

NEW JERSEY

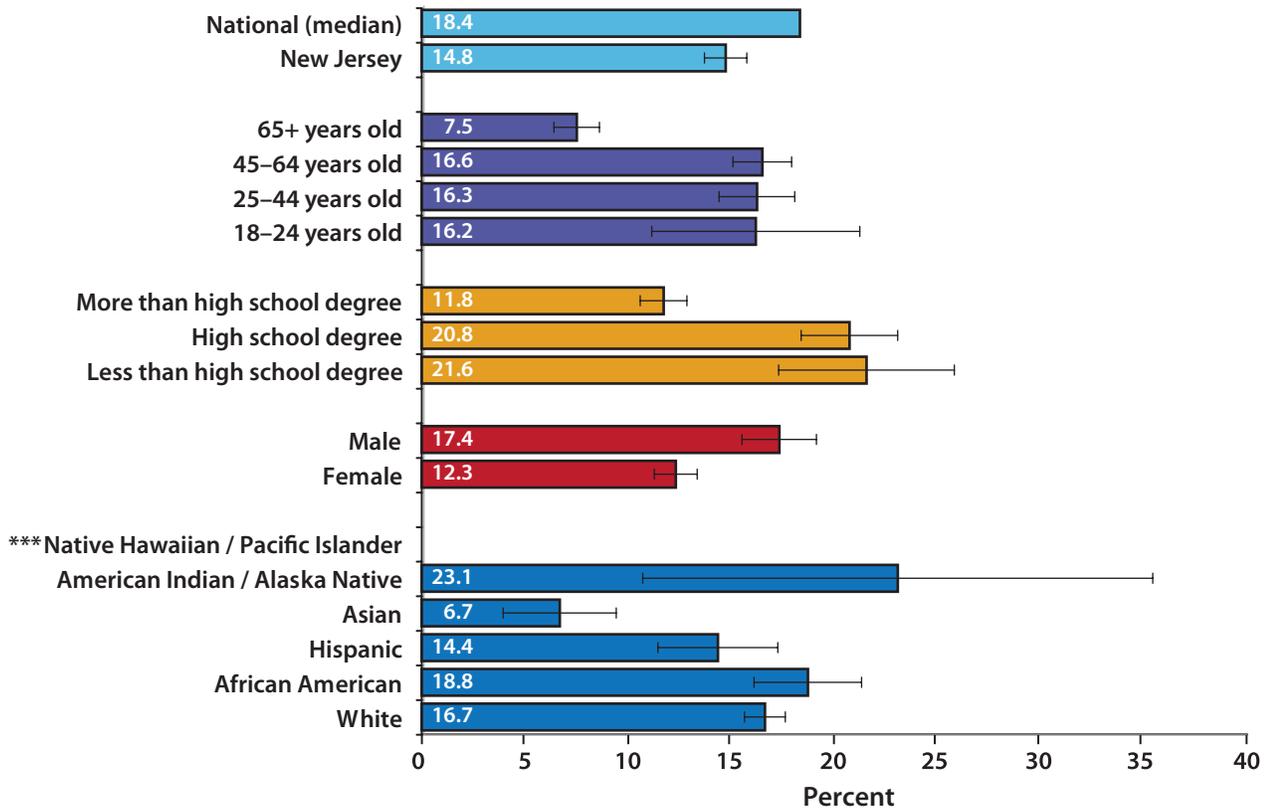
Monitor

In New Jersey, 14.8% of the adult population (aged 18+ years)—over 980,000 individuals—are current cigarette smokers. Across all states, the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranges from 9.3% to 26.5%. New Jersey ranks 3rd among the states.

Among youth aged 12–17 years, 9.1% smoke in New Jersey. The range across all states is 6.5% to 15.9%. New Jersey ranks 8th among the states.

Among adults aged 35+ years, over 11,200 died as a result of tobacco use per year, on average, during 2000–2004. This represents a smoking-attributable mortality rate of 239.5/100,000. New Jersey's smoking-attributable mortality rate ranks 12th among the states.

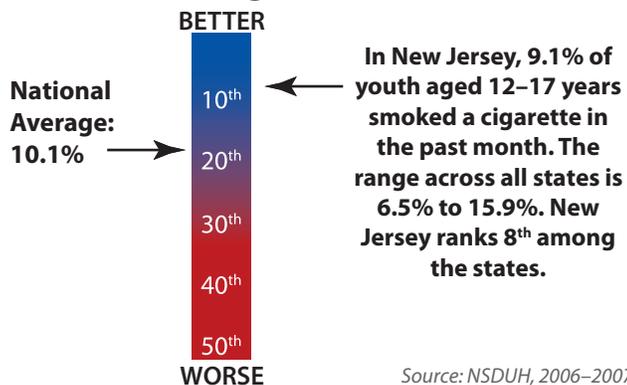
Current Smoking Among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



