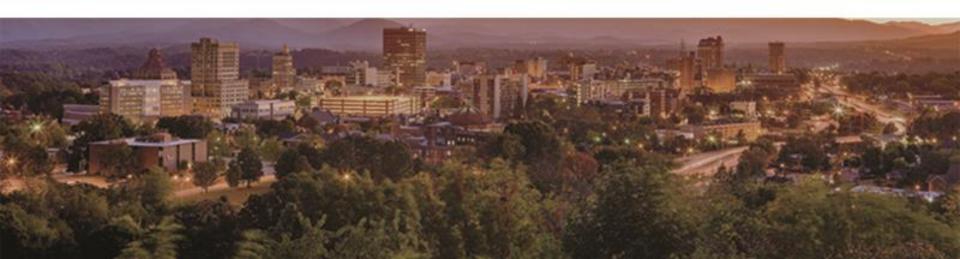


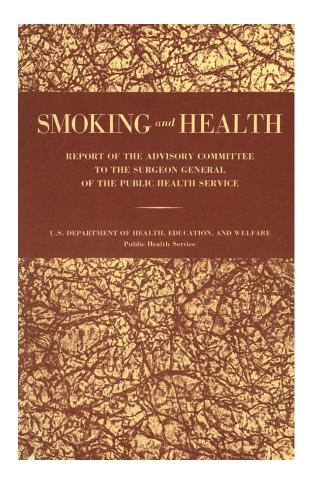


Updates on Tobacco Prevention and Control for the Justus Warren Heart Disease and Stroke Task Force Sally Herndon, MPH

November 17, 2016



## The Health Consequences of Smoking: 50 Years of Progress A Report of the Surgeon General



The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress

A Report of the Surgeon General



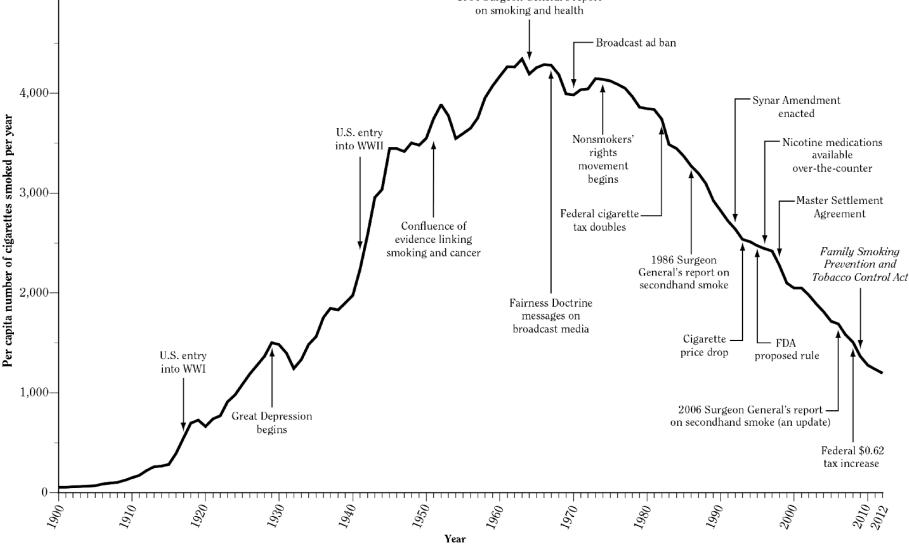
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

2014



1964

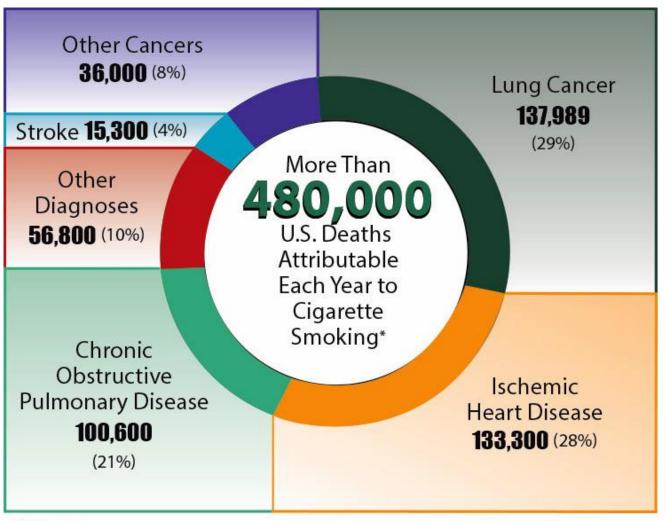
Figure 2.1 Adult\* per capita cigarette consumption and major smoking and health events, United States, 1900-2012 5.000 -1964 Surgeon General's report on smoking and health Broadcast ad ban 4,000enacted U.S. entry Nonsmokers' into WWII rights movement begins 3,000-



