

EXTINGUISHING THE TOBACCO EPIDEMIC *in* TEXAS

THE PROBLEM

Cigarette smoking remains the leading cause of preventable death and disability in the United States, despite a significant decline in the number of people who smoke. Over 16 million Americans have at least one disease caused by smoking. This amounts to \$170 billion in direct medical costs that could be saved every year if we could prevent youth from starting to smoke and help every person who smokes to quit.



TEXAS KEY FACTS

\$2.9M

Was received from CDC for tobacco prevention and control activities in FY 2016

15.2%

Of adults smoked cigarettes in 2015

28,000

Adults die from smoking-related illnesses each year

\$8.9B

Was spent on healthcare costs due to smoking in 2009

PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE TO TOBACCO USE IN TEXAS

Many Community Health Workers (CHW) in Texas work along the border region of the state where many newly immigrated people from across Central and South America are living. Although initial smoking rates can be low in these communities, once people immigrate into the U.S., smoking rates begin to rise. Having CHWs screen and refer tobacco users to the quitline is a critical step in promoting healthy behaviors among this underserved population. To increase quitting, Texas is working with Texas A&M University to incorporate tobacco screening and referral training into CHW certification and is developing continuing education units for CHWs on tobacco screening and cessation referrals. Texas is also working with the University of Texas at Austin to develop and disseminate a telephone app specifically for CHWs to give them the tools they need in the field to educate individuals about tobacco use and make referrals for cessation services.

TEXAS

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U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/tobacco

CDC's ROLE IN ADVANCING STATE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS

Texas is one of 50 states plus DC that receives funding and technical support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to support comprehensive tobacco control efforts and quitlines. The Office on Smoking and Health (OSH) is the lead federal agency for comprehensive tobacco prevention and control. For decades, OSH has led public health efforts to prevent young people from using tobacco and to help all tobacco users to quit.

CDC's **TIPS FROM FORMER SMOKERS™ (Tips™) CAMPAIGN** HELPS TEXAS SMOKERS QUIT SMOKING

Despite significant progress, tobacco use remains the leading preventable cause of death and disease in the US. The good news is that 7 out of 10 smokers want to quit smoking. That is why since 2012 CDC has been educating the public about the consequences of smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke and encouraging smokers to quit through a federally funded, national tobacco education campaign, *Tips From Former Smokers*. The campaign features former smokers suffering from the real consequences of smoking.

The *Tips* campaign connects smokers with resources to help them quit, including a quitline number (1-800-QUIT-NOW) which routes callers to their state quitline. The Texas quitline provides free cessation services, including counseling and medication. These services are effective in improving health outcomes and reducing healthcare costs.



"I was thinking about relapsing today and the new commercials came on. It changed my mind real fast. You don't understand the power of these commercials until you have made the decision to quit. Terrie Hall makes me cry every time . . . that could easily be me."

– Justin: January 2016

*Incoming calls to the Texas state quitline increased by an average **402%** during the 2016 *Tips* campaign. The Campaign generated a total of **20,923** calls to the Texas state quitline from January 25th to June 12th, 2016.*

TEXAS TOBACCO PREVENTION & CONTROL PROGRAMS REDUCE HEALTHCARE COSTS

Tobacco prevention and control activities are a public health "best buy." Evidence-based, statewide tobacco control programs that are comprehensive, sustained, and accountable have been shown to reduce the number of people who smoke, as well as tobacco-related diseases and deaths. For every dollar spent on tobacco prevention, states can reduce tobacco-related health care expenditures and hospitalizations by up to \$55. The longer and more states invest, the larger the reductions in youth and adult smoking. A comprehensive statewide tobacco control program includes efforts to:



1 Prevent initiation of tobacco use especially among youth and young adults



2 Promote cessation and assist tobacco users to quit



3 Protect people from secondhand smoke

For more information on tobacco prevention and control, visit cdc.gov/tobacco.

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