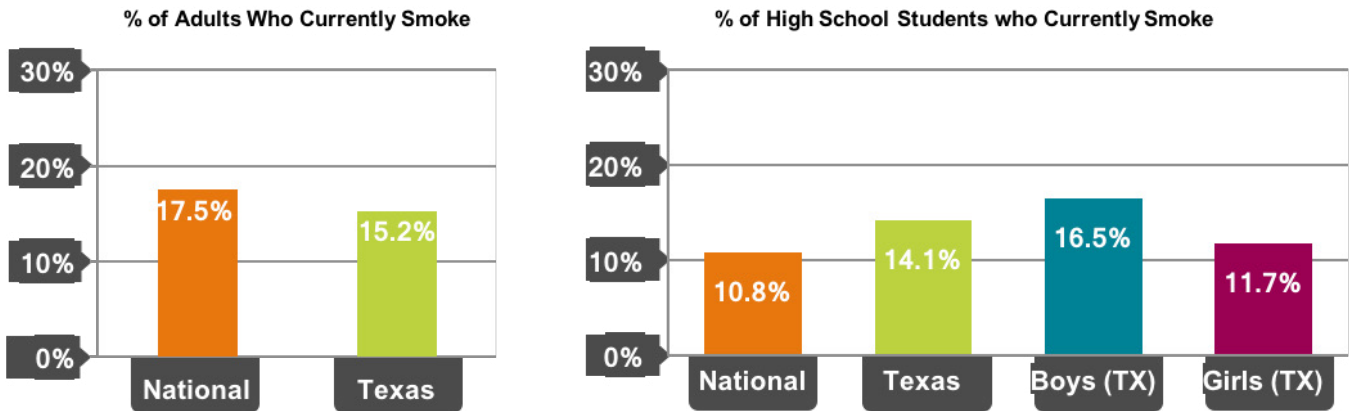


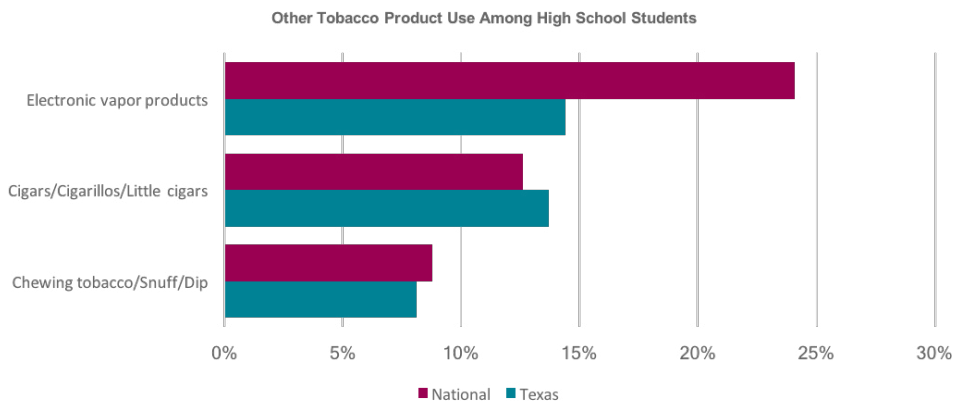
# Tobacco in Texas

## CIGARETTE USE\*1-2



## OTHER TOBACCO USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Texas was 4.2% in 2014.<sup>3</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 smokeless 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 Houston 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 2016, 6.2% of middle school students and 14.4% of high school students in Texas used electronic cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, in 2015, 24.1% of high school students used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>2,4†</sup>



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

†National prevalence data is from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

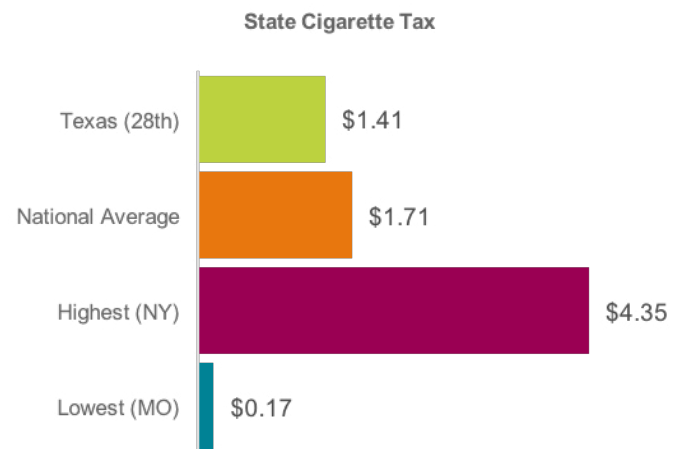
## ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2017, 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>5</sup>
- Texas received an estimated \$1.924 billion in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2017.<sup>5</sup>
- The health care costs in Texas, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$8.85 billion annually.<sup>5</sup>
- Texas loses \$8.22 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.<sup>6</sup>

## STATE TOBACCO LAWS<sup>7-9</sup>

### EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.41 per pack of cigarettes in January 2007. Texas is ranked 28th in the United States for its cigarette tax. The national average cigarette tax is \$1.71 per pack of cigarettes. The highest state cigarette tax is New York (\$4.35) and the lowest state cigarette tax is Missouri (\$0.17).
- Cigars are taxed \$0.01 per ten or fraction of 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 depending on their factory list price and whether they contain a substantial amount of non-tobacco ingredients. All other tobacco products are taxed \$1.22 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/cultural 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.

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## CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 50.1% of adult every day smokers in Texas tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.<sup>10</sup>
- The Affordable Care Act requires all Medicaid programs cover all tobacco cessation medications beginning January 1, 2014.<sup>8†</sup>
- Texas's state quitline invests \$0.69 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.46.<sup>8</sup>
- Texas has no private insurance mandate provision for cessation.<sup>8</sup>

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†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.

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- 2 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
- 3 CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—United States, 2014, MMWR
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- 8 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates & Rankings*, 2017
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