

Tobacco & Vaping 101:

Virginia 2024

Lawmakers are often bombarded with misinformation on the products used by adults in their state. This annual analysis provides up-to-date data on the adults who use cigarettes and e-cigarette products in the Old Dominion. This information also includes data on youth use, impacts of e-cigarettes and analyses of existing tobacco monies.

Key Points:

- In 2022, an estimated 824,822 adults (12.1 percent) were currently smoking. This is a 2.5 percent decrease from 2021 and represents 13,102 fewer adults smoking.
- In 2022 (among all Virginia adults), five percent of 18- to 24-year-olds, 14.1 percent of 25–44-year-olds, 15.4 percent of 45–64-year-olds, and 8.4 percent of adults aged 65 years or older were currently smoking combustible cigarettes.
- Among all adults earning \$25,000 or less in 2022, 22.6 percent were currently smoking compared to only 8.6 percent of adults earning \$50,000 or more.
- Among all smoking adults in Virginia in 2022, 67.3 percent were White, 17.2 percent were Black, 7.8 percent were Hispanic, 3.8 percent were Multiracial (non-Hispanic), 2.9 percent were Asian, and one percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.
- In 2022, 524,887 Virginia adults (7.7 percent) were currently using e-cigarettes. This is a 13.2 percent increase from 2021 and represents 65,380 additional adults vaping.
- Among all vaping adults in Virginia in 2022, 34.5 percent were 18 to 24 years old, 48.5 percent were 25 to 44 years old, 13.3 percent were 45 to 64 years old and 3.8 percent were 65 years or older.
- In 2021, for every one Virginia high school student who was smoking, more than 76 adults were currently using cigarettes.
- In 2021, for every one Virginia high school student who was vaping, more than eight adults were currently using e-cigarettes.
- The introduction of e-cigarettes has not led to increases in cigarette smoking, but rather, correlates with significant declines in smoking rates among young adults.
- Between 2018 and 2022, smoking rates among Virginia adults aged 18 to 24 years old decreased by 50.5 percent.
- Cigarette excise taxes in Virginia disproportionately impact low income and low educated persons, while failing to significantly reduce smoking rates among that class.
- The percentage of Virginia adults earning \$25,000 or less that were smoking decreased by 7.6 percent between 2020 and 2022, while the percent of adults earning \$50,000 or more that were smoking decreased by 10.4 percent during the same period.
- Among Virginia adults who did not graduate high school, smoking rates decreased by 8.9 percent, and rates among adults with a college degree increased by eight percent.
- Virginia woefully underfunds programs to prevent youth use of tobacco and/or vapor products and help adults quit smoking, while simultaneously receiving millions of dollars from the pockets of the adults who smoke. In 2022, for every \$1 the state received in tobacco monies, it spent \$0.04 on tobacco control efforts.

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Adult Combustible Cigarette and E-Cigarette Use

In 2022, according to data from the annual Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, an estimated 824,822 adults (or 12.1 percent of Virginians) were currently smoking. This is a 2.5 percent decrease from 2021 when 12.4 percent reported current cigarette use. There were 13,102 fewer adults smoking in 2022 compared to 2021.

In 2022 (among all Virginia adults), five percent of 18- to 24-year-olds, 14.1 percent of 25–44-year-olds, 15.4 percent of 45–64-year-olds, and 8.4 percent of adults aged 65 years or older were currently smoking combustible cigarettes.

