



Oregon Tobacco Facts

April 2000

Tobacco Prevention and Education Program
Department of Human Services
Oregon Health Division
800 NE Oregon Street
Portland, OR 97232
503-731-4273
www.ohd.hr.state.or.us/tobacco



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Table of Contents

Introduction	1
I Cigarette Consumption	2
II Tobacco-related Deaths and Economic Costs	3
III Adult Cigarette Use	6
IV Adult Use of Smokeless Tobacco	10
V Adult Cigar Smoking	12
VI Youth Cigarette Use	13
VII Youth Use of Smokeless Tobacco	17
VIII Youth Access to Tobacco	19
IX Tobacco Use During Pregnancy	22
X Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Smokefree Policies	26
A. Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Workplace	26
B. Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Home	27
C. Public Opinion Regarding Secondhand Smoke	28
APPENDIX: Data Sources	29
A. Surveys	29
B. Vital Statistics Data	31
C. Other	31

Introduction

“Oregon Tobacco Facts” is designed as a reference for the most recent Oregon data on tobacco. The report is updated annually - this is the second annual report.

In November 1996, Oregon voters passed Ballot Measure 44, increasing the taxes on tobacco products starting in February 1997. The ballot measure dedicated 10% of the new revenues to the Oregon Health Division “...for funding of prevention and education programs designed to reduce cigarette and tobacco use.” Below is a summary of the changes that have occurred in Oregon between 1996, the last full year before tax increase and implementation of the Tobacco Prevention and Education Program, and 1999.

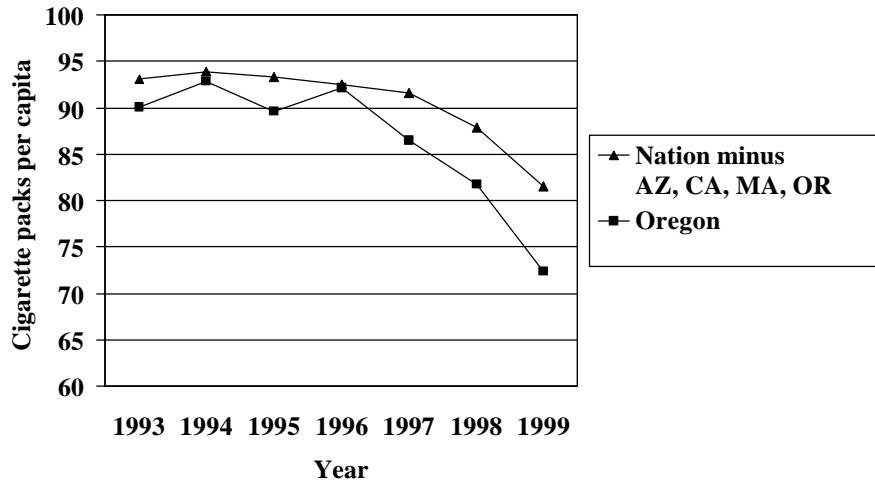
Changes in Oregon Tobacco Use From 1996 to 1999

- Per capita cigarette consumption decreased 21% (page 2)
- One billion fewer cigarettes were sold in 1999 (page 2)
- The number of adults who smoke cigarettes decreased by 50,000 (page 8)
- The annual number of child-bearing women who used tobacco during pregnancy decreased by 1,300 (page 25)
- Smoking rates declined among Oregon’s middle and high school students (page 15)
- Use of smokeless tobacco has declined among youth (page 18)

**For each year we maintain the current program success,
over 1200 lives and \$300 million will be saved in Oregon’s future.**

I. Cigarette Consumption

**Annual Per Capita Sales of Cigarettes:
Oregon and the Nation, 1993-1999**



Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Nation minus AZ, CA, MA, OR	93.1	93.9	93.3	92.5	91.6	87.9 *	81.5 *
Oregon	90.1	92.8	89.6	92.1	86.5	81.7	73.1

* 1998 & 1999 data for nation minus AZ, CA, MA, OR are estimates.

Sources: Oregon Department of Revenue cigarette tax receipts and the Tobacco Institute

Note: Arizona, California, Massachusetts, and Oregon have tobacco programs funded by state tax initiatives.

Cigarette Sales in Oregon: Changes from 1996 to 1999

	Cigarettes sold annually	Annual per capita consumption of cigarettes
1996	293 million packs	92.1 packs
1999	241 million packs	73.1 packs
Change from 1996 to 1999	52 million fewer packs or . One billion fewer cigarettes	21% reduction

Source: Oregon Department of Revenue cigarette tax receipts

II. Tobacco-related Deaths and Economic Costs

ö According to Oregon physicians, tobacco contributed to 6,571 deaths in 1998 (22% of all deaths).

Source: Oregon Death Certificate Statistical File

ö In addition, there were an estimated 800 deaths caused by secondhand smoke.

Secondhand smoke deaths in Oregon are estimated based on the national estimate of secondhand smoke deaths.

