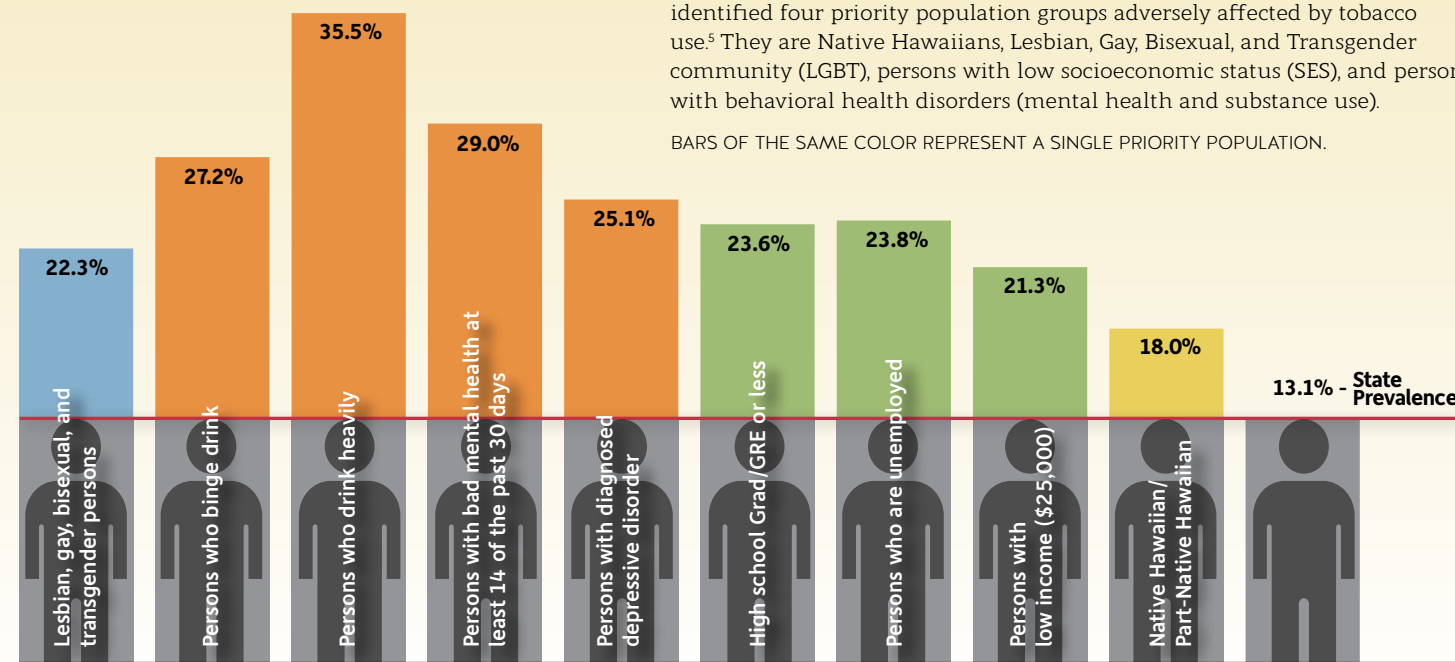


Everyone Has the Right to Be Smoke-free



PREVALENCE OF CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG HAWAII'S PRIORITY POPULATION GROUPS COMPARED TO STATE AVERAGE IN 2016¹

The State Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Strategic Plan 2016-2020 identified four priority population groups adversely affected by tobacco use.⁵ They are Native Hawaiians, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender community (LGBT), persons with low socioeconomic status (SES), and persons with behavioral health disorders (mental health and substance use).

BARS OF THE SAME COLOR REPRESENT A SINGLE PRIORITY POPULATION.

OUR WORK IS FAR FROM OVER

Although Hawai'i has been a leader in tobacco control and prevention efforts nationwide, there is still much work that needs to be done, particularly to increase equity and combat new trends in tobacco usage.

