



North Dakota Tobacco Prevention and Control Executive Committee

Center for Tobacco Prevention and Control Policy

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Presentation to the Health Services Committee

Roughrider Room

January 10, 2012

Good morning Chairperson Lee and members of the Health Services Committee. I am Jeanne Prom, executive director of the Center for Tobacco Prevention and Control Policy. As requested, I am providing information regarding baseline smoking statistics prior to awarding tobacco prevention and control grant funds and information on results of those programs.

Background

Since July 1, 2009, North Dakota has supported a comprehensive program based on the *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs*, published by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2007. These *Best Practices* require a significant investment in state and community interventions, as well as investments in cessation, health communications, surveillance/evaluation and management – five *Best Practice* components.

The Center and the Department of Health tobacco prevention and control program together manage complementary parts of the comprehensive program. Prior to July 1, 2009, the Department of Health funded community tobacco prevention programs. Since July 1, 2009, the Center has granted the majority of funds supporting community interventions.

Linking state and community efforts with other *Best Practice* components greatly increases the program's overall impact. In *Best Practices*, CDC states that all five *Best Practice* components reinforce each other. To account for the relationship between all components, evaluating one component also should include a review of the entire program.

The statewide and community approach to reducing tobacco use is to produce long-lasting changes in social norms that help protect many people. Evidence indicates that implementing policies that promote healthy social norms appear to be the most effective in sustaining positive behaviors and behavior change:

- Tobacco-free K-12/college campus policies keep youth/young adults from ever starting.
- Comprehensive smoke-free state laws and city ordinances – as well as significant increases in tobacco taxes -- not only encourage large numbers of people to quit, but also make tobacco less accessible and desirable to youth.
- Health system policies to refer clients to cessation services help tobacco users quit.
- Many people are ready to quit for good after a smoke-free policy or tobacco tax increase take effect.

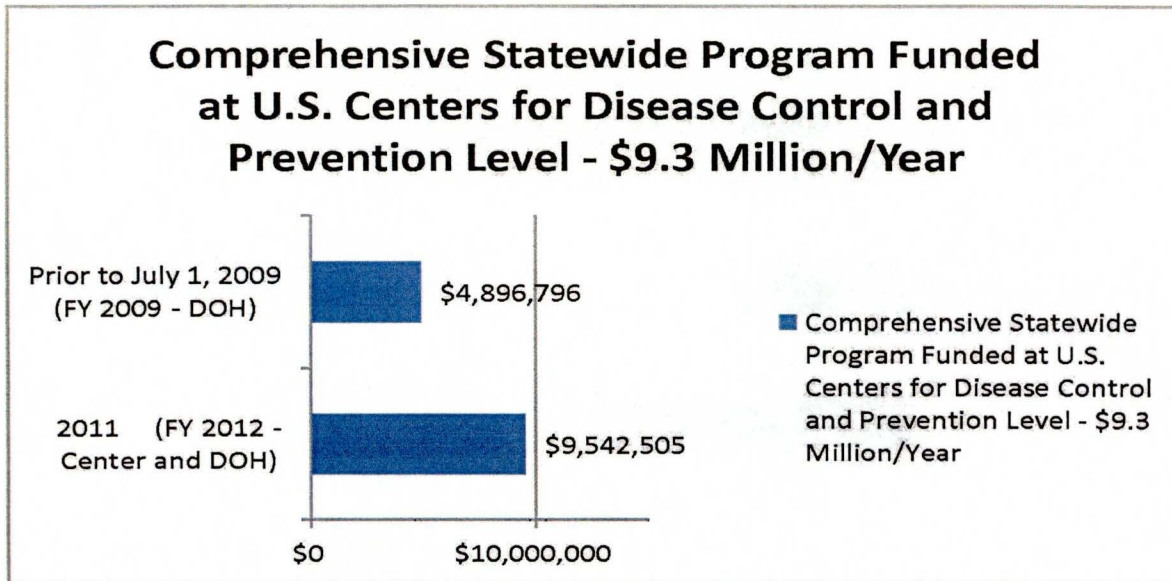
The attached charts illustrate statewide and community funding levels, local and state policies, and results since the new comprehensive program began July 1, 2009. Thank you for your interest and I will respond to any questions as I explain the charts.

