



April 1999

Tobacco Prevention and Education Program
Oregon Health Division
800 NE Oregon Street
Portland, OR 97232
503-731-4273

Oregon Tobacco Facts

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Introduction

“Oregon Tobacco Facts” is designed as a reference for the most recent Oregon data on tobacco. The report will be updated annually as new data become available.

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 1998.

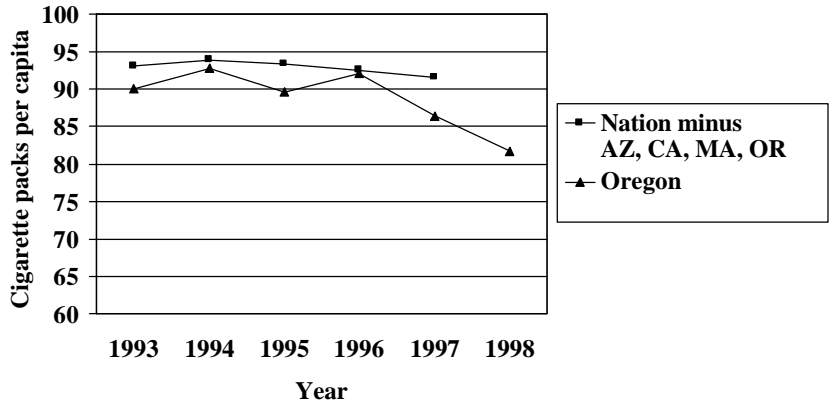
Changes in Oregon Tobacco Use From 1996 to 1998

- Per capita cigarette consumption decreased 11%.
- 500 million fewer cigarettes were sold.
- The number of adults who smoked cigarettes decreased by 35,000.
- The number of child-bearing women who used tobacco during pregnancy decreased by 1,000.

**For each year we can maintain the program successes to date,
over 600 lives and 150 million dollars will be saved in Oregon’s future.**

I. Cigarette Consumption

Annual Per Capita Sales of Cigarettes: Oregon and the Nation, 1993-1998



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

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

Cigarette Sales in Oregon Change from 1996 to 1998

	Cigarettes sold	Annual per capita consumption of cigarettes
1996	293 million packs	92.1 packs
1998	267 million packs	81.7 packs
Change from 1996 to 1998	26 million fewer packs or . 500 million fewer cigarettes	10 fewer packs per capita or an 11.3% reduction

Source: Oregon Department of Revenue cigarette tax receipts

II. Tobacco-related Deaths and Economic Costs

Ö According to Oregon physicians, tobacco contributed to 6,668 deaths in 1996 (23% 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.

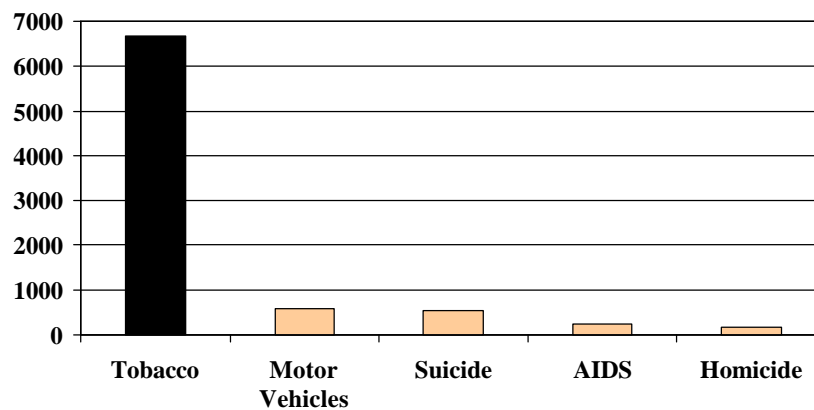
Tobacco use cost Oregonians approximately \$1.5 billion in 1996

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
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 two years since 1996, cigarette consumption in Oregon has declined 11%. If the same 11% decrease is applied to deaths and costs, for each year we can maintain these reductions over 600 lives and 150 million dollars will be saved in Oregon's future.

