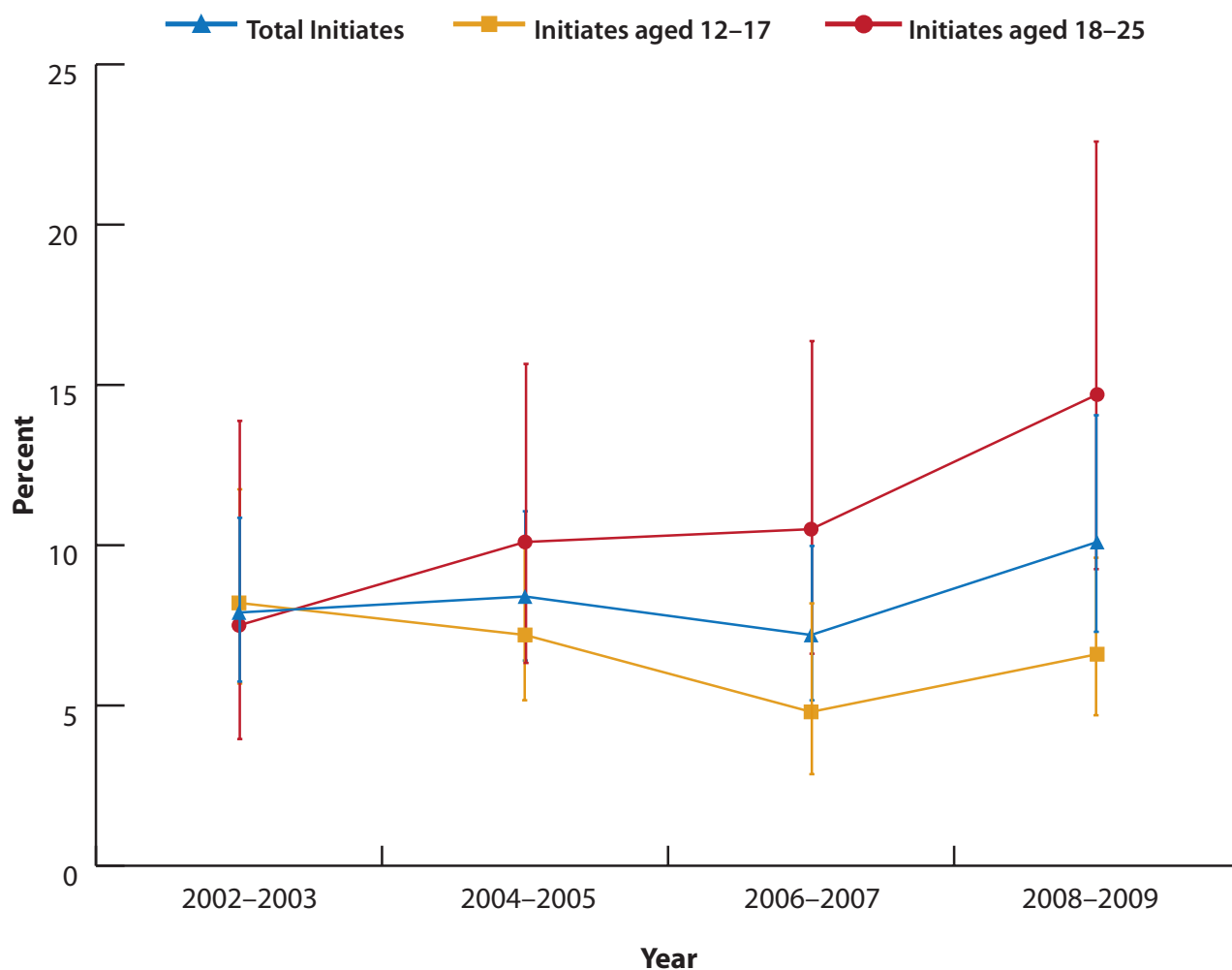
NORTH DAKOTA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all North Dakota youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 37th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 14.7% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 51st in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12-25,
by Age of First Use: 2002-2009**



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2009

NORTH DAKOTA

Protect

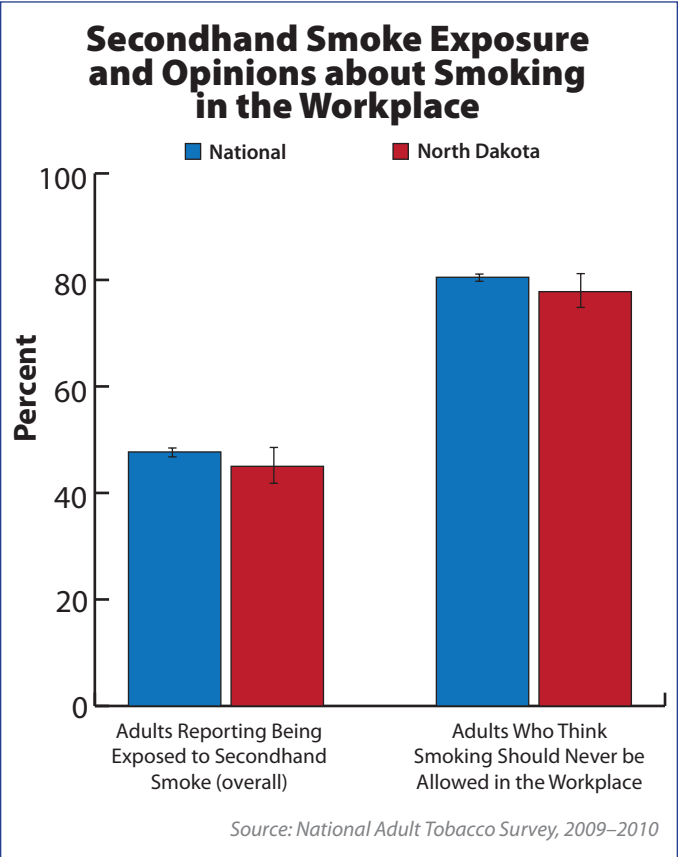
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in North Dakota than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in North Dakota was 45.0%, ranking 18th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of North Dakota adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
45.0%	18.0%	8.1%	15.0%	32.4%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

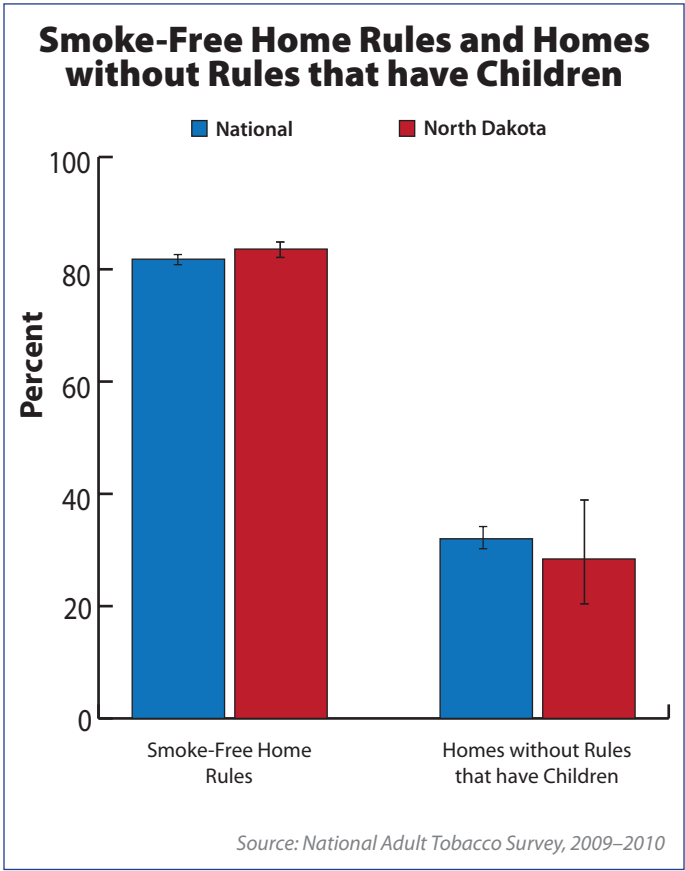


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 77.8% of adults in North Dakota thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 30th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 83.6% of adults in North Dakota reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 18th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 28.4%, ranking 11th among the states.







NORTH DAKOTA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, North Dakota had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, but not restaurants or bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Note: See Appendix B for updated legislation that takes effect after June 30, 2012.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 No*	 No	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

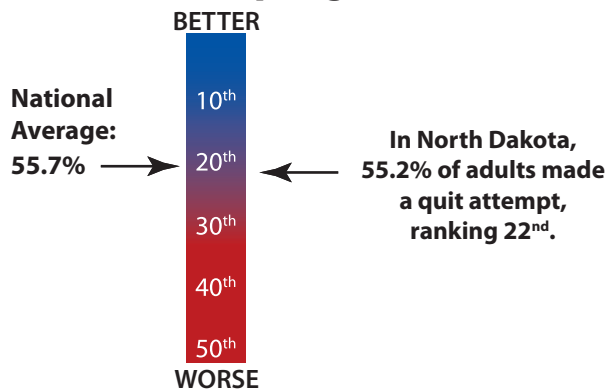
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 55.2% of North Dakota adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 22nd among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the North Dakota quitline received 7,478 calls, and 1,342 tobacco users (an estimated 1.2% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, North Dakota's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. North Dakota provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

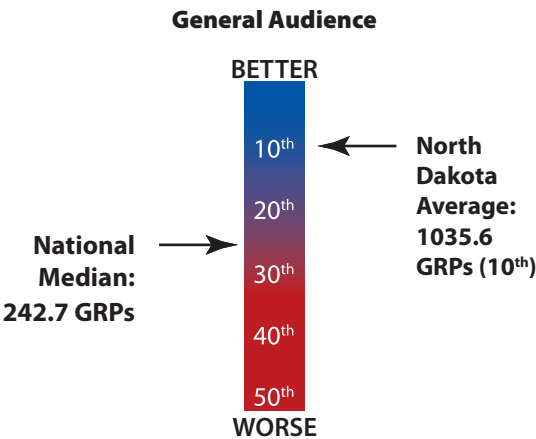
NORTH DAKOTA

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

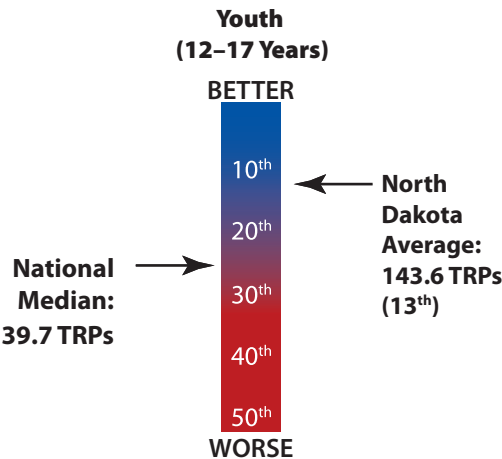
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. North Dakota had an average of 1035.6 general audience GRPs and 143.6 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

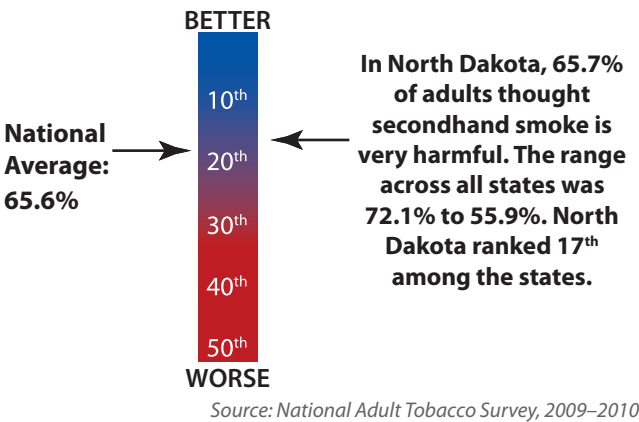


Source: CDC/OSH

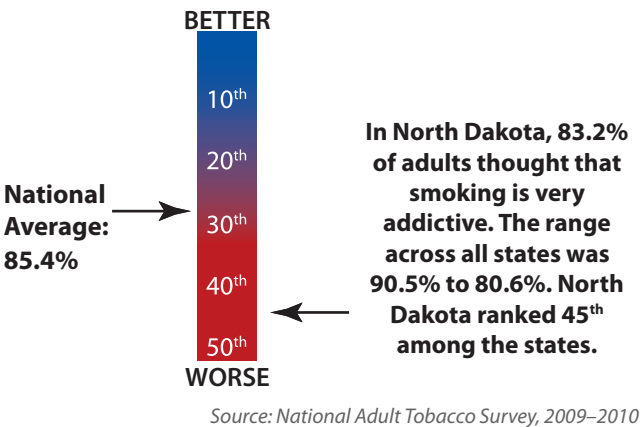
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In North Dakota, 65.7% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 83.2% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking




NORTH DAKOTA

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, North Dakota allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, North Dakota required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$15.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Class A Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment, or both

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

NORTH DAKOTA

Raise

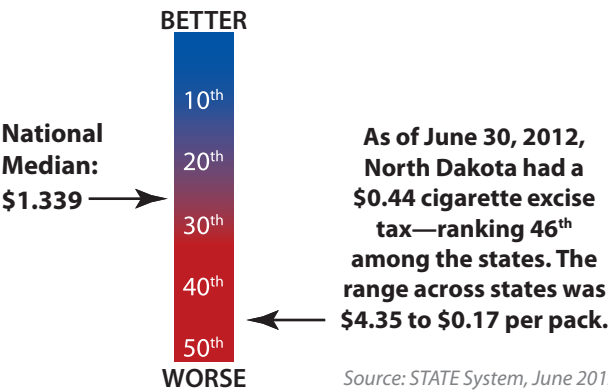
Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in North Dakota was \$0.44 per pack, ranking 46th among the states. The tax on cigars was 28% of the wholesale purchase price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 28% of the wholesale purchase price per pack of 20. The tax on chewing tobacco was \$0.16 per ounce with snuff taxed at \$0.60 per ounce.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In North Dakota, 65.6% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 34.4% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that North Dakota smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.33 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that North Dakota smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$35.61 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax



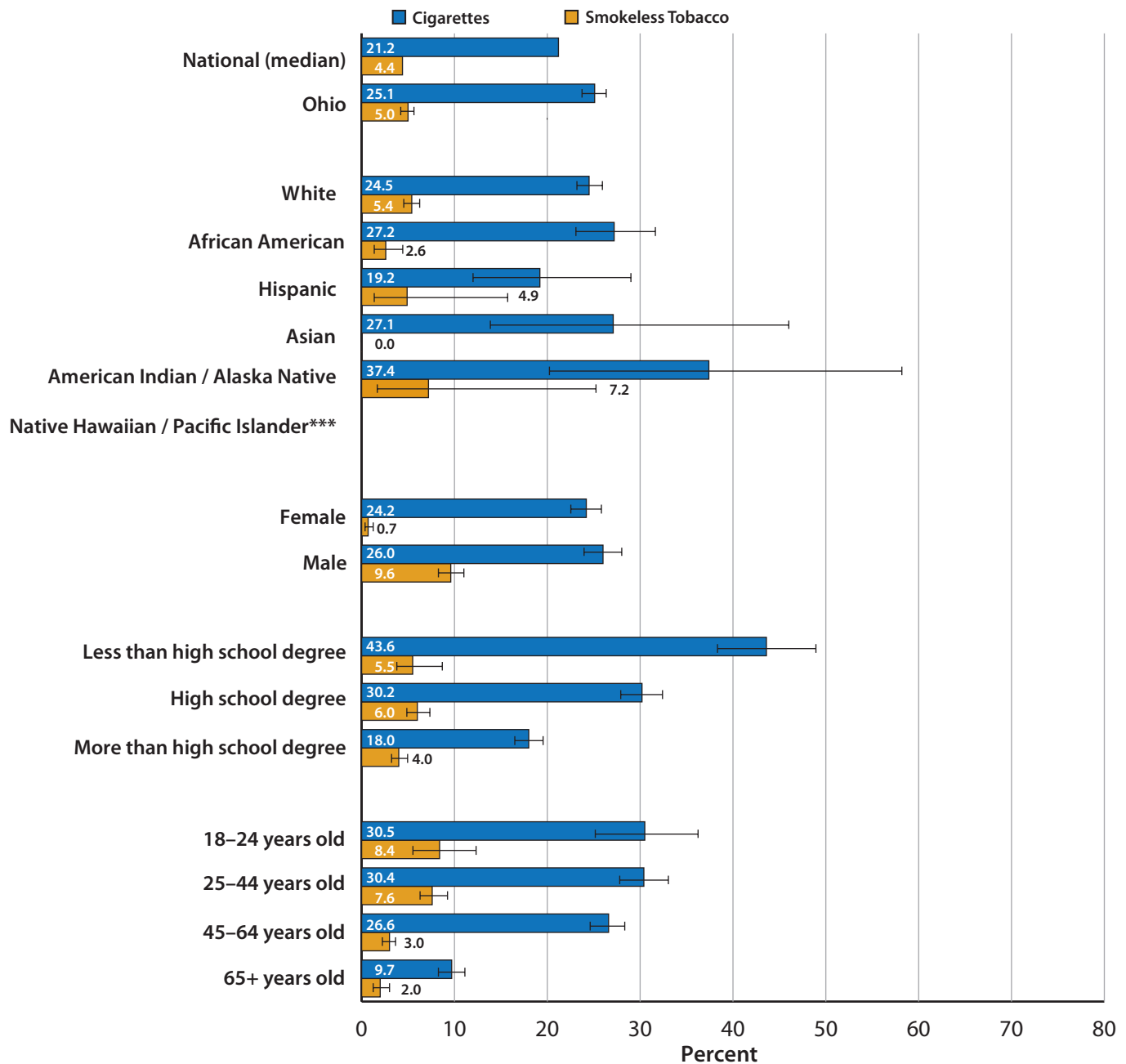
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Ohio, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 25.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Ohio ranked 44th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 5.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Ohio ranked 34th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

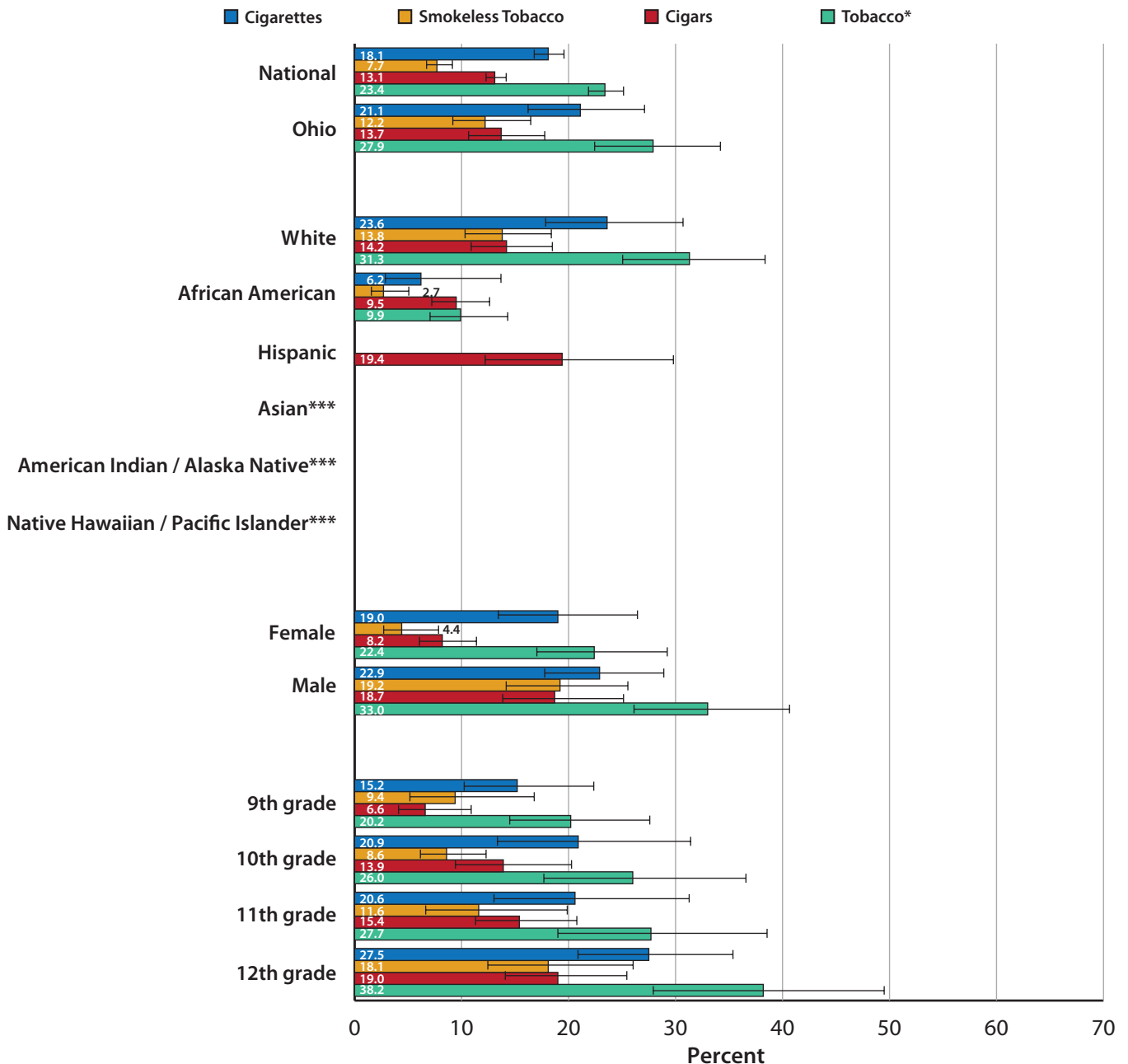
In Ohio, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 21.1% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Ohio ranked 37th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 12.2% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Ohio ranked 31st among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 13.7% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Ohio ranked 18th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 27.9% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Ohio ranked 27th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

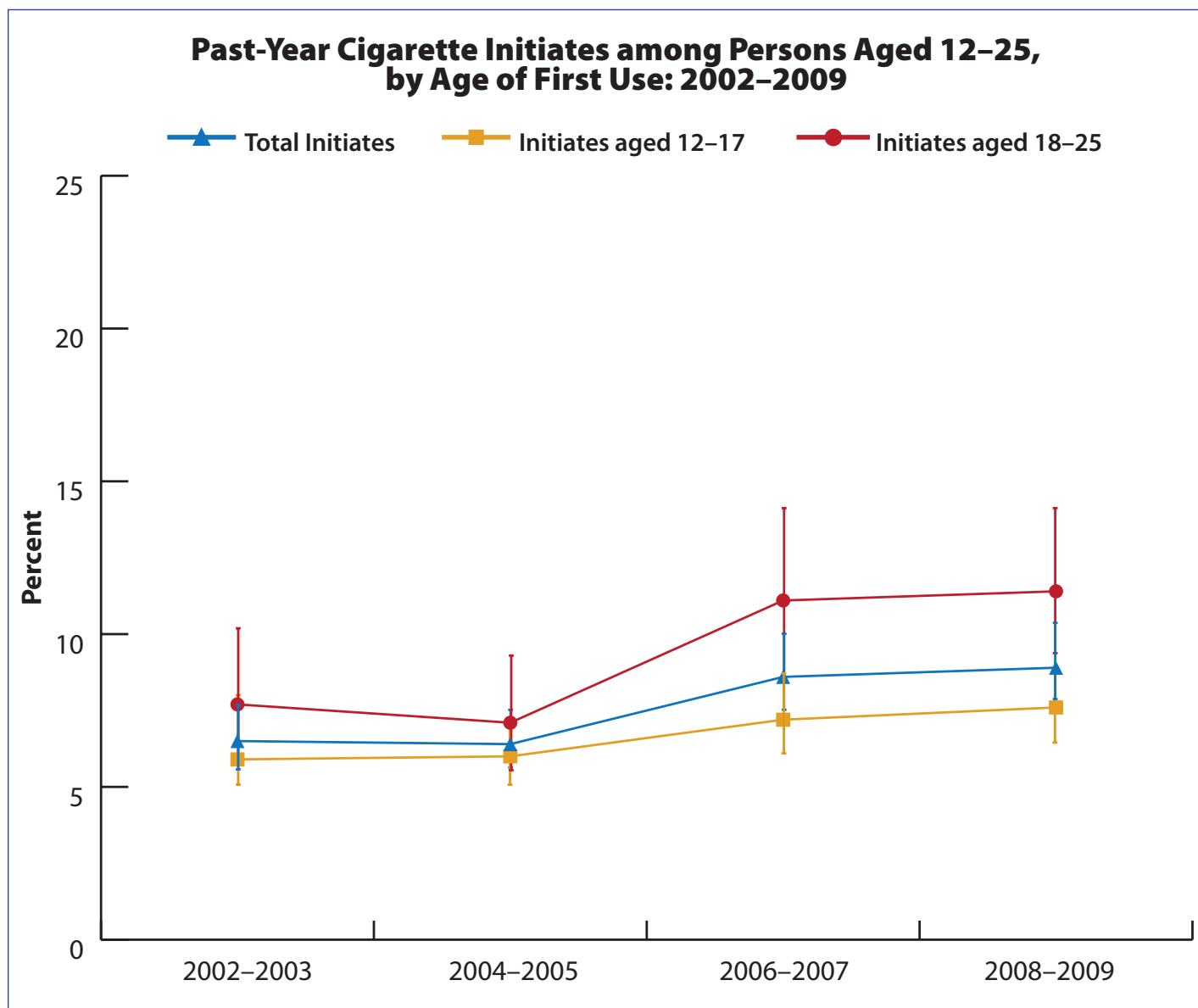
*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Ohio youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 7.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 45th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 11.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 45th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

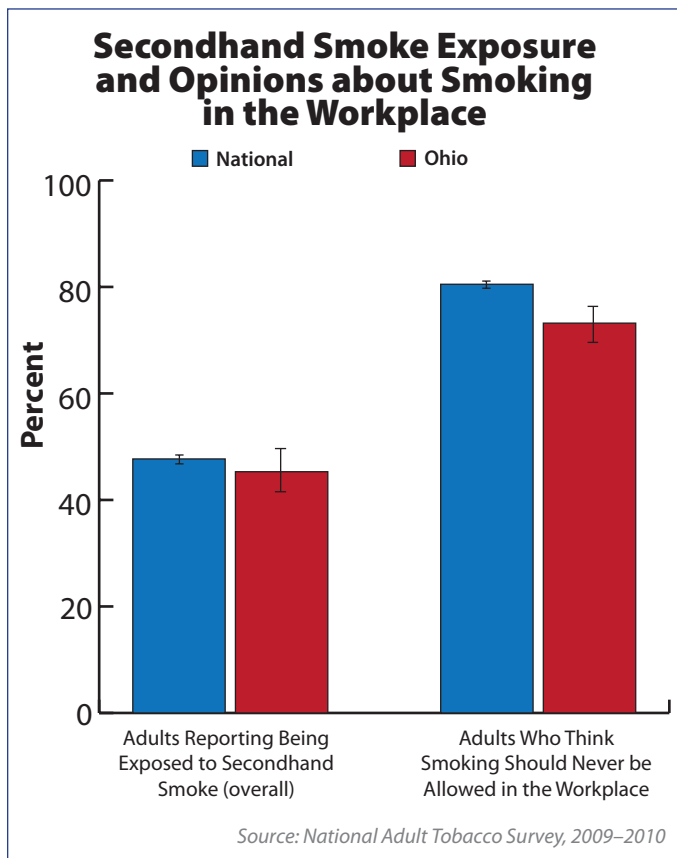
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Ohio than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Ohio was 45.3%, ranking 20th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Ohio adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
45.3%	18.8%	15.9%	20.9%	26.0%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

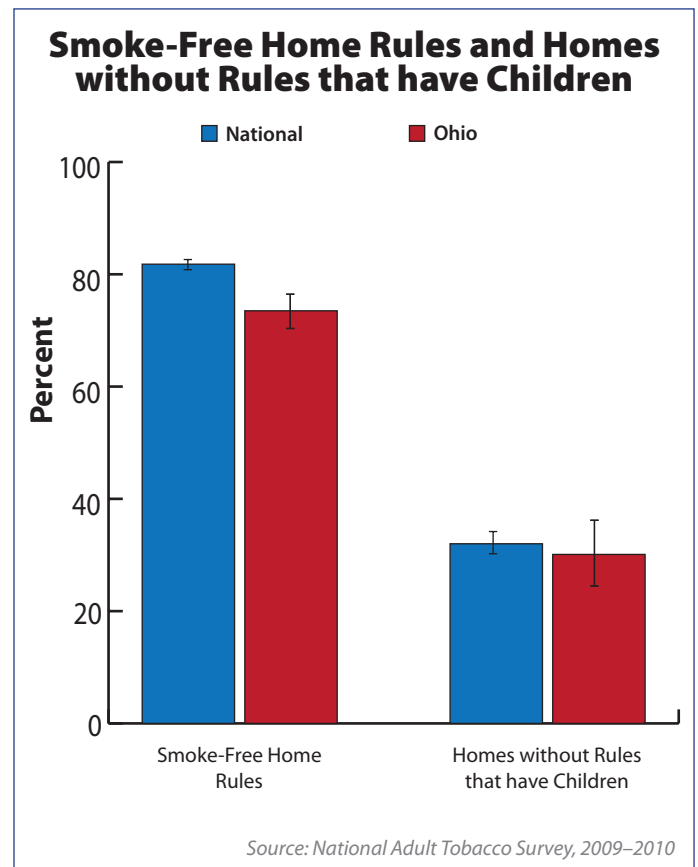


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 73.2% of adults in Ohio thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 49th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules





In 2009-2010, 73.5% of adults in Ohio reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 49th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 30.1%, ranking 17th among the states.



State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Ohio had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

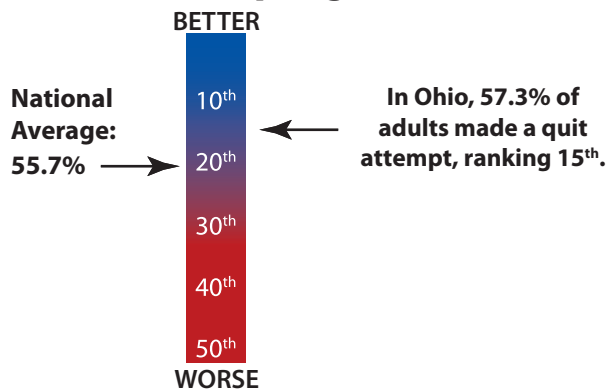
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 57.3% of Ohio adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 15th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Ohio quitline received 23,770 calls, and 6,725 tobacco users (an estimated 0.3% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Ohio's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Ohio provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

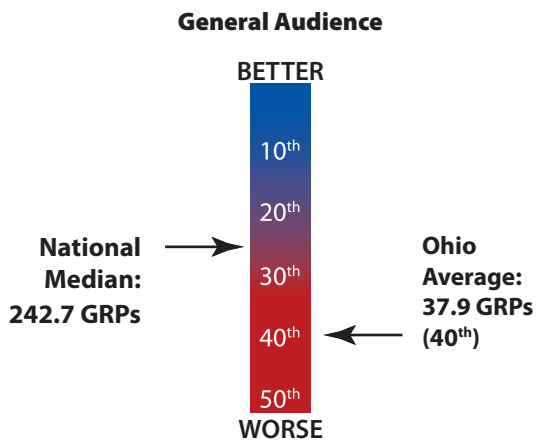
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

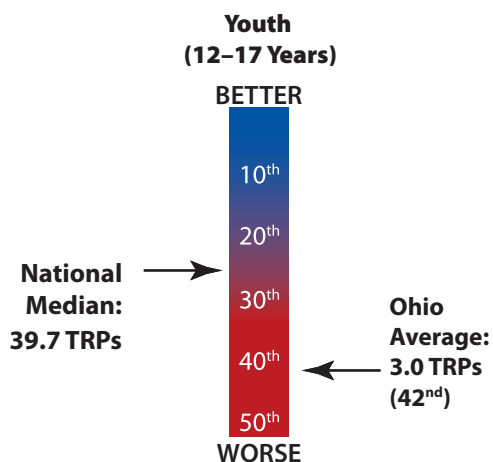
Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Ohio had an average of 37.9 general audience GRPs and 3.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



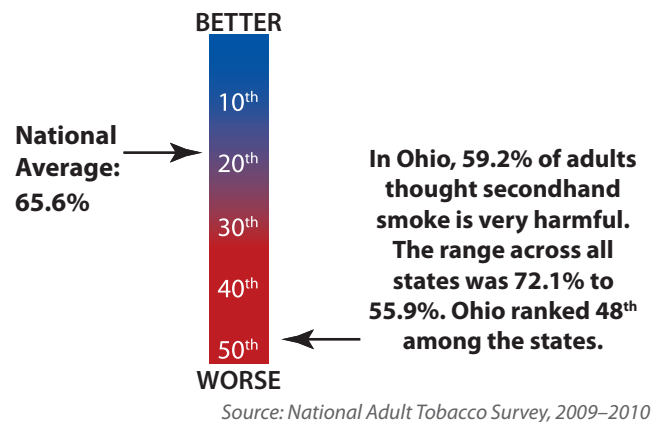
Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter



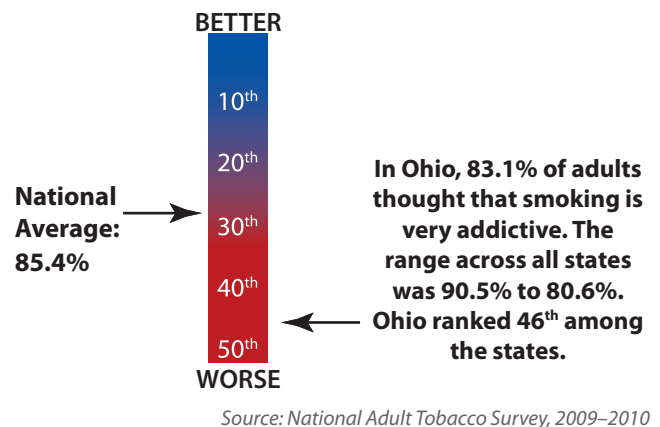
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Ohio, 59.2% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009–2010. Additionally, 83.1% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking





Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Ohio allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Ohio required all establishments selling cigarettes over-the-counter to be licensed; the state does not have such a requirement for smokeless tobacco products. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$30.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 No

^a Annually

^b 4th Degree Misdemeanor: Fine, Imprisonment

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

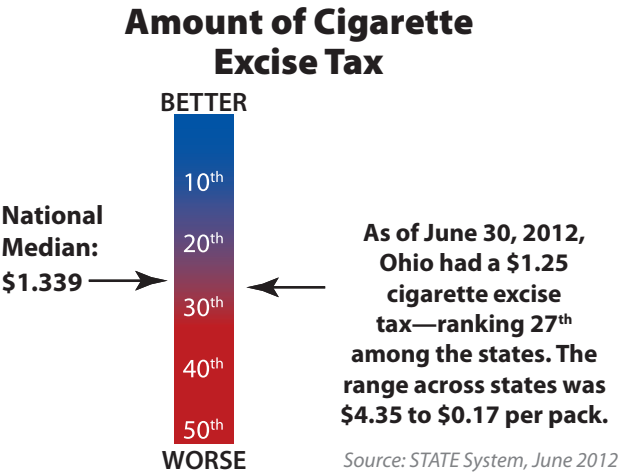
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Ohio was \$1.25 per pack, ranking 27th among the states. The tax on cigars was 17% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 17% of the wholesale price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 17% of the wholesale price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Ohio, 80.9% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 19.1% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Ohio smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.22 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Ohio smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$42.79 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

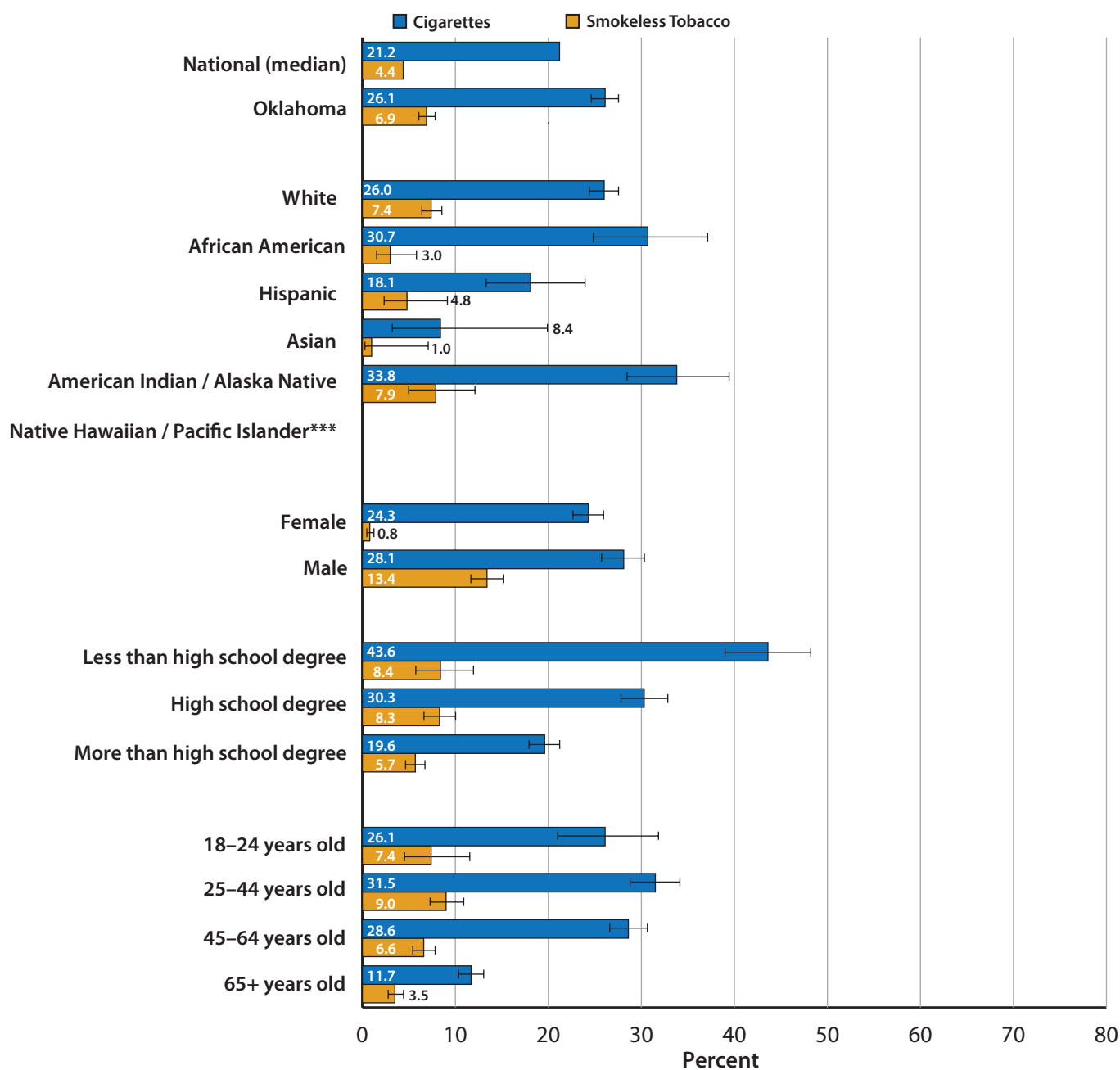


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Oklahoma, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 26.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Oklahoma ranked 48th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 6.9% in 2012. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Oklahoma ranked 45th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

OKLAHOMA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

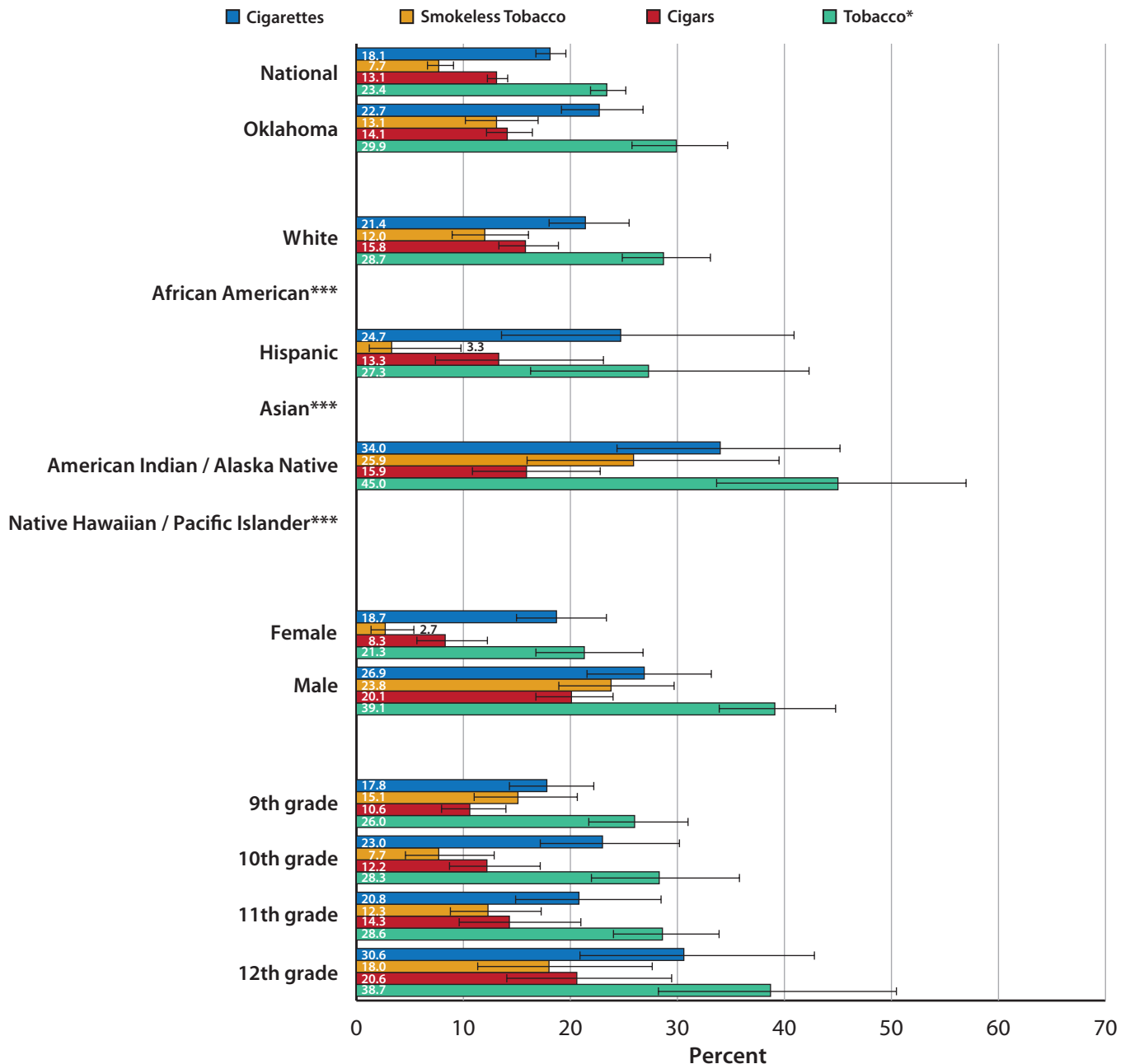
In Oklahoma, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 22.7% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Oklahoma ranked 41st among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 13.1% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Oklahoma ranked 34th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 14.1% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Oklahoma ranked 20th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 29.9% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Oklahoma ranked 33rd among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

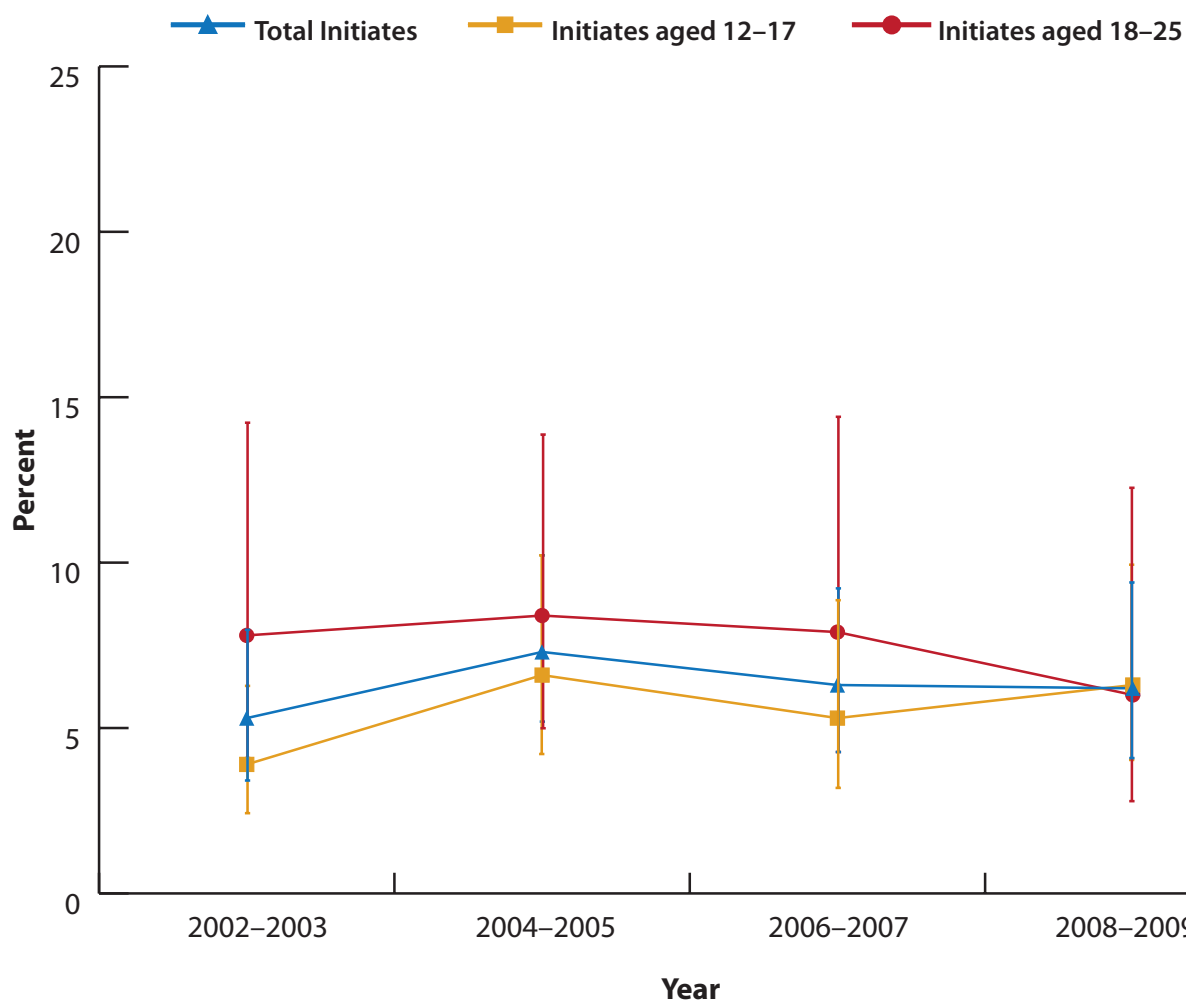
OKLAHOMA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Oklahoma youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.3% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 33rd in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 6.0% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 7th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12–25,
by Age of First Use: 2002–2009**



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

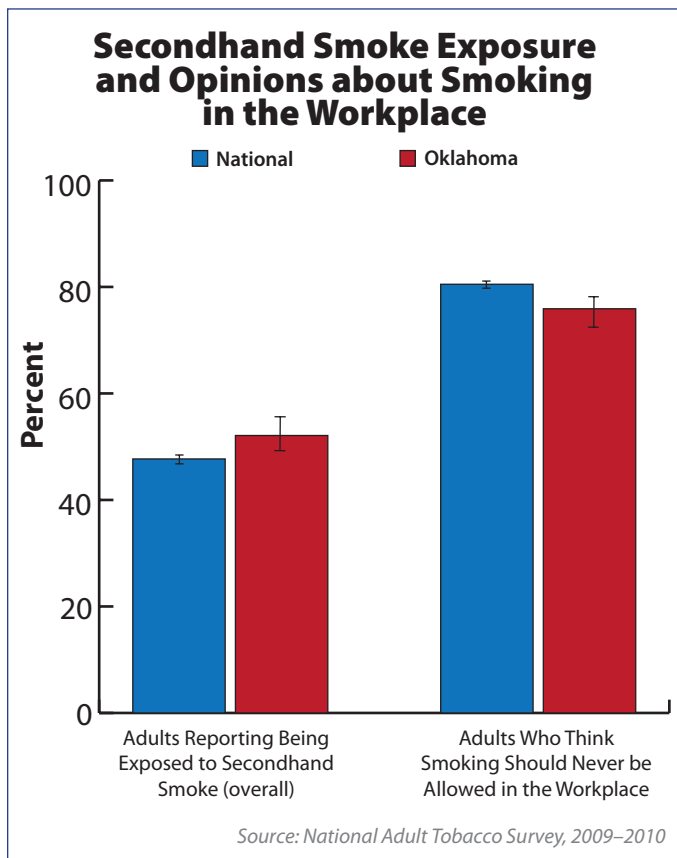
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Oklahoma than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Oklahoma was 52.1%, ranking 45th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Oklahoma adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
52.1%	27.3%	17.3%	22.9%	35.4%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

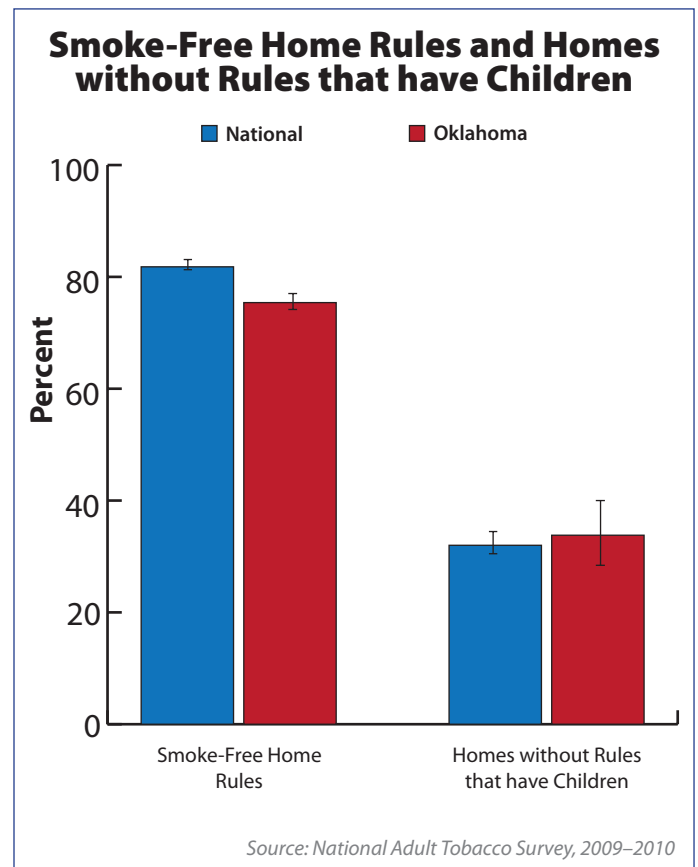


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 75.9% of adults in Oklahoma thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 40th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 75.4% of adults in Oklahoma reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 44th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 33.8%, ranking 31st among the states.







