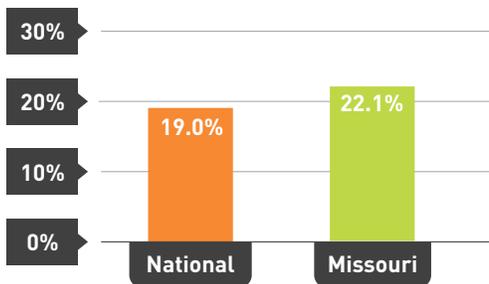


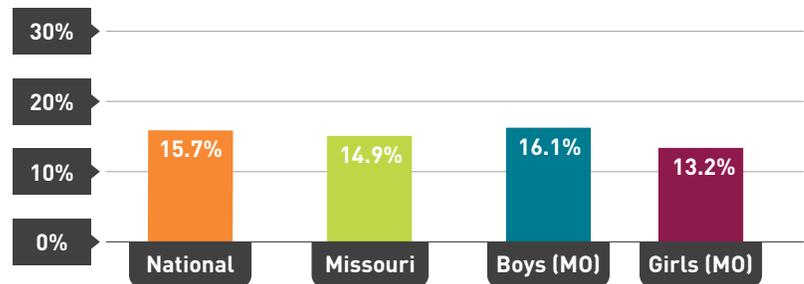
MISSOURI + TOBACCO

CIGARETTE USE

% of Adults Who Currently Smoke ¹



% of High School Students Who Currently Smoke ²



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Missouri was 5.1% in 2013. 6.4% of adult current cigarette smokers in Missouri were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2013, 10.4% of high school students in Missouri 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, 13.3% of high school students in Missouri 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

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, Missouri allocated \$70,788 in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 0.1% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- The health care costs in Missouri, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$3.03 billion annually.⁴
- State and federal Medicaid costs for Missouri total \$644.3 million annually for smoking-caused health care.⁵
- Missouri loses \$3.04 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

- Missouri received an estimated \$231 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁴

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{6,8}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.17 per pack of cigarettes in August 1993. All other tobacco products are taxed 10% of the manufacturer's invoice price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

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

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.
- Tobacco products must be displayed behind a register or within sight of store clerks.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 49.3% of adult smokers in Missouri tried to quit smoking in 2013.⁷
- Missouri's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications and individual counseling.^{8*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration, a lifetime limit on quit attempts, and prior authorization requirements.⁸
- Missouri's state quitline invests \$0.50 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁷
- Missouri does not have a private insurance mandate provision.⁷

REFERENCES

- ¹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
 - ² CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
 - 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 16 Years Later FY2015, 2014
 - ⁵ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
 - ⁶ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
 - ⁷ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2014
 - ⁸ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2013
-

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

Fiore MC, Jaen CR, Baker TB, Bailey WC, Benowitz NL, Curry SJ, 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.