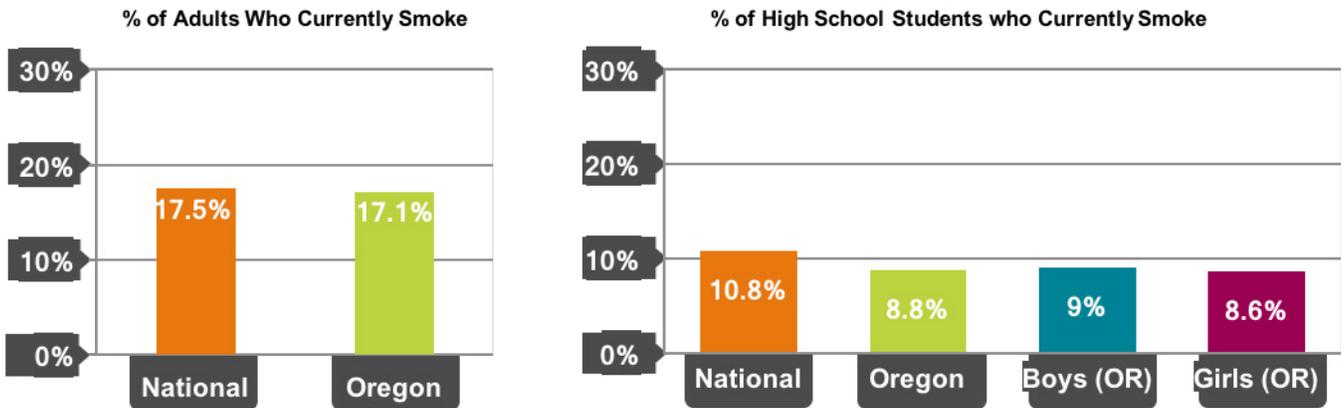


# Tobacco in Oregon

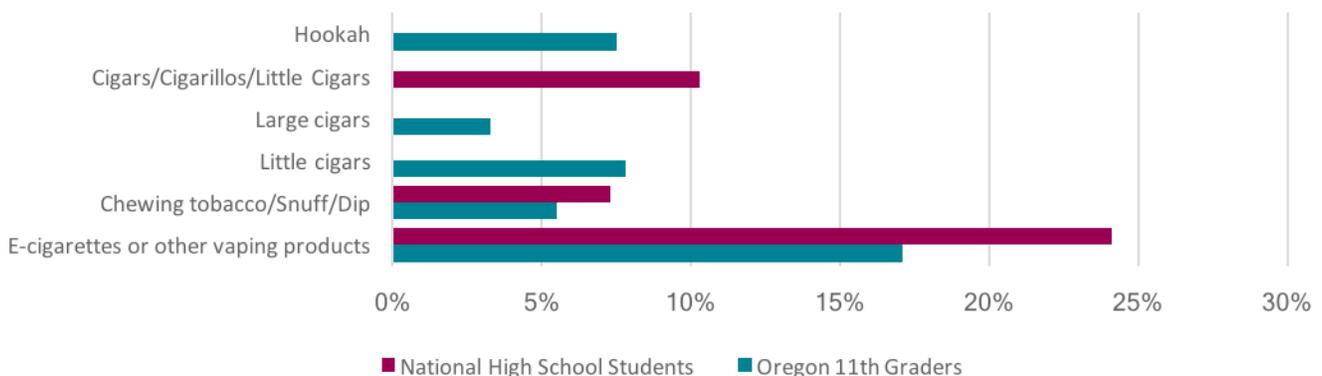
## CIGARETTE USE\*1-2



## OTHER TOBACCO USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Oregon was 3.6% in 2014.<sup>4</sup>
- In 2015, 17.1% of 11th graders in Oregon used e-cigarettes or other vaping products on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 24.1% of high school students used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>2-3†</sup>
- In 2015, 5.5% of 11th graders in Oregon used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 7.3% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>2-3</sup>
- In 2015, 7.8% of 11th graders in Oregon smoked little cigars and 3.3% of 11th graders in Oregon smoked large cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 10.3% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>2-3†</sup>
- In 2015, 7.5% of 11th graders in Oregon used hookah on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>3</sup>

Other Tobacco Product Use Among High School Students



\*National and state-level prevalence numbers reflect the most recent data available. This may differ across state fact sheets.