OKLAHOMA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Oklahoma had laws that do not fully protect individuals from secondhand smoke by allowing smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state law did not allow local communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No*	No†	No	No

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

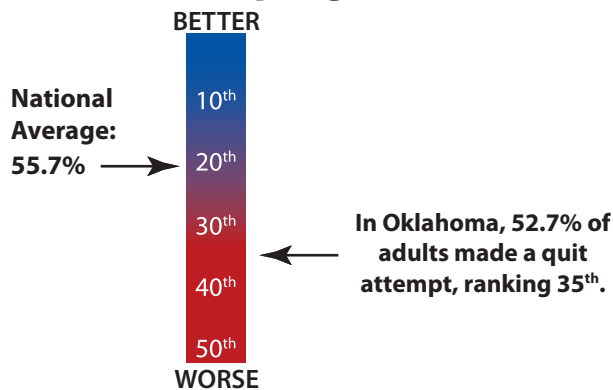
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 52.7% of Oklahoma adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 35th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Oklahoma quitline received 55,990 calls, and 29,036 tobacco users (an estimated 3.6% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Oklahoma's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Oklahoma provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for individual counseling (i.e., no group coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

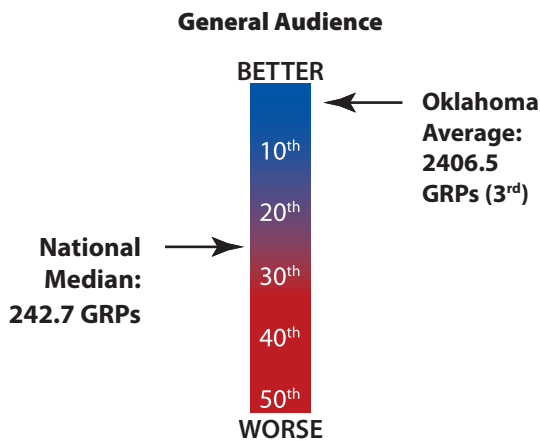
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

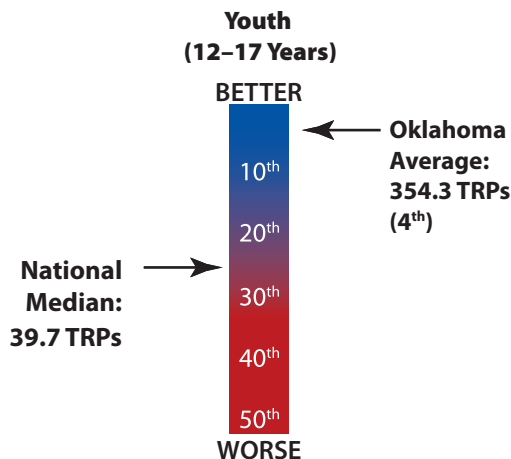
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Oklahoma had an average of 2406.5 general audience GRPs and 354.3 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

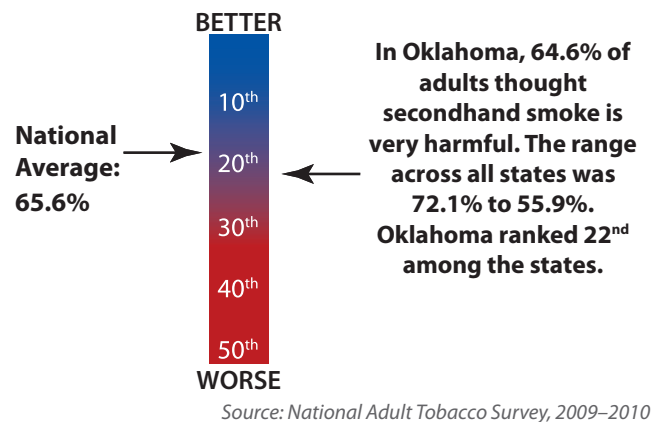


Source: CDC/OSH

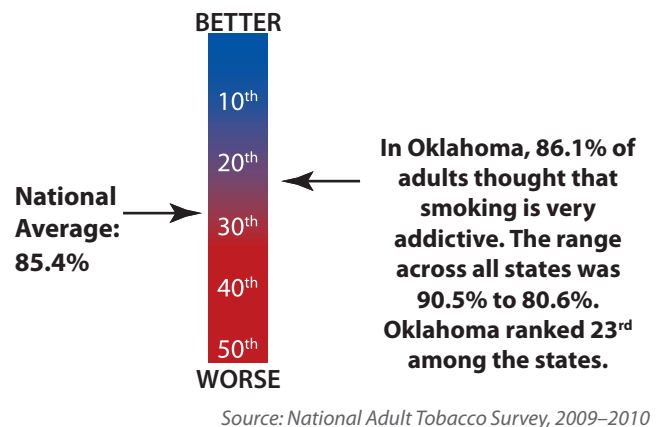
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Oklahoma, 64.6% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009–2010. Additionally, 86.1% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Oklahoma preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
		
No	No	No

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Oklahoma required all establishments selling cigarettes over-the-counter to be licensed; the state does not have such a requirement for smokeless tobacco products. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$30.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 No

^a Every 3 years

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

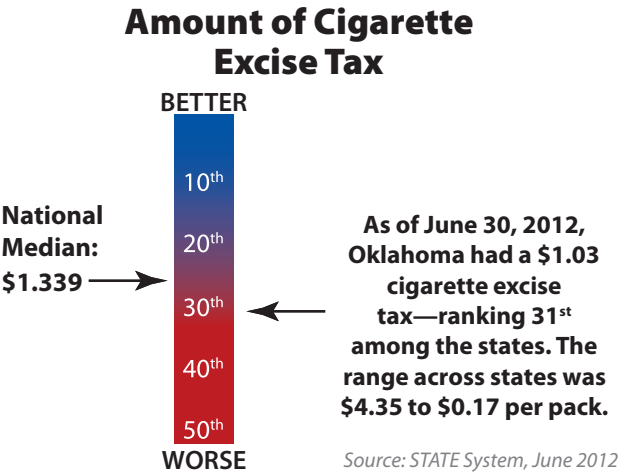
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Oklahoma was \$1.03 per pack, ranking 31st among the states. The tax on cigars was \$0.12 per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$0.72 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 60% of the factory list price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Oklahoma, 67.0% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 33.0% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Oklahoma smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.82 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Oklahoma smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$36.03 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



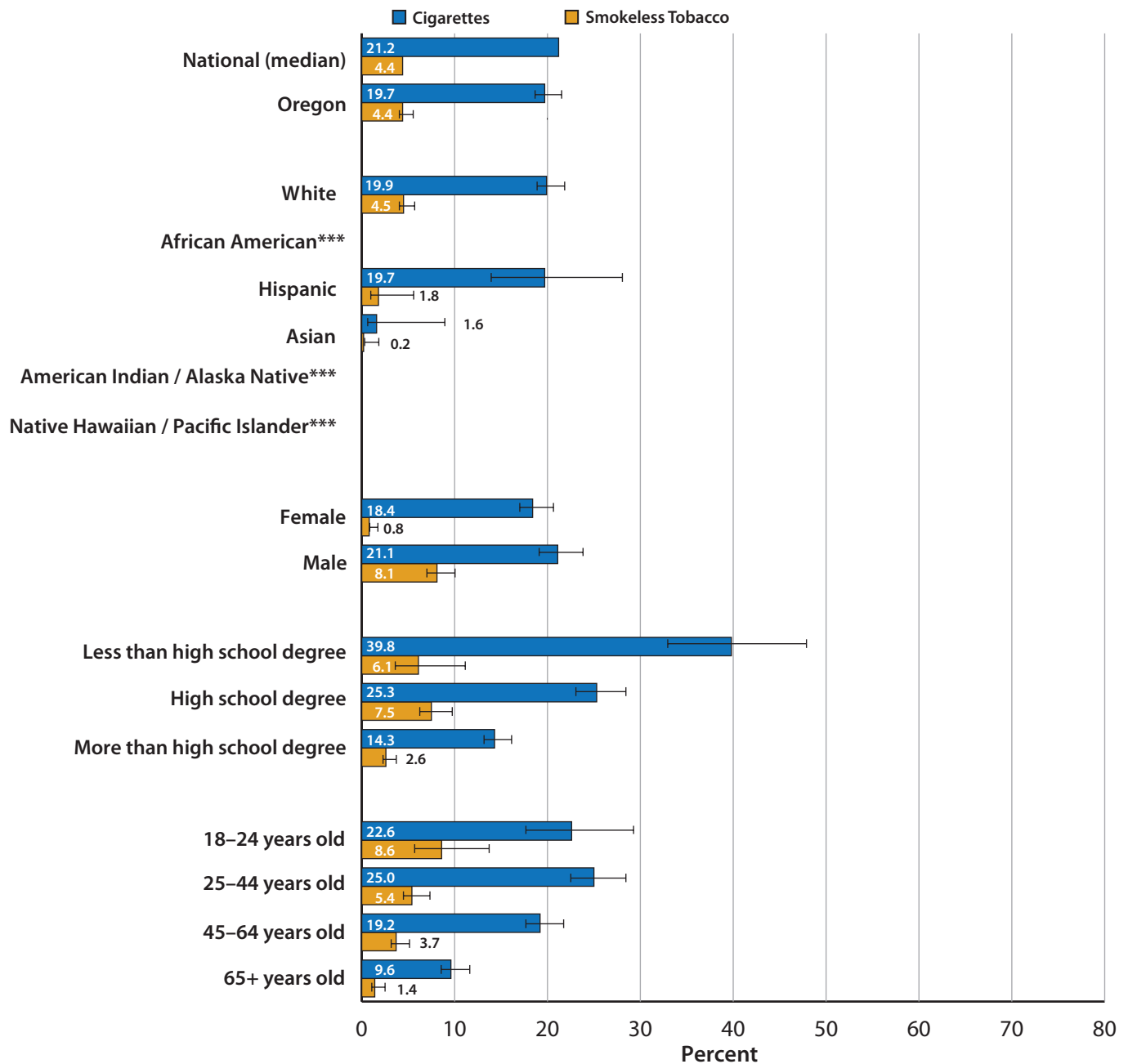
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Oregon, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.7% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Oregon ranked 18th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.4% in 2012. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Oregon ranked 26th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics

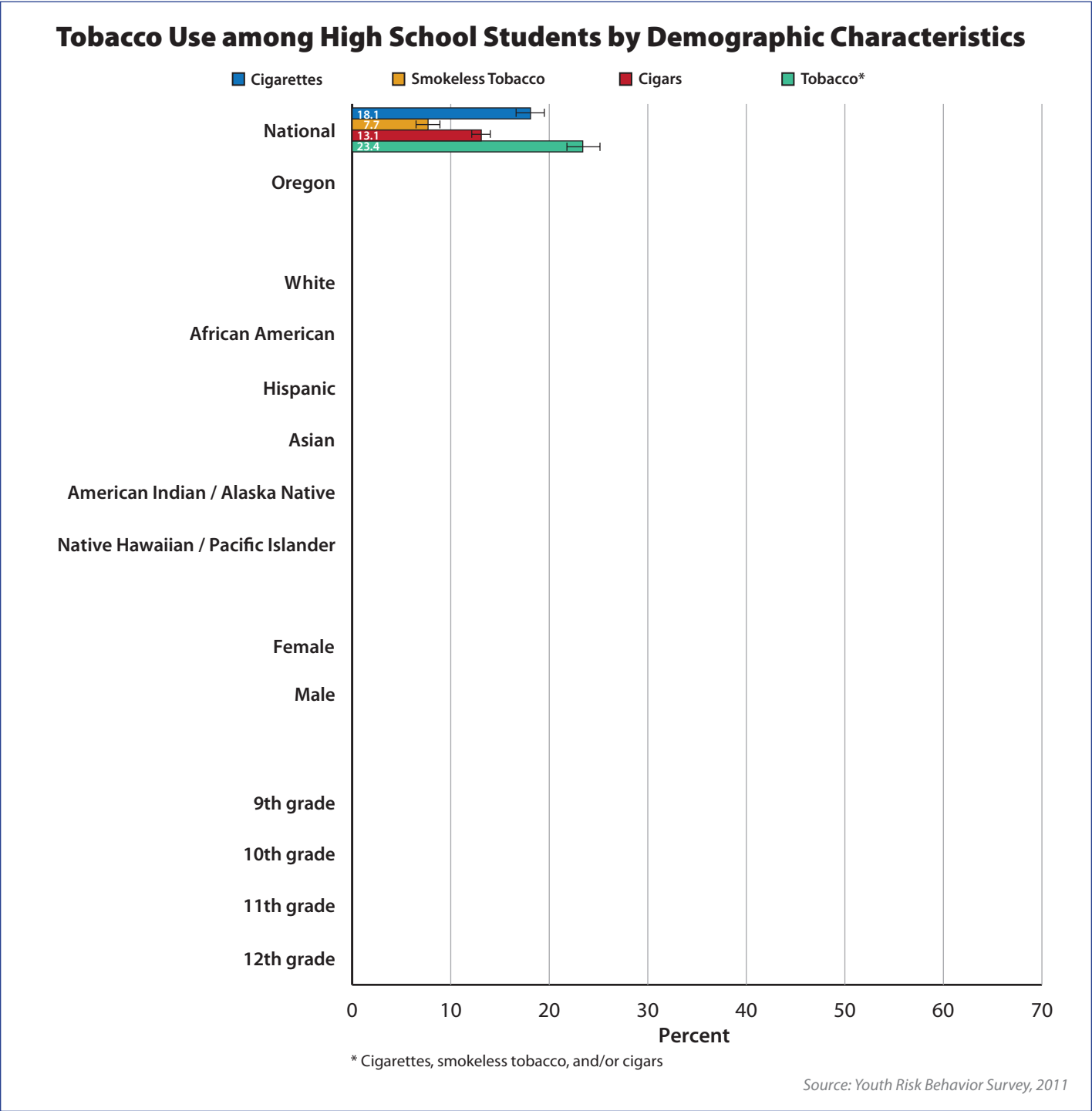


*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

Oregon had no reported YRBS data in 2011.

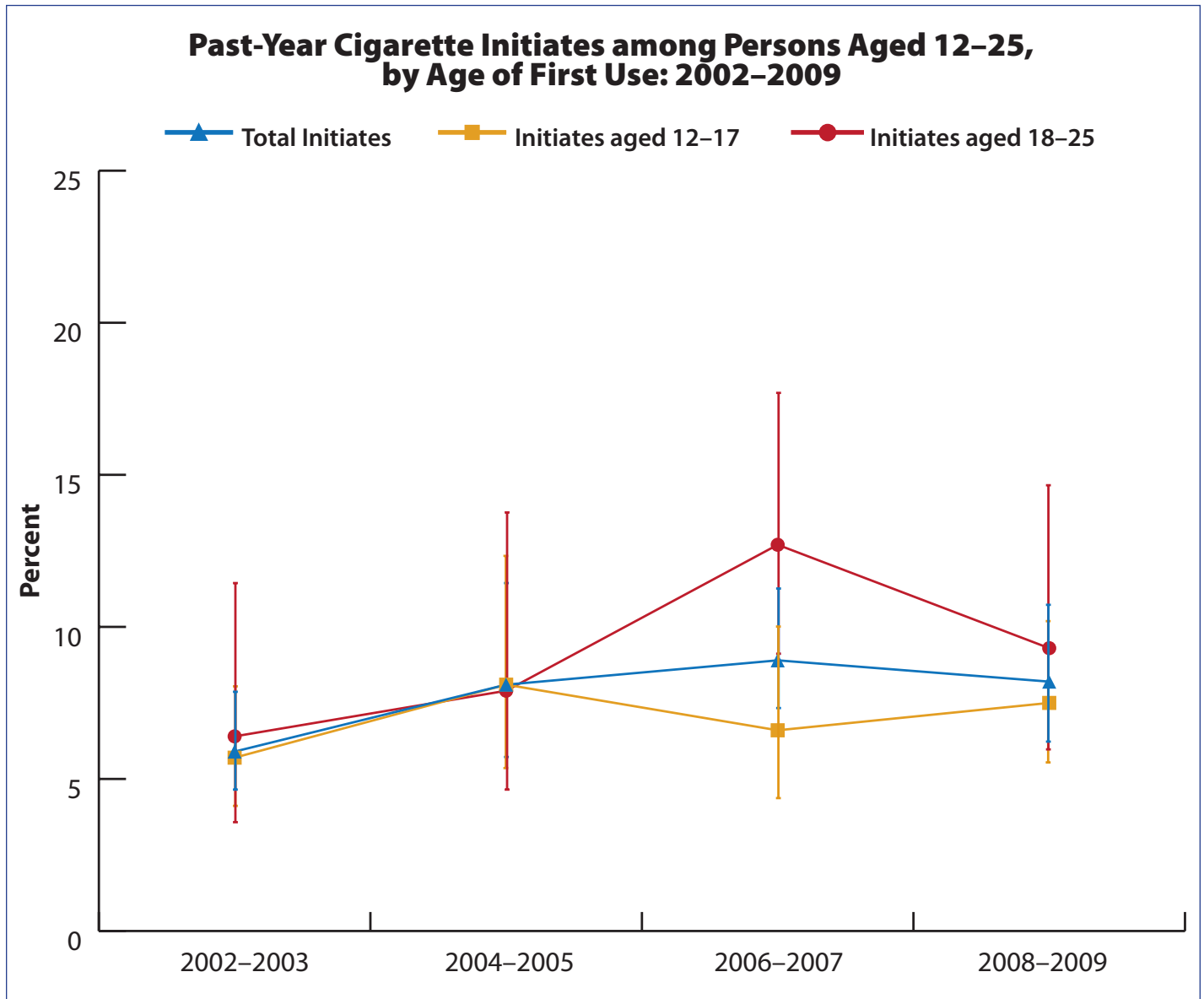


OREGON

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Oregon youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 7.5% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 44th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 9.3% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 32nd in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Oregon than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Oregon was 41.5%, ranking 8th among the states.

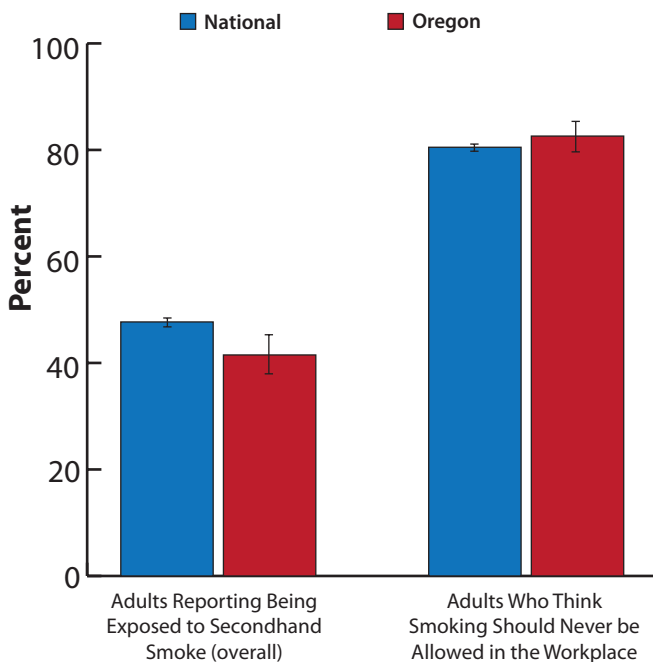
Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Oregon adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
41.5%	19.4%	7.0%	11.5%	30.4%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

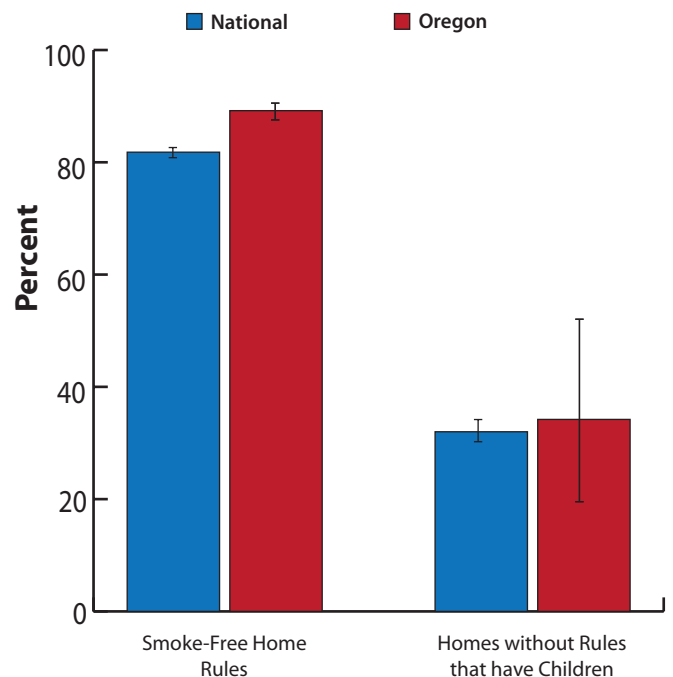
Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 82.6% of adults in Oregon thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 18th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 89.2% of adults in Oregon reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 4th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 34.2%, ranking 34th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules and Homes without Rules that have Children



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

OREGON

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Oregon had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

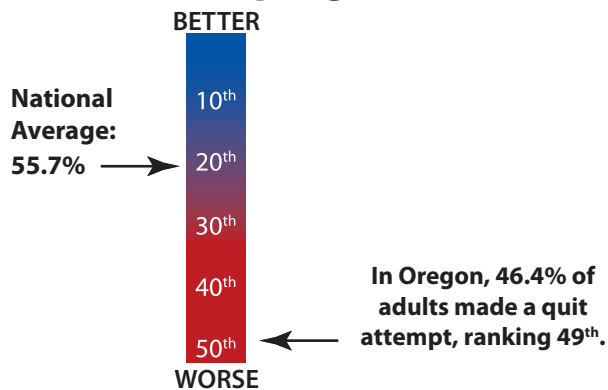
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 46.4% of Oregon adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 49th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Oregon quitline received 9,539 calls, and 3,259 tobacco users (an estimated 0.6% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, Oregon's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Oregon provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial^b	Partial^b	Partial^b	Partial^b

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

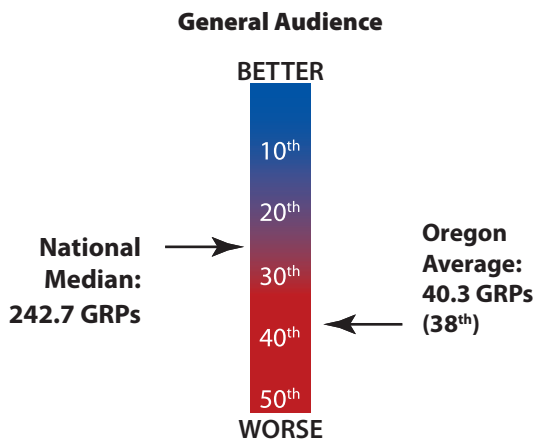
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

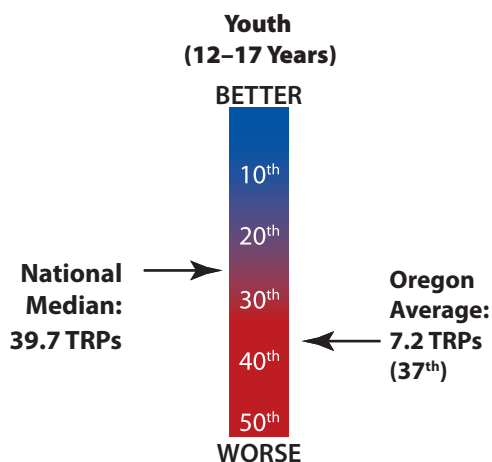
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Oregon had an average of 40.3 general audience GRPs and 7.2 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

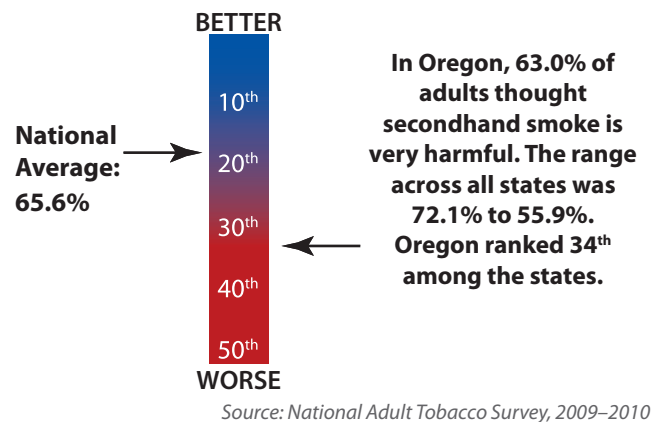


Source: CDC/OSH

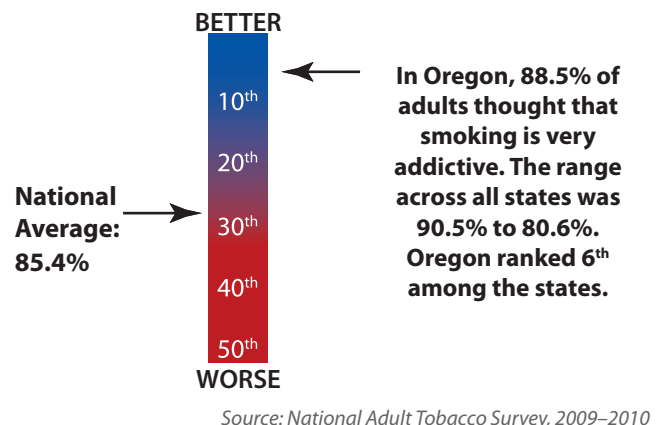
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Oregon, 63.0% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 88.5% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Oregon allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Oregon did not require establishments selling cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

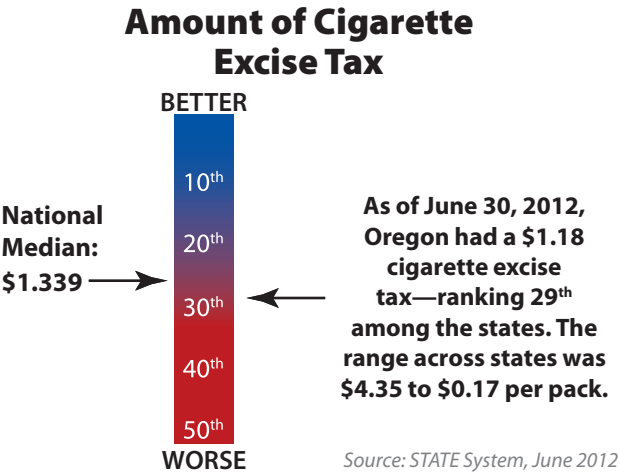
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Oregon was \$1.18 per pack, ranking 29th among the states. The tax on cigars was 65% of the wholesale sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 65% of the wholesale sales price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 65% of the wholesale sales price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Oregon, 78.4% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 21.6% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Oregon smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.07 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Oregon smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$42.60 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



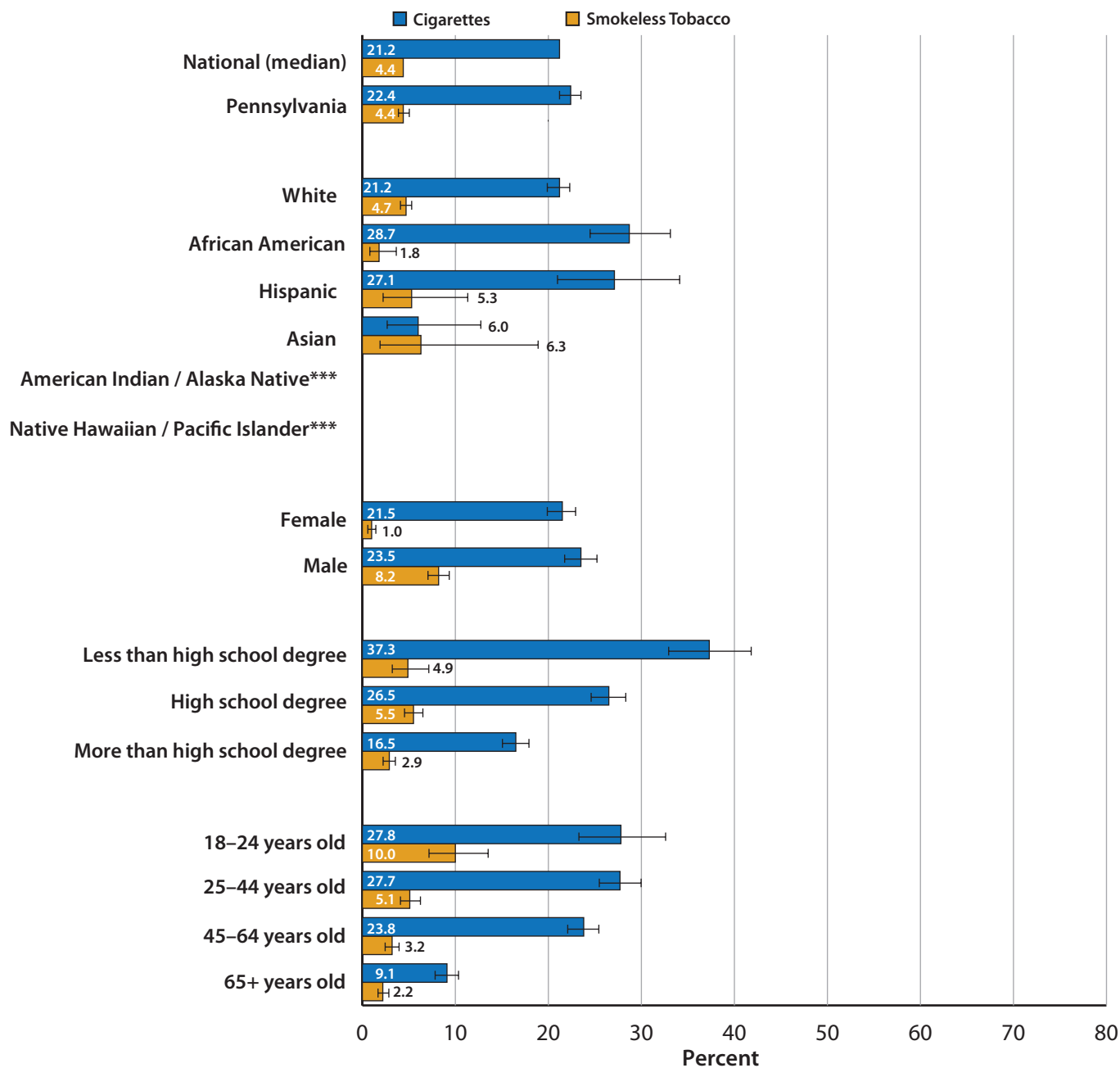
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Pennsylvania, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 22.4% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Pennsylvania ranked 33rd among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.4% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Pennsylvania ranked 26th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



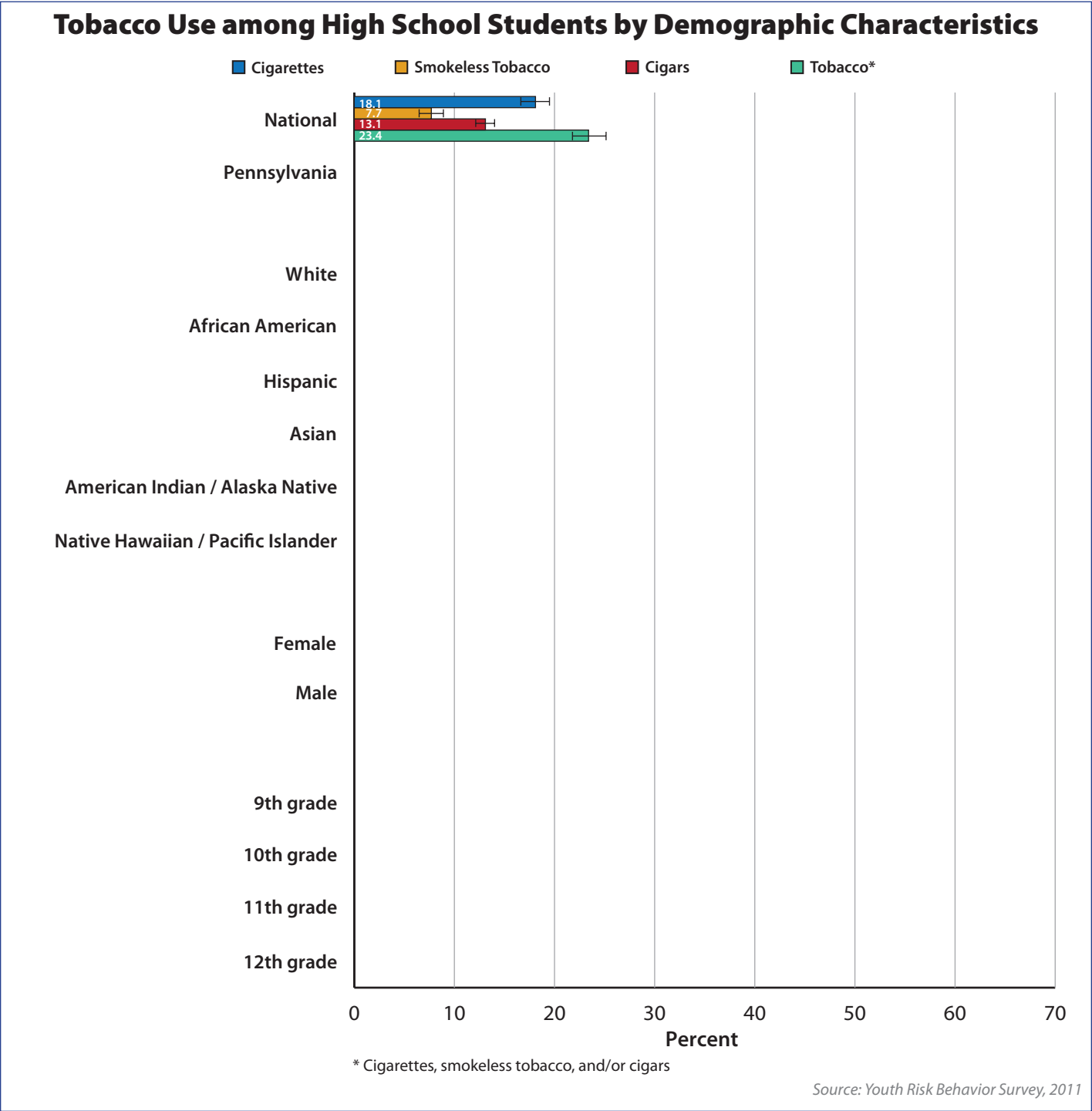
*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

PENNSYLVANIA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

Pennsylvania had no reported YRBS data in 2011.



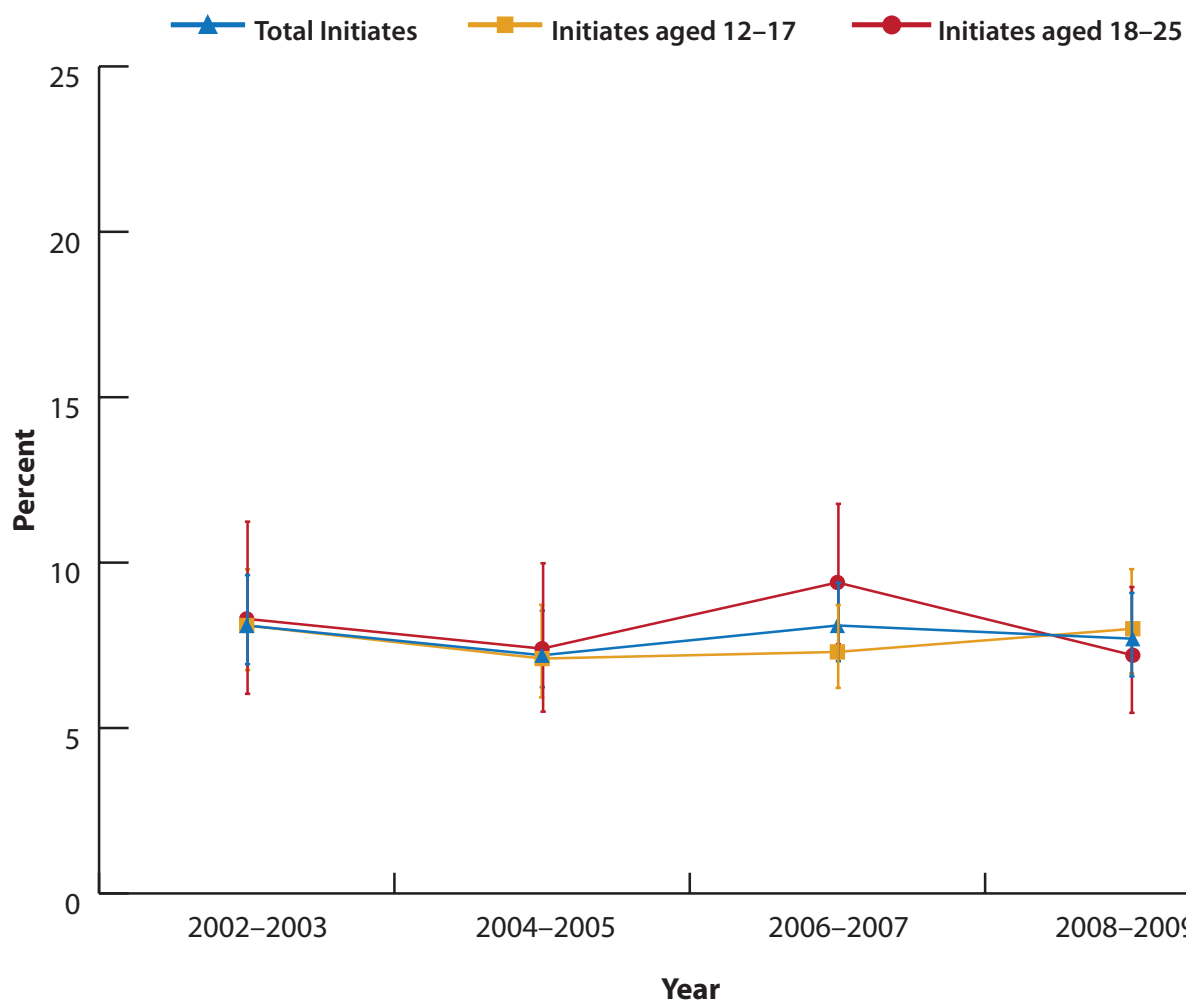
PENNSYLVANIA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Pennsylvania youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 8.0% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 48th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 7.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 19th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12-25,
by Age of First Use: 2002-2009**



PENNSYLVANIA

Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Pennsylvania than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Pennsylvania was 47.6%, ranking 30th among the states.

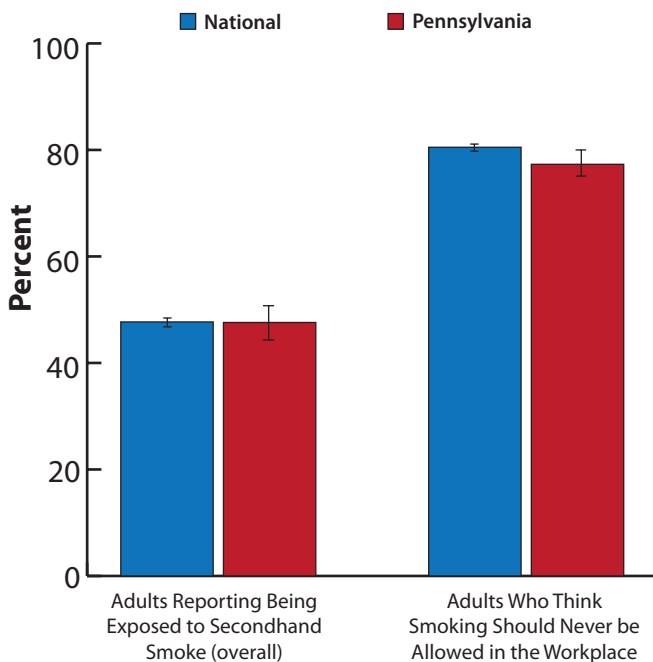
Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Pennsylvania adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
47.6%	20.0%	13.5%	15.3%	32.2%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

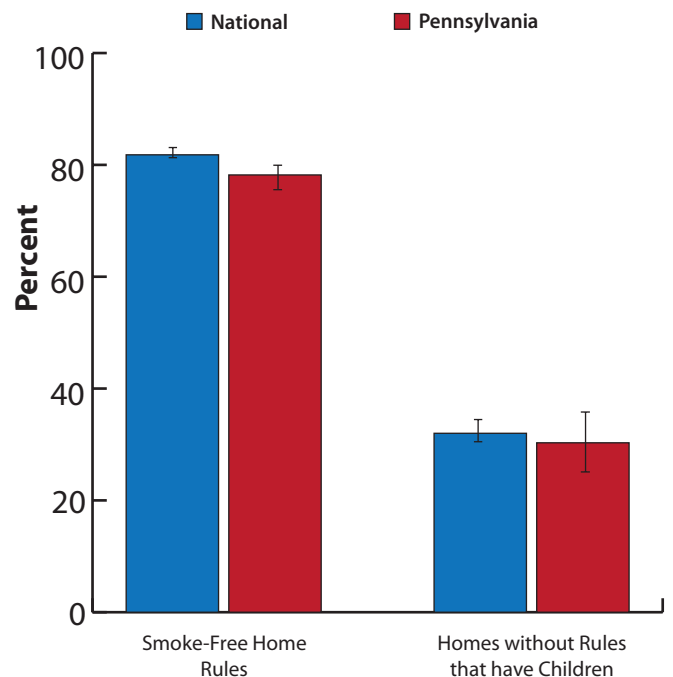
Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 77.3% of adults in Pennsylvania thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 32nd among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 78.2% of adults in Pennsylvania reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 36th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 30.3%, ranking 19th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules and Homes without Rules that have Children







Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

PENNSYLVANIA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Pennsylvania had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, but not restaurants or bars. The state law did not allow local communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
Yes	No [†]	No	No

* Designated Smoking Areas

[†] Ventilated Smoking Areas

[‡] No Restrictions

[¶] Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

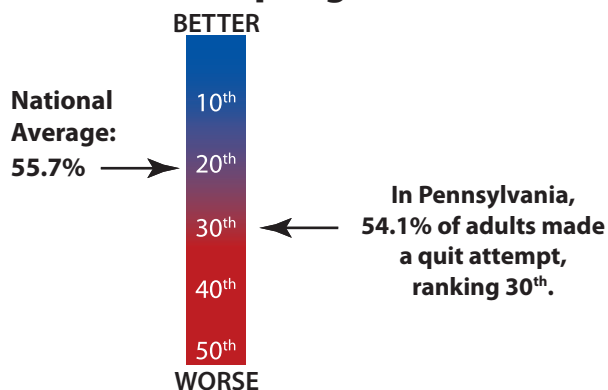
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 54.1% of Pennsylvania adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 30th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Pennsylvania quitline received 33,734 calls, and 13,351 tobacco users (an estimated 0.6% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Pennsylvania's Medicaid program provided comprehensive coverage through both managed care and fee-for-service contracts for tobacco-dependence treatment including all nicotine replacement therapies, bupropion, varenicline, and counseling (individual and group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



Yes

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

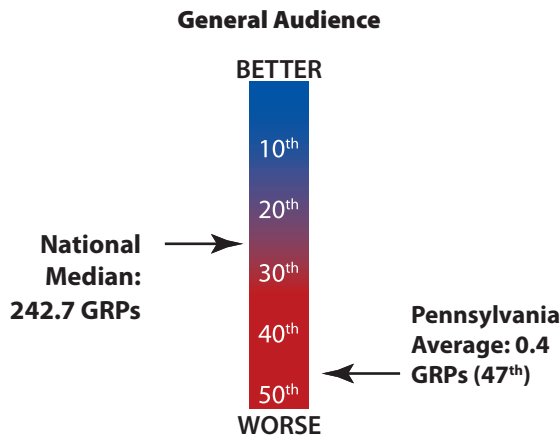
PENNSYLVANIA

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

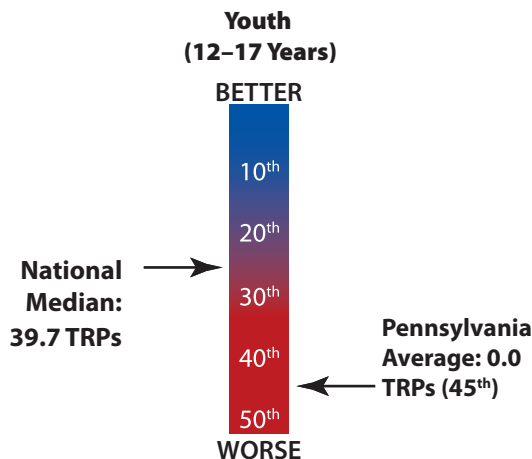
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Pennsylvania had an average of 0.4 general audience GRPs and 0.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

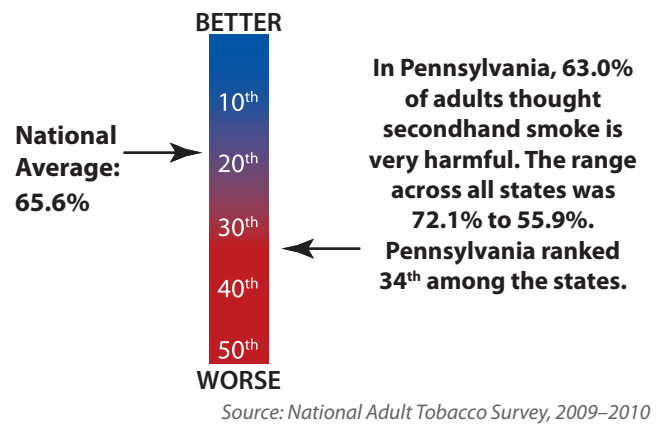


Source: CDC/OSH

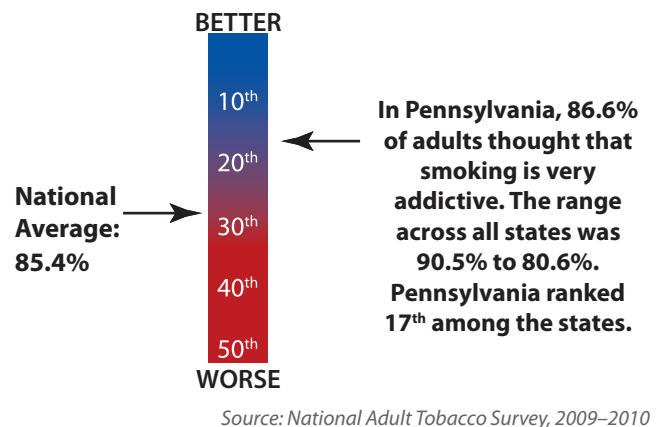
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Pennsylvania, 63.0% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 86.6% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking





PENNSYLVANIA

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Pennsylvania allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Pennsylvania required all establishments selling cigarettes over-the-counter to be licensed; the state does not have such a requirement for smokeless tobacco products. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$25.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 No

^a Annually

^b Fine or Imprisonment

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

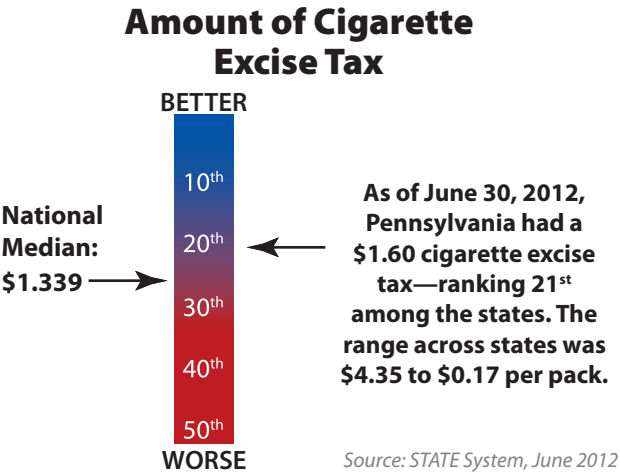
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Pennsylvania was \$1.60 per pack, ranking 21st among the states. There was no tax on cigars, and for little cigars the tax was \$1.60 per pack of 20. There was no tax on smokeless tobacco.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Pennsylvania, 79.9% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 20.1% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Pennsylvania smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.45 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Pennsylvania smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$46.96 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

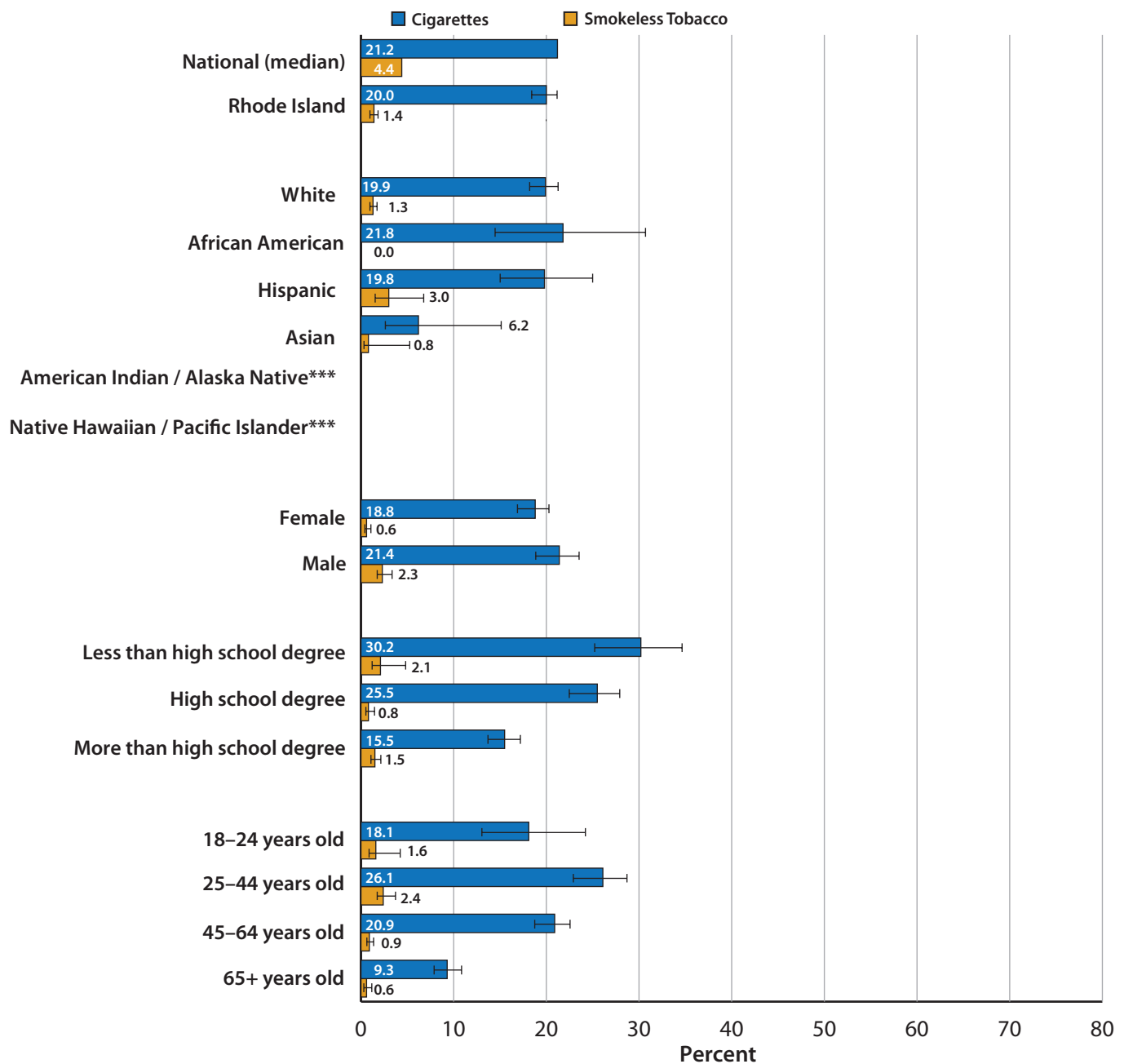


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Rhode Island, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 20.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Rhode Island ranked 19th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 1.4% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Rhode Island ranked 1st among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

RHODE ISLAND

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

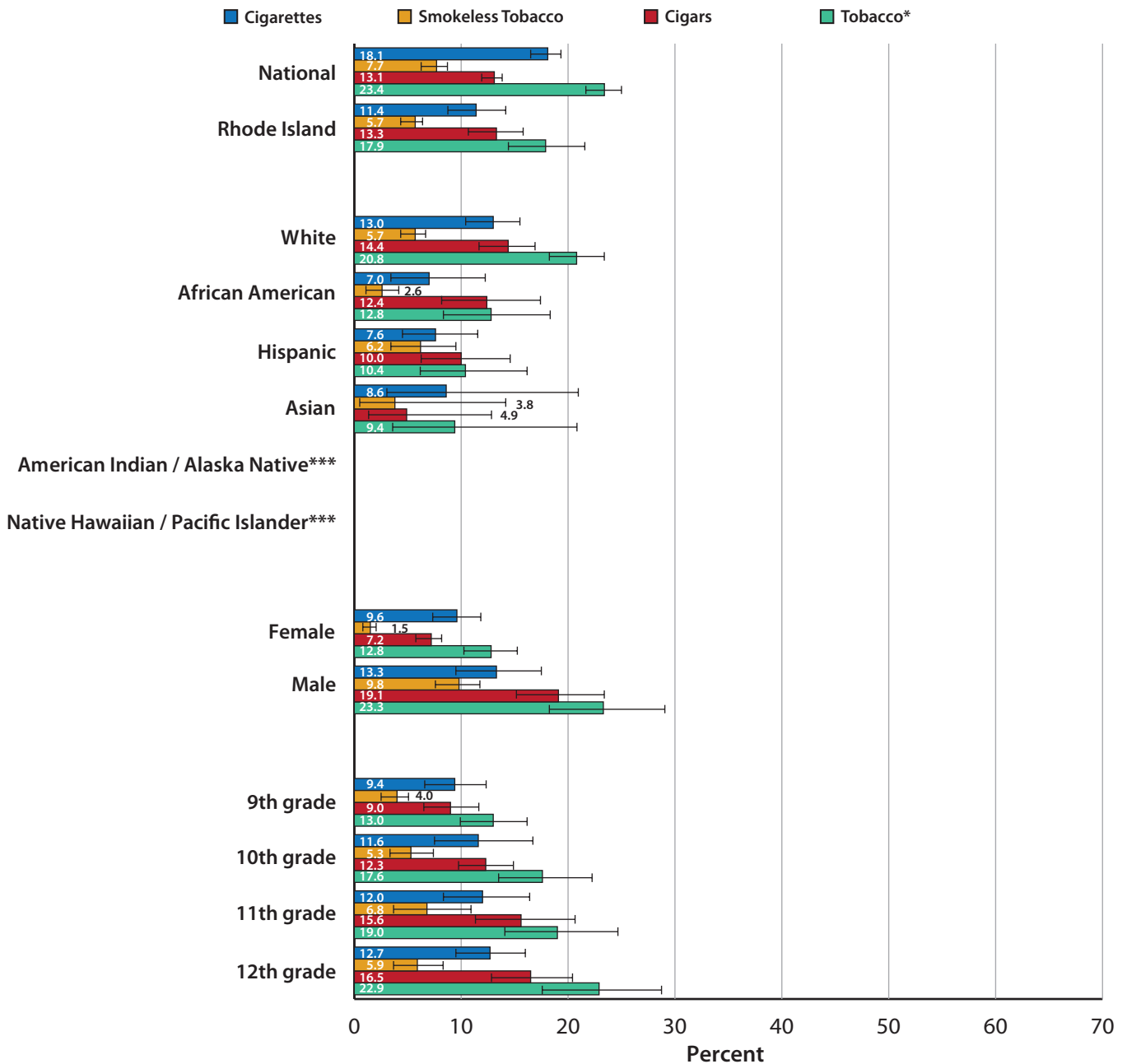
In Rhode Island, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 11.4% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Rhode Island ranked 3rd among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 5.7% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Rhode Island ranked 4th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 13.3% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Rhode Island ranked 16th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 17.9% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Rhode Island ranked 4th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

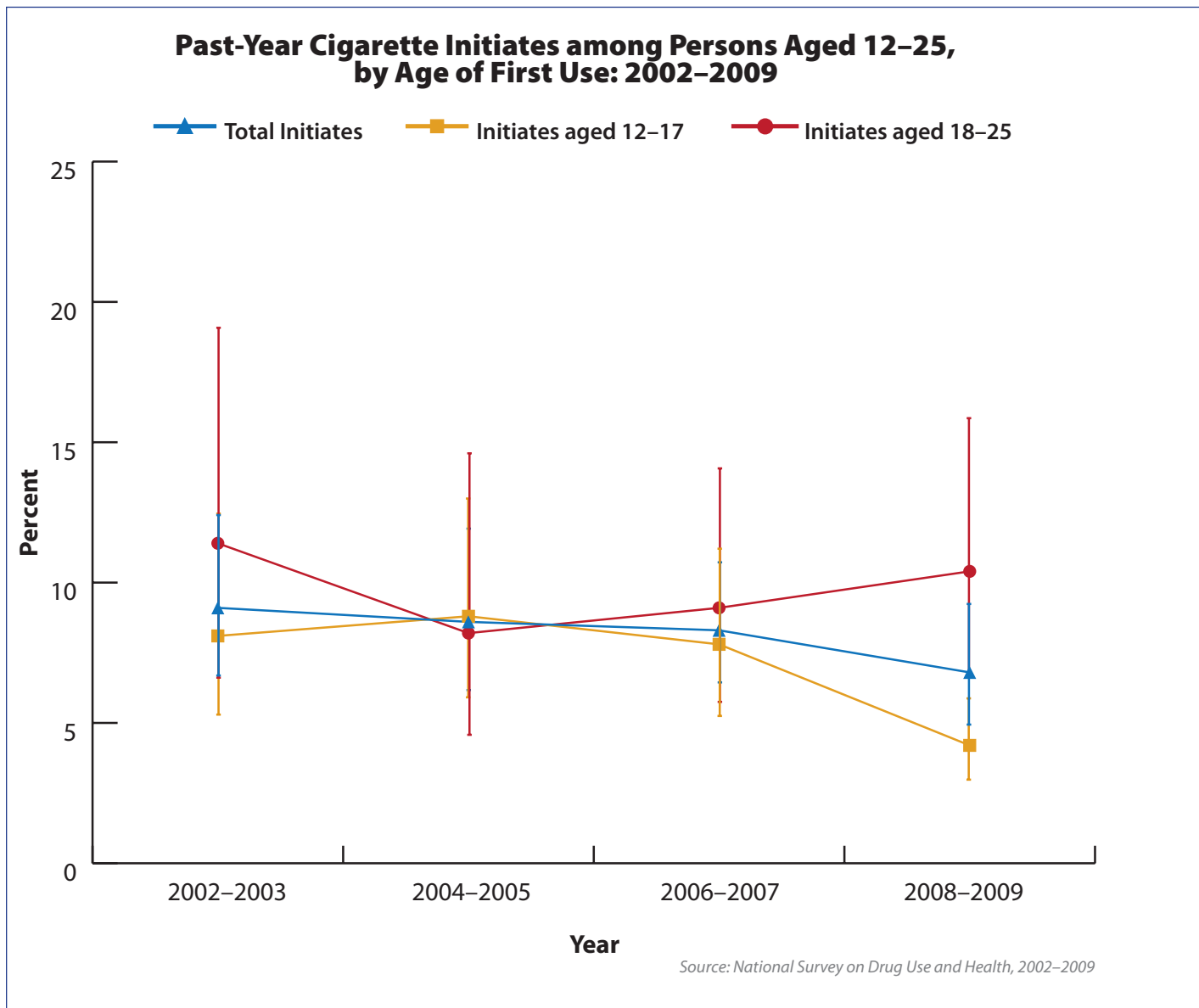
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

RHODE ISLAND

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Rhode Island youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 4.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 3rd in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 10.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 43rd in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

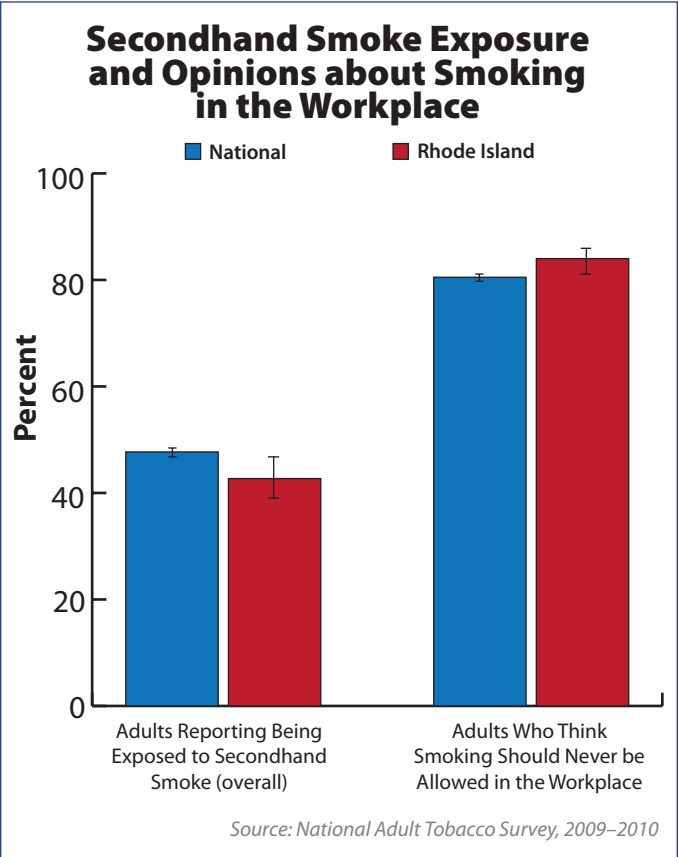
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Rhode Island than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Rhode Island was 42.7%, ranking 12th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Rhode Island adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
42.7%	18.5%	10.6%	16.0%	28.1%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

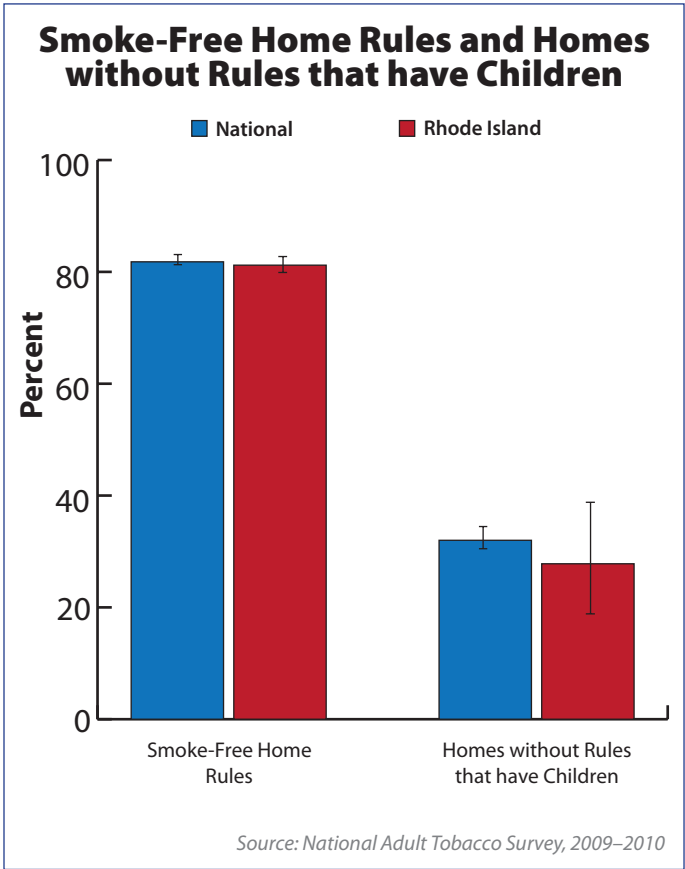


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 84.0% of adults in Rhode Island thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 12th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 81.2% of adults in Rhode Island reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 27th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 27.8%, ranking 10th among the states.



