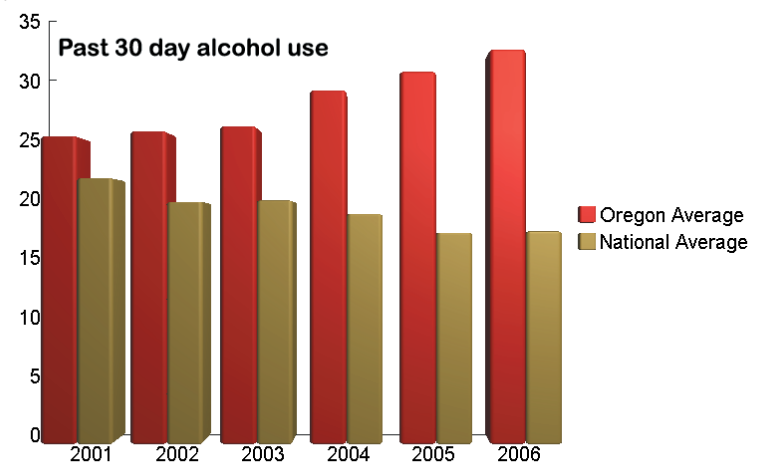


# 50 Reasons to pass the Malt Beverage Cost Recovery Fee (as if reason 1 & 2 weren't enough)

**1**  
Oregon 8th Graders drink  
86% higher than the  
national average.

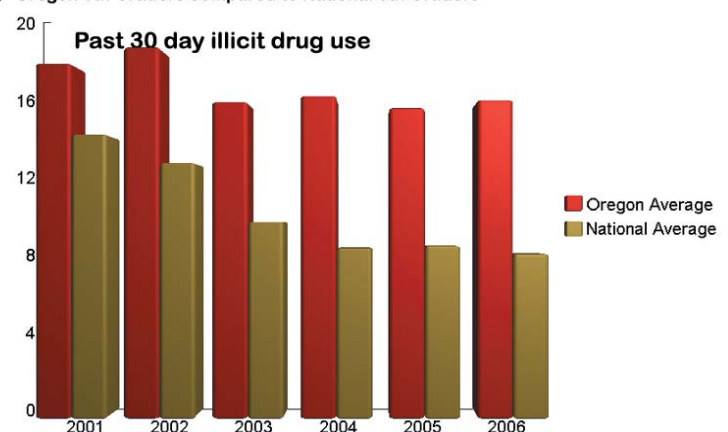
**2**  
Oregon 8th Graders use  
illegal drugs at a rate  
nearly twice the national  
average.

