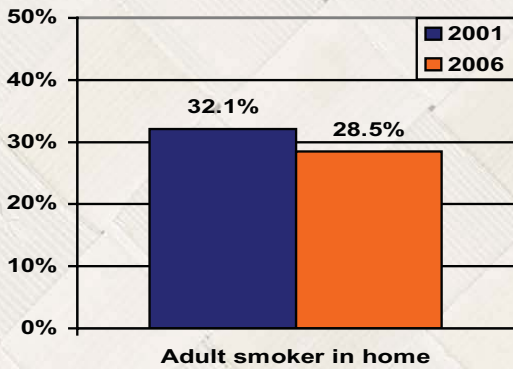


# SECONDHAND SMOKE

## Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Home

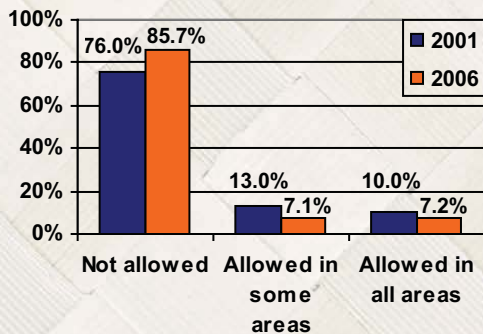
For nonsmokers who live with smokers, the home can be a major source of secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure. Children, especially young children, are particularly vulnerable to SHS at home because of their lack of mobility and because they spend most of their time at home prior to going to school. In 2006, there was at least one reported adult smoker in 28.5% of Hawai'i households—down slightly from 32.1% in 2001 (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Percent of Households with a Smoker in the Home, ATS 2001 and 2006



Since many households in the state have at least one smoker, rules about smoking in the home are important for protecting nonsmokers. The percentage of households that do not allow smoking has increased from 76.0% in 2001 to 85.7% in 2006 (Figure 8). Furthermore, in 87.1% of homes with children, smoking is not allowed anywhere inside in the home.

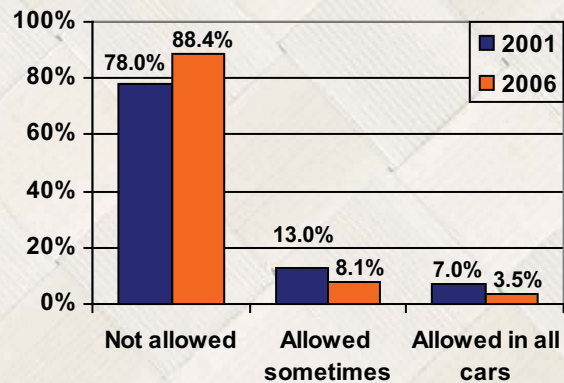
Figure 8. Rules about Smoking in the Home, ATS 2001 and 2006



## Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Cars

Smoking in cars can lead to a more concentrated exposure to SHS due to the small, enclosed environment. SHS exposure in cars in the past week has dropped from 18% in 2001 to 12.5% in 2006. As with homes, the percentage of people with smoke-free policies for their car(s) at all times or when children are present has also increased from 78% in 2001 to 88.4% in 2006 (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Rules about Smoking in Cars with Children, ATS 2001 and 2006



Since the passage of the Smoke-free Workplace Law in November 2006, Hawai'i now has:

- Decreased exposure at workplaces
- Increased policies in the homes
- Reduced daily consumption rates
- Increased social norms supporting smoke-free places
- Passage of county ordinances in outdoor areas (e.g. parks and beaches, cars carrying a minor)