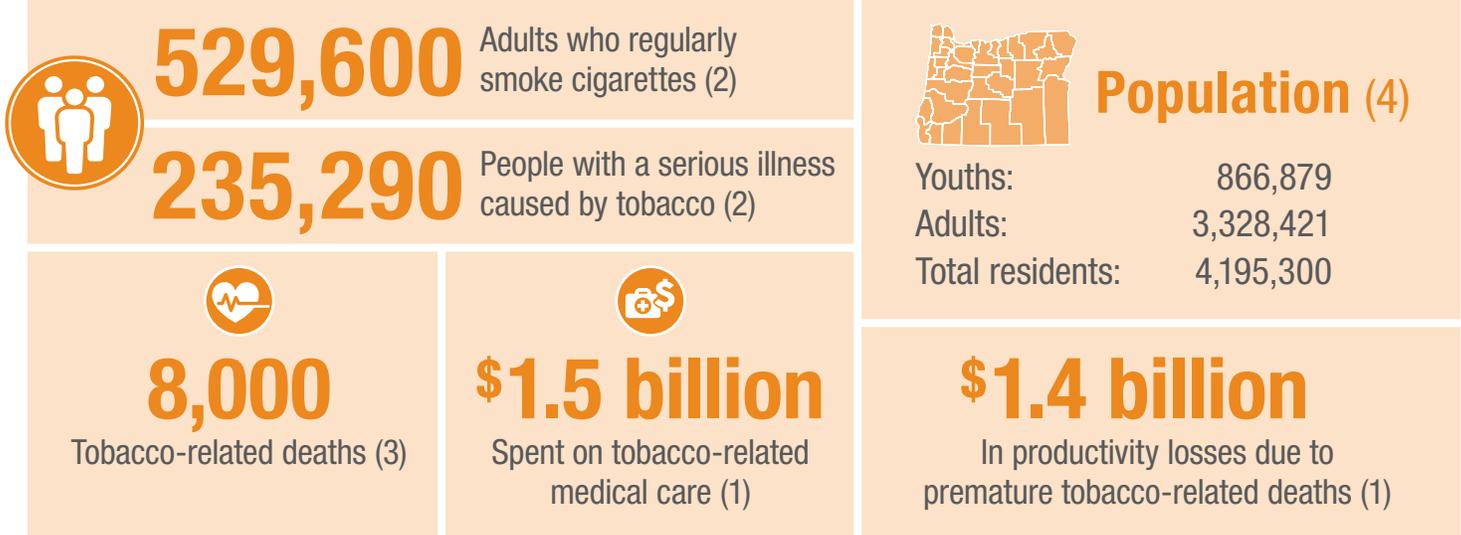


Oregon Tobacco Facts in Brief

Tobacco use affects all Oregonians. It is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in Oregon and across the country. Nationally, tobacco kills more people than alcohol, AIDS, car accidents, illegal drugs, murders and suicides — combined (1).

OREGON TOBACCO'S TOLL IN ONE YEAR

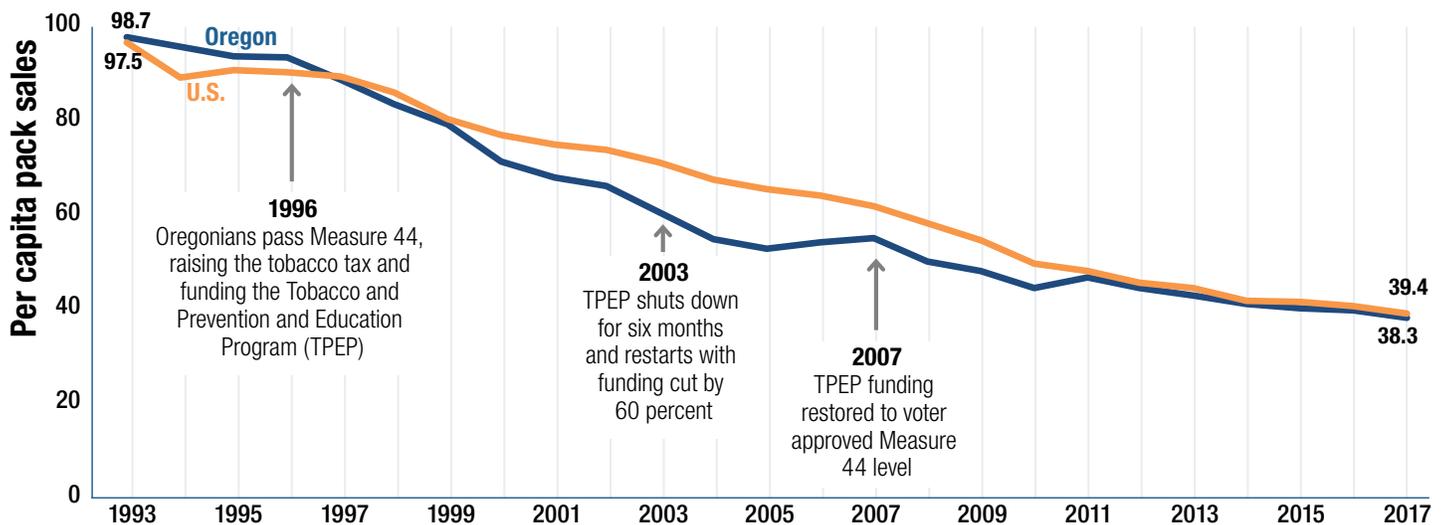


Oregon's Tobacco Prevention and Education Program (TPEP) uses a sustained, comprehensive approach to support tobacco prevention and cessation in every community.