Sources: Adapted from Warner 1985 with permission from Massachusetts Medical Society, ©1985; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 1989; Creek et al. 1994; U.S. Department of Agriculture 2000; U.S. Census Bureau 2013; U.S. Department of the Treasury 2013.

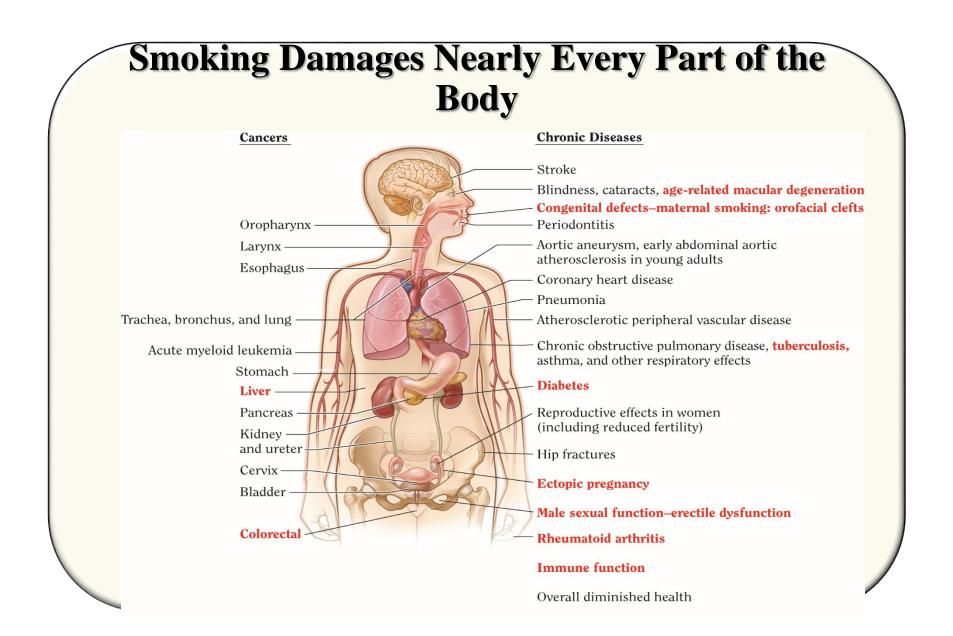
Adults  $\geq 18$  years of age as reported annually by the Census Bureau.

## **The Toll of Smoking** (Does Not include the Added Toll of Secondhand Smoke)



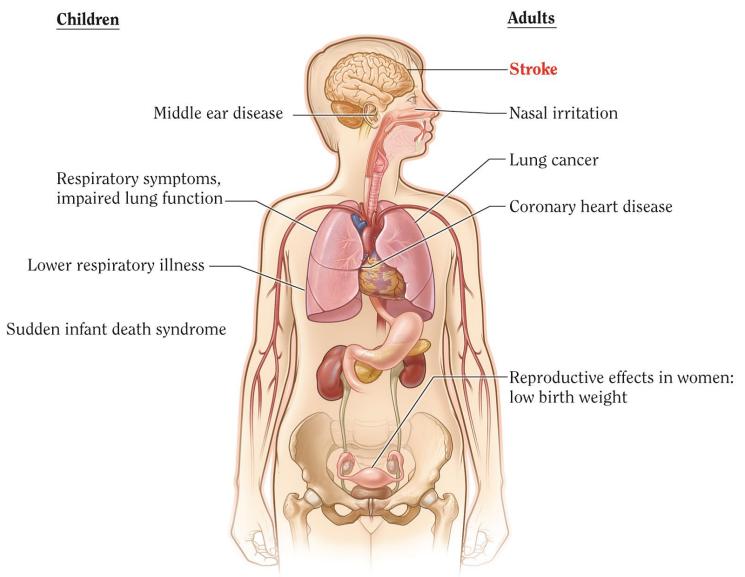






**Source:** The health consequences of smoking – 50 years of progress: a report of the Surgeon General. – Atlanta, GA. : U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.

