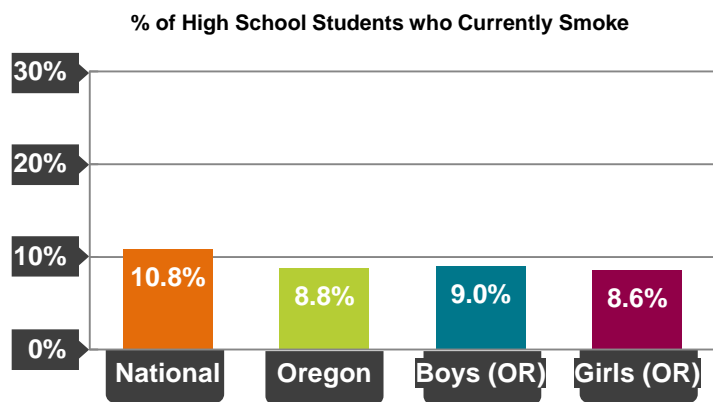
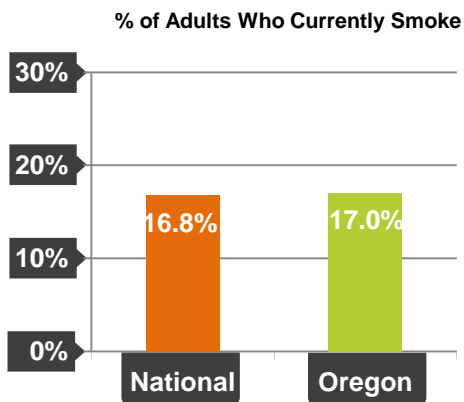


## TOBACCO IN OREGON

### CIGARETTE USE<sup>\*1-3</sup>



### OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Oregon was 4.6% in 2013. 8.7% of adult current cigarette smokers in Oregon were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.<sup>4</sup>
- In 2015, 17.1% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Oregon used e-cigarettes or other vaping products on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2015, 5.5% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Oregon used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2015, 7.8% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Oregon smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2015, 7.5% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Oregon used hookah on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>3</sup>

### ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, 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 \$342.2 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2016.<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>

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

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

### EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.31 per pack of cigarettes in January 2014. 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, 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.

## CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 54.3% of adult every day smokers in Oregon tried to quit smoking for one or more days in 2014.<sup>9</sup>
- Oregon's Medicaid program covers NRT Patch. Coverage for NRT Gum, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix) and Bupropion/Zyban and phone group and individual counseling varies by health plan.<sup>8†</sup>
- The state's Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration of treatment, limited quit attempts per year, and required prior authorization or counseling to get medications.<sup>8</sup>
- Oregon's state quitline invests \$1.84 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.37.<sup>8</sup>
- Oregon has a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.<sup>8</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.

## REFERENCES

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<sup>1</sup> CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014

<sup>2</sup> CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2015

<sup>3</sup> Oregon Healthy Teens Survey, 2015

<sup>4</sup> CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013

<sup>5</sup> Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 17 Years Later* FY2016, 2016

<sup>6</sup> Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco Related Costs and Revenues, 2014

<sup>7</sup> American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015

<sup>8</sup> American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2016

<sup>9</sup> CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2014