

TOBACCO *Facts*

December 2011

Adult Cigarette Smoking

Smoking Prevalence in North Dakota

- In North Dakota, 17.4 percent of adults smoke.¹
- In 2010, 58.6 percent of North Dakota's adult smokers tried to quit.¹

Smoking Prevalence in the United States

- In the U.S., 17.3 percent of all adults smoke.¹
- In 2010, nearly 59 percent of adult smokers in the U.S. tried to quit.¹

The Cost of Smoking in North Dakota

- Medical claims and lost productivity costs due to smoking in North Dakota amount to \$442 million per year.²
- Medicaid costs due to smoking in North Dakota are \$47 million per year, or \$94.87 per capita.³

Smoking Policies in North Dakota

- In 2005, the North Dakota Legislative Assembly passed a smoke-free law that restricts smoking in all workplaces and public places, with some exceptions.⁴
- Bismarck, Devils Lake, Fargo, Grand Forks, Pembina, Napoleon and West Fargo have passed comprehensive smoke-free laws that cover all workplaces, including bars.

The Ultimate Cost of Smoking

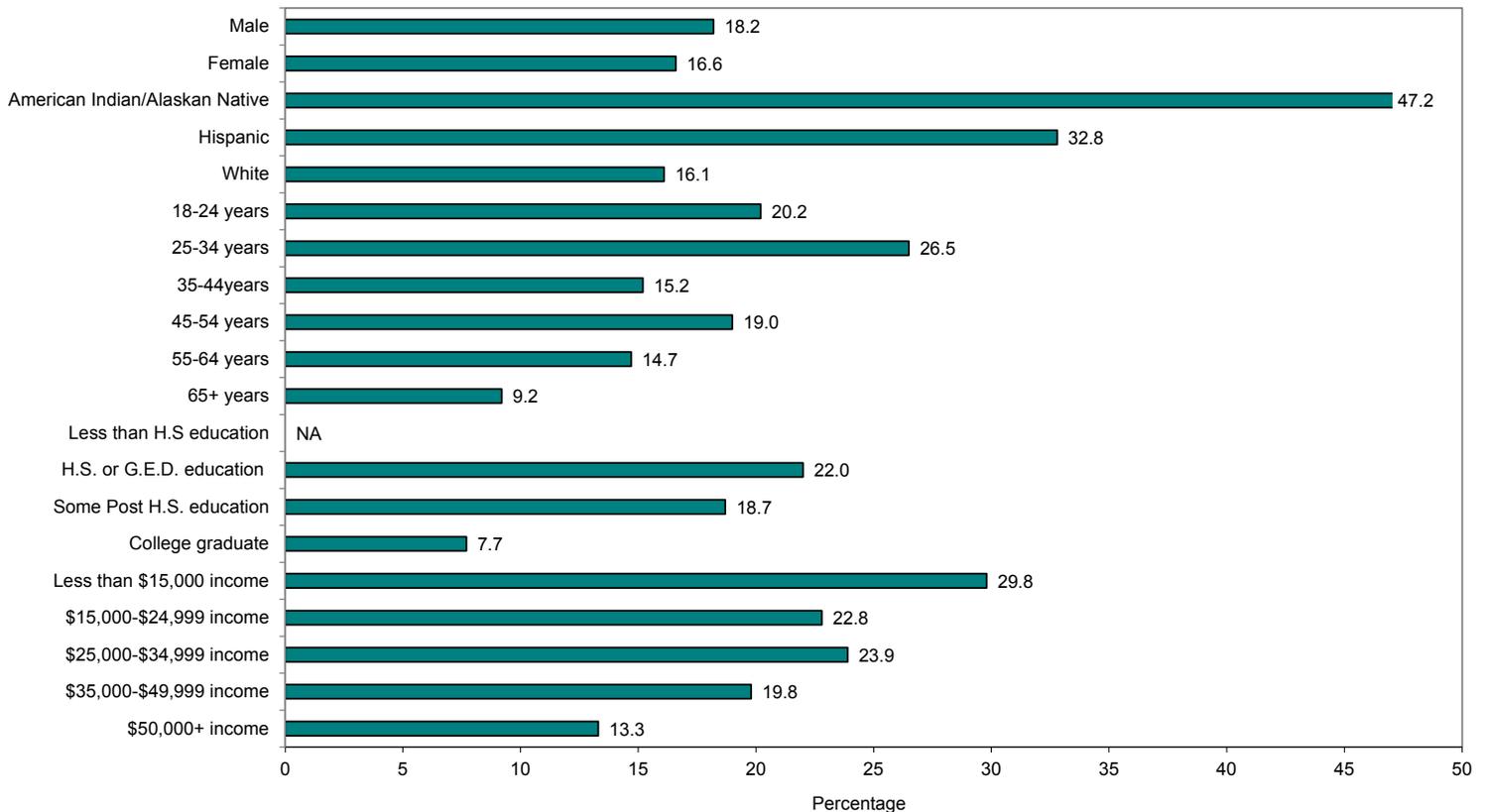
- Cigarette smoking remains the leading preventable cause of death in the United States, resulting in approximately 443,000 deaths annually.⁵
- In North Dakota, 877 adults die prematurely each year from illnesses caused by smoking. That means two of our family members, friends and neighbors die every day in North Dakota from smoking.³

Helping Smokers Quit

- The North Dakota Tobacco Quitline is a free telephone-based counseling service available to help North Dakota tobacco users quit. North Dakota residents can call the toll-free number, **1.800.QUIT.NOW** (1.800.784.8669) to discuss quitting with a professionally trained counselor.
- North Dakota QuitNet is a free web-based service that offers help from quit coaches and the ability to "chat" with other quitters to find out what works for them. North Dakota residents can access QuitNet at www.nd.quitnet.com.



Percentage of Population Groups Who Smoke in North Dakota¹



This chart shows that in general, the older a person is, the less likely they are to smoke; the more education a person has completed, the less likely they are to smoke; and the greater a person’s income, the less likely they are to smoke.

¹2010 Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – The BRFSS is an ongoing state-based telephone surveillance system supported by the CDC. Through a series of monthly telephone interviews, states uniformly collect data on the behaviors and conditions that place people at risk for chronic diseases, injuries and preventable infectious diseases. (Because of a small sample size, percentages for racial/ethnic groups come from a combination of the 2009 and 2010 BRFSS surveys. NA = Not available if the unweighted sample size for the denominator was < 50 or the CI half width was > 10 for any cell, or if the state did not collect data for that calendar year.)

²U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) report, 2009.

³CDC Data Highlights, 2006.

⁴North Dakota Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control.

⁵SAMMEC Average Annual Deaths, 2000-2004.



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