

CONNECTICUT

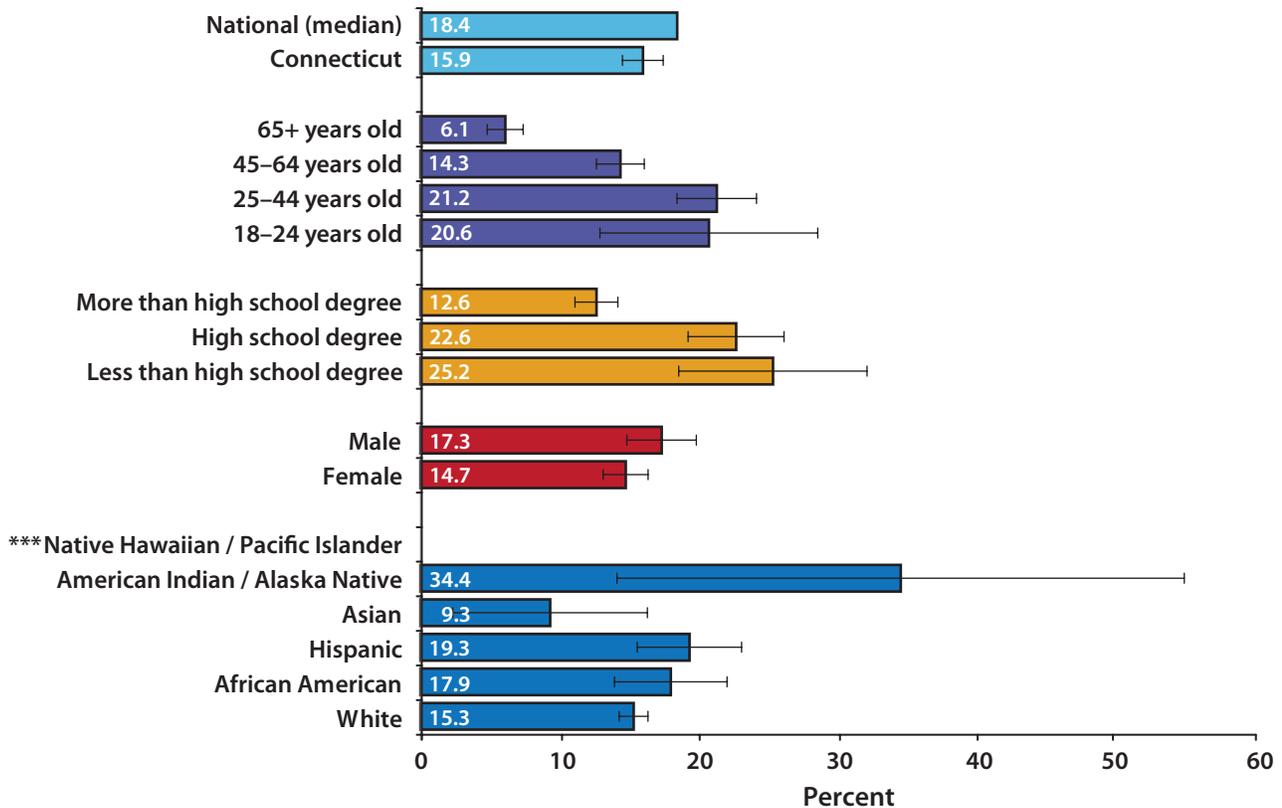
Monitor

In Connecticut, 15.9% of the adult population (aged 18+ years)—over 428,000 individuals—are current cigarette smokers. Across all states, the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranges from 9.3% to 26.5%. Connecticut ranks 8th among the states.

Among youth aged 12–17 years, 9.8% smoke in Connecticut. The range across all states is 6.5% to 15.9%. Connecticut ranks 17th among the states.

Among adults aged 35+ years, over 4,800 died as a result of tobacco use per year, on average, during 2000–2004. This represents a smoking-attributable mortality rate of 238.3/100,000. Connecticut's smoking-attributable mortality rate ranks 10th among the states.

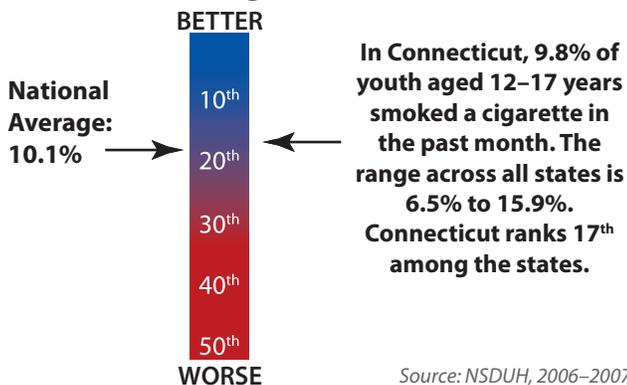
Current Smoking Among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



