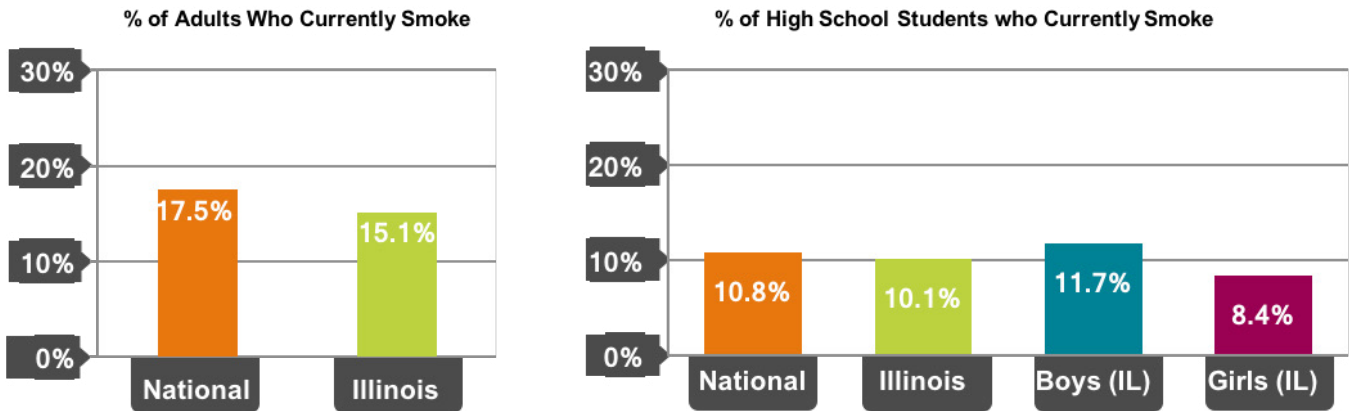


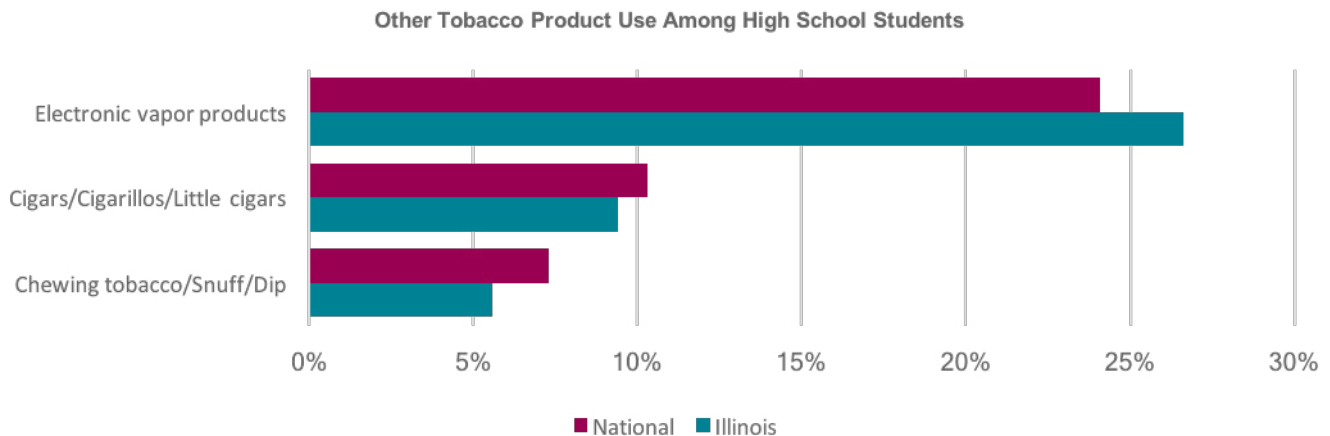
Tobacco in Illinois

CIGARETTE USE*1-2



OTHER TOBACCO USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Illinois was 3.2% in 2014.³
- 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



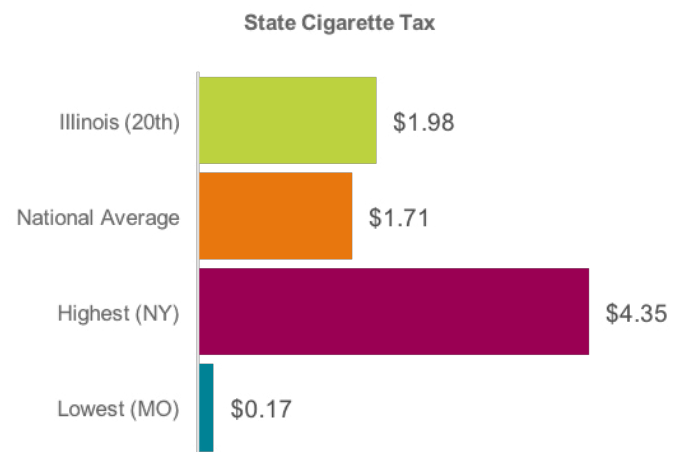
ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2017, Illinois allocated \$9.1 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 6.7% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Illinois received an estimated \$1.153 billion in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2017.⁴
- The health care costs in Illinois, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$5.49 billion annually.⁴
- Illinois loses \$5.27 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁸

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.98 per pack of cigarettes in June 2012. Illinois is ranked 20th in the United States for its cigarette tax. The national average cigarette tax is \$1.71 per pack of cigarettes. The highest state cigarette tax is New York (\$4.35) and the lowest state cigarette tax is Missouri (\$0.17).
- 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 LAWS⁹⁻¹⁰

- The city of Chicago:
 - » Prohibits the sale of flavored tobacco products or accessories, including menthol, within 500 feet of any city high school.
 - » 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.
 - » Prohibits retailers from redeeming coupons or other discounts on tobacco products.
 - » Prohibits the sale of little cigars in packages of less than 10.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 53.9% of adult every day smokers in Illinois quit smoking for one or more days in 2017.¹¹
- The Affordable Care Act requires all Medicaid programs cover all tobacco cessation medications beginning January 1, 2014.^{8†}
- Illinois’s state quitline invests \$1.88 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.46.⁸
- Illinois requires that most private health insurance plans be in compliance with ACA guidance on tobacco cessation as a preventive service.⁸

[†]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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