



## ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES: AN OVERVIEW OF KEY ISSUES

A significant number of adults and youth are using electronic cigarettes, which provide a relatively new way to deliver the addictive substance nicotine without burning tobacco. A 2018 report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) found that e-cigarettes are less harmful than cigarettes, but are not risk-free.<sup>1</sup> The report also found that many questions remain about the long-term health effects of these products for individual users and about the population-wide effects. In a 2020 report, the Surgeon General found that “the long-term health effects of using these products remain unknown, and short-term risks are only slowly coming into focus.”<sup>2</sup>

Research is still needed to determine whether or not e-cigarettes will help people quit, discourage smokers from quitting completely, or lead to established tobacco use for new users, including kids, especially in an environment where the products continue to evolve. In December 2018, the Surgeon General issued an advisory on e-cigarette use among youth, “officially declaring e-cigarette use among youth an epidemic in the United States.” He called for “aggressive steps to protect our children from these highly potent products that risk exposing a new generation of young people to nicotine.”<sup>3</sup>

### What are Electronic Cigarettes?

The term “electronic cigarettes” covers a wide variety of products now on the market, from those that look like cigarettes, pens or USB drives to somewhat larger products like “personal vaporizers” and “tank systems.” Instead of burning tobacco, e-cigarettes most often use a battery-powered coil to turn a liquid solution into an aerosol that is inhaled by the user. There are a wide range of reusable e-cigarettes and “pods,” which enable users to replace a nicotine-containing cartridge or refill a tank with a liquid solution, and there are disposable e-cigarettes, which cannot be refilled. There are also “mods,” which are units that users assemble themselves from separate component parts, to allow variation in battery power, style, and size.<sup>4</sup> A study found more than 430 brands of e-cigarettes available for purchase online in 2017.<sup>5</sup>

The liquid solution used in e-cigarettes typically contains nicotine, propylene glycol, glycerin or some other solvent, and other additives. E-cigarettes and refill liquids or cartridges often contain flavorings, including fruit and candy flavorings that are not permitted in regular cigarettes. Many e-cigarettes and their refill liquids also come in sweet flavors, such as chocolate, gummi bear, chocolate chip cookies, and strawberry, which have long been considered attractive to kids. By 2017, researchers were able to identify more than 15,500 unique e-cigarette flavors available online.<sup>6</sup> In addition to the vast selection available online, thousands of “vape” shops have now opened throughout the country that allow consumers to sample and purchase refill liquids, including a combination of flavors chosen by the user and in varying levels of nicotine.



\* For the purposes of this factsheet, the term “e-cigarettes” will be used to represent the entire category of products.

The e-cigarette market is projected to reach approximately \$9 billion in the U.S. in 2019.<sup>7</sup> The three major U.S. tobacco companies – Altria/Philip Morris, Reynolds American/Lorillard and ITG Brands – have all invested in the e-cigarette market with their own brands, though in late 2018, Altria announced it would end sales of its e-cigarette products and made a \$12.8 billion investment in JUUL Labs (for a 35% stake in the company).<sup>8</sup> There are, however, hundreds of e-cigarette companies and thousands of “vape shops” in the U.S. market, leading to a wide variety of product characteristics, including ingredients and nicotine content. A large proportion of e-cigarettes in the U.S. market are imported. Globally, more than 95 percent of e-cigarettes are estimated to be manufactured in China.<sup>9</sup>

### **E-Cigarette Marketing**

The 2016 Surgeon General report stated that, “E-cigarettes are marketed by promoting flavors and using a wide variety of media channels and approaches that have been used in the past for marketing conventional tobacco products to youth and young adults.”<sup>10</sup> E-cigarette manufacturers resurrected the marketing practices used by tobacco companies for decades to attract kids to smoking – including some tactics that have been prohibited for tobacco companies precisely because they appealed to kids.<sup>11</sup>

Some e-cigarette marketing tactics include ads that reach youth audiences; sponsorships and free samples at youth-oriented events such as auto races and music festivals; celebrity spokespeople who depict e-cigarette use as glamorous; social media marketing; and sweet, kid-friendly flavors with names like Cherry Crush, Chocolate Treat, Cotton Candy, and Gummy Bear.