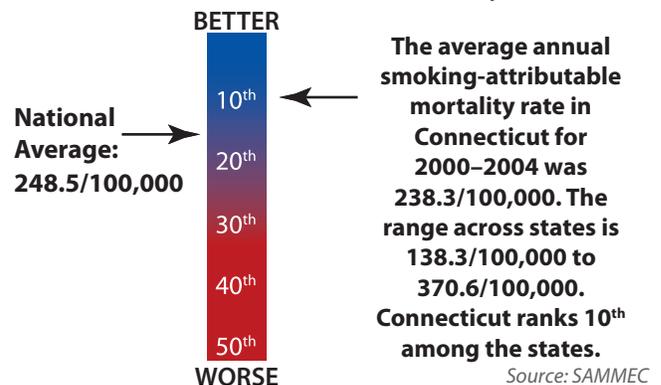
*** Data not shown because sample size is less than 50.

Source: BRFSS, 2007–2008

Past-Month Cigarette Use Among Youth Aged 12–17 Years



Smoking-Attributable Adult (35+ Years) Mortality

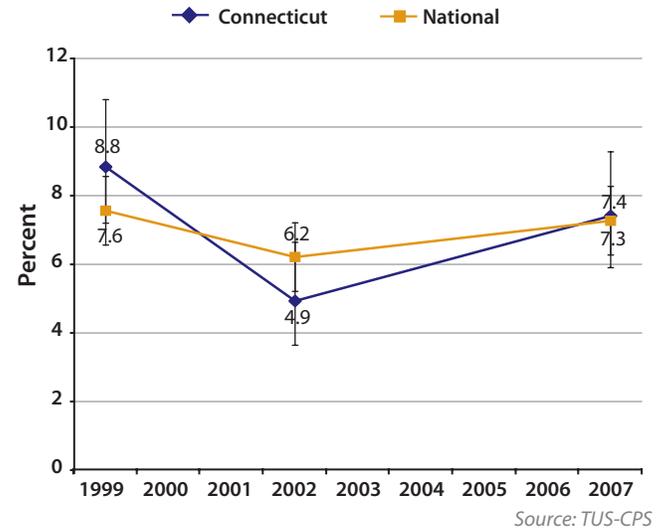


Protect

Connecticut does not have a statewide smoke-free law that provides adequate protection against exposure to secondhand smoke in public places. The law preempts local communities from enacting local smoke-free restrictions.



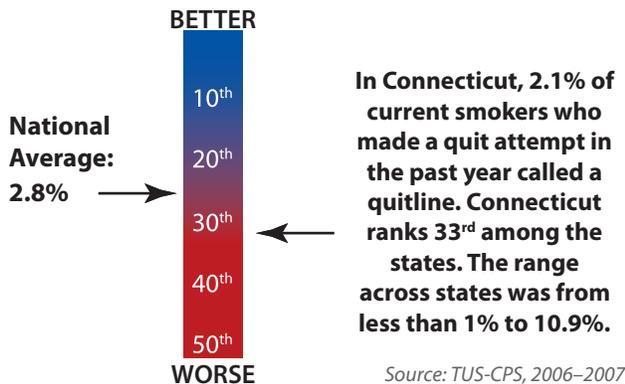
Adults Who Reported Anyone Smoking in Work Area Within Past 2 Weeks



Among adults who work indoors, the percentage who reported anyone smoking in their work area within the preceding 2 weeks has remained higher in Connecticut than in the nation overall. Currently, Connecticut ranks 26th among the states for workplace exposure, at 7.4%.

Offer

Percentage of Smokers Calling Quitline



Best Practices estimates 8% of smokers could access quitlines each year. In Connecticut, 2.1% of current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past year called a quitline.

The Medicaid fee-for-service program in Connecticut covered none of the tobacco dependence treatments recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service's *Clinical Practice Guideline*.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

| Nicotine Replacement | Varenicline | Bupropion | Counseling |
|---|--|--|--|
|  No |  No |  No |  No |

Source: MMWR 2009;58(43):1199–204

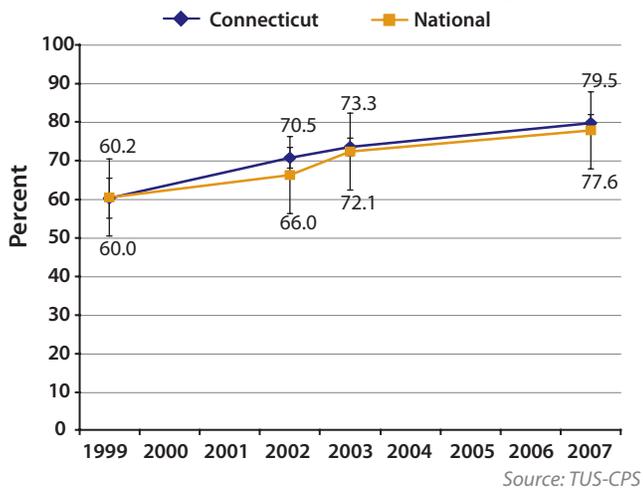
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Warn