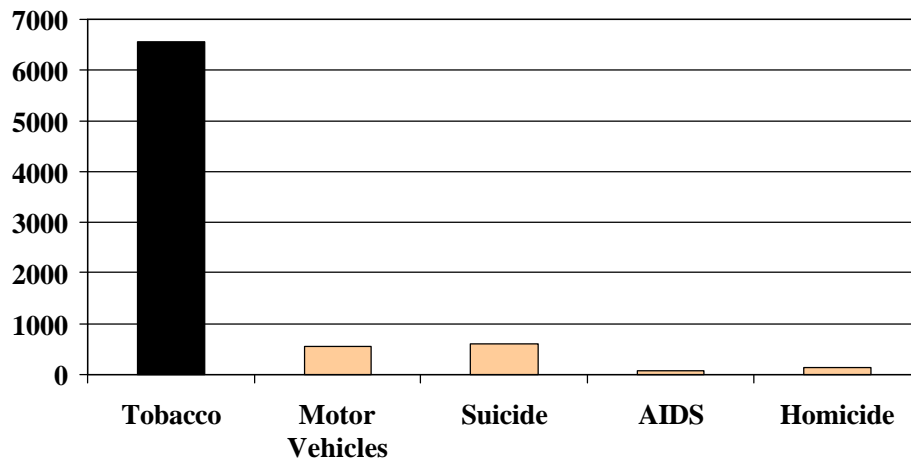
Tobacco use cost Oregonians approximately \$1.5 billion in 1996

Direct medical expenditures paid for by public funds (federal and state)	\$350,000,000
Direct medical expenditures paid for by private individuals and businesses	\$450,000,000
Indirect costs of lost productivity due to premature deaths	\$600,000,000
Indirect costs of lost productivity due to illness: 1 million lost days of work	\$100,000,000
<hr/>	
Total annual economic costs in Oregon due to tobacco	\$1,500,000,000

Source: Smoking-Attributable Morbidity, Mortality and Economic Costs (SAMMEC III),
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

ö In the three years since 1996, cigarette consumption in Oregon has declined 21%. If the same 21% decrease is applied to deaths and costs, for each year we maintain these reductions over 1200 lives and \$300 million will be saved in Oregon's future.

Number of Deaths - Selected Causes: Oregon, 1998



Tobacco causes more than **4 times** as many deaths as motor vehicle accidents, suicide, AIDS and homicide combined.

Cause of Death	Number
Tobacco	6,571
Motor Vehicle Crashes	545
Suicide	569
AIDS	71
Homicide	134

Source: Oregon Death Certificate Statistical File

Underlying Cause of Tobacco-Related Deaths, 1998

Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Cancer	2,209	34%
Heart Disease	1,697	26%
Lung Disease	1,306	20%
Other	1,359	20%
Total Tobacco Deaths	6,571	100%

Source: Oregon Death Certificate Statistical File

Tobacco-related Economic Costs by County, 1996

	Direct Costs (in millions)	Indirect Costs (in millions)	Total Economic Costs (in millions)
Baker	\$4.2	\$3.7	\$7.9
Benton	\$14.6	\$12.8	\$27.4
Clackamas	\$65.7	\$57.4	\$123.1
Clatsop	\$10.2	\$8.9	\$19.1
Columbia	\$10.9	\$9.6	\$20.5
Coos	\$26.4	\$23.1	\$49.5
Crook	\$5.3	\$4.6	\$9.9
Curry	\$7.3	\$6.4	\$13.7
Deschutes	\$23.4	\$20.7	\$44.3
Douglas	\$35.6	\$31.2	\$66.8
Gilliam	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.4
Grant	\$2.6	\$2.3	\$4.9
Harney	\$2.8	\$2.4	\$5.2
Hood River	\$3.7	\$3.3	\$7.0
Jackson	\$51.3	\$44.8	\$96.1
Jefferson	\$5.5	\$4.8	\$10.3
Josephine	\$26.9	\$23.5	\$50.4
Klamath	\$18.1	\$15.9	\$34.0
Lake	\$2.9	\$2.5	\$5.4
Lane	\$78.8	\$69.0	\$147.8
Lincoln	\$17.9	\$15.6	\$33.5
Linn	\$29.9	\$26.1	\$56.0
Malheur	\$3.9	\$3.5	\$7.4
Marion	\$67.8	\$59.3	\$127.1
Morrow	\$2.4	\$2.1	\$4.5
Multnomah	\$147.7	\$129.2	\$276.9
Polk	\$12.1	\$10.6	\$22.7
Sherman	\$0.9	\$0.7	\$1.6
Tillamook	\$9.8	\$8.6	\$18.4
Umatilla	\$17.4	\$15.2	\$32.6
Union	\$8.3	\$7.2	\$15.5
Wallowa	\$2.4	\$2.1	\$4.5
Wasco	\$5.7	\$4.9	\$10.6
Washington	\$60.2	\$52.7	\$112.9
Wheeler	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$1.1
Yamhill	\$16.4	\$14.4	\$30.8
Oregon	\$800.0	\$700.0	\$1,500.0

Source: County estimates of economic costs calculated by multiplying the state's economic costs by the county's proportion of the state's 1996 tobacco deaths.

