

Tobacco remains the **No. 1 preventable cause of death and disease** in Oregon, and is responsible for over 7,000 deaths<sup>1</sup> per year. Tobacco costs Oregonians nearly **\$3 billion** a year in healthcare costs and lost productivity.<sup>2</sup>

In 2007, the Oregon Legislature expanded the Indoor Clean Air Act to protect more Oregonians from the harms of secondhand smoke where they live, work, learn and play. It eliminated prior exemptions for bars and taverns, bar areas of restaurants, bingo halls and bowling centers, and **prohibited smoking within 10 feet** of entrances, exits, windows that open, and ventilation intakes for workplaces and public places.

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Oregonians  
support the ICAA<sup>4</sup>

The Indoor Clean Air Act **protects health** and reduces the number of tobacco-related death and diseases.<sup>3</sup>



## Clean Indoor Air Saves Lives and Improves Health

Smokefree laws protect worker health, which reduces health care costs for employers as well as employees. Employees have the right to breathe clean air. The Indoor Clean Air Act, Oregon's Smokefree Workplace Law, has protected almost every Oregonian since 2001. **The percentage of Oregon workers exposed to secondhand smoke decreased by 45% from 2001 to 2015.** Still, in 2015, an estimated 545,000 people reported that they breathe secondhand smoke at work.<sup>5</sup>



## Strong Support for the Oregon Indoor Clean Air Act

Nearly 9 out of 10 Oregonians support the ICAA. The majority of adults surveyed support expanding the ICAA to further cover places such as outdoor seating at restaurants, bars and brewpubs, and hotels and motels.<sup>4</sup>

**70% support making outdoor seating areas at restaurants tobacco-free**

**64% support making hotels and motels entirely smoke and vape-free**



## Oregon's bar and restaurant industry continues to grow

According to economic analyses, smokefree policies do not harm businesses, including bars and restaurants.<sup>6</sup> Since the ICAA expanded to include restaurants and bars, their numbers have grown. Establishments that sell alcohol increased by a third, while the number of brewpubs has more than tripled.<sup>7</sup>

## CITATIONS

<sup>1</sup>What is Killing Oregonians? The Public Health Perspective

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/DiseasesConditions/CommunicableDisease/CDSummaryNewsletter/Documents/2012/ohd6115.pdf>

<sup>2</sup>Calculated based on data from Department of Health and Human Services (US). Smoking-attributable mortality, morbidity, and economic costs (SAMMEC).

<sup>3</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs – 2014*. Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.

<sup>4</sup> Oregon Health Authority. Public Health Division. Oregon Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention section. Online Panel Survey. Spring 2017. Unpublished data.

<sup>5</sup> Oregon Health Authority. Public Health Division. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Unpublished data.

<sup>6</sup> Department of Health and Human Services (US). Smokefree Policies Do Not Hurt the Hospitality Industry

[https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/fact\\_sheets/secondhand\\_smoke/protection/hospitality/index.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/secondhand_smoke/protection/hospitality/index.htm)

<sup>7</sup> Oregon Liquor Control Commission. Unpublished data.