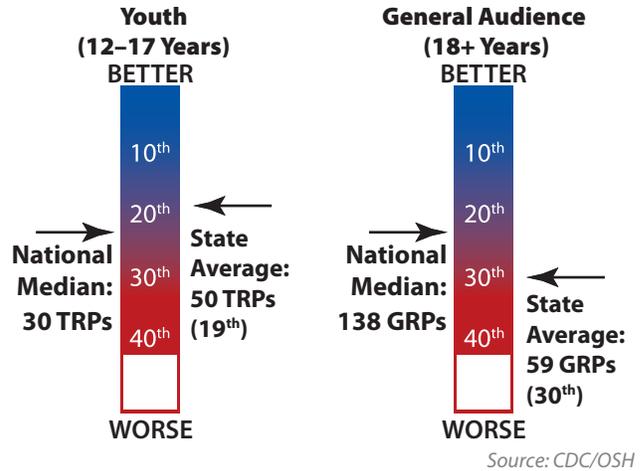
Smoke-free home rules represent awareness of the dangers of secondhand smoke. In Connecticut, as in the nation, an increasing number of families have such a rule.

Currently, 79.5% of Connecticut homes have this rule. Connecticut ranks 16th among the states.

Households with No-Smoking Rules



Antitobacco Media Campaign Intensity, Per Quarter



Rating point data were available for 42 states and the District of Columbia. *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average of 800 targeted rating points (TRPs) in effective youth and 1,200 gross rating points (GRPs) in effective general audience antitobacco media campaigns per quarter. Connecticut's major media market(s) aired an average of 50 youth TRPs and 59 general audience GRPs per quarter in 2008. Connecticut ranks 19th among the states for the number of youth TRPs and 30th among the states for the number of general audience GRPs aired.

Enforce

Connecticut allows local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

| Display | Promotion | Sampling |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| Yes | Yes | Yes |

Source: STATE System, 2009

Retail Environment Tobacco Licensure

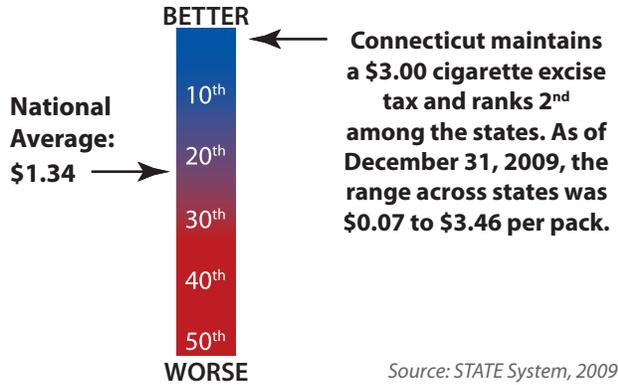
| Over the Counter | Vending Machines |
|------------------|------------------|
| Yes | Yes |

Source: STATE System, 2009

Connecticut requires all establishments selling tobacco products over the counter and by vending machine to be licensed. Currently, 38 states require licensure for both over-the-counter and vending machine sales.

Raise

Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax

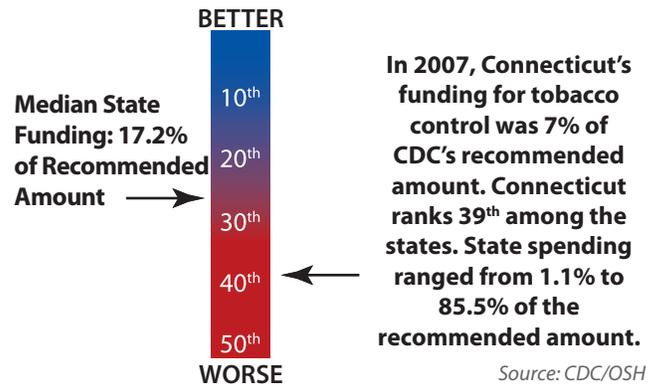


Connecticut maintains a \$3.00 per pack tax and ranks 2nd among the states.

Connecticut has a minimum price law. Wholesalers must mark up cigarettes by 6.5% and retailers must mark up cigarettes by at least 8%. This law has the effect of limiting the amount of discounting that can be offered through coupons and other types of sales promotions.

Approximately 12% of the annual revenue generated from state excise taxes and settlement payments would fund Connecticut's tobacco control program at the *Best Practices* recommended amount. However, in 2007, Connecticut's funding for tobacco control was 7.0% of the recommended level. Connecticut ranks 39th among the states.

State Funding for Tobacco Control



Minimum Price Law for Cigarettes



Source: CDC/OSH