III. Adult Cigarette Use

ö 500,000 Oregon adults smoke cigarettes (1999 estimate).

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Gender, 1999

Male	22%
Female	21%
All Adults	21%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Age, 1999

18-24 years old	28%
25-34 years old	24%
35-44 years old	26%
45-54 years old	21%
55-64 years old	19%
65 years or older	10%
All Adults	21%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Education, 1999

Less than high school graduate	34%
High school graduate or GED	27%
College 1-3 years	22%
College graduate (4+ years)	10%
All Adults	21%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Household Income, 1999

less than \$15,000	31%
\$15,000-24,999	27%
\$25,000-49,999	21%
\$50,000 or more	15%
All Adults	21%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Health Insurance Status, 1999

Medicaid	41%
Medicare	13%
Private/Other	19%
Not insured	37%
All Adults	21%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Race/Ethnicity, 1998-99

White (non-Hispanic)	21%
Hispanic	19%
African American	29%
Asian/Pacific Islander	15%
American Indian	36%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Region, 1998-99

Tri-County	21%
Willamette Valley	21%
Northern Coast	21%
Southern Oregon	22%
Eastern/Central Oregon	21%
Statewide	21%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Regions

Tri-County: Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington
 Willamette Valley: Benton, Columbia, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill
 Northern Coast: Clatsop, Lincoln, Tillamook
 Southern Oregon: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine
 Eastern/Central Oregon: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Year: 1993-1999

1993	22.6%
1994	22.2%
1995	22.9%
1996	23.4%
1997	20.7%
1998	21.7%
1999	21.4%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (1999 data are preliminary)

Note: The questions on the BRFSS used to measure the smoking rate changed in 1996. In this chart, the smoking rates for 1993 through 1995 have been increased by 1 percentage point to account for the difference in the way the smoking rate is measured, as recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Change from 1996 to 1999: Adult smoking decreased 8.5% (from 23.4% to 21.4%), a reduction of 50,000 smokers.

Quitting Smoking

76% of smokers say that they want to quit.

Source: Oregon 1998 Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System

25% of smokers are planning to quit within the next 30 days.

49% of smokers were advised to quit smoking during their last healthcare visit.

16% of smokers say that their health insurance will help cover the cost of smoking cessation programs, 32% say it does not cover smoking cessation programs, and 52% say “don’t know”.

Source: Oregon 1999 Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

IV. Adult Use of Smokeless Tobacco

ö 86,000 Oregon adults used smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days (1999 estimate).

Percentage of Adults who Used Smokeless Tobacco in the past 30 days by Age and Gender, 1999

	Male	Female	Total
18-24 years old	9.5%	0.0%	4.9%
25-34 years old	11.4%	0.3%	5.9%
35-44 years old	8.5%	0.1%	4.3%
45-54 years old	5.5%	0.0%	2.8%
55-64 years old	4.4%	0.0%	2.1%
65 years or older	2.4%	0.0%	1.0%
All Adults	7.2%	0.1%	3.5%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adults who Used Smokeless Tobacco in the past 30 days by Race/Ethnicity, 1998-99

White (non-Hispanic)	6%
Hispanic	3%
African American	5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2%
American Indian	11%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

**Percentage of Adult Males who Used Smokeless Tobacco in the past 30 days
by Region, 1998-99**

Tri-County	4%
Willamette Valley	7%
Northern Coast	9%
Southern Oregon	9%
Eastern/Central Oregon	12%
All Adult Males	7%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Regions

Tri-County: Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington
 Willamette Valley: Benton, Columbia, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill
 Northern Coast: Clatsop, Lincoln, Tillamook
 Southern Oregon: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine
 Eastern/Central Oregon: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler

**Percentage of Adult Males who Used Smokeless Tobacco
by Year: 1993-1999**

1994	8.2%
1995	6.8%
1996	9.4%
1997	7.4%
1998	7.0%
1999	7.2%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (1999 data are preliminary)

V. Adult Cigar Smoking

ö 135,000 Oregon adults smoked cigars in the past 30 days (1999 estimate).

Percentage of Adults who Smoked Cigars in the past 30 days by Age and Gender, 1999

	Male	Female	Total
18-24 years old	18.8%	5.9%	12.6%
25-34 years old	13.0%	1.7%	7.4%
35-44 years old	7.7%	1.9%	4.8%
45-54 years old	7.3%	0.5%	3.9%
55-64 years old	8.5%	1.0%	4.5%
65 years or older	5.0%	0.4%	2.3%
All Adults	9.7%	1.7%	5.6%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adult Males who Smoked Cigars in the past 30 days by Region, 1998-99

Tri-County	11%
Willamette Valley	9%
Northern Coast	4%
Southern Oregon	8%
Eastern/Central Oregon	8%
All Adult Males	9%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Regions

Tri-County: Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington
 Willamette Valley: Benton, Columbia, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill
 Northern Coast: Clatsop, Lincoln, Tillamook
 Southern Oregon: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine
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VI. Youth Cigarette Use

- ö Each day in Oregon, the equivalent of a classroom full of children begins smoking.
- ö 68,000 Oregon children use some form of tobacco.