% Oregon 8th Graders compared to National 8th Graders



Oregon Healthy Teens, 2001-2006 & Monitoring the Future 2001-2006

% Oregon 8th Graders compared to National 8th Graders



Oregon Healthy Teens, 2001-2006 & Monitoring the Future 2001-2006

3. The Institute of Medicine recommends increasing alcohol taxes as a key strategy to reduce underage drinking. (IOM, 2004)
4. The American Medical Association recommends increasing alcohol taxes as a way to reduce underage drinking. (AMA, 2006)
5. 17-20% of all alcohol sold in Oregon is consumed by underage drinkers. (PIRE, 2004; JAMA, 2003)
6. Among teen mothers, fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) alone costs Oregon \$12.4 million per year. (PIRE, 2005)
7. Youth traffic crashes costs Oregonians \$135.7 million per year. (PIRE, 2005)
8. Youth binge drinking is largely responsible for teen related deaths, car crashes, unintentional injuries, suicides and homicides. (IOM, 2004)
9. Research on more than 65,000 kids shows that "Early Onset" substance abuse (primarily alcohol & tobacco) are inextricably linked to later illicit drug abuse/dependence. (SAMHSA, 2004)
10. With increasing rates of alcohol & drug consumption among teen girls, there has been an increase in adjudication.
11. In 1995, 21.3% of all Oregon probationers were female, by 2005 it rose to 28.4%. (Oregon DOC, 2006)
12. On the North Coast of Oregon, drinking among teen girls is up 13.6% among 8th grade girls, and is up 27% among 11th grade girls. (OHT, 2006)
13. In 1995, 6% of all Oregon prison inmates were female, by 2005 it rose to 8%. (Oregon DOC, 2006)
14. In 2005, 5.3% of teen girls entering Oregon Treatment were pregnant, a 51% increase over 2001.
15. Oregon ranks 7th in the U.S. for illegal drug use among those 12 and older. (SAMHSA, 2005)
16. Oregon ranks 2nd in the U.S. for illegal drug use among those 26 and older. (SAMHSA, 2005)
17. Multnomah County ranks as the 4th highest marijuana smoking county in the U.S. (SAMHSA, 2006)
18. Oregon ranks 3rd in the U.S. for non-medical prescription drug abuse among teens. (SAMHSA, 2006)
19. Oregon ranks 45th in the U.S. for treatment access. (SAMHSA, 2004)
20. Oregon ranks 49th in the U.S. for treatment access among 18-25 year olds. (SAMHSA, 2004)
21. One out of 10 Oregonians has used methamphetamine in their lifetime. (SAMHSA, 2005)
22. One out of 99 Oregonians has used methamphetamine in the past year. (SAMHSA, 2005)
23. One out of every 200 Oregonians has used methamphetamine in the last 30 days. (SAMHSA, 2005)
24. An estimated 70% of those in state prisons and local jails are regular abusers of alcohol & drugs.
25. Yet, treatment capacity has been reduced 18% over the past four years. (DHS, 2006)
26. In the absence of treatment, Child Welfare has had to pick up the slack and do more U.A.'s. In 2002, Child Welfare spent \$7,000 a month on U.A.'s, in 2006 they were spending \$80,000 per month. (DHS, 2006)
27. Foster care has increased 45% in the past four years due to a huge increase in alcohol & drug related arrests. (DHS, 2006)
28. In 2005, 62.4% of foster care placements were removed due to substance abuse. (DHS, 2006)
29. It's estimated that only 1 out every 7 Oregonians that needs treatment, actually gets treatment. (DHS & PSU)
30. Funding Addiction Treatment through the Malt Beverage Cost Recovery Fee makes sound socio-economic sense.
31. In Oregon, for every dollar invested in Addiction Treatment, we save \$5.60 in associated cost. (Finigan, 1996, 1999).
32. A 2005 Compendium Study by the University of Pennsylvania analyzed hundreds of cost-benefit analyses. They found for every dollar invested in Addiction Treatment \$1.33 to \$39 is saved. (TRI, 2005)
33. Physician Leadership on National Drug Policy evaluated more than 600 outcome studies and concluded Addiction Treatment is more cost effective than the inevitable incarceration & emergency medical care given to substance abusers. (PLNDP, 2000)
34. Oregon Addiction Treatment is very effective compared to the national average. Nationwide 51% of treatment admissions successfully complete treatment. In Oregon 59.5% of treatment admissions successfully complete treatment. (TEDS, 2003; OMHAS, 2003)
35. Research tells us, of those 40.5% who do not complete treatment, there is still a reduction in substance abuse, increased employment, lower recidivism, decreased use of health care and reduced use of public assistance. (OMHAS, 2003).
36. A 2003 study of the Multnomah County Drug Court, showed that it was \$1,441.52 cheaper than "business as usual" (sending people to jail) and had better results at 30 month follow-up. At 30 month follow-up, drug court participants costs taxpayers \$5,071.57 less than "business as usual" offenders. (NPC, 2003)
37. From 2004-2005, 49.3% of mom's who had their children removed by the State and then participated in Addiction Treatment, were reunited with their children. This saves taxpayers the cost of continued foster care of those children. (OMHAS, 2006)
38. Reuniting children with moms who have successfully completed treatment saves untold taxpayer money over the long haul. Research by the Oregon Department of Corrections showed that the children of incarcerated women are five times more likely to be incarcerated themselves, in the future, than their peers.
39. The White house office of National Drug Policy estimates that substance abuse cost Americans more than \$200 billion per year. (ONDCP, 2006)
40. Alcohol abuse alone cost each Oregonian \$683 per year. (NIAAA, 2000)
41. 88% of the beer consumed in Oregon comes from outside of Oregon.
42. Increasing taxes on breweries that sell more than 125,000 barrels in Oregon levels the playing field so that small breweries can compete against the manufacturers of high-volume-cheap-beer.
43. This is NOT a tax on the "poor man's beer." Half the beer poured in Portland is Oregon craft beer. Certainly, half of Portlanders are not rich people! (Oregon Brewers Guild, 2006)
44. The heaviest consumers of high-volume-cheap-beer are young people, alcohol abusers and alcoholics -- not the poor. (Journal on Alcohol Studies, 1999; Kilbourne, 2003; CASA, 2006)
45. 62%-81% of Oregonians are in favor of increasing alcohol taxes if the money goes to Prevention & Treatment. (Mathematica; American Medical Association; Oregon Partnership; Oregon Association of Counties)
46. Raising beer taxes will not cost jobs. Historical evidence suggests there is no employment impact. Under the first President Bush federal beer taxes double in 1991. Job increase occurred both one year before the tax and one year after the tax. (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)
47. Oregon's beer tax hasn't been raised in 30 years.
48. If you have felt that kids are drinking at younger ages than they used to, you are correct. The average age at which kids begin drinking has dropped about 1 year since 1965. (SAMHSA, 2004)
49. Kids with "early onset" alcohol abuse are more likely to participate in violence, seriously attack others, and steal than kids who don't drink. (SAMHSA, 2005)
50. Every major study on alcohol advertising has without fail found that the large producers of beer have made concerted efforts to gear advertising towards kids. (CAMY, 2006)