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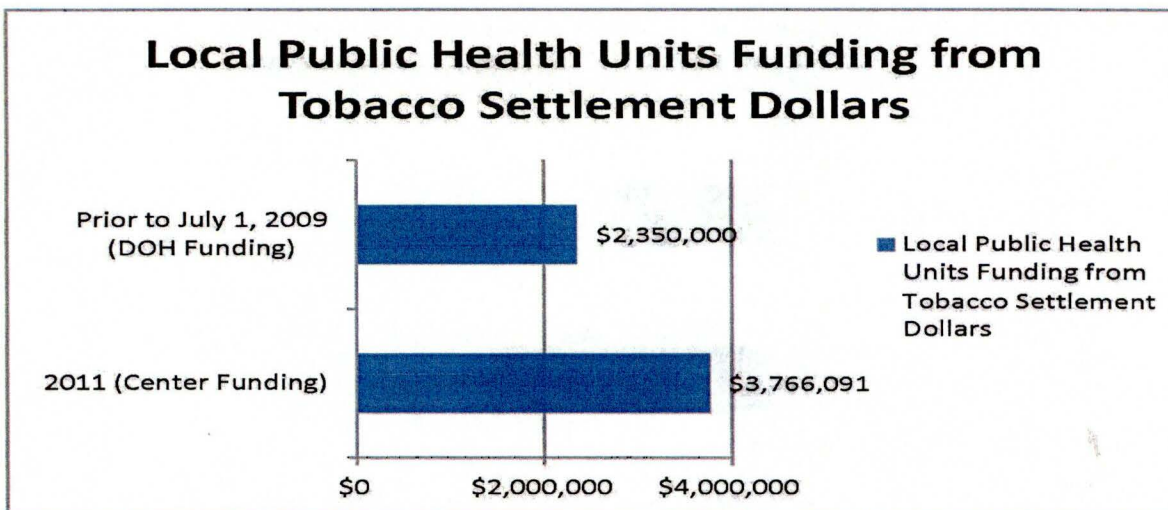
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FUNDING:

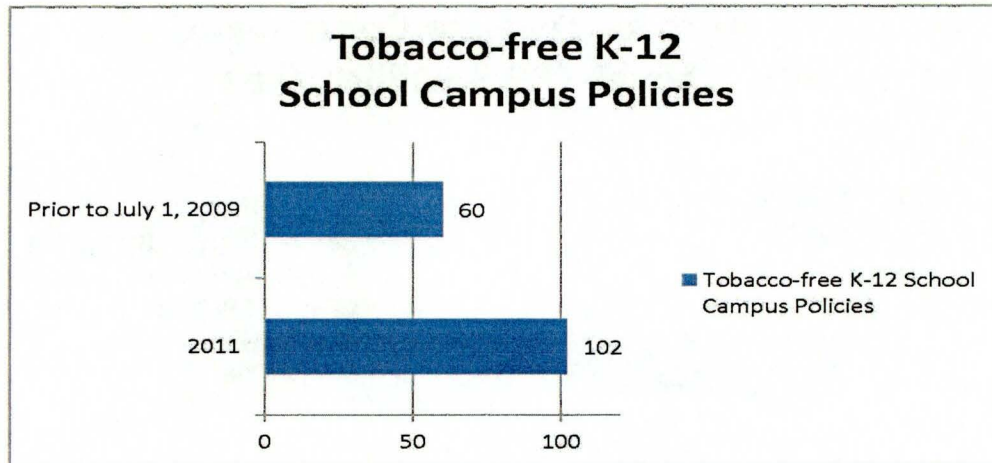


Since July 1, 2009, the N.D. Legislature has appropriated funding to both the North Dakota Center for Tobacco Prevention and Control Policy and the Department of Health for a comprehensive statewide tobacco prevention and control program funded at the CDC-recommended level of \$9.3 million/year. Source: Office of Management and Budget.

