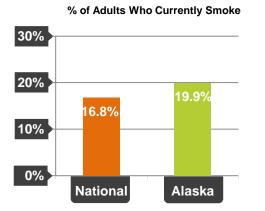
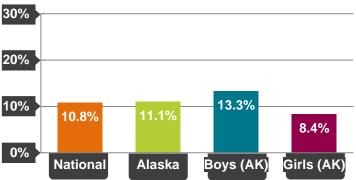


TOBACCO IN ALASKA

CIGARETTE USE*1-2



% of High School Students who Currently Smoke



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Alaska was 6.8% in 2013. 8.8% of adult current cigarette smokers in Alaska were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2015, 11.7% of high school students in Alaska 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, 7.1% of high school students in Alaska 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, 17.7% of high school students in Alaska 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, Alaska allocated \$8.8 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 86.4% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Alaska received an estimated \$96 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴
- The health care costs in Alaska, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$438 million annually.⁴

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

Alaska loses \$205.9 million in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

EXCISE TAX

• The state tax increased to \$2.00 per pack of cigarettes in July 2007. All other tobacco products are taxed 75% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

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

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 19, and penalties exist for both minors and merchants who violate this law.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that sales to persons under 19 are prohibited.
- The sale to minors of alternative nicotine products, including electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 53.4% of adult every day smokers in Alaska quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁸
- Alaska's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended tobacco cessation medications and individual counseling.^{7†}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include annual limits on quit attempts, limits on duration, minimal co-payment requirements, and prior authorization requirements for NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler and Varenicline (Chantix).⁷
- Alaska's state quitline invests \$5.61 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- Alaska 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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