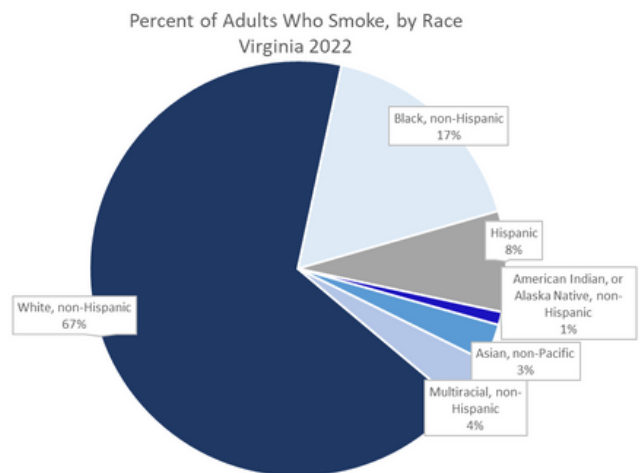
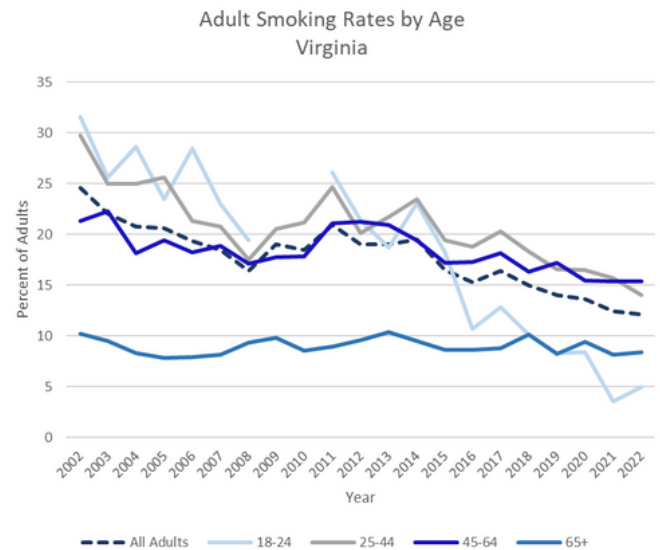
Among all adults earning \$25,000 annually or less in 2022, nearly one-fourth (22.6 percent) reported currently smoking, compared to only 8.6 percent of adults who earned \$50,000 or more per year.

In Virginia, American Indian/Alaska Native adults reported smoking at a greater percentage of their identified race at 24.6 percent. This is compared to 13.5 percent of Multiracial (non-Hispanic) adults, 13.4 percent of White adults, 11.5 percent of Black adults, 9.5 percent of Hispanic adults,

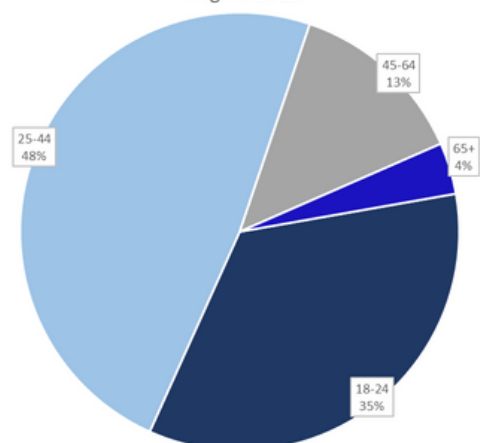
Yet, White adults made up a significantly larger percentage of the Virginia's total adult smoking population. In 2022, White adults accounted for 67.3 percent of Virginia's current smoking population, compared to American Indian/Alaska Native adults, who made up only one percent. Black adults made up 17.2 percent, Hispanic adults accounted for 7.8 percent, Multiracial (non-Hispanic) adults made up 3.8 percent, and Asian adults accounted for 2.9 percent of Virginia's adult smoking population in 2022.

In 2022, an estimated 524,887 Virginia adults (or 7.7 percent) were currently using e-cigarettes. This is a 13.2 percent increase from 2021 when 6.8 percent reported current e-cigarette use. There were an estimated 65,380 additional adults vaping in 2022 compared to 2021.

Among Virginia adults currently using e-cigarettes in 2022, 34.5 percent were 18 to 24 years old, 48.5 percent were 25 to 44 years old, 13.3 percent were 45 to 64 years old and 3.8 percent of current e-cigarette users in Virginia in 2022 were 65 years or older. Among adult e-cigarette users in Virginia in 2022, 65.5 percent were 25 years or older.