Number of Deaths - Selected Causes: Oregon, 1996



Source: Oregon Death Certificate Statistical File

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

Tobacco-related Deaths and Economic Costs by County, 1996

	Tobacco-related Deaths		All Deaths	Economic Cost of Tobacco (in millions)
	Number	Percent		
Baker	35	19%	182	\$7.9
Benton	122	28%	432	\$27.4
Clackamas	547	22%	2,442	\$123.1
Clatsop	85	22%	393	\$19.1
Columbia	91	25%	360	\$20.5
Coos	220	27%	805	\$49.5
Crook	44	25%	178	\$9.9
Curry	61	21%	286	\$13.7
Deschutes	197	24%	825	\$44.3
Douglas	297	27%	1,114	\$66.8
Gilliam	2	10%	20	\$0.4
Grant	22	29%	75	\$4.9
Harney	23	35%	66	\$5.2
Hood River	31	20%	158	\$7.0
Jackson	427	24%	1,808	\$96.1
Jefferson	46	29%	160	\$10.3
Josephine	224	24%	924	\$50.4
Klamath	151	26%	578	\$34.0
Lake	24	28%	87	\$5.4
Lane	657	24%	2,717	\$147.8
Lincoln	149	27%	545	\$33.5
Linn	249	25%	998	\$56.0
Malheur	33	12%	273	\$7.4
Marion	565	24%	2,378	\$127.1
Morrow	20	30%	66	\$4.5
Multnomah	1,231	21%	5,915	\$276.9
Polk	101	20%	498	\$22.7
Sherman	7	29%	24	\$1.6
Tillamook	82	30%	271	\$18.4
Umatilla	145	24%	613	\$32.6
Union	69	29%	237	\$15.5
Wallowa	20	30%	67	\$4.5
Wasco	47	17%	271	\$10.6
Washington	502	20%	2,494	\$112.9
Wheeler	5	23%	22	\$1.1
Yamhill	137	22%	618	\$30.8
Oregon	6,668	23%	28,900	\$1,500.0

Source: Oregon Death Certificate Statistical File and Smoking-Attributable Morbidity, Mortality and Economic Costs (SAMMEC III). 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.

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Gender

Male	23%
Female	21%
All Adults	22%

Source: 1998 Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Age

18-24 years old	33%
25-34 years old	26%
35-44 years old	25%
45-54 years old	22%
55-64 years old	17%
65 years or older	11%
All Adults	22%

Source: 1998 Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Education

Less than high school graduate	36%
High school graduate or GED	27%
College 1-3 years	22%
College graduate (4+ years)	10%
All Adults	22%

Source: 1998 Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Household Income

less than \$15,000	29%
\$15,000-24,999	31%
\$25,000-49,999	21%
\$50,000 or more	13%
All Adults	22%

Source: 1998 Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Health Insurance Status

Medicaid	43%
Medicare	13%
Private/Other	20%
Not insured	37%
All Adults	22%

Source: 1998 Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (preliminary data)

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Race/Ethnicity

White	20%
Hispanic	25%
African American	23%
Asian/Pacific Islander	14%
American Indian	35%

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental Survey

Percentage of Adults who Smoke by Region

Tri-County	20%
Willamette Valley	21%
Northern Coast	22%
Southern Oregon	21%
Eastern/Central Oregon	20%

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental 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 Adults who Smoke by Year: 1993-1998

1993	22.6%
1994	22.2%
1995	22.9%
1996	23.4%
1997	20.7%
1998	21.9%

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (1998 data is 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 1998: Adult smoking decreased 6% (from 23.4% to 21.9%), a reduction of 35,000 smokers.