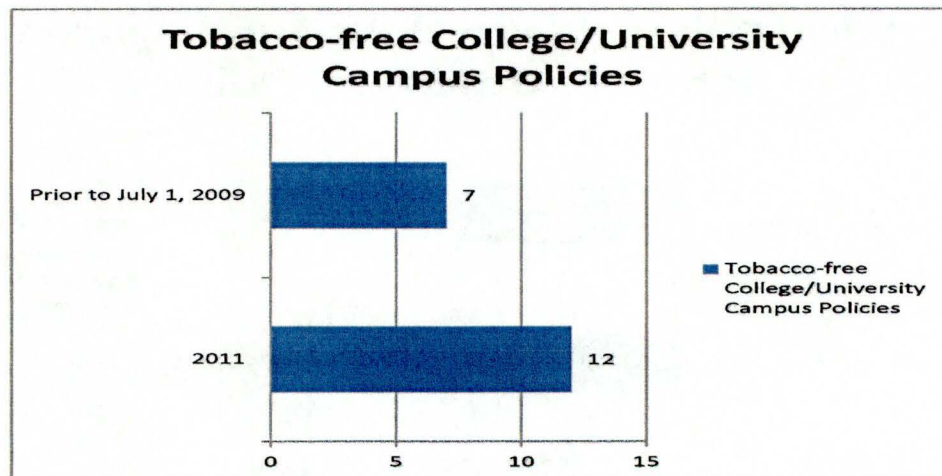


Appropriations authorized by the N.D. Legislature for the 2009-2011 and 2011-2013 biennium included a significant increase over previous funding for all 28 local public health units. All funds shown above are from the Master Settlement Agreement payments the state receives from tobacco companies. Sources: N.D. Legislative Council, Office of Management and Budget.

TOBACCO-FREE CAMPUS POLICIES:

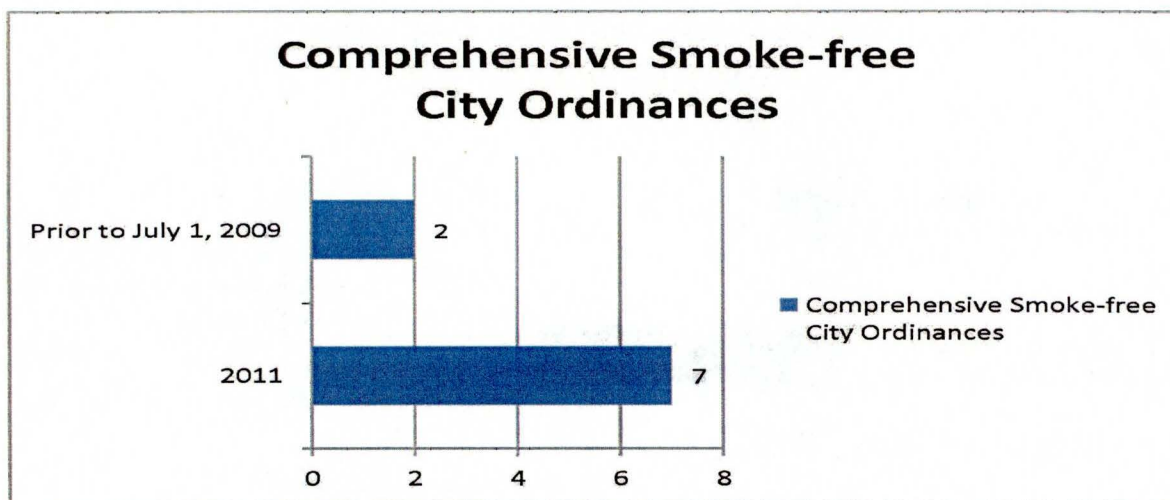


Since July 1, 2009, 42 school districts/private schools adopted comprehensive tobacco-free campus policies. Sources: Prior to July 1, 2009 – N.D. Department of Health; since July 1, 2009 – N.D. Center for Tobacco Prevention and Control Policy. A list of the 42 schools is available at <http://www.breathend.com/uploads%5Cresources%5C636%5Ctobacco-assessment-report-09012011.pdf>.

