

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Monitor

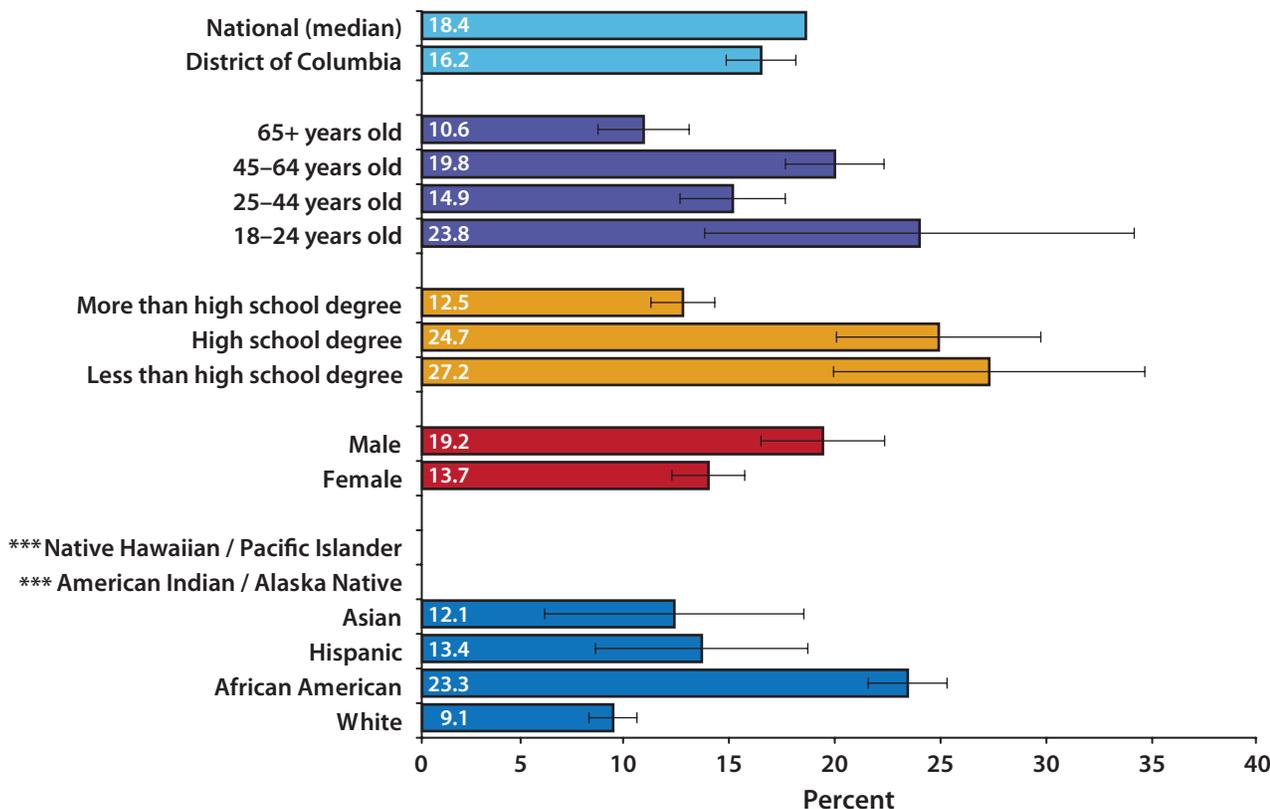
In the District of Columbia, 16.2% of the adult population (aged 18+ years)—over 77,000 individuals—are current cigarette smokers. Across all states, the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranges from 9.3% to 26.5%. The District of Columbia ranks 10th among the states.

Among youth aged 12–17 years, 7.2% smoke in the District of Columbia. The range across all states is 6.5%

to 15.9%. The District of Columbia ranks 4th among the states.

Among adults aged 35+ years, over 700 died as a result of tobacco use per year, on average, during 2000–2004. This represents a smoking-attributable mortality rate of 249.9/100,000. The District of Columbia's smoking-attributable mortality rate ranks 19th among the states.

