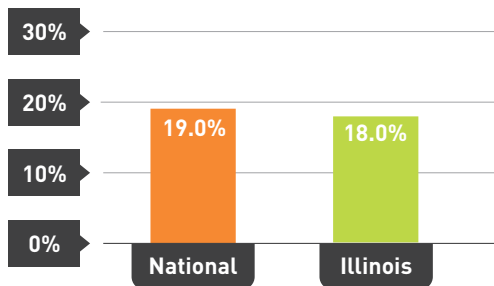


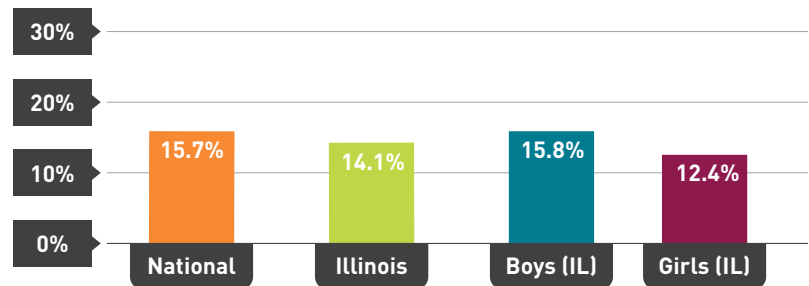
ILLINOIS + TOBACCO

CIGARETTE USE

% of Adults Who Currently Smoke¹



% of High School Students Who Currently Smoke²



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Illinois was 2.6% in 2013. 5.4% of adult current cigarette smokers in Illinois were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2013, 8.4% of high school students in Illinois used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 8.8% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2013, 14% of high school students in Illinois smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 12.6% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, Illinois allocated \$11.1 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 8.1% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- The health care costs in Illinois, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$5.49 billion annually.⁴
- State and federal Medicaid costs for Illinois total \$1.901 billion annually for smoking-caused health care.⁵
- Illinois loses \$5.27 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

- Illinois received an estimated \$1.150 billion in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁴

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{6,7}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.98 per pack of cigarettes in June 2012. Moist snuff is taxed \$0.30 per ounce. All other tobacco products are taxed 36% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all childcare facilities, schools, government workplaces, health care facilities, restaurants, bars, casinos, retail stores, recreational facilities, and private workplaces.

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, as well as stating the Surgeon General's warning concerning smoking by pregnant women.
- The sale to both minors and adults of bidis is prohibited.
- The sale to minors of alternative nicotine products, including electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

LOCAL TOBACCO LAWS

- The city of Chicago has banned the sale of flavored tobacco products or accessories, including menthol, within 100 feet of any building, school, or child care facility and within 500 feet of public, private, or parochial elementary or secondary schools.⁸
- The city of Chicago regulates electronic cigarettes as "tobacco products" and bans the distribution and sale of e-cigarettes to minors, moves e-cigarettes from in front of the counter to behind the counter in stores, prohibits the use of e-cigarettes where cigarettes are banned, and requires e-cigarette dealers to be licensed.⁹

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 50.6% of adult smokers in Illinois tried to quit smoking in 2013.¹⁰
- Illinois' Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications, and covers group, phone and individual counseling.^{7*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include annual limits on quit attempts, use of counseling required to get medications and dollar limit on benefits.⁷
- Illinois' state quitline invests \$1.78 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁷
- Illinois requires private insurance companies to offer a comprehensive tobacco cessation benefit to purchasers/employers. The purchaser/employer is not required to buy or otherwise provide the benefit.⁷

REFERENCES

- ¹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
 - ² CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
 - ³ CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013
 - ⁴ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 16 Years Later FY2015, 2014
 - ⁵ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
 - ⁶ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
 - ⁷ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015
 - ⁸ Amendment of Municipal Code Chapter 4-64 by adding new Section 098 and modifying Section 180 to prohibit sale of flavored tobacco products in proximity of schools; Chicago, Illinois; O2013-9185
 - ⁹ Amendment of Municipal Code Chapters 4-64 and 7-32 of Municipal Code concerning distribution, sale and use of alternative nicotine products and electronic cigarettes; Chicago, Illinois: S02013-6160
 - ¹⁰ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2013
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* The seven recommended cessation medications are NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban).

Fiore MC, Jaen CR, Baker TB, Bailey WC, Benowitz NL, Curry SJ, et al. Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence: 2008 Update. Clinical Practice Guideline. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service: May 2008.