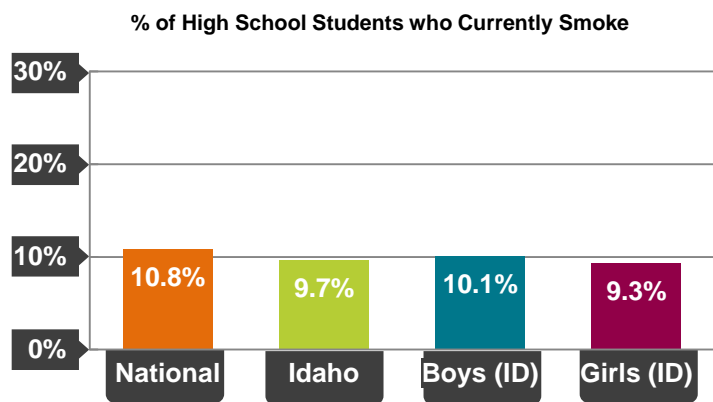
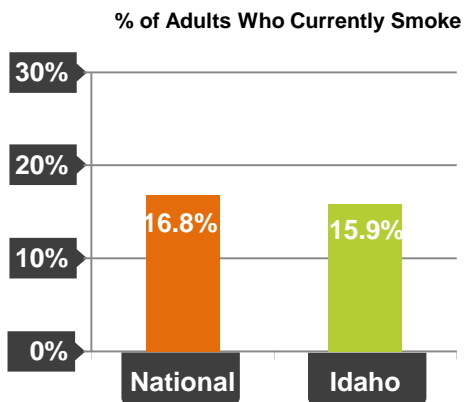


TOBACCO IN IDAHO

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Idaho was 5.7% in 2013. 13.5% of adult current cigarette smokers in Idaho were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2015, 8.3% of high school students in Idaho 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, 8.2% of high school students in Idaho 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, 24.8% of high school students in Idaho 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 FY2016, Idaho allocated \$2.9 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 18.4% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Idaho received an estimated \$73 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴
- The health care costs in Idaho, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$508 million annually.⁴

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

- Idaho loses \$433.9 million in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.57 per pack of cigarettes in June 2003. All other tobacco products are taxed 40% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all government workplaces, schools, childcare facilities, restaurants, casinos/gaming establishments (tribal establishments are exempt), retail stores, and recreational/cultural facilities.
- Smoking restrictions are required in private workplaces.
- There are no smoking restrictions in 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.
- Only sales clerks are allowed to access tobacco products prior to sale.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 50.2% of adult every day smokers in Idaho quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁸
- Idaho's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended tobacco cessation medications and individual counseling.^{7†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include duration limits, annual limits on quit attempts, prior authorization requirements, use of some treatments required before using others, and counseling requirements to get medications.⁷
- Idaho's state quitline invests \$7.47 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- Idaho 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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