



TOBACCO

Prevent the initiation of tobacco use, promote quitting, and ensure smoke-free environments

Key Strategies

- Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies
- Warn about the dangers of tobacco
- Protect people from secondhand smoke
- Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship
- Offer help to quit tobacco use
- Raise taxes on tobacco

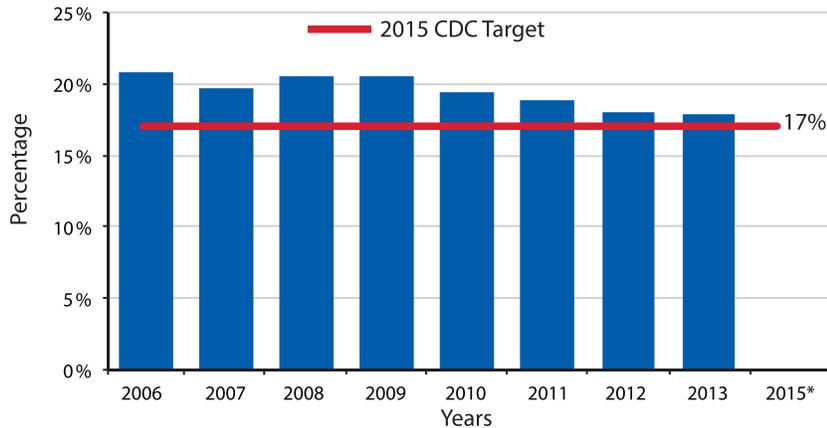
Key Highlights 2014

- **2014 Surgeon General's Report: The Health Consequences of Smoking – 50 Years of Progress** was released in January 2014. The new report concluded that despite progress, smoking and exposure to tobacco smoke are responsible for more than 480,000 premature deaths annually, as well as at least \$289 billion in health care expenses and other economic costs each year.
- The evidence-based guide **Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs** was updated and released in 2014. The report describes an integrated programmatic structure for implementing interventions proven to be effective and provides levels of state investment to prevent and reduce tobacco use in each state. The report includes expanded information on health equity from the previous versions of Best Practices.
- In 2014, CDC launched the third **Tips from Former Smokers** campaign, focusing on health conditions such as premature birth, periodontal (gum) disease and tooth loss, and HIV complications. The campaign resulted in 80% call volume increase to 1-800-QUIT-NOW and a more than 1,000% increase in average weekly unique visitors to the TIPS website.
- Two states and the District of Columbia increased tobacco taxes in 2014, a proven strategy to reduce tobacco use. Additionally, 63 jurisdictions around the country acted to protect the public from secondhand smoke by implementing smoke free ordinances.
- CDC staff examined poison control calls related to e-cigarettes for the first time. The analysis assessed total monthly poison center calls related to e-cigarettes or conventional cigarettes, and found the proportion of e-cigarette calls jumped from 0.3 percent in September 2010 to 41.7 percent in February 2014. More than half of the calls related to e-cigarettes were for children five years of age or younger.
- CDC researchers found that prohibiting smoking in subsidized housing would yield annual cost savings of \$496.82 million, including \$310.48 million in secondhand smoke-related care, \$133.77 million in renovation expenses, and \$52.57 million in smoking-attributable fire losses. By state, annual overall cost savings ranged from \$0.58 million in Wyoming to \$124.68 million in New York. See King, B.A., Peck, R.M. and Babb, S.D., National and State Cost Savings Associated with Prohibiting Smoking in Subsidized and Public Housing in the United States, Preventing Chronic Disease, October, 2014.

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Progress to Date

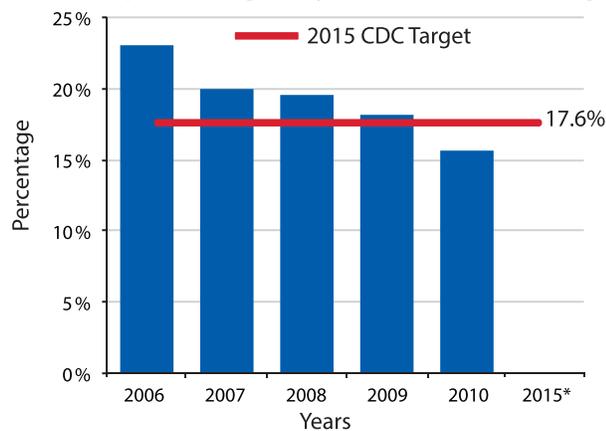
Trends in percentage of adults who smoke cigarettes, 2006–2013



Source: National Health Interview Service (NHIS)

*data anticipated June 2016

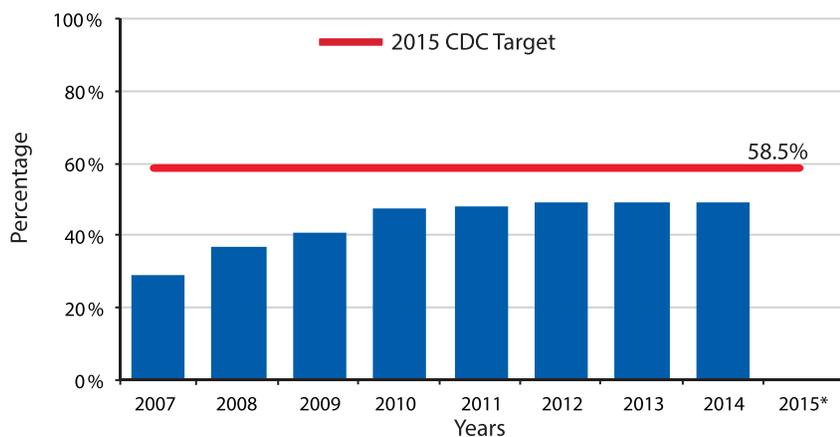
Trends in percentage of youth who smoke cigarettes, 2005–2013



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

*data anticipated June 2016

Trends in proportion of U.S. population covered by comprehensive state and/or local laws making workplaces, including restaurants and bars, smoke-free, 2007–2014



Source: Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights (ANR), CDC

*data anticipated March 2016