## There is No Safe Level of Secondhand Smoke Exposure



## The Burden of Tobacco Use and Secondhand Smoke Exposure in NC

Tobacco use is the #1 cause of preventable death in North Carolina (and the U.S.)



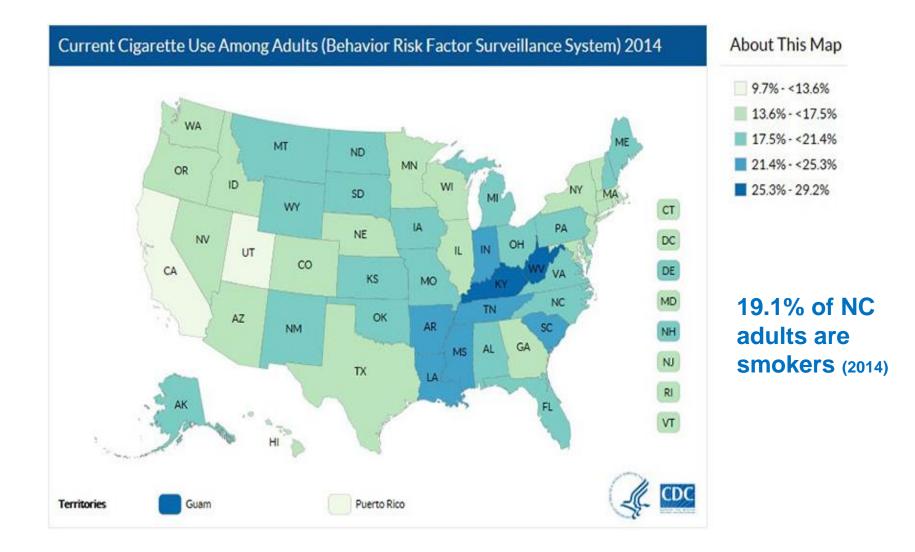
Smoking costs North Carolina \$3.81 billion per year in health care costs

Including \$931 million in Medicaid costs. There is an additional annual cost of \$293 million from health problems due to secondhand smoke.

# Who is Still Using Tobacco?



## **Population Data on Tobacco Use**

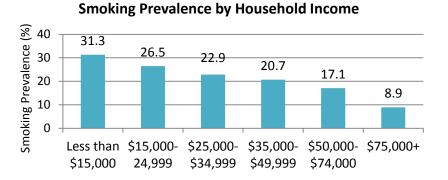


# LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS = Higher risk for smoking

## US

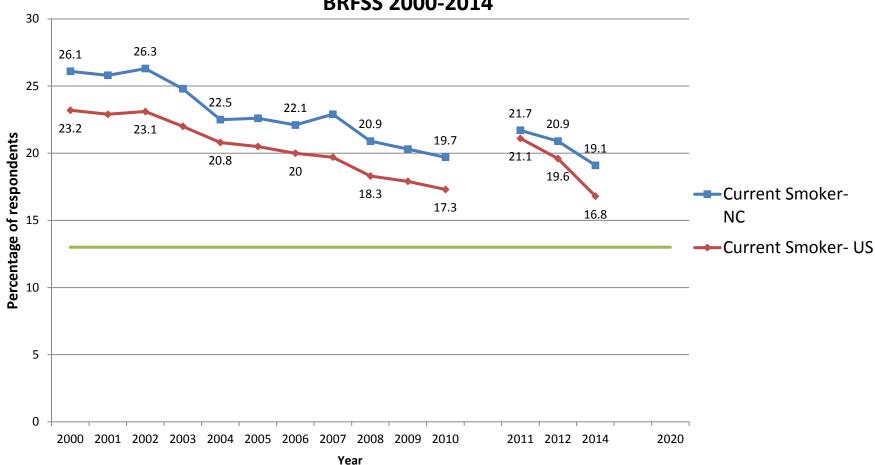
Income Status	Current Smoking Prevalence (%)
Below poverty level	26.3
At or above poverty level	15.2

NC



Education Level	Current Smoking Prevalence (%)
Less than high school	22.9
GED	43.0
High school graduate	21.7
Some college	19.7
Associate degree	17.1
Undergraduate degree	7.9
Postgraduate degree	5.4