RHODE ISLAND

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Rhode Island had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

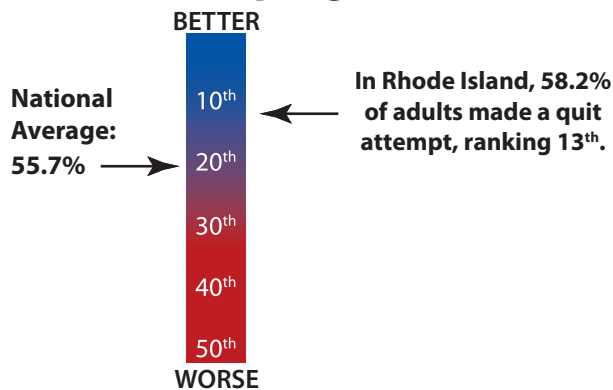
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 58.2% of Rhode Island adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 13th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Rhode Island quitline received 1,452 calls, and 157 tobacco users (an estimated 0.1% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications



In 2010, Rhode Island's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Rhode Island provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for counseling (individual and group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	Partial ^b	Partial ^b	 Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

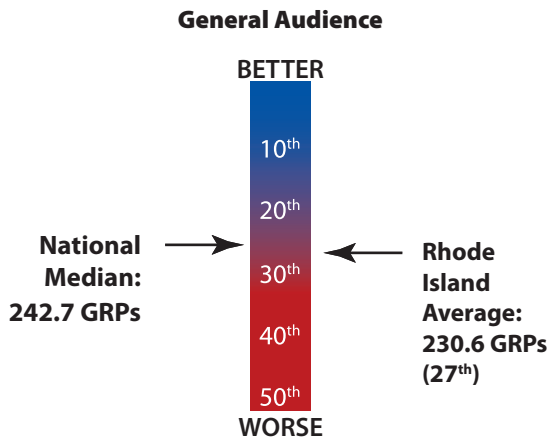
RHODE ISLAND

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

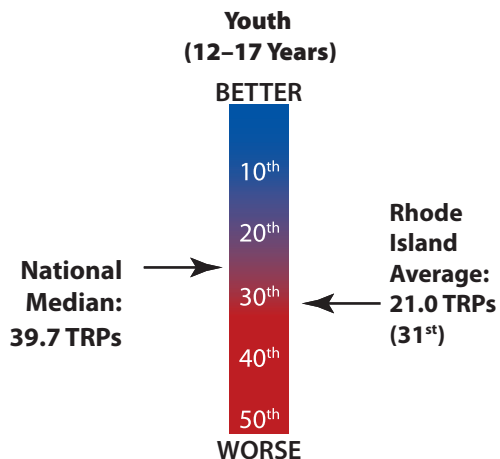
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Rhode Island had an average of 230.6 general audience GRPs and 21.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

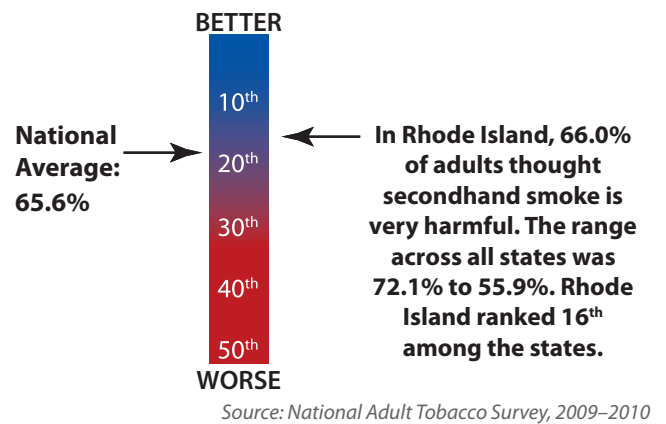


Source: CDC/OSH

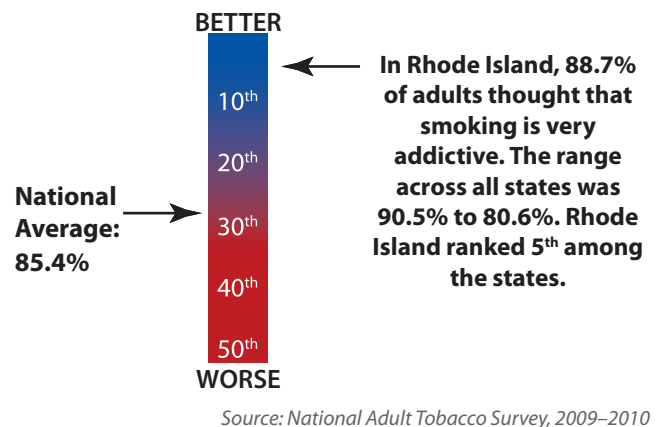
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Rhode Island, 66.0% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 88.7% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking



RHODE ISLAND

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Rhode Island allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Rhode Island required all establishments selling cigarettes over-the-counter to be licensed; the state does not have such a requirement for smokeless tobacco products. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$25.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 No

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

RHODE ISLAND

Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

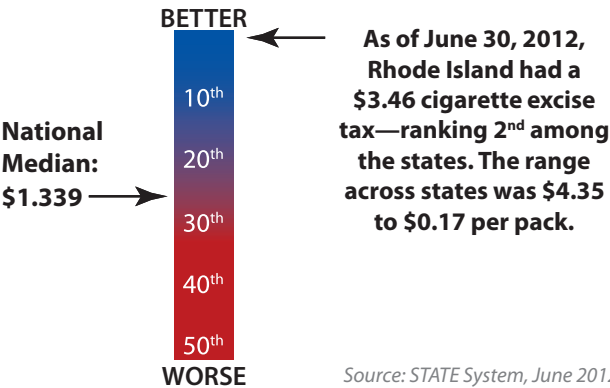
As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Rhode Island was \$3.46 per pack, ranking 2nd among the states. The tax on cigars was 80% of the wholesale cost per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$3.46 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 80% of the wholesale cost with snuff taxed individually at \$1.00 per ounce.

Note: See Appendix B for updated legislation that takes effect after June 30, 2012.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Rhode Island, 80.3% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 19.7% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Rhode Island smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$7.61 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. Rhode Island did not have any reportable data on the average price paid for the last carton of cigarettes bought by smokers in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax



SOUTH CAROLINA

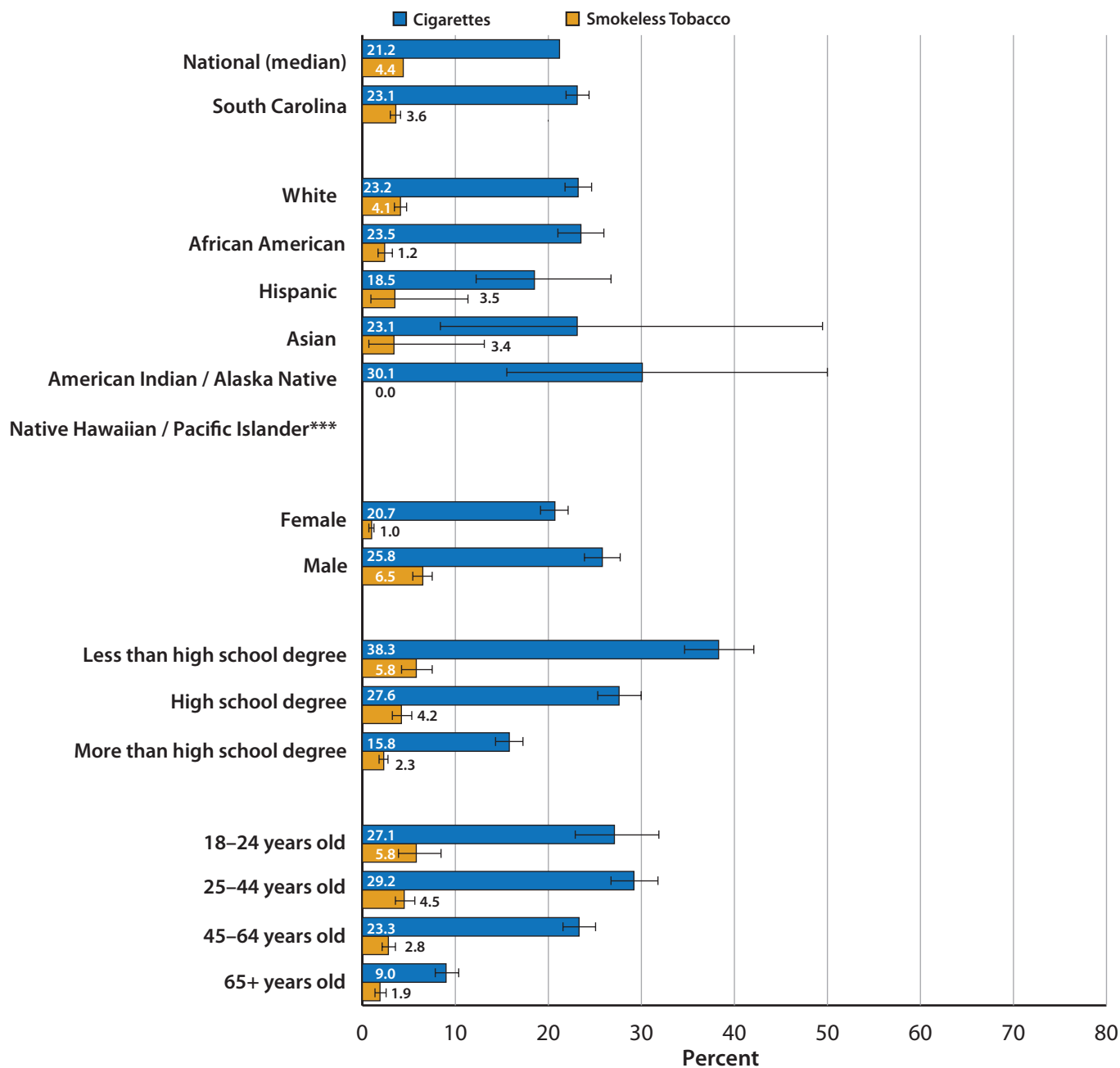
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In South Carolina, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 23.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. South Carolina ranked 40th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 3.6% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. South Carolina ranked 19th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

SOUTH CAROLINA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

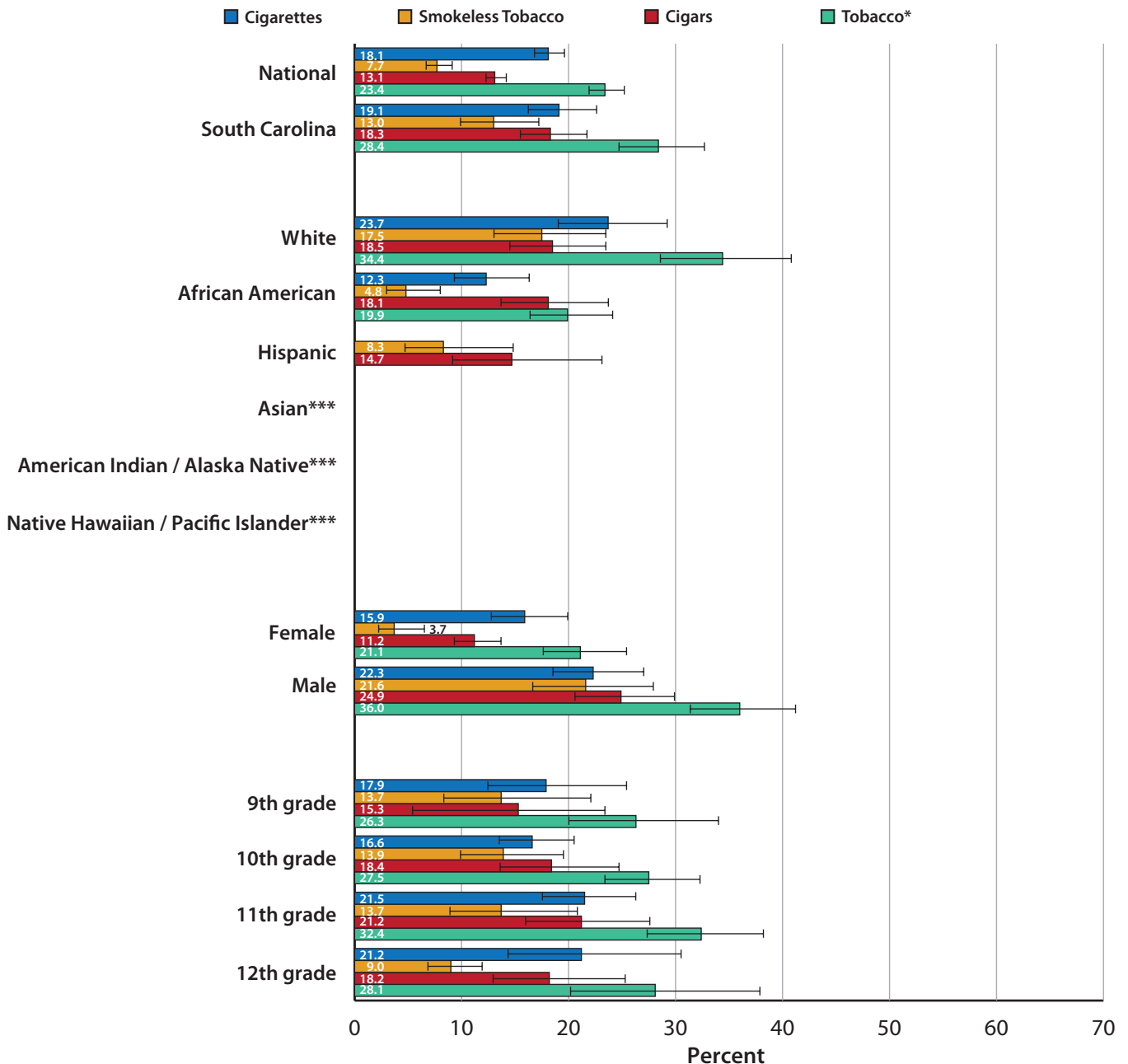
In South Carolina, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.1% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. South Carolina ranked 32nd among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 13.0% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. South Carolina ranked 33rd among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 18.3% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. South Carolina ranked 37th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 28.4% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. South Carolina ranked 32nd among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

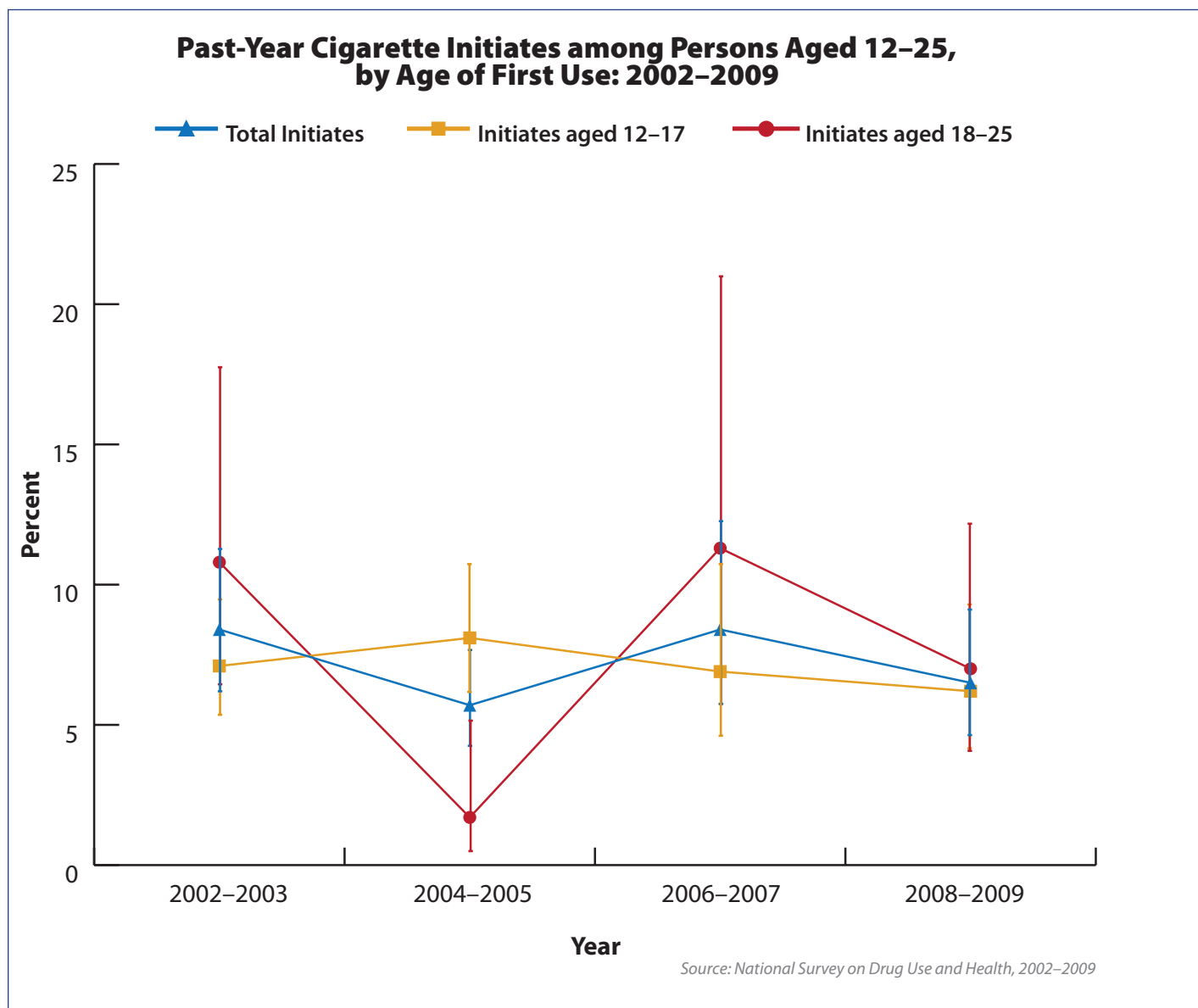
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

SOUTH CAROLINA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all South Carolina youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 30th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 7.0% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 16th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



SOUTH CAROLINA

Protect

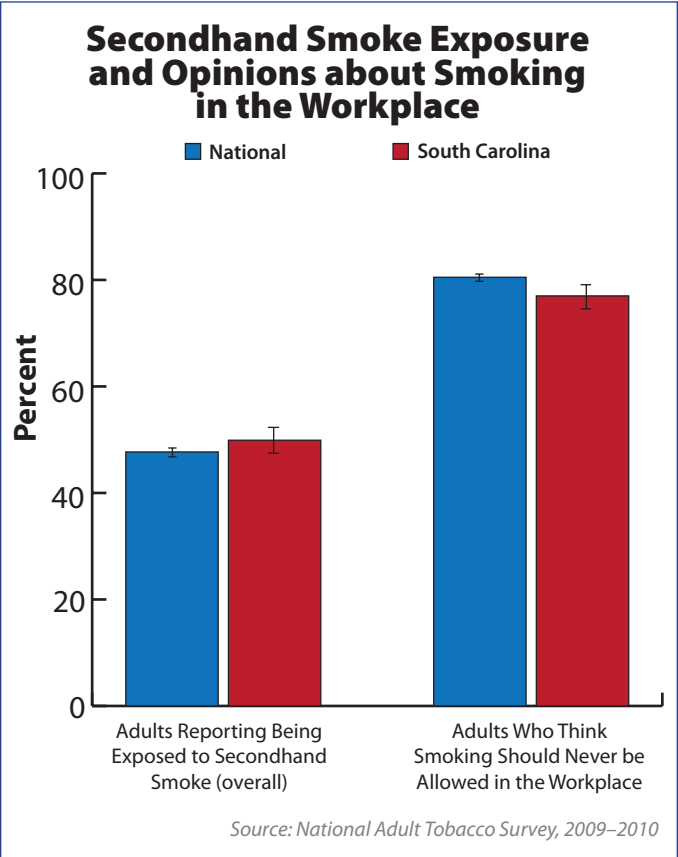
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in South Carolina than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in South Carolina was 49.9%, ranking 37th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of South Carolina adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
49.9%	24.3%	13.9%	20.7%	34.0%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

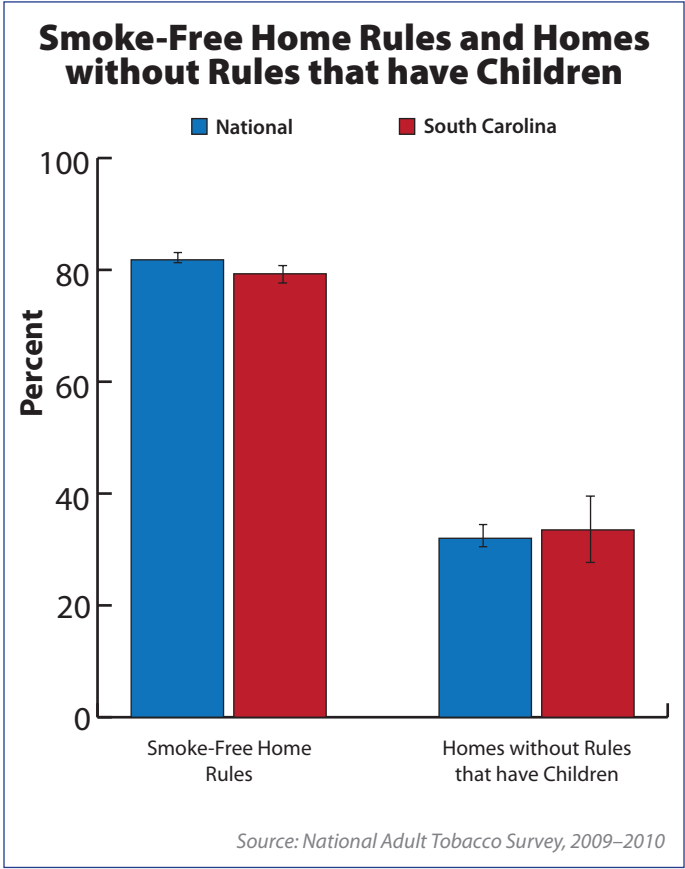


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 77.0% of adults in South Carolina thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 33rd among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 79.3% of adults in South Carolina reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 34th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 33.5%, ranking 28th among the states.







SOUTH CAROLINA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, South Carolina had no statewide smoking restrictions in place for indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, or bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No*	No†	No‡	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

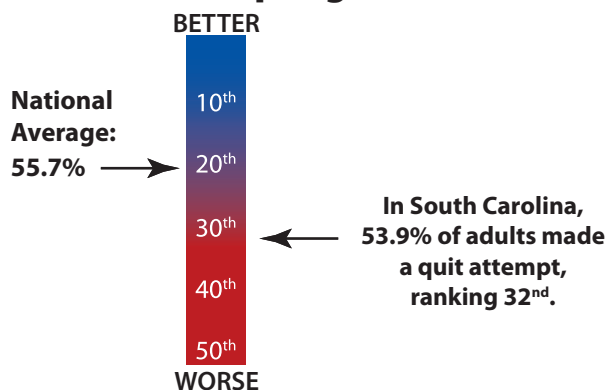
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 53.9% of South Carolina adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 32nd among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the South Carolina quitline received 5,912 calls, and 2,693 tobacco users (an estimated 0.3% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, South Carolina's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. South Carolina provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

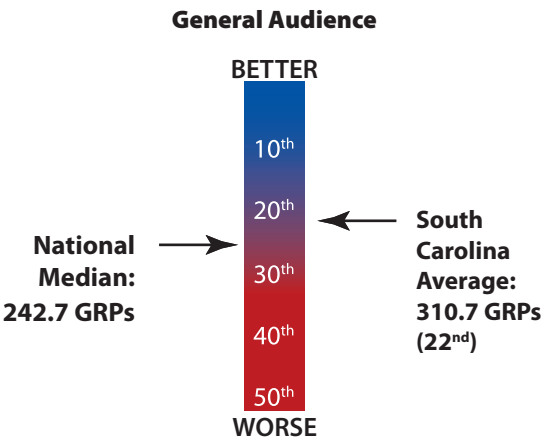
SOUTH CAROLINA

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

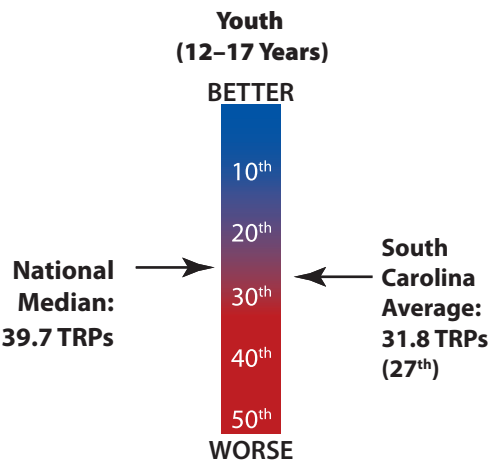
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. South Carolina had an average of 310.7 general audience GRPs and 31.8 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

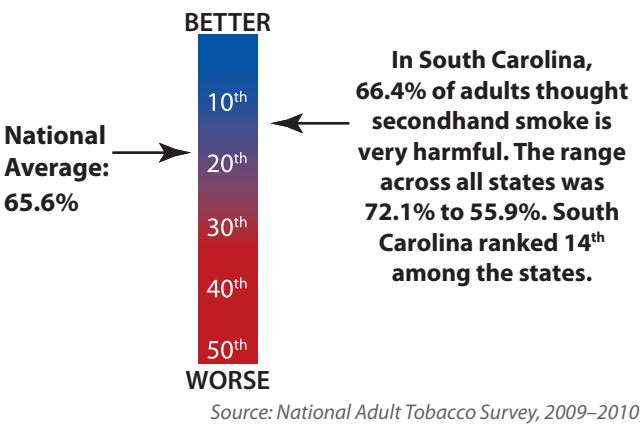


Source: CDC/OSH

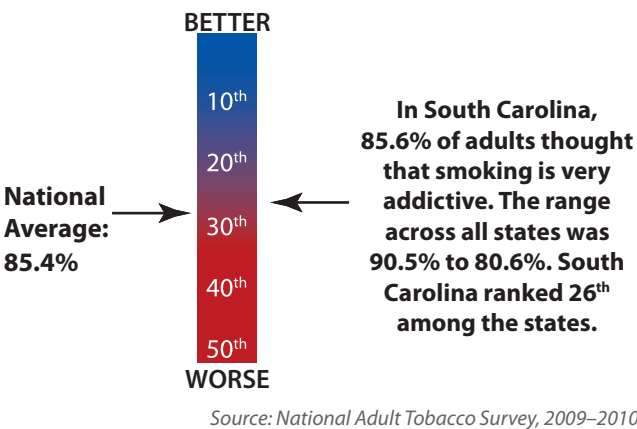
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In South Carolina, 66.4% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 85.6% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






SOUTH CAROLINA

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, South Carolina preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
		
No	No	No

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, South Carolina did not require establishments selling cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

SOUTH CAROLINA

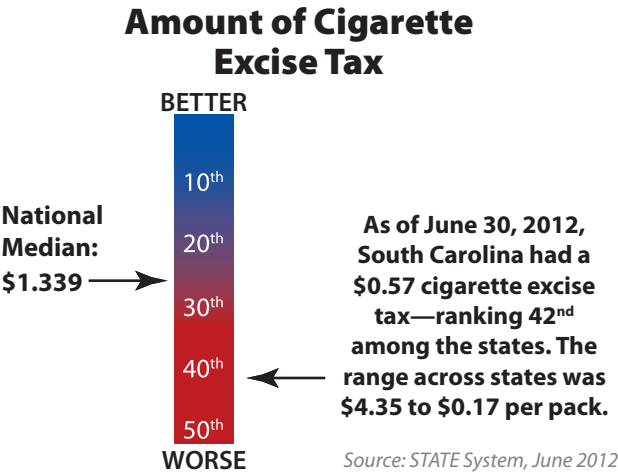
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in South Carolina was \$0.57 per pack, ranking 42nd among the states. The tax on cigars was 5% of the manufacturer’s price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 5% of the manufacturer’s price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 5% of the manufacturer’s price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In South Carolina, 71.4% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 28.6% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that South Carolina smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.04 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that South Carolina smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$31.49 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

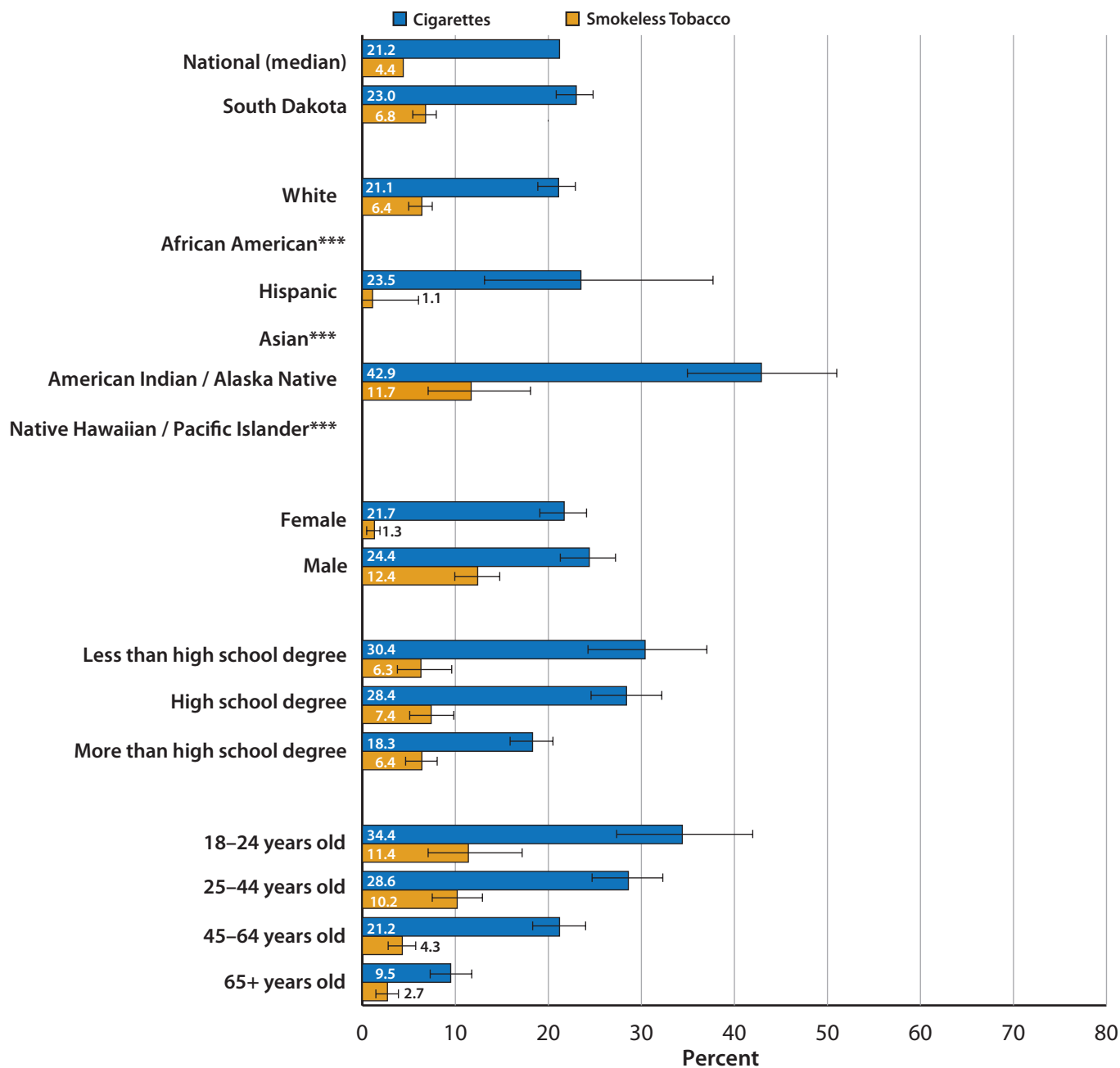


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In South Dakota, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 23.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. South Dakota ranked 37th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 6.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. South Dakota ranked 43rd among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

SOUTH DAKOTA

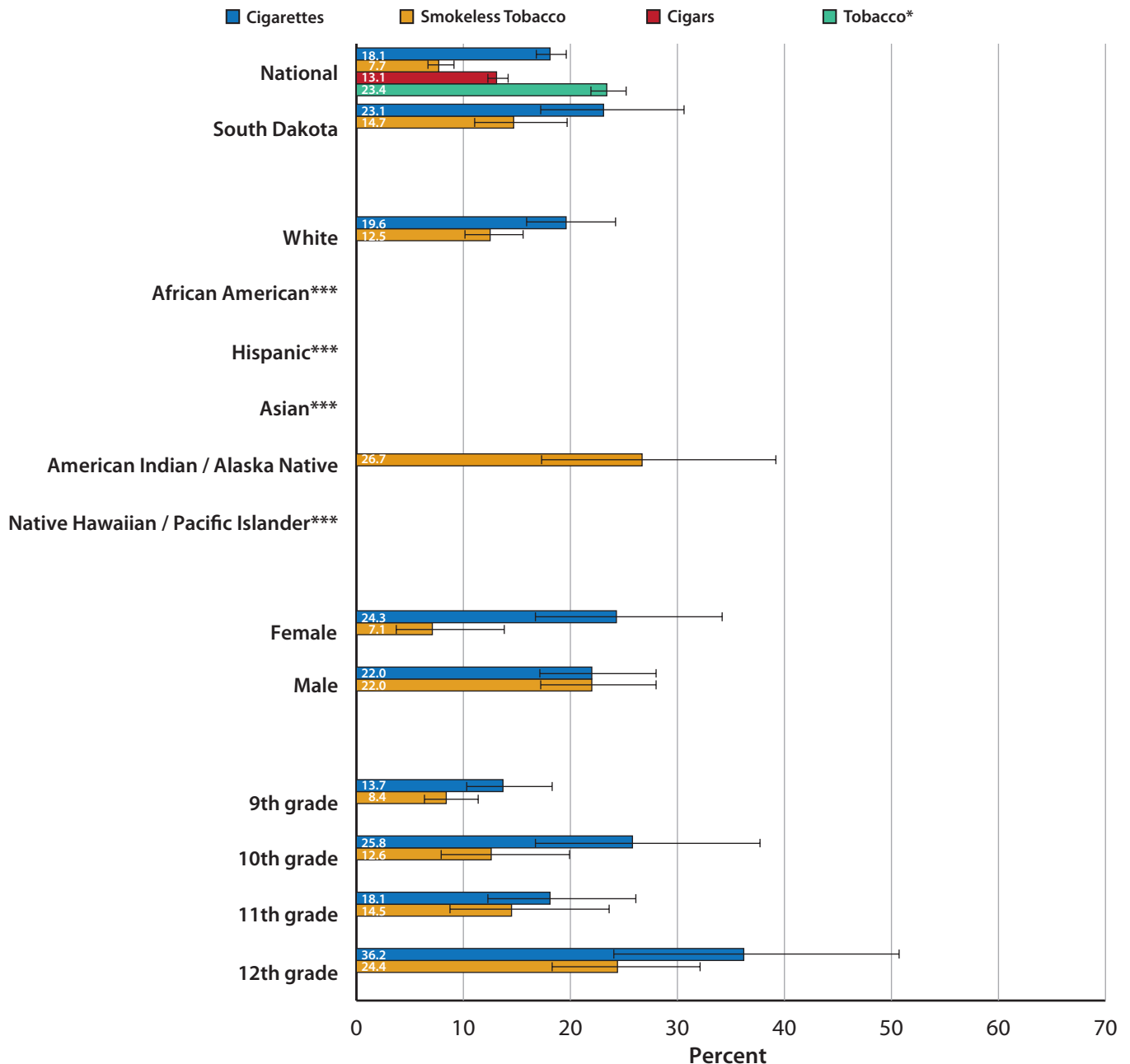
Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

In South Dakota, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 23.1% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. South Dakota ranked 43rd among 44 states.

South Dakota had no reported YRBS data on cigars or tobacco in 2011.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 14.7% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. South Dakota ranked 38th among 40 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

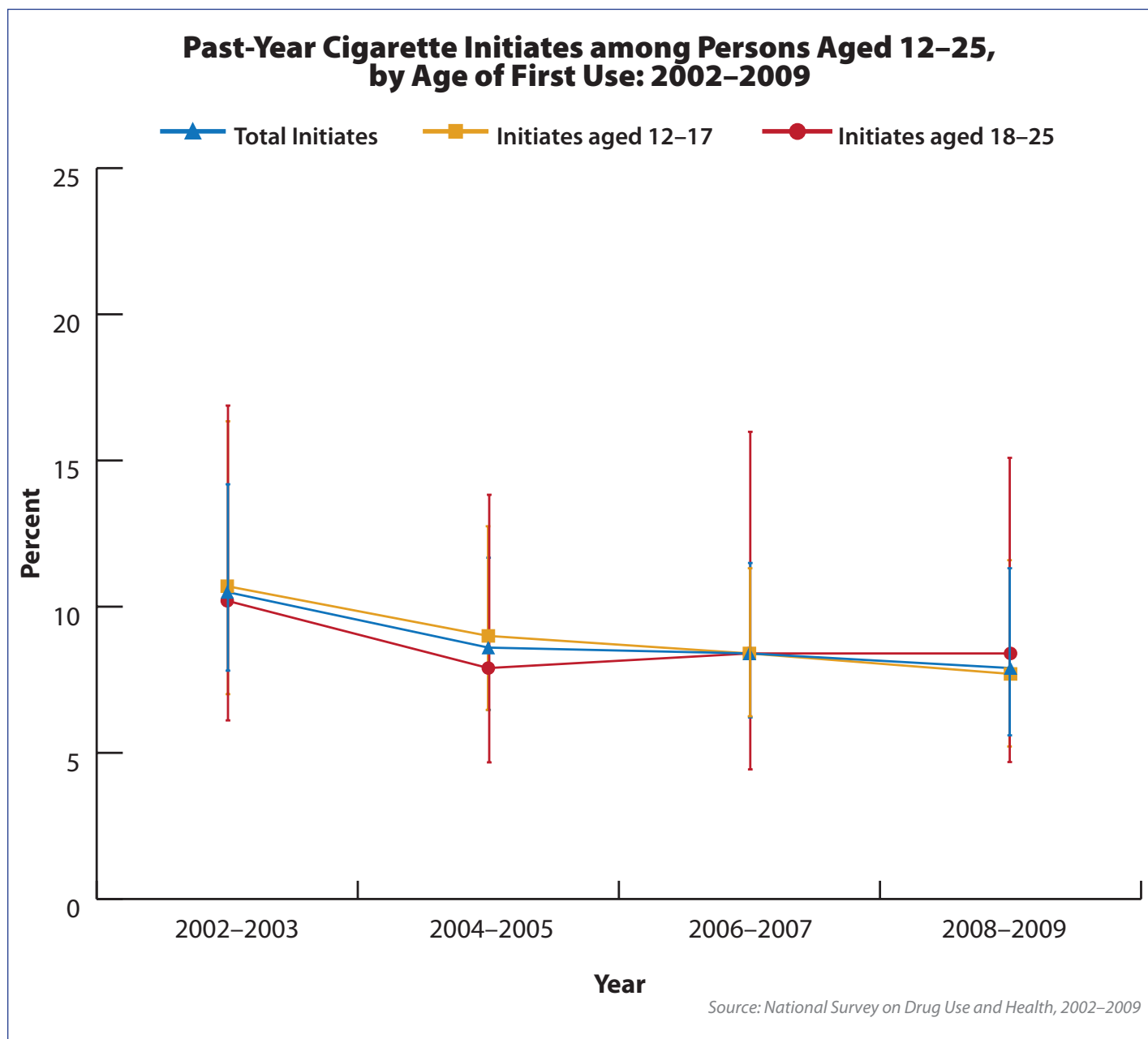
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

SOUTH DAKOTA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all South Dakota youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 7.7% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 47th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 8.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 23rd in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



SOUTH DAKOTA

Protect

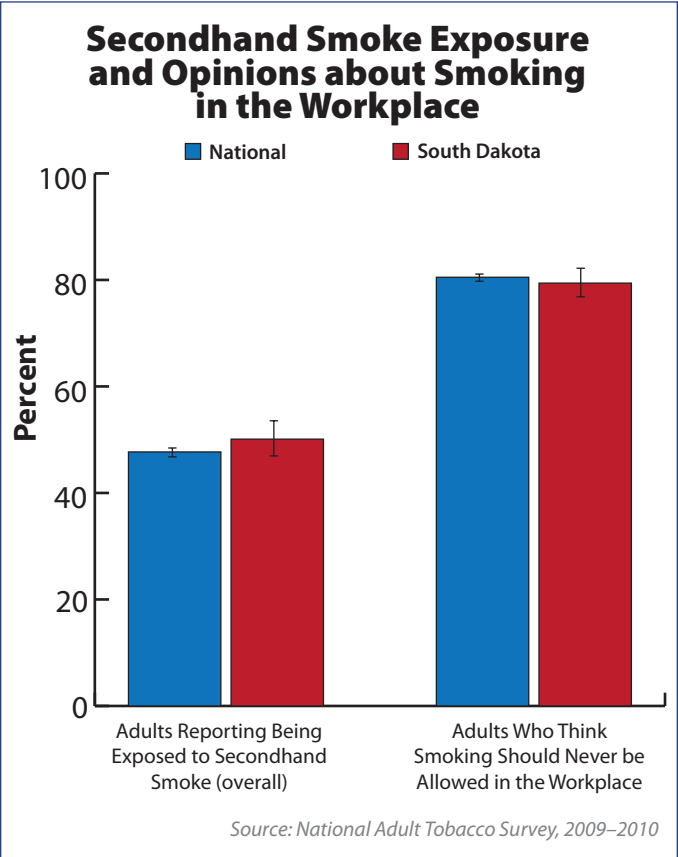
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in South Dakota than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in South Dakota was 50.1%, ranking 40th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of South Dakota adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
50.1%	18.9%	8.7%	13.8%	37.5%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

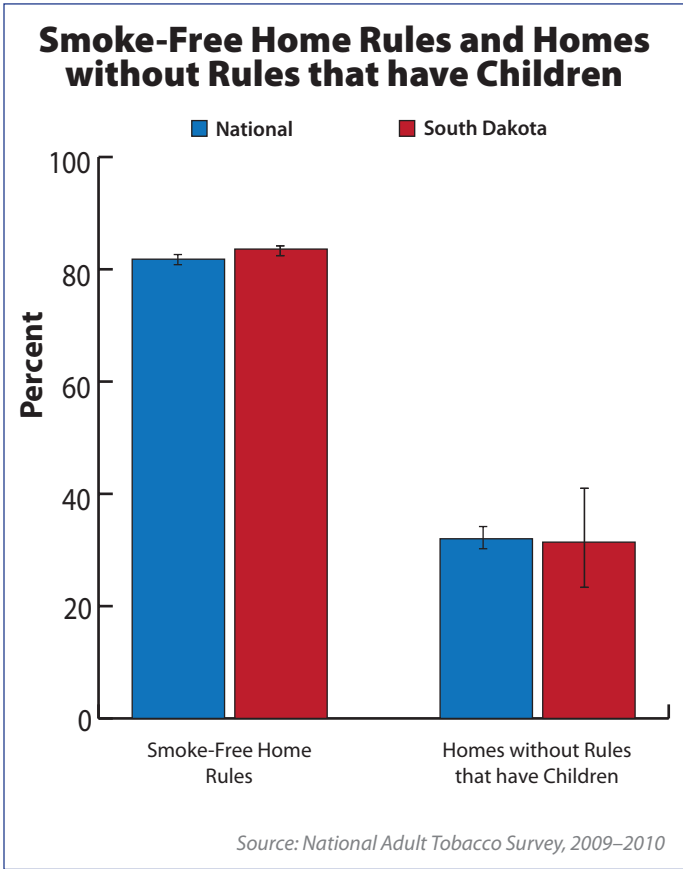


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 79.4% of adults in South Dakota thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 24th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 83.6% of adults in South Dakota reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 18th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 31.4%, ranking 23rd among the states.







SOUTH DAKOTA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, South Dakota had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state law did not allow communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 No

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

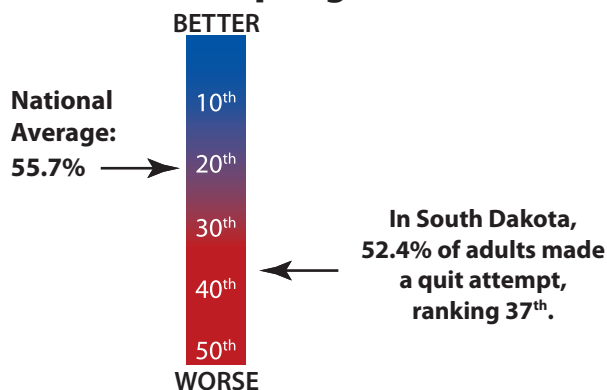
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 52.4% of South Dakota adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 37th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the South Dakota quitline received 17,605 calls, and 6,287 tobacco users (an estimated 5.3% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, South Dakota's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. South Dakota provided no coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 No	 Yes	 Yes	 No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

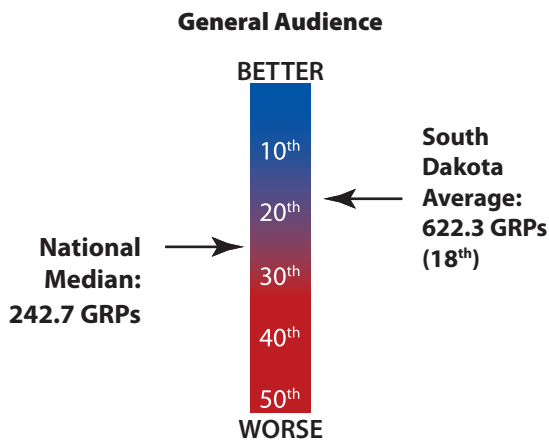
SOUTH DAKOTA

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

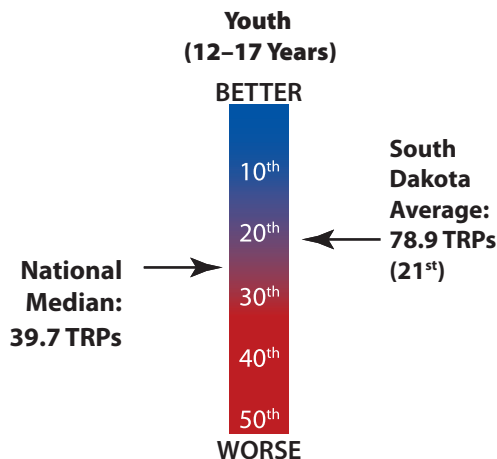
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. South Dakota had an average of 622.3 general audience GRPs and 78.9 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

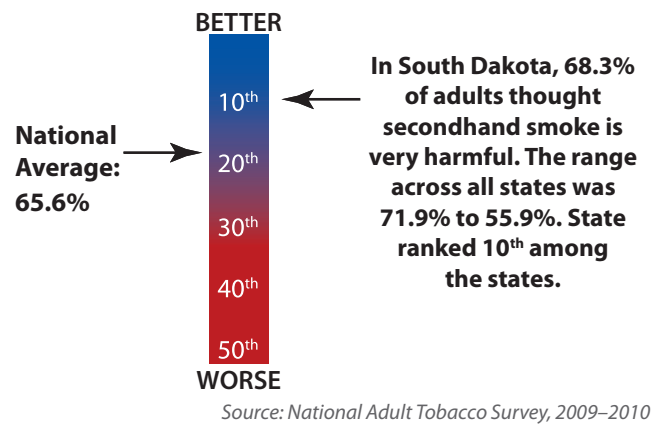


Source: CDC/OSH

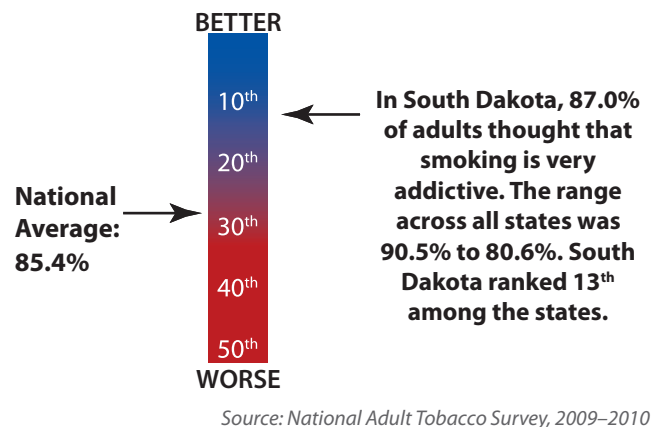
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In South Dakota, 68.3% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 87.0% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






SOUTH DAKOTA

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, South Dakota allowed local regulation of tobacco product sampling and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments, but preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
 No	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, South Dakota did not require establishments selling cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

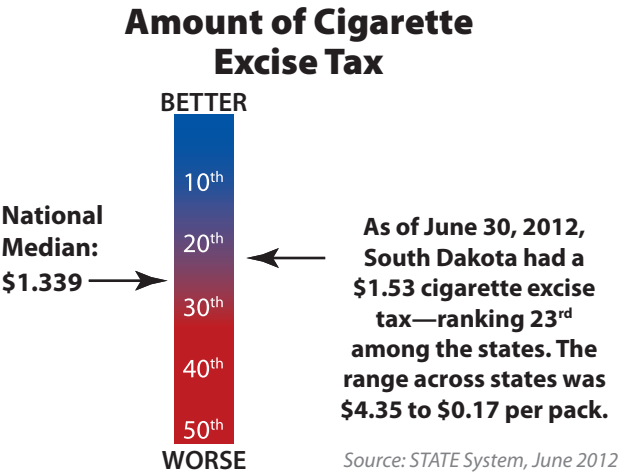
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in South Dakota was \$1.53 per pack, ranking 23rd among the states. The tax on cigars was 35% of the wholesale purchase price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 35% of the wholesale purchase price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 35% of the wholesale purchase price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In South Dakota, 76.7% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 23.3% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that South Dakota smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.59 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that South Dakota smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$46.00 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



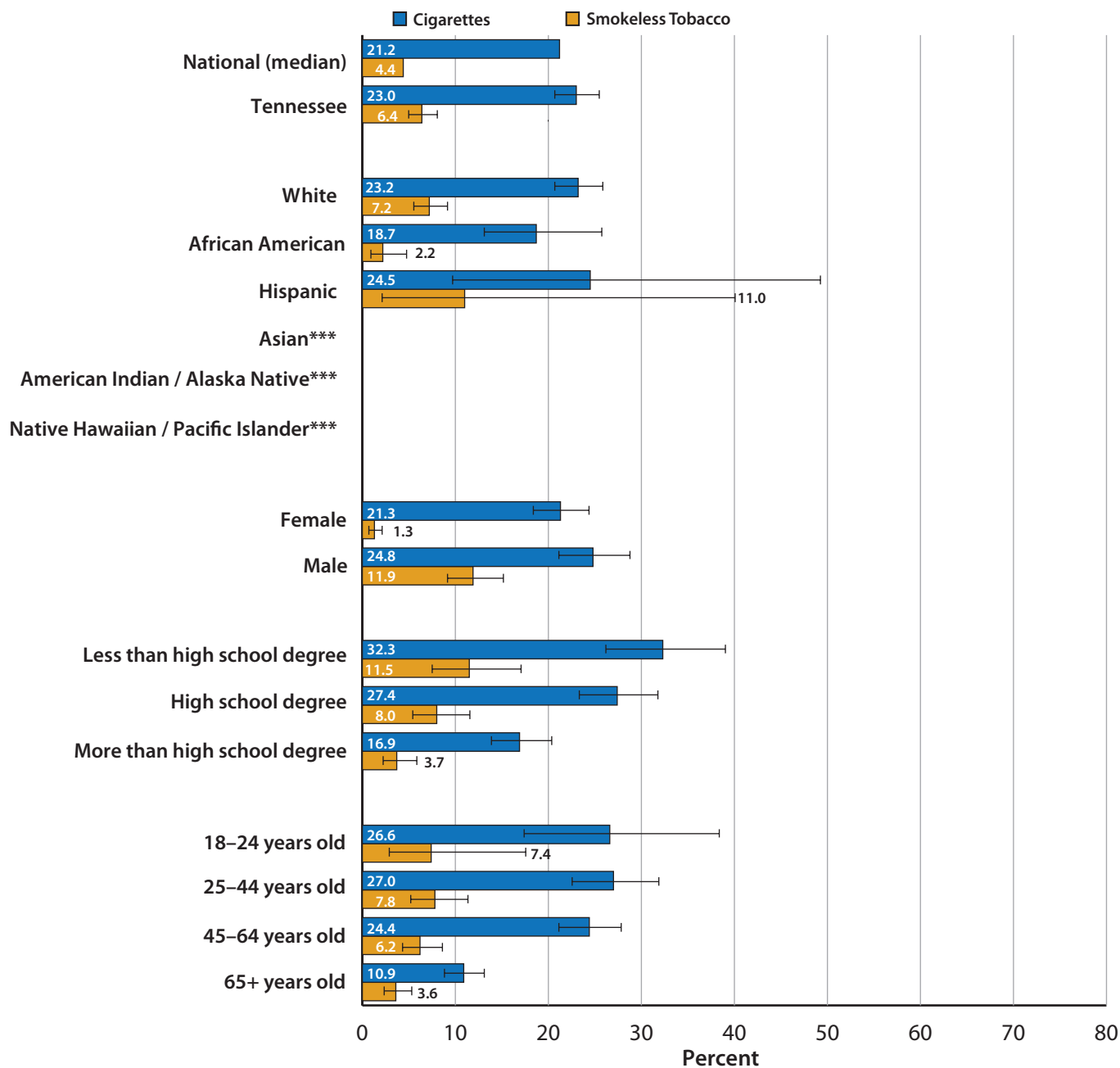
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Tennessee, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 23.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Tennessee ranked 37th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 6.4% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Tennessee ranked 41st among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

TENNESSEE

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

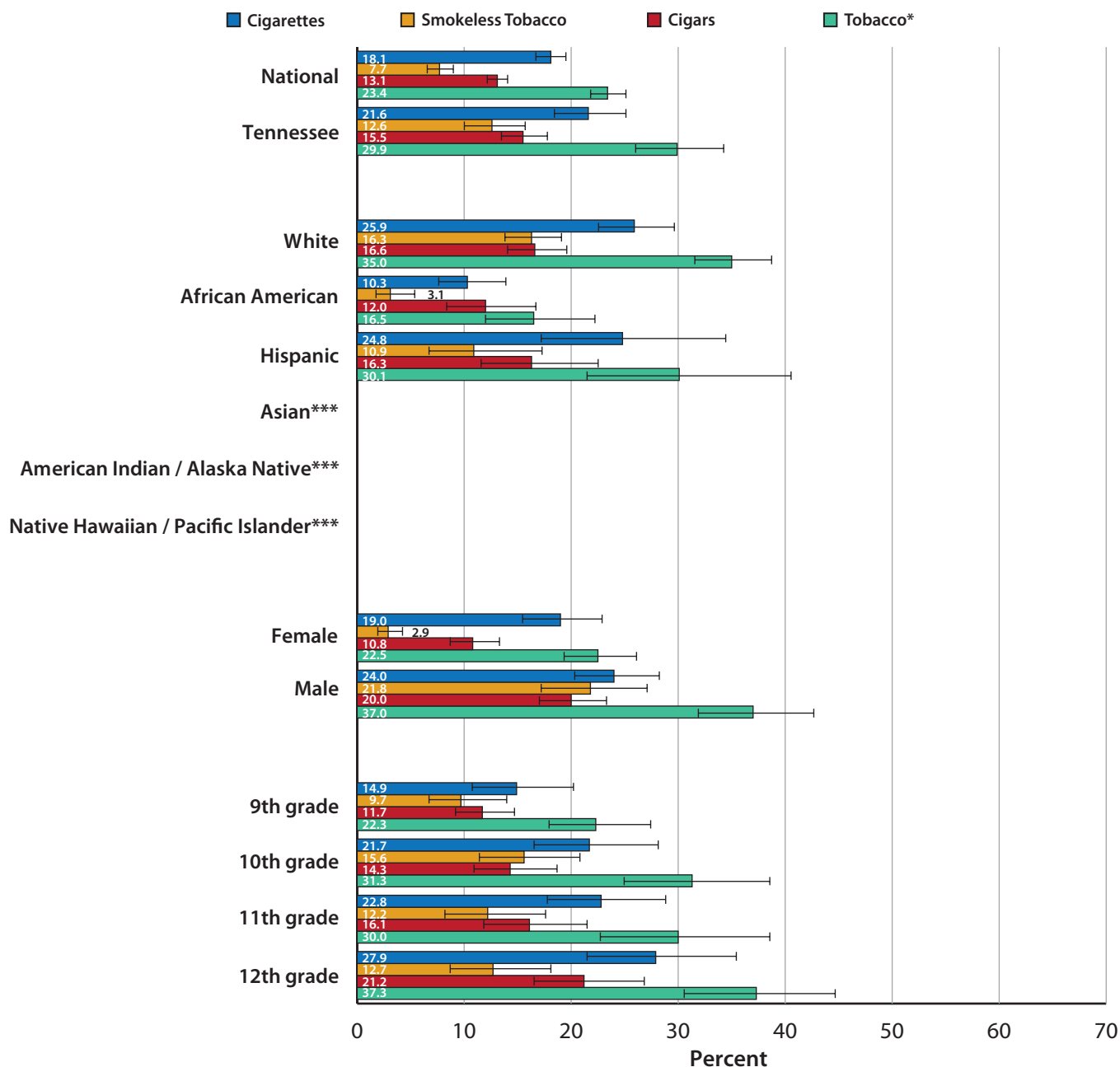
In Tennessee, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 21.6% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Tennessee ranked 38th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 12.6% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Tennessee ranked 32nd among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 15.5% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Tennessee ranked 27th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 29.9% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Tennessee ranked 33rd among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