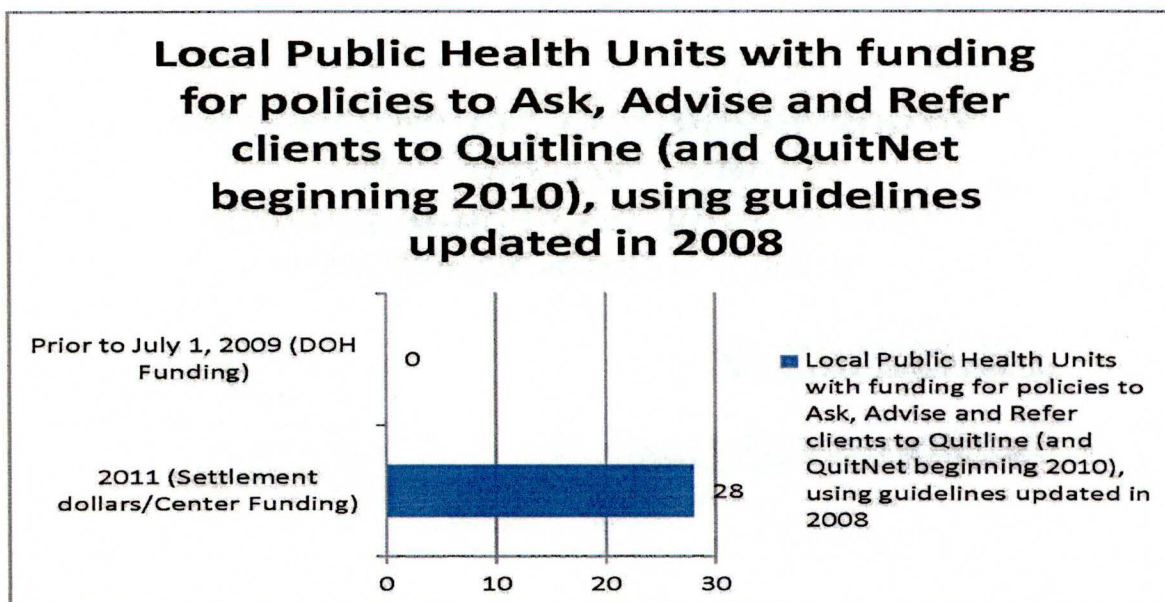


Since July 1, 2009, five colleges/universities adopted comprehensive tobacco-free campus policies. The five new policies were adopted at: Lake Region State College, Dakota College, N.D. State College of Science, Dickinson State University, and University of Mary. Sources: Prior to July 1, 2009 – N.D. Department of Health; since July 1, 2009 – N.D. Center for Tobacco Prevention and Control Policy.

LOCAL ORDINANCES AND POLICIES:

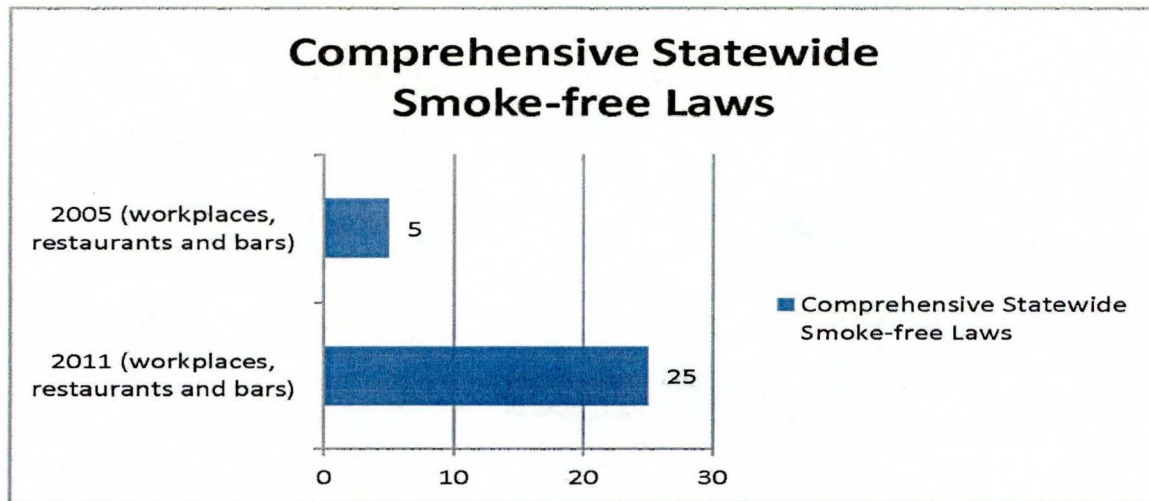


Since July 1, 2009, five communities have passed comprehensive smoke-free city ordinances: Napoleon, Grand Forks, Pembina, Bismarck and Devils Lake. Fargo and West Fargo comprehensive smoke-free city ordinances have been in effect since July 1, 2008. Source: N.D. Center for Tobacco Prevention and Control Policy.

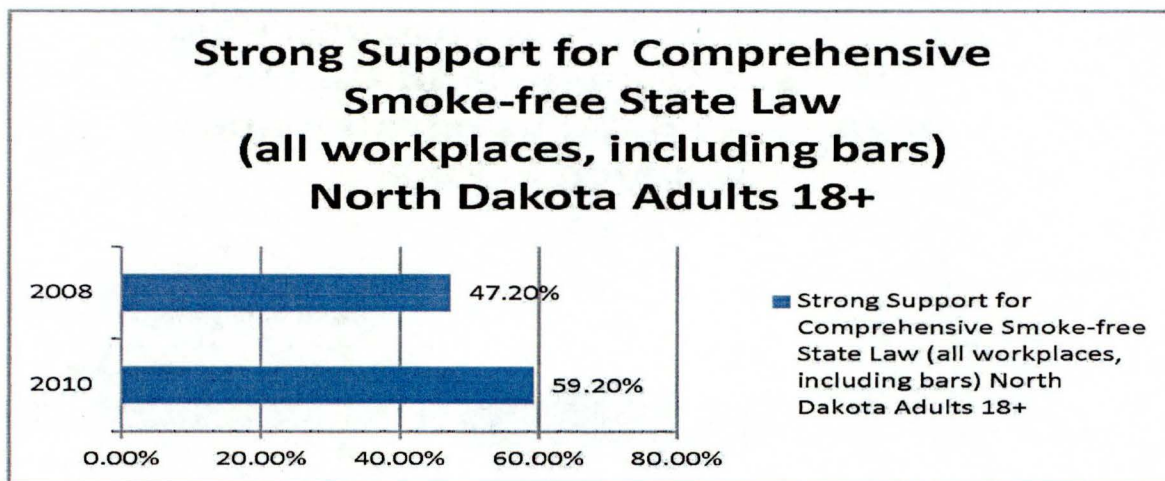


Since July 1, 2009, all 28 local public health units have received funding from the Center to adopt and implement policies to ask, advise and refer all clients who use tobacco to the quitline, and since, 2010, QuitNet. Source: N.D. Center for Tobacco Prevention and Control Policy.

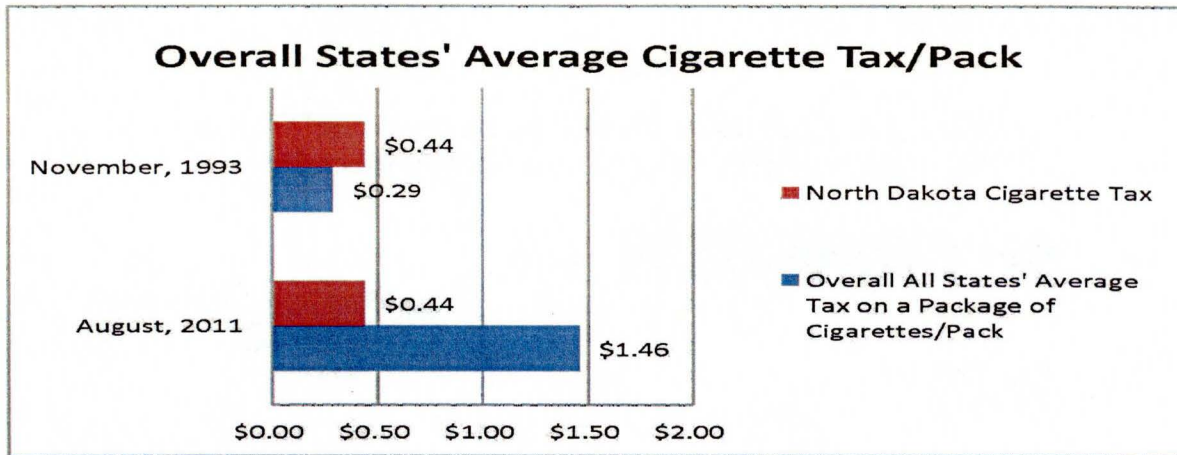
STATE LAWS:



The N.D. Legislature passed a smoke-free state law in 2005 that made many, but not all, workplaces and public places smoke-free. Smoking is still allowed in bars and some other places. In 2005, five states had comprehensive smoke-free laws covering workplaces, restaurants and bars. N.D. smoke-free law has not changed since 2005. Since 2005, 20 additional states have enacted laws protecting workers and the public from secondhand smoke in workplaces, restaurants and bars. Source: Americans for Nonsmokers Rights.

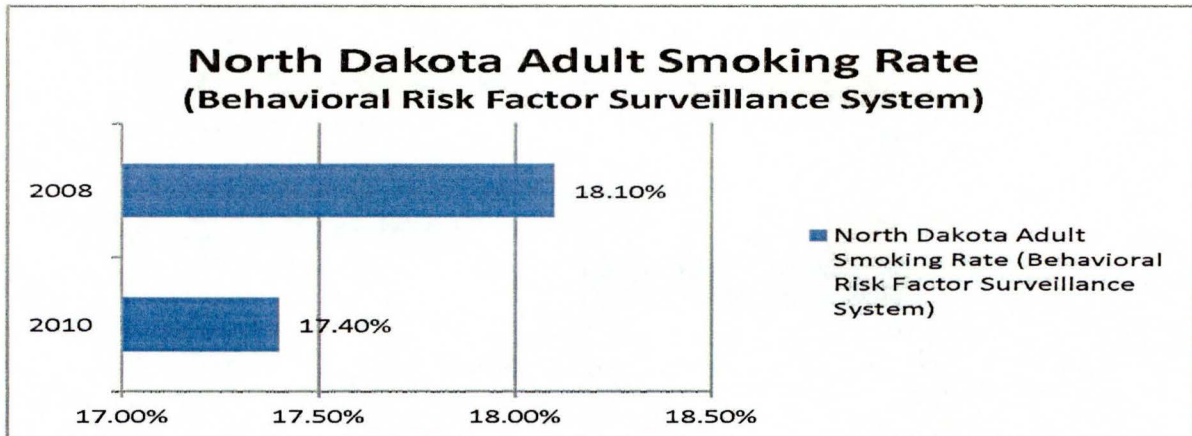


Strong support among N.D. adults for a comprehensive smoke-free state law making all workplaces, including bars, smoke-free, has increased from 2008 to 2010. Source: N.D. Public Education Task Force on Tobacco -- 2008 N.D. Department of Health -- 2010.