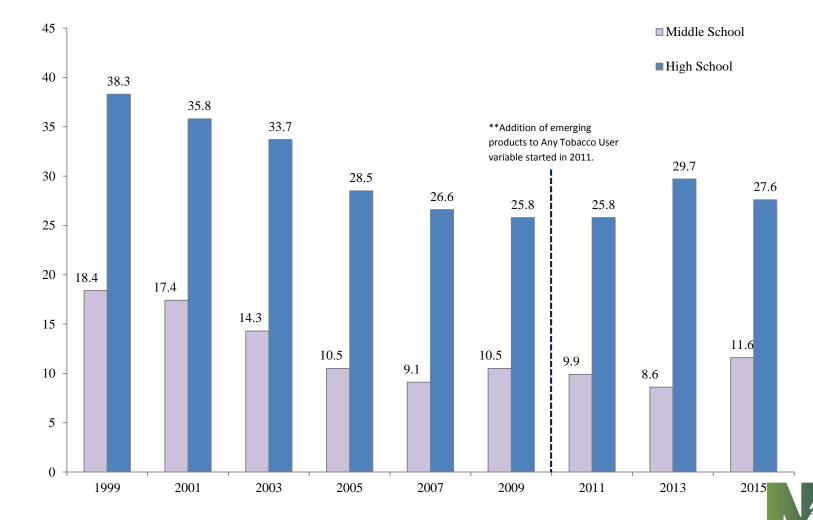
Education	Smoking Prevalence (%)
Less than high school	27.8
High school or GED	23.6
Some post-high school	19
College Graduate	8.5



Percentage of Smokers in North Carolina and the United States BRFSS 2000-2014

Note: The BRFSS methodology changed in 2011 so we can not compare data from 2000-2010 to 2011-2012. We have showed this change by including a break in the trend line.

Source: North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health, State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (NC BRFSS), 2000-2014. <a href="http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs/brfss/">http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs/brfss/</a>.



#### NC Middle & High School Current\* Users of Any Tobacco Product: NC YTS, 1999-2015

## Among Youth, E-cigarette Use May Lead to Conventional Cigarette Use

 High school students who had never smoked but reported ever using e-cigarettes at baseline were 2.7 times more likely to start using combustible tobacco after 1 year compared with high school students who never used e-cigarettes



 U.S. adolescents and young adults who had never smoked but used e-cigarettes at baseline were 8.3 times more likely to progress to cigarette smoking after 1 year than nonusers of e-cigarettes

Sources: Leventhal AM, Strong DR, Kirkpatrick MG, et al. JAMA 2015; Primack BA, Soneji S, Stoolmiller M, et al. JAMA Pediatr 2015



**1-800-QUIT-NOW** 

Spanish Speaking 1-855-Dejelo-Ya An evidence-based telephone tobacco treatment service

- Consists of four treatment sessions
  - Special 10 treatment sessions and protocol for pregnant women
- Highly trained, professional Quit Coaches
- Available free to all North Carolina residents
- Accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- English, Spanish and interpretation service
- Integrated with an interactive web based tobacco treatment program



## QuitlineNC More Demand, Fewer Resources



Funding Source	SFY 2011- 12	SFY 2012- 13	SFY 2013-14	SFY 2014-15	SFY 2015-16	SFY 2016-17
State Appropriations	\$2,828,965 <sup>1</sup>	\$1,898,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,100,000	\$850,000
Health and Wellness Trust Fund	\$931,057					
CDC Quitline Capacity Federal Grant <sup>2</sup>		\$662,442	\$449,995	\$368,042	\$498,048	\$384,363
CDC ARRA Grant <sup>3</sup>	\$170,000					
HRSA Federal grant <sup>4</sup>		\$70,233	\$30,000			
CDC PHHSBG Federal Grant <sup>5</sup>					\$103,422	
Medicaid FFP <sup>6</sup>					\$100,000	\$350,000
State Health Plan Receipts (Funds can only serve State Health Plan Members)	\$899,997	\$600,000	\$941,336	\$1,259,357	\$959,902	\$617,486
TOTAL FUNDING	\$4,830,019	\$3,230,675	\$2,621,331	\$2,827,399	\$2,761,372	\$2,201,849
# of Tobacco Users Treated+	21,725	16,507	13,218 (Reduced services to 2 weeks NRT, 4 calls)	14,890 (Reduced services to 2 weeks NRT, 4 calls)	16,368 (Reduced services to no NRT and 1 call for March-May)	15,586 ++ (Based on reduced services continuing in SFY 16-17)



## For Further Information Contact:

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