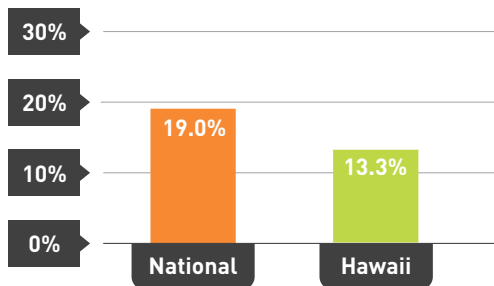


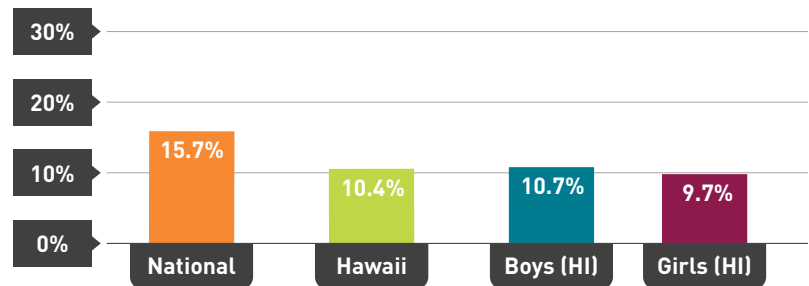
HAWAII + TOBACCO

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 Hawaii was 1.7% in 2013. 4.4% of adult current cigarette smokers in Hawaii were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2011, 3.5% of high school students in Hawaii used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 7.7% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2011, 6.8% of high school students in Hawaii smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 13.1% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2013, 5.5% of middle school students and 10.0% of high school students in Hawaii used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, Hawaii allocated \$7.5 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 55% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁵
- The health care costs in Hawaii, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$526 million annually.⁵

- State and federal Medicaid costs for Hawaii total \$141.6 million annually for smoking-caused health care.⁶
- Hawaii loses \$387.3 million in productivity each year due to smoking.⁶
- Hawaii received an estimated \$169 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁵

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{7,8}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$3.20 per pack of cigarettes in July 2010. Large cigars are taxed 50% of the wholesale price and little cigars are taxed \$0.15 per cigar. All other tobacco products are taxed 70% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all childcare facilities, government workplaces, health care facilities, restaurants, bars, schools, private workplaces, retail stores, and recreational 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.
- The sale to minors of electronic smoking devices, including electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 51.8% of adult smokers in Hawaii tried to quit smoking in 2013.⁹
- Hawaii's Medicaid program covers Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) Patch and NRT Gum. Coverage of NRT Lozenge, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban) varies by health plan. All health plans are required to cover counseling but the type of counseling covered varies by health plan.^{8*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage vary by health plan.^{8**}
- Hawaii's state quitline invests \$4.82 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.⁸
- Hawaii does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁸

REFERENCES

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

** Barriers could include: Duration limits, annual limits on quit attempts, prior authorization requirements, co-payments, requiring using one cessation treatment before using another and/or requiring counseling to get medications.