

Missouri Report Card

MISSOURI REPORT CARD

Tobacco Prevention and Control Program Funding: **F**

FY2023 State Funding for Tobacco Control Programs:	\$2,879,276
FY2023 Federal Funding for State Tobacco Control Programs:	\$1,949,182*
FY2023 Total Funding for State Tobacco Control Programs:	\$4,828,458
CDC Best Practices State Spending Recommendation:	\$72,900,000
Percentage of CDC Recommended Level:	6.6%
State Tobacco-Related Revenue:	\$263,200,000

* Includes tobacco prevention and cessation funding provided to states from the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention



Thumbs up for Missouri for increasing funding for its tobacco prevention and control programs by close to \$2.5 million this year.

Smokefree Air: **F**

OVERVIEW OF STATE SMOKING RESTRICTIONS:

Government work sites: Restricted
Private work sites: Restricted
Schools: Prohibited (public schools only)
Child care facilities: Prohibited
Restaurants: Restricted
Bars: No provision
Casinos/Gaming Establishments: No provision
Retail stores: Restricted
Recreational/cultural facilities: Restricted
E-Cigarettes Included: No
Penalties: Yes
Enforcement: Yes
Preemption/Local Opt-Out: No
Citation: MO. REV. STAT. §§ 191.765 to 191.777 (1992).

Note: The Smokefree Air grade only examines state tobacco control law and does not reflect local smokefree ordinances. Missouri has made great strides in protecting people from secondhand smoke by passing comprehensive local smokefree ordinances that cover 29.5% of the state's population.

Tobacco Taxes: **F**

CIGARETTE TAX:

Tax Rate per pack of 20: **\$0.17**

OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT TAXES:

Tax on Little Cigars: **Equalized: Yes; Weight-Based: No**

Tax on Large Cigars: **Equalized: Yes; Weight-Based: No**

Tax on Smokeless Tobacco: **Equalized: Yes; Weight-Based: No**

Tax on Pipe/RYO Tobacco: **Equalized: Yes; Weight-Based: No**

Tax on E-cigarettes: **Equalized: N/A; Weight-Based: N/A**



Thumbs down for Missouri for having the lowest cigarette tax in the country at 17 cents per pack.

Access to Cessation Services: **C**

OVERVIEW OF STATE CESSATION COVERAGE:

STATE MEDICAID PROGRAM:

Medicaid Medications: **All 7 medications are covered**

Medicaid Counseling: **All 3 types of counseling are covered**

Medicaid Barriers to Coverage: **No barriers exist to access care**

Medicaid Expansion: **Yes**

STATE EMPLOYEE HEALTH PLAN(S):

Medications: **All 7 medications are covered**

Counseling: **Most types of counseling are covered**

Barriers to Coverage: **No barriers exist to access care**

STATE QUITLINE:

Investment per Smoker: **\$1.35; the median investment per smoker is \$2.37**

OTHER CESSATION PROVISIONS:

Private Insurance Mandate: **No provision**

Tobacco Surcharge: **No prohibition or limitation on tobacco surcharges**

Citation: See Missouri Tobacco Cessation Coverage page for coverage details.



Thumbs up for Missouri for providing comprehensive coverage without barriers for all tobacco cessation medications and types of counseling to Medicaid enrollees.

Flavored Tobacco Products: **F**

Restrictions on Flavored Tobacco Products: **No state law or regulation**

Missouri State Highlights:



Tobacco use remains a leading cause of preventable death and disease in the United States and in Missouri. To address this enormous toll, the American Lung Association calls for the following actions to be taken by Missouri’s elected officials:

1. Increase funding for tobacco control and cessation programs;
2. Pass comprehensive smokefree laws and policies at the local and state level; and
3. Increase taxes on all tobacco products.

On Wednesday, August 3, Missouri Governor Mike Parson held a ceremonial signing for House Bill 3010, which appropriates a historical level of tobacco control and prevention funding of \$2.9 million, including the governor’s own recommendation of \$2.5 million in new funding for a youth vaping prevention campaign and tobacco prevention and cessation programming. At the event, Governor Parson publicly voiced his commitment to continue to support increased funding for tobacco control.

Missouri lawmakers passed an appropriations bill that includes funding for the newly implemented Medicaid expansion. A joint resolution was introduced that would have sent expansion back to the voters, with work reporting requirements added. The American Lung Association opposed this resolution, which did not pass. Missouri’s Medicaid coverage for tobacco cessation is comprehensive and helps thousands of Missourians break the powerful addiction of tobacco.

Three different versions of state Tobacco 21 legislation were introduced during the legislative session. One of them was a strong policy that unfortunately did not advance very far. The others were introduced as amendments to other legislation, in both the House and the Senate, and included provisions that would preempt local communities from passing stronger local ordinances, which the Lung Association opposes. Thanks to a coordinated effort among our health partners and key legislators, these amendments were not adopted.

According to outcomes data collected by the Missouri Tobacco Prevention and Control Program, close to 10,000 Missourians contacted Tobacco Quit Services in 2021, with over 5,200 tobacco users registering for free cessation support, 3,000 of whom received nicotine patches or gum. This year’s increase in tobacco prevention and control funding is making

expanded programming possible, including a youth vaping prevention website and media campaign called “Stop the Vape Missouri.” The Missouri Quitline is now offering two weeks of nicotine replacement therapy to medically eligible callers. Previously this resource was only available to a limited number of people based on certain criteria.

During the 2023 legislative session, the American Lung Association in Missouri will continue to focus on nlung health and work with public health partners to increase tobacco control funding to bring Missouri closer to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-recommended level. The Lung Association will also educate Missouri lawmakers on the issue of preemption so that they are better equipped to avoid supporting bills that take away the rights of local communities to pass policies to protect their citizens from tobacco. The Lung Association will also look to pass local or state laws to provide comprehensive protections from secondhand smoke in public places and workplaces. Missouri continues to have the lowest tobacco tax in the nation; therefore, the Lung Association will continue to look to increase tobacco taxes in Missouri.

Missouri State Facts

Health Care Cost Due to Smoking:	\$3,032,471,478
Adult Smoking Rate:	17.3%
High School Smoking Rate:	6.5%
High School Tobacco Use Rate:	24.8%
Middle School Smoking Rate:	3.5%
Smoking Attributable Deaths:	10,970

Adult smoking data come from CDC’s 2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. High school smoking and tobacco use data come from the 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. Middle school smoking rate is taken from the 2017 Youth Tobacco Survey.

Health impact information is taken from the Smoking Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) software. Smoking attributable deaths reflect average annual estimates for the period 2005-2009 and are calculated for persons aged 35 years and older. Smoking-attributable healthcare expenditures based on 2004 smoking-attributable fractions and 2009 personal healthcare expenditure data. Deaths and expenditures should not be compared by state.