Percent of Adults Who Vape, by Age
Virginia 2022



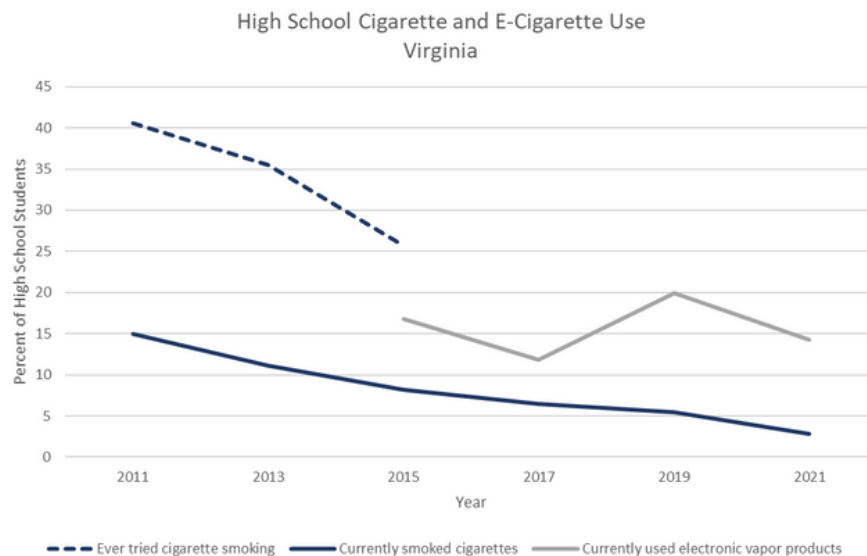
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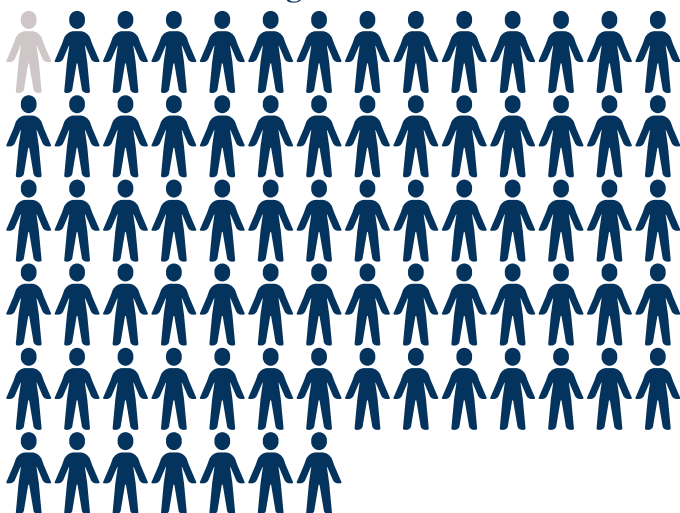
Youth Combustible Cigarette and E-Cigarette Use

Youth smoking rates are at historic lows in the Old Dominion. In 2021, 2.8 percent reported currently smoking, or having used the product on at least one occasion in the 30 days prior. In 2021, approximately 11,008 Virginia high school students were smoking, compared to an estimated 837,924 Virginia adults aged 18 and over who were currently smoking. For every one high schooler student smoking in 2021 in Virginia, more than 76 adults were currently smoking.

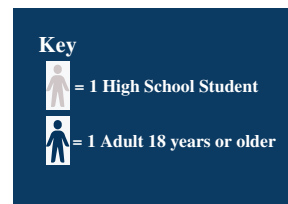
Youth vaping peaked in the Old Dominion in 2019 when nearly one-fifth (19.9 percent) reported current use. Between 2019 and 2021, current use decreased by 28.1 percent to 14.3 percent of Virginia high school students. In 2021, approximately 56,219 Virginia high school students were vaping, compared to 459,506 Virginia adults aged 18 and over who were currently vaping. For every one high schooler vaping in 2021 in Virginia, more than eight adults were using e-cigarettes.



Youth to Adult Smoking Ratio Virginia 2021



Youth to Adult Vaping Ratio Virginia 2021



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Young Adult Cigarette Use

The introduction of e-cigarettes has not led to increases in young adult cigarette smoking, but rather, correlates with significant declines.

In 2012, e-cigarettes were available in every major U.S. market. That same year, 21.4 percent of Virginians aged 18 to 24 years old were currently smoking. In 2018, public health purported a so-called “youth vaping epidemic,” and 10.1 percent of young adults in the Old Dominion were smoking. Between 2012 and 2018, young adult smoking rates declined by 52.8 percent. Further, since 2018, young adult smoking rates have decreased another 50.5 percent, with average annual declines of eight percent.