Percentage of Youth who Smoked Cigarettes in the past 30 days by Grade and Gender, 1999

	Male	Female	Total
6th Grade	4%	4%	4%
8th Grade	14%	16%	15%
11th Grade	26%	27%	26%

Source: Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Percentage of Youth who Smoked Cigarettes in the past 30 days by Grade and Region, 1999

	6th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade
Tri-County	2%	14%	23%
Willamette Valley	4%	14%	25%
Northern Coast	7%	16%	30%
Southern Oregon	6%	16%	29%
Eastern/Central Oregon	5%	17%	30%
Statewide	4%	15%	26%

Source: Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Regions

- Tri-County: Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington
- Willamette Valley: Benton, Columbia, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill
- Northern Coast: Clatsop, Lincoln, Tillamook
- Southern Oregon: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine
- Eastern/Central Oregon: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler

**Percentage of Youth who Smoked Cigarettes in the past 30 days
by Race/Ethnicity:
High School Students (grades 9-12), 1999**

White (non-Hispanic)	25%
African American	21%
Hispanic	23%
Asian	17%
American Indian	35%
All High School Students	25%

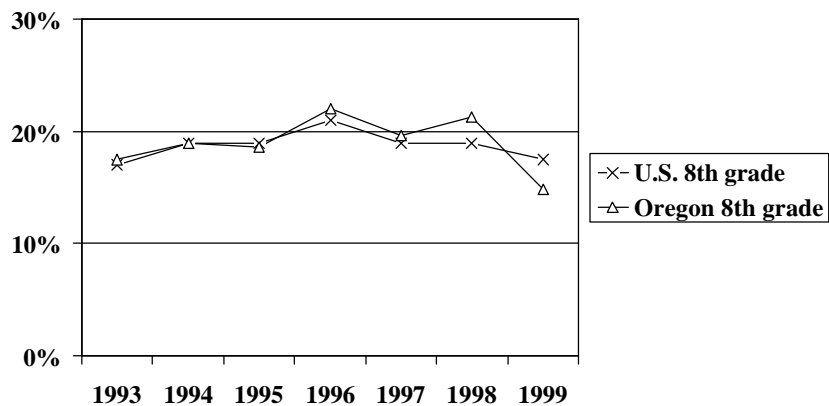
Source: Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

**Percentage of Youth who Smoked Cigarettes in the past 30 days
by Race/Ethnicity:
Middle School Students (grades 6-8), 1999**

White (non-Hispanic)	9%
African American	12%
Hispanic	11%
Asian	7%
American Indian	17%
All Middle School Students	9%

Source: Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

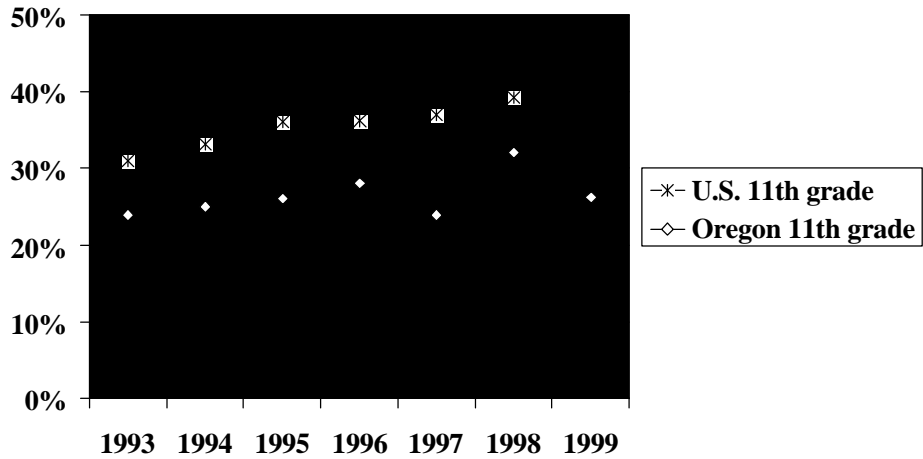
Percentage who Smoke Cigarettes by Year: Oregon and U.S. 8th Graders, 1993-1999



Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Nation-8th Grade	16.7 %	18.6 %	19.1 %	21.0 %	19.4 %	19.1 %	17.5 %
Oregon-8th Grade	17.5 %	19.0 %	18.6 %	22.0 %	19.6 %	21.3 %	14.8 %

Source: U.S.-Youth Risk Behavior Survey and Monitoring the Future
Oregon-Public School Drug Use Survey and Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Percentage who Smoke Cigarettes by Year: Oregon and U.S. 11th Graders, 1993-1999



Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Nation-11th Grade	31.0 %	33.2 %	36.0 %	36.2%	37.0 %	39.2 %	Not yet available
Oregon-11th Grade	24.0 %	25.0 %	26.0 %	28.0. %	24.5 %	31.7 %	26.3%