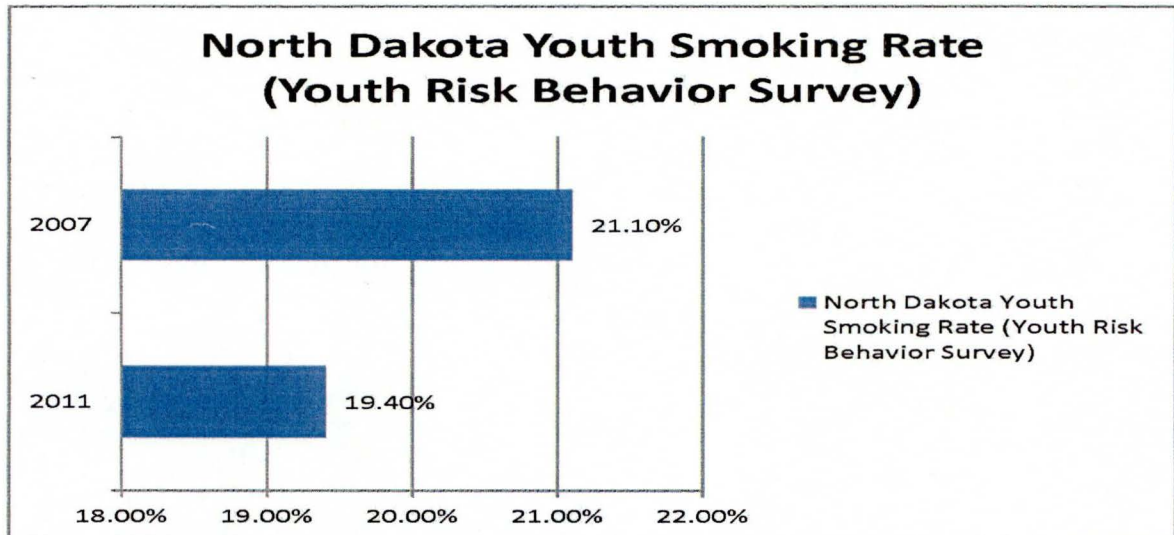


North Dakota last raised the tax to 44 cents/pack in 1993, when the average state tax on a pack of cigarettes was 29 cents. The average state tax on a pack of cigarettes is now \$1.46. Source: Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids.

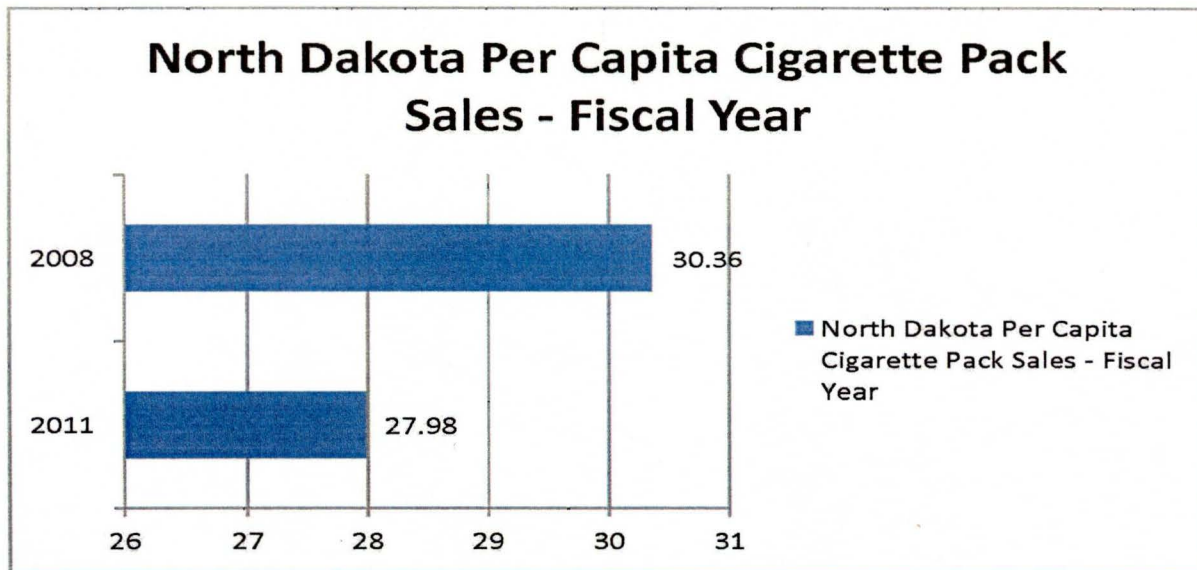
STATEWIDE RESULTS:



Smoking by N.D. adults has decreased from 2008 to 2010. Source: N.D. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov.



Smoking by N.D. high school students statewide has decreased from 2007 to 2011. Source: N.D. Youth Risk Behavior Survey, N.D. Department of Public Instruction.



Sales of cigarettes per capita in North Dakota have decreased from 2008 to 2011. Sources: N.D. State Data Center, N.D. Tax Department.

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