In 2016 (among 18- to 24-year-olds), 12.6 percent and eight percent were currently using combustible cigarettes and e-cigarettes, respectively. Between 2016 and 2022, current cigarette use among young adults decreased by 53.3 percent while vapor product use increased by 110.8 percent.

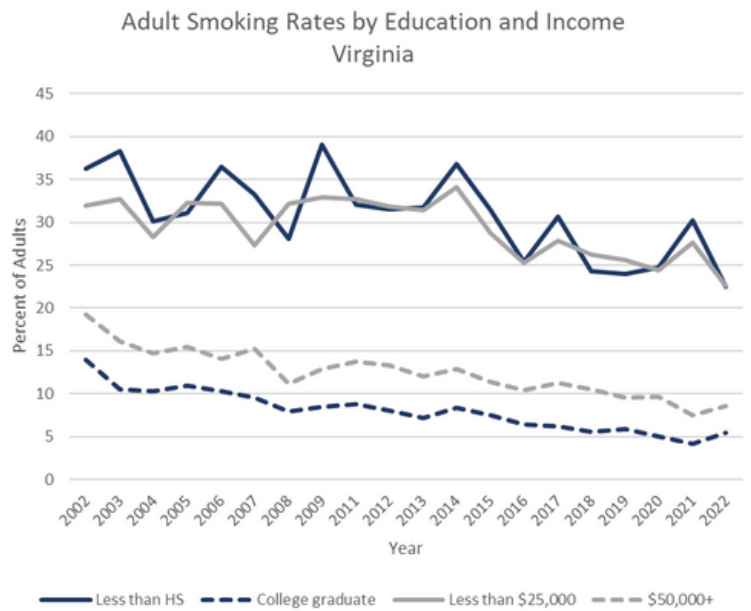
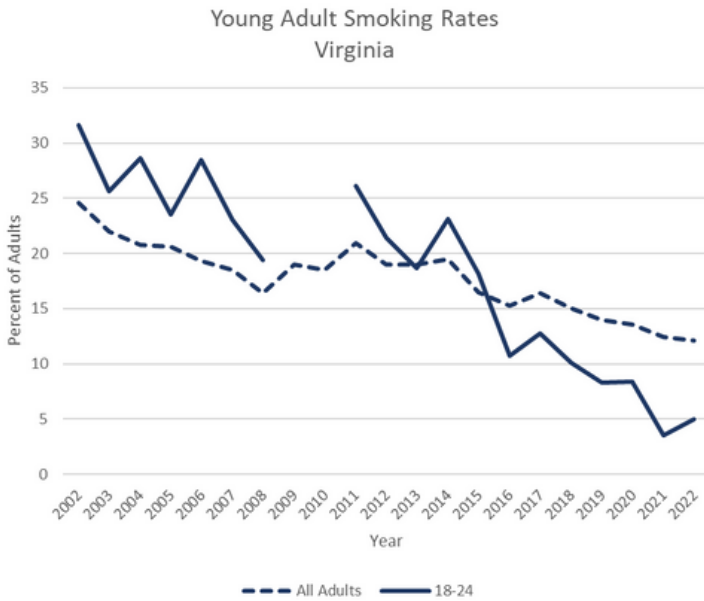
Given the epic lows in young adult smoking rates, lawmakers must refrain from policies that restrict access to alternatives to smoking.

Effects of Cigarette Excise Taxes

Virginia last increased its state cigarette excise tax in 2020 from \$0.30 to \$0.60-per-pack. Lawmakers often justify excise taxes on cigarettes to deter persons from using combustible cigarettes. These taxes not only disproportionately harm lower income and lower educated adults, the taxes also fail to significantly reduce smoking rates among those persons.

The percent of Virginia adults earning \$25,000 or less that were smoking decreased by only 7.6 percent between 2020 and 2022, while the percent of adults earning \$50,000 or more that were smoking decreased by 10.4 percent during the same period. Among Virginians who did not graduate high school, smoking rates decreased by 8.9 percent, and rates among adults with a college degree increased by eight percent.