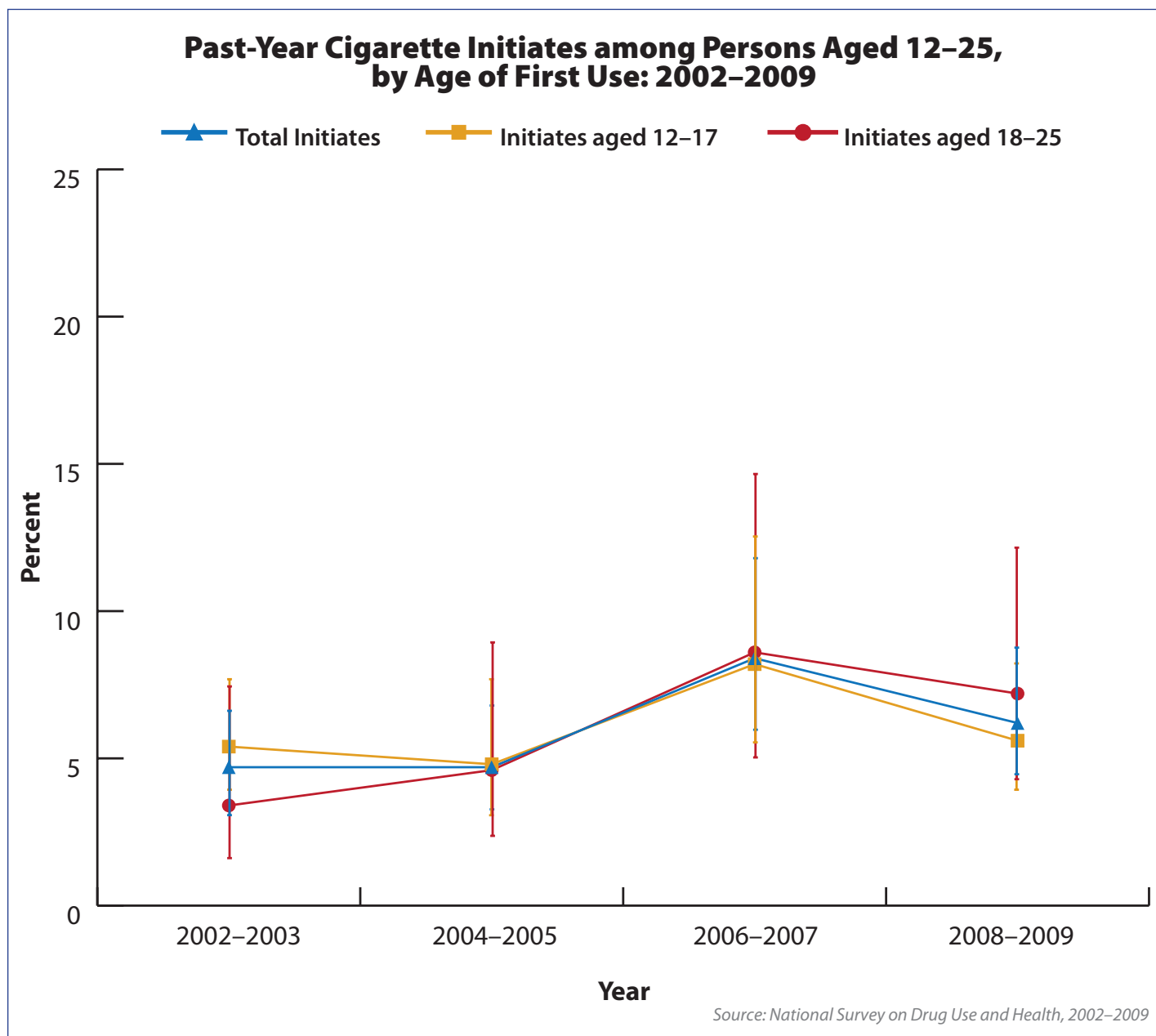
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

TENNESSEE

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Tennessee youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 18th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 7.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 19th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

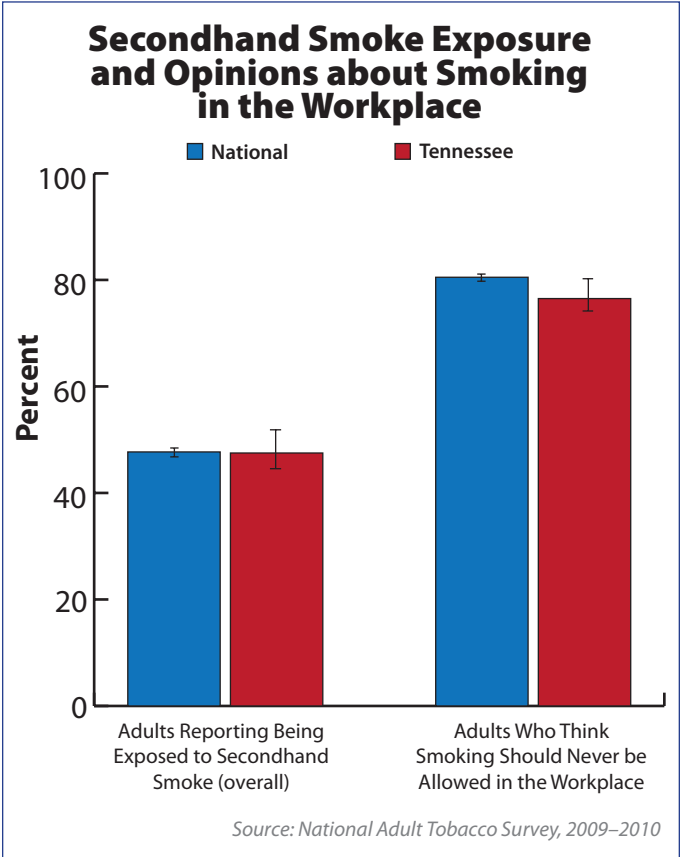
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Tennessee than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Tennessee was 47.5%, ranking 29th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Tennessee adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
47.5%	21.0%	18.4%	20.7%	29.0%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

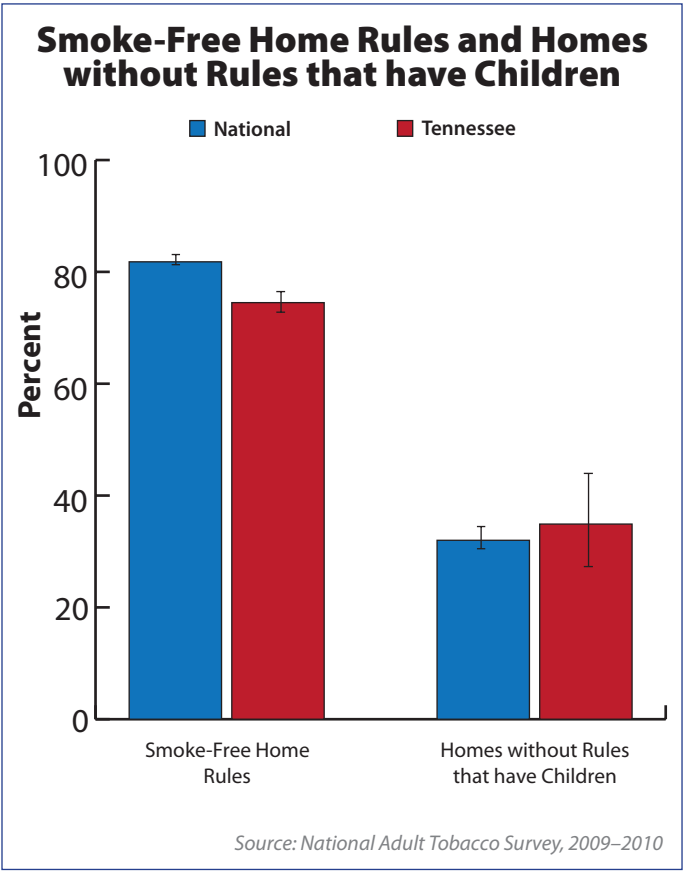


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 76.5% of adults in Tennessee thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 37th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 74.5% of adults in Tennessee reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 47th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 34.9%, ranking 37th among the states.







TENNESSEE

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Tennessee had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, but not restaurants or bars. The state law did not allow local communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
Yes	No*†‡	No	No

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

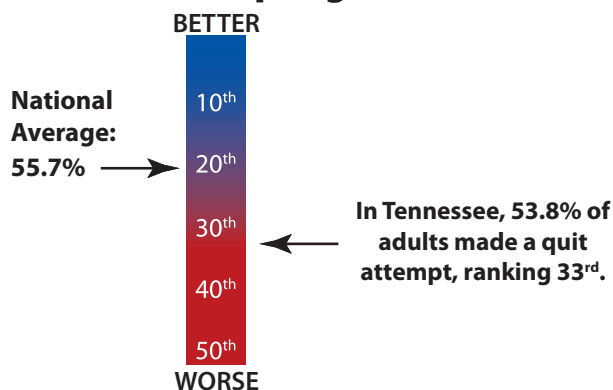
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 53.8% of Tennessee adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 33rd among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Tennessee quitline received 6,476 calls, and 1,450 tobacco users (an estimated 0.1% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, Tennessee's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Tennessee provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial ^a	Partial ^a	Partial ^a	Partial ^a

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

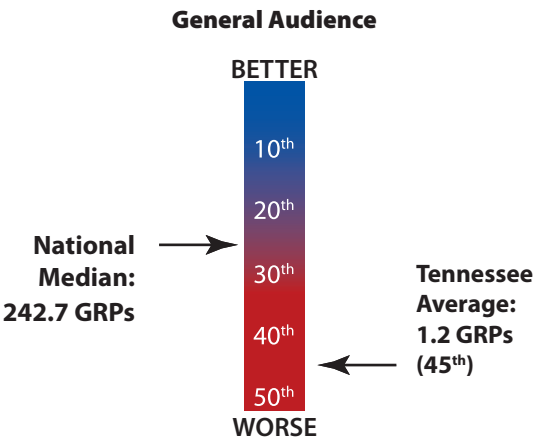
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

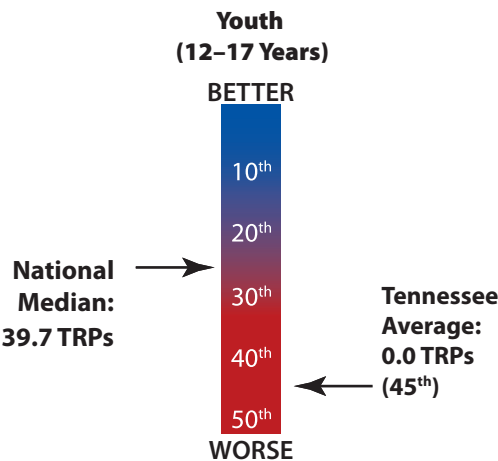
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Tennessee had an average of 1.2 general audience GRPs and 0.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

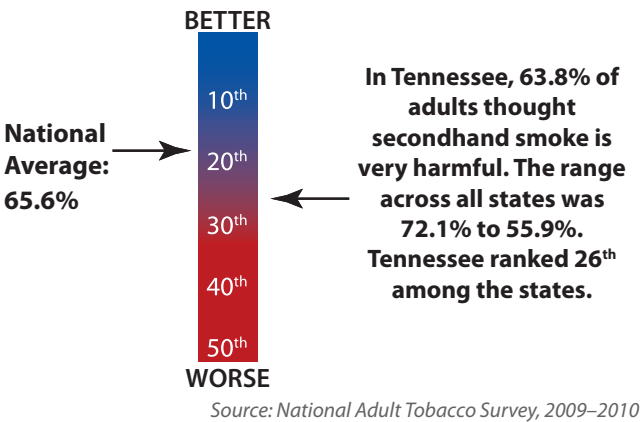


Source: CDC/OSH

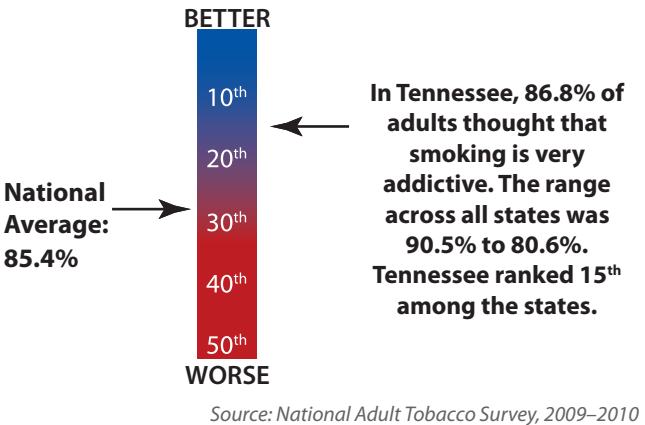
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Tennessee, 63.8% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people’s cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one’s health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 86.8% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






TENNESSEE

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Tennessee preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
		
No	No	No

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Tennessee did not require establishments selling cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

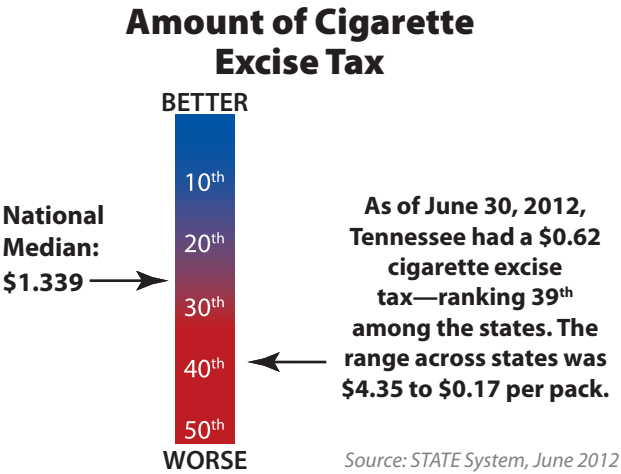
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Tennessee was \$0.62 per pack, ranking 39th among the states. The tax on cigars was 6.6% of the wholesale cost price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 6.6% of the wholesale cost price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 6.6% of the wholesale cost price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Tennessee, 70.8% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 29.2% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Tennessee smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.45 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Tennessee smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$37.51 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

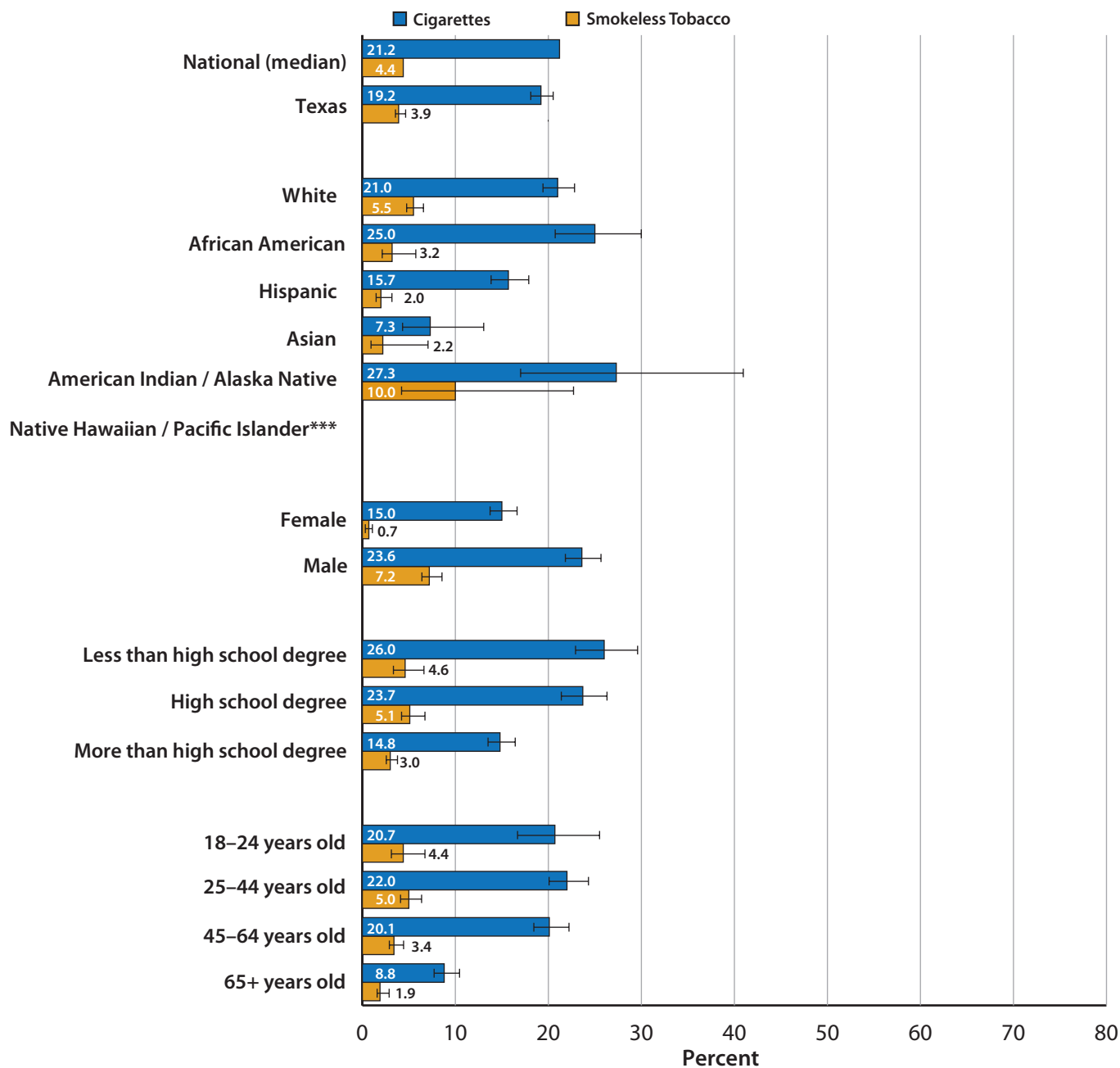


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Texas, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.2% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Texas ranked 14th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 3.9% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Texas ranked 21st among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

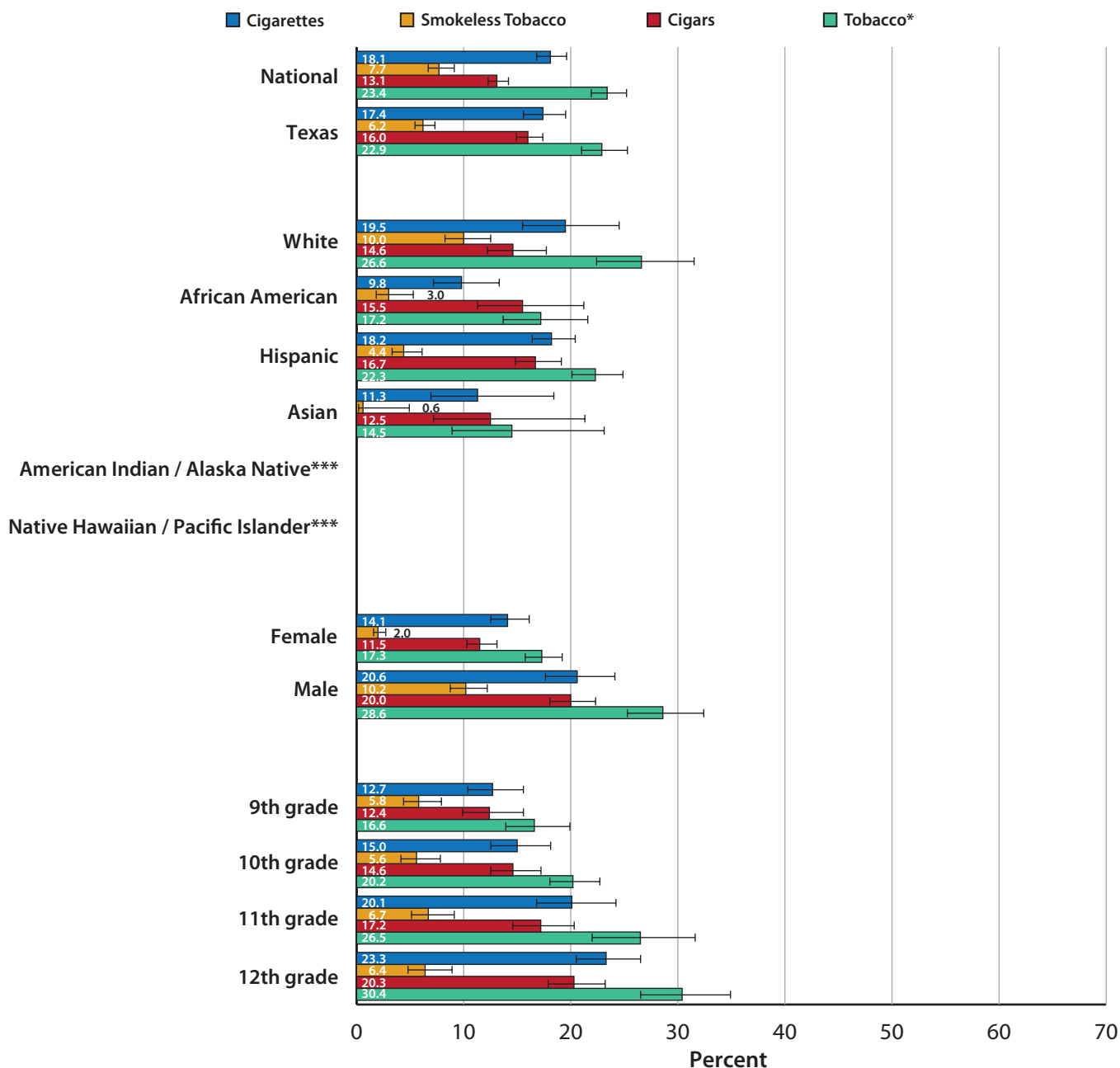
In Texas, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 17.4% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Texas ranked 23rd among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 6.2% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Texas ranked 6th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 16.0% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Texas ranked 30th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 22.9% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Texas ranked 16th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

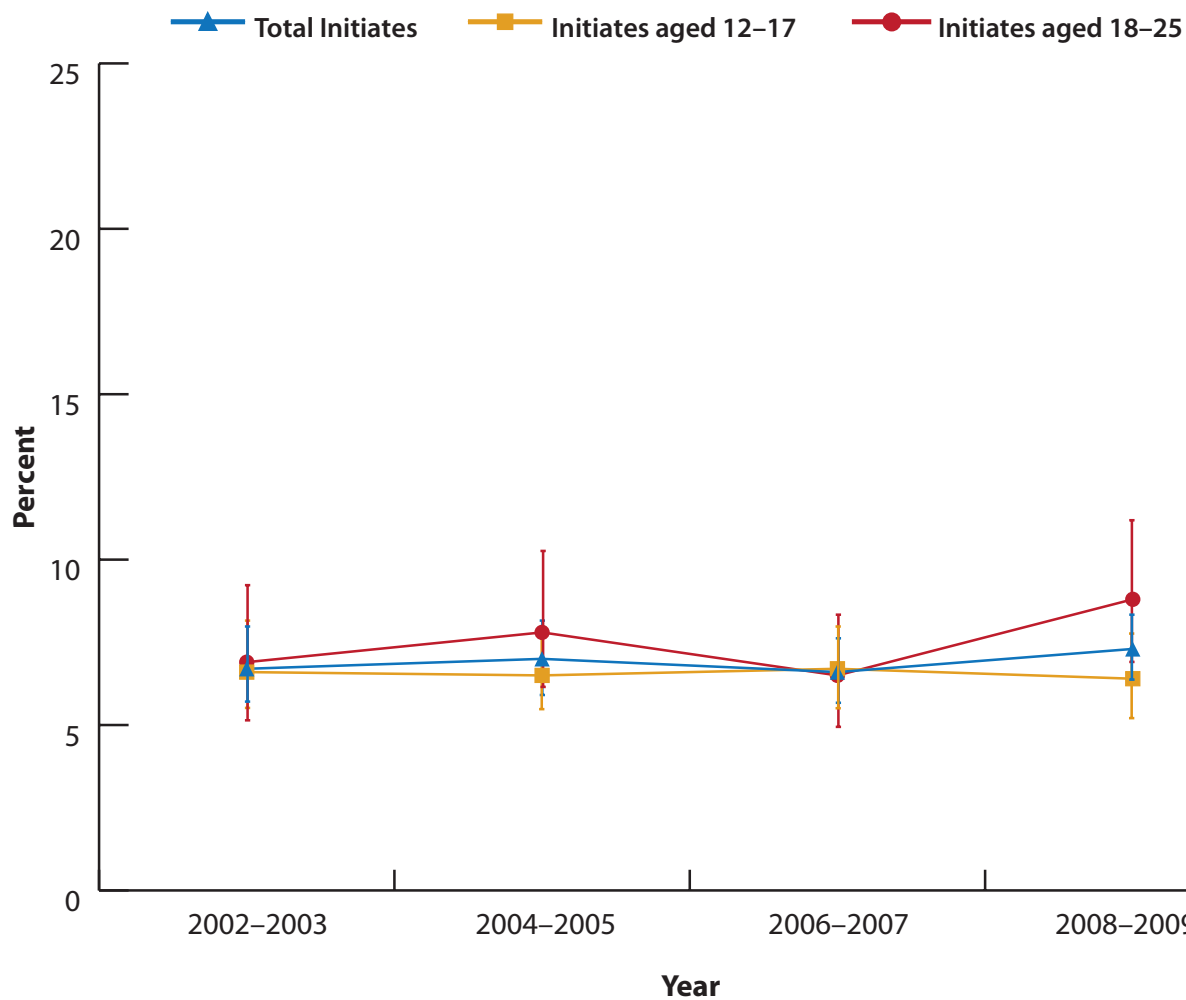
TEXAS

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Texas youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 6.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 35th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 8.8% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 28th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12-25,
by Age of First Use: 2002-2009**



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2009

Protect

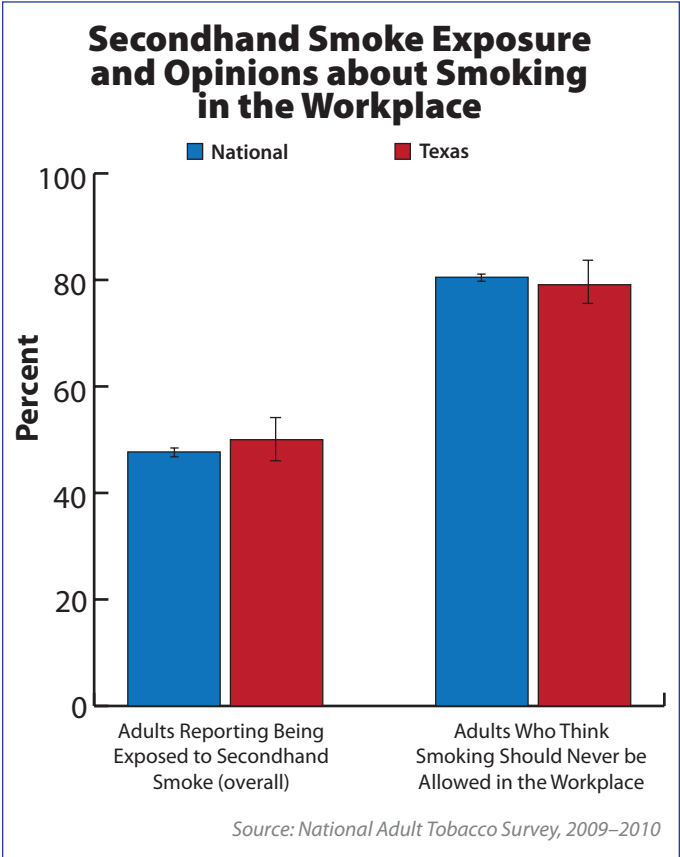
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Texas than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Texas was 50.0%, ranking 39th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Texas adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
50.0%	24.1%	9.0%	14.8%	38.3%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

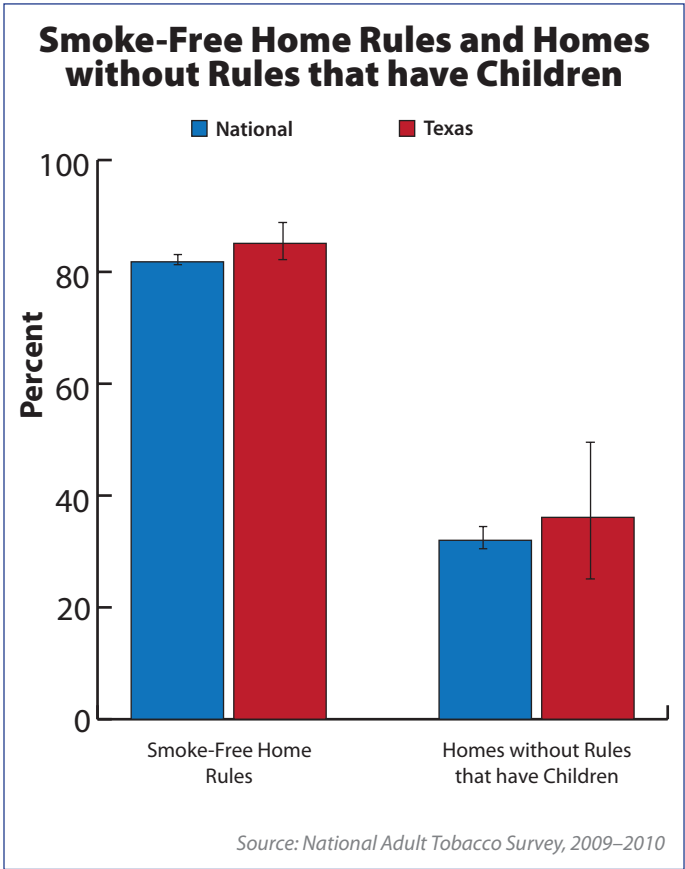


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 79.1% of adults in Texas thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 26th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 85.1% of adults in Texas reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 11th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 36.1%, ranking 42nd among the states.







TEXAS

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Texas had no statewide smoking restrictions in place for indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, or bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No [‡]	No [‡]	No [‡]	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

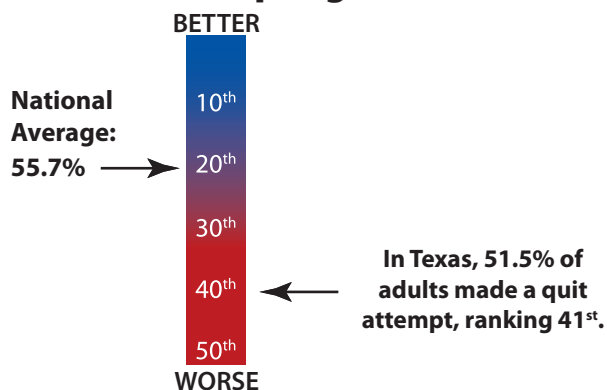
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 51.5% of Texas adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 41st among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Texas quitline received 22,286 calls, and 8,155 tobacco users (an estimated 0.2% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Texas's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Texas provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	No

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

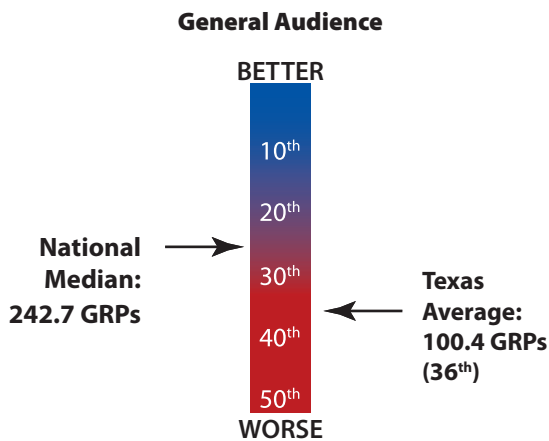
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

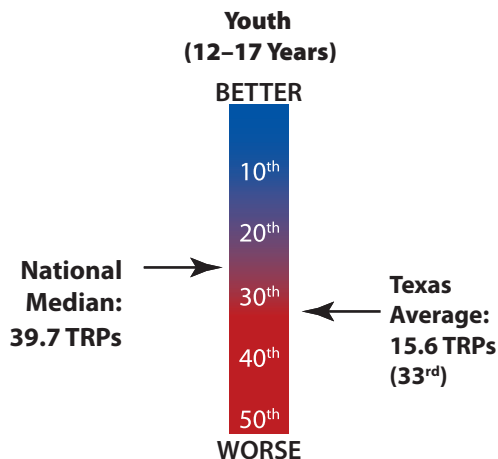
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Texas had an average of 100.4 general audience GRPs and 15.6 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

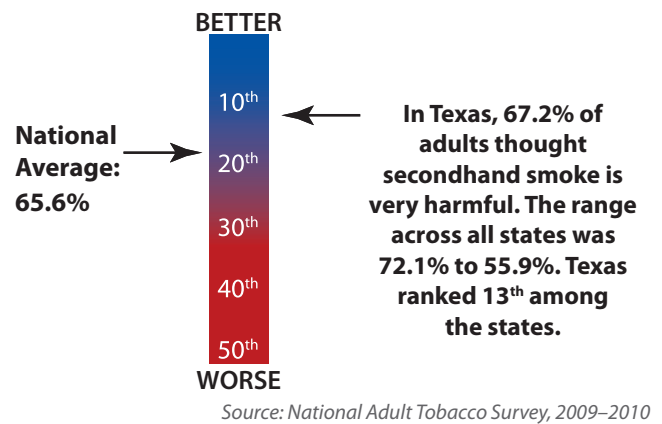


Source: CDC/OSH

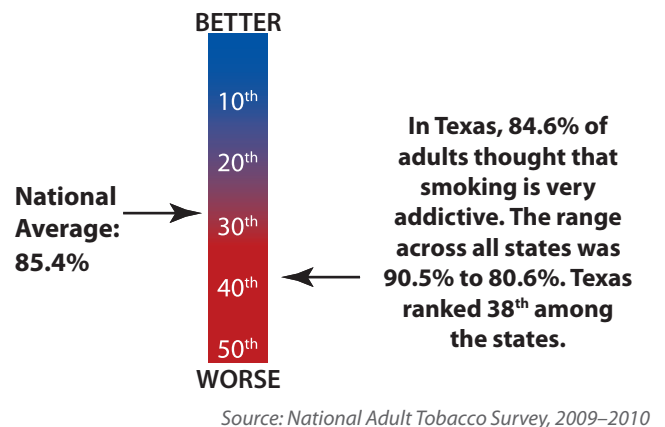
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Texas, 67.2% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 84.6% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking





Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Texas allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Texas required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$180.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Every 2 years

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Raise

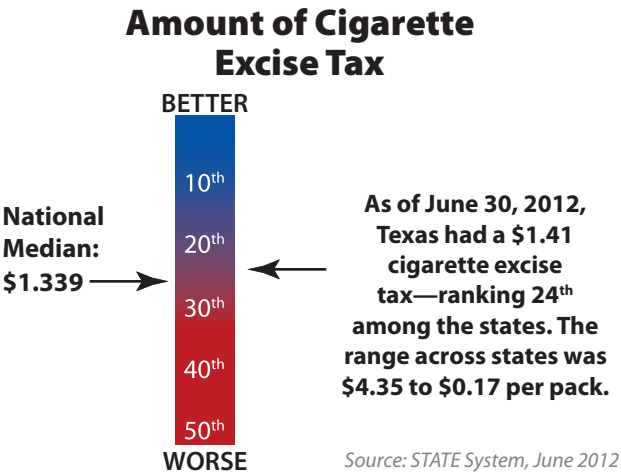
Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Texas was \$1.41 per pack, ranking 24th among the states. The tax on cigars was \$0.011 per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$0.02 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was \$1.16 per ounce for both chewing tobacco and snuff.

Note: See Appendix B for updated legislation that takes effect after June 30, 2012.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Texas, 74.5% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 25.5 % bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Texas smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.52 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Texas smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$43.64 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

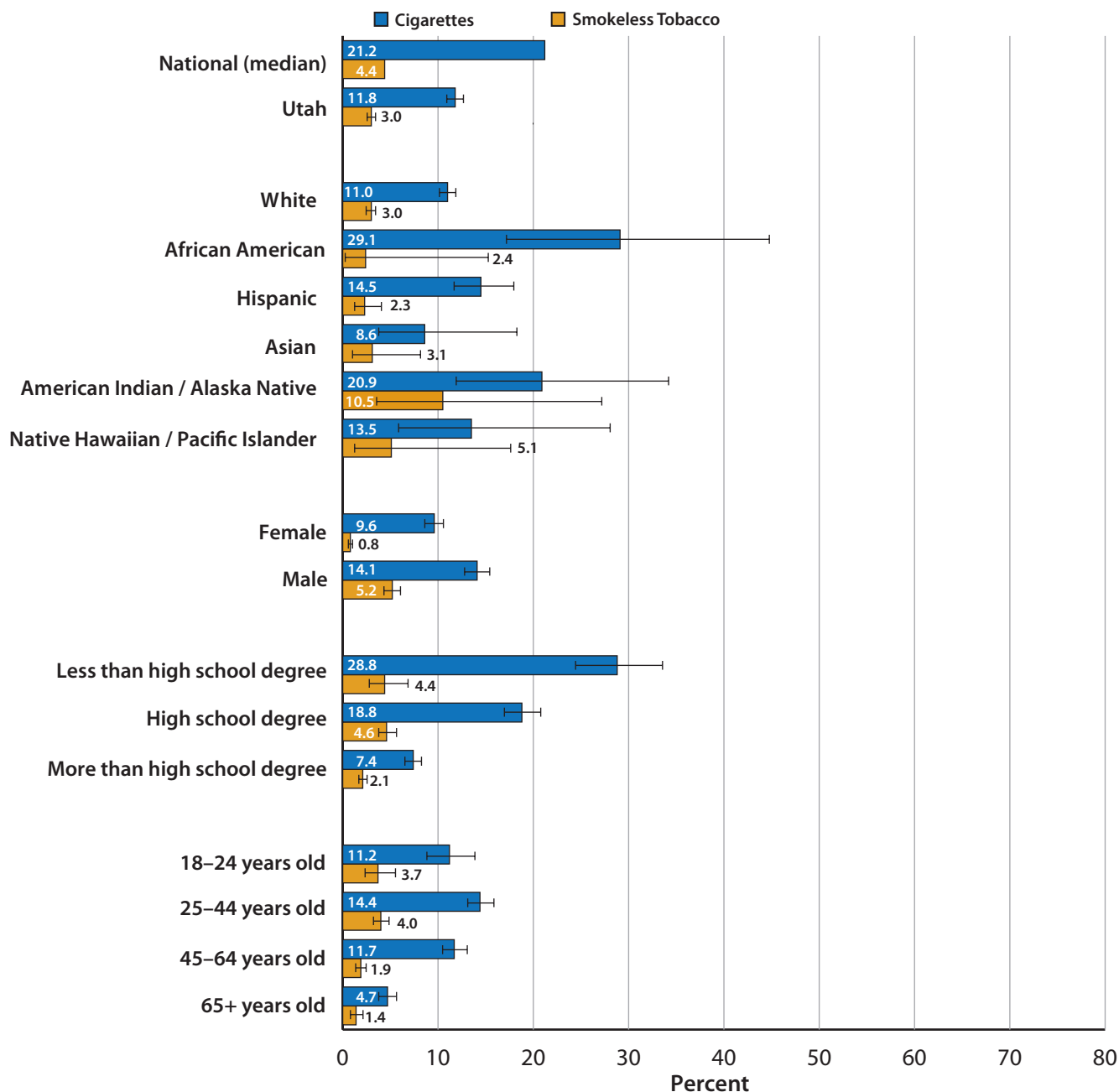


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Utah, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 11.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Utah ranked 1st among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 3.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Utah ranked 14th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

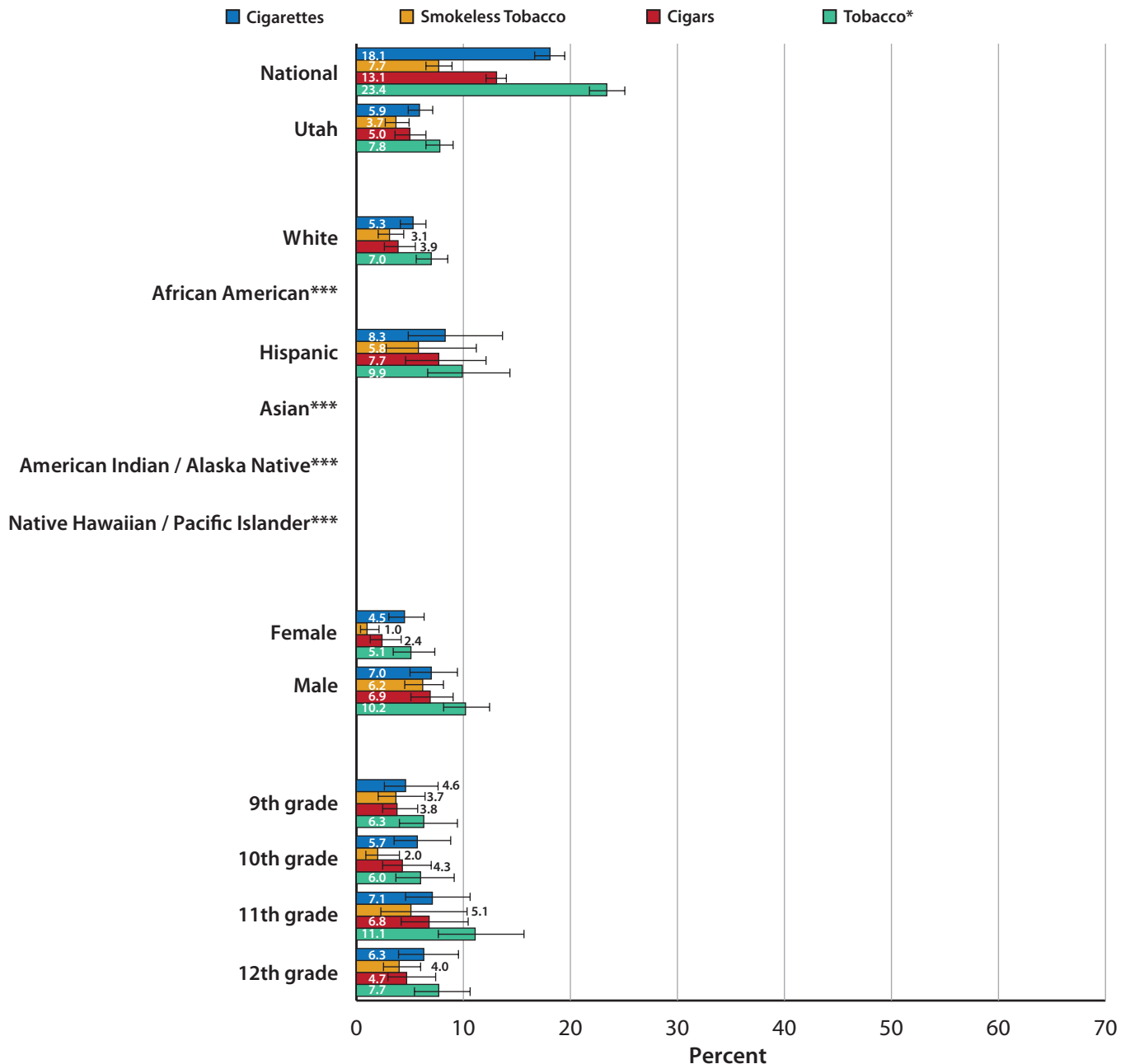
In Utah, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 5.9% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Utah ranked 1st among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 3.7% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Utah ranked 2nd among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 5.0% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Utah ranked 1st among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 7.8% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Utah ranked 1st among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

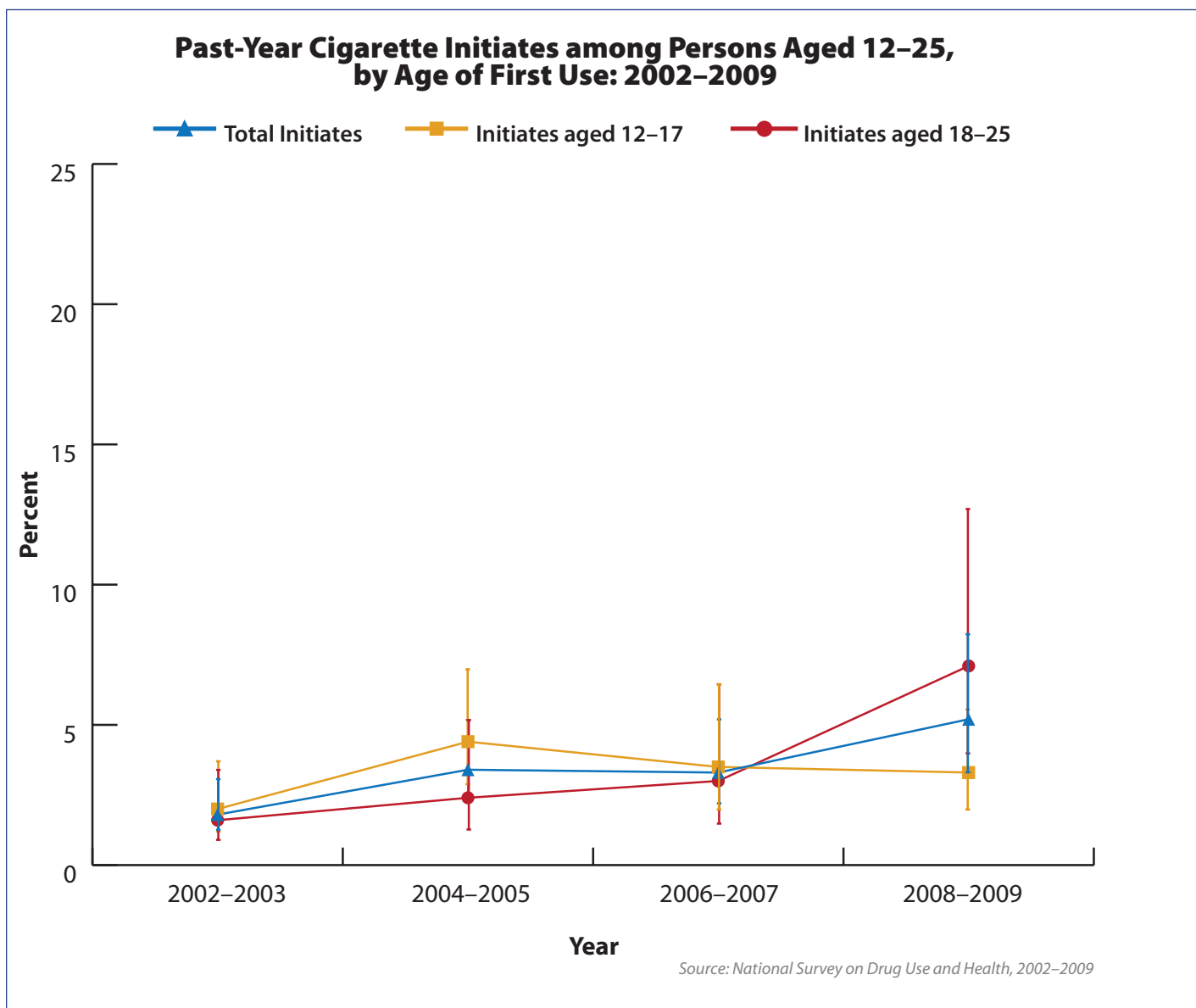
*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Utah youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 3.3% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 1st in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 7.1% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 18th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

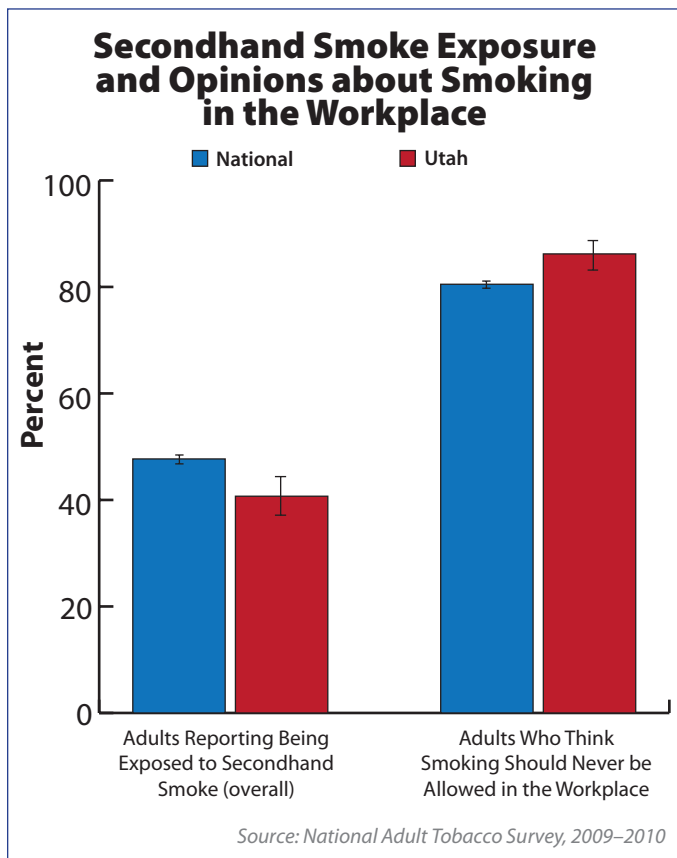
Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Utah than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Utah was 40.7%, ranking 6th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Utah adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
40.7%	22.3%	3.9%	9.8%	28.8%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

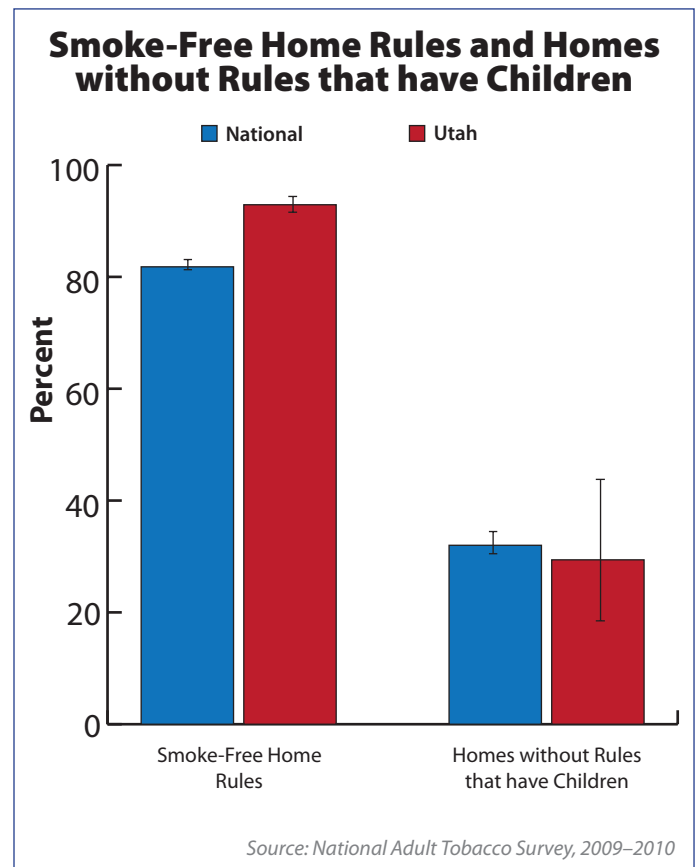


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 86.2% of adults in Utah thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 3rd among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules





In 2009-2010, 92.9% of adults in Utah reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 1st among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 29.4%, ranking 13th among the states.



