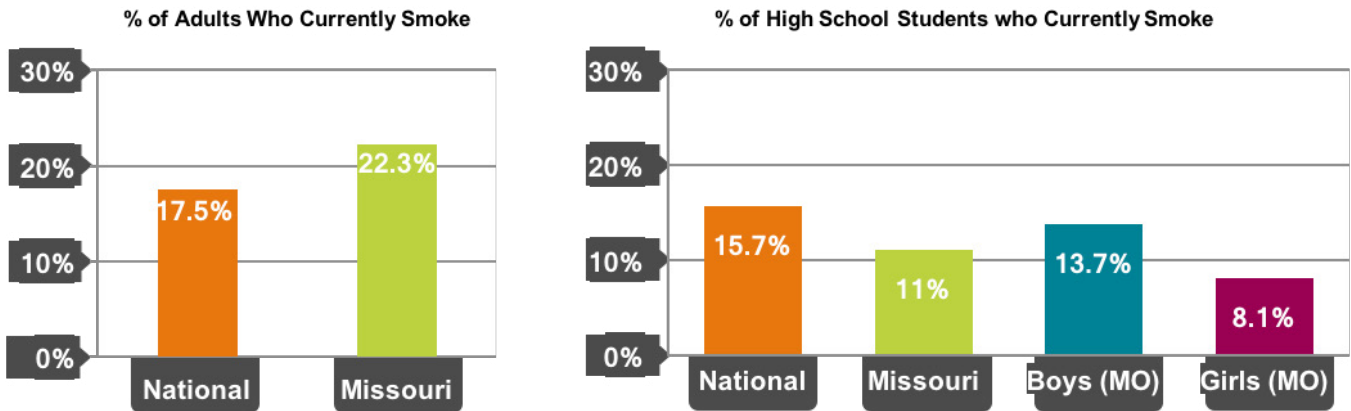


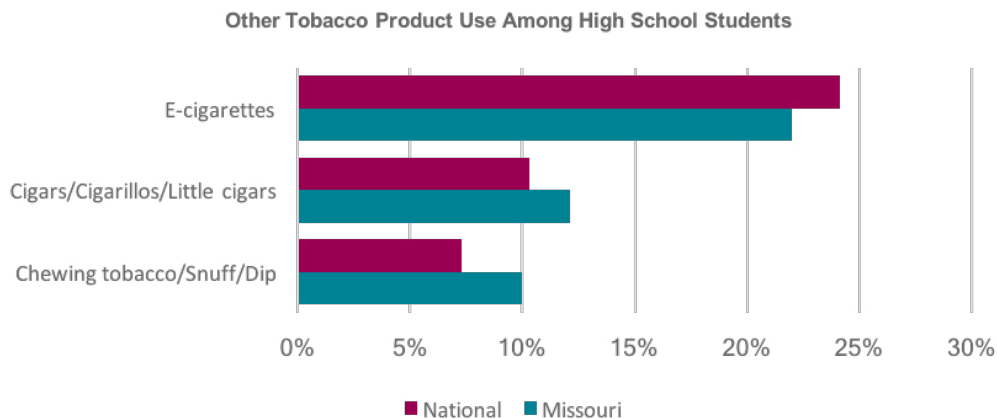
# Tobacco in Missouri

## CIGARETTE USE\*1-2



## OTHER TOBACCO USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Missouri was 4.8% in 2014.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2014, 7.0% of adults in Missouri reported currently using e-cigarettes every day or some days.<sup>4</sup>
- In 2015, 10.0% of high school students in Missouri 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.<sup>2</sup>
- In 2015, 12.1% of high school students in Missouri 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.<sup>2</sup>
- In 2015, 22.0% of high school students in Missouri 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.<sup>2</sup>



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

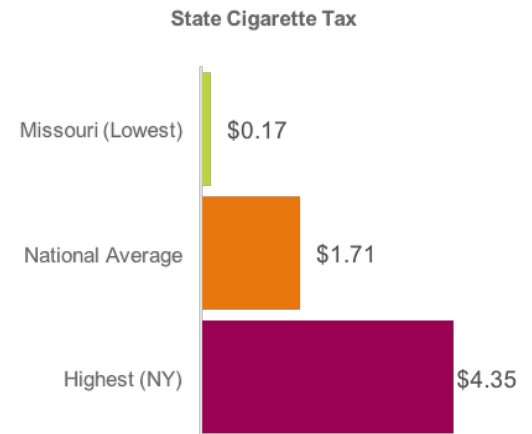
## ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2017, Missouri allocated \$109,341 in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 0.1% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.<sup>5</sup>
- Missouri received an estimated \$254.2 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2017.<sup>5</sup>
- The health care costs in Missouri, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$3.03 billion annually.<sup>5</sup>
- Missouri loses \$3.04 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.<sup>6</sup>

## STATE TOBACCO LAWS<sup>7-9</sup>

### EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.17 per pack of cigarettes in August 1993. Missouri has the lowest cigarette tax in the United States. The national average cigarette tax is \$1.71 per pack of cigarettes. The highest state cigarette tax is New York (\$4.35).
- All other tobacco products are taxed 10% of the manufacturer's invoice price.



### CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in public schools and childcare facilities.
- Smoking restrictions are required in government workplaces, private workplaces, restaurants, retail stores, and recreational/cultural facilities.
- There are no smoking restrictions for bars and casinos/gaming establishments.

### 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.

<sup>†</sup>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.

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## LOCAL TOBACCO LAWS<sup>10-11</sup>

- 11 municipalities in Missouri, including St. Louis County and Kansas City, have prohibited the sale of tobacco products to people under age 21.
- St. Louis prohibits the use of smokeless tobacco products at all sports venues, including Cardinals games at Busch Stadium.

## CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 49.7% of adult every day smokers in Missouri quit smoking for one or more days in 2015.<sup>12</sup>
- The Affordable Care Act requires all Medicaid programs cover all tobacco cessation medications beginning January 1, 2014.<sup>8</sup>
- Missouri's state quitline invests \$0.41 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.46.<sup>8</sup>
- Missouri does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.<sup>8</sup>

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## REFERENCES

- 1 CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015
- 2 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2015
- 3 CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—United States, 2014, MMWR
- 4 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
- 5 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 18 Years Later* FY2017, 2016
- 6 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *Toll of Tobacco in the United States*, 2017
- 7 American Lung Association, *SLATI State Reports*, 2017
- 8 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates & Rankings*, 2017
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- 12 CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2015