Oregon Smokers

- Ö 76% of smokers say they want to quit smoking.
- Ö 52% of smokers who visited a doctor for a routine exam were advised to quit smoking.
- Ö 15% of smokers say that their health insurance will help cover the cost of smoking cessation programs.

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental Survey

IV. Adult Use of Smokeless Tobacco

ö 90,000 Oregon adults used smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days.

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

	Male	Female	Total
18-24 years old	12.2%	0.1%	6.3%
25-34 years old	12.8%	0.3%	6.6%
35-44 years old	6.8%	0.3%	3.5%
45-54 years old	4.5%	0.0%	2.3%
55-64 years old	4.6%	0.0%	2.2%
65 years or older	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%
All Adults	7.2%	0.1%	3.6%

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental Survey

Percentage of Adult Males who Used Smokeless Tobacco in the past 30 days by Region

Tri-County	6%
Willamette Valley	5%
Northern Coast	17%
Southern Oregon	8%
Eastern/Central Oregon	15%
All Adult Males	7%

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental 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

V. Adult Cigar Smoking

ö 120,000 Oregon adults smoked cigars in the past 30 days.

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

	Male	Female	Total
18-24 years old	18.3%	5.0%	11.8%
25-34 years old	11.3%	1.5%	6.4%
35-44 years old	10.5%	1.3%	5.9%
45-54 years old	7.5%	0.5%	4.0%
55-64 years old	5.4%	0.1%	2.7%
65 years or older	2.4%	0.1%	1.1%
All Adults	9.4%	1.3%	5.2%

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental Survey

Percentage of Adult Males who Smoked Cigars in the past 30 days by Region

Tri-County	12%
Willamette Valley	8%
Northern Coast	4%
Southern Oregon	7%
Eastern/Central Oregon	8%
All Adult Males	9%

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental 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

VI. Adult Pipe Smoking

ö 30,000 Oregon adults smoked pipes in the past 30 days.

Percentage of Adults who Smoked Pipes in the past 30 days by Age and Gender

	Male	Female	Total
18-24 years old	2.1%	0.0%	1.1%
25-34 years old	2.3%	0.4%	1.4%
35-44 years old	2.4%	0.3%	1.4%
45-54 years old	2.5%	0.0%	1.2%
55-64 years old	1.5%	0.3%	0.9%
65 years or older	2.3%	0.0%	1.0%
All Adults	2.3%	0.2%	1.2%

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental Survey

Percentage of Adult Males who Smoked Pipes in the past 30 days by Region

Tri-County	2.9%
Willamette Valley	2.1%
Northern Coast	0.6%
Southern Oregon	1.6%
Eastern/Central Oregon	1.8%
All Adult Males	2.3%

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental 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

VII. Youth Cigarette Use

- ö Each day in Oregon, the equivalent of a classroom full of children begins smoking.
- ö 60,000 Oregon children use tobacco.

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

	Male	Female	Total
6th Grade	6%	7%	6%
8th Grade	19%	22%	20%
11th Grade	31%	33%	32%

Source: 1998 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

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

	6th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade
Multnomah County	8%	18%	32%
Clackamas and Washington Counties	2%	13%	31%
Willamette Valley and Central/North Coast	6%	22%	33%
Southern Oregon	7%	23%	33%
Eastern/Central Oregon	9%	20%	30%
Statewide	6%	20%	32%