Lawmakers should refrain from enacting further increases in cigarette taxes given their disproportionate effect on low-income and low-educated persons, while failing to reduce



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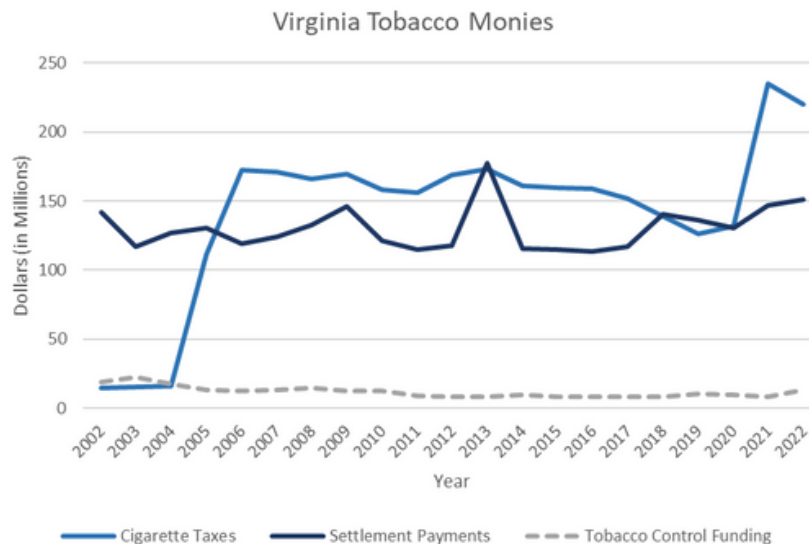
Tobacco Monies

Each year, states receive billions of dollars borne out of the lungs of persons who smoke. This revenue includes excise cigarette taxes and settlement payments. Yet, each year, states spend miniscule amounts of tobacco-related monies on programs to help adults quit smoking and prevent youth use.

In 2022, the Old Dominion collected more than \$219 million in state excise tax revenue from combustible cigarettes. This was a 6.3 percent decrease from 2021's \$234.8, or \$14.9 million less. Between 2002 and 2022, Virginia collected more than \$2.9 billion in cigarette taxes.

Since 2000, Virginia has collected annual payments from tobacco manufacturers based on the percentage of cigarettes and tobacco products sold in the state in that year. Virginia collected \$151.4 million in settlement payments in 2022, a 2.8 percent increase from 2021's \$147.2 million, or an additional \$4.2 million. Since 2002, the Old Dominion collected more than \$2.7 billion in tobacco settlement payments.

While Virginia collected more than \$371 million in tobacco-related monies in 2022, the state allocated only \$13.2 million in state funding towards tobacco control programs, including cessation, education, and youth prevention efforts, which was a 59 percent increase in funding from 2021's \$8.3 million. This amounts to six percent of taxes and 8.7 percent of settlement payments. In 2022, for every \$1 the state received in tobacco monies, it spent only \$0.04 on tobacco control efforts.



References

1. Data on adult smoking rates comes from the Centers for Disease Control's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey including sections on "Demographics - Race," Tobacco Use - All Categories," and "E-Cigarette Use." Accessed November, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/>.
2. Data on race and age was compiled using population data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation (<https://datacenter.kidscount.org/>) and Demographic data from the CDC to cross reference the racial population. Then, data from Smoking and Race, and E-Cigarettes and Age, was used to determine the percent of adults who were smoking in 2022.
3. Data on youth tobacco and vapor product use comes from the CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Survey, accessed in November, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/surveys/nyts/index.htm.
4. Data on tax information comes from Orzechowski and Walker, "The Tax Burden on Tobacco Historical Compilation Volume 57, 2022. Print.
5. Data on tobacco settlement payments is from Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, "Actual Annual Tobacco Settlement Payments Received by the States, 1998-2022." Accessed November, 2023. <https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/assets/factsheets/0365.pdf>.
6. Data on tobacco control funding is from Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, "Appendix A: A History of Spending for State Tobacco Prevention Programs," Accessed November, 2023. <https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/assets/factsheets/0209.pdf>.