Priority populations in Hawai'i are smoking at almost double the statewide smoking prevalence of 13.1%, so the Department of Health is targeting efforts to close the gap.¹⁵ Cessation grants administered by HCF and funded by the Trust Fund are awarded to community organizations across all islands for services tailored for these specific populations. **Since 2009, the Cessation Grants Program has helped approximately 12,000 persons quit using tobacco products.⁶**

The tobacco landscape is rapidly changing. Modified novel products pose challenges to research, surveillance, health policy, and regulation because they vary widely in form, mode of use, apparent contents, design, emissions, potential health effects (including addictiveness), and marketing claims.⁷ New tobacco products which provide alternatives to combustible smoking, such as heat-not-burn products which heat tobacco without igniting it and vaporizers that heat nicotine salts have begun to complicate public perception of tobacco products.

The Department of Health along with key partners are committed to a tobacco-free Hawai'i.



KEALOHA ALAPAI

Started Smoking: **AGE 9**

5 number of quit attempts

60 YEARS OLD

15 cigarettes smoked per day



6 MONTHS SMOKE FREE

In 2017,

1 in 4 (25.5%)

Public high school students and

>1 in 6 (15.7%)

Public middle school students

reported currently using Electronic Smoking Devices (ESD)²

The Impact of Investing in Tobacco Prevention & Control: Every quit counts

Hawai'i invested \$1514 million in tobacco prevention and control from 2000-2017.⁸

During this period there have been significant reductions in smoking among youth, adults, and pregnant women.

- Smoking declined from 27.9% to 8.1% among high school youth, and from 9.1% to 5.0% among middle school youth.² That translates to about 9400 fewer youth smokers and an estimated \$1974 million savings in future health costs.⁹⁻¹¹
- Hawai'i also significantly reduced adult smoking rates, from 19.9% to 13.1%.¹ which translates to about 73,300 fewer adult smokers and an estimated savings of \$806.3 million.⁹⁻¹¹
- Smoking among pregnant women declined from 8.4% to 4.5%.¹² That translates to about 700 fewer pregnant smokers and about \$840,000 in healthcare savings.^{9-11, 13}



estimated youth savings
\$197.4 MILLION

estimated pregnancy savings

\$840,000



estimated adult savings
\$806.3 MILLION



\$1.0 BILLION
TOTAL HAWAII HEALTHCARE SAVINGS (2000-2017)



Calculated based on average lifetime healthcare savings for every case of smoking prevented among youth (\$21,000), adults (\$11,000), and pregnant women (\$1,200).



FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:
Hawai'i State Department of Health
Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Division
Tobacco Prevention and Education Program
1250 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

NONDISCRIMINATION IN SERVICES
The Department of Health provides access to its programs and activities without regard to race, color, national origin/ancestry-including language, age, sex-including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, color, religion, or disability.

Write or call the Hawai'i State Department of Health's Affirmative Action Office at P.O. Box 3378, Honolulu, HI 96801-3378 or at (808) 586-4614 (voice/TRS) within 180 days of a problem.

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For references, visit: <http://health.hawaii.gov/tobacco>



COLLECTED
128 cans
daily to buy 1 pack of cigarettes

months homeless = **6**

1 Tobacco Treatment Specialist who made a difference

50
YEARS OF SMOKING

602+
DAYS SMOKE-FREE AND COUNTING



DONITA GARCIA



SANDY TSUJIMURA

26 years being exposed to tobacco smoke in the workplace

12 YEARS
WORKING IN A SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENT THANKS TO THE 2006 CLEAN INDOOR AIR LAW

0 number of times having to leave a restaurant because of an asthma attack triggered by cigarette smoke since 2006

1 singing career revitalized by performing in an environment free of tobacco smoke



For every \$1.00 spent on tobacco prevention, Hawai'i saved about \$6.64 in direct healthcare costs!



