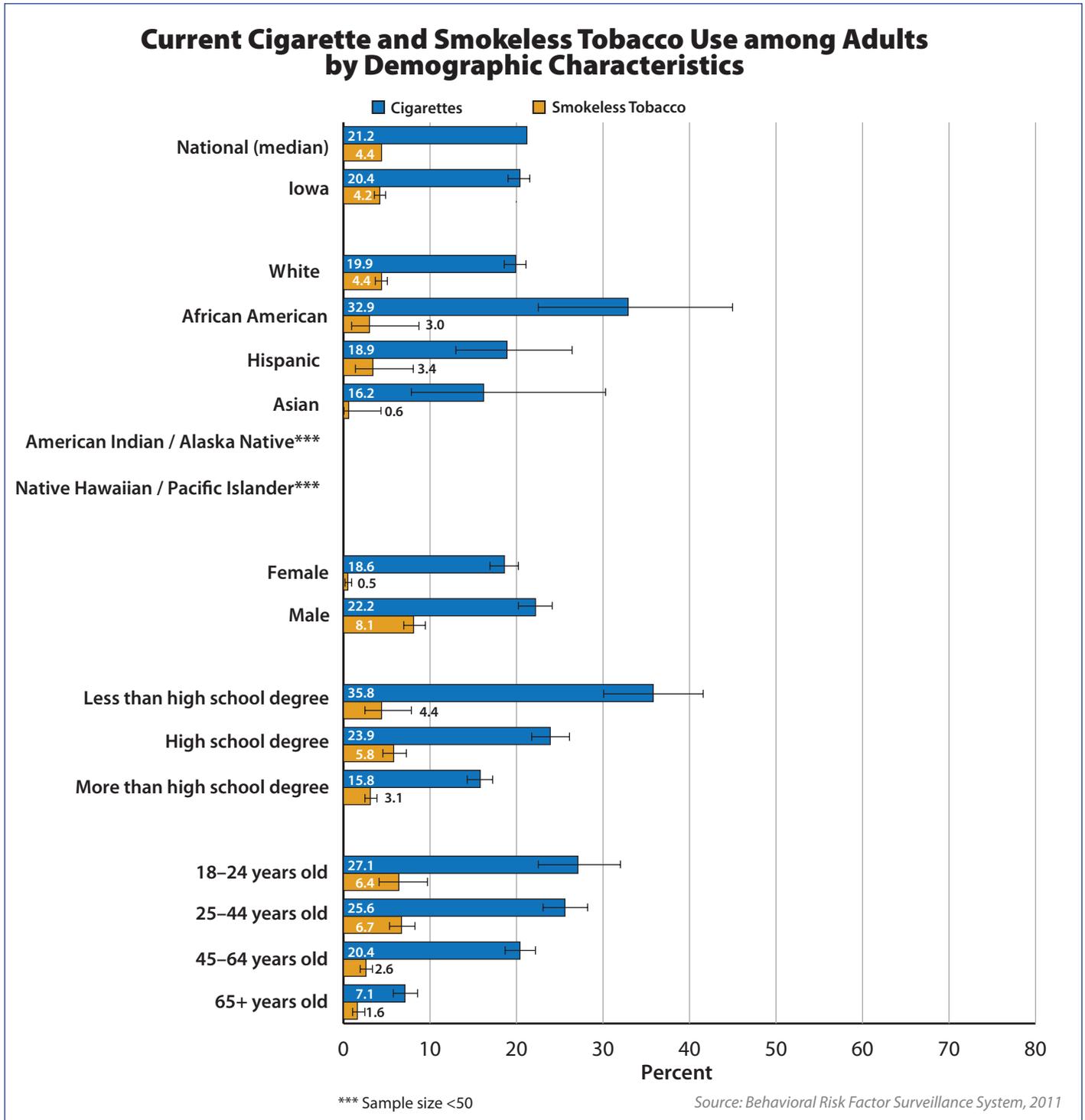


Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Iowa, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 20.4% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Iowa ranked 21st among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.2% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Iowa ranked 23rd among the states.



Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

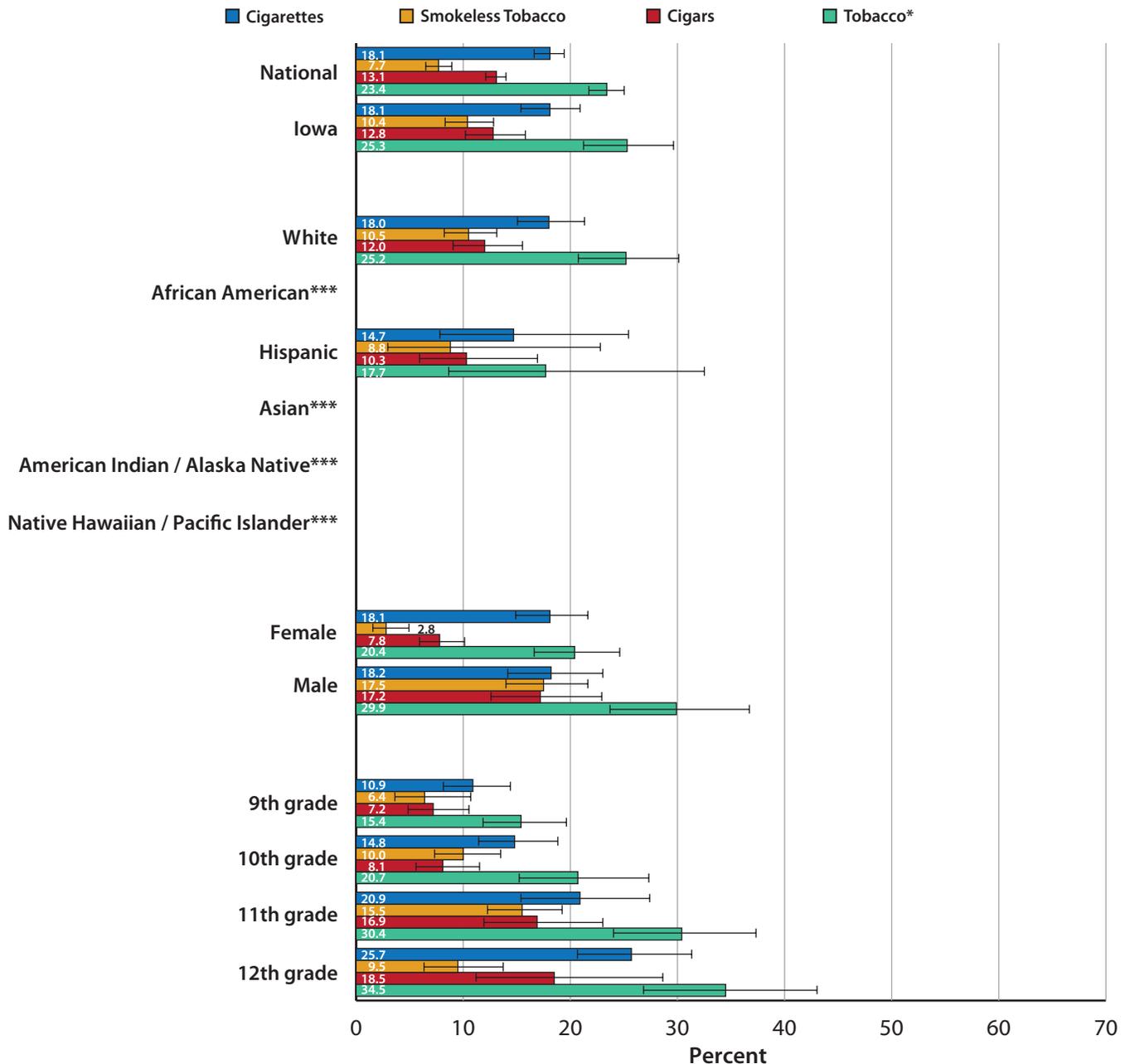
In Iowa, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 18.1% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Iowa ranked 28th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 10.4% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Iowa ranked 27th among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 12.8% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Iowa ranked 11th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 25.3% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Iowa ranked 23rd among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

