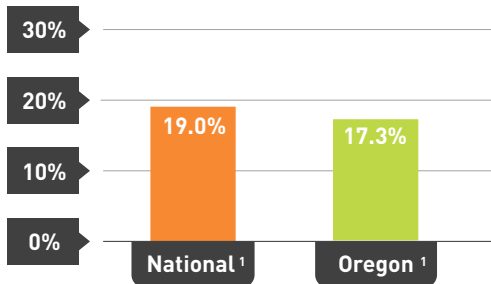


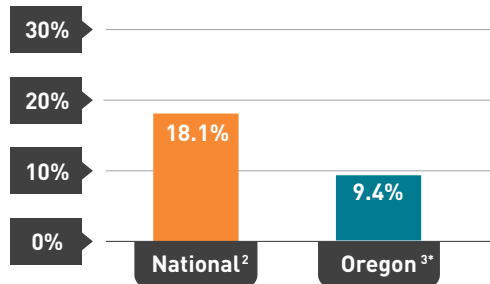
# OREGON + TOBACCO

## CIGARETTE USE

% of Adults Who Currently Smoke



% of High School Students Who Currently Smoke



## 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 2013, 5.2% of 11th graders and 1.8% of 8th graders in Oregon used electronic nicotine delivery products (e.g., e-cigarettes) on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2013, 5.7% of 11th graders in Oregon used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2013, 7.9% of 11th graders and 2.1% of 8th graders in Oregon smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2013, 8.9% of 11th graders and 2.7% of 8th graders in Oregon used hookahs on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>3</sup>

## ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, Oregon allocated \$9.9 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 25.2% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.<sup>5</sup>
- The health care costs in Oregon, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$1.54 billion annually.<sup>4</sup>

\* 11th grade only

- State and federal Medicaid costs for Oregon total \$347.5 million annually for smoking-caused health care.<sup>6</sup>
- Oregon loses \$1.37 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.<sup>6</sup>
- Oregon received an estimated \$342.2 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.<sup>5</sup>

## 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, health care 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.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that sales to minors are prohibited and violators will be fined.
- 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 bidis is prohibited.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

## CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 46.6% of adult smokers in Oregon tried to quit smoking in 2013.<sup>8</sup>
- Oregon's Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications. All CCOs cover individual counseling; some CCOs cover group and phone counseling.<sup>9\*</sup>
- Some health plans in the state Medicaid program have limits on duration, annual limits on quit attempts, require prior authorization, and/or require counseling to get medications.<sup>7</sup>
- Oregon's state quitline invests \$2.08 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.<sup>9\*\*</sup>
- Oregon has a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.<sup>9</sup>

## REFERENCES

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<sup>1</sup> CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

<sup>2</sup> CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013

<sup>3</sup> Oregon Healthy Teens 2013

<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 16 Years Later FY2015, 2014

<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> CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2013

<sup>9</sup> American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015

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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, Jaen CR, Baker TB, Bailey WC, Benowitz NL, Curry SJ, 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.

\*\* Investment per smoker amount does not include money contributed by Coordinated Care Organizations (CCOs) to the state quitline.