State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Utah had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state law did not allow local communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 No

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

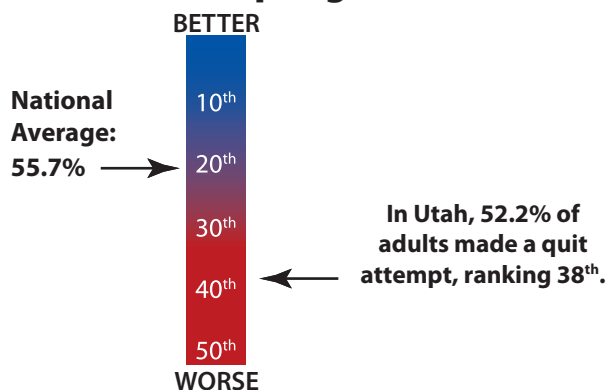
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 52.2% of Utah adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 38th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Utah quitline received 12,723 calls, and 5,364 tobacco users (an estimated 2.7% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications




In 2010, Utah's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Utah provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	Partial ^{a,b}

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

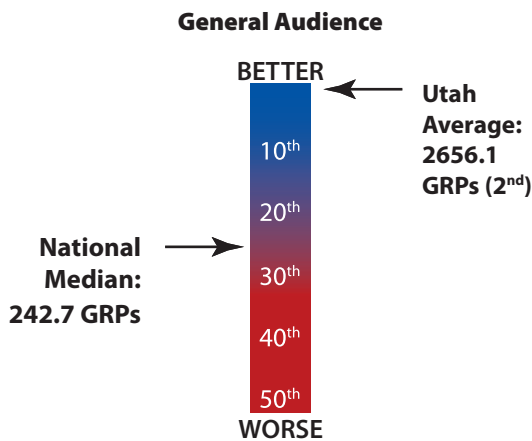
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

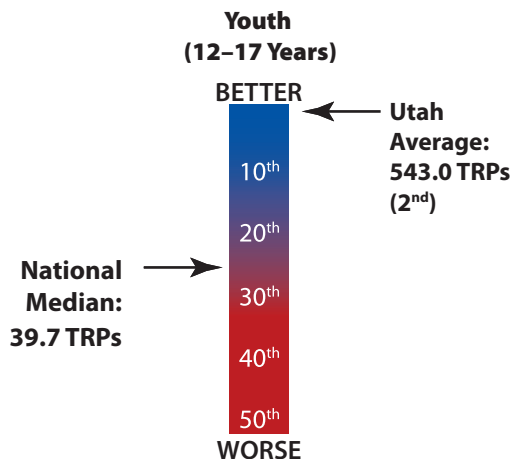
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Utah had an average of 2656.1 general audience GRPs and 543.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

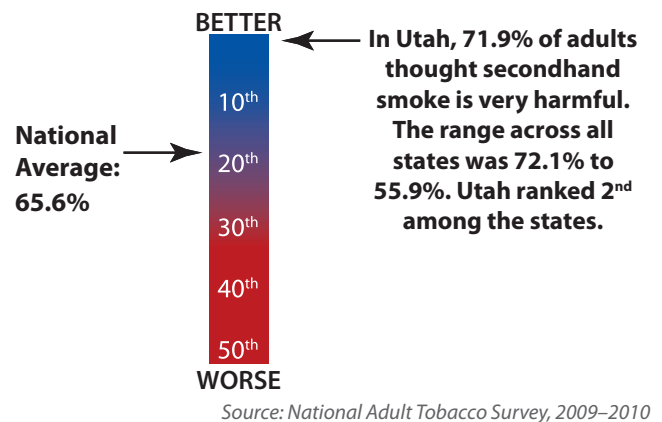


Source: CDC/OSH

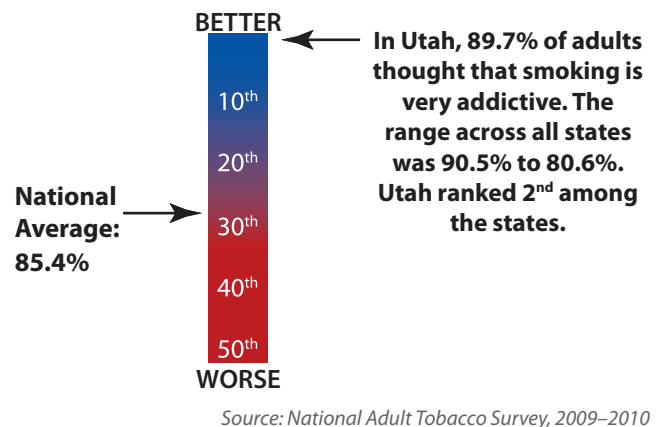
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Utah, 71.9% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 89.7% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Utah preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
		
No	No	No

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Utah required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$30.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Every 3 years

^b Class B Misdemeanor: Fine, Imprisonment

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Raise

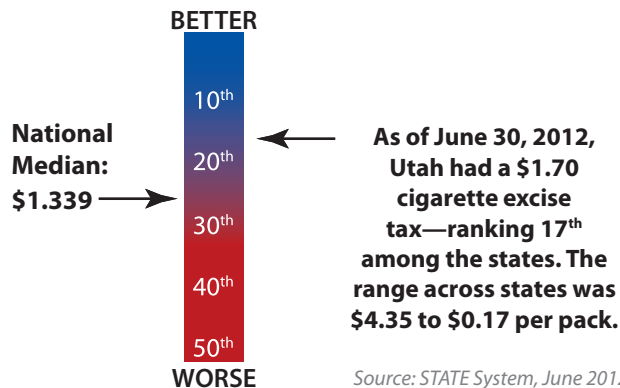
Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Utah was \$1.70 per pack, ranking 17th among the states. The tax on cigars was 35% of the manufacturer's sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$1.70 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 86% of the manufacturer's sales price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Utah, 70.3% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 29.7% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Utah smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.15 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Utah smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$40.87 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax



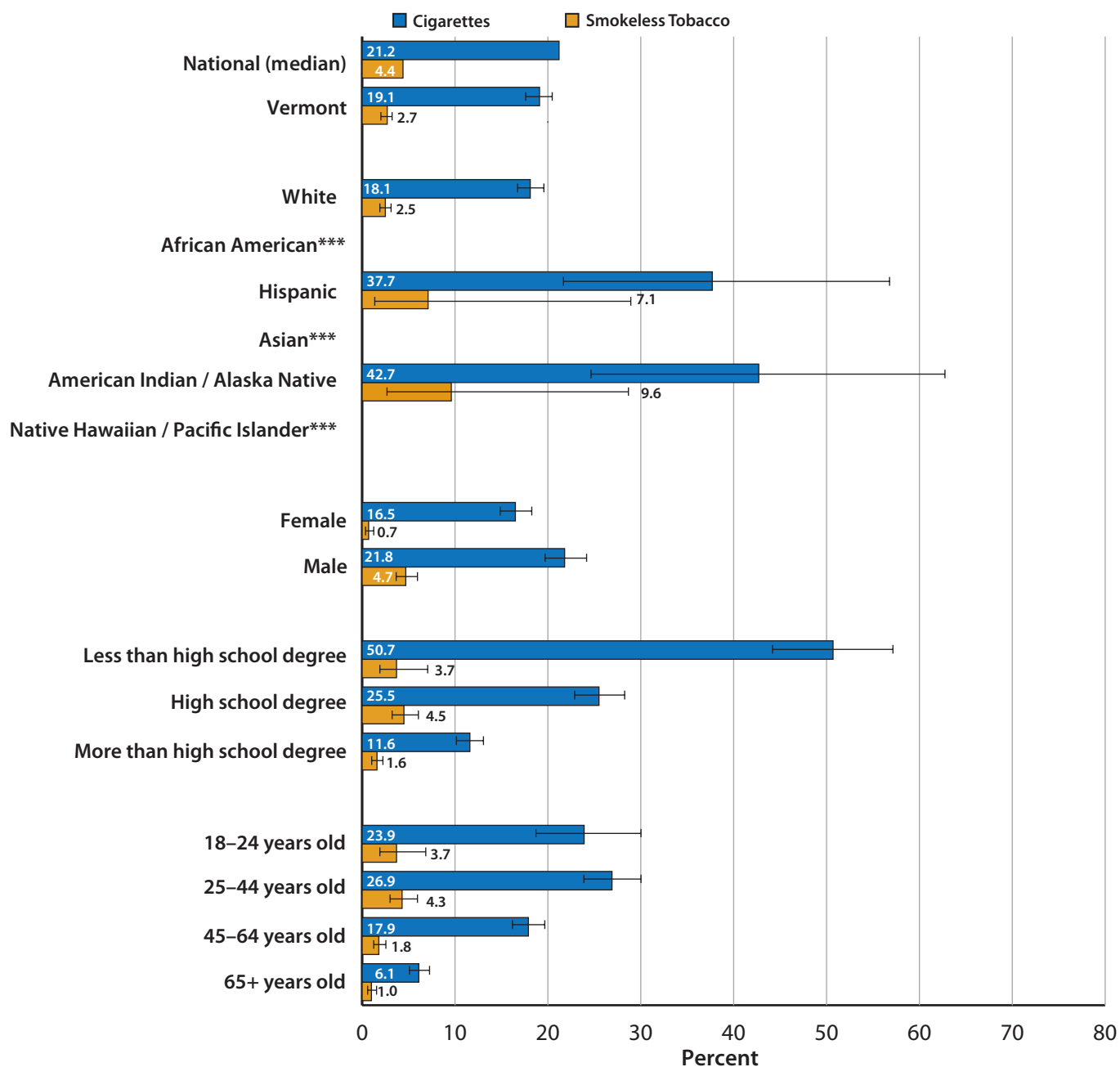
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Vermont, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.1% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Vermont ranked 11th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 2.7% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Vermont ranked 12th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

VERMONT

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

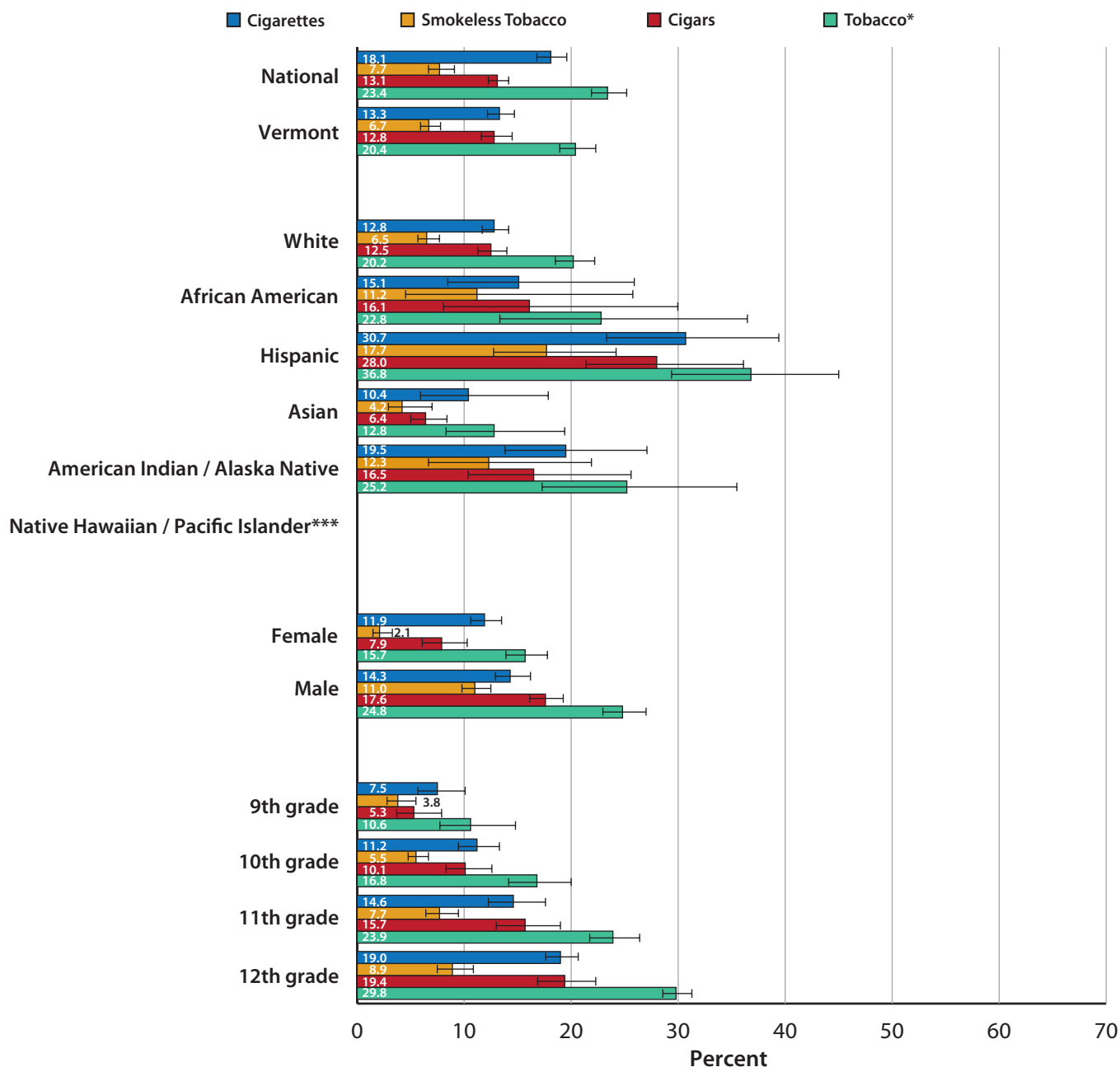
In Vermont, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 13.3% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Vermont ranked 7th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 6.7% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Vermont ranked 9th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 12.8% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Vermont ranked 11th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 20.4% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Vermont ranked 11th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

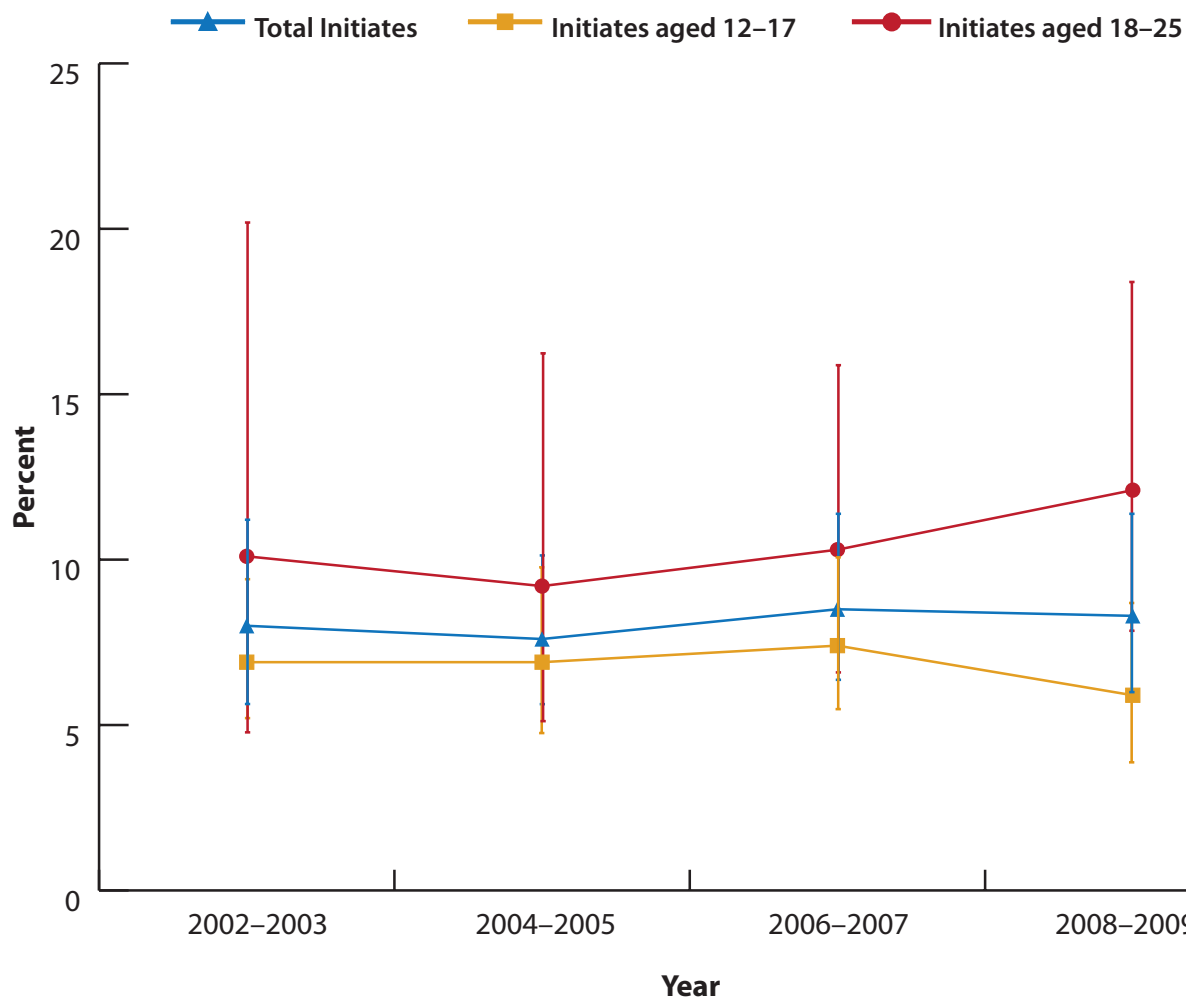
VERMONT

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Vermont youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.9% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 25th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 12.1% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 49th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12-25,
by Age of First Use: 2002-2009**



Protect

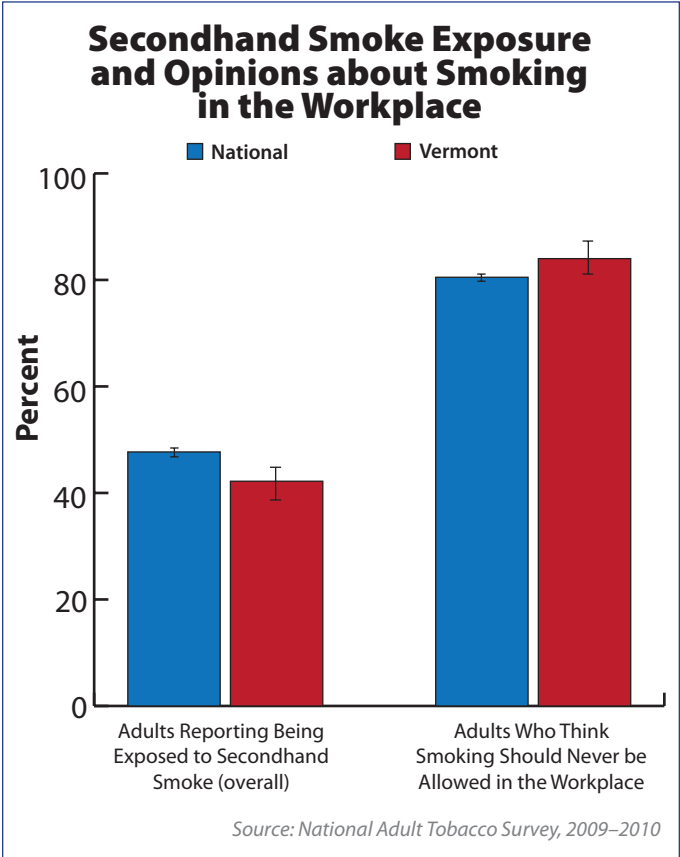
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Vermont than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Vermont was 42.2%, ranking 11th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Vermont adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
42.2%	17.9%	11.9%	17.3%	23.6%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

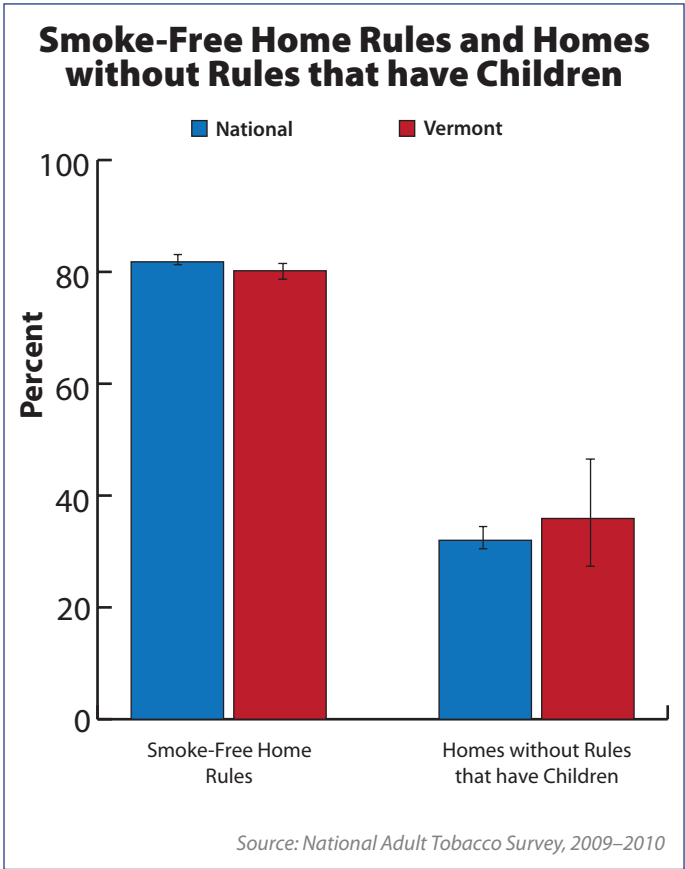


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 84.0% of adults in Vermont thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 12th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 80.2% of adults in Vermont reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 30th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 35.9%, ranking 39th among the states.



VERMONT

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Vermont had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

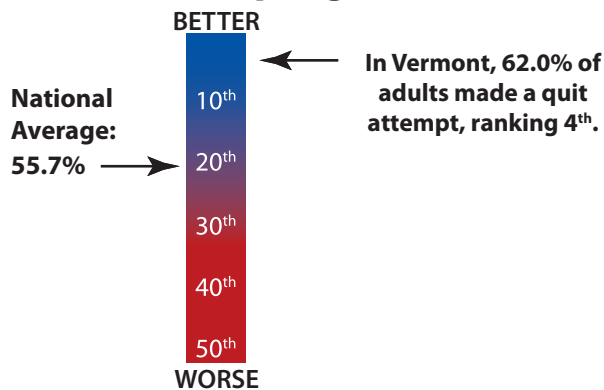
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 62.0% of Vermont adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 4th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Vermont quitline received 3,386 calls, and 1,536 tobacco users (an estimated 1.8% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications




In 2010, Vermont's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Vermont provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			Partial ^a
Yes	Yes	Yes	

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

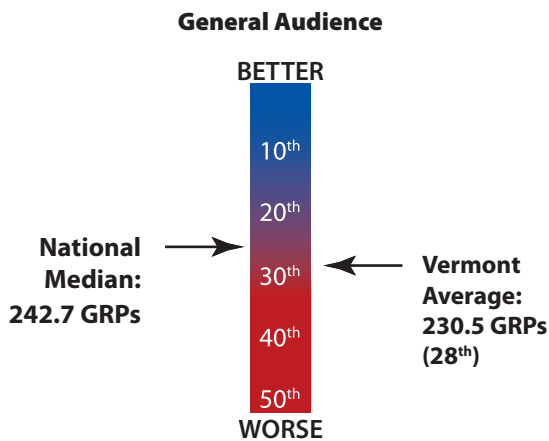
VERMONT

Warn

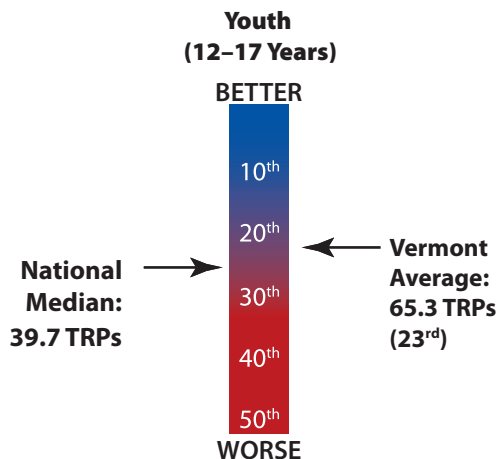
Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Vermont had an average of 230.5 general audience GRPs and 65.3 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



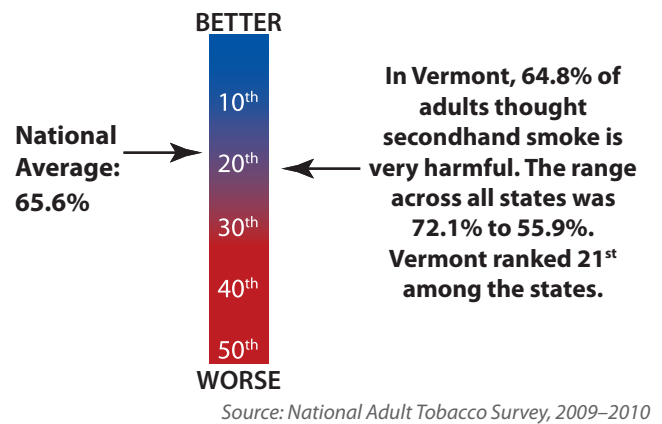
Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter



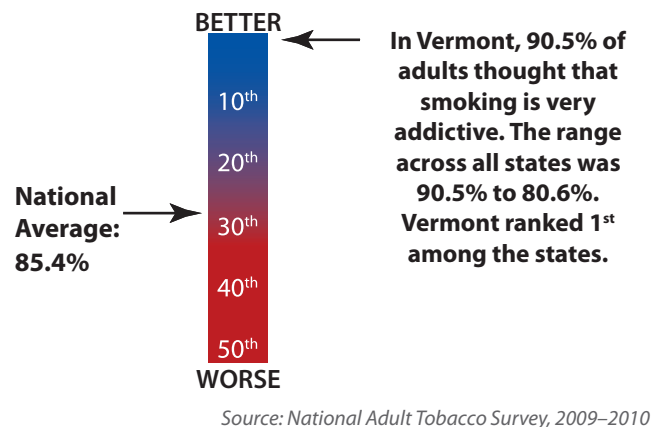
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Vermont, 64.8% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 90.5% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking





Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Vermont allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Vermont required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$10.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Misdemeanor: Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

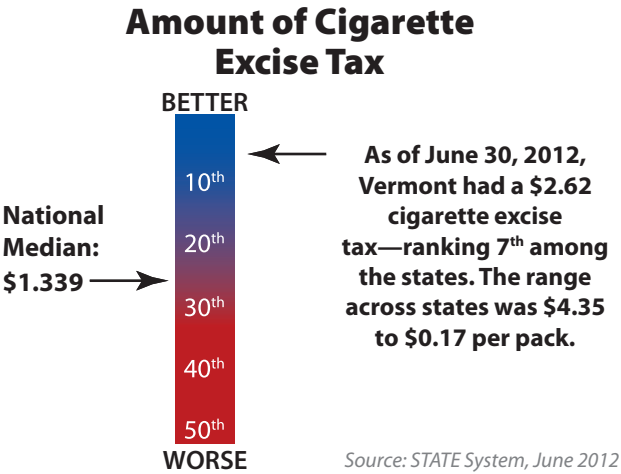
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Vermont was \$2.62 per pack, ranking 7th among the states. The tax on cigars was \$2.00 per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$2.62 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 92% of the wholesale price with snuff taxed individually at \$1.87 per ounce.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Vermont, 79.7% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 20.3% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Vermont smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$6.67 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Vermont smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$46.15 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

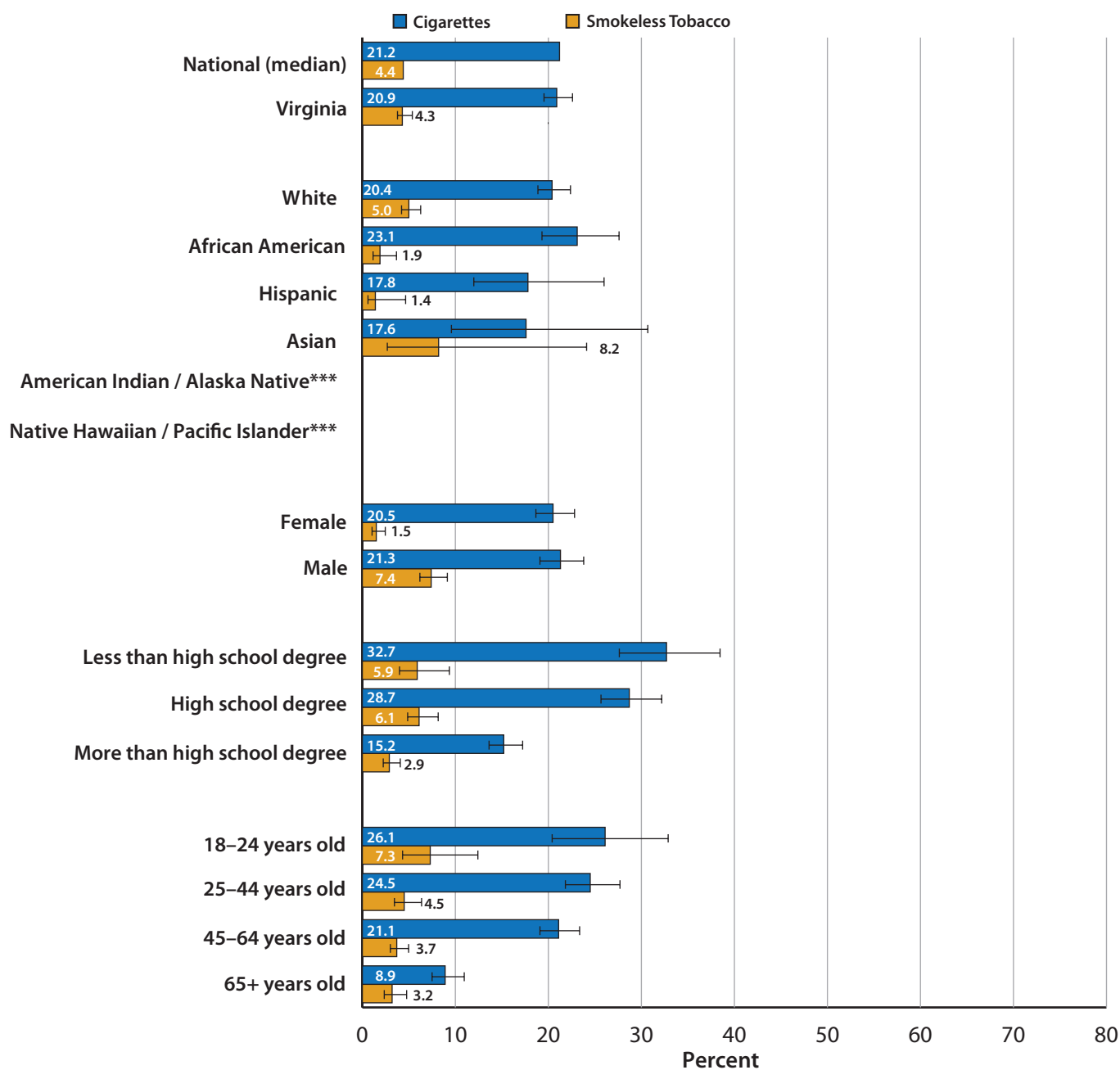


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Virginia, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 20.9% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Virginia ranked 23rd among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.3% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Virginia ranked 25th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

VIRGINIA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

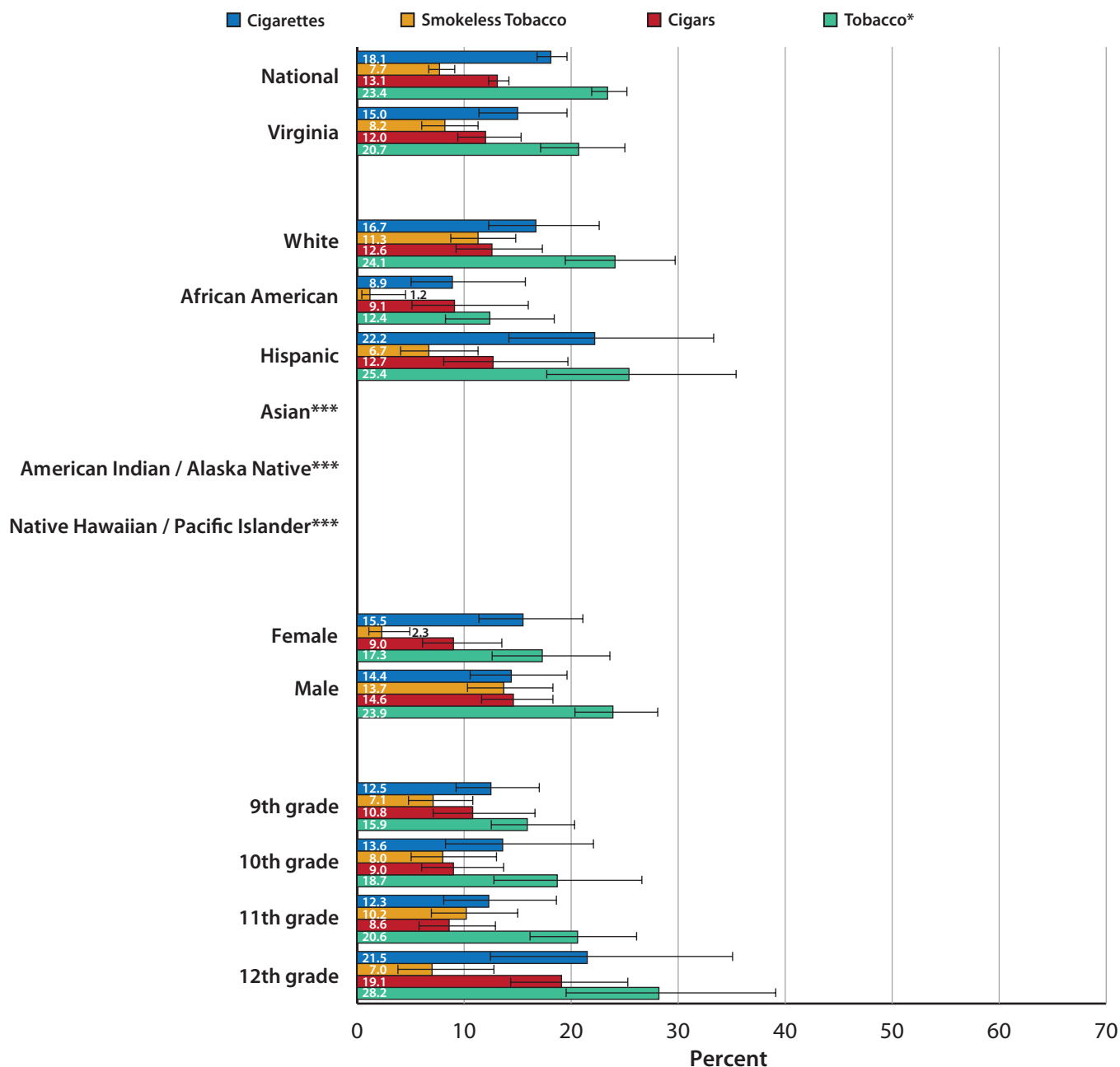
In Virginia, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 15.0% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Virginia ranked 15th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 8.2% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Virginia ranked 16th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 12.0% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Virginia ranked 8th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 20.7% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Virginia ranked 12th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

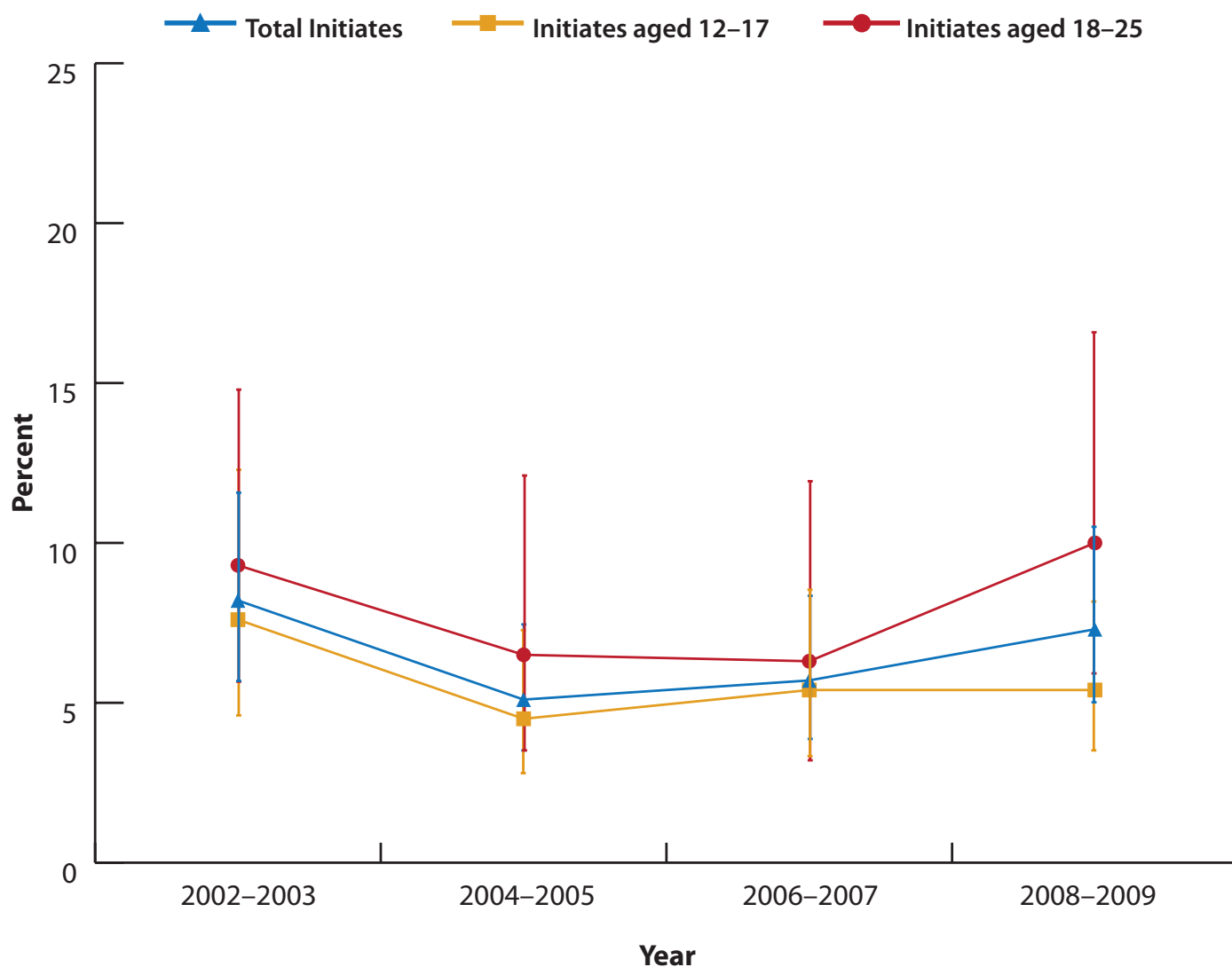
VIRGINIA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Virginia youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 13th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 10.0% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 39th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12-25,
by Age of First Use: 2002-2009**



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2009

Protect

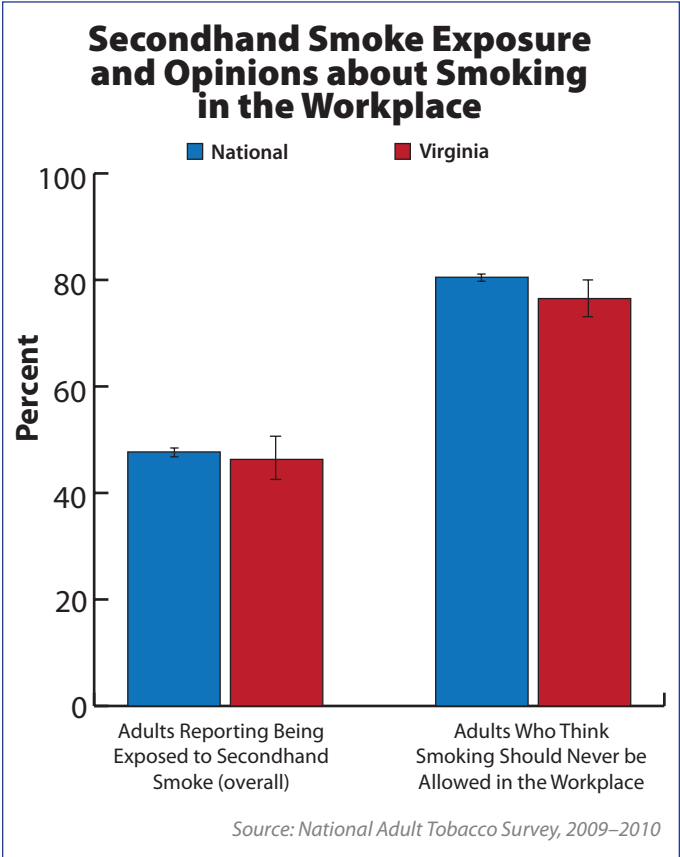
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Virginia than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Virginia was 46.3%, ranking 25th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Virginia adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
46.3%	23.8%	10.0%	15.3%	29.7%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

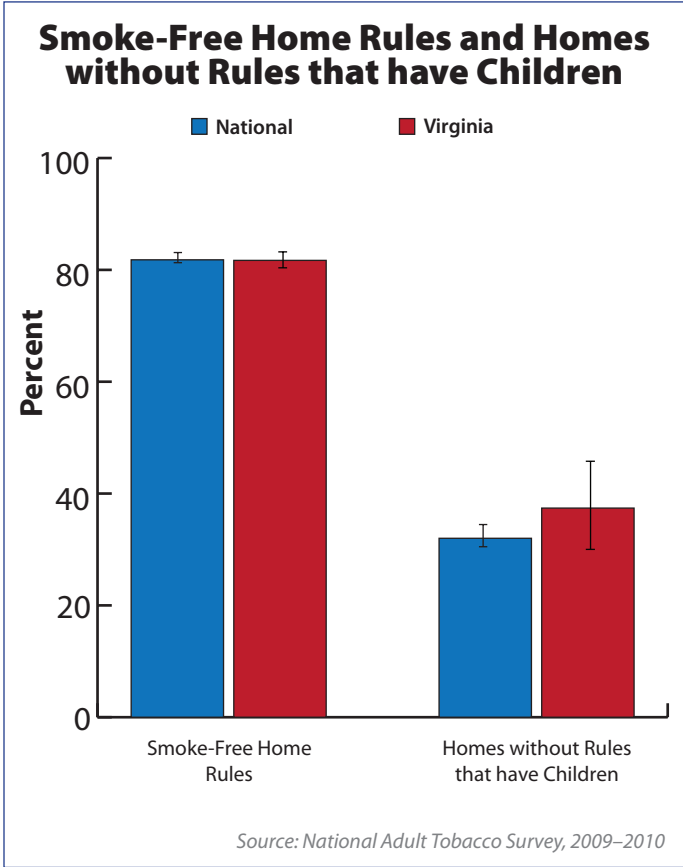


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 76.5% of adults in Virginia thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 37th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 81.7% of adults in Virginia reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 25th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 37.4%, ranking 46th among the states.







VIRGINIA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Virginia had laws that do not fully protect individuals from secondhand smoke by allowing smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state law did not allow local communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No*	No†	No†	No

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

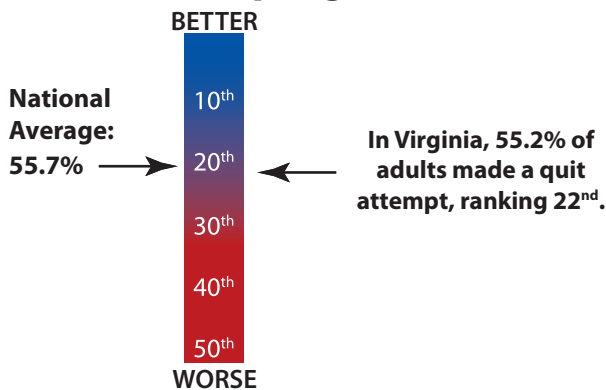
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 55.2% of Virginia adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 22nd among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Virginia quitline received 5,252 calls, and 1,279 tobacco users (an estimated 0.1% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications




In 2010, Virginia's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Virginia provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			Partial^a
Yes	Yes	Yes	

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

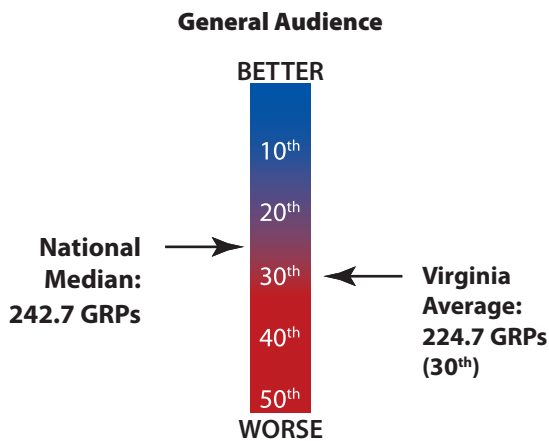
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

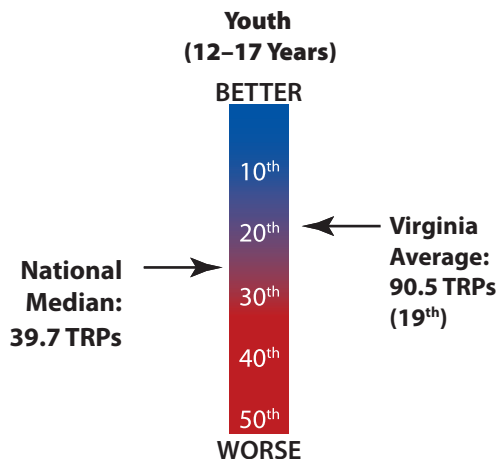
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Virginia had an average of 224.7 general audience GRPs and 90.5 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

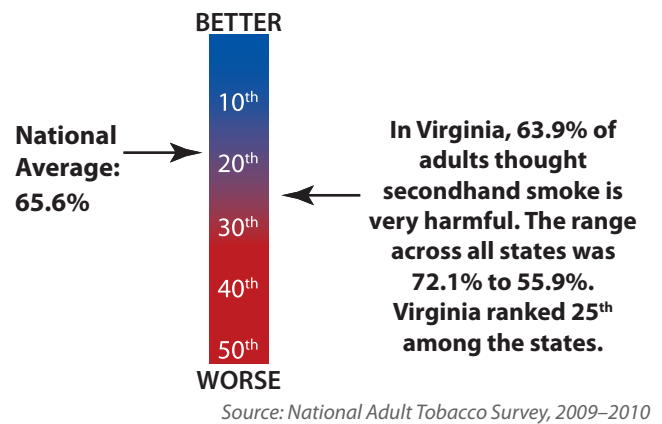


Source: CDC/OSH

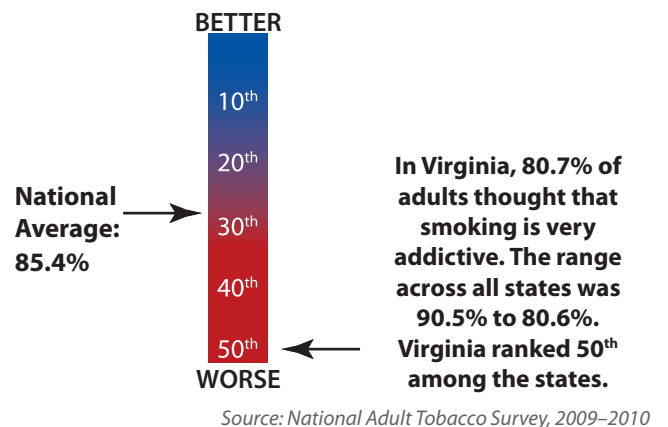
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Virginia, 63.9% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009–2010. Additionally, 80.7% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Virginia allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Virginia did not require establishments selling cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

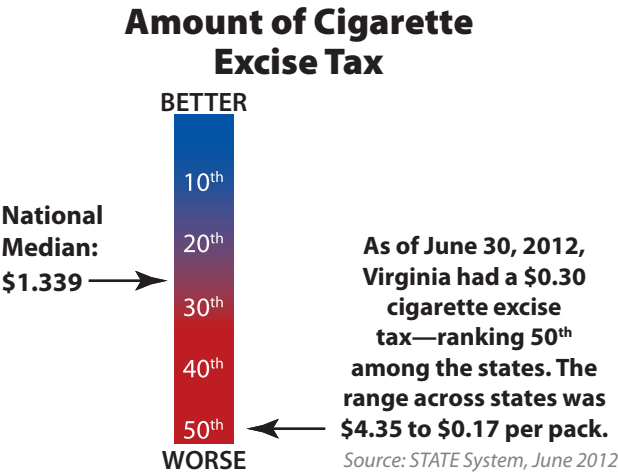
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Virginia was \$0.30 per pack, ranking 50th among the states. The tax on cigars was 10% of the manufacturer’s sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 10% of the manufacturer’s sales price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 10% of the manufacturer’s sales price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Virginia, 71.4% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 28.6% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Virginia smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.36 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Virginia smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$34.23 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

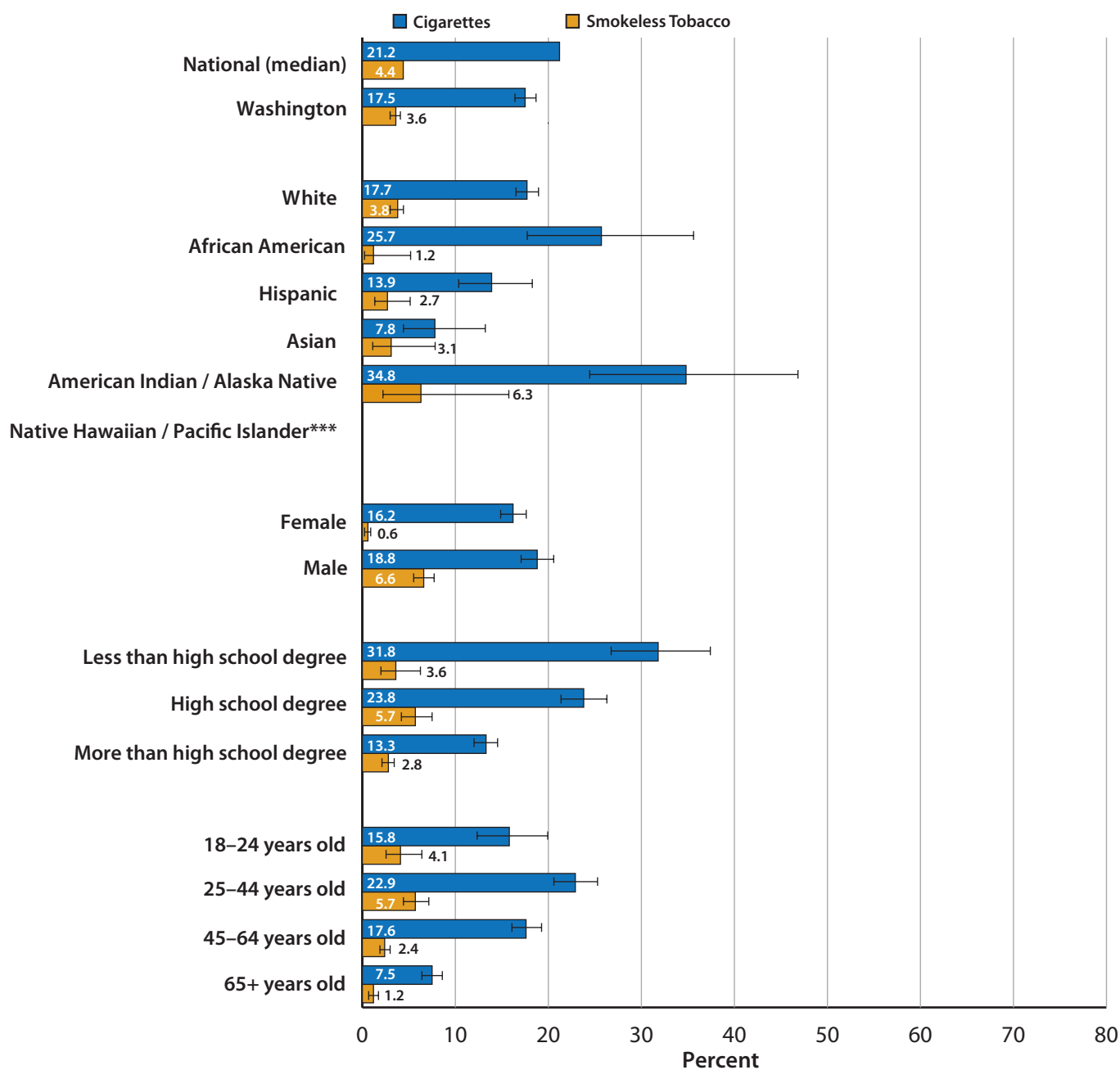


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Washington, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 17.5% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Washington ranked 7th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 3.6% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Washington ranked 19th among the states.

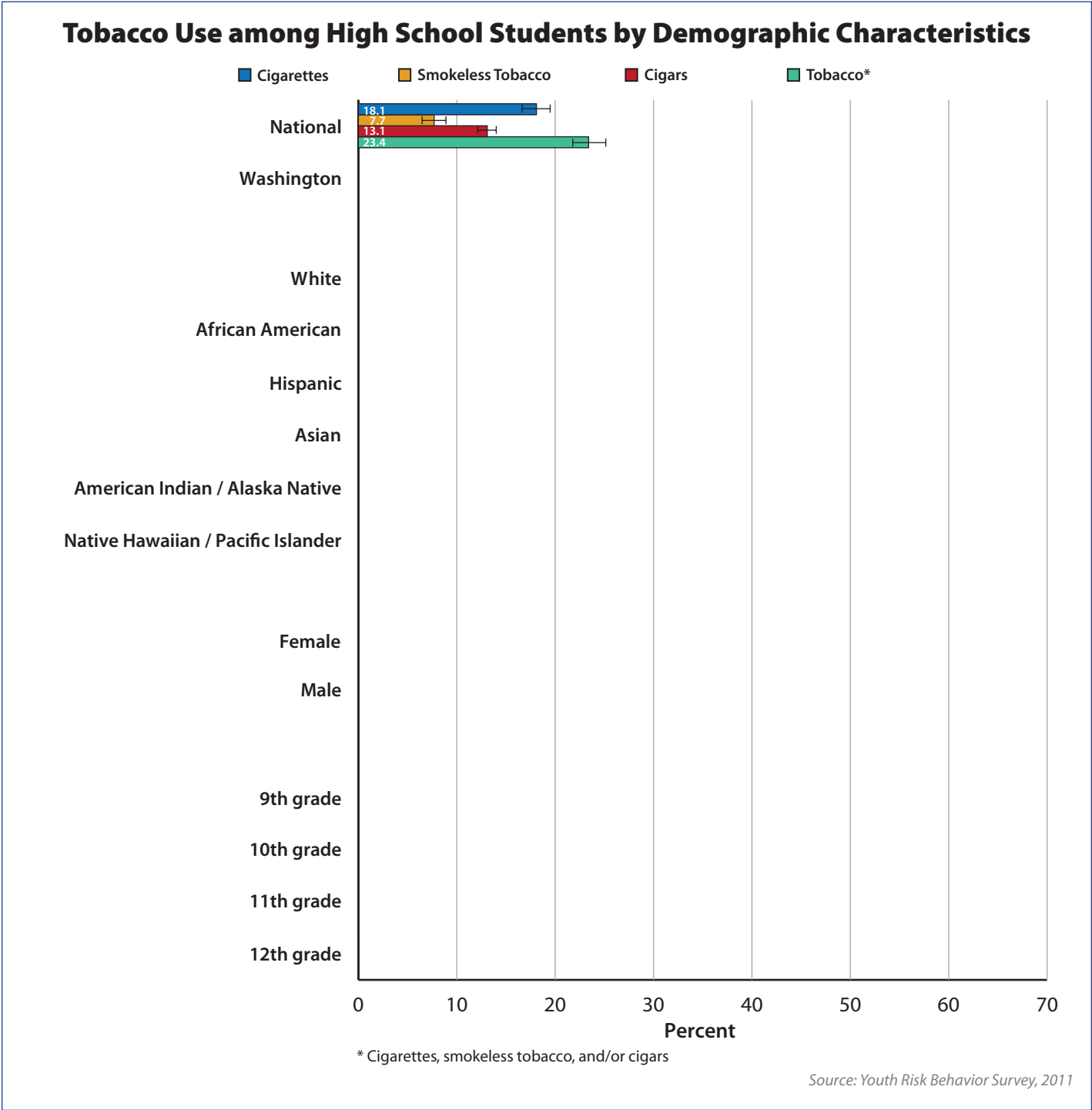
Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

Washington had no reported YRBS data in 2011.

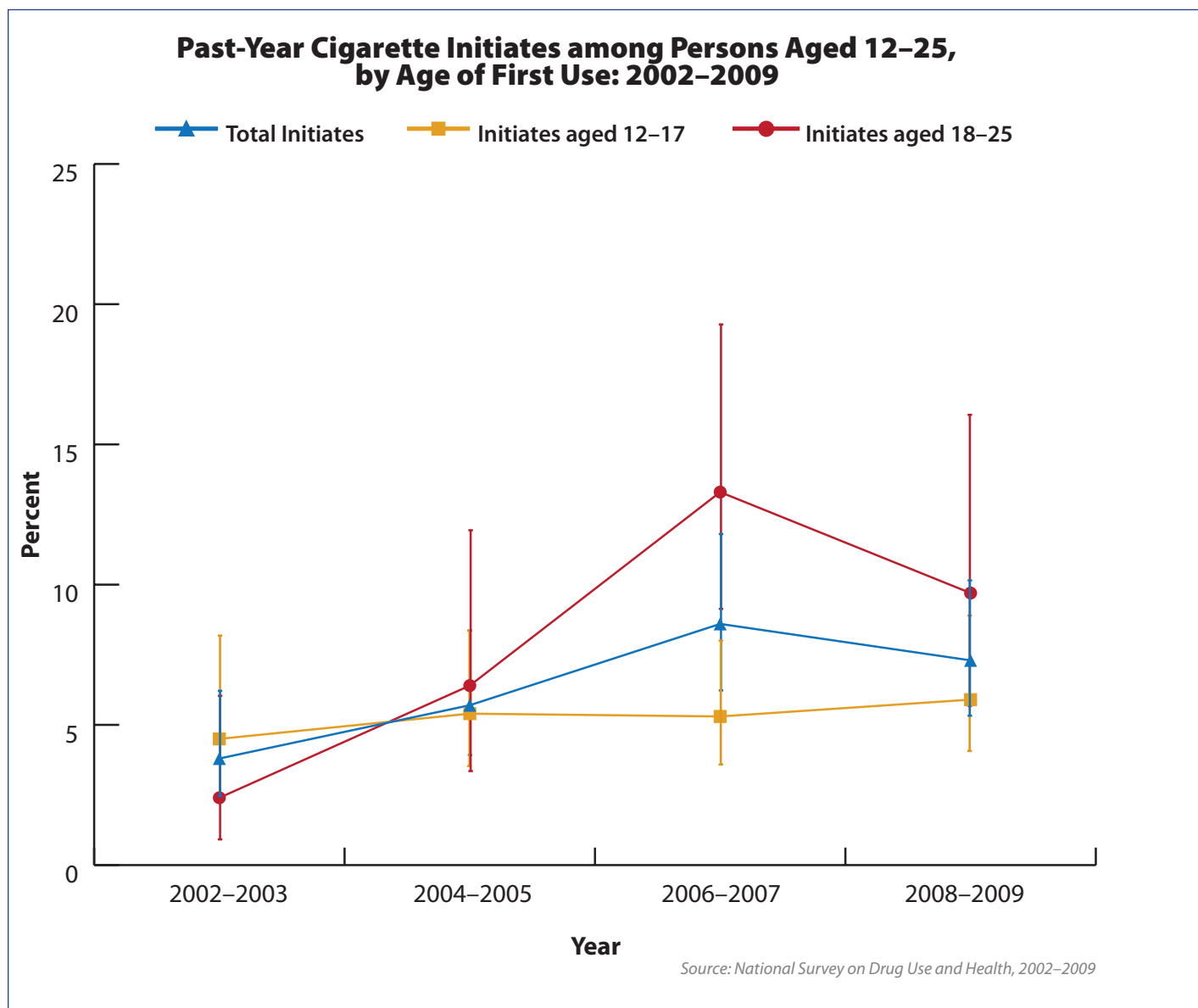


WASHINGTON

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Washington youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.9% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 25th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 9.7% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 36th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

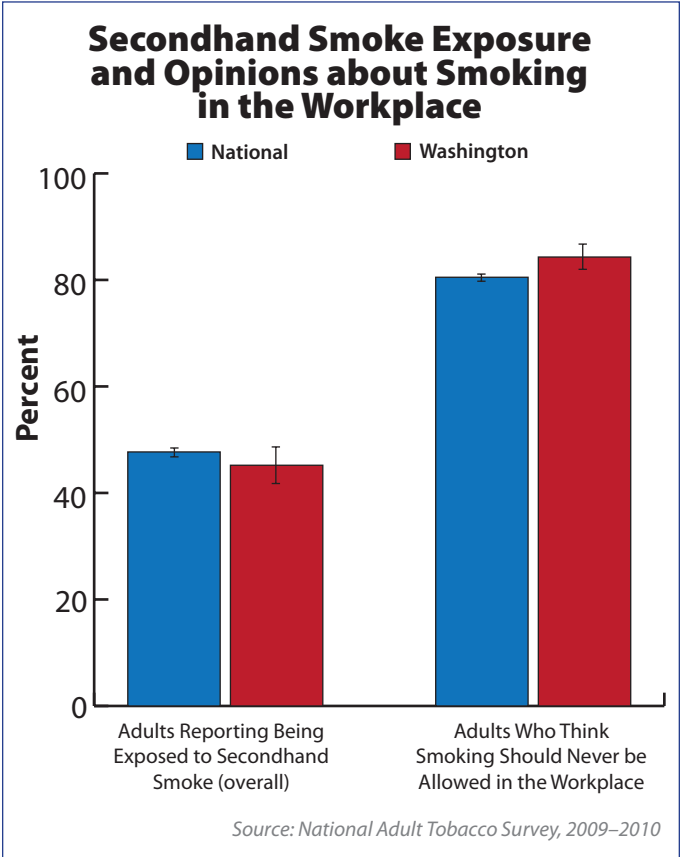
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Washington than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Washington was 45.2%, ranking 19th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Washington adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
45.2%	21.2%	6.7%	13.0%	32.4%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

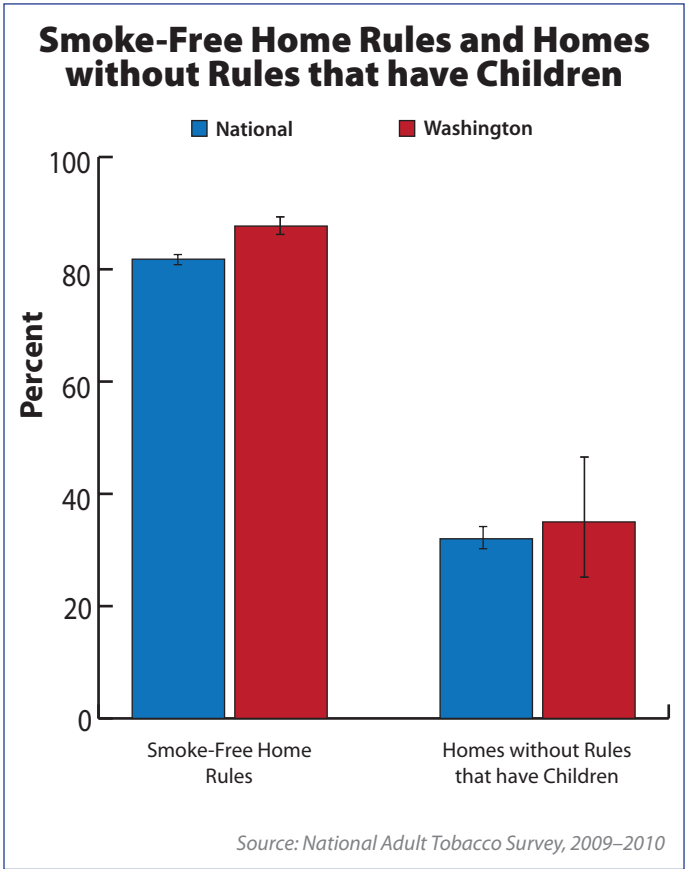


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 84.3% of adults in Washington thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 11th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 87.7% of adults in Washington reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 5th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 35.0%, ranking 38th among the states.







