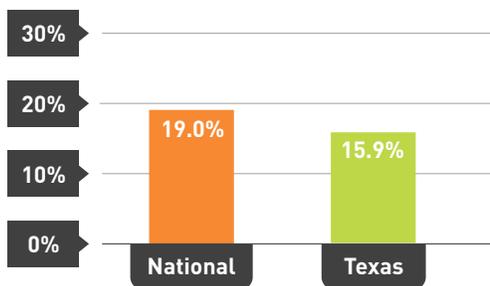


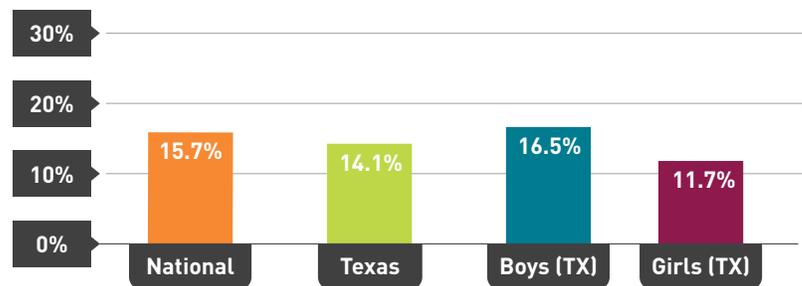
TEXAS + TOBACCO

CIGARETTE USE

% of Adults Who Currently Smoke ¹



% of High School Students Who Currently Smoke ²



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Texas was 4.3% in 2013. 8.2% of adult current cigarette smokers in Texas were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2012, 3.1% of adults in Texas used electronic cigarettes every day or some days.⁴
- In 2013, 8.1% of high school students in Texas used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. A total of 6.1% of high school students in Houston used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 8.8% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2013, 13.7% of high school students in Texas smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 12.6% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2014, 8.1% of middle school students and 19.2% of high school students in Texas used electronic cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁵

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, Texas allocated \$10.7 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 4.1% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁶

- The health care costs in Texas, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$8.85 billion annually.⁶
- State and federal Medicaid costs for Texas total \$2.123 billion annually for smoking-caused health care.⁷
- Texas loses \$8.22 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁷
- Texas received an estimated \$1.908 billion in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁶
- Texas is not part of the Master Settlement Agreement.⁸

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{9,10}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.41 per pack of cigarettes in January 2007. Cigars are taxed \$0.01 per ten for those weighing less than three pounds per thousand. Cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand are taxed \$7.50 to \$15 per thousand. All other tobacco products are taxed \$1.01 per ounce.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all childcare facilities and is restricted in specific public places, such as elevators, libraries, and museums.
- Smoking restrictions are required in schools, recreational facilities, and health care facilities.
- Smoking is unrestricted in private workplaces, government workplaces, restaurants, bars, retail stores, recreational facilities, and casinos.

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 18, and penalties exist for minors who violate this law. Merchants who violate this law are found guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 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 55.2% of adult smokers in Texas tried to quit smoking in 2013.¹¹
- Texas's Medicaid program covers Nicotine Replace Therapy (NRT) Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline(Chantix), Bupropion (Zyban) and phone counseling. Coverage for individual and group counseling varies by plan.^{10*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include minimal co-payments for medications, and co-payments for counseling that vary by health plan.¹⁰
- Texas's state quitline invests \$0.95 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.¹⁰
- Texas does not have a private insurance mandate provision.¹⁰

REFERENCES

- ¹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
 - ² CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
 - ³ CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013
 - ⁴ Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012
 - ⁵ Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, 2014
 - ⁶ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 16 Years Later FY2015, 2014
 - ⁷ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
 - ⁸ National Association of Attorneys General, Tobacco Project, <http://naag.org/tobacco.php>. Accessed on: April 17, 2013.
 - ⁹ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
 - ¹⁰ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015
 - ¹¹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2013
-

* The seven recommended cessation medications are NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban).
Fiore MC, Jaen CR, Baker TB, Bailey WC, Benowitz NL, Curry SJ, et al. Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence: 2008 Update. Clinical Practice Guideline. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service: May 2008.