

PREVENT YOUTH TOBACCO USE IN CENTRAL OREGON WITH TOBACCO RETAIL LICENSING

In Central Oregon counties, youth tobacco use is shocking: Anywhere from 19% – 24% of 11th graders use at least one type of tobacco product. These products include cigarettes, e-cigarettes, chew or smokeless, cigarillos (little cigars), large cigars, or hookah.ⁱ

How is this possible? The tobacco industry continues to market to youth—whom they call “replacement smokers”—**using fruit- and candy-flavored products, including vapes**, that appeal to youth and mask the harsh taste of tobacco, but still get them addicted to nicotine.ⁱⁱ Also, the tobacco industry **currently dictates to our local retailers** how to market tobacco products in a way that targets kids.ⁱⁱⁱ

Laws are in place that should prohibit people under 21 from purchasing tobacco products, but the fact that youth are continuing to use these products means there is a **lack of compliance**.

More than 1 in 6 Oregon tobacco retailers illegally sold tobacco to someone under 21.^{iv}

In Jefferson County, one in five retailers sold tobacco to a someone under the age of 21.^v In 2019 the FDA reported one violation of sale to minors in Crook County; as a result, it issued a warning letter—no fines were issued. In addition, less than half of Crook County tobacco retailers were inspected at all by the state or FDA. In Deschutes County, in 2019 inspections by the state, 6% of retailers inspected sold to youth under 21 years old.^{vi} Due to the state’s limited

capacity and resources, only a random sample of retailers is selected for compliance checks, and many tobacco retailers can go one or more years without being inspected. Any infraction putting our youth at risk for addiction is too many.

Tobacco retail licensing can keep tobacco out of the hands of our youth and protect them from a lifetime of addiction.^{vii}

- It levels the retail playing field by acknowledging retailers that are obeying the law and stopping and supporting those that aren’t.
- It ensures that retailers have the education, training and tools they need to stay in compliance with laws regulating the sale of tobacco and nicotine products, including e- cigarettes.
- With sufficient funding for enforcement, it can ensure that every tobacco retailer is inspected annually and enforce restrictions on tobaccosales and marketing.
- A study of 33 communities outside of Oregon shows decreases in illegal youth tobacco sales since the passage of tobacco retail licensure with strong enforcement provisions.^{viii}

PLEASE SUPPORT TOBACCO RETAIL LICENSING IN CENTRAL OREGON COUNTIES!



Some worry unnecessarily that tobacco retail licensing would hurt Central Oregon’s economy; in fact, tobacco retail licensing is working toward **reducing costs to businesses** by preventing tobacco use. Each employee who smokes costs businesses approximately \$5,800 annually in lost productivity.^{ix}

Oregon is one of only seven states in the country that does not require a statewide tobacco retail license.^x There’s already broad support: from city leaders, businesses, school officials and public health staff, as well as adults.



YES

In support of a tobacco retail license policy

66% of Central Oregonians^{xi}

53% of tobacco retailers in Deschutes County^{xii}

45% of tobacco retailers in Crook County^{xiii}

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ⁱ Oregon Healthy Teens Survey, Tobacco use and related topics, county results, 2019.

https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASES/CONDITIONS/CHRONIC/DISEASE/DATAREPORTS/Documents/datatables/ORCountyOHT_Tobacco_11th.pdf

ⁱⁱ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids. “New Report Details How Tobacco Companies Have Made Cigarettes More Addictive, More Attractive to Kids and More Deadly.” Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, June 23, 2014. https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/press-releases/2014_06_23_report

ⁱⁱⁱ Oregon Health Authority. “Assessing Oregon’s Retail Environment: Shining Light on Tobacco Industry Tactics,” 2019.

https://smokefreeoregon.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/TARA_StatewideRollup_2019.07.03_Accessible.pdf

^{iv} Oregon Health Authority. “Oregon Tobacco Retail Enforcement Inspection Results,” 2019 2018.

https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASES/CONDITIONS/CHRONIC/DISEASE/HPCDPCONNECTION/TOBACCO/Documents/retail_compliance/Enforcement_results_1819.pdf.

^v Oregon Health Authority. “Oregon Tobacco Retail Enforcement Inspection Results,” 2019 2018.

https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASES/CONDITIONS/CHRONIC/DISEASE/HPCDPCONNECTION/TOBACCO/Documents/retail_compliance/Enforcement_results_1819.pdf.

^{vi} Oregon Health Authority. “Oregon Tobacco Retail Enforcement Inspection Results,” 2019 2018.

https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASES/CONDITIONS/CHRONIC/DISEASE/HPCDPCONNECTION/TOBACCO/Documents/retail_compliance/Enforcement_results_1819.pdf

^{vii} CDC Tobacco Free. “Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs—2014.” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, December 12, 2019.

https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/stateandcommunity/best_practices/index.htm.

^{viii} The American Lung Association in California Center for Tobacco Policy and Organizing. (2013). Tobacco retailer licensing is effective. Retrieved from <https://center4tobaccopolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Tobacco-Retailer-Licensing-is-Effective-September-2013.pdf>

^{ix} Berman M, Crane R, Seiber E, et al. Estimating the cost of a smoking employee, Tobacco Control 2014;23:428-433. <https://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/23/5/428>

^x Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). “State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation (STATE) System, Estimates Are Modified by the Oregon Health Authority Based on Peer-to-Peer Interviews,” 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/statesystem/interactivemaps.html>

^{xi} Oregon Health Authority. Central Oregon Tobacco Prevention Campaign Evaluation Report. December 2018.

^{xii} Deschutes County Health Services. Deschutes County Tobacco Retail License Fiscal Impact Report. July 2017.

^{xiii} Interview data from Crook County Tobacco Retailers.pdf. 2017.