WASHINGTON

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Washington had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state law did not allow local communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 No

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

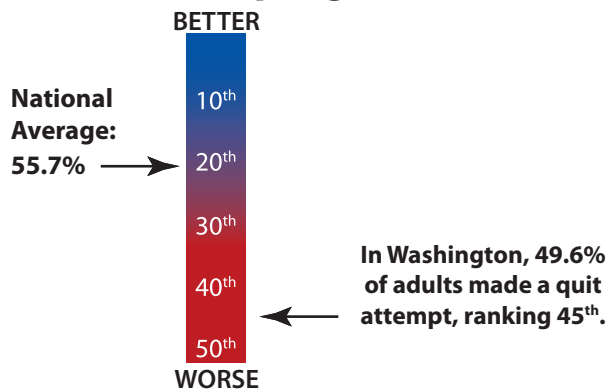
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 49.6% of Washington adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 45th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Washington quitline received 39,912 calls, and 8,461 tobacco users (an estimated 0.9% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications


In 2010, Washington's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Washington provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	Partial ^b	Partial ^a	Partial ^a

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

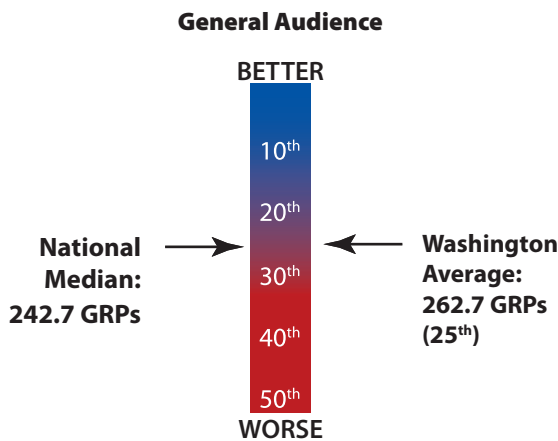
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

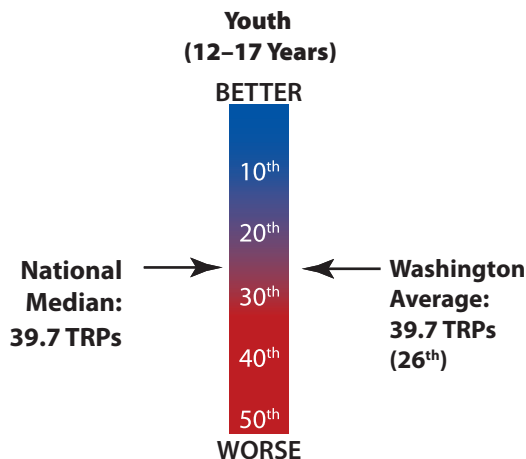
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Washington had an average of 262.7 general audience GRPs and 39.7 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

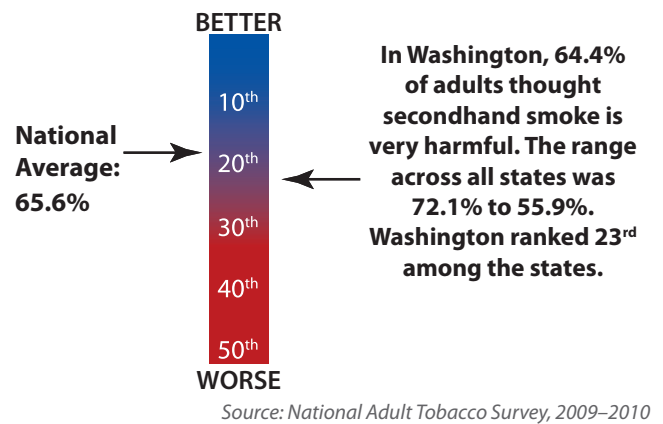


Source: CDC/OSH

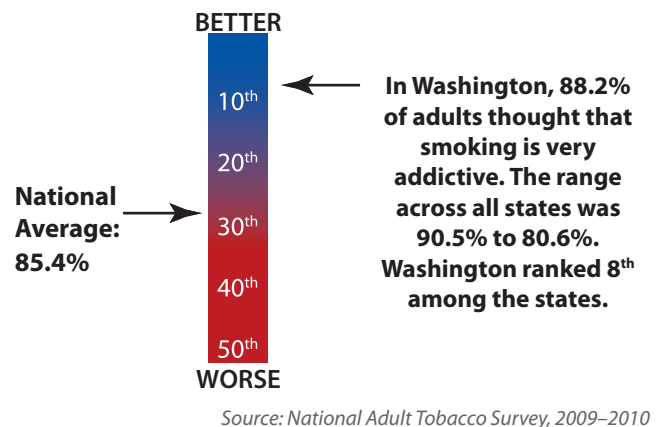
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Washington, 64.4% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009–2010. Additionally, 88.2% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






WASHINGTON

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Washington allowed local regulation of display of tobacco products in commercial establishments, but preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions and tobacco product sampling.

State Allows Local Laws





Promotion	Sampling	Display
 No	 No	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Washington required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$108.00	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a License expires on the master license expiration date and shall continue annually if the license has paid required fees and complied with all provisions.

^b Class C felony

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

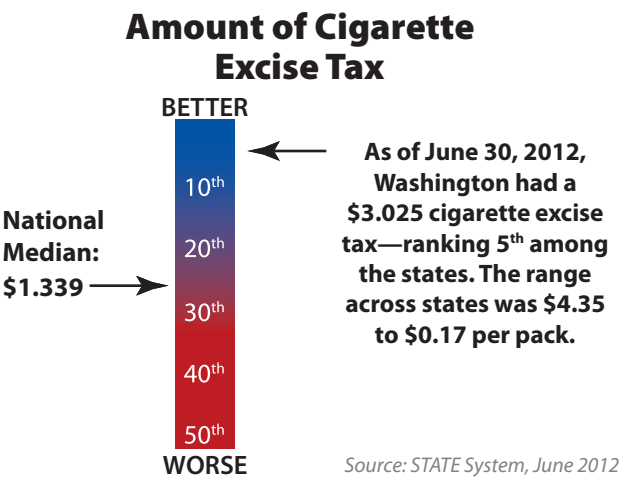
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Washington was \$3.025 per pack, ranking 5th among the states. The tax on cigars was 95% of the taxable sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$3.025 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 95% of the taxable sales price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Washington, 66.0% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 34.0% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Washington smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$6.44 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Washington smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$42.94 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

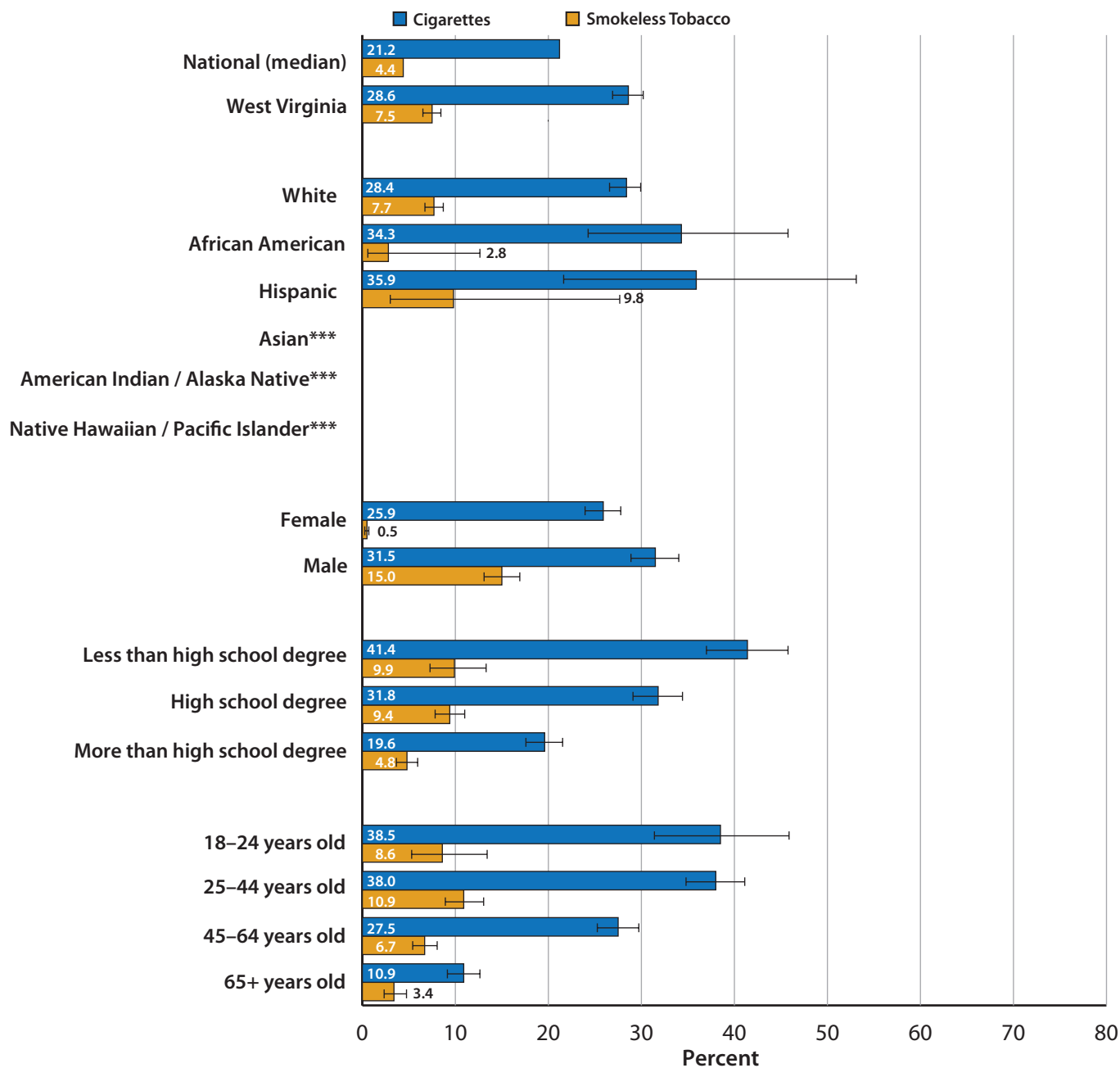


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In West Virginia, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 28.6% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. West Virginia ranked 50th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 7.5% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. West Virginia ranked 48th among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Sample size <50

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

WEST VIRGINIA

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

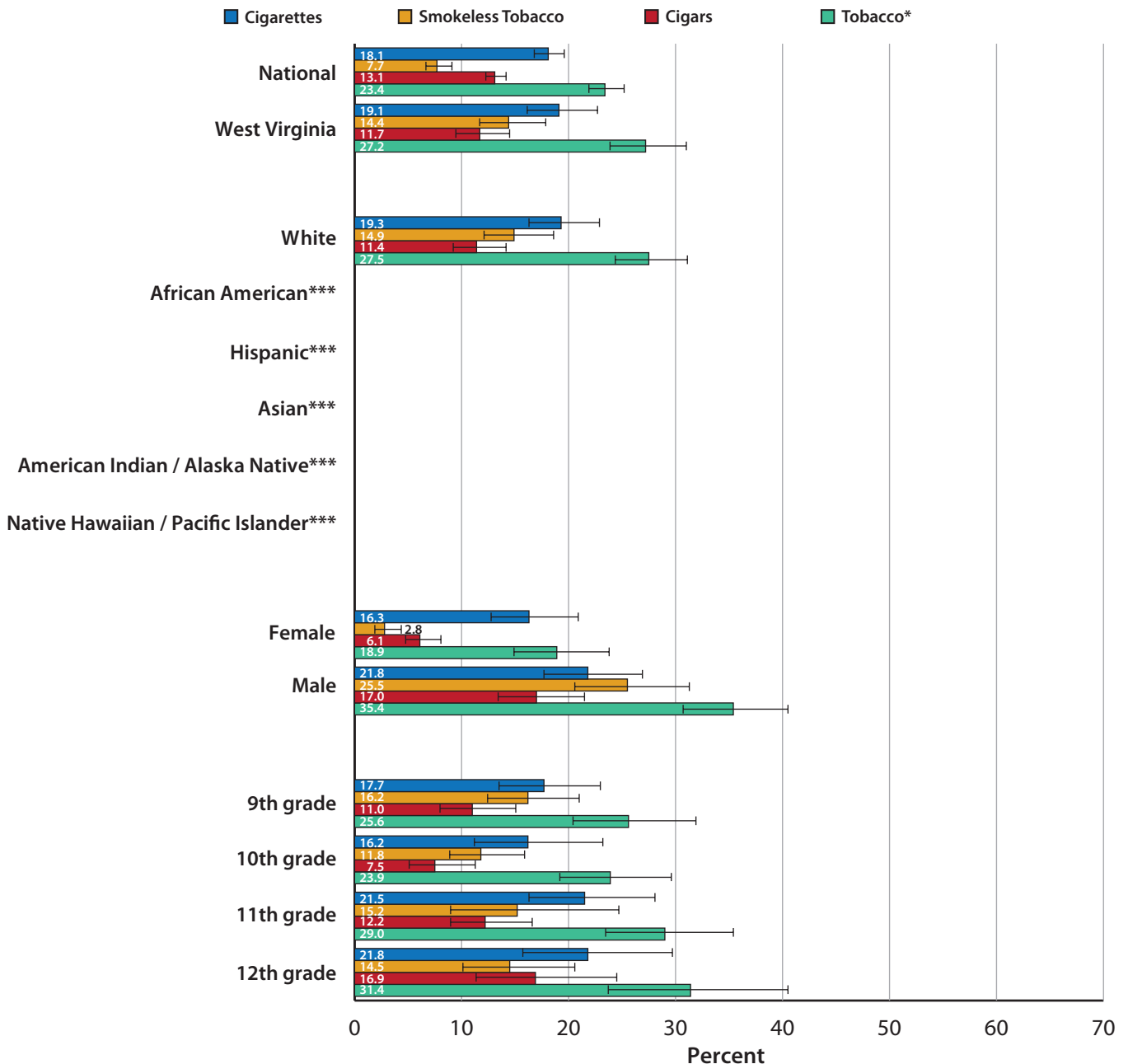
In West Virginia, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 19.1% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. West Virginia ranked 32nd among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 14.4% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. West Virginia ranked 37th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 11.7% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. West Virginia ranked 7th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 27.2% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. West Virginia ranked 25th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

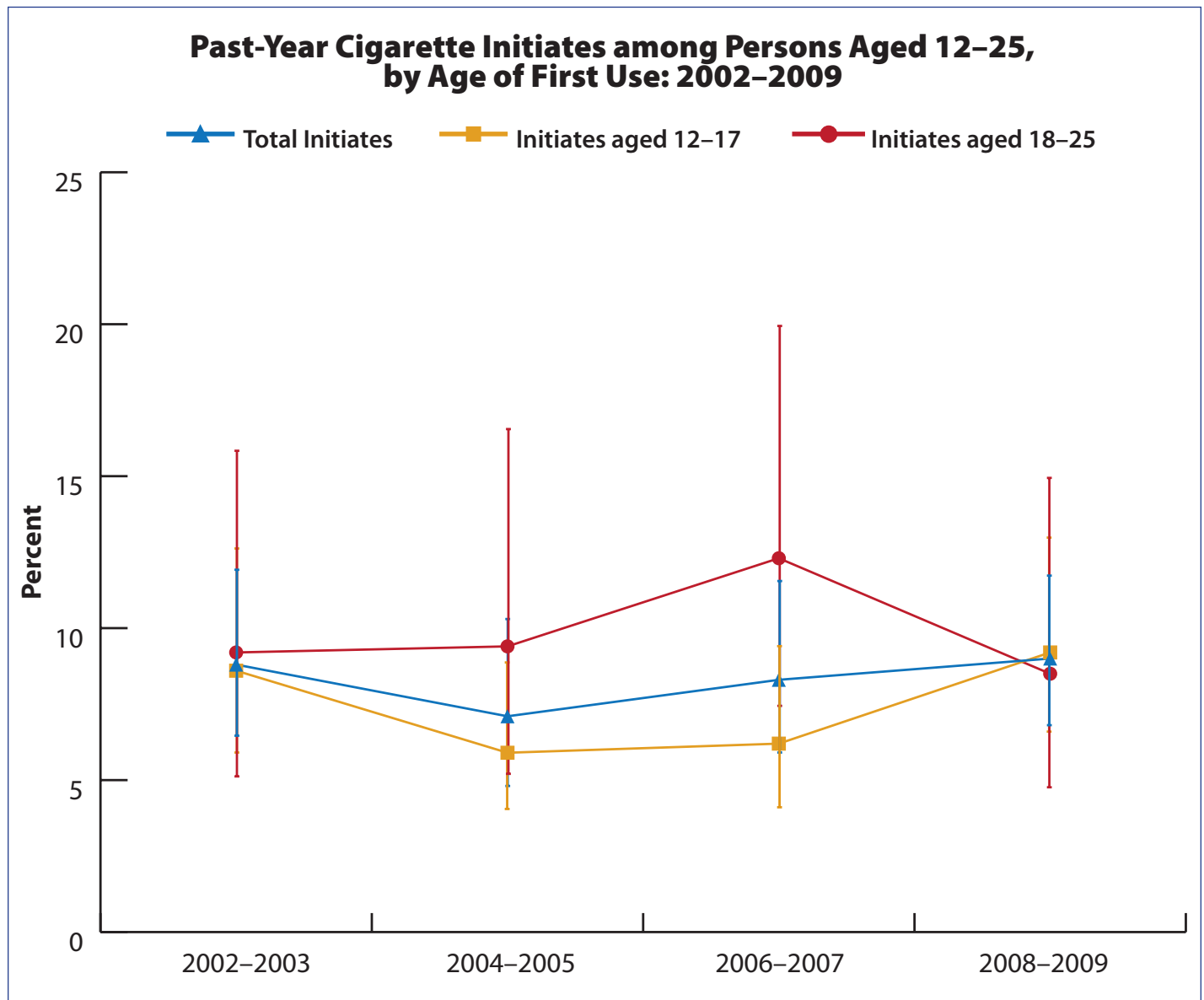
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

WEST VIRGINIA

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all West Virginia youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 9.2% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 51st in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 8.5% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 25th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

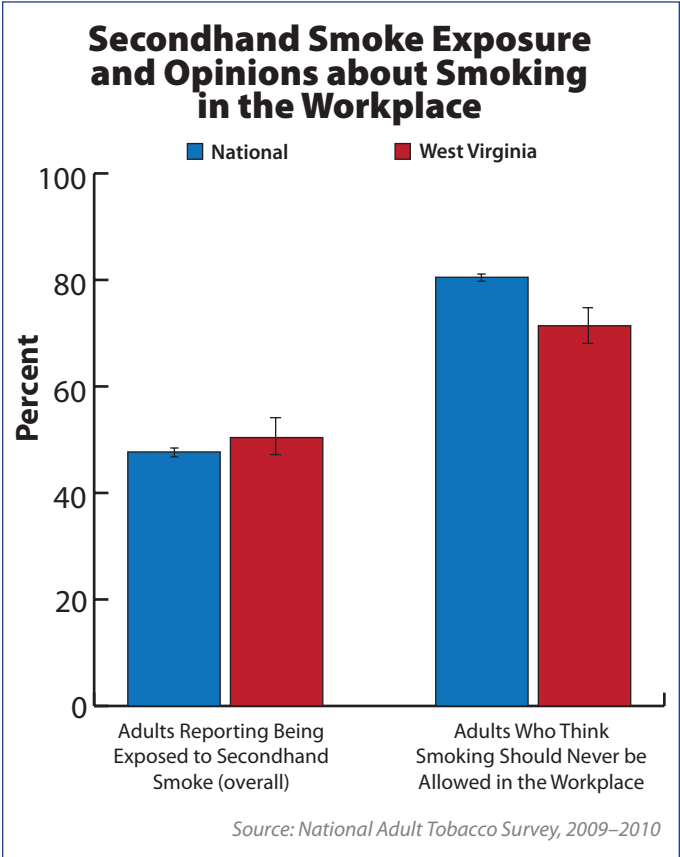
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in West Virginia than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in West Virginia was 50.4%, ranking 41st among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of West Virginia adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
50.4%	24.7%	21.8%	24.5%	29.8%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

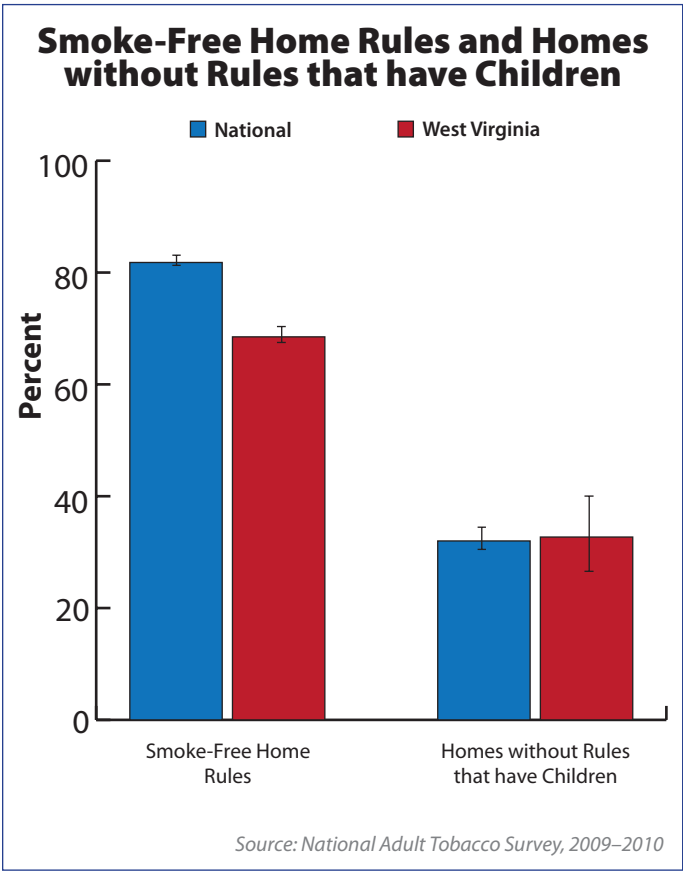


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 71.4% of adults in West Virginia thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 47th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 68.5% of adults in West Virginia reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 50th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 32.7%, ranking 25th among the states.







WEST VIRGINIA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, West Virginia had no statewide smoking restrictions in place for indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, or bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No [‡]	No [‡]	No [‡]	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

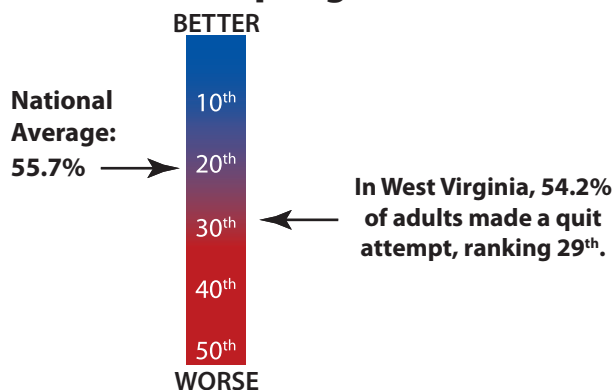
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 54.2% of West Virginia adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 29th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the West Virginia quitline received 21,179 calls, and 7,329 tobacco users (an estimated 1.5% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, West Virginia's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. West Virginia provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, no coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for individual counseling (i.e., partial group coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	No	Yes	Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

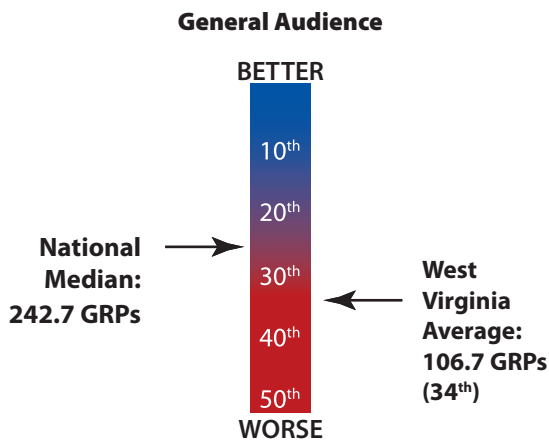
WEST VIRGINIA

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

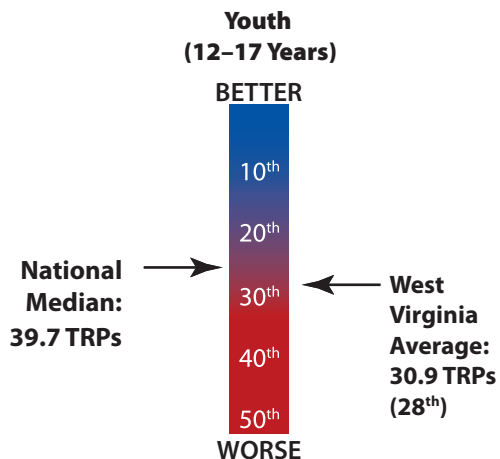
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. West Virginia had an average of 106.7 general audience GRPs and 30.9 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

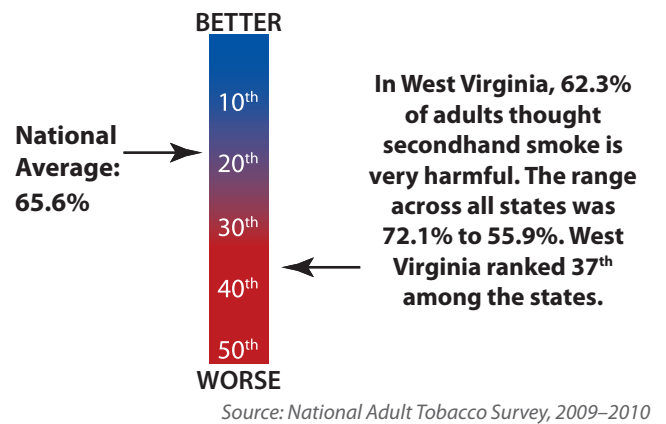


Source: CDC/OSH

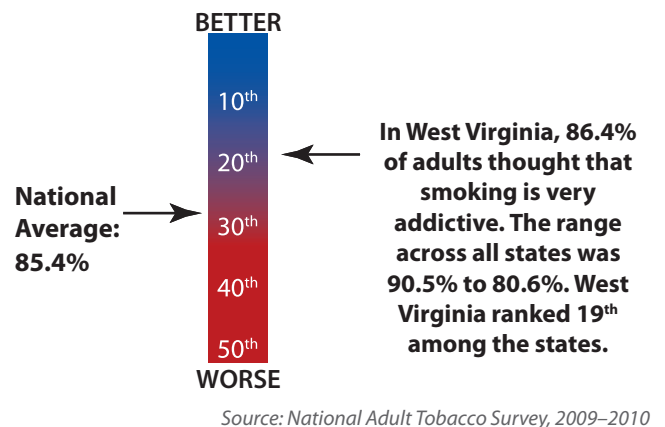
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In West Virginia, 62.3% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 86.4% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking




WEST VIRGINIA

Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, West Virginia allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions and tobacco product sampling, but preempted local regulation of display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws






Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 No

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, West Virginia required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	 No	 Yes ^a	 Yes ^b	 Yes

^a Annually

^b Misdemeanor: Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

WEST VIRGINIA

Raise

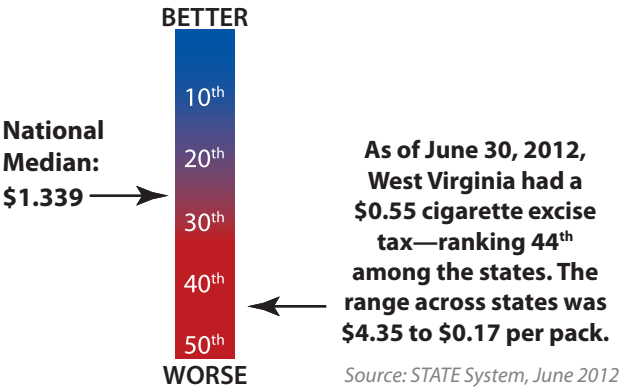
Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in West Virginia was \$0.55 per pack, ranking 44th among the states. The tax on cigars was 7% of the wholesale price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 7% of the wholesale price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 7% of the wholesale price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In West Virginia, 62.5% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 37.5% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that West Virginia smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.13 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that West Virginia smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$34.31 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax

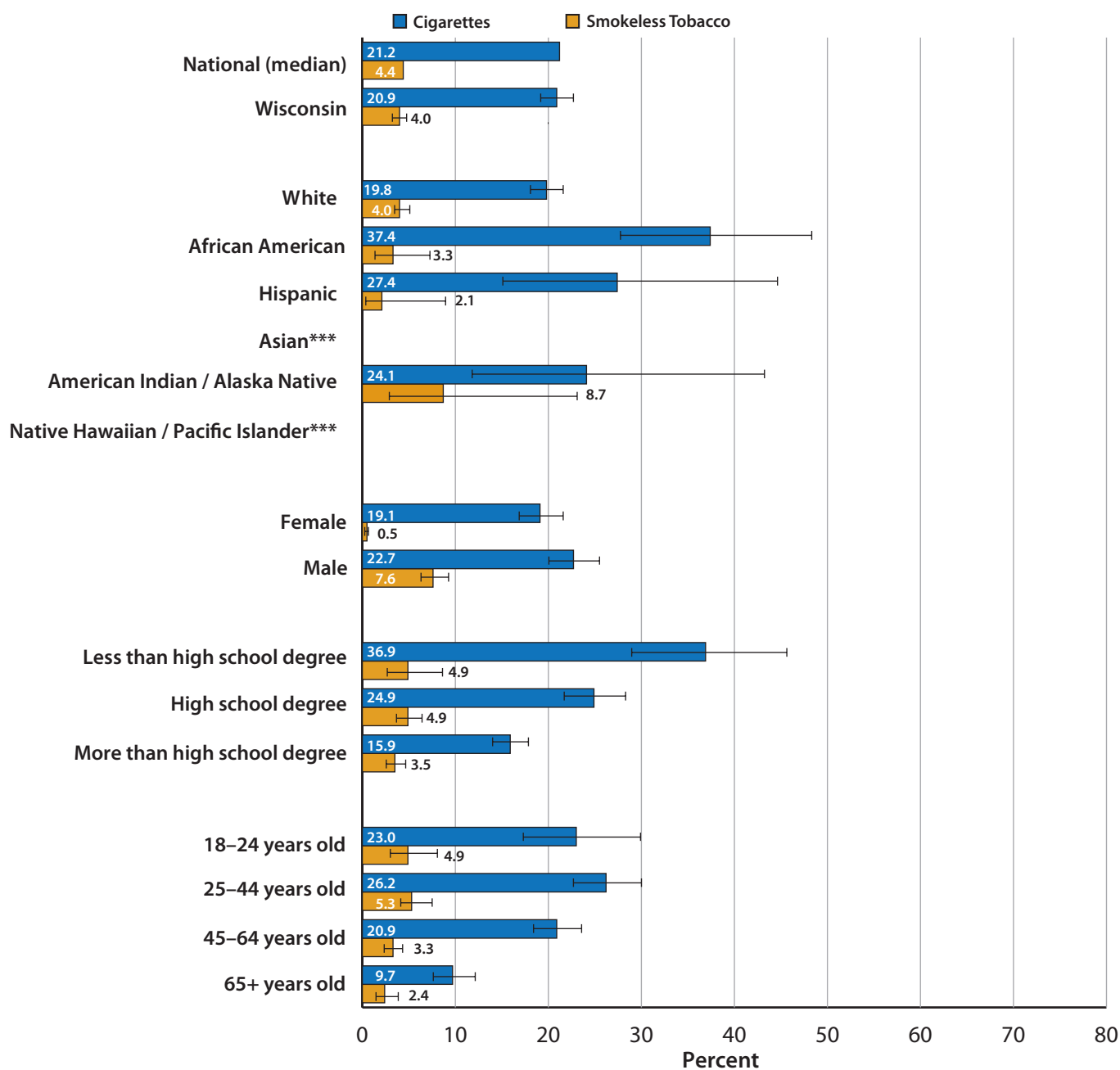


Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Wisconsin, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 20.9% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Wisconsin ranked 23rd among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Wisconsin ranked 22nd among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

WISCONSIN

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

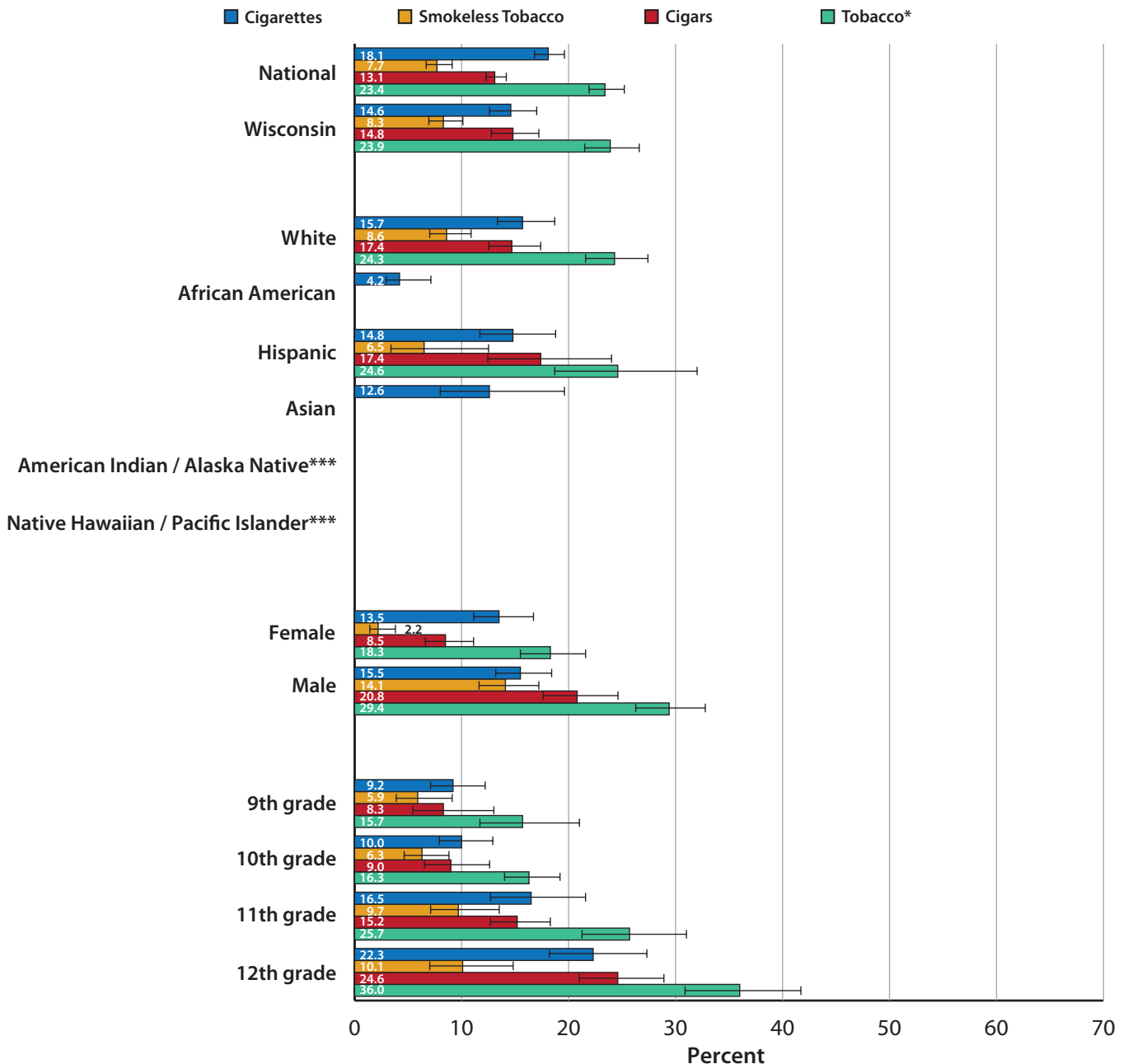
In Wisconsin, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 14.6% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Wisconsin ranked 14th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 8.3% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Wisconsin ranked 18th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 14.8% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Wisconsin ranked 25th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 23.9% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Wisconsin ranked 19th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

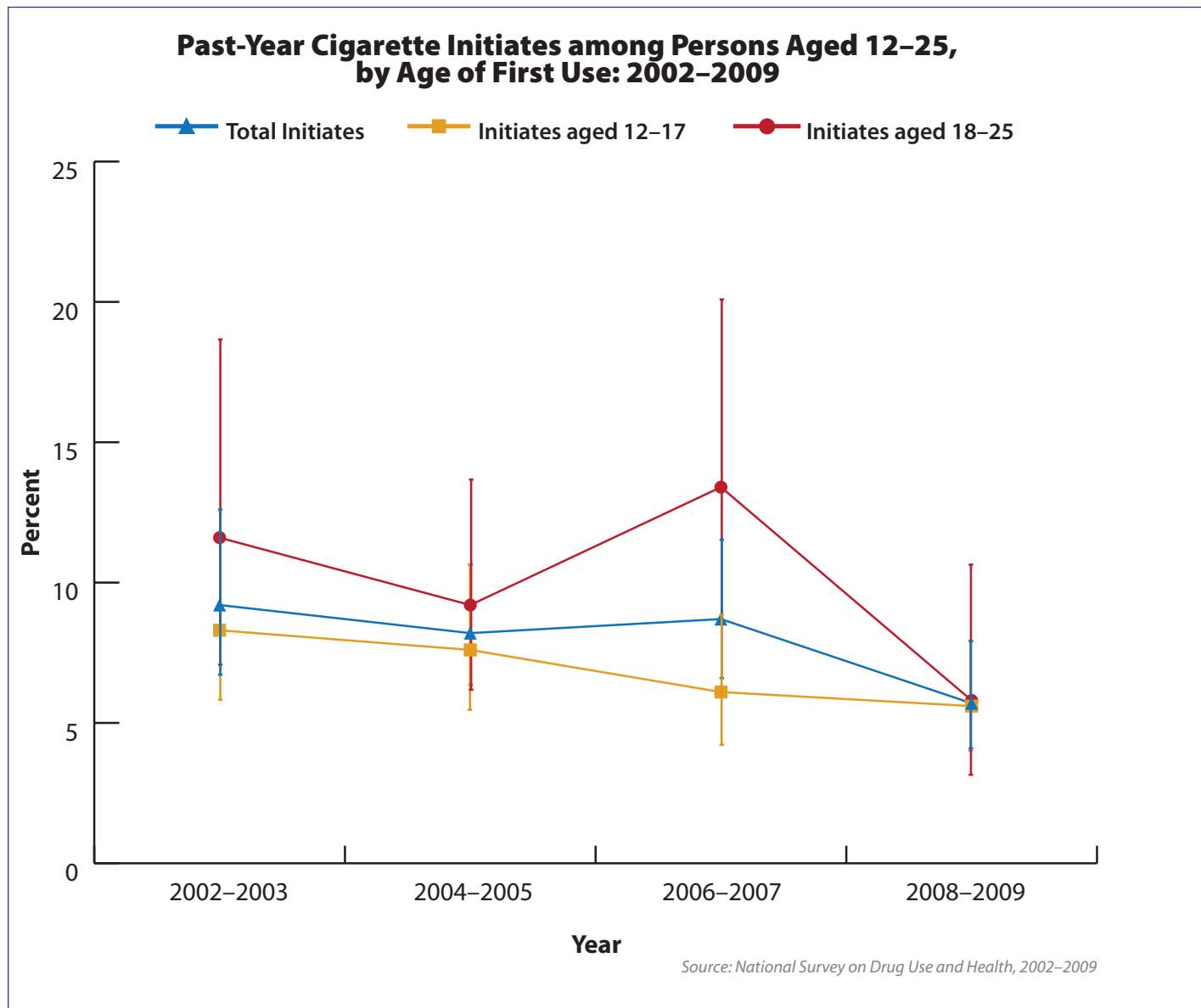
*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Wisconsin youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 18th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 5.8% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 5th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

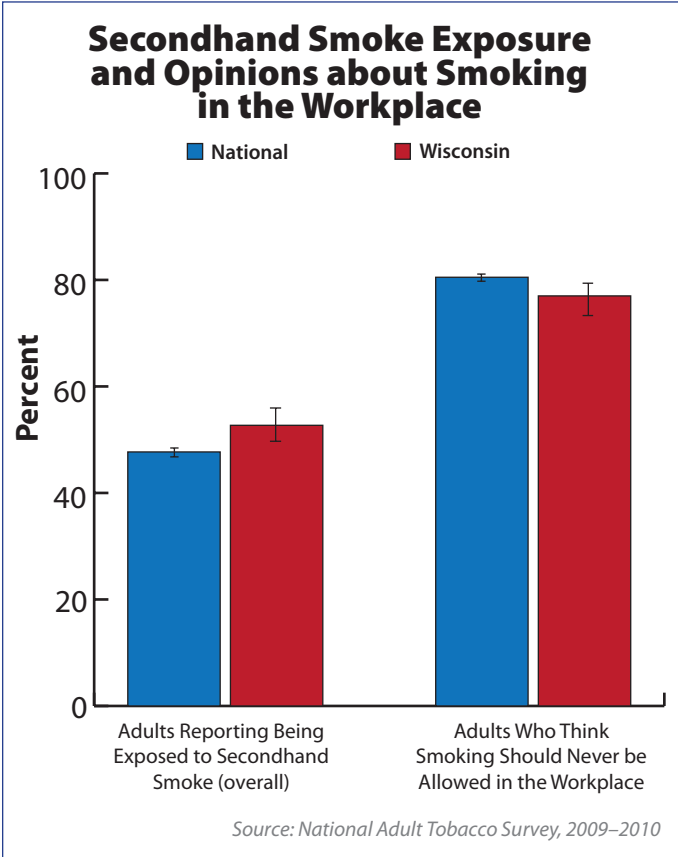
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Wisconsin than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Wisconsin was 52.7%, ranking 46th among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Wisconsin adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
52.7%	14.9%	12.0%	14.9%	39.5%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

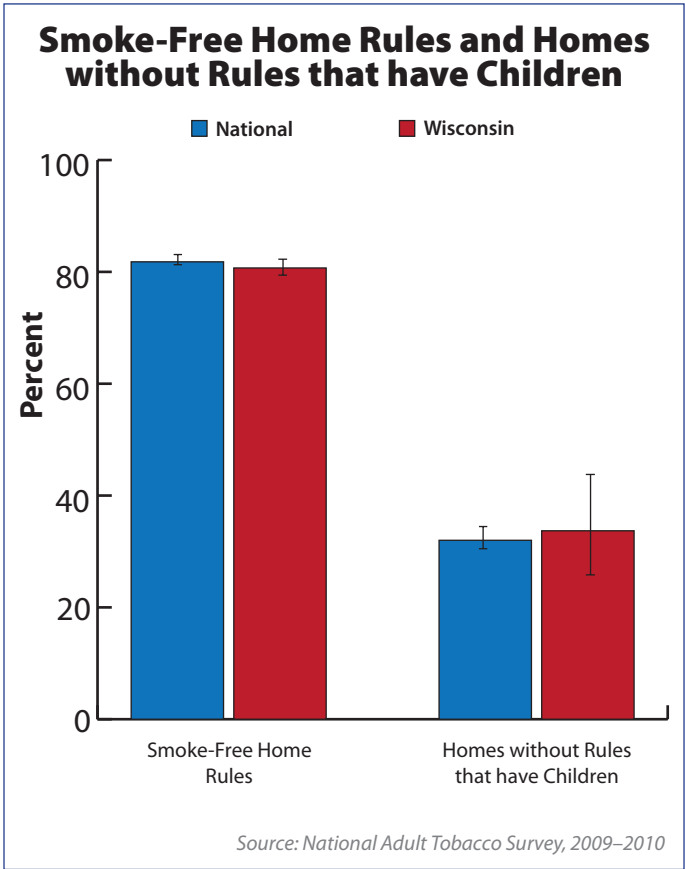


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 77.0% of adults in Wisconsin thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 33rd among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules





In 2009-2010, 80.7% of adults in Wisconsin reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 29th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 33.7%, ranking 30th among the states.



State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Wisconsin had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

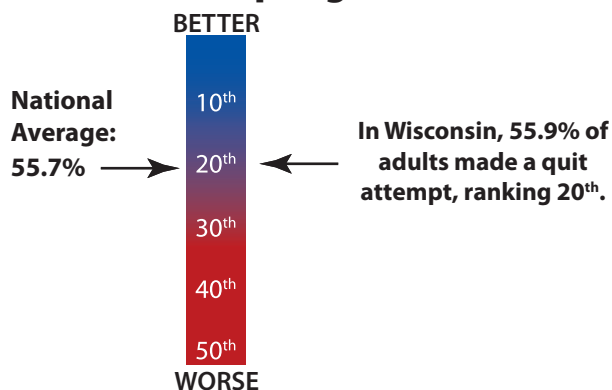
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 55.9% of Wisconsin adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 20th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Wisconsin quitline received 20,273 calls, and 13,641 tobacco users (an estimated 1.4% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Wisconsin's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Wisconsin provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for individual counseling (i.e., no group coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

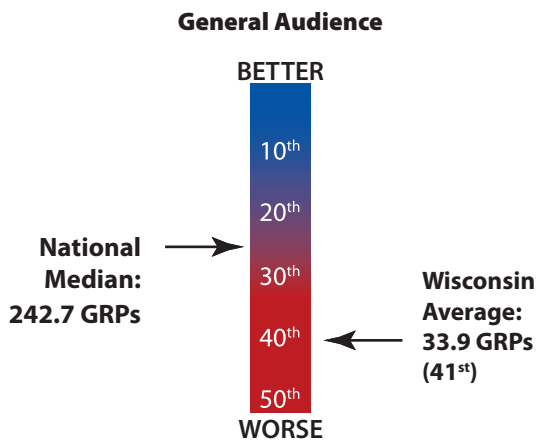
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

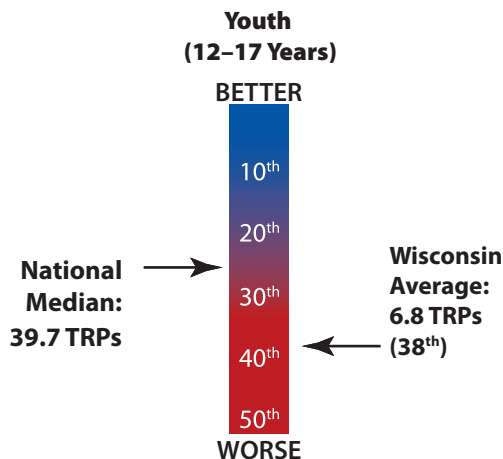
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Wisconsin had an average of 33.9 general audience GRPs and 6.8 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

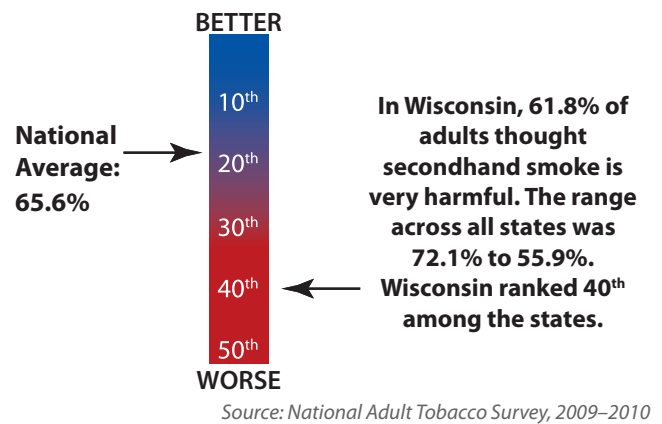


Source: CDC/OSH

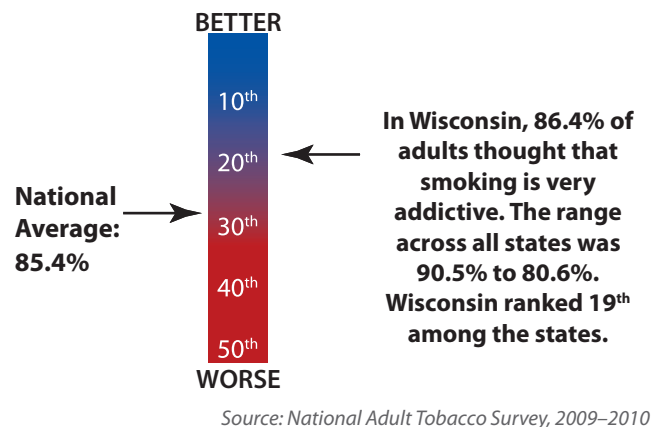
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Wisconsin, 61.8% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 86.4% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking






Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Wisconsin preempted local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws






Promotion	Sampling	Display
		
No	No	No

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Wisconsin required all establishments selling cigarettes over-the-counter to be licensed; the state does not have such a requirement for smokeless tobacco products. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
				
Yes	No	No	Yes ^b	No

^a Annually

^b Fine or Imprisonment

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

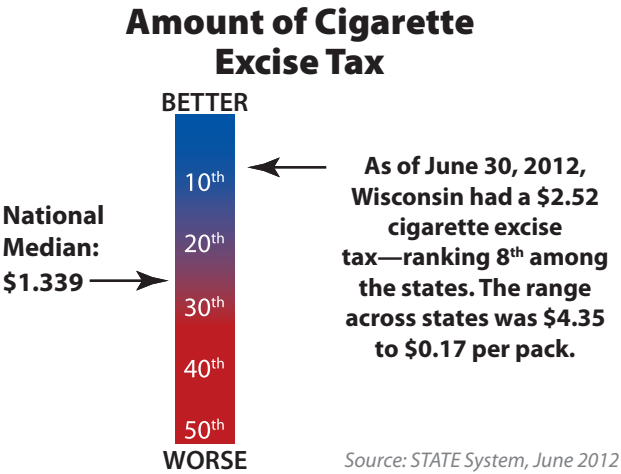
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Wisconsin was \$2.52 per pack, ranking 8th among the states. The tax on cigars was 71% of the manufacturer’s list price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 71% of the manufacturer’s list price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 71% of the manufacturer’s list price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Wisconsin, 80.6% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 19.4% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Wisconsin smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$6.27 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Wisconsin smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$50.48 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



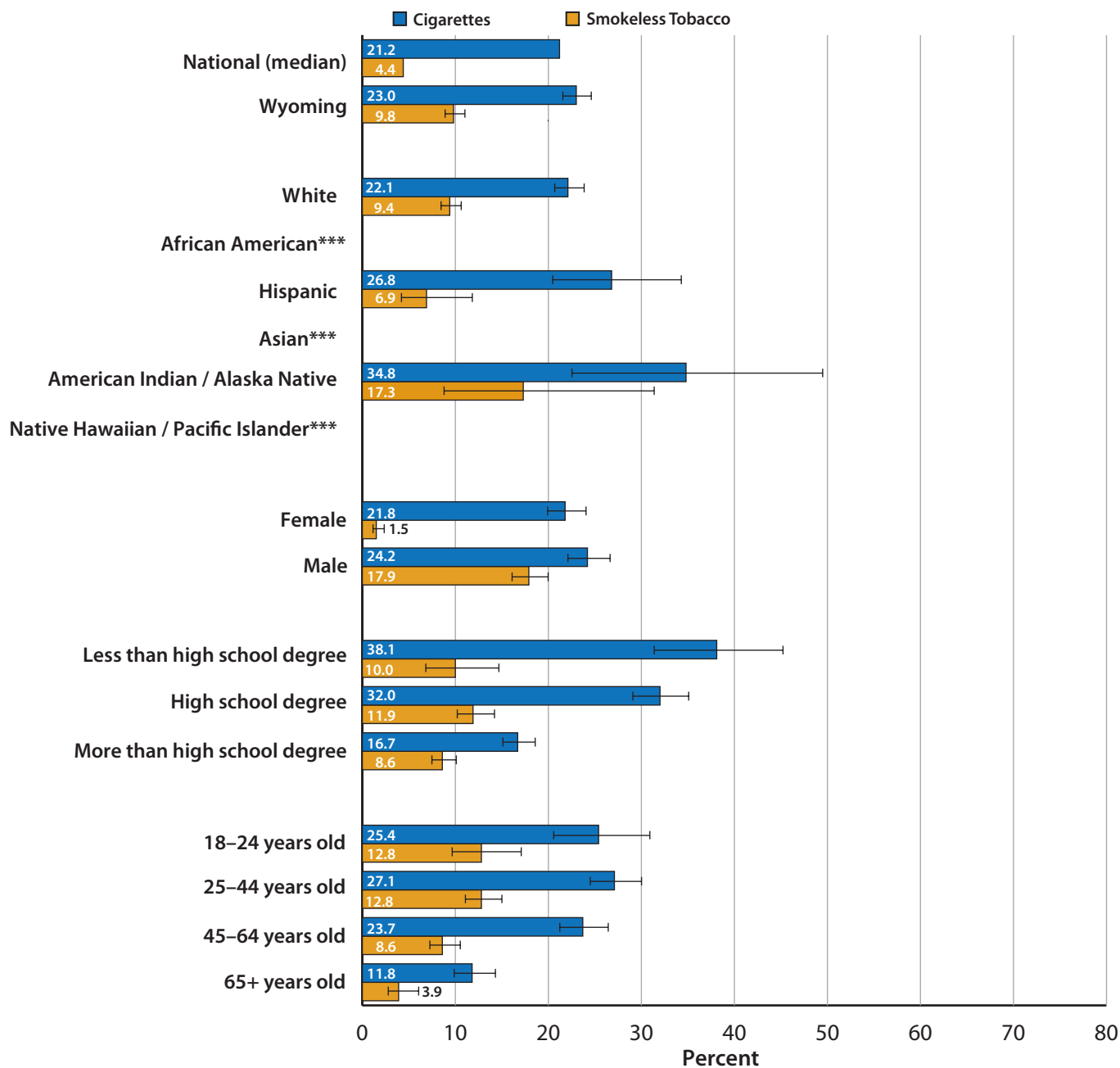
Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Wyoming, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 23.0% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Wyoming ranked 37th among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 9.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Wyoming ranked 51st among the states.

