



Prevention Status Report for Hawaii

Alcohol-Related Harms

Accessed on August 9, 2016

About the Prevention Status Reports

The Prevention Status Reports (PSRs) highlight—for all 50 states and the District of Columbia—the status of public health policies and practices designed to address the following important public health problems and concerns:



PSR Framework






Each report follows a simple framework:

- Describe the public health problem using public health data
- Identify potential solutions to the problem drawn from research and expert recommendations
- Report the status of those solutions for each state and the District of Columbia

Criteria for Selection of Policies and Practices

The policies and practices reported in the PSRs were selected because they—

- Can be monitored using state-level data that are readily available for most states and the District of Columbia
- Meet one or more of the following criteria:

-  Supported by systematic review(s) of scientific evidence of effectiveness (e.g., The Guide to Community Preventive Services)
-  Explicitly cited in a national strategy or national action plan (e.g., Healthy People 2020)
-  Recommended by a recognized expert body, panel, organization, study, or report with an evidence-based focus (e.g., Institute of Medicine)

Ratings

The PSRs use a simple, three-level rating scale—green, yellow, or red—to show the extent to which the state has implemented the policy or practice in accordance with supporting evidence and/or expert recommendations. The ratings reflect the status of policies and practices and do not reflect the status of efforts of state health departments, other state agencies, or any other organization to establish or strengthen those policies or practices.

Suggested Citations

For a state report:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Prevention Status Reports: [State name]. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services; 2016. Accessed [month date, year].

For the National Summary:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Prevention Status Reports: National Summary. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services; 2016. Accessed [month date, year].

Public Health Problem



Excessive alcohol use can result in harms such as motor vehicle injuries, violence, heart disease, cancer, alcohol poisoning, and poor birth outcomes. Excessive alcohol use includes binge drinking (five or more drinks per occasion for men or four or more drinks per occasion for women), heavy drinking (15 or more drinks a week for men or 8 or more drinks a week for women), and any alcohol use by pregnant women or underage youth (1).



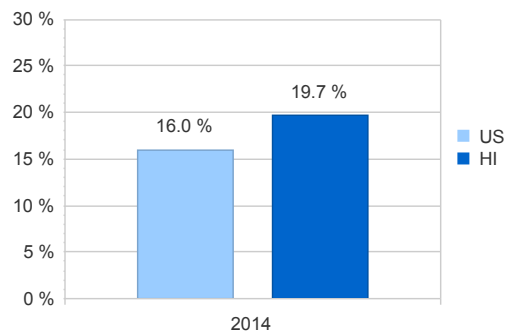
Excessive drinking is responsible for about 88,000 deaths and 2.5 million years of potential life lost in the United States each year (2). Binge drinking is responsible for more than half of the deaths and two-thirds of the years of potential life lost resulting from excessive alcohol use (3). In Hawaii, each year 304 deaths and 7,915 years of potential life are lost due to the harms resulting from excessive alcohol use (2).

In Hawaii, 19.7% of adults reported binge drinking in 2014 (4) and 12.7% of high school students reported binge drinking in 2013 (5).



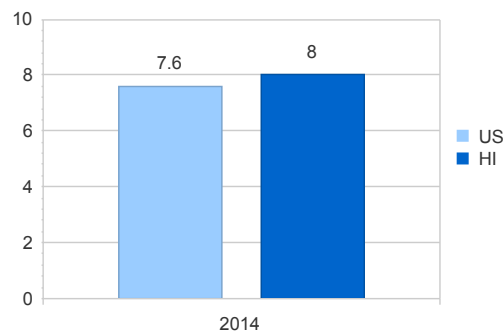
The harms related to excessive alcohol use cost the United States \$249.0 billion, or \$2.05 per drink, in 2010. Most of these costs were due to reduced workplace productivity, law enforcement and other criminal justice expenses, the cost of treating people for health problems caused by excessive drinking, and costs attributable to motor vehicle crashes (6). In Hawaii, excessive alcohol use cost \$937.4 million, or \$1.58 per drink in 2010 (6).

Binge drinking* among adults



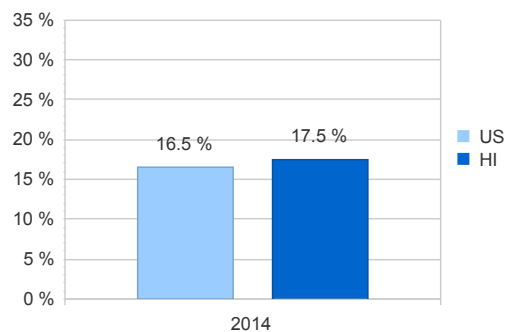
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (4)

Binge drinking* intensity among adults (in number of drinks per binge occasion)



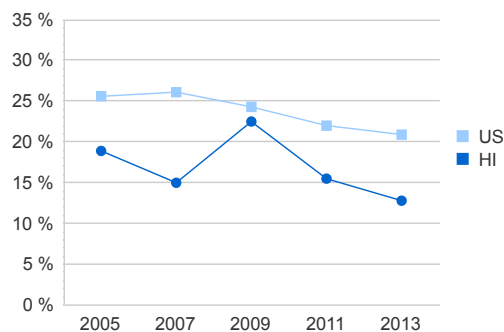
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (4)

Binge drinking* among women of childbearing age (18-44 years)



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (4)

Binge drinking among high school students**



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (5)

*Four or more drinks (women) or five or more drinks (men) on an occasion at least once in the last 30 days

** Five or more drinks in a row within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

Solutions and Ratings

This report focuses on the following evidence-based policies recommended by the Community Preventive Services Task Force for preventing alcohol-related harms (7,8):

- Increasing state excise taxes on beer
- Increasing state excise taxes on distilled spirits
- Increasing state excise taxes on wine
- Having commercial host (dram shop) liability laws

Other strategies recommended by the Community Preventive Services Task Force for reducing alcohol-related harms include regulating alcohol outlet density, avoiding further privatization of retail alcohol sales, and providing adults (including pregnant women) with screening and brief intervention for excessive alcohol use (9–11).

