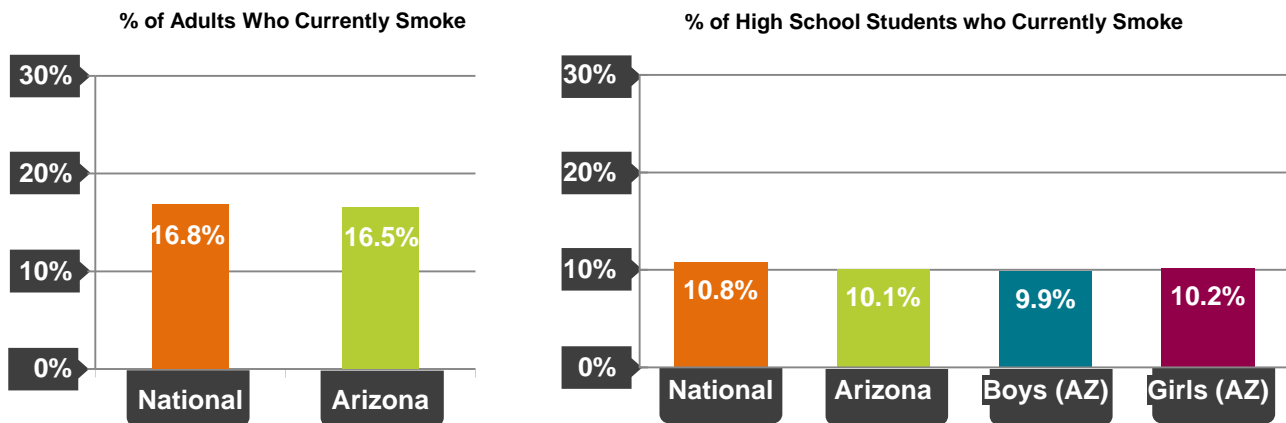


TOBACCO IN ARIZONA

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Arizona was 3.2% in 2013. 7.4% of adult current cigarette smokers in Arizona were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2015, 6.2% of high school students in Arizona used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 7.3% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2015, 10.1% of high school students in Arizona smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 10.3% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2015, 27.5% of high school students in Arizona used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 24.1% of high school students used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days.²

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, Arizona allocated \$15.5 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 24% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Arizona received an estimated \$430 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴

* National and state-level prevalence numbers reflect the most recent data available. This may differ across state fact sheets.

- The health care costs in Arizona, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$2.38 billion annually.⁴
- Arizona loses \$2 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$2.00 per pack of cigarettes in December 2006. Smokeless tobacco products (chewing tobacco, snuff, etc.) are taxed \$0.02225 per ounce. All other products have varying taxes based on weight or quantity.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all government workplaces, private workplaces, schools, childcare facilities, restaurants, bars, casinos/gaming establishments, retail stores, and recreational/cultural facilities.

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 18, and penalties exist for both minors and merchants who violate this law.
- The sale to minors of electronic smoking devices is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 48.9% of adult every day smokers in Arizona quit smoking one or more days in 2014.⁸
- Arizona's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended tobacco cessation medications and phone counseling. Individual counseling is covered for pregnant women only.^{7†}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration and annual limits on quit attempts.⁷
- Arizona's state quitline invests \$4.00 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- Arizona does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁷

† The seven recommended cessation medications are NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban).
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- ³ CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMRR, United States, 2011-2013
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