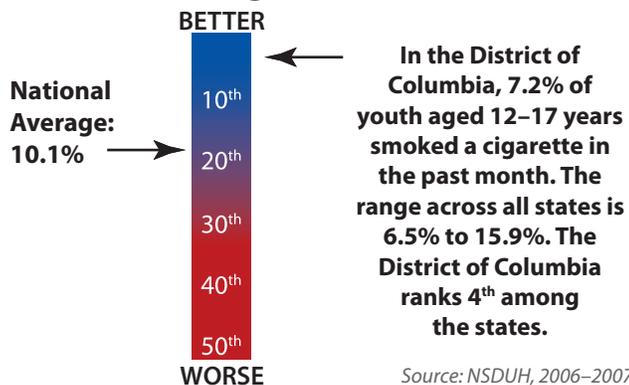
Current Smoking Among Adults by Demographic Characteristics



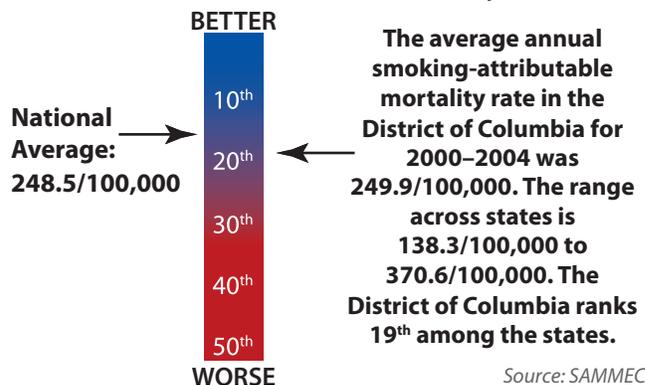
*** Data not shown because sample size is less than 50.

Source: BRFSS, 2007–2008

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



Smoking-Attributable Adult (35+ Years) Mortality



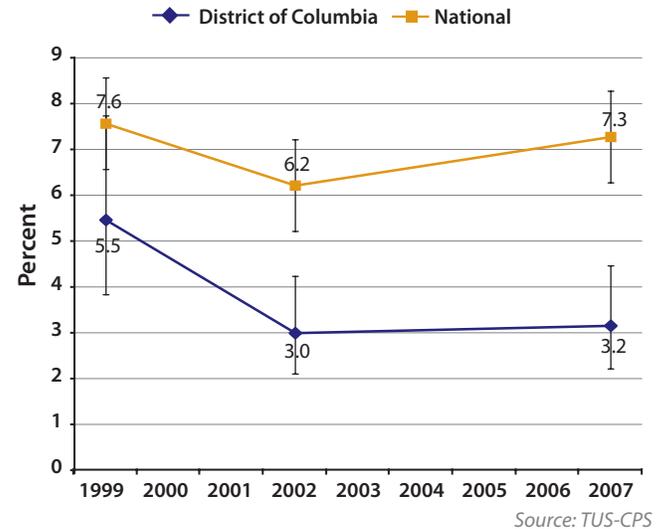
Protect

The District of Columbia has a smoke-free law that provides for strong protection against exposure to secondhand smoke in workplaces and public places.

State Smoke-Free Policy		
Smoke-Free Workplaces	Smoke-Free Restaurants	Smoke-Free Bars
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, 2009

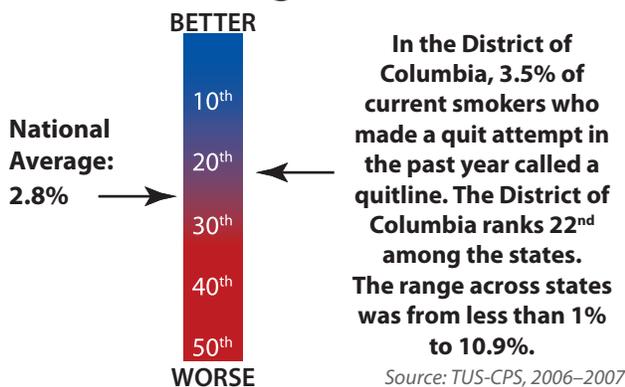
Adults Who Reported Anyone Smoking in Work Area Within Past 2 Weeks



Among adults who work indoors, the percentage who reported anyone smoking in their work area within the preceding 2 weeks has remained lower in the District of Columbia than in the nation overall. Currently, the District of Columbia ranks 2nd among the states for workplace exposure, at 3.2%.

Offer

Percentage of Smokers Calling Quitline



Best Practices estimates 8% of smokers could access quitlines each year. In the District of Columbia, 3.5% of current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past year called a quitline.

