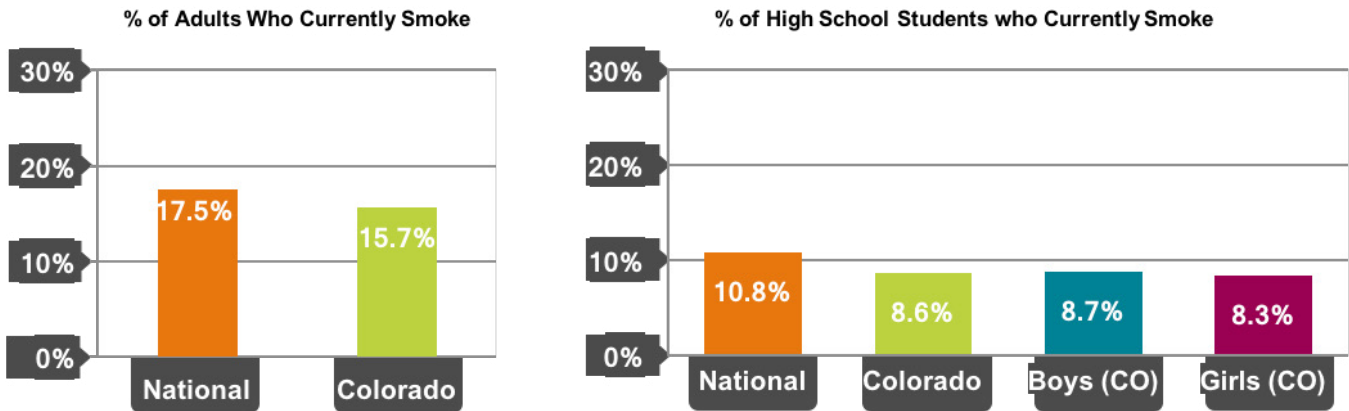


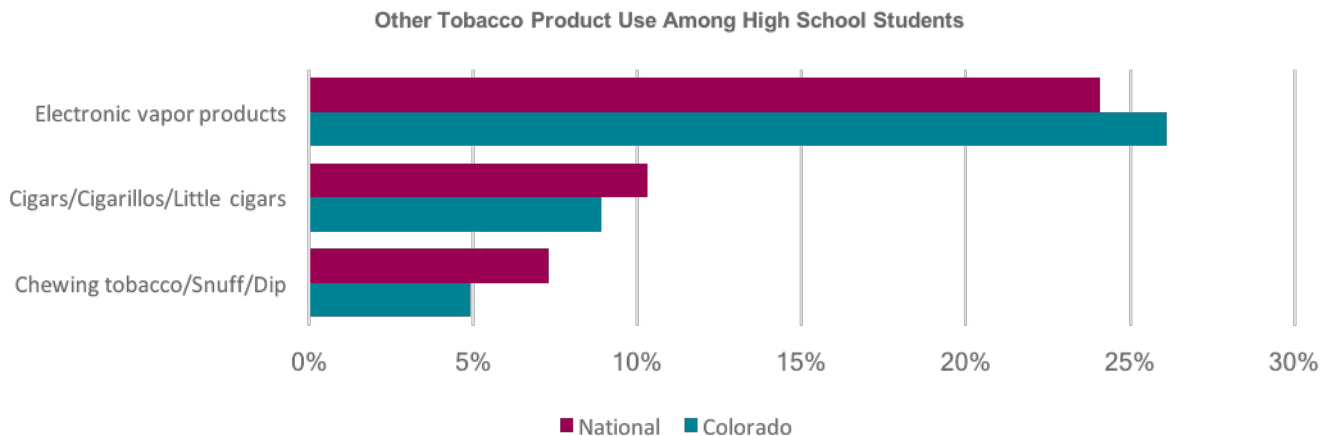
Tobacco in Colorado

CIGARETTE USE*1-2



OTHER TOBACCO USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Colorado was 4.0% in 2014.⁴
- In 2015, 4.9% of high school students in Colorado 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.³
- In 2015, 8.9% of high school students in Colorado 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.³
- In 2015, 26.1% of high school students in Colorado 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.³



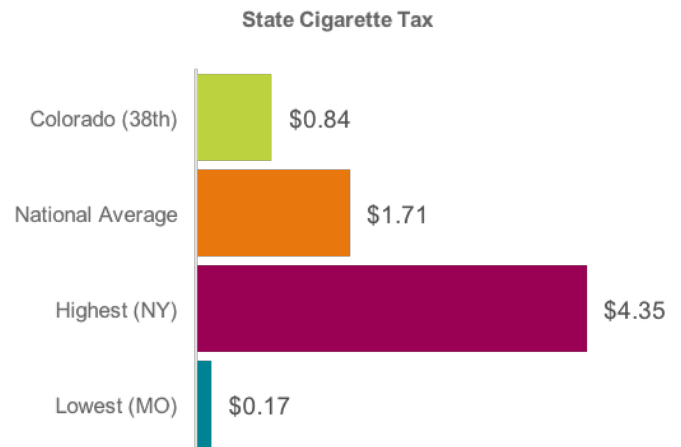
ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2017, Colorado allocated \$23.2 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 43.8% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁵
- Colorado received an estimated \$296.3 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2017.⁵
- The health care costs in Colorado, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$1.89 billion annually.⁵
- Colorado loses \$1.27 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁶

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁷⁻⁹

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.84 per pack of cigarettes in January 2005. Colorado is ranked 38th 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 40% of the manufacturer's list price.



CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all government workplaces, private workplaces (non-public workplaces with three or fewer employees are exempt), schools, childcare facilities, restaurants, bars (allowed in cigar-tobacco 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 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.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 52% of adult every day smokers in Colorado quit smoking for one or more days in 2015.¹⁰
- The Affordable Care Act requires all Medicaid programs cover all tobacco cessation medications beginning January 1, 2014.^{9†}
- Colorado's state quitline invests \$4.86 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.46.⁹
- Colorado has a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁹

†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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