IN 2009,
\$526 MILLION
was spent in healthcare costs due to smoking.³

HAWAII'S TOBACCO LANDSCAPE:

The Faces Behind the Figures

The state of Hawai'i has made tremendous strides towards reducing smoking: it ranks third lowest in the nation for smoking prevalence among adults (13.1%), and has reduced smoking prevalence among high school students by 71%, from 27.9% in 1999 to 8.1% in 2017.¹² **In spite of these gains—the work is far from over.**

WITHOUT INTERVENTION,
54,000 KEIKI
WILL BECOME SMOKERS⁴

MORE THAN 1,400

ADULTS DIE EACH YEAR IN HAWAII FROM SMOKING-RELATED CAUSES.³

Every Number Tells a Story–
Two Decades of Tobacco
Use Reduction

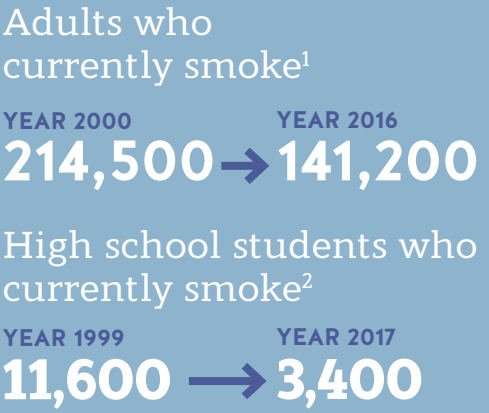
The commitment of legislative champions and the tobacco prevention community, with broad support from residents led to significant policy achievements. The Clean Indoor Air Law was passed in 2006 and restaurants, worksites, shopping malls, multi-unit housing common areas, health care facilities, public areas and airports statewide became smoke-free. Electronic smoking devices (ESDs) was later added to the definition of tobacco products, to expand clean air protections, and to reduce youth initiation. In 2015, Hawai‘i became the first state in the nation to raise the legal age of sale and possession of tobacco products to 21 years of age.

In spite of these gains the work is far from over. The reduction in smoking prevalence has not been felt equally across Hawai‘i. Native Hawaiians, people with lower income, people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT), and people with behavioral health conditions, disproportionately experience greater tobacco use, and consequently lower health outcomes.⁵ Socially and culturally tailored tobacco

prevention programs, innovative policies, and systems changes are needed to create equity.

The Hawai‘i Tobacco Settlement Special Fund (TSSF) was established in 2000, (HRS §328L-2(a)). The TSSF receives the annual payments from the Master Settlement Agreement with the participating tobacco companies. The Hawai‘i Tobacco Prevention and Control Trust Fund (Trust Fund) was established to receive a portion of this annual payment, to be invested and used to prevent the initiation of tobacco use by youth and help people quit using tobacco.

The Hawai‘i Community Foundation (HCF) was selected by the Director of Health with concurrence from the Governor in 2000, as the non-profit entity to administer and manage the Trust Fund. HCF administers the youth prevention and the community-based cessation grants programs, and the Hawai‘i Tobacco Quitline services. **Thousands of people have been helped to live tobacco-free through these programs.**