The Medicaid fee-for-service program in the District of Columbia provides full coverage for tobacco dependence treatment. The District of Columbia's Medicaid policy provides coverage for both bupropion and varenicline. The District of Columbia's Medicaid policy does not provide coverage for individual, group, or telephone counseling.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

Nicotine Replacement	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 No

Source: MMWR 2009;58(43):1199–204

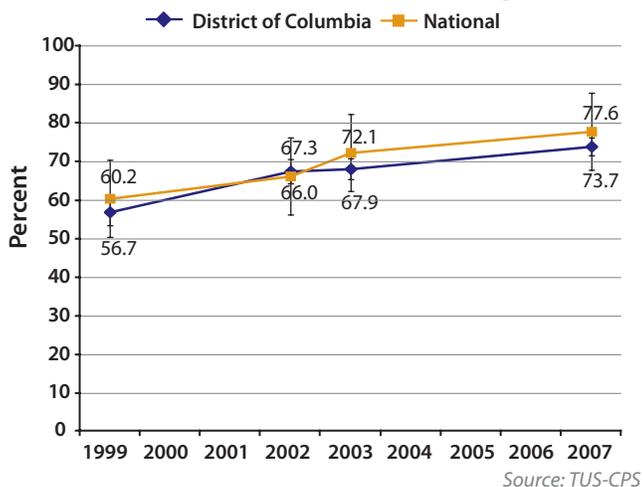
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Warn

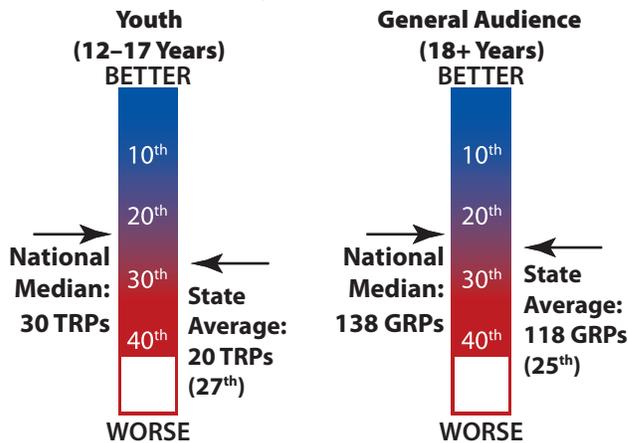
Smoke-free home rules represent awareness of the dangers of secondhand smoke. In the District of Columbia, as in the nation, an increasing number of families have such a rule.

Currently, 73.7% of District of Columbia homes have this rule. The District of Columbia ranks 36th 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. The District of Columbia's major media market(s) aired an average of 20 youth TRPs and 118 general audience GRPs per quarter in 2008. The District of Columbia ranks 27th among the states for the number of youth TRPs and 25th among the states for the number of general audience GRPs aired.

Enforce

The District of Columbia 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

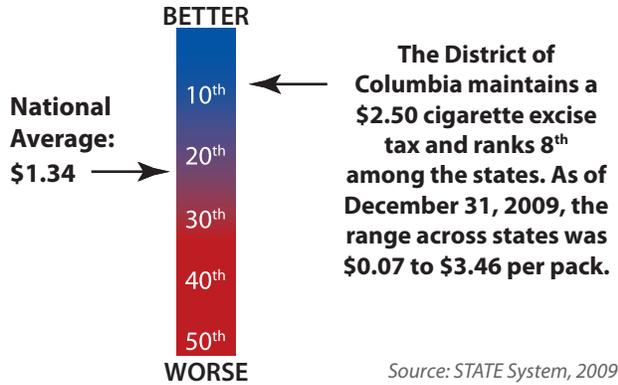
Over the Counter	Vending Machines
Yes	Yes

Source: STATE System, 2009

The District of Columbia 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

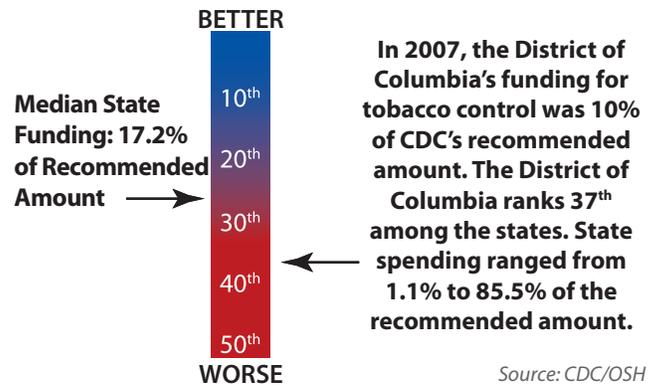


The District of Columbia maintains a \$2.50 per pack tax and ranks 8th among the states.

The District of Columbia has a minimum price law. Wholesalers must mark up cigarettes by 2% 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 18% of the annual revenue generated from state excise taxes and settlement payments would fund the District of Columbia's tobacco control program at the *Best Practices* recommended amount. However, in 2007, the District of Columbia's funding for tobacco control was 10.0% of the recommended level. The District of Columbia ranks 37th among the states.

State Funding for Tobacco Control



Minimum Price Law for Cigarettes



Source: CDC/OSH