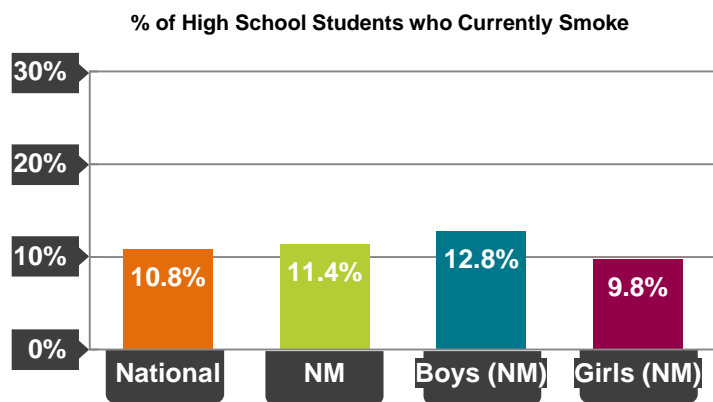
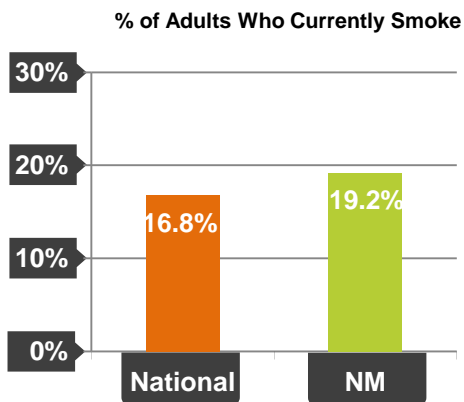


TOBACCO IN NEW MEXICO

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



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 2015, 8.7% of high school students in New Mexico 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, 10.5% of high school students in New Mexico smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 10.3% of high school students used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2015, 24.0% of high school students in New Mexico 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.²

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, 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.⁴
- New Mexico received an estimated \$129 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴
- The health care costs in New Mexico, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$844 million annually.⁴

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

- New Mexico loses \$596.8 million in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

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 government workplaces, private workplaces (non-public workplaces with two or fewer employees are exempt), schools, childcare facilities, restaurants, bars (cigar bars are exempt), retail stores, and recreational/cultural facilities.
- There are no smoking restrictions in casinos/gaming establishments.

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.
- Sale clerks must restrict access to tobacco products prior to sale.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 56.1% of adult every day smokers in New Mexico tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁸
- New Mexico's Medicaid program covers NRT Gum, NRT Lozenge and Varenicline (Chantix); coverage of NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler and Bupropion/Zyban varies by health plan. Coverage of individual and phone counseling varies by health plan.^{7†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include prior authorization requirements, duration limits, and annual limits on quit attempts. A counseling requirement to get medications, varies by health plan.⁷
- New Mexico's state quitline invests \$5.70 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- New Mexico has 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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⁷ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2016

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