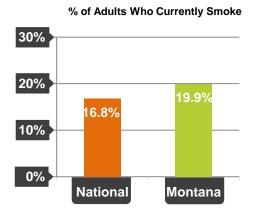




TOBACCO IN MONTANA

CIGARETTE USE^{1-2*}



% of High School Students who Currently Smoke 30% 20% 10% 10.8% 13.1% 13.0% 13.2% 0% National Montana Boys (MT) Girls (MT)

OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Montana was 8.0% in 2013.
 12.2% of adult current cigarette smokers in Montana were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2015, 12.3% of high school students in Montana 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, 12.6% of high school students in Montana 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, 29.5% of high school students in Montana 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 FY2016, Montana allocated \$6.4 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 44.1% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Montana received an estimated \$114 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴
- The health care costs in Montana, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$440 million annually.⁴

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

Montana loses \$368.9 million in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁸

EXCISE TAX

• The state tax increased to \$1.70 per pack of cigarettes in January 2005. Moist snuff is taxed \$0.85 per ounce. All other tobacco products are taxed 50% 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 (tribal establishments are exempt), 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.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 51.5% of adult every day smokers in Montana quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁸
- Montana's Medicaid program covers NRT Patch, NRT Gum, NRT Lozenge, NRT Inhaler, Bupropion/Zyban and Varenicline (Chantix) and individual and phone counseling.^{7†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration, annual quit limits, required prior authorizations and required use of some medications before using others.⁷
- Montana's state quitline invests \$5.05 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- Montana does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.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.

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