For more than 20 years, TPEP's approach has contributed to improved tobacco-related health

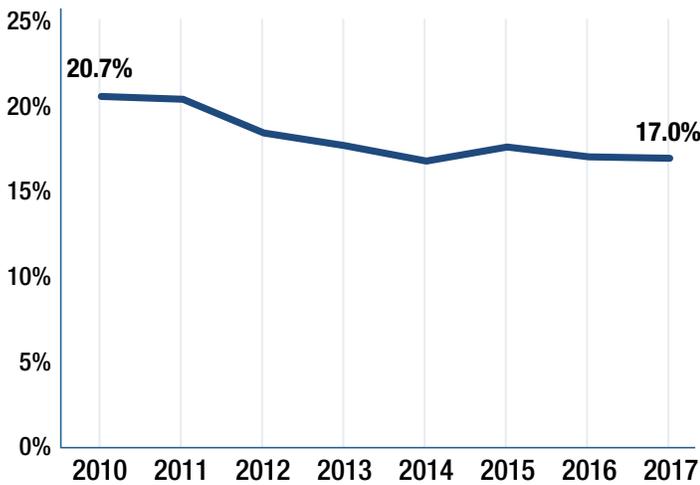
outcomes in Oregon. Since the program began, cigarette consumption in Oregon — as measured by per capita cigarette sales — has declined by more than 55 percent (Figure 1). When TPEP program funding was nearly eliminated in 2003, the state lost ground, and tobacco consumption ticked slightly up.

Figure 1. Per capita cigarette pack sales, Oregon and the United States, 1993–2017



Source: Orzechowski W and Walker RC. The tax burden on tobacco. Historical compilation Volume 52, 2017. Fairfax and Richmond, Virginia.

Figure 2. Adult cigarette smoking, Oregon, 2010-2017



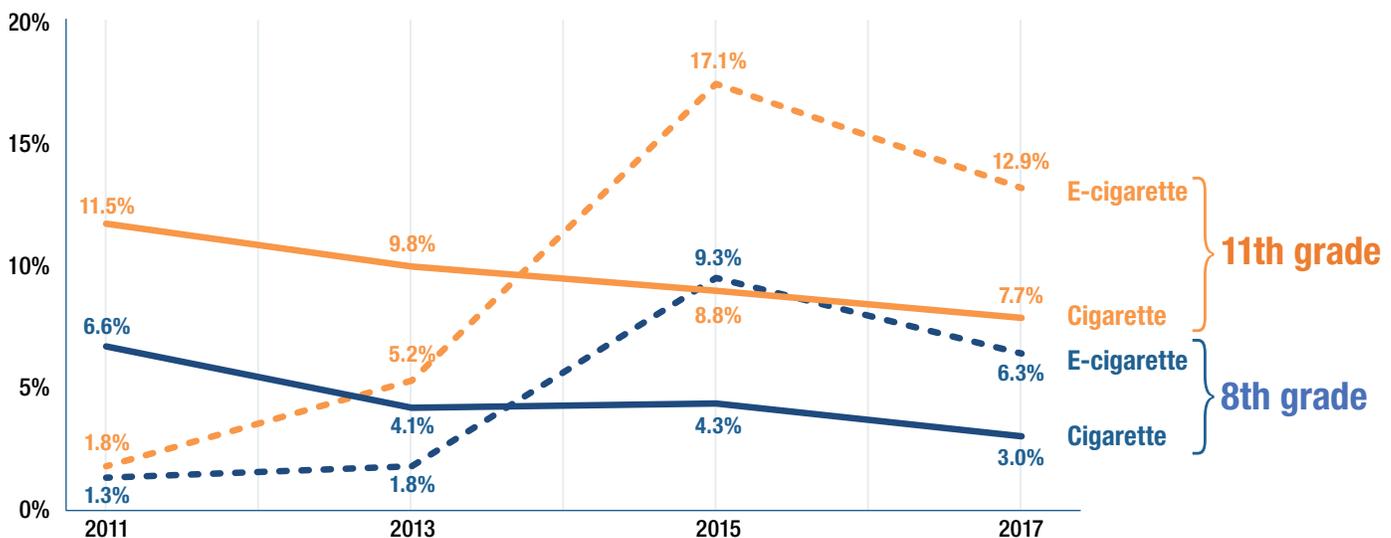
Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Cigarette smoking in Oregon has declined by nearly 22 percent since TPEP started. However, 17 percent of Oregon adults still smoke cigarettes (Figure 2).

Large disparities persist in those who use tobacco and have the highest burden of tobacco-related illness. Groups with high rates of smoking include Oregonians with low income (28 percent); less than a high school degree (31 percent); Oregon Health Plan members (27 percent); Native Americans and Alaska Natives (30 percent); and African Americans (26 percent) (5).

New products such as inhalant delivery systems, also known as e-cigarettes, are a public health challenge. Youth e-cigarette use has increased dramatically in recent years. E-cigarettes are now the most common tobacco product Oregon youth use (Figure 3). Strong evidence shows many youth who use e-cigarettes will go on to use combustible cigarettes (6).

Figure 3. Youth cigarette and e-cigarette use in Oregon, 2011-2017



Source: Oregon Healthy Teens Survey.

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