Source: U.S.-Youth Risk Behavior Survey and Youth Tobacco Survey
Oregon-Public School Drug Use Survey and Youth Risk Behavior Survey

VII. Youth Use of Smokeless Tobacco

Percentage of Youth who Used Smokeless Tobacco in the past 30 days by Grade and Gender, 1999

	Male	Female	Total
6th Grade	2%	0.5%	1%
8th Grade	6%	1%	3%
11th Grade	16%	3%	9%

Source: Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Percentage of Youth who Used Smokeless Tobacco in the past 30 days by Grade and Region, 1999

	6th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade
Tri-County	0%	3%	7%
Willamette Valley	1%	3%	8%
Northern Coast	6%	4%	13%
Southern Oregon	3%	3%	10%
Eastern/Central Oregon	2%	7%	16%
Statewide	1%	3%	9%

Source: Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Regions

Tri-County:	Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington
Willamette Valley:	Benton, Columbia, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill
Northern Coast:	Clatsop, Lincoln, Tillamook
Southern Oregon:	Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine
Eastern/Central Oregon:	Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler

**Percentage of Youth who Used Smokeless Tobacco in the past 30 days
by Race/Ethnicity:
High School Students (grades 9-12), 1999**

White (non-Hispanic)	8%
African American	13%
Hispanic	4%
Asian	5%
American Indian	12%
All High School Students	8%

Source: Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

**Percentage of Youth who Used Smokeless Tobacco in the past 30 days
by Race/Ethnicity:
Middle School Students (grades 6-8), 1999**

White (non-Hispanic)	2%
African American	3%
Hispanic	2%
Asian	3%
American Indian	5%
All Middle School Students	2%

Source: Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

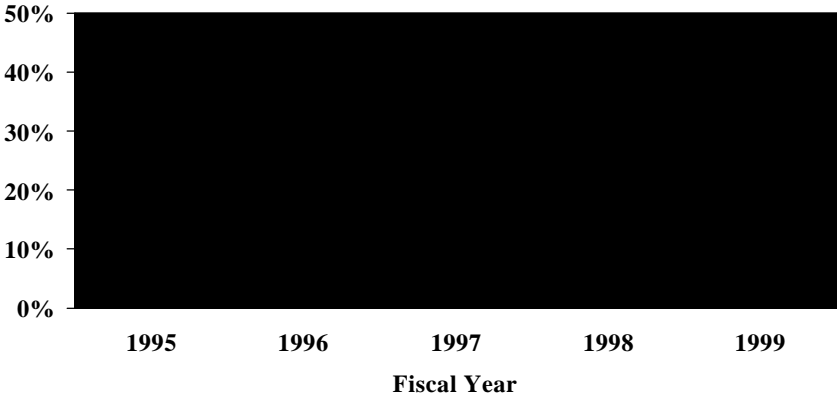
**Percentage of 11th Grade Males who
Used Smokeless Tobacco in the past 30 days
by Year, 1993-1999**

1993	25%
1995	22%
1997	22%
1999	16%

Source: Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

VIII. Youth Access to Tobacco

Percentage of Retailers who Sold to Minors by Year: Oregon, 1995-1999



Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
% who sold	39%	39%	24%	29%	18%

Source: Oregon Sales to Minors Inspection Results (Synar),
Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

Percentage of Stores that Sold to Minors by Region, 1999

Multnomah	11%
Clackamas & Washington Counties	14%
Willamette Valley & Central/North Coast	23%
Southern Oregon	13%
Eastern/ Central Oregon	29%
Statewide	18%

Source: Oregon Tobacco Sales to Minors Inspection Results (Synar)
Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

Regions:

- Will. Valley & C./N. Coast: Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Yamhill
- Southern Oregon: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath
- Eastern/Central: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Lake,

Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler

**Percentage of Stores that Sold to Minors
by Type of Store, 1999**

Grocery Stores	19%
Markets/Small Grocery Stores	20%
Mini Marts	11%
Mini Marts with Gas Station	26%
Drug Stores	16%
Department Stores	8%
Other	19%
All Stores	18%

Source: Oregon Tobacco Sales to Minors Inspection Results (Synar),
Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

**Percentage of Clerks that Sold to Minors
by Age of Clerk, 1999**

15 to 24 Years Old	25%
25 to 34 Years Old	10%
35 to 49 Years Old	17%
50 Years Old or More	40%
All Clerks	18%

Source: Oregon Tobacco Sales to Minors Inspections Results (Synar),
Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

How easy was it for a minor to buy tobacco in 1999?

ö 37% of 14-17 years old smokers bought tobacco from a store in the last 30 days.

ö Of the 14-17 year old smokers who tried to buy cigarettes, 60% were sold cigarettes every time they tried.

Source: 1999 Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

ö 64% of adults say it is easy for minors to buy cigarettes and other tobacco products in their community.

ö 97% of adults say that it is important for communities to keep stores from selling tobacco to minors.

ö 68% of adults say the cigarette companies deliberately advertise and promote cigarettes to encourage youth under 18 to smoke.

Source: Oregon 1999 Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

IX. Tobacco Use During Pregnancy

Ö6,400 child-bearing women in Oregon used tobacco during pregnancy in 1999.

Percentage of Child-bearing Women who Used Tobacco During Pregnancy by Age, 1999

Less than 18 years old	25%
18-19 years old	25%
20-24 years old	19%
25-29 years old	12%
30 years and older	10%
All Child-bearing Women	15%

Source: Oregon Birth Certificate Statistical File (preliminary data)

Percentage of Child-bearing Women who Used Tobacco During Pregnancy by Education, 1999

Less than High School Graduate	24%
High School Graduate or GED	20%
Some College	10%
College Graduate	2%
All Child-bearing Women	15%

Source: Oregon Birth Certificate Statistical File (preliminary data)

**Percentage of Child-bearing Women who Used Tobacco During Pregnancy
by Race/Ethnicity, 1999**

White (non-Hispanic)	17%
African American	16%
American Indian	27%
Hispanic	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%
All Child-bearing Women	15%

Source: Oregon Birth Certificate Statistical File (preliminary data)

**Percentage of Child-bearing Women who Used Tobacco During Pregnancy
by Insurance Status, 1999**

Private Insurance	8%
Self-pay	8%
Medicaid/Oregon Health Plan	28%
All Child-bearing Women	15%

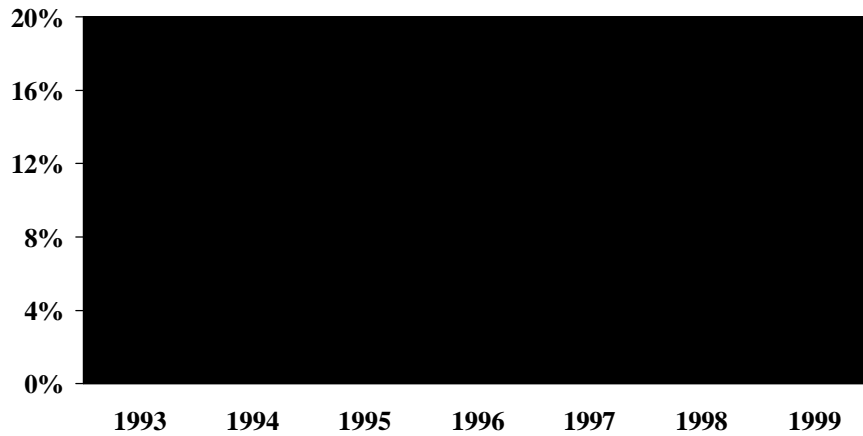
Source: Oregon Birth Certificate Statistical File (preliminary data)

Births to Oregon Residents who Used Tobacco During Pregnancy by County of Residence, 1999

	Child-bearing Women who Used Tobacco During Pregnancy		All
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Births</u>
Baker	51	31%	167
Benton	80	10%	822
Clackamas	548	13%	4,078
Clatsop	78	21%	372
Columbia	84	18%	464
Coos	173	27%	643
Crook	45	21%	216
Curry	33	30%	111
Deschutes	166	13%	1,309
Douglas	291	26%	1,109
Gilliam	3	17%	18
Grant	8	10%	78
Harney	12	14%	88
Hood River	29	9%	331
Jackson	326	16%	2,048
Jefferson	40	14%	295
Josephine	194	24%	823
Klamath	173	21%	808
Lake	16	25%	65
Lane	602	16%	3,699
Lincoln	101	24%	419
Linn	358	25%	1,443
Malheur	37	8%	489
Marion	627	14%	4,444
Morrow	19	11%	167
Multnomah	1,235	14%	9,106
Polk	85	13%	639
Sherman	5	31%	16
Tillamook	54	26%	212
Umatilla	112	13%	867
Union	49	16%	310
Wallowa	17	30%	56
Wasco	44	16%	278
Washington	539	8%	7,064
Wheeler	1	8%	12
Yamhill	193	16%	1,223
Oregon	6,428	15%	44,289

Source: Oregon Birth Certificate Statistical File (preliminary data)

**Percentage of Child-bearing Women who
Used Tobacco During Pregnancy
by Year: Oregon, 1993-1999**



Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent	18.8%	18.1%	17.8%	17.7%	16.1%	15.2%	14.5%

Source: Birth Certificate Statistical File (1999 data are preliminary)

Change from 1996 to 1999: The percentage of child-bearing women who used tobacco during pregnancy decreased 18% (from 17.7% to 14.5%), a reduction of 1,300 women.

X. Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Smokefree Policies

A. Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Workplace in 1999

- ö 25% of employees work at a company that does not have an official policy that restricts smoking in some way.
- ö 44% of employees work at a company that does not have an official policy banning indoor smoking.

Source: Oregon 1999 Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Percentage of Employees whose Worksite does not have an Official Policy Banning Indoor Smoking by Size of Employer, 1999

Fewer than 5 employees	60%
5-9 employees	47%
10-19 employees	44%
20-99 employees	36%
100 of more employees	36%
All Employees	44%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1998, 39% of Oregon restaurants allowed smoking.

Source: 1998 Oregon restaurant survey

B. Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Home in 1999

- ö 19% of Oregonians say that someone smoked in their home in the last 30 days.
- ö 12% of Oregonians say that smoking is permitted anywhere in their home.
- ö 12% of Oregonians say that smoking is allowed in some places or at some times in their home.
- ö 76% say that no one is allowed to smoke anywhere in their home.
- ö 21% of Oregon's children live in homes where smoking occurred in the past 30 days.

Source: Oregon 1999 Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

C. Public Opinion Regarding Secondhand Smoke

ö 91% of Oregonians say that secondhand smoke is harmful to one's health.

ö 85% of Oregonians say that people should be protected from secondhand smoke.

Source: Oregon 1999 Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

ö 87% of Oregonians favor banning tobacco use by adults at all school events.

ö 73% of Oregonians favor banning smoking altogether in the workplace.

ö 69% of Oregonians favor banning smoking altogether in restaurants.

ö 43% of Oregonians favor banning smoking altogether in bars and cocktail lounges.

ö If there were a total ban on smoking in restaurants, 10% of Oregonians would eat out more often, 7% less often, and 83% say it would make no difference.

ö 77% of Oregonians believe that local communities should be in control of the laws that affect the health of their citizens.

Source: 1998 Oregon SmokeLess States Survey

ö 78% of Oregonians believe that local communities should have the power to pass laws protecting people from secondhand smoke in public places.

ö 81% of Oregonians believe that local communities should have the power to pass laws protecting people from secondhand smoke in workplaces.

ö 78% of Oregonians believe that local communities should have the power to pass laws protecting people from secondhand smoke in restaurants.

Source: 1996 Oregon SmokeLess States Survey

APPENDIX: Data Sources

A. Surveys

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an ongoing random-digit dialed telephone survey of adults concerning health-related behaviors. The BRFSS was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and is conducted in all states in the U.S. Each year, between 3,000 and 7,000 adult Oregonians are interviewed. The BRFSS includes questions on health behavior risk factors such as seat belt use, diet, weight control, tobacco and alcohol use, physical exercise, preventive health screenings, and use of preventive and other health care services. The data are weighted to represent all adults aged 18 years and older. A core set of questions, which includes the question on smoking prevalence, is asked annually and other topics are surveyed on a rotating basis of two years. Each state may add questions to the CDC survey, and Oregon asks an additional forty questions on attitudes and behaviors regarding tobacco.

Data presented by race/ethnicity and region are from a special combined 1998 & 1999 file which includes additional surveys from a oversample of the smaller counties and African Americans and Asian/Pacific Islanders. The oversampling ensured that there would be a minimum of 100 surveys in each county and a minimum of 200 surveys for each racial/ethnic group. Data for each region were weighted to represent the region's population by age and gender. Except for the White non-Hispanic group, data by race/ethnicity are not weighted because of the smaller number of surveys in each group.

1997 Supplemental Survey

The 1997 Supplemental Survey was designed to collect some additional baseline data that were not available from the ongoing BRFSS. The sample and weighting methodology are the same as the BRFSS, except for an additional step of stratifying by county. Based on the county's population, the Supplemental Survey included 60, 100, 200, or 300 respondents from each county. A total of 6,199 surveys were conducted in August through October, 1997. Additional interviews were conducted to ensure that there were at least 100 surveys (each) with Hispanic, Asian, African-American and American Indian respondents. The Supplemental Survey included many more tobacco questions than were on the 1997 BRFSS. In 1998 and beyond, the BRFSS includes many of the additional questions first asked on the Supplemental Survey.

SmokeLess States Survey

The Oregon Public Opinion Survey on Tobacco Policy was undertaken in 1994, 1996 and 1998 by the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Oregon (TOFCO) and funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Participants in each survey included approximately 650 Oregonians aged 18 or older randomly selected from the telephone directory. Respondents were surveyed about their opinions on increasing tobacco taxes, secondhand smoke, practices of the tobacco industry, restricting children's access to tobacco, and tobacco advertising.

Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey

This anonymous survey has been administered bi-annually since 1986 by the Oregon Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs (OADAP) through the Oregon public school system. It is patterned after the ongoing national surveys of the National Institute on Drug Abuse and has included eighth and eleventh graders since 1986; a sixth grade sample was added in 1994. Schools are randomly sampled using a cluster sample design and in 1998 included a total of 156 schools and over 34,000 students. The questionnaire assesses community characteristics, tobacco use, drug use, alcohol use, drug/alcohol use in student's peer and family network, refusal skills, susceptibility to future use, and attitudes toward school and family.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The YRBS was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and has been administered in a sample of Oregon schools every other year since 1991. The sample size has varied between 1,600 and 32,000 and the final data are weighted to more accurately represent the Oregon high school population. The questionnaire assesses behavioral risks in Oregon high school students (grades nine through 12) in the areas of vehicle safety, weapon carrying and violence, tobacco use, alcohol use, other drug use, sexual activity and pregnancy, HIV knowledge and attitudes, eating behaviors, nutrition, exercise, and access to health care including use of school-based health centers. A sample of middle school students (grades 6 through 8) was added in 1997. In 1999, over 200 high schools and middle schools participated in the survey.

Oregon Restaurant Survey and Oregon Worksite Survey (Results found in 1999 "Oregon Tobacco Facts"). Oregon Health Division undertook two baseline surveys in June-August 1998 to assess tobacco policies in restaurants and worksites. For each survey included a random sample of 700 establishments from a database developed by American Business Information.

For the restaurant survey, the telephone questionnaire contained questions on type of restaurant, seating capacity, whether the restaurant is smokefree (and reasons for policy), by whom smoking policy was determined, number of years restaurant has been smokefree, whether receipts have changed since the restaurant went smokefree, complaints about smoking policy, size and customer waits for smoking or non-smoking seating areas, concern by management over worker exposure to secondhand smoke, and support for a local ordinance banning smoking in restaurants. The response rate was 90%.

The worksite survey included only businesses with between two and 49 employees and excluded the following types of businesses: restaurants, bars, taverns, public schools, government offices, and courts. If a business had two standard industrial classification codes, it was excluded if either code fell within the exclusion categories.

The worksite questionnaire, administered by telephone to business owners, managers, or personnel managers, contained questions on whether the business had an official policy that restricts smoking. Because very small businesses may not have official policies about smoking, additional questions were asked about unofficial policies or verbal agreements that limit smoking in some way. For those businesses with some kind of restriction, policies were assessed for indoor public areas, indoor work areas, indoor non-work areas, outdoor areas, and company vehicles. Other questions included reasons for adopting a smoking policy, who set the policy, whether there have been violations of the policy, likelihood of further restrictions in the future,

whether employee cessation programs are offered, and whether the respondent (and the person who sets the policy) smokes. The response rate was 83%.

B. Vital Statistics Data

Birth Certificate Statistical File

Data from the Birth Certificate Statistical File are coded from birth certificates collected by the State Registrar and represent all births occurring in Oregon and all births occurring out-of-state to Oregon residents. This database includes parental identifying and demographic information, conditions of the newborn, congenital anomalies, medical factors of pregnancy, method of delivery, complications of labor and delivery, smoking, drinking, or illicit drug use during pregnancy, antenatal and intrapartum procedures, and payor source. The birth data analyzed for this report consist of births to Oregon residents.

Death Certificate Statistical File

The Death Certificate Statistical File includes all deaths occurring in Oregon and deaths occurring out-of-state to Oregon residents. Data are obtained from death certificates that are collected by the State Registrar. The data are used to examine trends in mortality and causes of death. Variables in this database include cause of death, decedent's identifying information, date and place of death, occupation of the decedent, whether the death was related to tobacco use, education of decedent, marital status of decedent, and county, place, and date of injury (if applicable). The mortality data analyzed for this report consist of deaths of Oregon residents.

C. Other

Oregon Department of Revenue Cigarette Tax Receipts

Data on the number of cigarettes smoked by Oregonians are estimated by tobacco tax revenue collected by the Oregon Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue's Monthly Receipt Statements include data on cigarettes tax collections. Packs of cigarettes sold are calculated by taking the cigarette tax total divided by tax rate per pack. Packs per capita is calculated by dividing the total number of cigarettes packs sold by the population estimate for Oregon.

Smoking-Attributable Morbidity, Mortality and Economic Costs (SAMMEC III)

SAMMEC III is a computer software program developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to calculate several measures of the impact of cigarette smoking for the entire U.S. and for each state. Using state-specific data on smoking prevalence, overall mortality rates, and population data, SAMMEC generates the number of deaths and death rates due to smoking, years of life lost due to premature death from cigarette smoking, and lost productivity (earnings) due to illness and premature death from smoking-related diseases.

Tobacco Sales to Minors Inspection Reports (Synar)

In July 1992, Congress enacted the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration Act which includes an amendment aimed at decreasing access to tobacco products among youth under 18. Named for its sponsor, Congressman Mike Synar, the regulation requires states to enact and enforce laws prohibiting any manufacturer, retailer, or distributor from selling or distributing products to individuals under 18. In addition, the regulation requires that each state annually

conduct random, unannounced inspections of a sample of tobacco vendors to assess their compliance with state law.

Oregon has conducted these inspections annually since 1994. Sample size has ranged from 352 in 1995 to 694 in 1999. Oregon Liquor Control Commission lists are used as a sampling frame after exclusion of certain classes of licensees which customarily do not sell tobacco products. Retired state police accompanied by a teen “buyer” conduct the inspections. Purchase attempts are recorded in a database which includes the following variables: county, region, inspection data, type of business, type of access of tobacco product, type of purchase attempted, whether age and/or ID was requested, results, whether illegal vending machine present, whether signs are posted for minimum age requirements, and whether single cigarettes are available. Clerks who sell to a minor during these inspections are cited by the police.