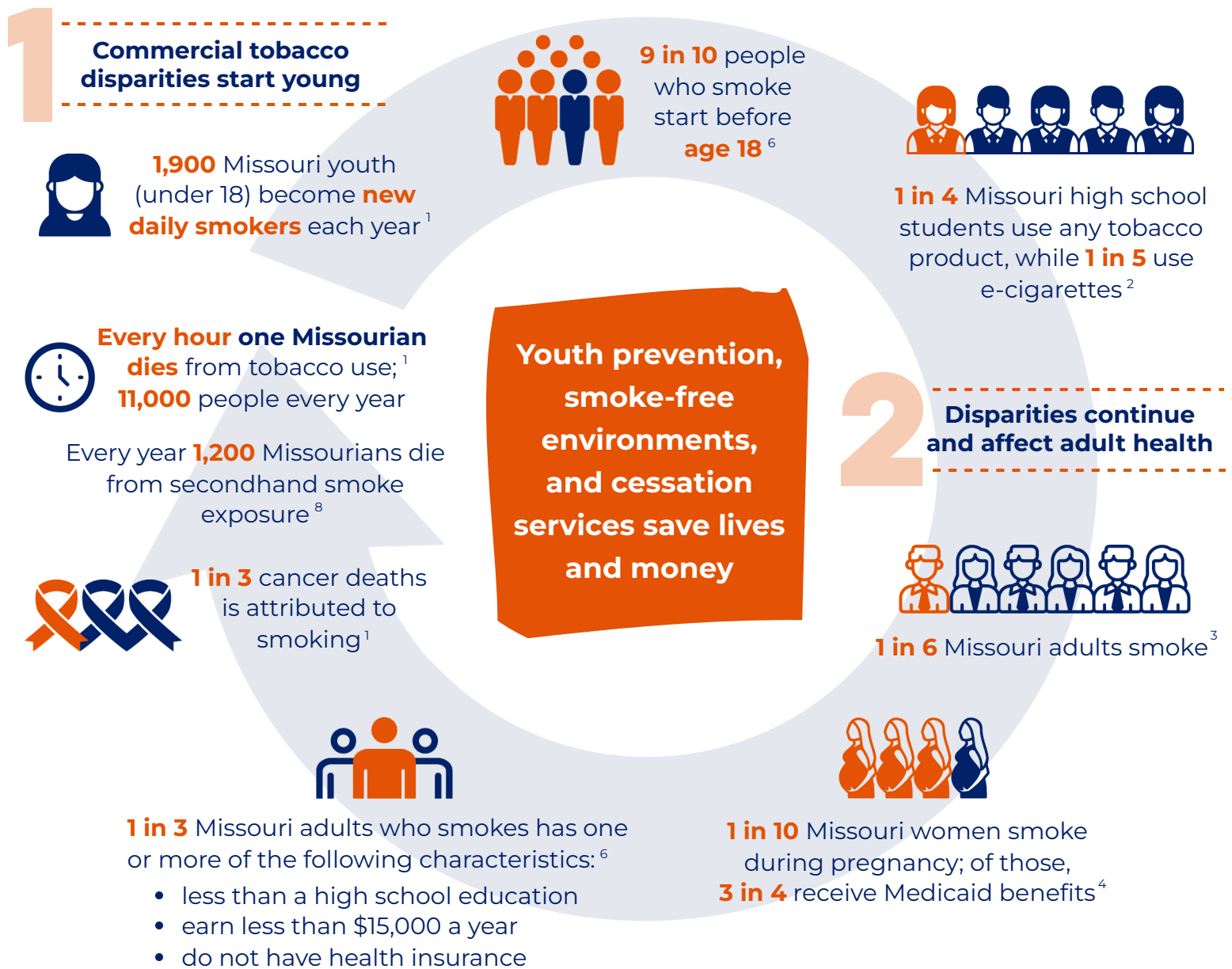


The Burden of Tobacco Use and Exposure in Missouri

Tobacco use and exposure costs Missouri lives and money.

Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable disease and premature death in Missouri. It affects every Missouri household financially and costs the state billions of dollars every year.



3

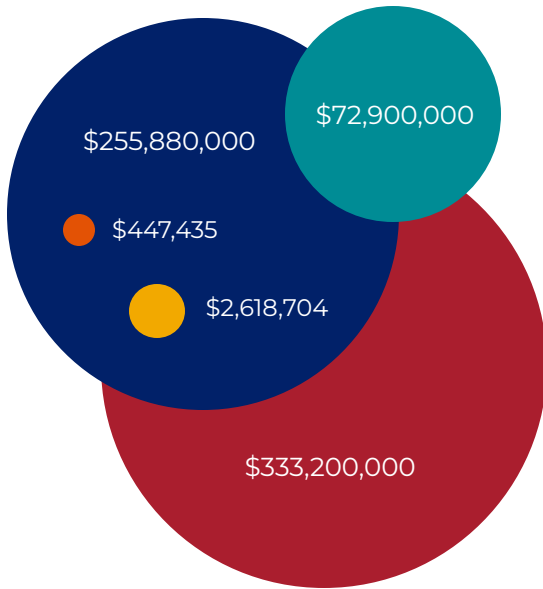
Tobacco use impacts health and the economy



Missouri spends over **\$3 billion** every year on healthcare costs for tobacco-related illness and another **\$3 billion** in lost productivity due to smoking¹



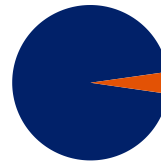
Government expenditures due to smoking create a **\$1,144 tax burden** for every Missouri household annually¹



Tobacco revenue remains high, but Missouri spending for tobacco prevention and cessation services is nearly the lowest in the nation (49th of 50)

- Tobacco industry marketing in Missouri (estimated annual expenditures)
- Total state tobacco revenue (tobacco settlement and 17 cent sales tax)
- Total state spending on tobacco control interventions (*allocated to the Departments of Mental Health and Health & Senior Services*)
- Total state allocation to Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommended funding

CDC recommends states spend **\$10.53 per person** annually on state tobacco prevention and control



Missouri spends 49¢ per person !

Investing in state comprehensive tobacco control programs will save lives and money

The **more** states spend on these programs, the **greater** the reduction in smoking, and the **longer** states invest, the **greater and faster** the impact.^{6,7}

This translates to:

- **Hundreds** of Missouri youth prevented from growing up to be adults who smoke
- **Thousands** of premature tobacco-related deaths prevented
- **Millions** of dollars in healthcare and productivity costs saved

References

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6. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2012 [accessed 2022, April 11].
7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs—2014*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health; 2014.
8. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.-a). Missouri's Clean Indoor Air Law. <https://health.mo.gov/living/wellness/tobacco/smokingandtobacco/pdf/CIA-RightRead.pdf>