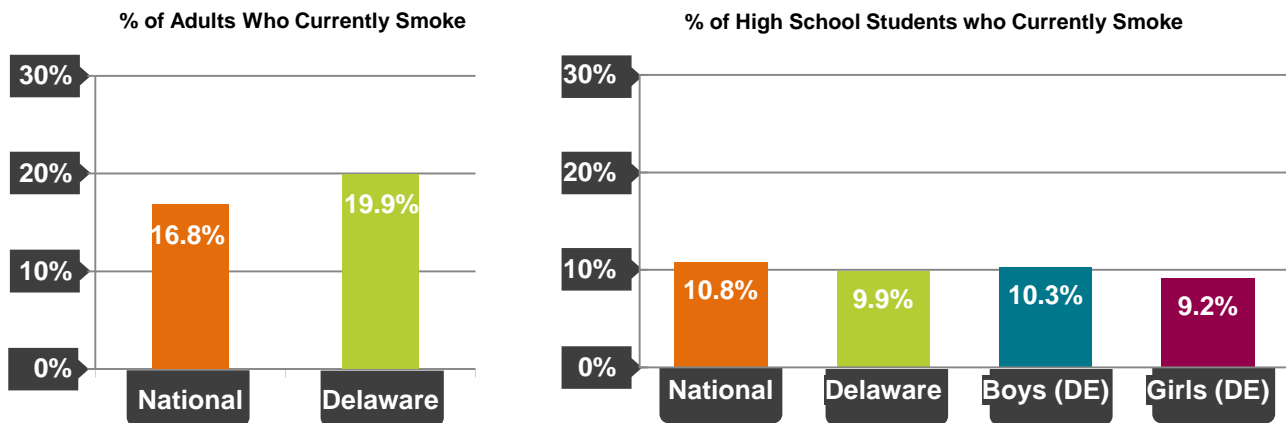


TOBACCO IN DELAWARE

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Delaware was 2.2% in 2013. 5.8% of adult current cigarette smokers in Delaware were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2015, 4.5% of high school students in Delaware used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 7.3% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2015, 10.9% of high school students in Delaware smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 10.3% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2015, 23.5% of high school students in Delaware used electronic vapor products on at least once in the past 30 days. Nationally, 24.1% of high school students used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days.²

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, Delaware allocated \$6.4 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 49.2% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁴
- Delaware received an estimated \$136 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁴

* National and state-level prevalence numbers reflect the most recent data available. This may differ across state fact sheets.

- The health care costs in Delaware, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$532 million annually.⁴
- Delaware loses \$391.2 million in productivity each year due to smoking.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁶⁻⁷

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.60 per pack of cigarettes in July 2009. Moist snuff is taxed \$0.54 per ounce. All other tobacco products are taxed 15% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all government workplaces, private workplaces, schools, childcare facilities, restaurants, bars, casinos/gaming establishments, retail stores, and recreational/cultural facilities.

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.
- Only sales clerks are allowed to access tobacco products prior to sale.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 53.4% of adult every day smokers in Delaware quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁸
- Delaware's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended tobacco cessation medications and individual counseling.^{7†}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include prior authorization and co-payment requirements for all medications, patients must try certain medications before using others, and counseling requirements to get medications.⁷
- Delaware's state quitline invests \$6.84 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁷
- Delaware requires most private health insurance plans to be in compliance with ACA guidance on tobacco cessation as a preventive service.⁷

† The seven recommended cessation medications are NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban).
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² CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2015

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⁸ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2014