Source: 1998 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

Regions

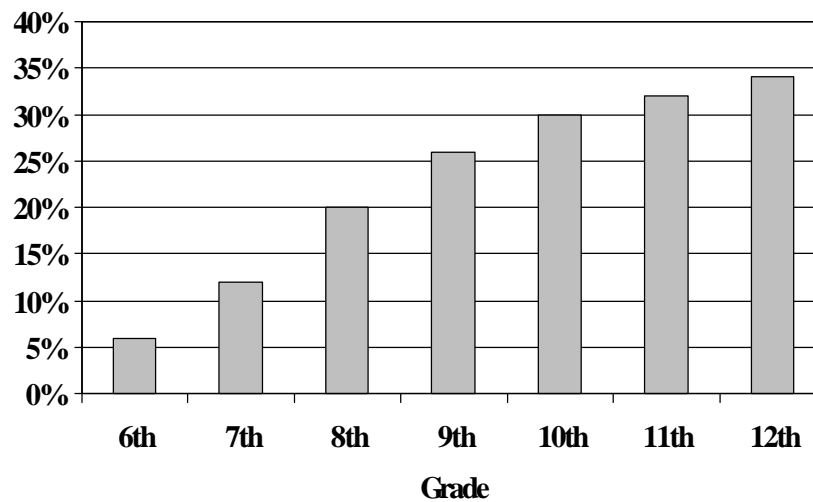
Will. Valley and C./N. Coast: Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Yamhill
 Southern Oregon: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath
 Eastern/Central Oregon: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler

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

White	23%
African American	20%
Hispanic	21%
Asian	17%
American Indian	36%
All High School Students	23%

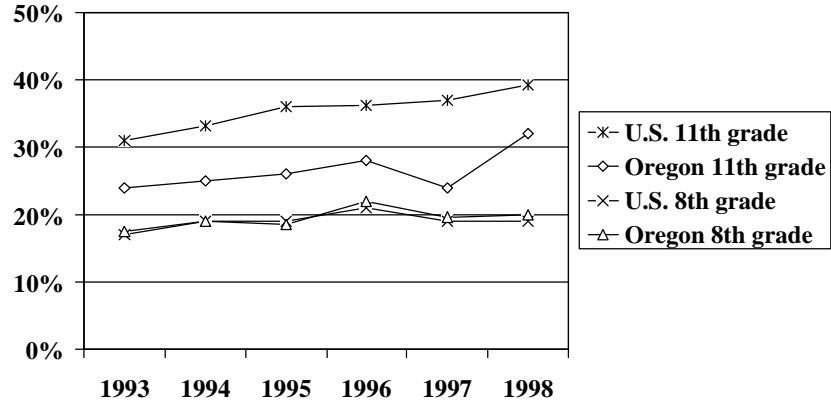
Source: 1997 Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

**Percentage of Youth who Smoke by Grade:
Oregon 6th-12th Graders, 1998**



Sources: Estimates derived from the 1998 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey and the 1997 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Percentage who Smoke Cigarettes by Year: Oregon and U.S. 8th and 11th Graders



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

VIII. Youth Use of Smokeless Tobacco

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

	Male	Female	Total
6th Grade	3%	2%	2%
8th Grade	9%	4%	6%
11th Grade	21%	4%	12%

Source: 1998 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

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

	6th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade
Multnomah County	3%	3%	2%
Clackamas and Washington Counties	1%	3%	10%
Willamette Valley and Central/North Coast	2%	5%	12%
Southern Oregon	2%	8%	11%
Eastern/Central Oregon	4%	9%	16%
Statewide	2%	6%	12%

Source: 1998 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

Regions

Will. Valley and C./N. Coast: Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Yamhill

Southern Oregon: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath

Eastern/Central Oregon: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, 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)**

White	12%
African American	6%
Hispanic	6%
Asian	7%
American Indian	19%
All High School Students	12%

