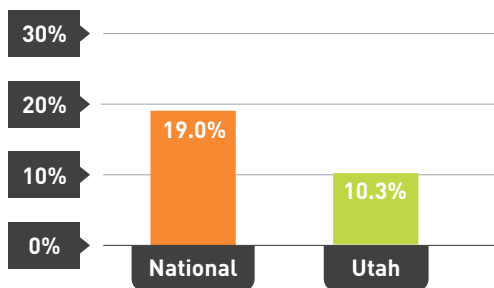


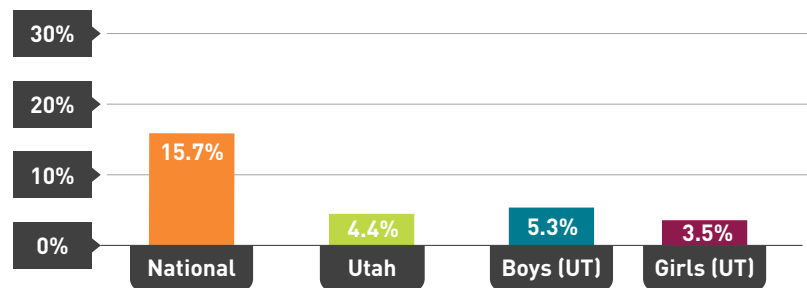
UTAH + TOBACCO

CIGARETTE USE

% of Adults Who Currently Smoke ¹



% of High School Students Who Currently Smoke ²



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Utah was 2.9% in 2013. 10.2% of adult current cigarette smokers in Utah were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2013, 4.8% of adults in Utah used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴
- In 2013, 2.6% of high school students in Utah 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, 4.1% of high school students in Utah 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
- In 2013, 5.8% of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in Utah used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁵

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, Utah allocated \$7.4 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 38.2% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁶
- The health care costs in Utah, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$542 million annually.⁶

- State and federal Medicaid costs for Utah total \$125.8 million annually for smoking-caused health care.⁷
- Utah loses \$356.5 million in productivity each year due to smoking.⁷
- Utah received an estimated \$151 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁶

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{8,9}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.70 per pack of cigarettes in July 2010. Little cigars are taxed \$0.085 per cigar. The tax on moist snuff is \$1.83 per ounce. All other tobacco products are taxed 0.86 multiplied by the manufacturer's selling price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all childcare facilities, government workplaces, health care facilities, restaurants, schools, private workplaces, retail stores, and recreational facilities.
- Smoking is prohibited in bars/taverns and private clubs. Hookah bars that meet specific requirements are exempt until July 1, 2017.

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 19, and penalties exist for both minors and merchants who violate this law.
- Only sales clerks are allowed access to tobacco products prior to sale.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 52.4% of adult smokers in Utah tried to quit smoking in 2013.¹⁰
- Utah's Medicaid program covers group and individual counseling for pregnant women only, and covers Varenicline (Chantix) and Bupropion (Zyban). Other medications are covered only for certain types of Medicaid.^{9*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include minimal co-payments and prior authorization requirements for some medications.⁹
- Utah's state quitline invests \$7.24 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁹
- Utah does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁹

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 Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
 - ⁵ Utah Prevention Needs Assessment, 2013
 - ⁶ 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
 - ⁷ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
 - ⁸ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
 - ⁹ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015
 - 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.