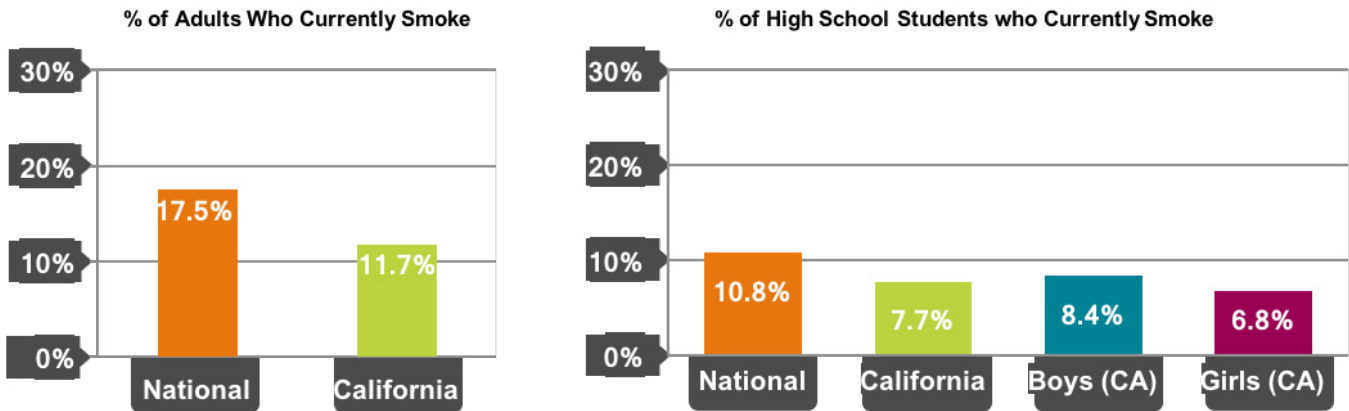


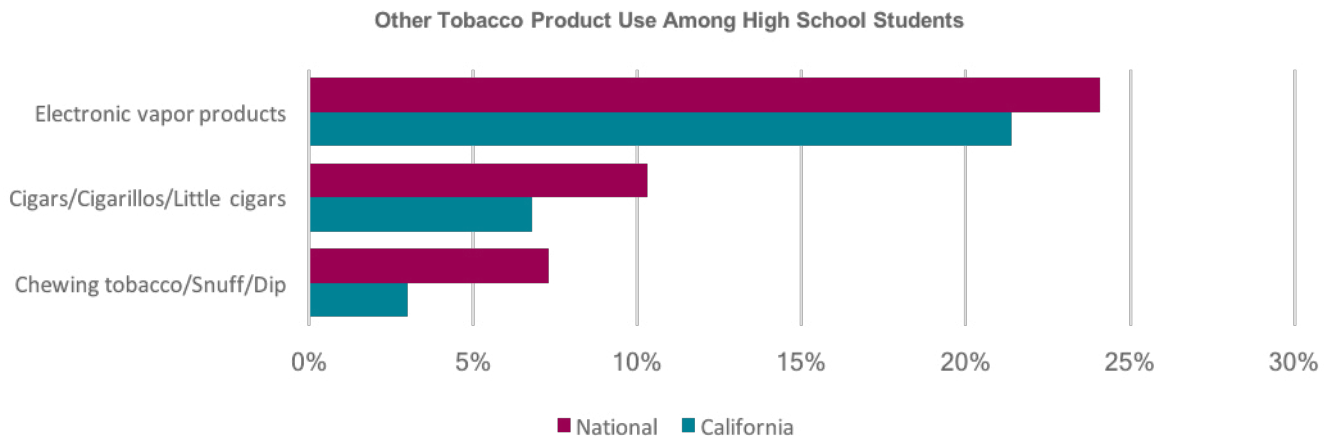
Tobacco in California

CIGARETTE USE*1-2



OTHER TOBACCO USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in California was 1.6% in 2014.³
- In 2015, 3.0% of high school students in California 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, 6.8% of high school students in California 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, 21.4% of high school students in California 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



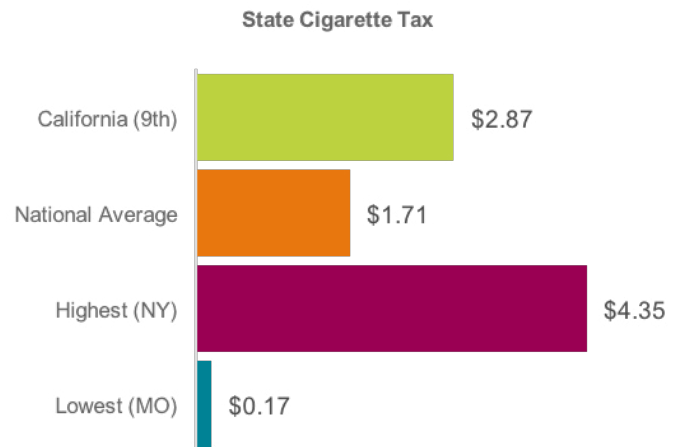
ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2017, California allocated \$75.7 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 21.8% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- California received an estimated \$1.864 billion in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2017.⁴
- The health care costs in California, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$13.29 billion annually.⁴
- California loses \$10.35 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁹

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$2.87 per pack of cigarettes in April 2017. California is ranked 9th 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).
- All other tobacco products are taxed 28.95% of the wholesale price.



CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all government workplaces, private workplaces, public schools, and childcare facilities.
- Smoking restrictions are required in restaurants, bars, casinos/gaming establishments (tribal establishments are exempt), retail stores, and recreational/cultural facilities.

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products, including electronic cigarettes, is 21; active duty military personnel are exempt. California is one of two states with a minimum age of 21 for tobacco products.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that sales to minors are prohibited.

BASEBALL STADIUM LAWS

- The use of smokeless tobacco is prohibited in California's five professional baseball stadiums.

LOCAL TOBACCO LAWS

- Berkeley prohibits the sale of flavored tobacco products, including menthol, within 600 feet of any school.⁹
- Yolo County prohibits the sale of flavored tobacco products, including menthol.¹⁰
- San Francisco and 8 other cities and counties in California have banned pharmacies from selling tobacco products.¹¹
- Beginning January 1, 2018, Sonoma County will require retailers to sell cigarettes for a minimum of \$7 a pack.¹²
- San Francisco caps the number of tobacco sales permits in each of the city's eleven districts at 45 and new tobacco retailers are prohibited within 500 feet of a school or other retailer.¹³

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 52% of adult every day smokers in California quit smoking for one or more days in 2015.¹⁴
- The Affordable Care Act requires all Medicaid programs cover all tobacco cessation medications beginning January 1, 2014.^{7†}
- California's state quitline invests \$1.61 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.46.⁷
- California 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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