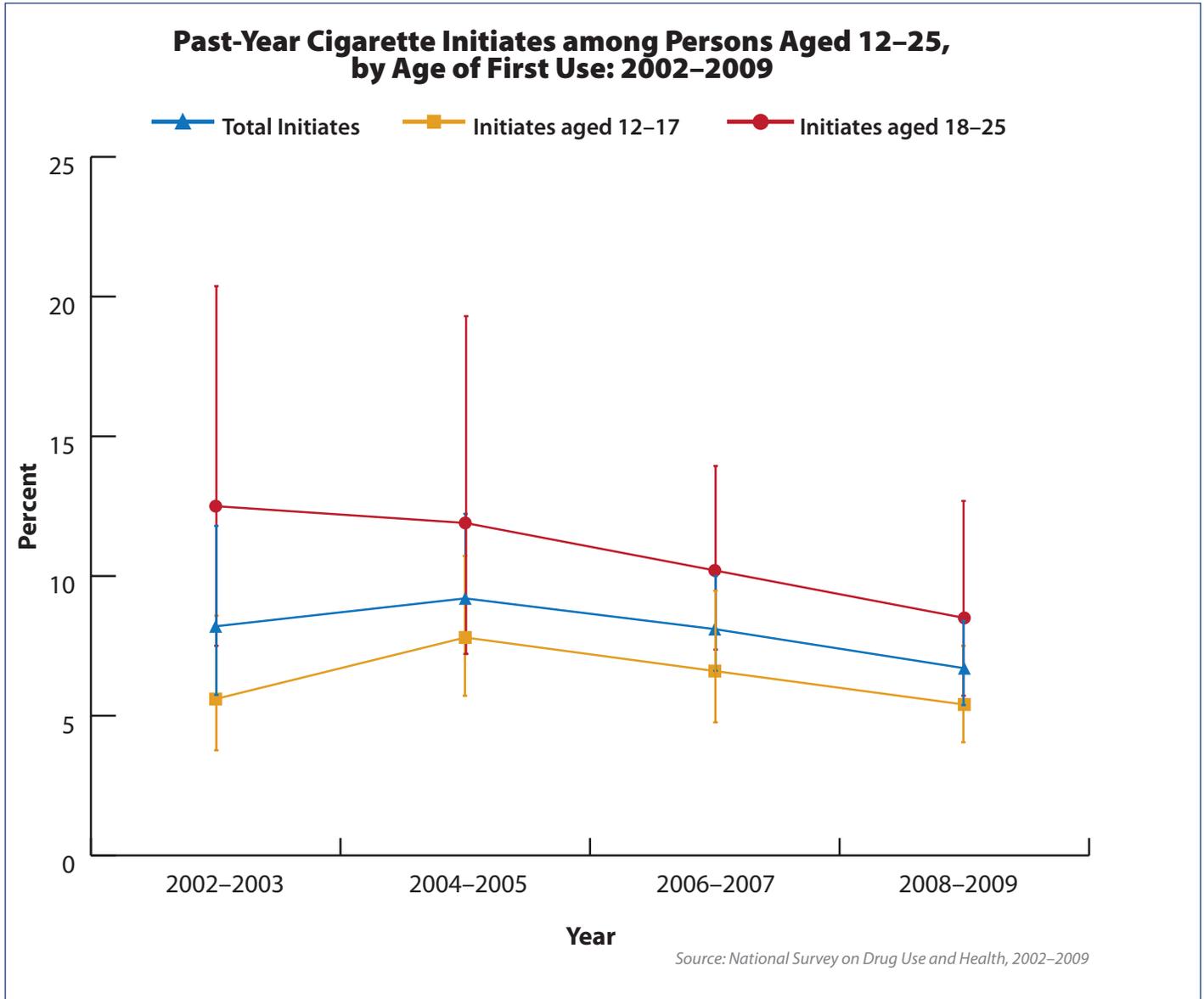
*** Sample size <100

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all Iowa youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 13th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 8.5% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 25th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