*** Data not shown because sample size is less than 50.

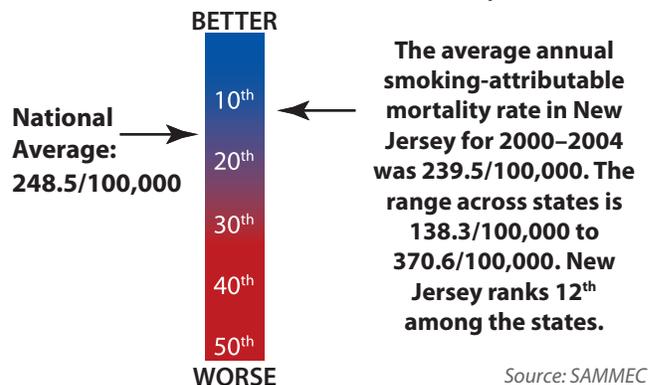
Source: BRFSS, 2007–2008

Past-Month Cigarette Use Among Youth Aged 12–17 Years



Source: NSDUH, 2006–2007

Smoking-Attributable Adult (35+ Years) Mortality



Source: SAMMEC

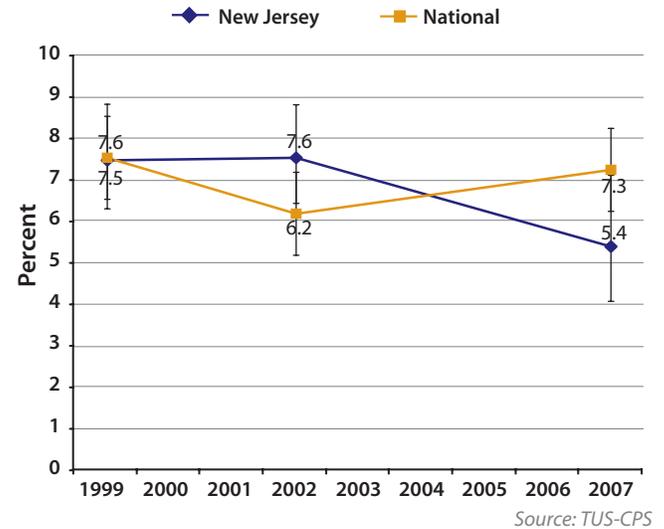
Protect

New Jersey has a smoke-free law that provides for strong protection against exposure to secondhand smoke in workplaces and public places.

State Smoke-Free Policy		
Smoke-Free Workplaces	Smoke-Free Restaurants	Smoke-Free Bars
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, 2009

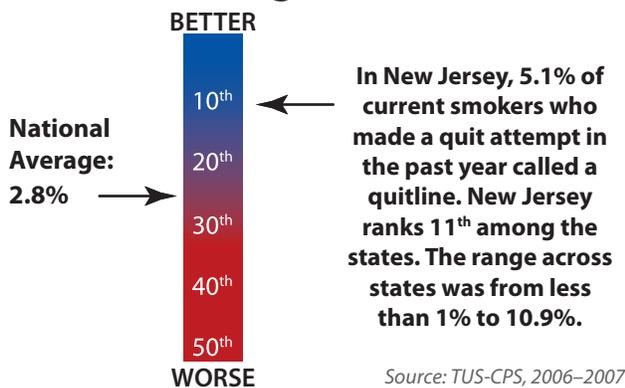
Adults Who Reported Anyone Smoking in Work Area Within Past 2 Weeks



Among adults who work indoors, the percentage who reported anyone smoking in their work area within the preceding 2 weeks has remained lower in New Jersey than in the nation overall. Currently, New Jersey ranks 13th among the states for workplace exposure, at 5.4%.

Offer

Percentage of Smokers Calling Quitline



Best Practices estimates 8% of smokers could access quitlines each year. In New Jersey, 5.1% of current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past year called a quitline.

The Medicaid fee-for-service program in New Jersey provides full coverage for tobacco dependence treatment. New Jersey's Medicaid policy provides coverage for both bupropion and varenicline. New Jersey's Medicaid policy does not provide coverage for individual, group, or telephone counseling.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Nicotine Replacement	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 No

