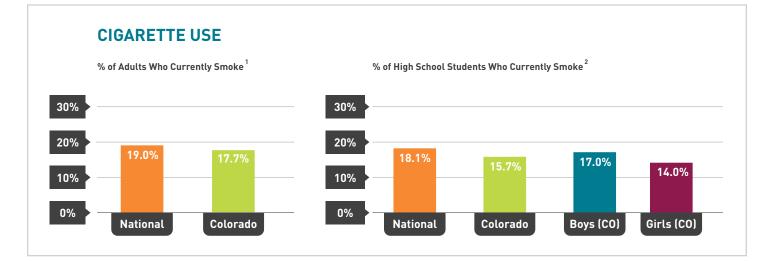




COLORADO + TOBACCO



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Colorado was 4.2% in 2013. 7.8% of adult current cigarette smokers in Colorado were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2011, 7% of high school students in Colorado used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 7.7% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2009, 16.3% of high school students in Colorado smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 14% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, Colorado allocated \$23.1 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 43.7% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁵
- The health care costs in Colorado, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$1.89 billion annually.⁵

- State and federal Medicaid costs for Colorado total \$386.2 million annually for smoking-caused health care. $^{^{6}}$
- Colorado loses \$1.27 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁶
- Colorado received an estimated \$280 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015. $^{\rm 5}$

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{7,8}

EXCISE TAX

• The state tax increased to \$.84 per pack of cigarettes in January 2005. All other tobacco products are taxed 40% of the manufacturer's list price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

• Smoking is prohibited in all childcare facilities, government workplaces, private workplaces (nonpublic workplaces with three or fewer employees are exempt), health care facilities, retail stores, recreational facilities, and schools.

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.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that sales to minors are prohibited.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 48.2% of adult smokers in Colorado tried to quit smoking in 2013.⁹
- Colorado's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications and phone counseling. Individual counseling is covered for pregnant women only.^{8*}
- All of Colorado's Medicaid health plans have limits on duration, annual limits on quit attempts, and prior authorization requirements. Co-payment requirements and counseling requirements to get medication vary by health plan.⁸
- Colorado's state quitline invests \$6.51 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁸
- Colorado has a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁸

REFERENCES

- ¹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
- ² CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011
- ³ CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013
- ⁴ CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2009
- ⁵ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 16 Years Later FY2015, 2014
- ⁶ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
- ⁷ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
- ⁸ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015
- [°] CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2013
- * The seven recommended cessation medications are NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Buproprion (Zyban).

Fiore MC, Jaen CR, Baker TB, Bailiey WC, Benowitz NL, Curry SJ, et al. Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence: 2008 Update. Clinical Practice Guideline. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service: May 2008.