Source: 1997 Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

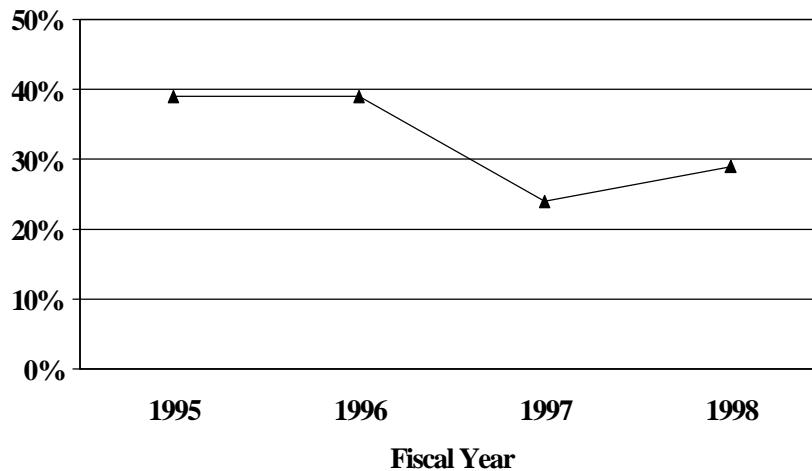
IX. Youth Access to Tobacco

Percentage of Stores that Sold to Minors by Type of Store

Grocery Stores	27%
Markets/Small Grocery Stores	28%
Mini Marts	26%
Mini Marts with Gas Station	41%
Drug Stores	33%
Department Stores	11%
Other	44%
All Stores	29%

Source: Fiscal Year 1997-1998 Oregon Tobacco Sales to Minors Inspection Reports (Synar),
Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

Percentage of Retailers who Sold to Minors by Year: Oregon, 1995-1998



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

Percentage of Stores that Sold to Minors by County/Region

	<u># of Stores Inspected</u>	<u>#of Stores that Sold</u>	<u>Percentage of Stores that Sold</u>
Multnomah	123	14	11%
Clackamas	69	23	33%
Washington	85	12	14%
Clack. and Wash. Counties	154	35	23%
Benton	14	9	64%
Clatsop	8	1	13%
Columbia	9	3	33%
Lane	62	23	37%
Lincoln	8	3	38%
Linn	22	11	50%
Marion	62	8	13%
Polk	12	2	17%
Tillamook	9	1	11%
Yamhill	18	3	17%
Willamette Valley/Coast	224	64	29%
Coos	12	5	42%
Curry	4	1	25%
Douglas	21	8	38%
Jackson	35	19	54%
Josephine	15	7	47%
Klamath	14	5	36%
Southern Oregon	101	46	46%
Baker	4	2	50%
Crook	4	3	75%
Deschutes	22	10	45%
Gilliam	2	1	50%
Grant	2	2	100%
Harney	0	-	-
Hood River	4	1	25%
Jefferson	5	2	40%
Lake	2	1	50%
Malheur	8	4	50%
Morrow	2	2	100%
Sherman	2	1	50%
Umatilla	16	4	25%
Union	5	5	100%
Wallowa	2	1	50%
Wasco	5	2	40%
Wheeler	2	1	50%
Eastern/Central Oregon	87	42	48%
Statewide	689	200	29%

Source: Fiscal Year 1997-1998 Oregon Tobacco Sales to Minors Inspection Reports (Synar),
Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

How easy is it for a minor to buy tobacco?

- Ö 41% of smokers 14-17 years old bought tobacco in the last 30 days.
- Ö Of 14-17 year old smokers who tried to buy cigarettes, 57% were sold cigarettes every time they tried.

Source: 1997 Oregon Youth Risk Behavior Survey

- Ö 70% 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 that store owners should be required to have a license to sell tobacco products.
- Ö 69% of adults say the cigarette companies deliberately advertise and promote cigarettes to encourage youth under 18 to smoke.

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental Survey

X. Tobacco Use During Pregnancy

Ö 6,800 child-bearing women in Oregon used tobacco during pregnancy in 1998.

