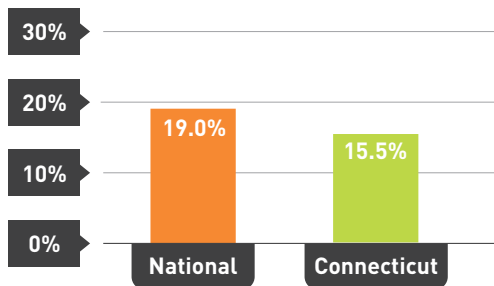


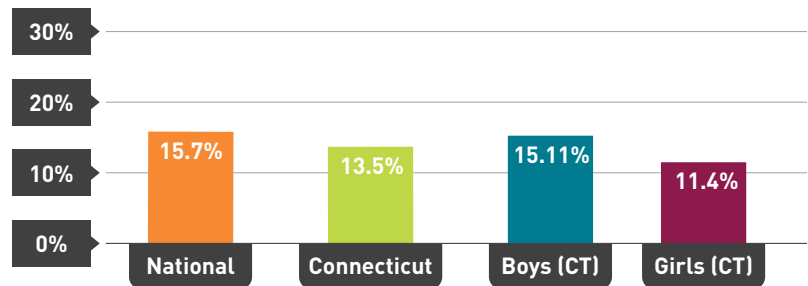
CONNECTICUT + TOBACCO

CIGARETTE USE

% of Adults Who Currently Smoke ¹



% of High School Students Who Currently Smoke ²



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Connecticut was 1.8% in 2013. 7.4% of adult current cigarette smokers in Connecticut were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2013, 4% of adults in Connecticut used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴
- In 2013, 5.3% of high school students in Connecticut used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁵
- In 2013, 10.2% of high school students in Connecticut used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁵
- In 2013, 9% of high school students in Connecticut smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁵
- In 2013, 3.1% of middle school students in Connecticut reported current tobacco use.⁵
- In 2013, 1.7% of middle school students in Connecticut reported ever using e-cigarettes.⁵

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, Connecticut allocated \$3.5 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 11% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁶
- The health care costs in Connecticut, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$2.03 billion annually.⁶
- State and federal Medicaid costs for Connecticut total \$520.8 million annually for smoking-caused health care.⁷
- Connecticut loses \$1.25 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁷
- Connecticut received an estimated \$505 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁶

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{7,8}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$3.40 per pack of cigarettes in July 2011. Snuff is taxed \$1.00 per ounce. Cigars are taxed 50% of the wholesale price, not to exceed \$0.50 per cigar. All other tobacco products are taxed 50% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all government workplaces, health care facilities, restaurants, bars (tobacco bars are exempt), retail stores, recreational facilities, casinos (tribal establishments are exempt), and schools.

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.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 58.9% of adult smokers in Connecticut tried to quit smoking in 2013.¹⁰
- Connecticut's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications and individual and group counseling.^{9*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include prior authorization requirements for some medications.⁹
- Connecticut's state quitline invests \$0.18 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁹
- Connecticut does not have a private insurance mandate provision.⁹

REFERENCES

- ¹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
 - ² CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011
 - ³ CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013
 - ⁴ Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
 - ⁵ Connecticut Youth Tobacco Survey, 2013
 - ⁶ 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
 - ⁷ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
 - ⁸ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
 - ⁹ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015
 - ¹⁰ 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.