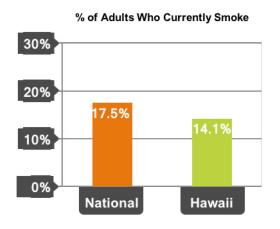
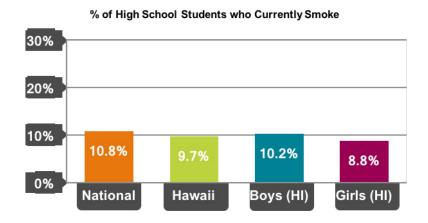


Tobacco in Hawaii

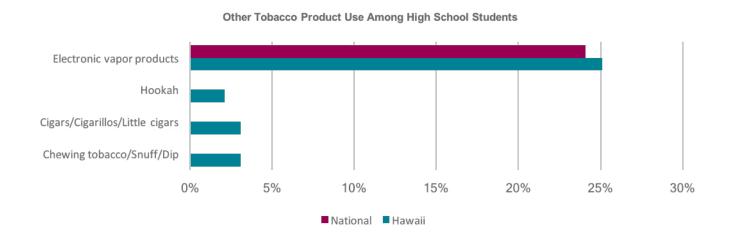
CIGARETTE USE*1-2





OTHER TOBACCO USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Hawaii was 1.4% in 2014.³
- 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



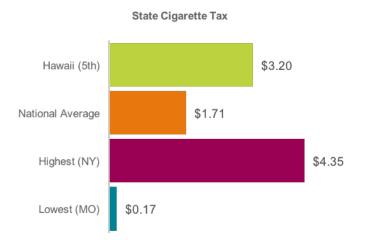
ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2017, Hawaii allocated \$5.3 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 38.6% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁵
- Hawaii received an estimated \$178.3 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2017.⁵
- The health care costs in Hawaii, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$526 million annually.
- Hawaii loses \$387.3 million in productivity each year due to smoking.⁶

STATE TOBACCO LAWS⁷⁻⁹

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$3.20 per pack of cigarettes in July 2010. Hawaii is ranked 5th in the United States for its cigarette tax. The national average cigarette tax is \$1.71 per pack of cigarettes. The highest state cigarette tax is New York (\$4.35) and the lowest state cigarette tax is Missouri (\$0.17).
- 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 53.8% of adult every day smokers in Hawaii quit smoking for one or more days in $2015.^{10}$
- The Affordable Care Act requires all Medicaid programs cover all tobacco cessation medications beginning January 1, 2014. However, there is not yet evidence that the Hawaii Medicaid program has complied with this requirement regarding NRT nasal spray, NRT lozenge, and NRT inhaler. 91
- Hawaii's state quitline invests \$3.89 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.46.9
- Hawaii does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.

REFERENCES

- 1 CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015
- 2 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2015
- 3 CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—United States, 2014, MMWR
- 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 18 Years Later FY2017, 2016
- 6 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Toll of Tobacco in the United States, 2017
- 7 American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2017
- 8 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates & Rankings, 2017
- 9 American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2017
- 10 CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Sate Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2015