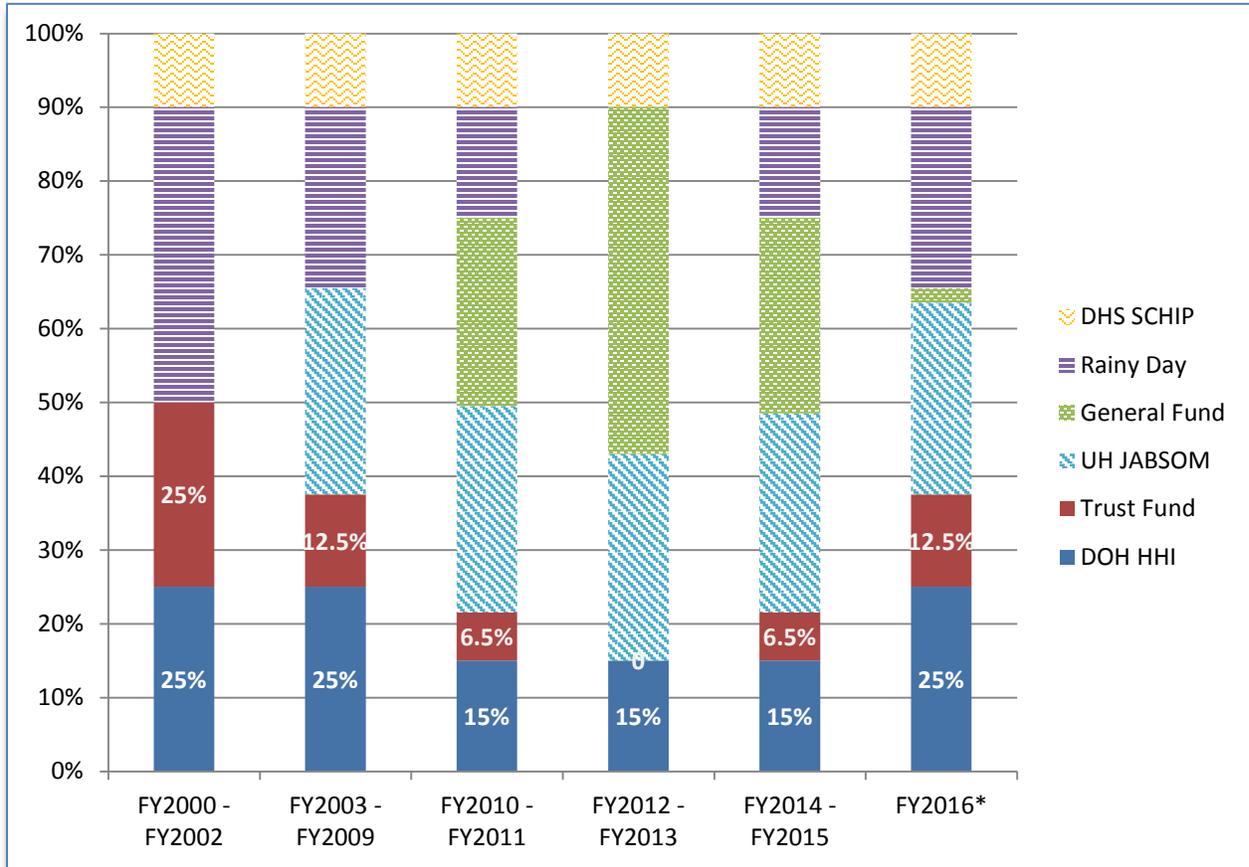


## The Tobacco Settlement Special Fund: Funding Levels and Achievements in Tobacco Prevention and Control

**Figure 1. TSSF Structure, Fiscal Years (FY) 2000 to 2016.**



Despite declines in TSSF Funding for Prevention, Hawaii invested **\$123.9 million in tobacco prevention and control from 2000-2013**, which has resulted in the following achievements for our State:

### Reductions in Smoking Rates

- In 1999, 14,700 high school students were current smokers, compared to only 4,400 current high school smokers in 2013.  
*There are now 10,300 fewer high school smokers in Hawaii, representing a 70% decrease since 1999 (27.9%-10.4%).*
- In 2001, 2,600 middle school students were current smokers, compared to only 1,400 in 2013.  
*There are now 1,200 fewer middle school smokers in Hawaii, representing a 46% decrease since 2001 (9.1%-5.2%).*
- In 2000, 174,000 adults were current smokers, compared to only 142,700 in 2013.  
*There are now 31,300 fewer adult smokers in Hawaii, representing a 18% decrease in adult smoking since 2000 (19.9%-13.3%).*

- In 2000, 1,400 pregnant women were current smokers during their last trimester, compared to only 900 in 2011.  
*There are now 500 fewer pregnant smokers in Hawaii, representing a 36% decrease since 2000 (8.4%-5.0%).*

### Deaths Averted from Chronic Disease

- A comparison of age-adjusted mortality rates between the period of 2001-2003 compared to 2011-2013 (3 year aggregates) demonstrated...
    - A 34% decrease in the death rate from Heart Disease.
    - 41% decrease in death rate from Stroke.
    - 11% decrease in death rate from Lung Cancer.
- In 2013 there were 500 fewer heart disease deaths, 330 fewer stroke deaths and 60 fewer lung cancer deaths than there would have been in 2001.*

### Cost-Savings\*\*

- Lifetime healthcare costs are...
    - \$21,000 higher among youth smokers (middle and high school) than among non-smoking youth.
    - \$11,000 higher among adults who quit smoking than among non-smoking adults.
    - \$1,100 higher among pregnant women who smoke (and their babies) than among those pregnancies and births not affected by smoking.
- Hawaii savings to date from youth smoking reduction is \$241.5 million, \$344.3 million from adult smoking reduction, and \$550,000 from reduction among pregnant women.*
- 13.4% of Hawaii smoking healthcare costs are paid by Medicaid, totaling approximately \$79.2 million. Over 48.1% of Hawaii Medicaid expenses are paid by the State.  
*Reductions in smoking have saved \$25.3 million in Medicaid costs paid for by the State.*

### Total Hawaii Healthcare Savings Due to Smoking Reductions 2000-2013

- Pregnancy savings           \$ 550,000
- Youth savings:               \$241,500,000
- Adult savings:               \$344,300,000
- **Total savings               \$586,350,000**

The conservative estimated direct healthcare cost savings from smoking reductions for that same time period was \$586,350,000. Thus, ***\$4.73 in direct health care costs was saved for every \$1.00 spent on tobacco prevention.***

\* DOH and Trust Fund portions scheduled by law to revert to FY2009 levels starting FY2016, but annual total master settlement agreement payments to Hawaii will go down from FY2018.

\*\* Calculated using 2009 dollars.

Data for this factsheet was collected using a combination of Hawaii data sources, including the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), and the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). If you would like more information on the data cited in this factsheet, please email Tonya Lowery St. John at [tonya.lowerystjohn@doh.hawaii.gov](mailto:tonya.lowerystjohn@doh.hawaii.gov).