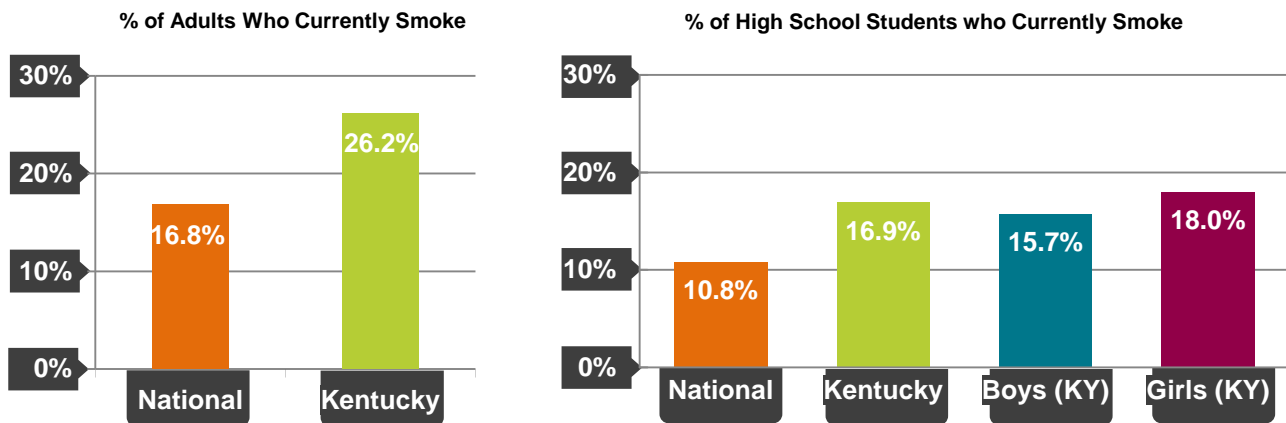


TOBACCO IN KENTUCKY

CIGARETTE USE^{1-2*}



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Kentucky was 7.0% in 2013. 10.2% of adult current cigarette smokers in Kentucky were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2015, 12.6% of high school students in Kentucky 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, 14.0% of high school students in Kentucky 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, 23.4% of high school students in Kentucky 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, Kentucky allocated \$2.5 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 4.4% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Kentucky received an estimated \$302 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴

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

- The health care costs in Kentucky, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$1.92 billion annually.⁴
- Kentucky loses \$2.79 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.60 per pack of cigarettes in April 2009. Moist snuff is taxed \$0.19 per unit of 1.5 ounces or less. All other tobacco products are taxed 15% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

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

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.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 51.3% of adult every day smokers in Kentucky quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁸
- Kentucky's Medicaid program provides coverage for NRT Patch. Coverage for other cessation medications and individual, phone and group counseling varies by health plan.^{7†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration, annual limits on quit attempts, co-payments, required counseling to get medications and prior authorization requirements.⁷
- Kentucky's state quitline invests \$0.29 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- Kentucky 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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