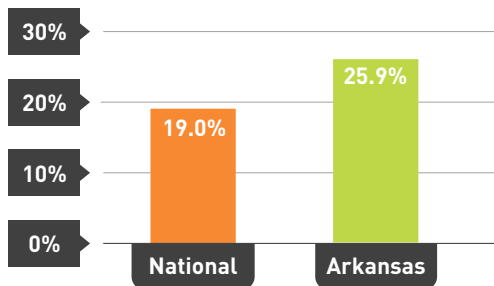


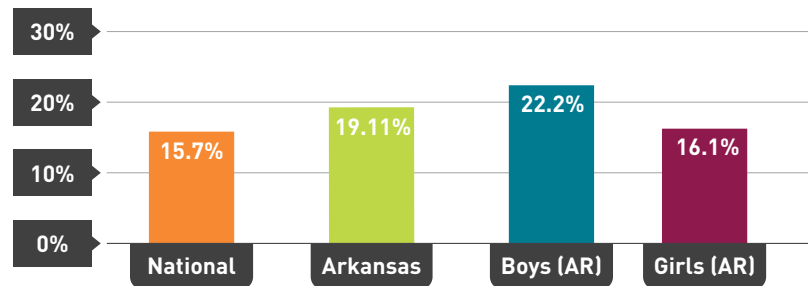
ARKANSAS + TOBACCO

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 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 2013, 14.8% of high school students in Arkansas 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, 17.1% of high school students in Arkansas 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, Arkansas allocated \$17.5 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 47.6% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- The health care costs in Arkansas, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$1.21 billion annually.⁴

- State and federal Medicaid costs for Arkansas total \$293 million annually for smoking-caused health care.⁵
- Arkansas loses \$1.7 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵
- Arkansas received an estimated \$278 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁴

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{6,7}

EXCISE TAX

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

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in almost all public places and workplaces, including all schools, childcare facilities, government workplaces, health care facilities, retail stores, recreational facilities, casinos (tribal establishments are exempt), restaurants and bars.
- Smoking restrictions are required in all restaurants, bars, and casinos. Smoking is allowed in restaurants and bars that do not allow persons under 21 to enter at any time.

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 50.8% of adult smokers in Arkansas tried to quit smoking in 2013.⁸
- Arkansas' Medicaid program covers phone and individual counseling and Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) Gum, NRT Patch, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban).^{7*i*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include co-payments, prior authorization, and counseling requirements to get medications.^{7*i*}
- Arkansas' state quitline invests \$3.52 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁷
- Arkansas does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.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, 2015

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.

¹ Arkansas is providing coverage to Medicaid expansion enrollees through its state exchange. Coverage of tobacco cessation treatments in exchange plans is unknown at this time. The information displayed here represents coverage available in traditional Medicaid only.