Current Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Use among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

WYOMING

Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

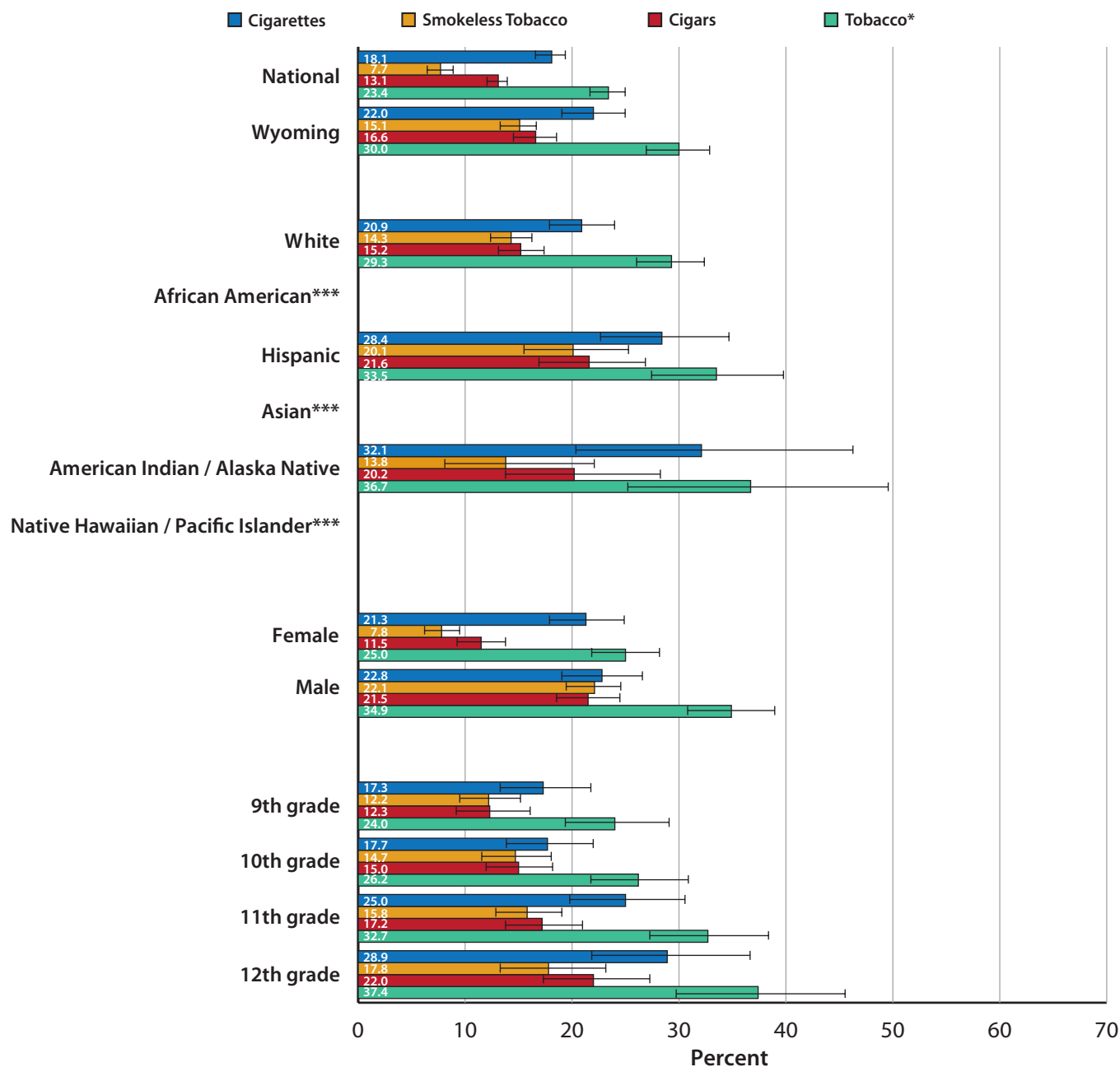
In Wyoming, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 22.0% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Wyoming ranked 40th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 15.1% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Wyoming ranked 39th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 16.6% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Wyoming ranked 33rd among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 30.0% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Wyoming ranked 35th among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

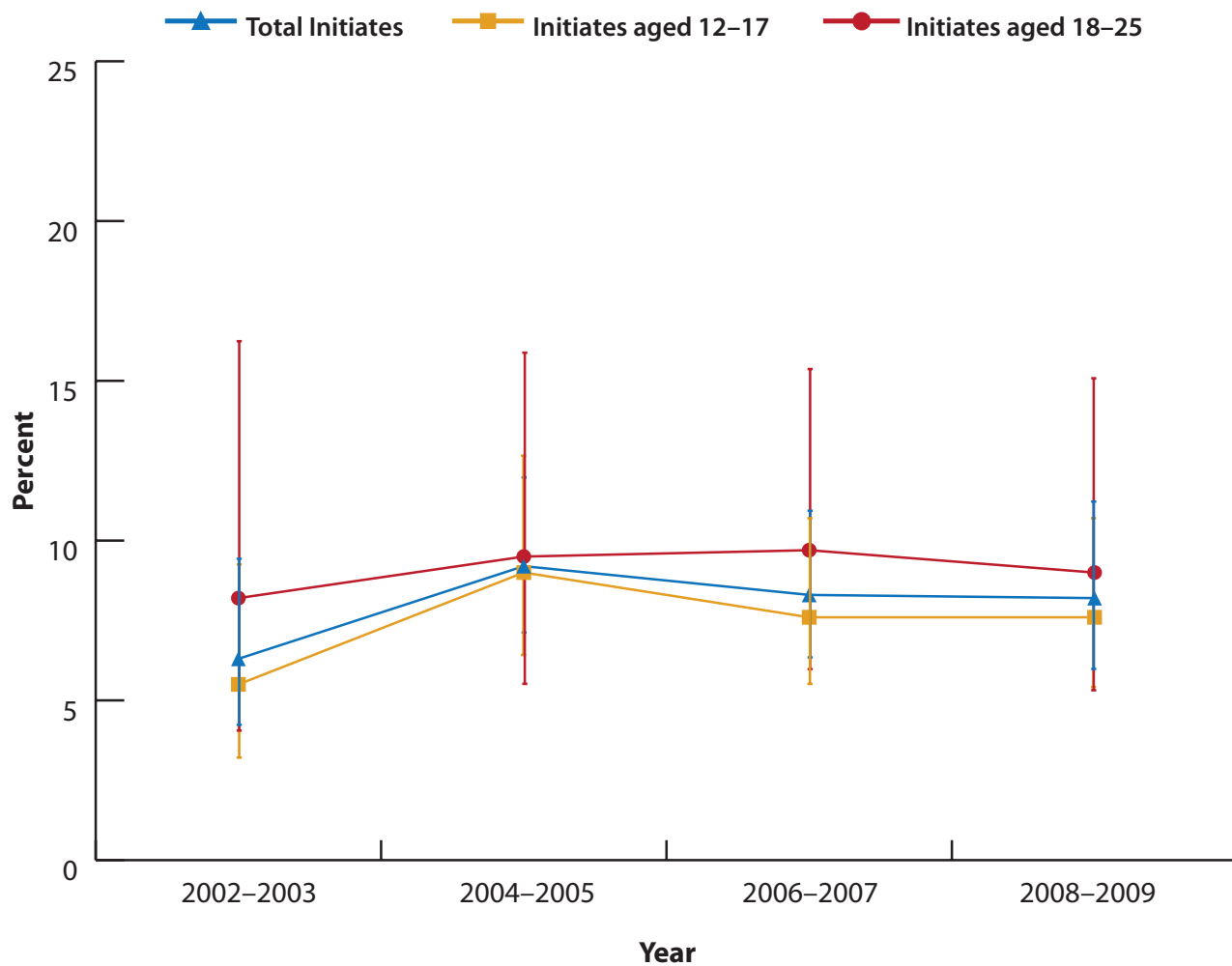
WYOMING

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Wyoming youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 7.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 45th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 9.0% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 29th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

**Past-Year Cigarette Initiates among Persons Aged 12-25,
by Age of First Use: 2002-2009**



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2009

Protect

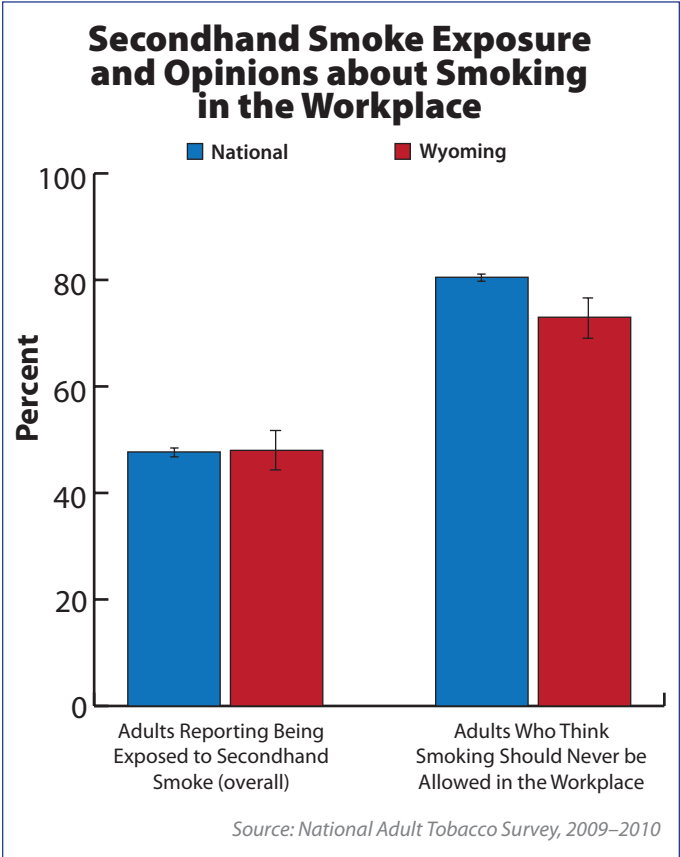
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Wyoming than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Wyoming was 48.0%, ranking 33rd among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Wyoming adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
48.0%	20.2%	10.2%	17.5%	32.5%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

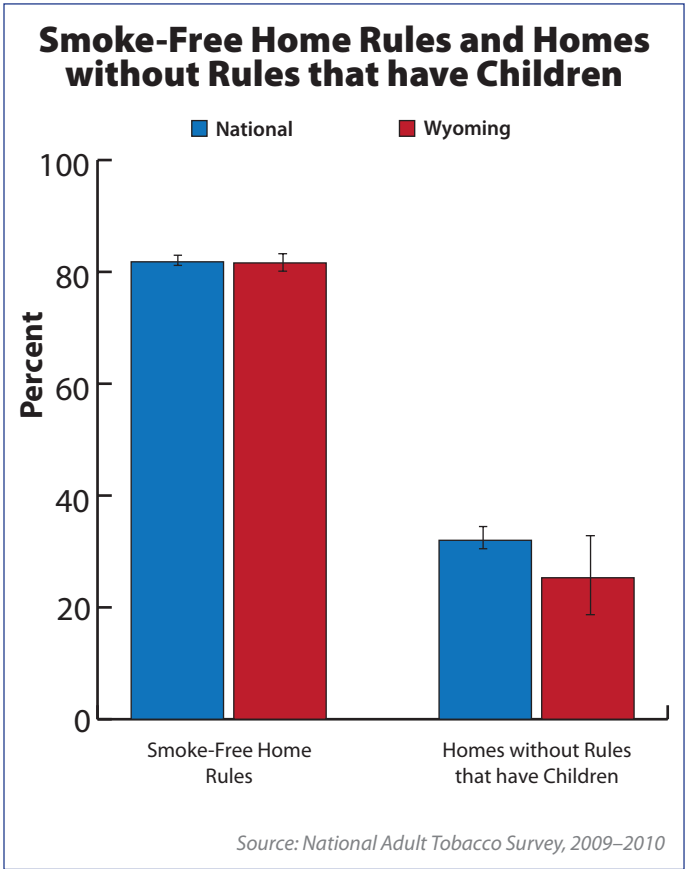


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 73.0% of adults in Wyoming thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 46th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 81.6% of adults in Wyoming reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 26th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 25.3%, ranking 6th among the states.







WYOMING

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Wyoming had no statewide smoking restrictions in place for indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, or bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation

Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
			
No [†]	No [‡]	No [‡]	Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas

† Ventilated Smoking Areas

‡ No Restrictions

¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.

^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

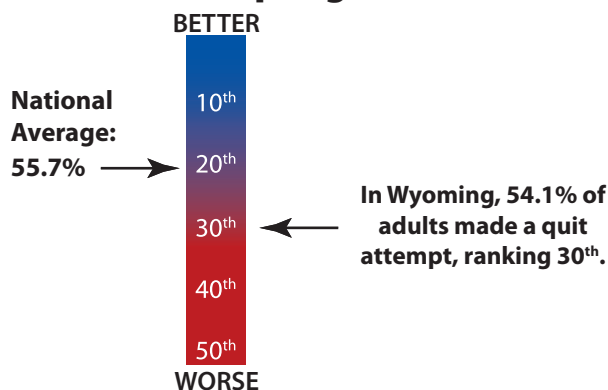
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 54.1% of Wyoming adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 30th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Wyoming quitline received 6,141 calls, and 3,514 tobacco users (an estimated 3.2% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications





In 2010, Wyoming's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Wyoming provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and full coverage for individual counseling (i.e., no group coverage).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Comprehensive Coverage



No

NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Pregnant women only

^b Fee-for-service only

^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

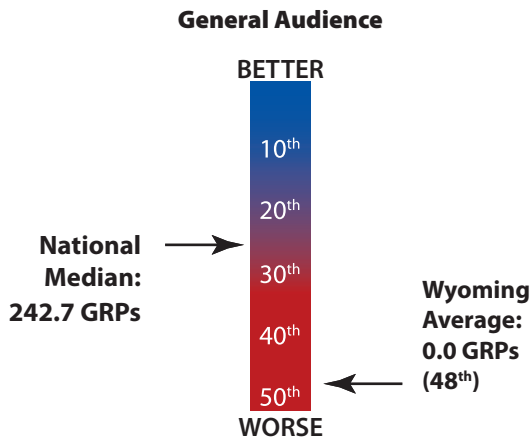
Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

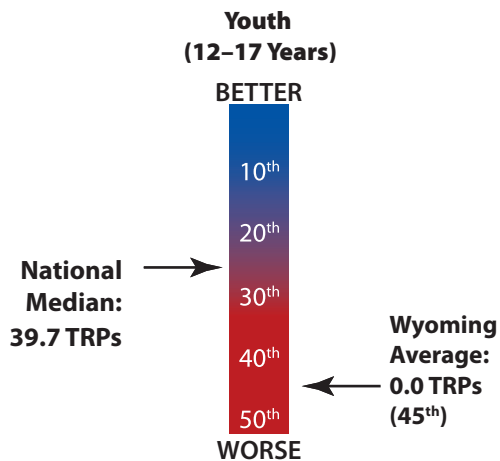
Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Wyoming had an average of 0.0 general audience GRPs and 0.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



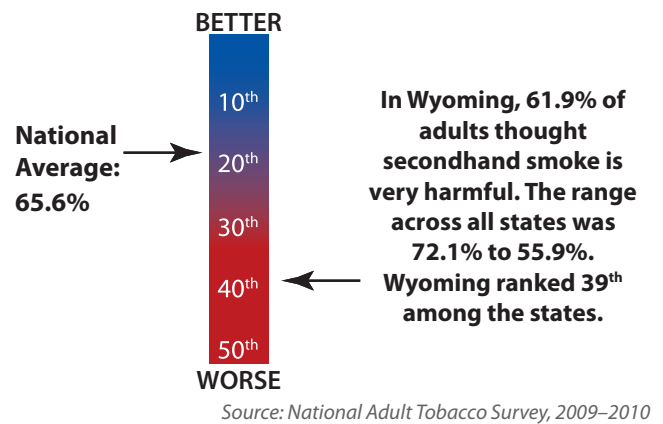
Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter



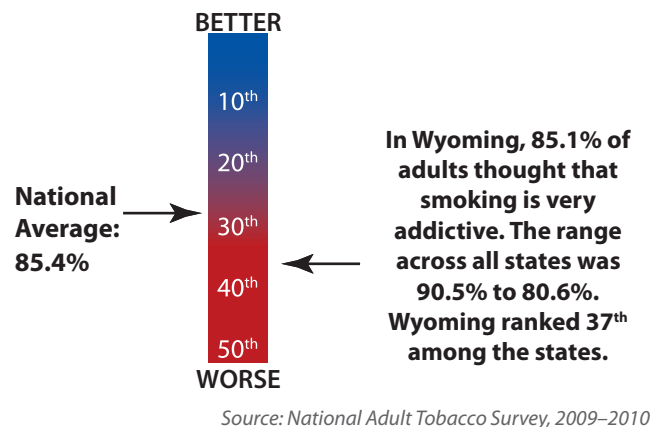
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Wyoming, 61.9% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 85.1% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking





Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Wyoming allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws


Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Wyoming did not require establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties

Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Annually

^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: STATE System, June 2012

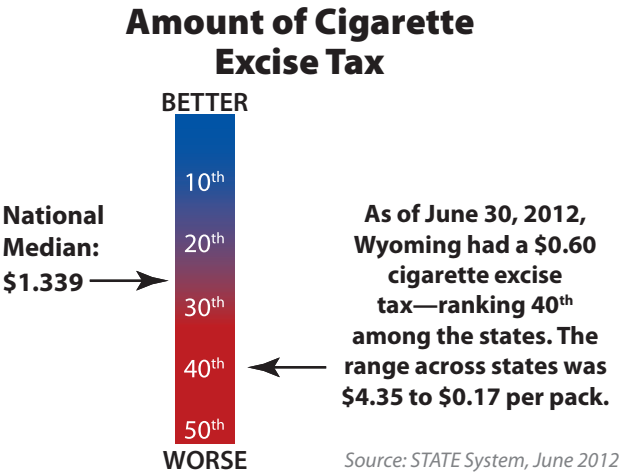
Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Wyoming was \$0.60 per pack, ranking 40th among the states. The tax on cigars was 20% of the wholesale purchase price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was 20% of the wholesale purchase price per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was also 20% of the wholesale purchase price.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Wyoming, 53.1% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 46.9% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Wyoming smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.65 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Wyoming smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$41.77 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.



Data Interpretation

Tobacco Control State Highlights 2012 is intended to assist tobacco control programs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in monitoring their progress with respect to the high-impact strategies laid out in Best Practices and MPOWER. The document is also intended to provide policymakers with useful and accessible state-level data to assist with decision making. The data presented here allow readers to see how their own state performs relative to established standards as well as relative to other states and to the nation as a whole.

Tobacco Control State Highlights 2012 includes relevant indicators for which comparable, recent data were available on a state-by-state basis during document development. It should be noted that there are other indicators and other data sources that can be used to monitor progress. Moreover, availability of data varies by source and year. Thus, future publications of *Tobacco Control State Highlights* may differ from this document in choice of indicators and data sources.

In addition, when comparing the information in *Tobacco Control State Highlights 2012* to that in other publications, it is important to keep in mind that data are affected by the source's methodology and target population. For example, a youth survey that targets teens in high school will yield different results from a youth survey that includes younger teens and/or those not attending school. Surveys can vary in the completeness of their coverage of a target population (e.g., total population versus households possessing landline telephones), the response rate, and the sample size. These factors can affect the validity and the precision of the result. The mode of administration of a survey (e.g., a self-administered form versus an interviewer-administered form) can also affect responses. Thus, readers should use caution in attempting "apples-to-oranges" comparisons.

Understanding Confidence Intervals

For some indicators, such as the excise tax rate, the metric is an exactly known quantity, available in the public record, and data interpretation is straightforward. For other indicators, such as prevalence of tobacco use, the metric cannot be known exactly because it is impossible to query every single youth or adult resident in every state. Data for these metrics rely on estimates from population-based surveys. Because they are estimates, they are presented with 95% confidence intervals. These are interpreted as indicating that there is a 95% likelihood that the true prevalence is within the interval. In other words, the point estimate may be inexact but it is expected to be close to the true value, and the width of the interval indicates the likely precision of the point estimate. In this report, 95% confidence intervals are displayed on the graphics with black lines spanning the point estimates.

Understanding State Ranks

For many rates and percentages reported in this document, values for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are ranked from best (1) to worst (51). Caution is needed in interpreting rank scores. Although a low-number rank is always preferable to a high-number rank, a "good" rank does not necessarily indicate a near-ideal situation. For issues on which all states face challenges, a low-number rank may be achieved even though the state's situation needs improvement. The converse is true for high-number ranks.

A second consideration is that a state's rank score depends not only upon its own situation but also upon those of the other states. Thus, a state's rank can change from year to year, even if its own situation remains static, simply because the situation in other states has changed. Furthermore, states necessarily achieve different ranks for rates and prevalences even if the absolute values of those metrics are very similar.

A third caution is that some of the metrics are derived from population surveys. Surveys produce estimates with some uncertainty, which is represented by the 95% confidence interval. When two states have differing point estimates but overlapping confidence intervals, it is likely that the difference between the states is not statistically significant. However, the rank score does not take the imprecision of point estimates into account. Thus, different ranks do not necessarily represent a real or meaningful difference between states for all metrics.⁵⁴ To better understand how each state is faring and to assess how meaningful rank differences are, it is advisable to examine the point estimates and their confidence intervals for survey-derived estimates as well as the ranks.

Selected Indicators for States and Ranks

Adult Cigarette Prevalence, 2011

United States Median	21.2	
State	% (95% CI)	Rank
Utah	11.8 (11.0-12.7)	1
California	13.7 (12.9-14.4)	2
Hawaii	16.8 (15.5-18.3)	3
New Jersey	16.8 (15.9-17.8)	3
Connecticut	17.1 (15.8-18.6)	5
Idaho	17.2 (15.6-18.9)	6
Washington	17.5 (16.4-18.7)	7
New York	18.1 (16.9-19.4)	8
Massachusetts	18.2 (17.3-19.2)	9
Colorado	18.3 (17.2-19.4)	10
Maryland	19.1 (17.8-20.5)	11
Minnesota	19.1 (18.1-20.1)	11
Vermont	19.1 (17.7-20.5)	11
Arizona	19.2 (17.3-21.2)	14
Texas	19.2 (18.0-20.4)	14
Florida	19.3 (18.2-20.5)	16
New Hampshire	19.4 (18.0-20.9)	17
Oregon	19.7 (18.3-21.2)	18
Nebraska	20.0 (19.3-20.7)	19
Rhode Island	20.0 (18.6-21.5)	19
Iowa	20.4 (19.1-21.6)	21
District of Columbia	20.8 (18.8-22.9)	22
Illinois	20.9 (19.2-22.7)	23
Virginia	20.9 (19.4-22.5)	23
Wisconsin	20.9 (19.2-22.7)	23
Georgia	21.2 (19.9-22.6)	26
New Mexico	21.5 (20.3-22.7)	27
Delaware	21.7 (19.9-23.7)	28
North Carolina	21.8 (20.5-23.1)	29
North Dakota	21.9 (20.3-23.5)	30
Kansas	22.0 (21.2-22.8)	31
Montana	22.1 (20.8-23.4)	32
Pennsylvania	22.4 (21.3-23.6)	33
Maine	22.8 (21.7-23.9)	34
Alaska	22.9 (21.0-25.0)	35
Nevada	22.9 (21.0-25.0)	35
South Dakota	23.0 (21.1-25.0)	37
Tennessee	23.0 (20.7-25.5)	37
Wyoming	23.0 (21.5-24.6)	37
South Carolina	23.1 (21.9-24.4)	40
Michigan	23.3 (22.0-24.6)	41
Alabama	24.3 (22.9-25.8)	42
Missouri	25.0 (23.5-26.6)	43
Ohio	25.1 (23.8-26.4)	44
Indiana	25.6 (24.3-27.0)	45
Louisiana	25.7 (24.3-27.2)	46
Mississippi	26.0 (24.6-27.4)	47
Oklahoma	26.1 (24.7-27.6)	48
Arkansas	27.0 (24.8-29.2)	49
West Virginia	28.6 (27.0-30.3)	50
Kentucky	29.0 (27.5-30.5)	51

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Prevalence, 2011

United States Median	4.4	
State	% (95% CI)	Rank
California	1.4 (1.2-1.7)	1
Rhode Island	1.4 (1.0-1.9)	1
Connecticut	1.5 (1.2-2.0)	3
District of Columbia	1.5 (1.0-2.2)	3
New Jersey	1.6 (1.3-2.0)	5
Massachusetts	1.7 (1.4-2.1)	6
Hawaii	1.9 (1.4-2.4)	7
Maryland	2.1 (1.7-2.7)	8
Delaware	2.2 (1.6-2.9)	9
Nevada	2.3 (1.7-3.1)	10
New York	2.3 (1.8-2.9)	10
Vermont	2.7 (2.1-3.3)	12
Maine	2.8 (2.4-3.3)	13
Florida	3.0 (2.5-3.6)	14
New Hampshire	3.0 (2.3-3.8)	14
Utah	3.0 (2.6-3.5)	14
Arizona	3.1 (2.4-4.0)	17
Illinois	3.4 (2.7-4.2)	18
South Carolina	3.6 (3.1-4.2)	19
Washington	3.6 (3.0-4.2)	19
Texas	3.9 (3.4-4.5)	21
Wisconsin	4.0 (3.3-4.8)	22
Iowa	4.2 (3.6-4.9)	23
New Mexico	4.2 (3.6-4.9)	23
Virginia	4.3 (3.6-5.2)	25
Georgia	4.4 (3.8-5.1)	26
Michigan	4.4 (3.8-5.1)	26
Oregon	4.4 (3.7-5.2)	26
Pennsylvania	4.4 (3.9-5.1)	26
Colorado	4.5 (3.9-5.1)	30
Louisiana	4.5 (3.8-5.2)	30
Idaho	4.8 (4.0-5.8)	32
Minnesota	4.8 (4.3-5.4)	32
Indiana	5.0 (4.3-5.8)	34
Ohio	5.0 (4.3-5.7)	34
North Carolina	5.2 (4.5-5.9)	36
Kansas	5.3 (4.9-5.8)	37
Missouri	5.3 (4.5-6.2)	37
Nebraska	5.6 (5.2-6.0)	39
Alaska	5.9 (4.9-7.1)	40
Tennessee	6.4 (5.0-8.1)	41
Alabama	6.5 (5.7-7.4)	42
Kentucky	6.8 (6.0-7.6)	43
South Dakota	6.8 (5.7-8.2)	43
Oklahoma	6.9 (6.1-7.9)	45
Arkansas	7.1 (5.8-8.5)	46
Montana	7.1 (6.4-7.9)	46
West Virginia	7.5 (6.6-8.5)	48
North Dakota	7.6 (6.5-8.7)	49
Mississippi	8.0 (7.2-8.9)	50
Wyoming	9.8 (8.8-10.9)	51

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

Youth Cigarette Prevalence, 2011

United States Mean	18.1 (16.7-19.5)	
States	% (95% CI)	Ranks
Utah	5.9 (4.9-7.2)	1
Hawaii	10.1 (8.4-12.2)	2
Rhode Island	11.4 (9.0-14.4)	3
District of Columbia	12.5 (10.2-15.1)	4
Maryland	12.5 (9.4-16.3)	4
New York	12.5 (10.8-14.5)	4
Vermont	13.3 (12.1-14.6)	7
Massachusetts	14.0 (12.2-16.0)	8
Michigan	14.0 (11.5-17.0)	8
Alaska	14.1 (10.8-18.3)	10
Florida	14.3 (12.9-15.8)	11
Idaho	14.3 (11.1-18.3)	11
Kansas	14.4 (12.0-17.2)	13
Wisconsin	14.6 (12.5-16.9)	14
Nebraska	15.0 (13.3-16.8)	15
Virginia	15.0 (11.3-19.5)	15
Maine	15.2 (14.0-16.5)	17
Colorado	15.7 (12.8-19.0)	18
Connecticut	15.9 (13.1-19.1)	19
New Jersey	16.1 (13.2-19.6)	20
Montana	16.5 (14.4-18.8)	21
Georgia	17.0 (14.2-20.1)	22
Arizona	17.4 (14.8-20.4)	23
Texas	17.4 (15.5-19.4)	23
Illinois	17.5 (15.3-20.0)	25
North Carolina	17.7 (14.9-20.9)	26
Mississippi	17.9 (15.2-21.1)	27
Indiana	18.1 (15.9-20.4)	28
Iowa	18.1 (15.5-21.0)	28
Arkansas	18.2 (15.2-21.6)	30
Delaware	18.3 (16.2-20.5)	31
South Carolina	19.1 (16.1-22.5)	32
West Virginia	19.1 (16.0-22.6)	32
North Dakota	19.4 (16.6-22.5)	34
New Hampshire	19.8 (16.3-23.9)	35
New Mexico	19.9 (17.6-22.4)	36
Ohio	21.1 (16.1-27.1)	37
Tennessee	21.6 (18.4-25.1)	38
Louisiana	21.8 (17.7-26.5)	39
Wyoming	22.0 (19.2-25.1)	40
Oklahoma	22.7 (19.1-26.7)	41
Alabama	22.9 (19.5-26.6)	42
South Dakota	23.1 (17.1-30.5)	43
Kentucky	24.1 (21.0-27.6)	44
California	No data reported	No data reported
Minnesota	No data reported	No data reported
Missouri	No data reported	No data reported
Nevada	No data reported	No data reported
Oregon	No data reported	No data reported
Pennsylvania	No data reported	No data reported
Washington	No data reported	No data reported

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

Youth Smokeless Tobacco Prevalence, 2011

United States Mean	7.7 (6.6-9.0)	
States	% (95% CI)	Ranks
Hawaii	3.5 (2.6-4.7)	1
Utah	3.7 (2.8-5.0)	2
District of Columbia	4.1 (2.8-6.0)	3
Rhode Island	5.7 (4.7-6.7)	4
Illinois	5.8 (4.6-7.3)	5
Texas	6.2 (5.3-7.2)	6
Nebraska	6.4 (5.5-7.4)	7
Delaware	6.6 (5.4-8.0)	8
Vermont	6.7 (5.8-7.7)	9
Colorado	7.0 (5.5-8.9)	10
Arizona	7.1 (5.7-8.8)	11
Maryland	7.2 (4.7-11.1)	12
New York	7.3 (6.0-8.8)	13
Michigan	7.6 (6.0-9.6)	14
Maine	7.7 (6.8-8.7)	15
Indiana	8.2 (7.2-9.3)	16
Virginia	8.2 (5.9-11.2)	16
Wisconsin	8.3 (6.8-10.0)	18
Alaska	8.4 (6.7-10.0)	19
New Hampshire	8.4 (6.5-10.8)	19
Kansas	8.8 (7.1-10.9)	21
Idaho	9.0 (6.8-11.9)	22
New Mexico	9.5 (8.0-11.1)	23
Georgia	9.6 (7.3-13.0)	24
Alabama	9.8 (6.9-13.6)	25
Mississippi	10.2 (8.0-12.9)	26
Iowa	10.4 (8.4-12.9)	27
North Carolina	11.0 (8.7-13.8)	28
Louisiana	11.4 (9.0-14.2)	29
Arkansas	11.6 (8.6-16.0)	30
Ohio	12.2 (9.0-16.4)	31
Tennessee	12.6 (10.0-15.7)	32
South Carolina	13.0 (9.8-17.1)	33
Oklahoma	13.1 (10.1-16.9)	34
Montana	13.5 (11.3-15.9)	35
North Dakota	13.6 (11.1-16.6)	36
West Virginia	14.4 (11.6-17.8)	37
South Dakota	14.7 (10.9-19.6)	38
Wyoming	15.1 (13.4-16.8)	39
Kentucky	16.9 (14.0-20.2)	40
California	No data reported	No data reported
Connecticut	No data reported	No data reported
Florida	No data reported	No data reported
Massachusetts	No data reported	No data reported
Minnesota	No data reported	No data reported
Missouri	No data reported	No data reported
Nevada	No data reported	No data reported
New Jersey	No data reported	No data reported
Oregon	No data reported	No data reported
Pennsylvania	No data reported	No data reported
Washington	No data reported	No data reported

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

Youth Cigar Prevalence, 2011

United States Mean	13.1 (12.2-14.1)	
States	% (95% CI)	Ranks
Utah	5.0 (3.7-6.6)	1
Hawaii	6.8 (5.4-8.6)	2
Nebraska	9.6 (8.3-11.1)	3
Alaska	10.3 (8.0-13.1)	4
Kansas	10.7 (8.9-12.9)	5
Idaho	11.0 (8.6-13.9)	6
West Virginia	11.7 (9.4-14.4)	7
Virginia	12.0 (9.3-15.2)	8
Michigan	12.1 (10.5-13.8)	9
Maine	12.6 (11.6-13.7)	10
Iowa	12.8 (10.3-15.9)	11
Vermont	12.8 (11.5-14.4)	11
Delaware	12.9 (11.0-15.0)	13
Maryland	12.9 (10.7-15.6)	13
Illinois	13.1 (10.8-15.9)	15
Rhode Island	13.3 (10.9-16.0)	16
North Dakota	13.5 (11.3-15.9)	17
District of Columbia	13.7 (11.6-16.2)	18
Ohio	13.7 (10.5-17.7)	18
Oklahoma	14.1 (12.1-16.4)	20
Massachusetts	14.3 (12.3-16.5)	21
Arkansas	14.4 (12.7-16.4)	22
Indiana	14.6 (12.6-16.9)	23
Mississippi	14.6 (12.6-16.9)	23
Wisconsin	14.8 (12.7-17.1)	25
New Mexico	15.1 (13.6-16.8)	26
Tennessee	15.5 (13.5-17.8)	27
Alabama	15.8 (12.4-19.9)	28
Arizona	15.8 (13.6-18.4)	28
Texas	16.0 (14.8-17.3)	30
Montana	16.1 (14.6-17.8)	31
New Hampshire	16.4 (13.9-19.2)	32
Wyoming	16.6 (14.6-18.7)	33
Louisiana	17.0 (14.5-19.9)	34
Kentucky	17.5 (15.3-19.9)	35
Georgia	17.8 (15.0-21.0)	36
South Carolina	18.3 (15.4-21.6)	37
California	No data reported	No data reported
Colorado	No data reported	No data reported
Connecticut	No data reported	No data reported
Florida	No data reported	No data reported
Minnesota	No data reported	No data reported
Missouri	No data reported	No data reported
Nevada	No data reported	No data reported
New Jersey	No data reported	No data reported
New York	No data reported	No data reported
North Carolina	No data reported	No data reported
Oregon	No data reported	No data reported
Pennsylvania	No data reported	No data reported
South Dakota	No data reported	No data reported
Washington	No data reported	No data reported

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

Youth Tobacco Prevalence, 2011

United States Mean	23.4 (21.8-25.1)	
States	% (95% CI)	Ranks
Utah	7.8 (6.6-9.1)	1
Hawaii	12.0 (10.1-14.1)	2
District of Columbia	16.8 (14.5-19.4)	3
Maryland	17.9 (13.8-22.8)	4
Rhode Island	17.9 (14.6-21.7)	4
Nebraska	18.9 (17.1-20.8)	6
Michigan	19.6 (16.8-22.7)	7
Idaho	19.7 (15.9-24.2)	8
Alaska	20.0 (16.1-24.5)	9
Maine	20.3 (19.0-21.6)	10
Vermont	20.4 (18.8-22.2)	11
Virginia	20.7 (17.0-24.9)	12
Kansas	20.8 (17.9-24.2)	13
Arizona	21.8 (18.7-25.3)	14
Georgia	22.7 (18.9-27.0)	15
Texas	22.9 (20.9-25.2)	16
Illinois	23.4 (20.2-26.9)	17
Delaware	23.5 (21.2-26.0)	18
Wisconsin	23.9 (21.4-26.5)	19
Indiana	24.5 (21.8-27.3)	20
Arkansas	24.9 (21.0-29.2)	21
New Mexico	25.0 (22.6-27.6)	22
Iowa	25.3 (21.3-29.7)	23
Mississippi	25.5 (22.2-29.1)	24
West Virginia	27.2 (23.8-30.9)	25
Montana	27.3 (24.7-30.1)	26
New Hampshire	27.9 (24.0-32.1)	27
Ohio	27.9 (22.4-34.2)	27
Alabama	28.0 (23.8-32.6)	29
Louisiana	28.3 (24.5-32.4)	30
North Dakota	28.3 (24.5-32.6)	30
South Carolina	28.4 (24.6-32.6)	32
Oklahoma	29.9 (25.7-34.6)	33
Tennessee	29.9 (26.0-34.2)	33
Wyoming	30.0 (27.1-33.0)	35
Kentucky	31.9 (28.2-35.7)	36
California	No data reported	No data reported
Colorado	No data reported	No data reported
Connecticut	No data reported	No data reported
Florida	No data reported	No data reported
Massachusetts	No data reported	No data reported
Minnesota	No data reported	No data reported
Missouri	No data reported	No data reported
Nevada	No data reported	No data reported
New Jersey	No data reported	No data reported
New York	No data reported	No data reported
North Carolina	No data reported	No data reported
Oregon	No data reported	No data reported
Pennsylvania	No data reported	No data reported
South Dakota	No data reported	No data reported
Washington	No data reported	No data reported

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

State Smoke-Free Policy, June 30, 2012

State	Worksites	Restaurants	Bars
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	Yes	Yes	No (No Law)
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	No (No Law)
Nevada	Yes	Yes	No (No Law)
North Carolina**	No (No Law)	Yes	Yes
Arkansas [†]	Yes	No (Designated Areas)	No (No Law)
Idaho	No (Designated Areas)	Yes	No (No Law)
New Hampshire*	No (Designated Areas)	Yes	No (No Law)
North Dakota	Yes	No (Designated Areas)	No (No Law)
Pennsylvania	Yes	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (No Law)
Tennessee [†]	Yes	No (Designated Areas)	No (No Law)
Alabama	No (Designated Areas)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)
Alaska	No (No Law)	No (Designated Areas)	No (No Law)
California	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (Ventilated Areas)
Connecticut	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (Ventilated Areas)
Georgia [†]	No (Designated Areas)	No (Designated Areas)	No (Designated Areas)
Missouri	No (Designated Areas)	No (Designated Areas)	No (Designated Areas)
Oklahoma	No (Designated Areas)	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (No Law)
Virginia	No (No Law)	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (Ventilated Areas)
Indiana	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)
Kentucky	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)
Mississippi	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)
South Carolina	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)
Texas	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)
West Virginia	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)
Wyoming	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)

[†] State law allows smoking in venues that prohibit minors in TN (Restaurants), Arkansas (Restaurants), and Georgia (Restaurants, Bars).

* SF: Local smoking restrictions allowed for non-hospitality worksites.

** SF: Local smoking restrictions prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Data Source: STATE System, June 30, 2012

State Allows Local Smoke-free Laws, June 30, 2012

State	State Allows Local Smoke-free Laws
Alabama	Yes
Alaska	Yes
Arizona	Yes
Arkansas [†]	Yes
California	Yes
Colorado	Yes
Delaware	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes
Georgia [†]	Yes
Hawaii	Yes
Idaho	Yes
Illinois	Yes
Indiana	Yes
Iowa	Yes
Kansas	Yes
Kentucky	Yes
Louisiana	Yes
Maine	Yes
Maryland	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes
Minnesota	Yes
Mississippi	Yes
Missouri	Yes
Montana	Yes
Nebraska	Yes
Nevada	Yes
New Jersey	Yes
New Mexico	Yes
New York	Yes
North Dakota	Yes
Ohio	Yes
Oregon	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes
South Carolina	Yes
Texas	Yes
Vermont	Yes
West Virginia	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes
Wyoming	Yes
New Hampshire [*]	No
Connecticut	No
Florida	No
Michigan	No
North Carolina ^{**}	No
Oklahoma	No
Pennsylvania	No
South Dakota	No
Tennessee [†]	No
Utah	No
Virginia	No
Washington	No

[†] State law allows smoking in venues that prohibit minors in TN (Restaurants), Arkansas (Restaurants), and Georgia (Restaurants, Bars).

^{*} SF: Local smoking restrictions allowed for non-hospitality worksites.

^{**} SF: Local smoking restrictions prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

Data Source: STATE System, June 30, 2012

State Cigarette Excise Tax per Pack, June 30, 2012

United States Median	\$1.339	
State	Cigarette Excise Taxes (\$ Per Pack)	Rank
New York	\$4.350	1
Rhode Island	\$3.460	2
Connecticut	\$3.400	3
Hawaii	\$3.200	4
Washington	\$3.025	5
New Jersey	\$2.700	6
Vermont	\$2.620	7
Wisconsin	\$2.520	8
Massachusetts	\$2.510	9
District of Columbia	\$2.500	10
Alaska	\$2.000	11
Arizona	\$2.000	11
Maine	\$2.000	11
Maryland	\$2.000	11
Michigan	\$2.000	11
Illinois	\$1.980	16
Montana	\$1.700	17
Utah	\$1.700	17
New Hampshire	\$1.680	19
New Mexico	\$1.660	20
Delaware	\$1.600	21
Pennsylvania	\$1.600	21
South Dakota	\$1.530	23
Texas	\$1.410	24
Iowa	\$1.360	25
Florida	\$1.339	26
Ohio	\$1.250	27
Minnesota	\$1.230	28
Oregon	\$1.180	29
Arkansas	\$1.150	30
Oklahoma	\$1.030	31
Indiana	\$0.995	32
California	\$0.870	33
Colorado	\$0.840	34
Nevada	\$0.800	35
Kansas	\$0.790	36
Mississippi	\$0.680	37
Nebraska	\$0.640	38
Tennessee	\$0.620	39
Kentucky	\$0.600	40
Wyoming	\$0.600	40
Idaho	\$0.570	42
South Carolina	\$0.570	42
West Virginia	\$0.550	44
North Carolina	\$0.450	45
North Dakota	\$0.440	46
Alabama	\$0.425	47
Georgia	\$0.370	48
Louisiana	\$0.360	49
Virginia	\$0.300	50
Missouri	\$0.170	51

Data Source: STATE System, June 30, 2012

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity—Household Quarterly General Rating Points (GRPs), 2010

United States Median	242.7	
State	Qtr Avg	Rank
Hawaii	3049.5	1
Utah	2656.1	2
Oklahoma	2406.5	3
Mississippi	1695.2	4
New Mexico	1559.1	5
California	1489.4	6
New York	1424.7	7
Florida	1400.6	8
Maine	1239.9	9
North Dakota	1035.6	10
Alaska	1017.2	11
Louisiana	952.0	12
North Carolina	862.8	13
Connecticut	810.4	14
Montana	722.9	15
Arizona	684.4	16
Minnesota	669.0	17
South Dakota	622.3	18
Arkansas	489.8	19
Iowa	456.4	20
Alabama	323.0	21
South Carolina	310.7	22
Nevada	292.9	23
Indiana	263.0	24
Washington	262.7	25
Nebraska	242.7	26
Rhode Island	230.6	27
Vermont	230.5	28
District of Columbia	226.4	29
Virginia	224.7	30
Colorado	165.9	31
Idaho	139.8	32
Kansas	109.6	33
West Virginia	106.7	34
Kentucky	106.6	35
Texas	100.4	36
Maryland	46.3	37
Oregon	40.3	38
Missouri	38.5	39
Ohio	37.9	40
Wisconsin	33.9	41
Michigan	22.6	42
Georgia	12.3	43
New Hampshire	11.1	44
Tennessee	1.2	45
New Jersey	0.8	46
Pennsylvania	0.4	47
Delaware	0.0	48
Illinois	0.0	48
Massachusetts	0.0	48
Wyoming	0.0	48

Data Source: CDC/OSH

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity—Youth Quarterly Target Rating Points (TRPs), 2010

United States Median	39.7	
State	Qtr Avg	Rank
Hawaii	556.8	1
Utah	543.0	2
New Mexico	421.0	3
Oklahoma	354.3	4
Florida	306.9	5
California	276.1	6
North Carolina	261.9	7
Mississippi	260.1	8
Connecticut	226.2	9
Alaska	200.7	10
Maine	164.3	11
New York	157.9	12
North Dakota	143.6	13
Montana	127.3	14
Iowa	114.0	15
Minnesota	108.0	16
Louisiana	107.7	17
Arizona	103.8	18
Virginia	90.5	19
District of Columbia	79.2	20
South Dakota	78.9	21
Nevada	78.7	22
Vermont	65.3	23
Arkansas	54.7	24
Indiana	47.9	25
Washington	39.7	26
South Carolina	31.8	27
West Virginia	30.9	28
Nebraska	30.4	29
Idaho	27.5	30
Rhode Island	21.0	31
Colorado	20.5	32
Kansas	15.6	33
Texas	15.6	33
Alabama	15.3	35
Kentucky	15.2	36
Oregon	7.2	37
Wisconsin	6.8	38
Michigan	5.1	39
Maryland	4.7	40
Missouri	3.9	41
Ohio	3.0	42
Georgia	1.4	43
New Hampshire	0.5	44
Pennsylvania	0.0	45
Delaware	0.0	45
Illinois	0.0	45
Massachusetts	0.0	45
New Jersey	0.0	45
Tennessee	0.0	45
Wyoming	0.0	45

Data Source: CDC/OSH

Data for All Indicators, by State

State	Adult Current Cigarette, Smokeless Tobacco Use			Youth Current Cigarette, Smokeless Tobacco, Cigar Use		
	Cigarettes % (95% CI)	Smokeless Tobacco % (95% CI)	Cigarettes % (95% CI)	Smokeless Tobacco % (95% CI)	Cigars % (95% CI)	Tobacco % (95% CI)
Alabama	24.3 (22.9-25.8)	6.5 (5.7-7.4)	22.9 (19.5-26.6)	9.8 (6.9-13.6)	15.8 (12.4-19.9)	28.0 (23.8-32.6)
Alaska	22.9 (21.0-25.0)	5.9 (4.9-7.1)	14.1 (10.8-18.3)	8.4 (6.7-10.0)	10.3 (8.0-13.1)	20.0 (16.1-24.5)
Arizona	19.2 (17.3-21.2)	3.1 (2.4-4.0)	17.4 (14.8-20.4)	7.1 (5.7-8.8)	15.8 (13.6-18.4)	21.8 (18.7-25.3)
Arkansas	27.0 (24.8-29.2)	7.1 (5.8-8.5)	18.2 (15.2-21.6)	11.6 (8.6-16.0)	14.4 (12.7-16.4)	24.9 (21.0-29.2)
California	13.7 (12.9-14.4)	1.4 (1.2-1.7)	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported
Colorado	18.3 (17.2-19.4)	4.5 (3.9-5.1)	15.7 (12.8-19.0)	7.0 (5.5-8.9)	No data reported	No data reported
Connecticut	17.1 (15.8-18.6)	1.5 (1.2-2.0)	15.9 (13.1-19.1)	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported
Delaware	21.7 (19.9-23.7)	2.2 (1.6-2.9)	18.3 (16.2-20.5)	6.6 (5.4-8.0)	12.9 (11.0-15.0)	23.5 (21.2-26.0)
District of Columbia	20.8 (18.8-22.9)	1.5 (1.0-2.2)	12.5 (10.2-15.1)	4.1 (2.8-6.0)	13.7 (11.6-16.2)	16.8 (14.5-19.4)
Florida	19.3 (18.2-20.5)	3.0 (2.5-3.6)	14.3 (12.9-15.8)	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported
Georgia	21.2 (19.9-22.6)	4.4 (3.8-5.1)	17.0 (14.2-20.1)	9.6 (7.3-13.0)	17.8 (15.0-21.0)	22.7 (18.9-27.0)
Hawaii	16.8 (15.5-18.3)	1.9 (1.4-2.4)	10.1 (8.4-12.2)	3.5 (2.6-4.7)	6.8 (5.4-8.6)	12.0 (10.1-14.1)
Idaho	17.2 (15.6-18.9)	4.8 (4.0-5.8)	14.3 (11.1-18.3)	9.0 (6.8-11.9)	11.0 (8.6-13.9)	19.7 (15.9-24.2)
Illinois	20.9 (19.2-22.7)	3.4 (2.7-4.2)	17.5 (15.3-20.0)	5.8 (4.6-7.3)	13.1 (10.8-15.9)	23.4 (20.2-26.9)
Indiana	25.6 (24.3-27.0)	5.0 (4.3-5.8)	18.1 (15.9-20.4)	8.2 (7.2-9.3)	14.6 (12.6-16.9)	24.5 (21.8-27.3)
Iowa	20.4 (19.1-21.6)	4.2 (3.6-4.9)	18.1 (15.5-21.0)	10.4 (8.4-12.9)	12.8 (10.3-15.9)	25.3 (21.3-29.7)
Kansas	22.0 (21.2-22.8)	5.3 (4.9-5.8)	14.4 (12.0-17.2)	8.8 (7.1-10.9)	10.7 (8.9-12.9)	20.8 (17.9-24.2)
Kentucky	29.0 (27.5-30.5)	6.8 (6.0-7.6)	24.1 (21.0-27.6)	16.9 (14.0-20.2)	17.5 (15.3-19.9)	31.9 (28.2-35.7)
Louisiana	25.7 (24.3-27.2)	4.5 (3.8-5.2)	21.8 (17.7-26.5)	11.4 (9.0-14.2)	17.0 (14.5-19.9)	28.3 (24.5-32.4)
Maine	22.8 (21.7-23.9)	2.8 (2.4-3.3)	15.2 (14.0-16.5)	7.7 (6.8-8.7)	12.6 (11.6-13.7)	20.3 (19.0-21.6)
Maryland	19.1 (17.8-20.5)	2.1 (1.7-2.7)	12.5 (9.4-16.3)	7.2 (4.7-11.1)	12.9 (10.7-15.6)	17.9 (13.8-22.8)
Massachusetts	18.2 (17.3-19.2)	1.7 (1.4-2.1)	14.0 (12.2-16.0)	No data reported	14.3 (12.3-16.5)	No data reported
Michigan	23.3 (22.0-24.6)	4.4 (3.8-5.1)	14.0 (11.5-17.0)	7.6 (6.0-9.6)	12.1 (10.5-13.8)	19.6 (16.8-22.7)
Minnesota	19.1 (18.1-20.1)	4.8 (4.3-5.4)	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported
Mississippi	26.0 (24.6-27.4)	8.0 (7.2-8.9)	17.9 (15.2-21.1)	10.2 (8.0-12.9)	14.6 (12.6-16.9)	25.5 (22.2-29.1)
Missouri	25.0 (23.5-26.6)	5.3 (4.5-6.2)	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported
Montana	22.1 (20.8-23.4)	7.1 (6.4-7.9)	16.5 (14.4-18.8)	13.5 (11.3-15.9)	16.1 (14.6-17.8)	27.3 (24.7-30.1)
Nebraska	20.0 (19.3-20.7)	5.6 (5.2-6.0)	15.0 (13.3-16.8)	6.4 (5.5-7.4)	9.6 (8.3-11.1)	18.9 (17.1-20.8)
Nevada	22.9 (21.0-25.0)	2.3 (1.7-3.1)	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported
New Hampshire	19.4 (18.0-20.9)	3.0 (2.3-3.8)	19.8 (16.3-23.9)	8.4 (6.5-10.8)	16.4 (13.9-19.2)	27.9 (24.0-32.1)
New Jersey	16.8 (15.9-17.8)	1.6 (1.3-2.0)	16.1 (13.2-19.6)	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported
New Mexico	21.5 (20.3-22.7)	4.2 (3.6-4.9)	19.9 (17.6-22.4)	9.5 (8.0-11.1)	15.1 (13.6-16.8)	25.0 (22.6-27.6)
New York	18.1 (16.9-19.4)	2.3 (1.8-2.9)	12.5 (10.8-14.5)	7.3 (6.0-8.8)	No data reported	No data reported
North Carolina	21.8 (20.5-23.1)	5.2 (4.5-5.9)	17.7 (14.9-20.9)	11.0 (8.7-13.8)	No data reported	No data reported
North Dakota	21.9 (20.3-23.5)	7.6 (6.5-8.7)	19.4 (16.6-22.5)	13.6 (11.1-16.6)	13.5 (11.3-15.9)	28.3 (24.5-32.6)
Ohio	25.1 (23.8-26.4)	5.0 (4.3-5.7)	21.1 (16.1-27.1)	12.2 (9.0-16.4)	13.7 (10.5-17.7)	27.9 (22.4-34.2)
Oklahoma	26.1 (24.7-27.6)	6.9 (6.1-7.9)	22.7 (19.1-26.7)	13.1 (10.1-16.9)	14.1 (12.1-16.4)	29.9 (25.7-34.6)
Oregon	19.7 (18.3-21.2)	4.4 (3.7-5.2)	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported
Pennsylvania	22.4 (21.3-23.6)	4.4 (3.9-5.1)	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported
Rhode Island	20.0 (18.6-21.5)	1.4 (1.0-1.9)	11.4 (9.0-14.4)	5.7 (4.7-6.7)	13.3 (10.9-16.0)	17.9 (14.6-21.7)
South Carolina	23.1 (21.9-24.4)	3.6 (3.1-4.2)	19.1 (16.1-22.5)	13.0 (9.8-17.1)	18.3 (15.4-21.6)	28.4 (24.6-32.6)
South Dakota	23.0 (21.1-25.0)	6.8 (5.7-8.2)	23.1 (17.1-30.5)	14.7 (10.9-19.6)	No data reported	No data reported
Tennessee	23.0 (20.7-25.5)	6.4 (5.0-8.1)	21.6 (18.4-25.1)	12.6 (10.0-15.7)	15.5 (13.5-17.8)	29.9 (26.0-34.2)
Texas	19.2 (18.0-20.4)	3.9 (3.4-4.5)	17.4 (15.5-19.4)	6.2 (5.3-7.2)	16.0 (14.8-17.3)	22.9 (20.9-25.2)
Utah	11.8 (11.0-12.7)	3.0 (2.6-3.5)	5.9 (4.9-7.2)	3.7 (2.8-5.0)	5.0 (3.7-6.6)	7.8 (6.6-9.1)
Vermont	19.1 (17.7-20.5)	2.7 (2.1-3.3)	13.3 (12.1-14.6)	6.7 (5.8-7.7)	12.8 (11.5-14.4)	20.4 (18.8-22.2)
Virginia	20.9 (19.4-22.5)	4.3 (3.6-5.2)	15.0 (11.3-19.5)	8.2 (5.9-11.2)	12.0 (9.3-15.2)	20.7 (17.0-24.9)
Washington	17.5 (16.4-18.7)	3.6 (3.0-4.2)	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported	No data reported
West Virginia	28.6 (27.0-30.3)	7.5 (6.6-8.5)	19.1 (16.0-22.6)	14.4 (11.6-17.8)	11.7 (9.4-14.4)	27.2 (23.8-30.9)
Wisconsin	20.9 (19.2-22.7)	4.0 (3.3-4.8)	14.6 (12.5-16.9)	8.3 (6.8-10.0)	14.8 (12.7-17.1)	23.9 (21.4-26.5)
Wyoming	23.0 (21.5-24.6)	9.8 (8.8-10.9)	22.0 (19.2-25.1)	15.1 (13.4-16.8)	16.6 (14.6-18.7)	30.0 (27.1-33.0)
United States Average			18.1 (16.7-19.5)	7.7 (6.6-9.0)	13.1 (12.2-14.1)	23.4 (21.8-25.1)
United States Median	21.2	4.4				
Data Source	BRFSS			YRBS		

Data for All Indicators, by State (continued)

