

Data Points and Citations Related to Tobacco and Nicotine Access and Use by Youth in Multnomah County

- Current use of e-cigarettes (i.e., in the last month) among Oregon eleventh-graders has almost tripled recently: from 1.8% in 2011 to 5.2% in 2013, even as cigarette smoking appears to decline.
 - Oregon Public Health Division. CD Summary: E-cigarettes: Smokeless does not mean harmless. December 31, 2013 Vol. 62, No. 27. Available at: <http://www.salemhealth.org/chec/pdfs/E-cigarette-summary.pdf>
- Nationally, 6.8% of all youth between 6th and 12th grade report trying inhalant delivery systems.
 - Corey, C, et al. (2013). Notes from the Field: Electronic Cigarette Use Among Middle and High School Students - United States, 2011- 2012. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), 62(35), 729–730. Available at: www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6235a6.htm
- In Multnomah County in 2012, 10.1% of high school students have tried inhalant delivery systems.
 - The CPPW-YRBS was a Youth Risk Behavior Survey done as part of the CDC-funded project "Communities Putting Prevention to Work" (CPPW), and was conducted in seven school districts in Multnomah County in 2010 and 2012.
- Nationally, 9.3% of youth who have used inhalant delivery systems have never smoked conventional cigarettes.
 - Corey, C, et al. (2013). Notes from the Field: Electronic Cigarette Use Among Middle and High School Students - United States, 2011- 2012. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), 62(35), 729–730. Available at: www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6235a6.htm
- Between 2010 and 2011, rates of both awareness and use of unregulated inhalant delivery systems by adults also increased significantly.
 - King, B., Alam S., Promoff, G., et al. (2013). "Awareness and Ever Use of Electronic Cigarettes Among U.S. Adults, 2010-2011." *Nicotine and Tobacco Research*, doi: 10.1093/ntr/ntt013, 2013.
- The ingredients of cartridges, refill solutions, and aerosol sometimes include harmful or potentially harmful chemicals.
 - U.S. Food and Drug Administration. FDA warns of health risks posed by e-cigarettes. Consumer Health Information. July 2009. Available at: <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/Updates/UCM173430.pdf>
- Nicotine, a primary ingredient in most e-cigarettes, is highly addictive and is known to interfere with adolescent brain development.
 - U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office on Smoking and Health. 2014.

- Some examples of e-cigarette flavors that could particularly appeal to youth are Bubble Gum, Snicker Doodle, Gummi Bear, Skittles, Mountain Dew, and the children's cereal Captain Crunch.
 - Multnomah County Health Department. E-cigarettes and the Growing Culture of Vaping: Concern for Multnomah County Youth. Vol. 1, No. 1, November 2014.
- Some cartridges used by inhalant delivery systems can be re-filled with liquid nicotine solution, creating the potential for exposure to dangerous concentrations of nicotine. Poisonings from inhalant delivery systems have increased dramatically in the last three and half years from one a month in September 2010 to 215 a month in February 2014. Analysis of reports of poisonings from inhalant delivery systems finds that calls reporting exposure to inhalant delivery systems are much more likely to involve adverse health effects when compared to calls reporting exposure to conventional cigarettes.
 - Centers for Disease Control. *Notes from the Field: Calls to Poison Centers for Exposures to Electronic Cigarettes* — United States, September 2010–February 2014.
- Multnomah County retailers continue to sell tobacco to underage consumers evidenced by 2014 Synar results finding 31% of tobacco retailers unlawfully selling to minors.
 - Email correspondence dated 11/13/2014 with Jeff Ruscoe, Synar Program Coordinator for the State of Oregon.