Protect

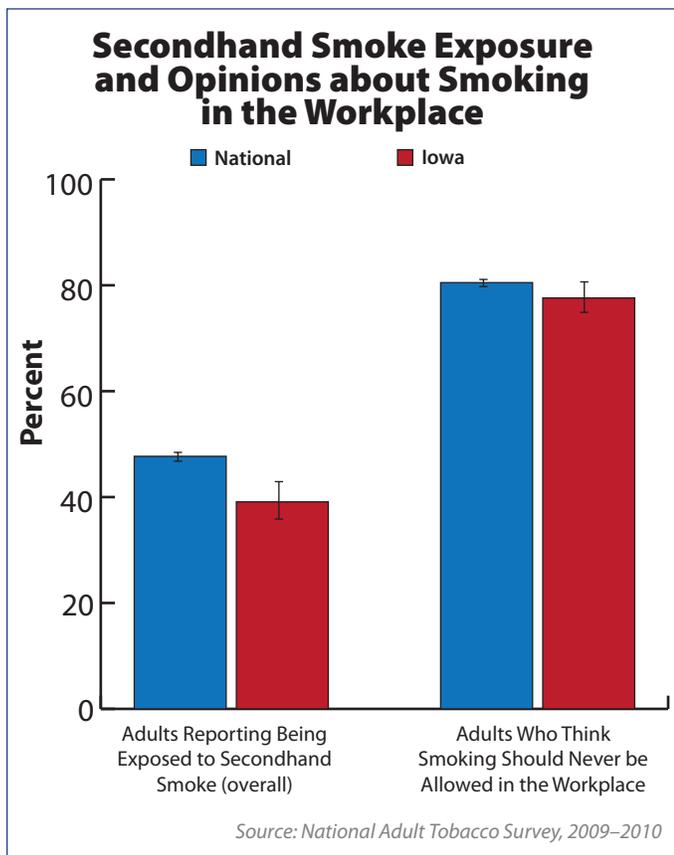
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was lower in Iowa than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Iowa was 39.1%, ranking 2nd among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Iowa adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
39.1%	18.0%	11.4%	19.2%	22.5%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

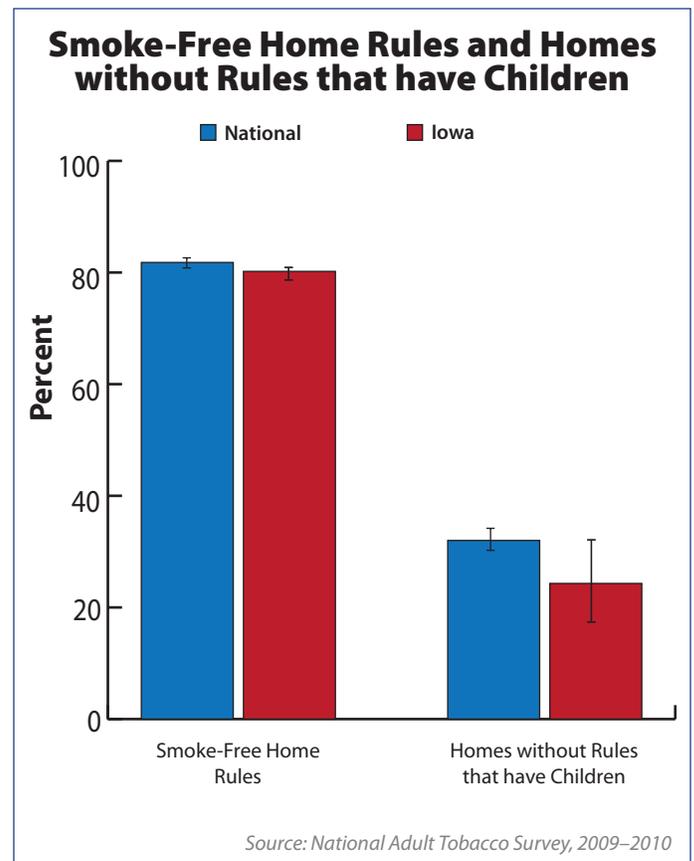


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 77.6% of adults in Iowa thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 31st among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 80.2% of adults in Iowa reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 30th among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 24.3%, ranking 5th among the states.



IOWA

State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, Iowa had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation			
Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas
 † Ventilated Smoking Areas
 ‡ No Restrictions
 ¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.
^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

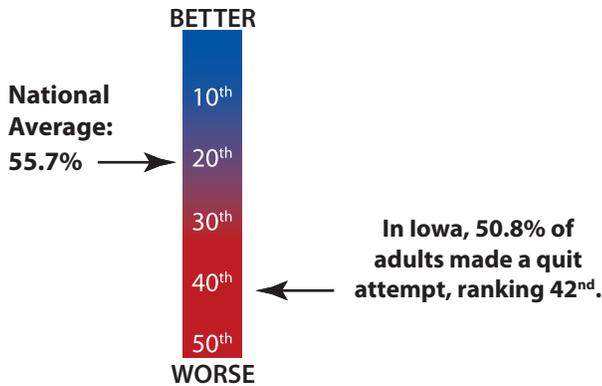
Note: Not all footnotes may be used. Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 50.8% of Iowa adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 42nd among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the Iowa quitline received 18,051 calls, and 11,897 tobacco users (an estimated 2.6% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, Iowa’s Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. Iowa provided full coverage for some nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications			
Comprehensive Coverage			
 No			
NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	Partial^b