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

Less than 18 years old	25%
18-19 years old	25%
20-24 years old	18%
25-29 years old	13%
30 years and older	10%
All Child-bearing Women	15%

Source: 1998 Oregon Birth Certificate Statistical File (preliminary data)

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

Less than High School Graduate	25%
High School Graduate or GED	20%
Some College	11%
College Graduate	2%
All Child-bearing Women	15%

Source: 1998 Oregon Birth Certificate Statistical File (preliminary data)

**Percentage of Child-bearing Women who Used Tobacco During Pregnancy
by Race**

White	18%
African American	18%
American Indian	26%
Hispanic	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%
All Child-bearing Women	15%

Source: 1998 Oregon Birth Certificate Statistical File (preliminary data)

**Percentage of Child-bearing Women who Used Tobacco During Pregnancy
by Payor**

Private Insurance	9%
Self-pay	9%
Medicaid/Oregon Health Plan	29%
All Child-bearing Women	15%

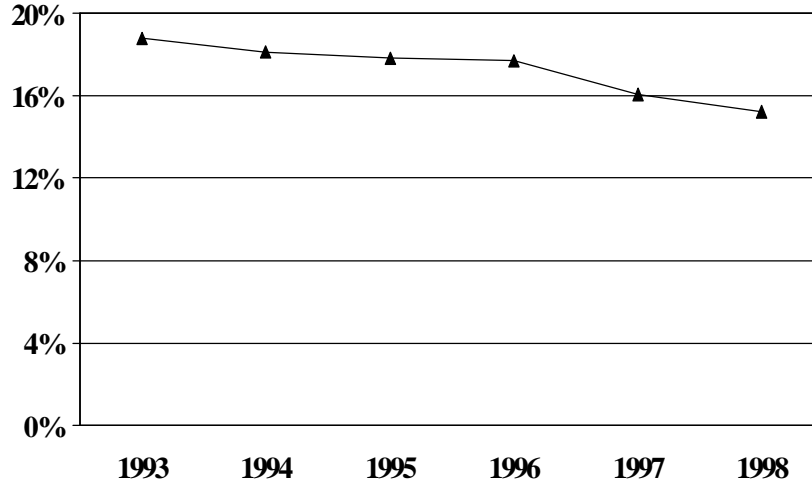
Source: 1998 Oregon Birth Certificate Statistical File (preliminary data)

Child-bearing Women who Used Tobacco During Pregnancy by County, 1998

	Child-bearing Women who Used Tobacco During Pregnancy		All
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Births</u>
Baker	48	27%	181
Benton	91	11%	805
Clackamas	577	14%	4,160
Clatsop	95	24%	392
Columbia	90	19%	477
Coos	191	31%	626
Crook	51	22%	233
Curry	47	28%	168
Deschutes	248	18%	1,368
Douglas	284	25%	1,141
Gilliam	7	37%	19
Grant	20	23%	88
Harney	17	18%	93
Hood River	23	8%	284
Jackson	365	17%	2,123
Jefferson	44	15%	302
Josephine	176	22%	813
Klamath	203	24%	855
Lake	13	19%	69
Lane	563	15%	3,760
Lincoln	120	28%	423
Linn	317	21%	1,481
Malheur	44	9%	494
Marion	614	14%	4,532
Morrow	20	14%	146
Multnomah	1,382	15%	9,280
Polk	102	14%	716
Sherman	2	9%	22
Tillamook	44	19%	234
Umatilla	156	17%	905
Union	48	18%	274
Wallowa	13	23%	56
Wasco	65	21%	314
Washington	559	8%	6,921
Wheeler	3	37%	8
Yamhill	170	15%	1,159
Oregon	6,812	15%	44,922

Source: 1998 Oregon Birth Certificate Statistical File (preliminary data)

**Percentage of Child-bearing Women who
Used Tobacco During Pregnancy
by Year: Oregon, 1993-1998**



Source: Birth Certificate Statistical File (1998 data is preliminary)

Change from 1996 to 1998: The percentage of child-bearing women who used tobacco during pregnancy decreased 14% (from 17.7% to 15.2%), a reduction of 1,000 women.

XI. Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Smokefree Policies

A. Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Workplace

- ö 33% of workers are exposed to secondhand smoke at work.
- ö 18% of employees work at a company that does not have an official policy that restricts smoking in some way.
- ö 39% of employees work at a company that does not have an official policy banning indoor smoking.

