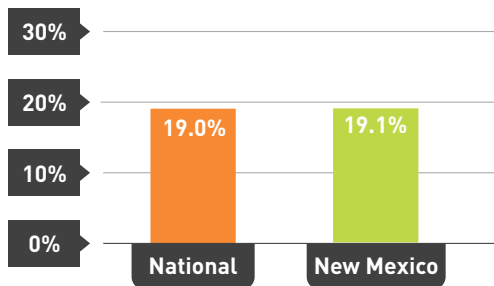


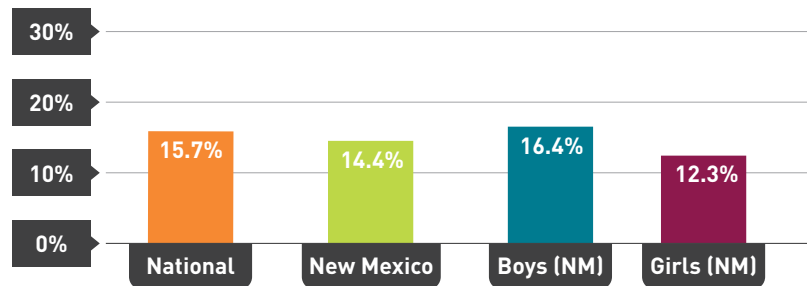
NEW MEXICO + TOBACCO

CIGARETTE USE

% of Adults Who Currently Smoke ¹



% of High School Students Who Currently Smoke ²



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in New Mexico was 4.3% in 2013. 8.9% of adult current cigarette smokers in New Mexico were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2014, 9.5% of adults in New Mexico used e-cigarettes, e-hookahs, or vape pens on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴
- In 2013, 8% of high school students in New Mexico used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 8.8% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2013, 12.3% of high school students in New Mexico smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 12.6% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, New Mexico allocated \$5.9 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 26.0% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁵
- The health care costs in New Mexico, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$844 million

annually.⁵

- State and federal Medicaid costs for New Mexico total \$222.8 million annually for smoking-caused health care.⁶
- New Mexico loses \$596.8 million in productivity each year due to smoking.⁶
- New Mexico received an estimated \$129 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{7,8}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.66 per pack of cigarettes in July 2010. Cigars that look like, are packaged and labeled like, or are marketed and advertised like cigarettes are taxed \$1.66 per twenty cigars. Roll-your-own tobacco is taxed \$1.66 per 1.8 ounces of tobacco. Bidis and kreteks are taxed \$1.66 per twenty. All other tobacco products are taxed 25% of the product value.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all schools, government workplaces, private workplaces (non-public workplaces with two or fewer employees are exempt), childcare facilities, health care facilities, restaurants, bars (cigar bars are exempt), retail stores, and recreational 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.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that sales to minors are prohibited.
- Sales clerks must restrict access to tobacco products prior to sale.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 51.7% of adult smokers in New Mexico tried to quit smoking in 2013.⁹
- New Mexico Medicaid program's coverage of the seven recommended cessation medications varies by health plan. All plans cover individual counseling. Some plans cover phone counseling.^{8*}
- Some health plans in the state Medicaid program require prior authorization, have limits on duration, and/or have annual limits on quit attempts.⁸
- New Mexico's state quitline invests \$6.78 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁸
- New Mexico 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, 2013

³ CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013

⁴ New Mexico Tobacco Evaluation Survey, 2014

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

⁹ 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 Bupropion (Zyban).

Fiore MC, Jaen CR, Baker TB, Bailey 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.