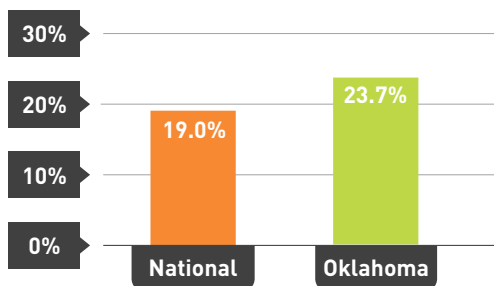


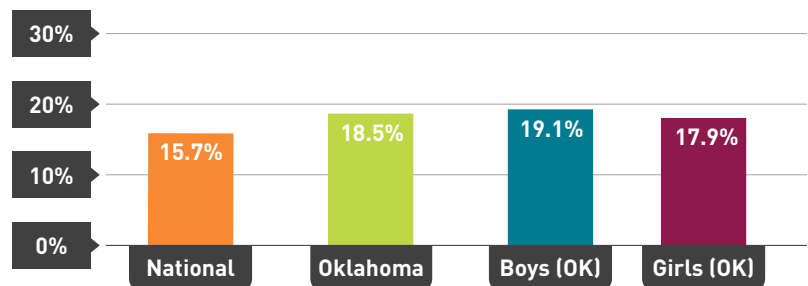
OKLAHOMA + TOBACCO

CIGARETTE USE

% of Adults Who Currently Smoke¹



% of High School Students Who Currently Smoke²



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 2013, 12.1% of high school students in Oklahoma used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip 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, 13.9% of high school students in Oklahoma 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

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, Oklahoma allocated \$23.6 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 55.7% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- The health care costs in Oklahoma, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$1.62 billion annually.⁴
- State and federal Medicaid costs in Oklahoma total \$264 million annually for smoking-caused health care.⁵
- Oklahoma loses \$2.10 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

- Oklahoma received an estimated \$365 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁵
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STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{6,7}

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, health care facilities, recreational facilities, retail stores, and schools.
- Smoking is restricted in restaurants, private workplaces, government workplaces (prohibited on state government property), and casinos (tribal establishments exempt).
- There is no smoking provision 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 sales to minors are 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 52.2% of adult smokers in Oklahoma tried to quit smoking in 2013.⁸
- Oklahoma's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications and individual counseling.^{7*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration, annual limits on quit attempts, prior authorization requirements for a second quit attempt, minimal co-payments, and counseling requirements to receive medications for a second quit attempt.⁷
- Oklahoma's state quitline invests \$7.36 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁷
- Oklahoma does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁹

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 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
 - ⁵ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
 - ⁶ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
 - ⁷ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015
 - ⁸ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2013
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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, 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.