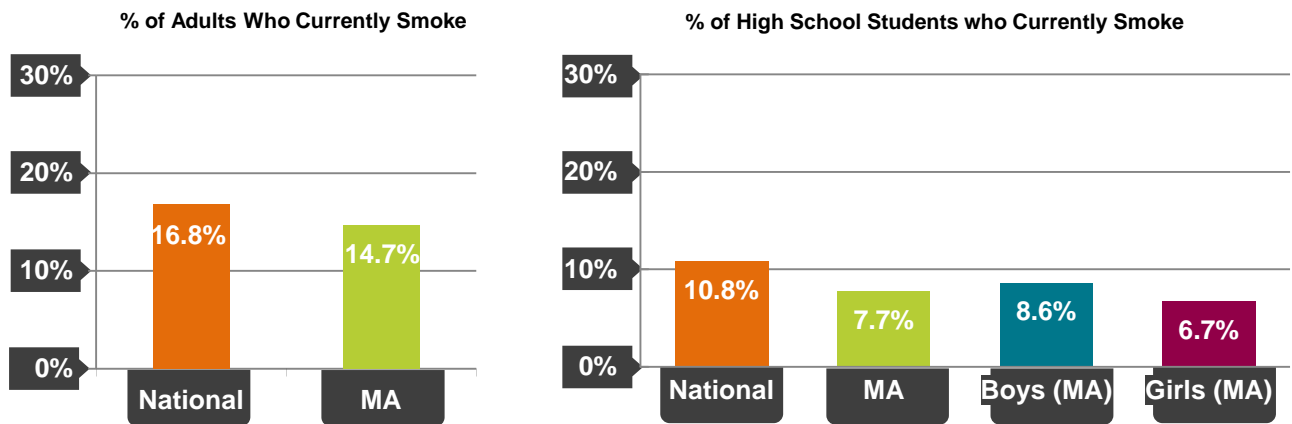


TOBACCO IN MASSACHUSETTS

CIGARETTE USE^{1-2*}



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Massachusetts was 1.5% in 2013. 4% of adult current cigarette smokers in Massachusetts were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2015, 5.5% of high school students in Massachusetts 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, 10.4% of high school students in Massachusetts 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, 23.7% of high school students in Massachusetts 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

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

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, Massachusetts allocated \$3.9 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 5.8% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Massachusetts received an estimated \$880 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴
- The health care costs in Massachusetts, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$4.08 billion annually.⁴
- Massachusetts loses \$2.4 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$3.51 per pack of cigarettes in July 2013. Little cigars are taxed \$3.51 per twenty cigars, chewing tobacco and snuff are taxed 210% of the wholesale price, and cigars and smoking tobacco are taxed 40% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all government workplaces, private workplaces, schools, childcare facilities, restaurants, bars (allowed in smoking bars), casinos/gaming establishments, retail stores, and recreational/cultural facilities.

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 18.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that sales to minors are prohibited.
- Self-service tobacco product displays are prohibited except in adult-only retail stores.

LOCAL TOBACCO LAWS

- Over 110 cities in Massachusetts have banned the sale of tobacco products to those under 21 years old.⁸
- Over 46 cities and local municipalities in Massachusetts have passed flavored tobacco bans. All of these flavor bans exempt menthol and mint flavors.⁹
- In Boston:
 - The sale of flavored tobacco and nicotine delivery products other than menthol in all retail outlets other than adult-only retail tobacco stores and smoking bars is banned.¹⁰
 - The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products, including electronic cigarettes, is 21.¹⁰
 - The use of smokeless tobacco and other tobacco products at baseball parks, including Fenway Park, and other professional and amateur sports venues is prohibited.¹¹

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 57.6% of adult every day smokers in Massachusetts quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.¹²

- Massachusetts's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications and individual, phone and group counseling.^{7†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include required prior authorization and minimal copayments.⁷
- Massachusetts' state quitline invests \$1.35 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- Massachusetts 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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