State	Past Year Cigarette Initiation (2008-2009)			Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke				
	Age 12-17 % (95% CI)	Age 18-25 % (95% CI)	Age 12-25 % (95% CI)	Overall % (95% CI)	Workplaces % (95% CI)	Home % (95% CI)	Vehicles % (95% CI)	Public Places % (95% CI)
Alabama	5.4 (3.5–8.3)	6.6 (4.1–10.7)	5.9 (4.3–8.1)	49.9 (46.3–53.4)	25.9 (21.5–30.9)	17.6 (14.6–21)	20.3 (17.1–24.0)	36.1 (32.6–39.8)
Alaska	4.7 (3.1–7.2)	5.2 (2.1–12.4)	4.9 (3.2–7.5)	45.7 (42.2–49.1)	21.5 (18.1–25.2)	9.2 (7.0–12.0)	14.8 (12.3–17.7)	30.4 (27.2–33.8)
Arizona	6.5 (3.9–10.4)	9.2 (4.9–16.4)	7.4 (5.0–10.9)	46.1 (41.7–50.5)	20.1 (15.6–25.5)	8.0 (5.8–10.9)	10.8 (8.1–14.3)	32.3 (28.6–36.4)
Arkansas	5.9 (3.8–8.9)	11.6 (7.1–18.2)	7.9 (5.8–10.9)	44.1 (41.0–47.2)	17.8 (14.4–21.8)	16.7 (14.3–19.4)	20.1 (17.4–23.1)	24.6 (21.9–27.5)
California	7.3 (6.1–8.7)	10.1 (8.1–12.4)	8.5 (7.3–9.7)	47.9 (44.0–51.8)	27.7 (23.1–32.9)	4.7 (3.3–6.6)	7.9 (6.1–10.1)	37.5 (33.8–41.4)
Colorado	6.7 (4.7–9.5)	4.2 (1.8–9.4)	5.9 (4.1–8.3)	44.4 (40.7–48.2)	23.4 (19.2–28.1)	8.2 (6.3–10.7)	16.4 (13.4–19.8)	27.4 (24.1–30.9)
Connecticut	8.3 (5.9–11.6)	6.6 (2.4–16.6)	7.7 (5.3–11.1)	46.0 (42.2–49.9)	22.3 (18.2–26.8)	9.0 (6.8–11.8)	15.0 (11.9–18.7)	32.0 (28.2–36.0)
Delaware	6.0 (3.9–9.1)	10.0 (6.3–15.7)	7.5 (5.3–10.6)	46.0 (42.6–49.6)	21.2 (17.5–25.5)	12.3 (9.9–15.3)	16.9 (14.1–20.1)	29.1 (25.8–32.7)
District of Columbia	5.8 (3.3–9.8)	8.7 (5.3–14.0)	7.4 (5.1–10.6)	51.4 (46.9–56.0)	18.8 (14.7–23.8)	12.9 (9.8–16.8)	14.6 (11.1–19.1)	39.5 (34.7–44.5)
Florida	6.3 (5.1–7.8)	5.8 (4.4–7.5)	6.1 (5.1–7.2)	48.7 (44.6–52.8)	27.0 (22.2–32.3)	8.7 (6.0–12.5)	17.0 (13.5–21.3)	36.3 (32.5–40.4)
Georgia	6.7 (4.4–10.1)	9.0 (4.8–16.3)	7.6 (5.1–11.2)	44.7 (42.3–47.2)	21.4 (18.7–24.3)	11.5 (9.8–13.5)	15.9 (13.9–18.0)	31.8 (29.4–34.2)
Hawaii	5.6 (2.9–10.7)	5.6 (3.3–9.2)	5.6 (3.6–8.7)	51.0 (47.3–54.6)	28.4 (23.7–33.6)	9.2 (6.9–12.2)	12.9 (10.1–16.3)	39.2 (35.5–42.9)
Idaho	6.1 (4.4–8.3)	7.7 (4.3–13.4)	6.7 (5.0–8.8)	42.1 (38.1–46.1)	20.3 (16.5–24.7)	6.1 (4.7–7.9)	12.7 (9.9–16.2)	29.3 (25.8–33.1)
Illinois	5.2 (4.2–6.4)	9.3 (7.5–11.5)	6.8 (5.8–8.1)	41.3 (37.4–45.2)	15.3 (12.4–18.7)	12.6 (9.9–15.9)	17.2 (14.0–21.0)	23.1 (20.0–26.5)
Indiana	6.8 (5.0–9.2)	14.3 (8.5–22.8)	9.6 (6.7–13.6)	53.4 (50.1–56.7)	22.0 (18.5–26.1)	17.1 (14.2–20.3)	21.9 (18.8–25.4)	35.1 (31.8–38.5)
Iowa	5.4 (3.9–7.4)	8.5 (5.6–12.6)	6.7 (5.3–8.3)	39.1 (35.7–42.7)	18.0 (14.5–22.1)	11.4 (9.0–14.3)	19.2 (15.9–22.8)	22.5 (19.7–25.7)
Kansas	4.7 (3.2–6.9)	9.3 (5.6–15.0)	6.5 (4.7–8.9)	47.7 (44.2–51.2)	22.7 (18.7–27.3)	11.7 (9.4–14.5)	18.1 (15.2–21.4)	31.3 (27.9–34.8)
Kentucky	5.2 (3.3–8.1)	6.4 (3.8–10.5)	5.6 (3.9–8.1)	51.4 (47.7–55.1)	30.0 (25.0–35.5)	21.7 (18.3–25.5)	23.3 (19.7–27.2)	32.8 (29.1–36.8)
Louisiana	6.2 (4.2–9.2)	6.2 (3.3–11.1)	6.2 (4.3–8.8)	55.0 (52.9–57.0)	30.5 (27.7–33.4)	13.9 (12.3–15.7)	20.9 (19.0–23.0)	39.3 (37.2–41.5)
Maine	4.2 (2.6–6.8)	6.3 (3.3–11.5)	4.9 (3.4–6.9)	39.1 (35.8–42.5)	15.5 (12.6–18.9)	8.7 (7.0–10.9)	17.0 (14.3–20.1)	23.0 (20.0–26.3)
Maryland	5.6 (3.1–9.7)	9.8 (5.1–18.2)	7.3 (4.6–11.4)	44.9 (40.9–48.9)	21.4 (17.5–26.0)	7.8 (5.8–10.3)	15.7 (12.3–19.9)	30.1 (26.3–34.3)
Massachusetts	3.9 (2.6–5.9)	11.4 (6.3–19.9)	6.8 (4.4–10.5)	46.9 (43.1–50.7)	19.3 (15.0–24.3)	11.2 (8.3–14.8)	15.7 (12.5–19.7)	29.0 (25.7–32.6)
Michigan	6.9 (5.9–8.1)	9.4 (7.6–11.5)	7.8 (6.8–9.0)	58.8 (55.5–62.1)	21.7 (17.4–26.7)	15.7 (13–18.9)	21.1 (17.7–25.0)	42.9 (39.4–46.6)
Minnesota	5.4 (3.6–8.1)	11.7 (6.6–19.9)	7.7 (5.4–10.8)	39.4 (36.0–42.9)	18.9 (15.3–23.2)	8.2 (6.3–10.6)	15.0 (12.3–18.1)	22.8 (20.0–26.0)
Mississippi	5.3 (3.3–8.5)	6.6 (4.2–10.1)	5.8 (4.1–8.3)	49.7 (45.7–53.8)	27.0 (22.2–32.3)	15.9 (12.9–19.4)	19.6 (16.1–23.7)	35.9 (31.8–40.2)
Missouri	5.6 (3.7–8.4)	6.5 (3.2–12.7)	5.9 (4.0–8.6)	53.9 (50.6–57.3)	24.1 (20.6–28.1)	17.2 (14.2–20.9)	19.6 (16.9–22.7)	37.6 (34.2–41.1)
Montana	5.6 (3.7–8.3)	9.8 (5.9–16.0)	7.0 (4.9–10.0)	35.7 (32.2–39.4)	18.3 (14.2–23.4)	8.3 (6.4–10.7)	13.8 (10.8–17.4)	22.8 (19.6–26.3)
Nebraska	4.6 (2.9–7.2)	6.8 (3.8–12.1)	5.5 (3.9–7.8)	40.5 (36.9–44.3)	18.0 (14.6–22.0)	9.5 (7.1–12.5)	18.0 (14.7–21.8)	22.6 (19.5–26.1)
Nevada	5.4 (3.3–8.8)	7.8 (4.4–13.6)	6.3 (4.5–8.7)	67.4 (63.9–70.7)	34.8 (30.2–39.6)	11.1 (9.0–13.6)	17.8 (14.5–21.5)	55.7 (52.0–59.4)
New Hampshire	5.0 (2.8–8.6)	11.1 (6.9–17.3)	7.1 (4.7–10.4)	41.9 (38.6–45.2)	18.2 (15.0–21.9)	9.6 (7.5–12.2)	14.6 (11.9–17.7)	26.9 (24.0–29.9)
New Jersey	6.2 (4.1–9.1)	8.4 (5.4–12.9)	7.0 (5.2–9.4)	44.5 (41.5–47.5)	23.2 (19.7–27.0)	10.0 (8.3–12.0)	11.5 (9.7–13.6)	29.6 (26.9–32.5)
New Mexico	8.1 (5.6–11.6)	10.3 (6.4–16.1)	8.9 (6.6–11.9)	47.2 (43.1–51.3)	20.6 (15.7–26.6)	10.4 (8.1–13.2)	14.7 (11.5–18.5)	31.3 (27.6–35.1)
New York	5.0 (4.0–6.3)	7.0 (5.2–9.2)	5.8 (4.8–7.0)	47.0 (43.3–50.8)	23.9 (20.0–28.3)	10.4 (8.0–13.5)	15.2 (12.2–18.7)	32.5 (29.0–36.1)
North Carolina	7.1 (5.3–9.5)	4.4 (1.9–10.0)	6.1 (4.4–8.4)	48.9 (45.2–52.5)	25.3 (20.8–30.4)	15.2 (12.4–18.5)	19.1 (15.8–22.8)	31.5 (28.1–35.1)
North Dakota	6.6 (4.6–9.5)	14.7 (9.2–22.6)	10.1 (7.2–14.0)	45.0 (41.6–48.3)	18.0 (14.7–21.9)	8.1 (6.3–10.5)	15.0 (12.2–18.4)	32.4 (29.3–35.7)
Ohio	7.6 (6.4–8.9)	11.4 (9.3–14.0)	8.9 (7.8–10.3)	45.3 (41.9–48.7)	18.8 (15.2–23.1)	15.9 (13.3–19.0)	20.9 (17.8–24.4)	26.0 (22.9–29.4)
Oklahoma	6.3 (4.0–10.0)	6.0 (2.8–12.3)	6.2 (4.1–9.4)	52.1 (49.5–54.7)	27.3 (23.8–31.0)	17.3 (15.1–19.6)	22.9 (20.4–25.6)	35.4 (32.8–38.1)
Oregon	7.5 (5.4–10.2)	9.3 (5.9–14.6)	8.2 (6.2–10.7)	41.5 (37.9–45.2)	19.4 (15.9–23.5)	7.0 (4.7–10.3)	11.5 (8.6–15.1)	30.4 (27.1–33.9)
Pennsylvania	8.0 (6.6–9.7)	7.2 (5.5–9.3)	7.7 (6.5–9.0)	47.6 (45.1–50.1)	20.0 (17.3–22.9)	13.5 (11.7–15.6)	15.3 (13.3–17.5)	32.2 (29.8–34.7)
Rhode Island	4.2 (3.0–5.9)	10.4 (6.7–15.8)	6.8 (4.9–9.2)	42.7 (39.0–46.4)	18.5 (15.2–22.3)	10.6 (8.1–13.6)	16.0 (13.2–19.3)	28.1 (24.7–31.7)
South Carolina	6.2 (4.1–9.3)	7.0 (4.0–12.0)	6.5 (4.6–9.1)	49.9 (47.5–52.4)	24.3 (21.5–27.4)	13.9 (11.9–16.1)	20.7 (18.4–23.2)	34.0 (31.6–36.5)
South Dakota	7.7 (5.1–11.3)	8.4 (4.6–15.0)	7.9 (5.5–11.2)	50.1 (46.8–53.4)	18.9 (15.7–22.7)	8.7 (6.8–11.1)	13.8 (11.3–16.8)	37.5 (34.2–41.0)
Tennessee	5.6 (3.8–8.2)	7.2 (4.2–12.1)	6.2 (4.4–8.6)	47.5 (43.9–51.1)	21.0 (17.1–25.4)	18.4 (15.1–22.2)	20.7 (17.4–24.4)	29.0 (25.6–32.6)
Texas	6.4 (5.2–7.8)	8.8 (6.9–11.1)	7.3 (6.3–8.4)	50.0 (45.9–54.0)	24.1 (19.6–29.2)	9.0 (6.5–12.3)	14.8 (11.7–18.5)	38.3 (34.3–42.4)
Utah	3.3 (1.9–5.4)	7.1 (3.9–12.6)	5.2 (3.3–8.2)	40.7 (37.1–44.4)	22.3 (18.5–26.7)	3.9 (2.6–5.8)	9.8 (7.1–13.2)	28.8 (25.5–32.3)
Vermont	5.9 (3.9–8.7)	12.1 (7.8–18.4)	8.3 (6.0–11.3)	42.2 (38.9–45.4)	17.9 (14.7–21.6)	11.9 (9.7–14.7)	17.3 (14.5–20.5)	23.6 (20.9–26.6)
Virginia	5.4 (3.5–8.2)	10.0 (5.8–16.6)	7.3 (5.0–10.5)	46.3 (43.0–49.7)	23.8 (20.2–27.8)	10.0 (8.0–12.5)	15.3 (12.9–18.2)	29.7 (26.5–33.0)
Washington	5.9 (4.0–8.8)	9.7 (5.6–16.0)	7.3 (5.3–10.1)	45.2 (41.8–48.7)	21.2 (17.5–25.4)	6.7 (5.1–8.8)	13.0 (10.7–15.8)	32.4 (29.3–35.7)
West Virginia	9.2 (6.5–12.9)	8.5 (4.7–15.0)	9.0 (6.8–11.8)	54.9 (46.9–53.9)	24.7 (20.6–29.2)	21.8 (18.6–25.3)	24.5 (21.0–28.3)	29.8 (26.4–33.4)
Wisconsin	5.6 (4.0–7.9)	5.8 (3.1–10.6)	5.7 (4.1–8.0)	52.7 (49.4–56.1)	14.9 (11.8–18.7)	12.0 (9.5–15.0)	14.9 (12.2–18.0)	39.5 (36.1–43.0)
Wyoming	7.6 (5.4–10.7)	9.0 (5.3–15.0)	8.2 (6.0–11.1)	48.0 (44.2–51.7)	20.2 (16.4–24.6)	10.2 (8.1–12.6)	17.5 (14.2–21.4)	32.5 (28.9–36.3)
United States Average	6.3 (5.9–6.6)	8.5 (7.9–9.2)	7.1 (6.8–7.5)	47.7 (46.8–48.5)	22.9 (22.0–23.8)	11.0 (10.5–11.6)	15.8 (15.2–16.4)	33.1 (32.3–33.8)
United States Median								
Data Source	NSDUH			NATS				

Data for All Indicators, by State (continued)

State	Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace, % (95% CI)	Smoke-Free Home Rules		State Smoke-Free Policy			State Allows Local Smoke-Free Laws
		Smoke-Free Home Rules, % (95% CI)	Homes without Rules that have Children, % (95% CI)	Smoke-Free Laws			
				Worksites	Restaurants	Bars	
Alabama	75.6 (72.3–78.7)	75.2 (71.8–78.3)	43.5 (35.5–51.8)	No (Designated Areas)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	Yes
Alaska	78.8 (75.6–81.7)	84.9 (81.9–87.4)	30.2 (21.9–40.1)	No (No Law)	No (Designated Areas)	No (No Law)	Yes
Arizona	82.9 (79.2–86.0)	86.0 (82.7–88.7)	17.3 (11.0–26.1)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	75.9 (73.3–78.4)	75.4 (72.6–78.0)	30.9 (24.8–37.8)	Yes	No (Designated Areas)	No (No Law)	Yes
California	89.1 (86.5–91.3)	90.4 (88.0–92.3)	27.5 (17.1–41.1)	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (Ventilated Areas)	Yes
Colorado	81.1 (77.8–84.0)	85.6 (82.7–88.0)	25.6 (17.3–36.2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	85.7 (82.8–88.3)	84.1 (80.8–86.9)	34.6 (24.2–46.7)	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (Ventilated Areas)	No
Delaware	84.4 (81.7–86.8)	81.9 (79.0–84.6)	44.6 (35.9–53.7)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	82.0 (77.9–85.4)	76.2 (72.1–79.9)	21.2 (15.1–28.9)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	87.1 (83.4–90.1)	85.8 (82.2–88.8)	34.2 (21.2–50.0)	Yes	Yes	No (No Law)	No
Georgia	81.7 (79.7–83.6)	83.8 (81.8–85.6)	33.4 (27.3–40.0)	No (Designated Areas)	No (Designated Areas)	No (Designated Areas)	Yes
Hawaii	85.1 (81.9–87.7)	79.9 (76.4–82.9)	31.7 (23.8–40.9)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Idaho	82.4 (79.3–85.2)	91.2 (89.2–92.8)	31.1 (21.7–42.3)	No (Designated Areas)	Yes	No (No Law)	Yes
Illinois	78.8 (75.2–81.9)	76.5 (72.7–79.9)	37.2 (28.3–47.1)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	68.3 (64.9–71.5)	76.0 (72.8–79.0)	37.0 (29.4–45.3)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	Yes
Iowa	77.6 (74.6–80.4)	80.2 (77.2–82.8)	24.3 (17.7–32.3)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kansas	75.1 (71.9–78.1)	78.8 (75.7–81.6)	36.9 (28.7–46.0)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	67.0 (63.2–70.5)	67.5 (63.8–71.0)	34.0 (27.3–41.4)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	Yes
Louisiana	79.6 (77.8–81.3)	78.2 (76.2–80.0)	38.7 (33.6–44.2)	Yes	Yes	No (No Law)	Yes
Maine	82.9 (80.2–85.4)	84.1 (81.8–86.2)	29.7 (22.5–38.0)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maryland	84.0 (80.2–87.2)	84.4 (81.3–87.1)	33.6 (23.6–45.4)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	85.7 (82.3–88.5)	79.8 (75.9–83.2)	23.4 (15.9–33.0)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan	71.2 (67.8–74.4)	76.5 (73.2–79.6)	34.0 (26.4–42.6)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Minnesota	79.3 (76.1–82.2)	85.2 (82.6–87.4)	37.9 (29.1–47.6)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	76.7 (73.2–79.9)	75.6 (71.8–79.2)	33.2 (24.9–42.7)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	Yes
Missouri	69.6 (66.1–73.0)	74.2 (70.6–77.5)	36.0 (27.6–45.4)	No (Designated Areas)	No (Designated Areas)	No (Designated Areas)	Yes
Montana	78.9 (75.8–81.8)	85.7 (83.0–87.9)	27.1 (18.9–37.3)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	76.1 (72.4–79.4)	83.2 (80.1–85.8)	36.0 (26.2–47.0)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nevada	73.2 (69.7–76.3)	82.2 (79.2–84.8)	29.5 (21.7–38.7)	Yes	Yes	No (No Law)	Yes
New Hampshire	85.8 (83.6–87.7)	84.6 (81.8–87.0)	38.8 (29.4–49.0)	No (Designated Areas)	Yes	No (No Law)	No
New Jersey	83.2 (80.8–85.4)	83.3 (80.4–85.8)	28.5 (21.4–36.8)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	84.7 (81.8–87.2)	82.5 (79.2–85.3)	29.8 (20.4–41.4)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York	85.2 (81.8–88.0)	80.8 (77.1–84.0)	21.1 (14.7–29.3)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	76.6 (73.2–79.6)	76.4 (72.9–79.6)	30.6 (23.5–38.7)	No (No Law)	Yes	Yes	No
North Dakota	77.8 (74.5–80.8)	83.6 (80.8–86.1)	28.4 (20.0–38.7)	Yes	No (Designated Areas)	No (No Law)	Yes
Ohio	73.2 (70.1–76.0)	73.5 (70.2–76.6)	30.1 (23.3–37.8)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	75.9 (73.4–78.3)	75.4 (73.0–77.7)	33.8 (28.4–39.6)	No (Designated Areas)	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (No Law)	No
Oregon	82.6 (79.6–85.3)	89.2 (86.1–91.7)	34.2 (19.7–52.4)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	77.3 (74.9–79.5)	78.2 (76.0–80.2)	30.3 (25.3–35.8)	Yes	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (No Law)	No
Rhode Island	84.0 (81.1–86.5)	81.2 (77.9–84.0)	27.8 (19.3–38.4)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	77.0 (74.6–79.2)	79.3 (77.1–81.4)	33.5 (27.7–39.8)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	Yes
South Dakota	79.4 (76.5–81.9)	83.6 (81.0–85.9)	31.4 (23.4–40.7)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Tennessee	76.5 (73.3–79.3)	74.5 (70.7–77.9)	34.9 (27.1–43.7)	Yes	No (Designated Areas)	No (No Law)	No
Texas	79.1 (75.1–82.7)	85.1 (81.8–87.9)	36.1 (24.5–49.5)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	Yes
Utah	86.2 (83.2–88.7)	92.9 (90.7–94.5)	29.4 (18.2–43.9)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	84.0 (81.4–86.3)	80.2 (77.3–82.8)	35.9 (28.3–44.2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	76.5 (73.4–79.2)	81.7 (78.9–84.3)	37.4 (29.4–46.1)	No (No Law)	No (Ventilated Areas)	No (Ventilated Areas)	No
Washington	84.3 (81.8–86.5)	87.7 (85.2–89.9)	35.0 (25.0–46.6)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
West Virginia	71.4 (67.9–74.5)	68.5 (65.1–71.7)	32.7 (26.2–39.9)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	Yes
Wisconsin	77.0 (73.9–79.9)	80.7 (77.7–83.5)	33.7 (25.1–43.6)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	73.0 (69.0–76.6)	81.6 (78.8–84.0)	25.3 (19.0–32.8)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	No (No Law)	Yes
United States Average	80.5 (79.8–81.1)	81.8 (81.2–82.4)	32.0 (30.1–33.9)				
United States Median							
Data Source	NATS	NATS		STATE System			

Data for All Indicators, by State (continued)

State	Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year, % (95% CI)	Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications				
		Comprehensive	NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Alabama	49.4 (41.4–57.4)	No	Partial a, b, c	Partial a, b	Partial a, b	Partial a
Alaska	58.7 (50.8–66.1)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arizona	58.5 (48.0–68.3)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial a
Arkansas	50.7 (44.3–57.0)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California	61.2 (51.4–70.2)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Colorado	54.5 (45.5–63.2)	No	Partial b, c	Partial b	Partial b	Partial a, b
Connecticut	56.1 (45.6–66.1)	No	Partial a, c	Partial a	Partial a	Yes
Delaware	54.5 (46.4–62.4)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
District of Columbia	61.6 (52.6–69.8)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Florida	52.8 (41.1–64.1)	No	Partial b, c	No	Yes	Partial
Georgia	55.2 (49.5–60.8)	No	Partial a	Partial a	Partial a	Partial a
Hawaii	64.2 (55.4–72.1)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Idaho	42.6 (33.4–52.3)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Illinois	57.8 (48.9–66.2)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Indiana	52.5 (44.9–59.9)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iowa	50.8 (41.9–59.5)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial b
Kansas	46.6 (37.4–56.1)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial a
Kentucky	56.7 (49.1–63.9)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	56.2 (51.6–60.6)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Maine	55.2 (47.0–63.1)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maryland	66.0 (55.3–75.3)	No	Partial b, c	Partial b	Partial b	Partial b
Massachusetts	56.3 (44.8–67.2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan	65.7 (57.4–73.1)	No	Yes	Partial b	Partial b	Yes
Minnesota	50.3 (41.3–59.3)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	45.7 (36.4–55.4)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial a
Missouri	52.0 (43.5–60.4)	No	Partial a, b, c	Partial a, b	Partial a, b	Partial a, b
Montana	59.6 (50.7–67.9)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	47.4 (38.9–56.1)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial b
Nevada	51.6 (44.1–59.0)	No	Partial b	Partial b	Partial b	No
New Hampshire	55.3 (46.7–63.5)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	59.6 (52.2–66.5)	No	Partial b	Partial b	Partial b	No
New Mexico	59.6 (49.8–68.6)	No	Partial b, c	Partial b	Partial b	Yes
New York	61.6 (52.4–69.9)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial a
North Carolina	55.0 (46.1–63.6)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	55.2 (46.8–63.4)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ohio	57.3 (49.7–64.5)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma	52.7 (47.1–58.3)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	46.4 (37.0–56.0)	No	Partial b	Partial b	Partial b	Partial b
Pennsylvania	54.1 (47.9–60.1)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	58.2 (49.5–66.4)	No	Yes	Partial b	Partial b	Yes
South Carolina	53.9 (48.7–59.1)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
South Dakota	52.4 (43.9–60.8)	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Tennessee	53.8 (45.5–61.9)	No	Partial a	Partial a	Partial a	Partial a
Texas	51.5 (40.7–62.2)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Utah	52.2 (39.4–64.7)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial a, b
Vermont	62.0 (54.3–69.1)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial a
Virginia	55.2 (47.4–62.8)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial a
Washington	49.6 (40.5–58.7)	No	Yes	Partial b	Partial a	Partial a
West Virginia	54.2 (47.0–61.3)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	55.9 (46.5–64.8)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	54.1 (45.1–62.9)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States Average	55.7 (53.9–57.5)					
United States Median						
Data Source	NATS			Halpin, et. al.		

Data for All Indicators, by State (continued)

State	Quitline Utilization %	Tobacco Counter Marketing Media Intensity		Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco		State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws		
		GRP Qtr Avg	TRP Qtr Avg	Secondhand Smoke % (95% CI)	Addictiveness of Smoking, % (95% CI)	Promotion	Sampling	Display
Alabama	0.1	323.0	15.3	64.0 (60.6–67.3)	85.9 (83.0–88.4)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alaska	2.0	1017.2	200.7	68.4 (65.2–71.4)	87.0 (84.3–89.3)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arizona	1.4	684.4	103.8	65.7 (61.5–69.7)	82.2 (77.6–86.0)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	2.1	489.8	54.7	61.1 (58.1–64.1)	86.6 (84.2–88.6)	Yes	Yes	Yes
California	0.7	1489.4	276.1	72.1 (68.6–75.3)	84.4 (80.6–87.6)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	2.5	165.9	20.5	61.8 (57.9–65.6)	85.4 (82.2–88.1)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	0.9	810.4	226.2	65.7 (62.2–69.1)	87.6 (84.3–90.3)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delaware	4.6	0.0	0.0	66.1 (62.8–69.2)	85.4 (82.4–88.0)	Yes	No	Yes
District of Columbia	2.5	226.4	79.2	63.4 (59.0–67.7)	82.3 (77.8–86.1)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	1.7	1400.6	306.9	69.9 (66.0–73.5)	86.2 (82.3–89.3)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	0.2	12.3	1.4	69.4 (67.1–71.5)	85.4 (83.4–87.3)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	0.9	3049.5	556.8	68.1 (64.6–71.4)	85.3 (82.4–87.7)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Idaho	0.8	139.8	27.5	69.3 (65.9–72.5)	89.3 (86.0–91.9)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Illinois	0.9	0.0	0.0	63.1 (59.5–66.5)	85.4 (82.1–88.3)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	1.2	263.0	47.9	61.1 (57.8–64.3)	84.3 (81.3–86.9)	No	No	No
Iowa	2.6	456.4	114.0	59.6 (56.2–63.0)	87.8 (85.0–90.2)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kansas	0.4	109.6	15.6	59.8 (56.4–63.1)	83.6 (80.5–86.3)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	0.2	106.6	15.2	55.9 (52.2–59.6)	87.2 (84.5–89.4)	No	No	No
Louisiana	0.2	952.0	107.7	68.9 (67.0–70.8)	83.8 (81.9–85.6)	No	No	Yes
Maine	2.2	1239.9	164.3	63.8 (60.5–67.0)	88.8 (86.3–90.9)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maryland	0.6	46.3	4.7	63.3 (59.5–67.0)	85.3 (82.0–88.1)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	0.4	0.0	0.0	63.5 (59.7–67.2)	86.2 (82.3–89.4)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan	0.4	22.6	5.1	63.8 (60.3–67.1)	85.2 (82.2–87.9)	Yes	Yes	No
Minnesota	0.4	669.0	108.0	59.0 (55.5–62.4)	83.8 (80.4–86.7)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	0.1	1695.2	260.1	70.3 (66.3–73.9)	85.8 (82.1–88.8)	No	No	No
Missouri	0.6	38.5	3.9	57.3 (53.8–60.7)	85.4 (82.0–88.3)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	2.9	722.9	127.3	62.4 (58.9–65.8)	83.1 (79.7–86.1)	Yes	No	Yes
Nebraska	0.6	242.7	30.4	60.3 (56.7–63.8)	85.4 (81.9–88.2)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nevada	0.3	292.9	78.7	62.3 (58.6–65.8)	84.0 (80.1–87.3)	No	Yes	No
New Hampshire	0.1	11.1	0.5	63.6 (60.5–66.7)	88.3 (86.0–90.3)	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	0.2	0.8	0.0	65.0 (62.3–67.6)	86.7 (84.6–88.6)	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	2.7	1559.1	421.0	68.1 (64.4–71.6)	85.5 (82.3–88.3)	Yes	No	Yes
New York	4.4	1424.7	157.9	71.8 (68.7–74.8)	88.0 (85.0–90.4)	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	0.5	862.8	261.9	60.0 (56.4–63.6)	80.6 (76.9–83.8)	No	No	No
North Dakota	1.2	1035.6	143.6	65.7 (62.3–68.8)	83.2 (79.8–86.1)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	0.3	37.9	3.0	59.2 (55.8–62.5)	83.1 (79.8–85.9)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	3.6	2406.5	354.3	64.6 (61.9–67.3)	86.1 (83.7–88.2)	No	No	No
Oregon	0.6	40.3	7.2	63.0 (59.5–66.4)	88.5 (85.7–90.8)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	0.6	0.4	0.0	63.0 (60.5–65.4)	86.6 (84.5–88.4)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	0.1	230.6	21.0	66.0 (62.6–69.3)	88.7 (85.7–91.2)	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	0.3	310.7	31.8	66.4 (64.0–68.8)	85.6 (83.4–87.5)	No	No	No
South Dakota	5.3	622.3	78.9	68.3 (65.2–71.2)	87.0 (84.0–89.5)	No	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	0.1	1.2	0.0	63.8 (60.2–67.2)	86.8 (83.8–89.3)	No	No	No
Texas	0.2	100.4	15.6	67.2 (63.4–70.9)	84.6 (80.5–88.0)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	2.7	2656.1	543.0	71.9 (68.6–75.0)	89.7 (86.8–92.0)	No	No	No
Vermont	1.8	230.5	65.3	64.8 (61.7–67.8)	90.5 (88.0–92.6)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	0.1	224.7	90.5	63.9 (60.8–66.9)	80.7 (77.6–83.5)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	0.9	262.7	39.7	64.4 (61.2–67.5)	88.2 (85.2–90.8)	No	No	Yes
West Virginia	1.5	106.7	30.9	62.3 (58.7–65.8)	86.4 (83.2–89.1)	Yes	Yes	No
Wisconsin	1.4	33.9	6.8	61.8 (58.4–65.1)	86.4 (83.8–88.6)	No	No	No
Wyoming	3.2	0.0	0.0	61.9 (58.0–65.6)	85.1 (81.6–88.0)	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States Average				65.6 (64.9–66.3)	85.4 (84.7–86.0)			
United States Median	1.0	242.7	39.7					
Data Source	NQDW	CDC/OSH		NATS		STATE System		

Data for All Indicators, by State (continued)

State	Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure					Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
	Over-the-Counter Retail License Required	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Note a	Penalty to Business	Note b	
Alabama	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Fine of 15% of license fee	Yes
Alaska	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Misdemeanor: Fine, Imprisonment	Yes
Arizona	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
Arkansas	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Class C misdemeanor	Yes
California	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	License Suspension and Revocation	Yes
Colorado	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
Connecticut	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Fine or imprisonment, or both	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Fine or imprisonment up to 90 days, or both	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Civil Penalty, fine	Yes
Florida	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Fine	Yes
Georgia	Yes	No Provision	No Provision	Yes ^b	Fine	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Misdemeanor	Yes
Idaho	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Misdemeanor, Fine or Imprisonment, or both	Yes
Illinois	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
Indiana	Yes	Yes ^a	Every 3 Years	Yes ^b	Class A Infraction	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Fine	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes ^a	Every 2 Years	Yes ^b	Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment, or both	No Provision
Kentucky	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
Louisiana	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment, or both	Yes
Maine	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Class E Crime: Fine, Imprisonment	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Misdemeanor: Fine, Imprisonment	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes ^a	Every 2 Years	Yes ^b	Fine	Yes
Michigan	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
Minnesota	Yes	No Provision	No Provision	Yes ^b	Administrative Penalty	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	No Provision	No Provision	Yes ^b	Misdemeanor: Fine	Yes
Missouri	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
Montana	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment, or Both	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Class III Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment, or both	No Provision
Nevada	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Gross Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Misdemeanor: Fine	Yes
New Jersey	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Fine	No Provision
New Mexico	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
New York	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Fine	Yes
North Carolina	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
North Dakota	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Class A Misdemeanor: Fine or Imprisonment, or both.	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	4th Degree Misdemeanor: Fine, Imprisonment	No Provision
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes ^a	Every 3 Years	Yes ^b	Fine	No Provision
Oregon	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Fine or Imprisonment	No Provision
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Fine	No Provision
South Carolina	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
South Dakota	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
Tennessee	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
Texas	Yes	Yes ^a	Every 2 Years	Yes ^b	Fine	Yes
Utah	Yes	Yes ^a	Every 3 Years	Yes ^b	Class B misdemeanor: Fine, Imprisonment	Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Misdemeanor: Fine	Yes
Virginia	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
Washington*	Yes	Yes ^a	*	Yes ^b	Class C Felony	Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Yes ^a	Annual	Yes ^b	Misdemeanor: Fine	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	No Provision	No Provision	Yes ^b	Fine or Imprisonment	No Provision
Wyoming	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
United States Average						
United States Median						
Data Source				STATE System		

* Licenses expire on the master license expiration date and shall continue annually if the licensee has paid required fees and complied with all provisions

Data for All Indicators, by State (continued)

State	Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax (06/30/2012)												
	Cigarettes Cigarette Excise Taxes (\$ Per Pack)	Cigars			Little Cigars			Smokeless			Smokeless		
		Cigars Tax (\$ Each)	Cigars Tax Percent Value	Type of Tax	Little Cigars Tax	Little Cigars Tax (\$ per pack of 20)	Percent Value	Type of Tax	Smokeless Tax	Percent Value	Type of Tax	Chewing Tobacco Tax (\$)	Snuff Tax (\$)
Alabama	\$0.425	Yes	\$0.006	No Provision	Yes	\$0.080	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	No Provision	Per Ounce	\$0.015	\$0.010
Alaska	\$2.000	Yes	No Provision	75	Yes	No Provision	75	Wholesale Price	Yes	75	Wholesale price	No Provision	No Provision
Arizona	\$2.000	Yes	\$0.218	No Provision	Yes	\$0.4405	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	No Provision	Per Ounce	\$0.2225	\$0.2225
Arkansas	\$1.150	Yes	No Provision	68	Yes	No Provision	68	Manufacturer's Sales Price	Yes	68	Manufacturer's sales price	No Provision	No Provision
California	\$0.870	Yes	No Provision	31.73	Yes	\$0.870	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	31.73	Wholesale Cost	No Provision	No Provision
Colorado	\$0.840	Yes	No Provision	40	Yes	No Provision	40	Manufacturer's List Price	Yes	40	Manufacturer's List Price	No Provision	No Provision
Connecticut	\$3.400	Yes	No Provision	50	Yes	No Provision	50	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	50	Wholesale sales price	No Provision	\$1,000 Per Ounce
Delaware	\$1.600	Yes	No Provision	15	Yes	No Provision	15	Wholesale Price	Yes	15	Wholesale Price	No Provision	No Provision
District of Columbia	\$2.500	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	\$2.500	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	No Provision	Per Ounce	\$0.750	\$0.750
Florida	\$1.339	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	85	Wholesale sales price	No Provision	No Provision
Georgia	\$0.370	Yes	No Provision	23	Yes	\$0.050	No Provision	Wholesale Cost Price	Yes	10	Wholesale cost price	No Provision	No Provision
Hawaii	\$3.200	Yes	No Provision	50	Yes	\$3.200	No Provision	Wholesale Price	Yes	70	Wholesale Price	No Provision	No Provision
Idaho	\$0.570	Yes	No Provision	40	Yes	No Provision	40	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	40	Wholesale sales price	No Provision	No Provision
Illinois	\$1.980	Yes	No Provision	18	Yes	No Provision	18	Wholesale Price	Yes	18	Wholesale Price	No Provision	No Provision
Indiana	\$0.995	Yes	No Provision	24	Yes	No Provision	24	Wholesale Price	Yes	24	Wholesale Price	No Provision	No Provision
Iowa	\$1.360	Yes	No Provision	50	Yes	\$1.360	No Provision	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	50	Wholesale sales price	No Provision	\$1,190 Per Ounce
Kansas	\$0.790	Yes	No Provision	10	Yes	No Provision	10	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	10	Wholesale sales price	No Provision	No Provision
United States Average	\$1.477												
United States Median	\$1.339												
Data Source													

STATE System

Data for All Indicators, by State (continued)

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax (06/30/2012)

State	Cigarettes Cigarette Excise Taxes (\$ Per Pack)	Cigars			Little Cigars			Smokeless			Chewing Tobacco Tax (\$)			
		Cigars Tax (\$ Each)	Cigars Tax	Percent Value	Type of Tax	Little Cigars Tax	Little Cigars Tax (\$ per pack of 20)	Percent Value	Type of Tax	Smokeless Tax	Percent Value	Type of Tax	Snuff Tax (\$)	
Kentucky	\$0.600	Yes	No Provision	15	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	No Provision	15	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	15	Wholesale sales price	No Provision	\$0.127
Louisiana	\$0.360	Yes	No Provision	20	Manufacturer's Invoice Price	Yes	No Provision	8	Manufacturer's Invoice Price	Yes	20	Manufacturer's invoice price	No Provision	No Provision
Maine	\$2.000	Yes	No Provision	20	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	No Provision	20	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	No Provision	Per Ounce	\$2.020	\$2.020
Maryland	\$2.000	Yes	No Provision	15	Wholesale Price	Yes	No Provision	15	Wholesale Price	Yes	15	Wholesale Price	No Provision	No Provision
Massachusetts	\$2.510	Yes	No Provision	30	Wholesale Price	Yes	\$2.510	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	90	Price paid by licensee/ unclassified acquirer	No Provision	No Provision
Michigan	\$2.000	Yes	No Provision	32	Wholesale Price	Yes	No Provision	32	Wholesale Price	Yes	32	Wholesale price	No Provision	No Provision
Minnesota	\$1.230	Yes	No Provision	70	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	No Provision	70	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	70	Wholesale sales price	No Provision	No Provision
Mississippi	\$0.680	Yes	No Provision	15	Manufacturer's List Price	Yes	No Provision	15	Manufacturer's List Price	Yes	15	Manufacturer's list price	No Provision	No Provision
Missouri	\$0.170	Yes	No Provision	10	Manufacturer's Invoice Price	Yes	No Provision	10	Manufacturer's Invoice Price	Yes	10	Manufacturer's invoice price	No Provision	No Provision
Montana	\$1.700	Yes	No Provision	50	Wholesale Price	Yes	No Provision	50	Wholesale Price	Yes	50	Wholesale Price	No Provision	No Provision
Nebraska	\$0.640	Yes	No Provision	20	Purchase Price	Yes	No Provision	20	Purchase Price	Yes	20	Purchase price	No Provision	\$0.440 Per Ounce
Nevada	\$0.800	Yes	No Provision	30	Wholesale Price	Yes	No Provision	30	Wholesale Price	Yes	30	Wholesale price	No Provision	No Provision
New Hampshire	\$1.680	Yes	No Provision	48	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	\$1.680	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	48	Wholesale Sales Price	No Provision	No Provision
New Jersey	\$2.700	Yes	No Provision	30	Wholesale Price	Yes	No Provision	30	Wholesale Price	Yes	30	Wholesale price	No Provision	No Provision
New Mexico	\$1.660	Yes	No Provision	25	Product Value	Yes	No Provision	25	Product Value	Yes	25	Product value	No Provision	No Provision
New York	\$4.350	Yes	No Provision	75	Wholesale Price	Yes	\$4.350	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	75	Wholesale Price	No Provision	\$2.000 Per Ounce
North Carolina	\$0.450	Yes	No Provision	12.8	Cost Price	Yes	No Provision	12.8	Cost Price	Yes	12.8	Cost price	No Provision	No Provision
United States Average	\$1.477													
United States Median	\$1.339													
Data Source														
STATE System														

STATE System

Data for All Indicators, by State (continued)

State	Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax (06/30/2012)													
	Cigarettes Cigarette Excise Taxes (\$ Per Pack)	Cigars			Little Cigars			Smokeless						
		Cigars Tax (\$ Each)	Cigars Tax Percent Value	Type of Tax	Little Cigars Tax	Little Cigars Tax (\$ per pack of 20)	Percent Value	Type of Tax	Smokeless Tax	Percent Value	Type of Tax	Chewing Tobacco Tax (\$)	Snuff Tax (\$)	
North Dakota	\$0.440	Yes	No Provision	28	Wholesale Purchase Price	Yes	No Provision	28	Wholesale Purchase Price	Yes	No Provision	Per Ounce	\$0.160	\$0.600
Ohio	\$1.250	Yes	No Provision	17	Wholesale Price	Yes	No Provision	17	Wholesale Price	Yes	17	Wholesale price	No Provision	No Provision
Oklahoma	\$1.030	Yes	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	\$0.720	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	60	Factory list price	No Provision	No Provision
Oregon	\$1.180	Yes	No Provision	65	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	No Provision	65	Wholesale Sales Price	Yes	65	Wholesale sales price	No Provision	No Provision
Pennsylvania	\$1.600	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	\$1.600	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
Rhode Island	\$3.460	Yes	No Provision	80	Wholesale Cost	Yes	\$3.460	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	80	Wholesale Cost	No Provision	\$1,000 Per Ounce
South Carolina	\$0.570	Yes	No Provision	5	Manufacturer's Price	Yes	No Provision	5	Manufacturer's Price	Yes	5	Manufacturer's Price	No Provision	No Provision
South Dakota	\$1.530	Yes	No Provision	35	Wholesale Purchase Price	Yes	No Provision	35	Wholesale Purchase Price	Yes	35	Wholesale purchase price	No Provision	No Provision
Tennessee	\$0.620	Yes	No Provision	6.6	Wholesale Cost Price	Yes	No Provision	6.6	Wholesale Cost Price	Yes	6.6	Wholesale cost price	No Provision	No Provision
Texas	\$1.410	Yes	\$0.011	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	\$0.020	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	No Provision	Per Ounce	\$1.160	\$1.160
Utah	\$1.700	Yes	No Provision	35	Manufacturer's Sales Price	Yes	\$1.700	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	86	Manufacturer's sales price	No Provision	No Provision
Vermont	\$2.620	Yes	\$2.000	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	\$2.620	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	92	Wholesale price	No Provision	\$1.870 Per Ounce
Virginia	\$0.300	Yes	No Provision	10	Manufacturer's Sales Price	Yes	No Provision	10	Manufacturer's Sales Price	Yes	10	Manufacturer's sales price	No Provision	No Provision
Washington	\$3.025	Yes	No Provision	95	Taxable Sales Price	Yes	\$3.025	No Provision	No Provision	Yes	95	Taxable Sales Price	No Provision	No Provision
West Virginia	\$0.550	Yes	No Provision	7	Wholesale Price	Yes	No Provision	7	Wholesale Price	Yes	7	Wholesale price	No Provision	No Provision
Wisconsin	\$2.520	Yes	No Provision	71	Manufacturer's List Price	Yes	No Provision	71	Manufacturer's List Price	Yes	71	Manufacturer's list price	No Provision	No Provision
Wyoming	\$0.600	Yes	No Provision	20	Wholesale Purchase Price	Yes	No Provision	20	Wholesale Purchase Price	Yes	20	Wholesale purchase price	No Provision	No Provision
United States Average	\$1.477													
United States Median	\$1.339													
Data Source														
														STATE System

STATE System

Data for All Indicators, by State (continued)

State	Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased			
	Pack		Carton	
	% (95% CI)	Price Paid (\$) for Last Pack Purchased	% (95% CI)	Price Paid (\$) for Last Carton Purchased
Alabama	73.5 (66.6–79.4)	\$4.47	26.5 (20.6–33.4)	\$36.08
Alaska	79.5 (72.8–84.9)	\$7.98	20.5 (15.1–27.2)	\$64.45
Arizona	74.0 (65.1–81.4)	\$6.00	26.0 (18.6–34.9)	\$45.51
Arkansas	66.2 (60–71.9)	\$4.80	33.8 (28.1–40.0)	\$39.06
California	77.2 (68.4–84.1)	\$5.46	22.8 (15.9–31.6)	\$40.54
Colorado	74.2 (66.4–80.7)	\$4.97	25.8 (19.3–33.6)	\$41.28
Connecticut	91.1 (86.6–94.2)	\$7.51	8.9 (5.8–13.4)	No Data Reported
Delaware	76.4 (68.9–82.5)	\$5.38	23.6 (17.5–31.1)	\$43.01
District of Columbia	93.0 (88.9–95.6)	\$6.48	7.0 (4.4–11.1)	No Data Reported
Florida	70.8 (61.3–78.8)	\$5.12	29.2 (21.2–38.7)	\$40.88
Georgia	74.0 (69.0–78.5)	\$4.27	26.0 (21.5–31.0)	\$34.40
Hawaii	77.1 (68.7–83.8)	\$7.11	22.9 (16.2–31.3)	\$55.25
Idaho	64.5 (54.9–73.1)	\$4.54	35.5 (26.9–45.1)	\$35.17
Illinois	77.1 (69.2–83.5)	\$5.92	22.9 (16.5–30.8)	\$45.54
Indiana	81.8 (76.7–86.0)	\$4.79	18.2 (14.0–23.3)	\$38.89
Iowa	62.0 (52.4–70.8)	\$5.23	38.0 (29.2–47.6)	\$39.37
Kansas	68.7 (60.4–75.9)	\$4.97	31.3 (24.1–39.6)	\$35.14
Kentucky	62.2 (54.8–69.0)	\$4.23	37.8 (31.0–45.2)	\$34.63
Louisiana	69.2 (65.1–73.0)	\$4.61	30.8 (27.0–34.9)	\$36.38
Maine	85.8 (79.9–90.2)	\$6.09	14.2 (9.8–20.1)	No Data Reported
Maryland	79.7 (71.2–86.2)	\$5.96	20.3 (13.8–28.8)	\$45.69
Massachusetts	83.8 (75.5–89.7)	\$7.49	16.2 (10.3–24.5)	No Data Reported
Michigan	83.8 (76.2–89.3)	\$5.88	16.2 (10.7–23.8)	\$49.80
Minnesota	74.7 (66.3–81.6)	\$5.18	25.3 (18.4–33.7)	\$45.79
Mississippi	75.7 (68.9–81.4)	\$4.47	24.3 (18.6–31.1)	\$35.45
Missouri	64.5 (56.6–71.7)	\$4.24	35.5 (28.3–43.4)	\$30.46
Montana	74.6 (61.3–84.5)	\$5.25	25.4 (15.5–38.7)	No Data Reported
Nebraska	67.2 (58.4–75)	\$4.64	32.8 (25.0–41.6)	\$40.03
Nevada	71.6 (64.9–77.4)	\$5.00	28.4 (22.6–35.1)	\$36.22
New Hampshire	71.8 (62.9–79.3)	\$5.96	28.2 (20.7–37.1)	\$47.35
New Jersey	82.5 (77.2–86.7)	\$7.10	17.5 (13.3–22.8)	\$56.27
New Mexico	67.0 (57.6–75.3)	\$5.08	33.0 (24.7–42.4)	\$34.97
New York	74.5 (66.2–81.3)	\$7.85	25.5 (18.7–33.8)	\$40.25
North Carolina	64.0 (54.5–72.6)	\$4.43	36.0 (27.4–45.5)	\$33.15
North Dakota	65.6 (57.9–72.5)	\$4.33	34.4 (27.5–42.1)	\$35.61
Ohio	80.9 (75.2–85.5)	\$5.22	19.1 (14.5–24.8)	\$42.79
Oklahoma	67.0 (61.8–71.9)	\$4.82	33.0 (28.1–38.2)	\$36.03
Oregon	78.4 (70.0–84.9)	\$5.07	21.6 (15.1–30.0)	\$42.60
Pennsylvania	79.9 (74.6–84.4)	\$5.45	20.1 (15.6–25.4)	\$46.96
Rhode Island	80.3 (70.8–87.2)	\$7.61	19.7 (12.8–29.2)	No Data Reported
South Carolina	71.4 (66.7–75.7)	\$4.04	28.6 (24.3–33.3)	\$31.49
South Dakota	76.7 (68.4–83.3)	\$5.59	23.3 (16.7–31.6)	\$46.00
Tennessee	70.8 (62.5–77.9)	\$4.45	29.2 (22.1–37.5)	\$37.51
Texas	74.5 (65.5–81.8)	\$5.52	25.5 (18.2–34.5)	\$43.64
Utah	70.3 (58.1–80.1)	\$5.15	29.7 (19.9–41.9)	\$40.87
Vermont	79.7 (72.9–85.1)	\$6.67	20.3 (14.9–27.1)	\$46.15
Virginia	71.4 (63.7–78.0)	\$4.36	28.6 (22.0–36.3)	\$34.23
Washington	66.0 (57.4–73.7)	\$6.44	34.0 (26.3–42.6)	\$42.94
West Virginia	62.5 (55.0–69.5)	\$4.13	37.5 (30.5–45.0)	\$34.31
Wisconsin	80.6 (73.9–85.9)	\$6.27	19.4 (14.1–26.1)	\$50.48
Wyoming	53.1 (43.2–62.9)	\$4.65	46.9 (37.1–56.8)	\$41.77
United States Average	74.5 (73.0–75.9)	\$5.29	25.5 (24.1–27.0)	\$40.35
United States Median				
Data Source	NATS			

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Appendix A:

Medicaid Coverage, 2010, Detailed Data (Halpin, et al., 2011)

State	NRT Gum	NRT Patch	NRT Spray	NRT Inhaler	NRT Lozenge	Varenicline	Bupropion	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling
Alabama	Yes(P)(F)*	Yes(P)(F)*†	Yes(P)(F)*	Yes(P)(F)*	Yes(P)(F)*	Yes(P)(F)*	Yes(P)(F)*	No	Yes(P) [§]
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes(P)
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	No	No	No [†]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Colorado	Yes(F) [†]	Yes(F) [†]	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(P)(F)	Yes(P)(F)
Connecticut	Yes(P)*†	Yes(P)*†	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes*
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Florida [‡]	Yes(F) [†]	Yes(F) [†]	No	No	Yes(F) [†]	No	Yes	Yes(M)	Yes(M)
Georgia	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	No	Yes(P)*
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*
Idaho**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes(F)
Kansas	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*
Kentucky	Yes(F)*	Yes*	Yes(F)*	Yes(F)*	Yes(F)*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes ^{††}	Yes ^{††}
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^{††}	No	Yes
Maryland ^{††}	No [†]	Yes(F) [†]	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	No	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	No	Yes(F)
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan [‡]	Yes(F)	Yes	No	No	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	No	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes(P)	Yes(P)
Missouri	Yes(P)(F)*†	Yes(P)(F)*†	Yes(P)(F)*	Yes(P)(F)*	Yes(P)(F)*	Yes(P)(F)*	Yes(P)(F)*	No	Yes(P)(F)*
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Nebraska ^{††}	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes(F)
Nevada	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	No	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes(P)	Yes
New Jersey	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	No	No
New Mexico	Yes(F) [†]	Yes(F) [†]	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F) [†]	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes ^{§§}	Yes(F) ^{§§}
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No ^{††}	Yes(P)*
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ^{††}	No ^{††}
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Oregon ^{‡‡}	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)	Yes(F)
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island***	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes(M)	Yes(F)*	Yes(F)*	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
South Dakota	No [†]	No [†]	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Tennessee	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*	Yes(P)*
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes(P)(F)	Yes(P)(F)
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes(P)*
Virginia ^{†††}	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes(P)	Yes(P)
Washington	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes(F)	Yes(P)	No	Yes(P)
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes(M)	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No [†]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Medicaid Coverage, 2010, Detailed Data (Halpin, et al., 2011) cont.

Summary	NRT Gum	NRT Patch	NRT Spray	NRT Inhaler	NRT Lozenge	Varenicline	Bupropion	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling
Entire population	35	38	29	28	26	35	37	8	19
Fee-for-service only	10	9	9	9	10	11	10	3	8
Managed care organizations only	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Pregnant only	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	8	13
Added in 2010	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	4	8

Abbreviations: F=coverage required in Medicaid fee-for-service (FFS) contracts only; M=coverage required in Medicaid managed care contracts (MCO) only; P=Medicaid coverage exclusively for pregnant women.

* Treatment added in 2010.

† Although not covered for all enrollees through Medicaid, this treatment is available to all Medicaid-enrolled smokers through the state quitline.

§ Although ongoing, individual face-to-face counseling is not a Medicaid FFS-covered service; smoking cessation identification, education, and coordination with the Alabama Department of Public Health quitline for a smoking recipient is a mandatory component of the maternity care contracts.

¶ Some of these treatments are required per managed care contracts, although the plans have a choice of which specific treatments to cover.

** Idaho provides an allowance of \$200 per enrollee per year for personal health benefits that can be applied to smoking cessation benefits.

†† Response differs from last year.

Kentucky's counseling programs are offered free to the public, including Medicaid enrollees.

Maine has covered Zyban since 1996 with prior authorization.

Maryland erroneously reported in 2009 that all covered tobacco dependent treatments were required to be covered in MCO contracts. (They are covered by MCOs but are not required per contract, except for pregnant women.)

In Nebraska, pharmacotherapy is carved out of MCO contracts.

New York's answer differs from previous years due to a reporting error.

In North Dakota, Medicaid does not allow/reimburse for individual face-to-face counseling, group counseling, or proactive telephone counseling because these counseling services are provided free through the North Dakota Department of Health-Tobacco Prevention and Control

Program's tobacco quitline and various tobacco cessation programs located around the state.

§§ FFS covers when there is a valid behavioral health diagnosis other than tobacco dependence.

¶¶ Oregon requires that MCOs cover "behavioral and tobacco cessation therapy products" but does not specify coverage of specific tobacco-dependence treatments; however, all MCOs cover individual counseling with providers, nicotine patch, bupropion, and varenicline. Other treatments may vary by MCO.

*** In 2010, gum, patch, spray, and inhaler were expanded from MCO only to FFS. MCOs cover bupropion and varenicline voluntarily, but it is not required per contract.

††† Treatments required in MCO contracts in 2010.

Appendix B:

STATE System Update for Legislative Indicators

This appendix provides an update to the legislative indicators in this report that go beyond the cutoff date of June 30, 2012. States with laws enacted prior to June 30, 2012 through December 31, 2012, and effective after June 30, 2012, are detailed below.

2012

Excise Tax

On 7/1/2012, California cigars tax and smokeless tobacco tax decreased from 31.73% of Wholesale Cost to 30.68% due to the annual assessment conducted by the California Board of Equalization.

On 7/1/2012, Illinois cigars tax and smokeless tobacco tax increased from 18% to 36% of wholesale price, and Illinois little cigars tax changed from 18% of wholesale price to \$1.98 per pack of 20.

On 7/1/2012, Maryland non-premium cigars tax increased from 15% to 70% of wholesale price, and smokeless tobacco tax increased from 15% to 30% of wholesale price.

On 7/1/2012, Rhode Island cigarette tax and little cigars tax increased from \$3.46 to \$3.50.

On 7/1/2012, Texas chewing tobacco tax and snuff tax increased from \$1.16 to \$1.19 per ounce due to a graduated increase enacted in 2009.

Smokefree Indoor Air

On 7/1/2012, Indiana implemented new smoke-free indoor air restrictions and prohibited smoking in all indoor areas of worksites and restaurants, but not bars.

On 12/05/2012, North Dakota implemented new smoke-free indoor air restrictions and prohibited smoking in all indoor areas of public places including worksites, restaurants, and bars.

2013

Licensure

On 1/1/2013, Georgia will implement new license fees and penalties for over the counter sales and vending machines.

Excise Tax

On 7/1/2013, Texas Chewing Tobacco Tax and Snuff Tax will increase from \$1.19 to \$1.22 per ounce.

Appendix C:

2011 BRFSS Methodology Update

The Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) is a state-based system of health surveys that collects information on health risk behaviors, preventive health practices, and health care access primarily related to chronic disease and injury originally through household landlines in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Due to data from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) suggesting that the proportion of households with only cellular telephones is rising, an expert panel of survey methodologists recommended in 2004 that the BRFSS include cellular telephones to address the need for a more representative sample. CDC implemented these changes for some states in 2008, as developmental methods, but did not include them in the public release data until 2011. Because landline users and cellular telephone users may be different in socio-demographic and behavioral characteristics, improved weighting and adjustment methodologies were incorporated in the new survey data. By adjusting respondent data to known proportions of age, race and ethnicity, gender, geographic region or other known characteristics of a population, weighting controls for non-response bias and makes the sample more representative of the population. This weighting method is called “iterative proportional fitting” or “raking.” As compared to the original weighting scheme called “post stratification,” raking has several advantages. In addition to the incorporation of telephone source, raking allows more demographic variables (i.e. education level, marital status, and home ownership) to be adjusted in the model.

While the addition of cellular telephones improves survey coverage for certain population groups, it also produces prevalence estimates that may be different than the ones that would have been achieved with the old weighting procedure. These differences may be caused by the use of raking as the new statistical weighting method or by the addition of cellular telephones. The differences in prevalence estimates vary by survey question and state. In addition, differences are caused by state-to-state variations in demographic variables used for raking and the proportion of respondents who use cellular telephones. In most states, the prevalence estimates will be increased for certain health indicators. For example, analyses from the 2007-2010 BRFSS demonstrate that weighted prevalence estimates for current smokers differed each year depending on weighting method and telephone source. Because of these changes, estimates of tobacco prevalence from 2011 BRFSS forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from previous years. Data collected in 2011 will provide a new baseline for tobacco prevalence data collected in years to come.

Including cell-phone responses will allow us to get a more accurate picture of smoking rates in the United States, particularly among youth young adults. CDC is currently analyzing state-specific trends in adult tobacco use, and plans to publish findings in the future that will allow states to compare both the new and old BRFSS methodology results over time. Preliminary analyses conducted by the Office on Smoking and Health suggest that there is an upward shift in smoking prevalence across states as a result of including cell phones and using a raking method. However, the shape and slope of the trend line does not appear to change. Thus, 2011 state estimates are not expected to contradict state policies and practices. With proper interpretation, the incorporation of cellular phones and use of raking for statistical adjustment provide more accurate prevalence estimates than previously attained.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Methodologic Changes in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 2011 and Potential Effects on Prevalence Estimates. MMWR; 61(22);410-413.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6122a3.htm>