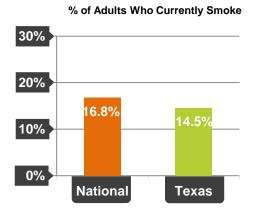




# TOBACCO IN TEXAS

#### 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.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2012, 3.1% of adults in Texas used e-cigarettes every day or some days.<sup>4</sup>
- 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.<sup>2</sup>
- 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.<sup>2</sup>
- 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.<sup>5</sup>

## 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.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>
- The health care costs in Texas, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$8.85 billion annually.<sup>6</sup>
- Texas loses \$8.22 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.<sup>7</sup>

#### STATE TOBACCO LAWS<sup>8-9</sup>

#### **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.<sup>10</sup>
- 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.<sup>9†</sup>
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include required minimal copayments. Required copayments for counseling vary by health plan.<sup>9</sup>
- 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.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> The seven recommended cessation medications are NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban).

Fiore MC, 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.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup> CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
- <sup>2</sup> CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
- <sup>3</sup> CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013
- <sup>4</sup> Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Sytem, 2012
- <sup>5</sup> Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, 2014
- <sup>6</sup> Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 17 Years Later FY2016, 2016
- <sup>7</sup> Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
- <sup>8</sup> American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
- <sup>9</sup> American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2016
- <sup>10</sup> CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2014