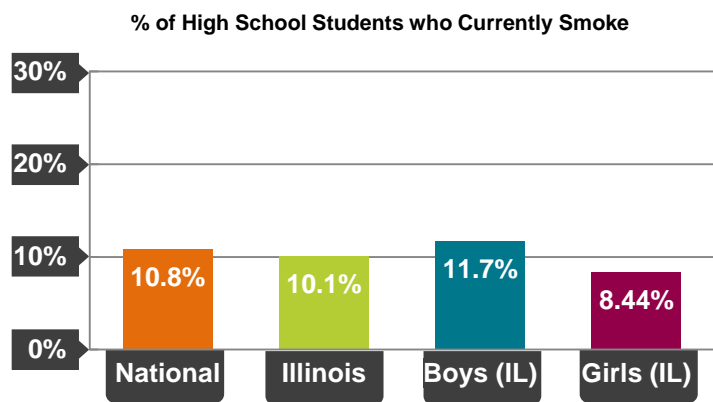
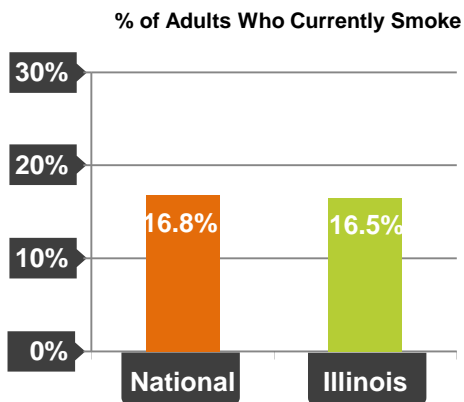


TOBACCO IN ILLINOIS

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



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 2015, 5.6% of high school students in Illinois 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, 9.4% of high school students in Illinois 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, 26.6% of high school students in Illinois 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 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
- Illinois received an estimated \$1.127 billion in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴
- The health care costs in Illinois, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$5.49 billion annually.⁴

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

- Illinois loses \$5.27 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.98 per pack of cigarettes in June 2012. Little cigars are taxed \$0.099 per cigar. 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 government workplaces, private workplaces, schools, childcare facilities, restaurants, 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, 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.
- The sale to minors of alternative nicotine products, including electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

LOCAL TOBACCO LAWS⁸⁻⁹

- The city of Chicago:
 - Has banned the sale of flavored tobacco products or accessories, including menthol, within 100 feet of any building, school, or childcare facility and within 500 feet of public, private, or parochial elementary or secondary schools.
 - Regulates electronic cigarettes as “tobacco products” and bans the distribution and sale of e-cigarettes to minors, requires e-cigarettes be behind the counter in stores, prohibits the use of e-cigarettes where cigarettes are banned, and requires e-cigarette dealers to be licensed.
 - Prohibits the sale of tobacco products and accessories to people under age 21.
 - Bans the use of smokeless tobacco in professional and amateur sporting events, including at Wrigley Field and U.S. Cellular Field.
 - Beginning October 10, 2016, bans all coupons and other discounts on tobacco products.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 47.3% of adult every day smokers in Illinois quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.¹⁰
- Illinois Medicaid program covers all seven recommended tobacco cessation medications but provides no coverage for counseling.^{7†}
- The state’s Medicaid program’s barriers to coverage include co-payment requirements for prescription medications.⁷
- Illinois’s state quitline invests \$1.99 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷

† The seven recommended cessation medications are NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban).
Fiore MC, 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.

- Illinois requires that most private health insurance plans be in compliance with ACA guidance on tobacco cessation as a preventive service.⁷

REFERENCES

¹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014

² CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2015

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 17 Years Later* FY2016, 2015

⁵ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *Toll of Tobacco in the United States*, 2015

⁶ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015

⁷ American Lung Association, *State of Tobacco Control*, 2016

⁸ City of Chicago, Tobacco Regulations.

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/bacp/supp_info/tobaccoregulations.html

⁹ Knock Tobacco Out of the Park. www.tobaccofreebaseball.org

¹⁰ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2014