

Environmental Health

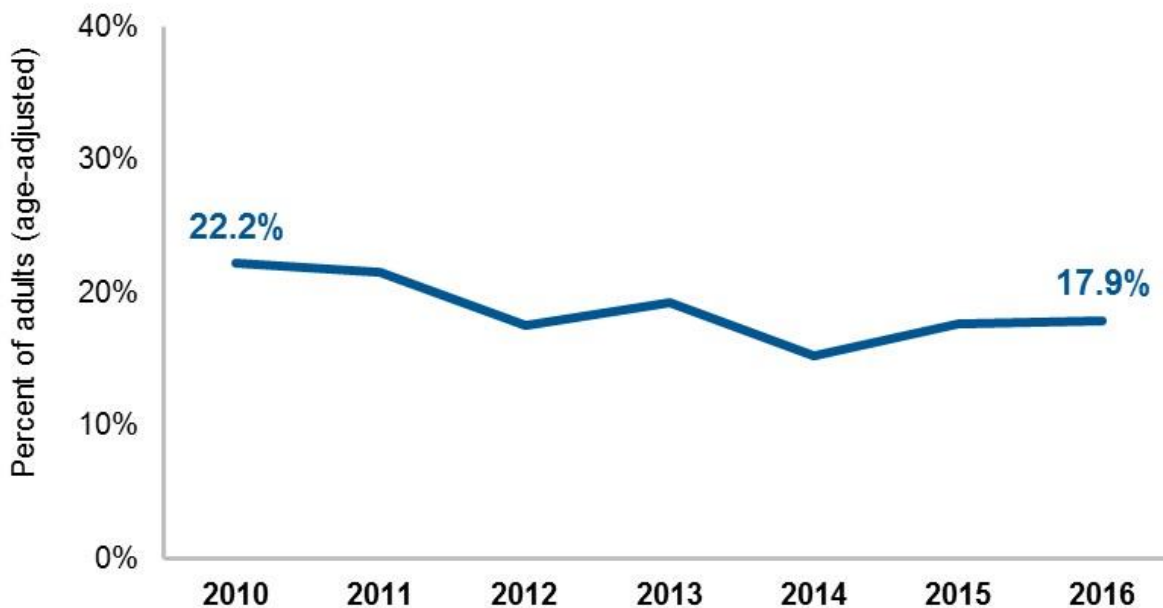
Exposure to secondhand smoke

There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke; even brief exposure can be harmful to health. Cigarette smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke is the number one preventable cause of chronic disease, including heart disease, stroke and diabetes.

In 2016, 17.9% of Oregon adults reported having been exposed to secondhand smoke, showing a slight decrease since 2010 (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1

Adults with any exposure to secondhand smoke, Oregon

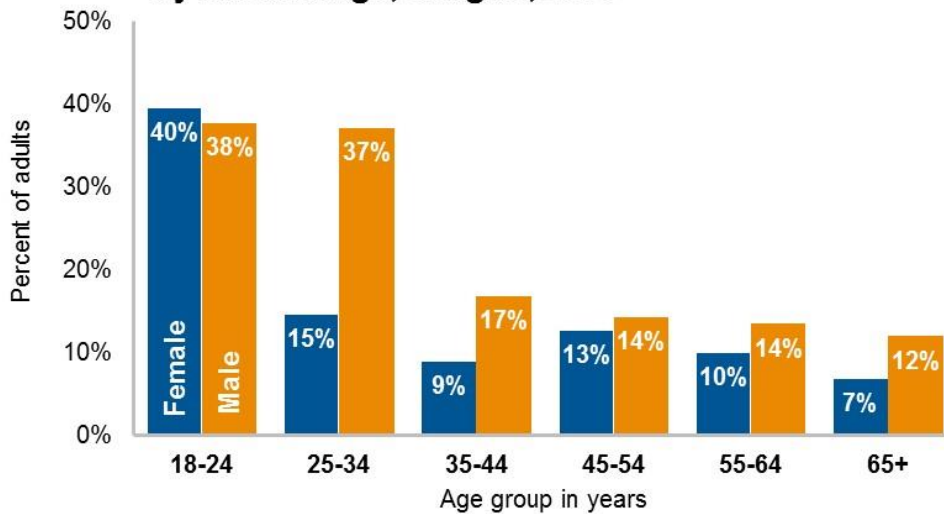


Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Exposure to secondhand smoke declines with age among women and men (Figure 2). But, it remains higher among men after age 18 to 24. By race/ethnicity, rates of secondhand exposure are significantly higher among American Indian/Alaska Natives than any other group.

FIGURE 2

Adults with any exposure to secondhand smoke by sex and age, Oregon, 2016



Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Oregon is making progress in changing community conditions that lead to secondhand smoke exposure. Smoking is now prohibited in almost all indoor workplaces, K-12 campuses, and on many hospital and government agency campuses.

Additional Resources: [Oregon Tobacco Prevention and Education](#), [Oregon Tobacco Facts](#).

About the Data: Data sources are the Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Systems (BRFSS) for adults and the Oregon Healthy Teens Survey (OHT) for youth. BRFSS is a telephone survey conducted annually among non-institutionalized adults age 18+. Since 2010, the Oregon BRFSS data have included cell phone respondents as well as those reached by landline, and data weighting methods have changed. Therefore, caution should be used in interpreting changes over time. Data on adults in regards to secondhand smoke include those who report that they were in the same room for at least 1 hour with someone who was smoking.

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[Oregon State Health Profile](#)

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