Status of Policy and Practice Solutions

State beer excise tax

The excise tax rate, in dollars per gallon, imposed by the state on beer containing 5% alcohol by volume. State beer excise tax does not include any additional taxes, such as those based on price rather than volume (e.g., ad valorem or sales taxes) that states have implemented at the wholesale or retail level.

As of January 1, 2014, Hawaii's excise tax per gallon of beer was \$0.93 (12).

Rating	State beer excise tax
Green	≥\$1.00 per gallon
Yellow	\$0.50–\$0.99 per gallon
Red	<\$0.50 per gallon

Community Preventive Services Task Force recommendation: Increase alcohol taxes (7). Studies show that a 10% increase in the price of beer would likely reduce beer consumption by approximately 5% (7). Doubling alcohol taxes could reduce alcohol-related mortality by an average of 35% (13).

How This Rating Was Determined

Data on state beer excise taxes were obtained from the Alcohol Policy Information System (12). As of January 1, 2014, state beer excise taxes ranged from \$0.02 to \$1.29 per gallon across states for which data were available. This rating reflects where the state's tax fell within this range. For states with different tax rates for off-premises (e.g., liquor stores) and on-premises (e.g., restaurants) retailers, the off-premises tax rate was reported.

State distilled spirits excise tax

The excise tax rate, in dollars per gallon, imposed by the state on distilled spirits containing 40% alcohol by volume. State distilled spirits excise tax does not include any additional taxes, such as those based on price rather than volume (e.g., ad valorem or sales taxes) that states have implemented at the wholesale or retail level.

As of January 1, 2014, Hawaii's excise tax per gallon of distilled spirits was \$5.98 (14).

Rating	State distilled spirits excise tax
Green	≥\$8.00 per gallon
Yellow	\$4.00–\$7.99 per gallon
Red	<\$4.00 per gallon

Community Preventive Services Task Force recommendation: Increase alcohol taxes (7). Studies show that a 10% increase in the price of distilled spirits would likely reduce distilled spirits consumption by approximately 8% (7). Doubling alcohol taxes could reduce alcohol-related mortality by an average of 35% (13).

How This Rating Was Determined

Data on state distilled spirits excise taxes were obtained from the Alcohol Policy Information System (14). As of January 1, 2014, state distilled spirits excise taxes ranged from \$1.50 to \$14.25 per gallon across states for which data were available. This rating reflects where the state's tax fell within this range. For states with different tax rates for off-premises (e.g., liquor stores) and on-premises (e.g., restaurants) retailers, the off-premises tax rate was reported.

State wine excise tax

The excise tax rate, in dollars per gallon, imposed by the state on wine containing 12% alcohol by volume. State wine excise tax does not include any additional taxes, such as those based on price rather than volume (e.g., ad valorem or sales taxes) that states have implemented at the wholesale or retail level.

As of January 1, 2014, Hawaii's excise tax per gallon of wine was \$1.38 (15).

Rating	State wine excise tax
Green	≥\$2.00 per gallon
Yellow	\$1.00–\$1.99 per gallon
Red	<\$1.00 per gallon

Community Preventive Services Task Force recommendation: Increase alcohol taxes (7). Studies show that a 10% increase in the price of wine would likely reduce wine consumption by approximately 6% (7). Doubling alcohol taxes could reduce alcohol-related mortality by an average of 35% (13).

How This Rating Was Determined

Data on state wine excise taxes were obtained from the Alcohol Policy Information System (15). As of January 1, 2014, state wine excise taxes ranged from \$0.11 to \$2.50 per gallon across states for which data were available. This rating reflects where the state's tax fell within this range. For states with different tax rates for off-premises (e.g., liquor stores) and on-premises (e.g., restaurants) retailers, the off-premises tax rate was reported.

Commercial host (dram shop) liability laws

Laws that permit alcohol retail establishments to be held liable for injuries or harms caused by illegal service to intoxicated or underage customers.

As of January 1, 2015, Hawaii had commercial host liability with no major limitations (16–18).

Rating	State had
Green	Commercial host liability with no major limitations
Yellow	Commercial host liability with major limitations
Red	No commercial host liability

Community Preventive Services Task Force recommendation: Commercial host (dram shop) liability for illegal sales or service of alcohol (8). Evidence shows these laws are associated with a reduction in alcohol-related harms, including a median 6.4% reduction in deaths from motor vehicle crashes (8).

How This Rating Was Determined

This rating reflects data provided by Alcohol Policy Consultations and ChangeLab Solutions on current state laws for commercial host liability (16–18). A state's commercial host liability law was considered to have major limitations if it 1) covered underage patrons or intoxicated adults but not both, 2) required increased evidence for finding liability, 3) set limitations on damage awards, or 4) set restrictions on who may be sued.

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