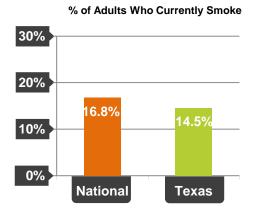




TOBACCO IN TEXAS

CIGARETTE USE*1-2



% of High School Students who Currently Smoke 30% 20% 15.7% 14.1% 16.5% 11.7% 0% National Texas Boys (TX) Girls (TX)

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 e-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 smokeess 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. A total of 16.6% of high school students in Houson 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 FY2016, Texas allocated \$10.2 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 3.9% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁶

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

- Texas received an estimated \$1.94 billion in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁶
- The health care costs in Texas, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$8.85 billion annually.⁶
- Texas loses \$8.22 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁷

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁸⁻⁹

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 \$1.10 per ounce.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all childcare facilities.
- Smoking is restricted in specific public places, such as elevators, libraries and museums.
- Smoking restrictions are required in schools, recreational facilities and health care facilities.

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 56.7% of adult every day smokers in Texas tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.¹⁰
- Texas's Medicaid program covers NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix) and Bupropion/Zyban and phone counseling. Coverage of individual and group counseling varies by heath plan.^{9†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include required minimal copayments. Required copayments for counseling vary by health plan.⁹
- Texas's state quitline invests \$0.85 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.9
- Texas has no private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁹

[†] 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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