

## Kentucky Report Card

### Tobacco Prevention and Control Spending

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FY2010 Tobacco Control Program Funding:	\$3,979,697*
CDC Best Practices State Spending Recommendation:	\$57,200,000
Percentage of CDC Recommendation:	7%

\*Includes FY2010 funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

### Smokefree Air

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#### OVERVIEW OF STATE SMOKING RESTRICTIONS:

Government Worksites:	<b>Restricted</b>
Private Worksites:	<b>No provision</b>
Schools:	<b>Restricted</b>
Child Care Facilities:	<b>No provision</b>
Restaurants:	<b>No provision</b>
Bars:	<b>No provision</b>
Casinos/Gaming Establishments:	<b>No provision</b>
Retail Stores:	<b>No provision</b>
Recreational/Cultural Facilities:	<b>No provision</b>
Penalties:	<b>Yes</b>
Enforcement:	<b>No</b>
Preemption:	<b>No</b>
Citation:	KY REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 61.165; 61.167; 438.050; & Exec. Order 2006-0807.

The Smokefree Air grade only examines state tobacco control law and does not reflect local smokefree ordinances. Kentucky has made great strides at protecting people from secondhand smoke by passing strong local smokefree ordinances.

### Cigarette Tax

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Tax Rate per pack of 20:	\$0.60*
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\*On April 1, 2009, the cigarette tax increased from \$0.30 to \$0.60 per pack

### Cessation Coverage

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#### OVERVIEW OF STATE CESSATION COVERAGE:

##### STATE MEDICAID PROGRAM:

Medications: **Coverage for NRT Patch, Zyban and Chantix only available to members in 16 out of 120 counties**

Counseling: **Covers individual counseling for pregnant women only**

Barriers to Coverage: **Some health plans have limits on duration, annual limits on quit attempts, require co-payments or combination therapy**

##### STATE EMPLOYEE HEALTH PLAN(S):

Medications: **Covers NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT lozenge, Chantix and Zyban**

Counseling: **Covers group and phone counseling**

Barriers to Coverage: **Limits on duration, annual limit on quit attempts, co-payments required and combination therapy required in some cases**

##### PRIVATE INSURANCE MANDATE: NO PROVISION

Citation: See [Kentucky Tobacco Cessation Coverage page](#) for specific sources

## Kentucky Behind the Scenes



Kentucky continues to have some of the highest smoking rates among adults, youth and pregnant women in the country. There has been some recent success at the state level on increasing the cigarette tax and at the local level on passing smokefree ordinances. Yet the state remains reluctant to support policies that would reduce the heavy burden of disease and death from tobacco use among Kentuckians, as well as reduce the staggering financial burden from treating sick smokers.

In 2009, the American Lung Association in Kentucky helped in pushing into law an increase in the state's tobacco excise tax by 30 cents, bringing Kentucky's total tax to 60 cents per pack. The increase took effect on April 1, the same day as a 62-cent increase in the federal cigarette tax. This greatly impacted the number of smokers and the demand for tobacco cessation assistance. However, Gov. Steve Beshear had originally proposed a 70-cent increase in the cigarette tax, which would have had a much bigger impact. Taxes on other tobacco products were also increased in the same legislation.

Kentucky's fee-for-service Medicaid program does not cover any tobacco cessation treatments. In 2007, a law was passed to provide such coverage. But the legislature failed to fund implementation of the law, giving most smokers who are Medicaid recipients no options to help them quit. There are 16 counties that do provide coverage for some cessation medications under Medicaid managed care, but 104 counties are left without coverage.

Kentucky now has 24 communities with strong smokefree laws, covering about 30 percent of the population. The American Lung Association in Kentucky continues to assist with local communities' smokefree efforts in order to work toward the eventual achievement of a smokefree Kentucky.

In 2010, the American Lung Association in Kentucky will advocate for adequate funding of the 2007 law that would provide comprehensive counseling and medications for the estimated 285,000 smokers on Kentucky Medicaid who wish to quit. The Lung Association, along with its public health partners, will also explore the possibility of introducing smokefree legislation at the statewide level.

### Kentucky State Facts

Economic Costs Due to Smoking:	\$3,767,220,000
Adult Smoking Rate:	25.2%
High School Smoking Rate:	26.8%
Middle School Smoking Rate:	9.7%
Smoking Attributable Deaths:	7,848
Smoking Attributable Lung Cancer Deaths:	2,760
Smoking Attributable Respiratory Disease Deaths:	2,003

Adult smoking rate is taken from CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2008 Prevalence Data. High school and middle school smoking rates are taken from the 2008 Kentucky 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 2000-2004 and are calculated for persons aged 35 years and older. They do not take into account deaths from burns or secondhand smoke. Respiratory diseases include pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, emphysema and chronic airway obstruction. The estimated economic impact of smoking is based on smoking-attributable health care expenditures in 2004 and the average annual productivity losses for the period 2000-2004.

To get involved with your American Lung Association, please contact:

#### American Lung Association in Kentucky

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