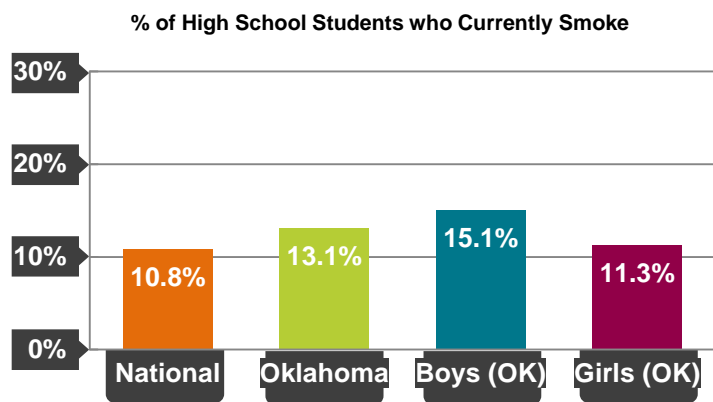
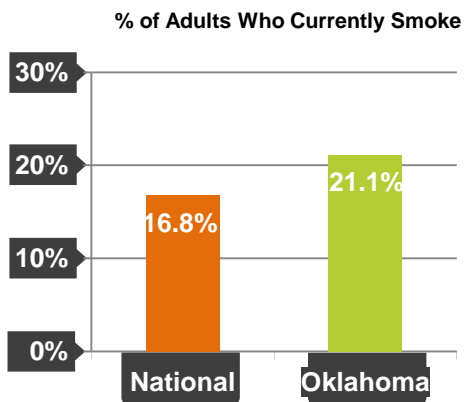


TOBACCO IN OKLAHOMA

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Oklahoma was 6.3% in 2013. 7.6% of adult current cigarette smokers in Oklahoma were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2015, 9.0% of high school students in Oklahoma used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 7.3% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2015, 9.4% of high school students in Oklahoma smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 10.3% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2015, 23.8% of high school students in Oklahoma used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 24.1% of high school students used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days.²

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, Oklahoma allocated \$25.0 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 59.1% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Oklahoma received an estimated \$386 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴
- The health care costs in Oklahoma, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$1.62 billion annually.⁴

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

- Oklahoma loses \$2.10 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.03 per pack of cigarettes in January 2005. Chewing tobacco, smokeless tobacco, and snuff is taxed 60% of the factory list price. Smoking tobacco is taxed 80% of the factory list price. Little cigars are taxed \$0.036 per cigar and large cigars are taxed \$0.10-\$0.12 per cigar depending on the recommended retail selling price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all childcare facilities, healthcare facilities, recreational facilities, retail stores and schools.
- Smoking restricted in restaurants, private workplaces, government workplaces (prohibited on state government property) and casinos (tribal establishments exempt).
- There are no smoking restrictions for bars.

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 18, and penalties exist for both minors and merchants who violate this law.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that the sales to minors is prohibited.
- It is unlawful to offer for sale tobacco products in any manner that allows public access without assistance from a salesperson.
- The sale to minors of bidis is prohibited.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 53.3% of adult every day smokers in Oklahoma tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁸
- Oklahoma's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications and individual and group counseling.^{7†}
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration, annual limits on quit attempts, required prior authorization for 2nd quit attempt, minimal copayments and required counseling to get medications for second quit attempt.⁷
- Oklahoma's state quitline invests \$4.17 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- Oklahoma has no private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁷

† 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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⁴ 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

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⁶ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015

⁷ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2016

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