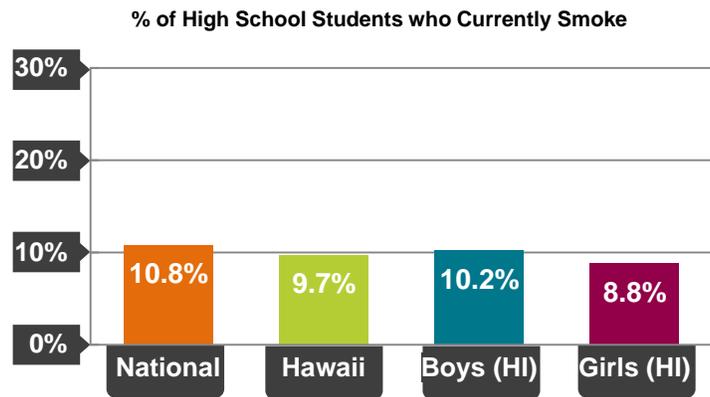
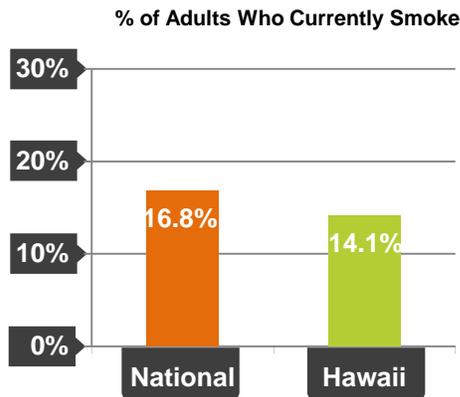


TOBACCO IN HAWAII

CIGARETTE USE^{*1-2}



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 2015, 3.1% of high school students in Hawaii used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴
- In 2015, 3.1% of high school students in Hawaii smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴
- In 2015, 2.1% of high school students in Hawaii used tobacco in hookah on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁴
- In 2015, 25.1% of high school students in Hawaii used electronic vapor products on at least one day 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

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

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, Hawaii allocated \$6.8 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 49.3% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁵
- Hawaii received an estimated \$171 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.⁵
- The health care costs in Hawaii, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$526 million annually.⁵
- Hawaii loses \$387.3 million in productivity each year due to smoking.⁶

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁷⁻⁸

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 government workplaces, private workplaces, schools, childcare facilities, restaurants, bars, retail stores, and recreational/cultural facilities.

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 21. Hawaii was the first state to establish a minimum age of purchase of 21 for tobacco products.
- 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 54.3% of adult every day smokers in Hawaii quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.⁹
- Hawaii's Medicaid program covers Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) Patch, NRT Gum and Varenicline (Chantix). Coverage of NRT Lozenge, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, and Bupropion (Zyban) varies by health plan. All health plans cover individual counseling but group and phone counseling coverage varies by health plan.^{8†}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include prior authorization requirements for some medications, use of some cessation treatments required before using others, and required counseling to get medications.⁸
- Hawaii's state quitline invests \$4.68 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.⁸
- Hawaii does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.⁸

† 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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⁴ Hawaii Youth Tobacco Survey, 2015

⁵ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 17 Years Later FY2016, 2015

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