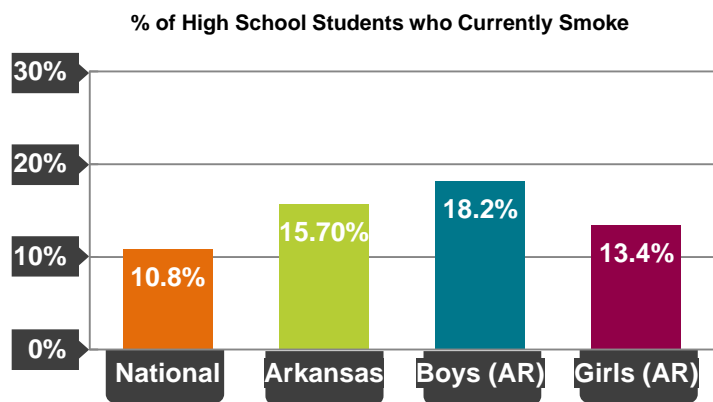
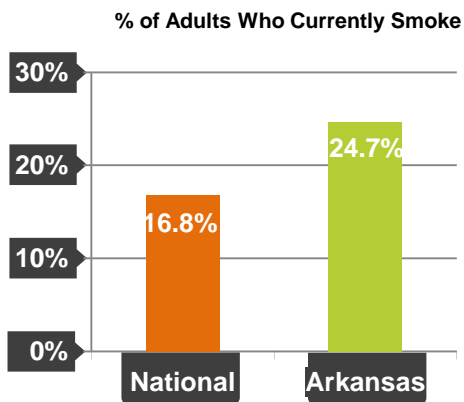


TOBACCO IN ARKANSAS

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Arkansas was 6.9% in 2013. 8.7% of adult current cigarette smokers in Arkansas were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2015, 10.6% of high school students in Arkansas 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, 14.2% of high school students in Arkansas 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, 26.4% of high school students in Arkansas 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, Arkansas allocated \$17.4 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 47.4% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Arkansas received an estimated \$270 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴
- The health care costs in Arkansas, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$1.21 billion annually.⁴

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

- Arkansas loses \$1.7 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.15 per pack of cigarettes in March 2009. All other tobacco products are taxed 68% of the manufacturer's list price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all government workplaces, private workplaces (non-public workplaces with three or fewer employees are exempt), schools, childcare facilities, retail stores, and recreational/cultural facilities.
- Smoking restrictions are required in restaurants, 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.
- Only sales clerks are allowed to access tobacco products prior to sale.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes or other nicotine products is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 51.9% of adult every day smokers in Arkansas quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁸
- Arizona's Medicaid program covers NRT Gum, NRT Patch, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban) and individual and phone counseling.^{7†}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration, prior authorization requirements, and required counseling to get medications.⁷
- Arizona's state quitline invests \$3.48 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- Arizona 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).
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