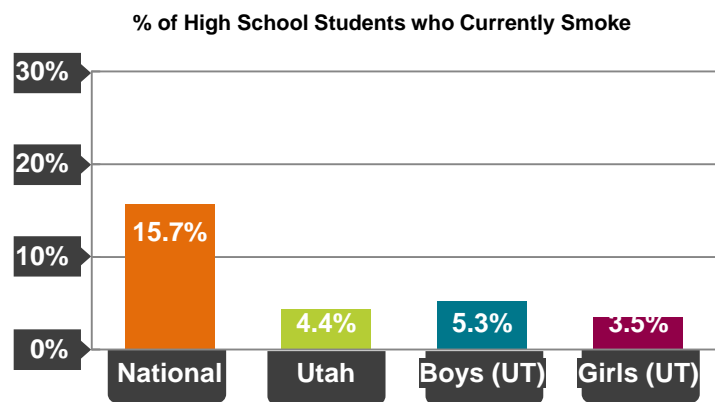
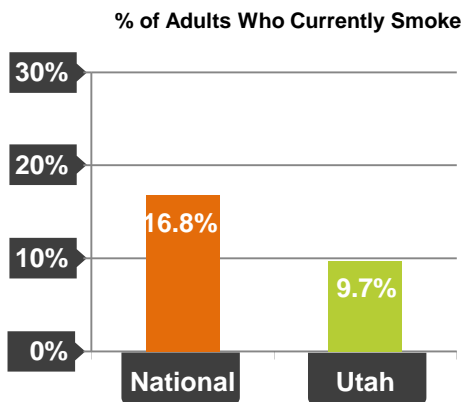


TOBACCO IN UTAH

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



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 2014, 5.2% 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 2015, 6.0% of 8th grade, 12.4% of 10th grade, and 13.3% of 12th grade students in Utah used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁵

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, Utah allocated \$7.1 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 36.8% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁶
- Utah received an estimated \$154 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁶
- The health care costs in Utah, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$542 million annually.⁶
- Utah loses \$355.6 million in productivity each year due to smoking.⁷

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

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁸⁻⁹

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 manufacturers selling price

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

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

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 the 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 57.5% of adult every day smokers in Utah tried to quit smoking in 2014.¹⁰
- Utah's Medicaid program covers Varenicline (Chantix) and Bupropion/Zyban and group and individual counseling for pregnant women. Other medications only covered for certain types of Medicaid.^{9†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include required prior authorization for some medications and minimal copayments.⁹
- Utah's state quitline invests \$3.90 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁹
- Most private health plans in Utah have a mandate provision for cessation.⁹

† 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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