\*\*State-level data represents 11th grade students only

†National prevalence data is from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System and represents 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grade students.

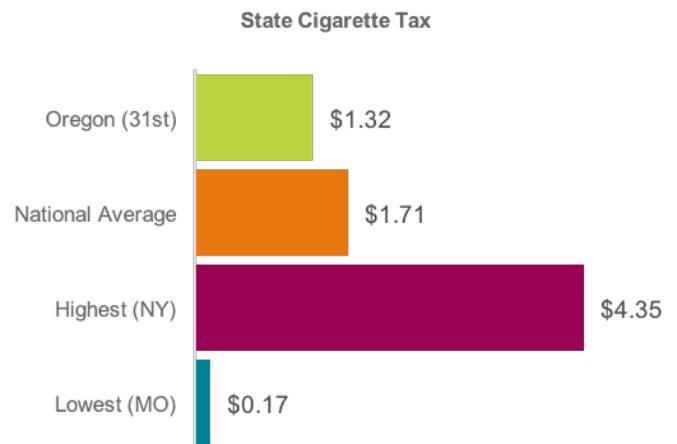
## ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2017, Oregon allocated \$9.8 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 25% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.<sup>5</sup>
- Oregon received an estimated \$357.9 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2017.<sup>5</sup>
- The health care costs in Oregon, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$1.54 billion annually.<sup>5</sup>
- Oregon loses \$1.37 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.<sup>6</sup>

## STATE TOBACCO LAWS<sup>7-9</sup>

### EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.32 per pack of cigarettes in January 2016. Oregon is ranked 31st in the United States for its cigarette tax. The national average cigarette tax is \$1.71 per pack of cigarettes. The highest state cigarette tax is New York (\$4.35) and the lowest state cigarette tax is Missouri (\$0.17).
- Cigars are taxed 65% of the wholesale price, but not to exceed \$0.50 per cigar. Moist snuff is taxed \$1.78 per ounce except the minimum tax is \$2.14 per retail container. All other tobacco products are taxed 65% of the wholesale price.



### CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all schools, private workplaces, government workplaces, restaurants, retail stores (except smoke shops), childcare facilities, healthcare facilities, recreational/cultural facilities, and casinos (tribal establishments are exempt).
- Smoking is prohibited in bars, with the exception of cigar bars.
- Smoking is prohibited in any motor vehicle in which a child under age 18 is a passenger.

### YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 18, and penalties exist for both minors and merchants who violate this law.
- In stores where admission is not restricted to individuals ages 18 and older, only sales clerks are allowed access to tobacco products prior to sale.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

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## CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 47% of adult every day smokers in Oregon tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2015.<sup>10</sup>
- The Affordable Care Act requires all Medicaid programs cover all tobacco cessation medications beginning January 1, 2014. However, there is not yet evidence that the Oregon Medicaid program has complied with this requirement regarding NRT nasal spray, NRT lozenge, and NRT inhaler.<sup>9‡</sup>
- Oregon's state quitline invests \$1.51 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.46.<sup>9</sup>
- Oregon has a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.<sup>9</sup>

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‡The seven recommended cessation medications are NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban).

Fiore MC, et al. Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence: 2008 Update. Clinical Practice Guideline. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service: May 2008.

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## REFERENCES

- 1 CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015
- 2 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2015
- 3 Oregon Healthy Teens Survey, 2015
- 4 CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—United States, 2014, MMWR
- 5 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 18 Years Later* FY2017, 2016
- 6 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *Toll of Tobacco in the United States*, 2017
- 7 American Lung Association, *SLATI State Reports*, 2017
- 8 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates & Rankings*, 2017
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- 10 CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2015