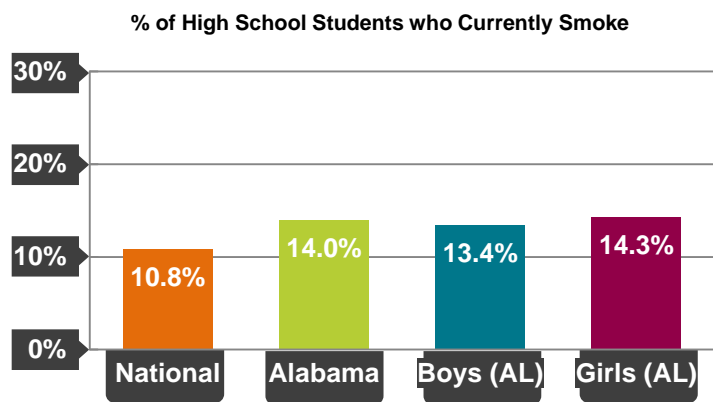
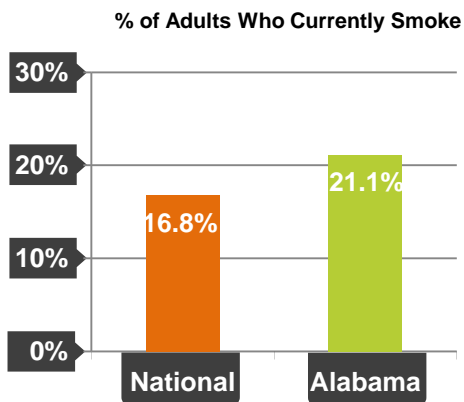


TOBACCO IN ALABAMA

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Alabama was 6.1% in 2013. 7.9% of adult current cigarette smokers in Alabama were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2015, 12.5% of high school students in Alabama 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, 13.4% of high school students in Alabama 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, 24.5% of high school students in Alabama 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, Alabama allocated \$1.5 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 2.7% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Alabama received an estimated \$268 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴
- The health care costs in Alabama, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$1.88 billion annually.⁴

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

- Alabama loses \$2.71 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.675 per pack of cigarettes in October 2015. Chewing tobacco is taxed \$0.015 per ounce. All other tobacco products have varying taxes based on weight and price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking restrictions are required in all government workplaces, schools, childcare facilities, retail stores, and recreational/cultural facilities.
- There are no smoking restrictions in private workplaces, restaurants, bars, or casinos/gaming establishments.

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 19, 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 smoking devices, including electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 59.2% of adult every day smokers in Alabama quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁸
- Alabama's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended tobacco cessation medications and phone counseling. Individual counseling is only covered for pregnant women.^{7†}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration, annual limits on quit attempts, prior authorization requirements, and counseling requirements to get medications.⁷
- Alabama's state quitline invests \$1.35 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- Alabama 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—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013

⁴ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 17 Years Later FY2016, 2015

⁵ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Toll of Tobacco in the United States, 2016

⁶ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015

⁷ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2016

⁸ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2014