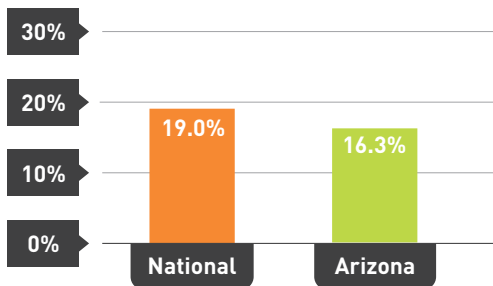


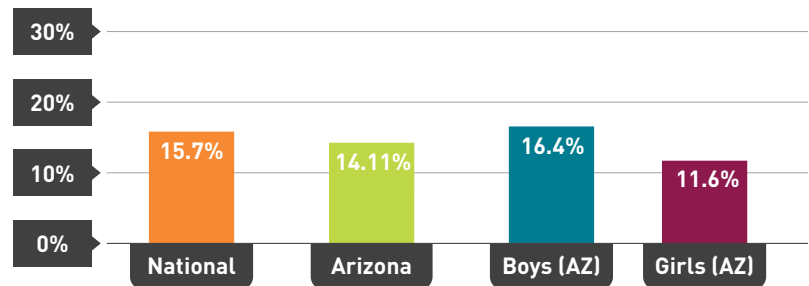
ARIZONA + TOBACCO

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 Arizona was 3.2% in 2013. 7.4% of adult current cigarette smokers in Arizona were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2013, 6.6% of high school students in Arizona 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, 11.8% of high school students in Arizona 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 days²

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, Arizona allocated \$18.6 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 28.9% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- The health care costs in Arizona, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$2.38 billion annually.⁴

- State and federal Medicaid costs for Arizona total \$382.7 million annually for smoking-caused health care.⁵
- Arizona loses \$2 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵
- Arizona received an estimated \$424 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁴

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{6,7}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$2.00 per pack of cigarettes in December 2006. Smokeless tobacco products (chewing tobacco, snuff, etc.) are taxed \$.02225 per ounce. All other products have varying taxes based on weight or quantity.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in almost all public places and workplaces, including all schools, childcare facilities, government workplaces, health care facilities, retail stores, recreational facilities, casinos (tribal establishments are exempt), restaurants and bars.

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 bidis is prohibited.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 50.8% of adult smokers in Arizona tried to quit smoking in 2013.⁸
- Arizona's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications and phone counseling. Individual counseling is covered for pregnant women only.^{7*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration and annual limits on quit attempts.⁷
- Arizona's state quitline invests \$4.23 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁷
- Arizona does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁷

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 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
 - ⁵ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
 - ⁶ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
 - ⁷ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015
 - ⁸ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2013
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* 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.