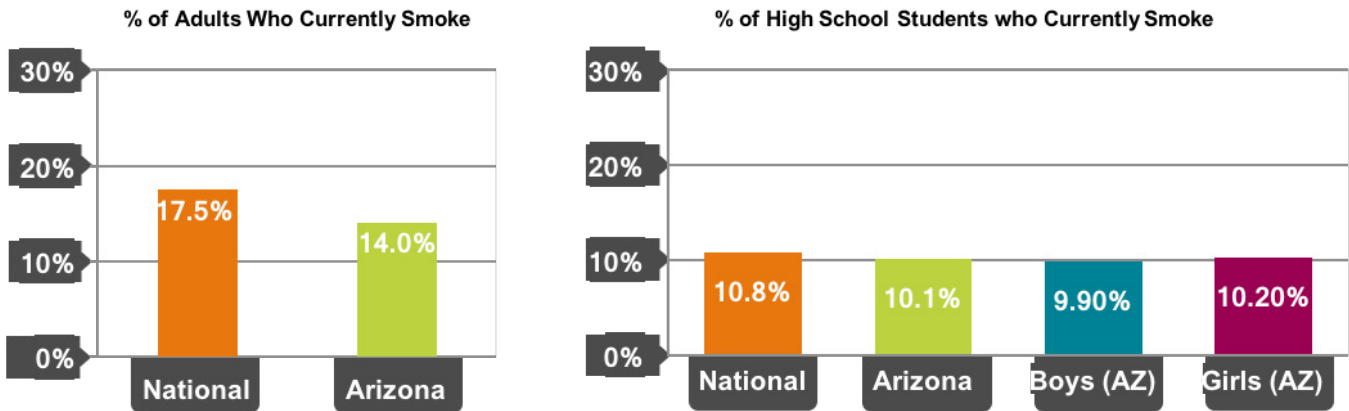


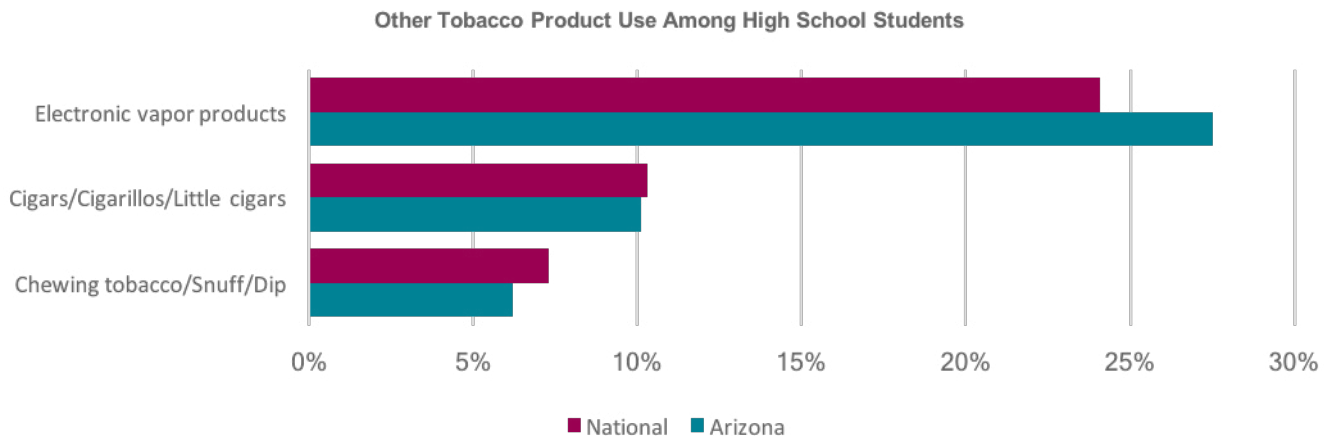
Tobacco in Arizona

CIGARETTE USE*1-2



OTHER TOBACCO USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Arizona was 3.1% in 2014.³
- 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



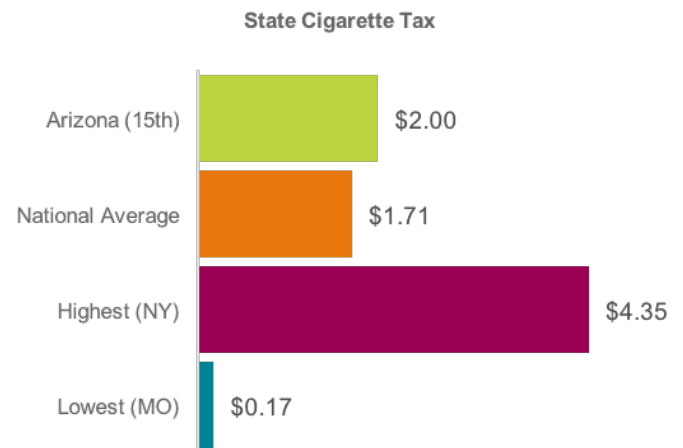
ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2017, Arizona allocated \$18.4 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 28.6% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Arizona received an estimated \$438.6 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2017.⁴
- 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 LAWS⁶⁻⁸

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$2.00 per pack of cigarettes in December 2006. Arizona is ranked 15th in the United States for its cigarette tax. The national average cigarette tax is \$1.71 per pack of cigarettes. The highest state cigarette tax is New York (\$4.35) and the lowest state cigarette tax is Missouri (\$0.17).
- 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 47.7% of adult every day smokers in Arizona quit smoking one or more days in 2015.⁹
- The Affordable Care Act requires all Medicaid programs cover all tobacco cessation medications beginning January 1, 2014.^{8†}
- Arizona's state quitline invests \$3.24 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.46.⁸
- Arizona does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁸

[†]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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- 2 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2015
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- 4 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 18 Years Later* FY2017, 2016
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- 6 American Lung Association, *SLATI State Reports*, 2017
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