Source: MMWR 2009;58(43):1199–204

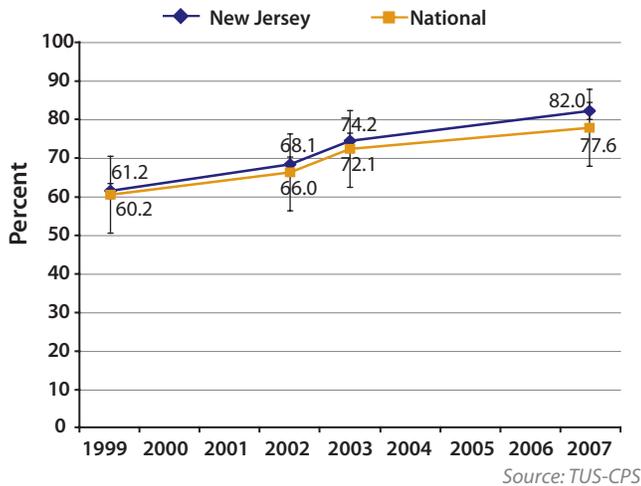
NEW JERSEY

Warn

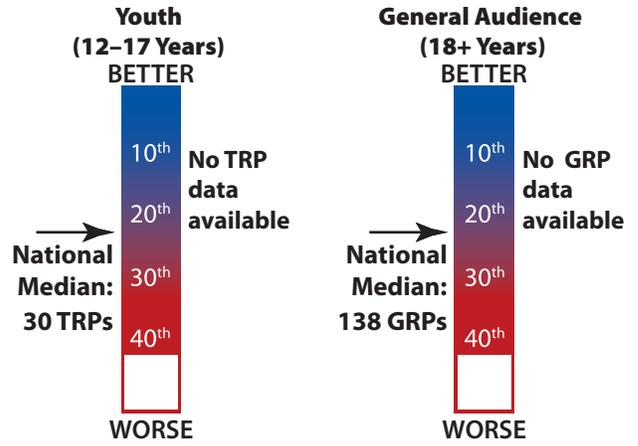
Smoke-free home rules represent awareness of the dangers of secondhand smoke. In New Jersey, as in the nation, an increasing number of families have such a rule.

Currently, 82.0% of New Jersey homes have this rule. New Jersey ranks 10th among the states.

Households with No-Smoking Rules



Antitobacco Media Campaign Intensity, Per Quarter



Rating point data were available for 42 states and the District of Columbia. *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average of 800 targeted rating points (TRPs) in effective youth and 1,200 gross rating points (GRPs) in effective general audience antitobacco media campaigns per quarter. New Jersey has no reported data.

Enforce

New Jersey allows local regulation on tobacco industry promotions, sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

Display	Promotion	Sampling
Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: STATE System, 2009

Retail Environment Tobacco Licensure

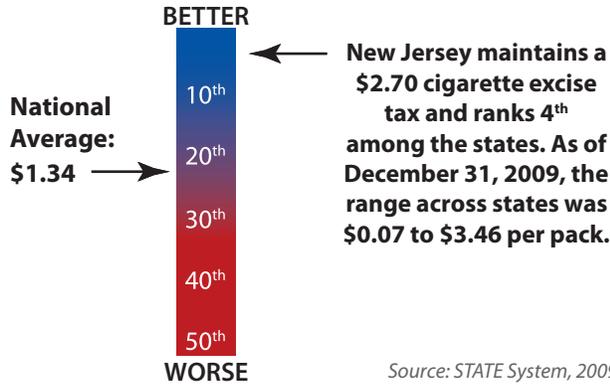
Over the Counter	Vending Machines
Yes	Yes

Source: STATE System, 2009

New Jersey requires all establishments selling tobacco products over the counter and by vending machine to be licensed. Currently, 38 states require licensure for both over-the-counter and vending machine sales.

Raise

Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax

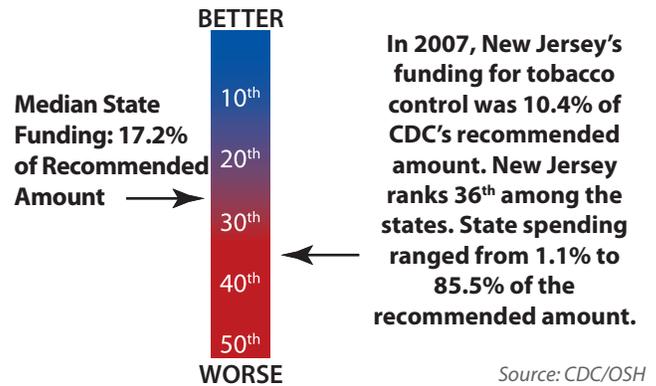


New Jersey maintains a \$2.70 per pack tax and ranks 4th among the states.

New Jersey has a minimum price law. Wholesalers must mark up cigarettes by 6% and retailers must mark up cigarettes by at least 8%. This law has the effect of limiting the amount of discounting that can be offered through coupons and other types of sales promotions.

Approximately 12% of the annual revenue generated from state excise taxes and settlement payments would fund New Jersey's tobacco control program at the *Best Practices* recommended amount. However, in 2007, New Jersey's funding for tobacco control was 10.4% of the recommended level. New Jersey ranks 36th among the states.

State Funding for Tobacco Control



Minimum Price Law for Cigarettes



Source: CDC/OSH