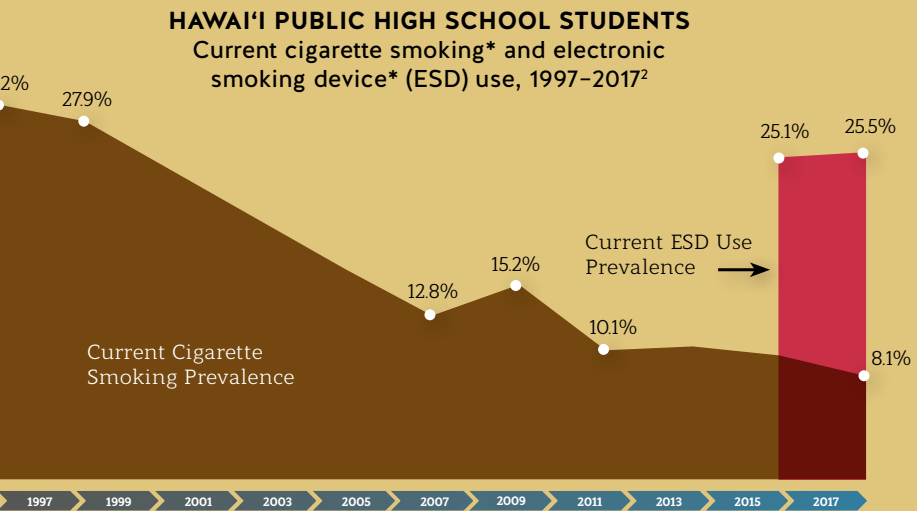
Started Smoking:
AGE 15

\$3,800
MONEY SPENT ON CIGARETTES A YEAR



3 HAPPY CHILDREN
knowing mommy is smoke-free

20 MONTHS
FREE OF TOBACCO



SOURCE: Hawai‘i State Department of Health, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997–2017

* on at least one day in the 30 days before the survey

THE RAPID RISE OF YOUTH ELECTRONIC SMOKING DEVICE USE

While cigarette and other tobacco usage among Hawai‘i youth has been steadily decreasing over the years, the use of electronic smoking devices (ESDs), such as e-cigarettes and vaping devices, have been exponentially increasing.² In recent years, progress has been made to amend policies to restrict the sale and prohibit the use of ESDs, but comprehensive strategies are needed to deter the rapid adoption by youth. A counter-marketing youth ESD prevention grant was awarded by HCF to the Hawai‘i Public Health Institute in 2017 to develop a youth ESD prevention curriculum and counter-marketing campaign.

20 Years of Smoking
Policy in Hawai‘i

CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING BY ADULTS (%) IN HAWAI‘I¹

Hawai‘i Tobacco Settlement Special Fund (TSSF) is established to receive payments from the Master Settlement Agreement. A portion of the TSSF is allocated to the Hawai‘i Tobacco Prevention and Control Trust Fund

HRS §328L-2(A)

Maui, Kaua‘i, and Honolulu Counties prohibit smoking in restaurants and some bars

MCC8.20(P), KCC22-8.20(P), ROH41-21.2(F)(7,8)



LAW BANNING SMOKING AT ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS IS PASSED
Smoking is banned on all public school properties and at all public school functions

HRS §302A-102



ALL COUNTIES PASS RESTAURANT SMOKING BAN
Hawai‘i County prohibits smoking in any restaurant

HCC14-21(2)



CLEAN AIR LAW IS PASSED
Expands smoke free restrictions to worksites, multi-unit housing, public areas, restaurants, retail stores, shopping malls, health care facilities, and airports statewide

HRS §328J-2,3,4,5

Hawai‘i County bans smoking at all County beaches, parks and recreational facilities

HCC14-21(B)

Honolulu County bans smoking at City and County parks and beaches, and bus stops

ROH41-21.2(M,N)

Sale and purchase of electronic smoking devices by minors <18 years of age is prohibited

HRS §709-908, §328J-1

TOBACCO 21 LAW IS PASSED STATEWIDE
Prohibiting the sale, purchase, and use of tobacco products, including ESDs, by anyone under 21 years of age with no exemptions for youth who have already turned 18 years

HRS §712.1258, §321.212



The use of tobacco products, including ESDs, is prohibited within the state park system

HRS §184-4.5

The term “tobacco products” is expanded to include ESDs, affecting all prior and future legislation where “tobacco products” is stated

HRS §328J-1

Maui County bans smoking at bus stops

MCC8.20.030(Q)



Honolulu County prohibits smoking in vehicles with children under 18 years of age and expands the definition of tobacco products to include ESDs, prohibiting use in all sites where smoking is prohibited

ROH41.21.1(1)(1,2)

Kaua‘i County prohibits smoking in vehicles with children under 13 years of age

KCC22-8.2(O)

SOURCE: Hawai‘i State Department of Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997–2016

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