^a Pregnant women only
^b Fee-for-service only
^c Available only via the quitline

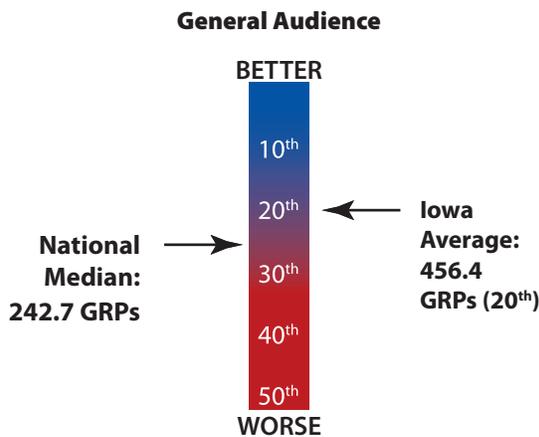
Note: Not all footnotes may be used. Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

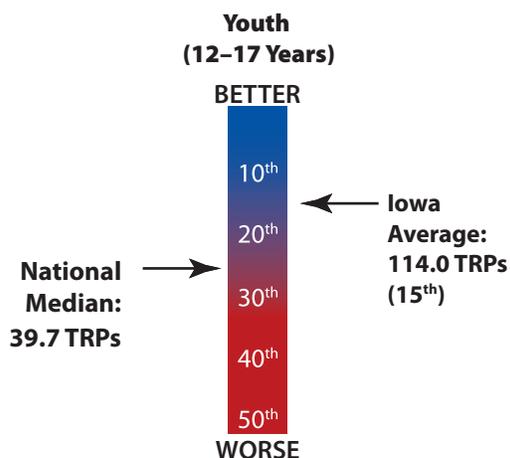
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Iowa had an average of 456.4 general audience GRPs and 114.0 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

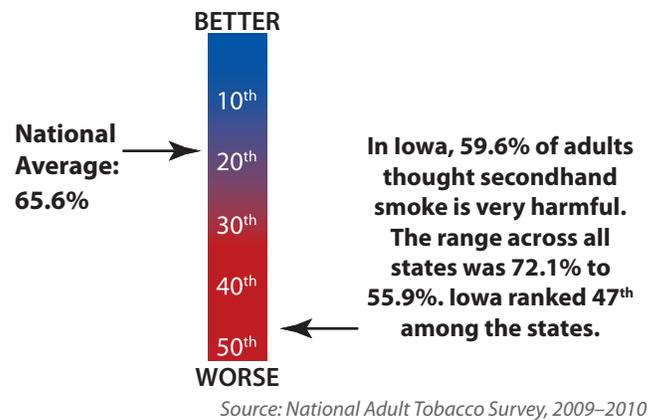


Source: CDC/OSH

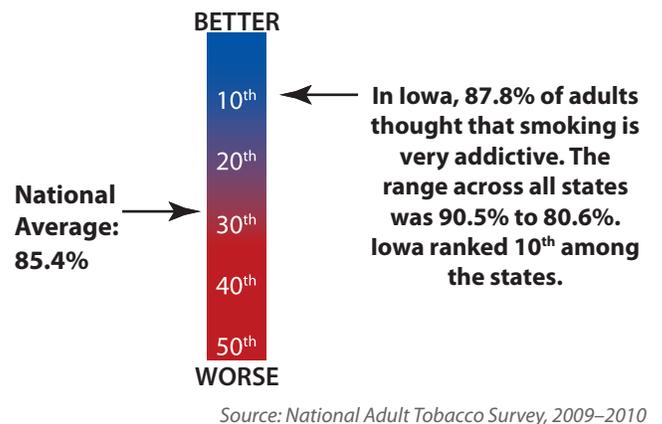
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In Iowa, 59.6% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 87.8% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking



Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Iowa allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws		
Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, Iowa required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties				
Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$12.50	 Yes^a	 Yes^b	 Yes

^a Annually
^b Fine

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.
Source: STATE System, June 2012

Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Iowa was \$1.36 per pack, ranking 25th among the states. The tax on cigars was 50% of the wholesale sales price per cigar, and for little cigars the tax was \$1.36 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was 50% of the wholesale sales price with snuff taxed individually at \$1.19 per ounce.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Iowa, 62.0% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 38.0% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Iowa smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$5.23 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Iowa smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$39.37 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax