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental Survey

**Percentage of Employees whose Worksite does not have an
Official Policy that Restricts Smoking in Some Way
by Size of Employer**

Fewer than 5 employees	43%
5-9 employees	34%
10-19 employees	26%
20-99 employees	14%
100 of more employees	7%
All Employees	20%

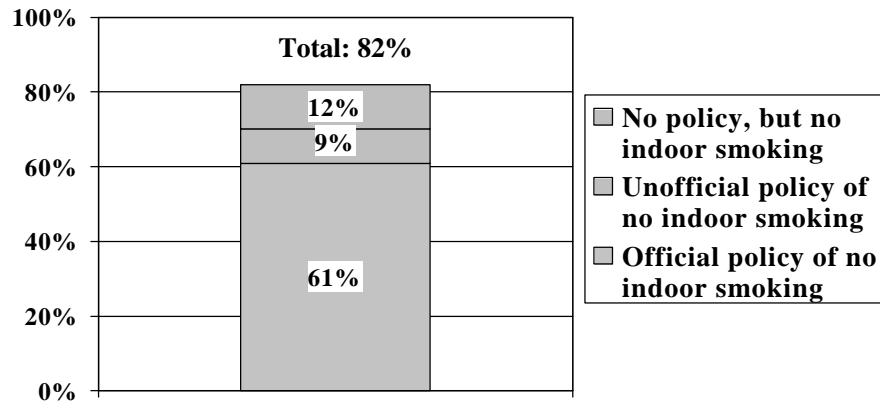
Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental Survey

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

Fewer than 5 employees	55%
5-9 employees	51%
10-19 employees	44%
20-99 employees	39%
100 of more employees	33%
All Employees	41%

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental Survey

Percentage of Employers with No Indoor Smoking (Oregon Employers with 2-49 Employees)



Source: 1998 Oregon Worksite Survey

B. Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Restaurants

Percentage of Restaurants that Allow Smoking by Type of Restaurant

Fast Food	9%
Family/Casual	52%
Fine Dining	41%
All Restaurants	39%

Source: 1998 Oregon Restaurant Survey

Percentage of Restaurants that Allow Smoking by Region

Multnomah County	38%
Clackamas & Washington Counties	29%
Willamette Valley	33%
Northern Coast	43%
Southern Oregon	47%
Eastern/Central Oregon	50%
All Restaurants	39%

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental Survey

Regions

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

C. Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Home

- ö 21% of Oregonians say that someone has smoked in their home in the last 30 days.

- ö 12% of Oregonians say that smoking is permitted anywhere in their home.
- ö 17% of Oregonians say that smoking is allowed in some places or at some times in their home.
- ö 71% say that no one is allowed to smoke anywhere in their home.

- ö 24% of children were exposed to secondhand smoke in their homes in the last 30 days.

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental Survey

D. Public Opinion Regarding Secondhand Smoke

- Ö 88% of Oregonians say that secondhand smoke is harmful to one's health.
- Ö 82% of Oregonians say that people should be protected from secondhand smoke.

Source: Oregon 1997 Supplemental Survey

- 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.

Source: 1998 Oregon SmokeLess States Survey

- 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 6,000 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.

1997 Supplemental Survey

The 1997 Supplemental Survey was designed to collect some additional baseline data that was 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 was 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 1996 included a total of 128 schools and 12,263 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 conducted in 40 states in 1997. The anonymous survey 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.

Oregon Restaurant Survey and Oregon Worksite Survey

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 consists of only 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 consists of deaths of Oregon residents.

C. Other

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.

Oregon Department of Revenue Cigarette Tax Receipts

Data on the number of cigarettes smoked by Oregonians is 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 taking the cigarettes packs sold divided by the population estimate for Oregon.

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 689 in 1998. 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 data base 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.