Fiji



How many people die from smoking in Fiji each year?

915

What is the economic cost of smoking and tobacco use in Fiji each year?

161,069,700

Fijian dollars

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Fiji

Tobacco use continues to be an epidemic in Fiji. Government complacency in the face of the tobacco epidemic protects the tobacco industry in Fiji as the death toll grows each year. Proponents of healthier societies must push for the implementation of evidence-based best practices in tobacco control to create change and reduce the negative effects of tobacco use.

Adult Smoking Prevalence in Fiji

15+ years old; 2022

Men Women

41.7%

13.1%

Adult smoking prevalence in Fiji is 27.3%.

Number of Adult Smokers in Fiji

15+ years old; 2022

Men Women 147,911 45,387

Number of adult smokers in Fiji is 191,418.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in Fiji

10-14 years old; 2022

Boys Gi

14.6%

Girls

7.0%

Youth smoking prevalence in Fiji is 10.8%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Fiji

15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; N/A

Both Men and Women

N/A

Adult smokeless to bacco use prevalence in Fiji is $\ensuremath{\mathsf{N}}/\ensuremath{\mathsf{A}}.$

Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Fiji

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Men

Women

12.8%

5.9%

9.7% of all deaths in Fiji are caused by tobacco use.

Learn more about global Prevalence, Youth Smoking and Deaths.

Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Fiji

Tobacco use harms both the public and fiscal health of Fiji, threatening efforts to improve equity, alleviate poverty, and protect the environment.



Societal Harms

The economic cost of smoking Fiji is 161,069,700 Fijian dollars. This includes direct costs related to healthcare expenditures and indirect costs related to lost productivity caused by illness and premature death.



Harms Development

Tobacco spending diverts funds from the resources that families need to rise out of poverty. On average in Fiji, a smoker must spend 15.6% of GDP per capita to buy 100 packs of the most popular cigarettes in a year.



Environmental Harms

Cigarette butts are the most commonly discarded pieces of waste worldwide. It is estimated that 1,102,311 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in the world each year, equal to 416,667 female African elephants.



Harms Health Equity

The tobacco industry markets its products aggressively to lower-income populations and youth in Fiji.



Harms NCDs

Not only is smoking a major risk factor for the 4 largest noncommunicable diseases (cancer, heart diseases, respiratory diseases, and diabetes), but people living with mental illness are nearly 2x as likely to smoke as other individuals.

Learn more about Health Effects.

Impact of the Tobacco Supply Chain on Fiji

The tobacco industry profits significantly from producing and selling tobacco. At the same time, across the tobacco supply chain, there are significant negative health and economic repercussions for Fiji.



Tobacco Production

There were more than 5,000,000,000,000 cigarettes produced in the world in 2019, or nearly 2 cigarettes per person per day.



Tobacco Industry

The total revenue of the 6 largest tobacco companies in the world was USD 362 billion in 2022, about the same as Pakistan's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Panama's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.



Tobacco Growing

There were 460 tons of tobacco produced in Fiji in 2022 on 620 hectares of quality agricultural land that could have been used to grow food.

Learn more about global Growing and Product Sales.

Ending the Tobacco Epidemic in Fiji

Fortunately, there are evidence-based -i.e. proven -solutions to the challenges posed by tobacco use. For several decades, governments around the world have been introducing a set of policies that address the demand for tobacco products, particularly among youth. These policies effectively reduce consumption and are cost-effective because they save goverments enormous amounts of money in health care spending and increase economic productivity.

Current Tobacco Control Policies in Fiji

Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Fiji







Educational **Facilities**



Universities



Government Indoor **Facilities**



Offices



Restaurants



Pubs and **Bars**



Public **Transport**



All Other Indoor **Public**

Places



Funds for **Enforcement**

Availability of Cessation Services in Fiji

Quitting Resources

NRT and/or some cessation services (at least one of which is cost-covered)

National Quit Line

No

Learn more about best practices in Cessation.

Tobacco Packaging Regulations in Fiji

Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation

None

Text warning label only

✓Text warning label with graphic warning label
Plain Packaging with text/graphic warning label

% of Pack Covered

60%

Learn more about best practices in Counter Marketing.

Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Fiji

| Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign | No |
|---|----------------|
| Part Of A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program | Not applicable |
| Pre-Tested With The Target Audience | Not applicable |
| Target Audience Research Was Conducted | Not applicable |
| Aired On Television And/Or Radio | Not applicable |
| Utilized Media Planning | Not applicable |
| Earned Media/Public Relations Were Used To Promote The Campaign | Not applicable |
| Process Evaluation Was Used To Assess Implementation | Not applicable |
| Outcome Evaluation Was Used To Assess Effectiveness | Not applicable |

Learn more about best practices in Mass Media.

Tobacco Tax Policies in Fiji

Using evidence-based international recommendations/best practices, the Tobacconomics Cigarette Tax Scorecard assesses four components of tax systems - price, change in affordability, tax share, and structure - on a scale of 0 to 5, where a higher score is preferred.

Overall Score

The overall score is an average of the four component scores.

Cigarette Price

5.00

Consumers respond to higher prices by decreasing consumption and some quit using tobacco.

Change in Affordability Over Time

5.00

In addition to price, change in affordability is critical. Cigarettes need to become less affordable for consumption to decline.

Tax Share of Price

0.50

Large tax shares of price are usually a good indicator that taxes are working.

Tax Structure

1.00

Best practices include relying more on uniform specific excise taxes that are adjusted regularly to outpace growth and inflation.

Learn more about the Scorecard in Fiji.

Regulations on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (TAPS) in Fiji

Marketing is the key avenue that tobacco companies use to reach consumers, new and old. Restricting or eliminating marketing is key to tobacco control success.

| Direct Bans | 3 out of 7 direct bans implemented | Indirect Bans 5 out of 10 dir | ect bans implemented |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| National TV and radio | Yes | Free distribution in mail or through other means | Yes |
| International TV and radio | No | Promotional discounts | Yes |
| International magazines and newspa | pers Yes | Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names | Yes |
| International magazines and newspa | pers No | Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacc product | co Yes |
| Billboard and outdoor advertising | Yes | Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco brands (prod placement) | luct Yes |
| Advertising at point of sale | No | Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco products | No |
| Advertising on internet | No | Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images | No |
| | | Complete ban on sponsorship | No |
| Ad Ban C | Compliance | Any form of contribution (financial or other support) any event, activity or individual | to No |
| 7 | 73% | Ban on the publicity of financial or other sponsorship support by the tobacco industry of events, activities, individuals | |