Over the past two decades, the implementation of evidence-based tobacco control interventions by public health agencies, increases in cigarette taxes, and the expansion of clean indoor air laws have been responsible for substantial reductions in youth and adult smoking rates in Nevada.

- Adult smoking prevalence has declined from 31.5% in 1999 to 16.9% in 2014.
- Youth smoking prevalence has dropped from 33.0% in 1999 to 7.2% in 2015.

Additional milestones in tobacco control and prevention in Nevada include:

- Receipt of annual payments totaling approximately $672 million since 1998 from the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (MSA), negotiated between state attorneys general and the major tobacco companies to compensate states for taxpayer money spent on tobacco-related health care costs.

- An increase in the cigarette tax from 35 to 80 cents per pack passed by the Nevada legislature in 2003 and another increase in the cigarette tax from 80 cents to $1.80 per pack passed in 2015. Raising cigarette taxes is an effective tobacco control strategy associated with reducing youth initiation and increasing quit rates among current smokers.

- Nevada voters approved the Nevada Clean Indoor Air Act (NCIAA) in 2006. Despite exemptions for the gaming areas of casinos, tobacco retail stores, tobacco-related trade shows, strip clubs, brothels, and 21-and-over bars, the NCIAA has resulted in a major expansion in smoke-free workplaces, and a substantial reduction in the number of children, workers, and non-smokers exposed to SHS and the health risks associated with SHS.