Massachusetts Key Facts

- In 2017, 24.6% of Massachusetts high school youth reported currently using any tobacco product, including e-cigarettes. Among Massachusetts high school youth, 6.4% reported currently smoking cigarettes.

MASSACHUSETTS THE PROBLEM

Cigarette smoking remains the leading cause of preventable death and disability in the United States, despite a significant decline in the number of people who smoke. Over 16 million Americans have at least one disease caused by smoking. This amounts to $170 billion in direct medical costs that could be saved every year if we could prevent youth from starting to smoke and help every person who smokes to quit.

Pharmacies are places where people can receive both medication and health care advice. Tobacco-free pharmacies allow pharmacies to fulfill their primary mission of health promotion. Upon request, Massachusetts provides research, data and analysis, and scientific consultation to communities and pharmacies that want to promote tobacco-free pharmacies. In 2009, Boston and Needham became early adopters of tobacco-free policies for retail outlets with a pharmacy. Removing tobacco sales from pharmacies can change social norms about the acceptability of tobacco use. Additionally, smokers who are trying to quit are not exposed to tobacco products sold from the same place where they are receiving their prescription cessation medication. Since the first two policies in Massachusetts were adopted in 2009, at least 146 jurisdictions in the state have followed suit and adopted tobacco-free pharmacy policies, making Massachusetts a national leader on this issue.

Public Health Response to Tobacco Use in Massachusetts

- 9,300 adults die from smoking-related illnesses each year.
- $2.1M was received from CDC for tobacco prevention and control activities in FY 2018.
- $4.1B was spent on healthcare costs due to smoking in 2009.

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Massachusetts is one of 50 states plus DC that receives funding and technical support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to support comprehensive tobacco control efforts and quitlines. The Office on Smoking and Health (OSH) is the lead federal agency for comprehensive tobacco prevention and control. For decades, OSH has led public health efforts to prevent young people from using tobacco and to help all tobacco users to quit.

**CDC’s ROLE IN ADVANCING STATE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS**

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**CDC’s TIPS FROM FORMER SMOKERS® (Tips®) CAMPAIGN HELPS MASSACHUSETTS SMOKERS QUIT SMOKING**

Despite significant progress, tobacco use remains the leading preventable cause of death and disease in the US. The good news is that 7 out of 10 smokers want to quit smoking. That is why since 2012 CDC has been educating the public about the consequences of smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke and encouraging smokers to quit through a federally funded, national tobacco education campaign, Tips From Former Smokers®. The campaign features former smokers suffering from the real consequences of smoking.

The Tips® campaign connects smokers with resources to help them quit, including a quitline number (1-800-QUIT-NOW) which routes callers to their state quitline. The Massachusetts quitline provides free cessation services, including counseling and medication. These services are effective in improving health outcomes and reducing healthcare costs.

“I was thinking about relapsing today and the new commercials came on. It changed my mind real fast. You don’t understand the power of these commercials until you have made the decision to quit. Terrie Hall makes me cry every time . . . that could easily be me.”

– Justin: January 2016

Incoming calls to the Massachusetts state quitline increased by an average 96% during the 2018 Tips® campaign. The Massachusetts state quitline received a total of 4,745 calls from April 23rd – October 8th during the 2018 Tips® campaign.

**MASSACHUSETTS TOBACCO PREVENTION & CONTROL PROGRAMS REDUCE HEALTHCARE COSTS**

Tobacco prevention and control activities are a public health “best buy.” Evidence-based, statewide tobacco control programs that are comprehensive, sustained, and accountable have been shown to reduce the number of people who smoke, as well as tobacco-related diseases and deaths. For every dollar spent on tobacco prevention, states can reduce tobacco-related health care expenditures and hospitalizations by up to $55. The longer and more states invest, the larger the reductions in youth and adult smoking. A comprehensive statewide tobacco control program includes efforts to:

1. Prevent initiation of tobacco use especially among youth and young adults
2. Promote cessation and assist tobacco users to quit
3. Protect people from secondhand smoke

For more information on tobacco prevention and control, visit cdc.gov/tobacco.