Unlike cigarette and smokeless tobacco companies, e-cigarette companies are not currently required to report their marketing and promotional expenditures to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC), so the exact amount spent to advertise and promote these products is uncertain. However, e-cigarette marketing expenditures are estimated to have increased dramatically in the early years, from \$12 million in 2011 to \$125 million in 2014.<sup>12</sup> Other studies have also documented this significant increase in spending.<sup>13</sup> These figures likely underestimate the true extent of e-cigarette advertising, as the available marketing data are not comprehensive (e.g., social media and sponsored events—strategies widely used by numerous e-cigarette companies—are not included). Additionally, the nationwide rollout of the Vuse and MarkTen brands did not occur until mid-2014, so the full impact of these brands on e-cigarette marketing expenditures is unknown.

Social media helps to fuel the popularity of e-cigarettes, including the top-selling e-cigarette brand, JUUL. A study analyzing JUUL marketing noted that JUUL was one of the first major e-cigarette brands to rely heavily on social media to market and promote its products. The study found that JUUL’s initial marketing expenditures in traditional channels were modest compared to competing brands, and that these expenditures decreased as the brand increased content and received more promotion on social media channels like Instagram and Twitter.<sup>14</sup>

These advertising efforts have effectively reached youth and young adults. The Surgeon General concluded that, “E-cigarettes are marketed in a wide variety of channels that have broad reach among youth and young adults.”<sup>15</sup> The 2016 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) found that 78.2 percent of middle and high school students—20.5 million youth—had been exposed to e-cigarette advertisements from at least one source.<sup>16</sup> A 2016 study in *Pediatrics*, analyzing 2014 YTS data, found that exposure to e-cigarette advertising is associated with current e-cigarette use among youth and that greater exposure to e-cigarette advertising is associated with higher odds of use.<sup>17</sup>

### **Use of E-Cigarettes Among Adults and Youth**

E-cigarette use among youth exceeds the use of cigarettes and other tobacco products, and the number of youth using e-cigarettes is alarming and raises serious concerns. It is still an open scientific question whether e-cigarettes might be able to help adult smokers give up cigarettes; however, kids should not be using any tobacco product, including e-cigarettes.

While e-cigarettes have become increasingly popular among youth and young adults, uptake has remained low among older adults. About 40% of all e-cigarette users in the US are youth, and about 57% are under age 25.<sup>18</sup>

**Youth Use.** According to the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS), released by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), e-cigarettes have been the most commonly used tobacco product among youth since 2014. 5.3 million youth were current e-cigarette users in 2019 - an increase of over 3 million students since 2017. Among high school students, e-cigarette use increased by 135 percent from 2017 to 2019, increasing from 11.7% to 27.5%. Among middle school students, e-cigarette use more than tripled from 2017 to 2019, increasing from 3.3% to 10.5%.<sup>19</sup>

The same survey found that among those who had used e-cigarettes in the past 30 days, 34.2% of high schoolers and 18% of middle schoolers were frequent users of e-cigarettes, using e-cigarettes on at least 20 of the preceding 30 days. 21.4% of high school e-cigarette users and 8.8% of middle school e-cigarette users were daily users, a strong indication of addiction. This amounts to 1.6 million middle and high school students who were frequent users of e-cigarettes, including nearly 1 million (970,000) daily users.<sup>20</sup> Data from another national survey, the 2019 Monitoring the Future study, found that one out of nine high school seniors (11.7%) report that they vaped nicotine nearly daily.<sup>21</sup>

Multiple national surveys show that flavored e-cigarettes are popular among youth. Data from the 2016-2017 wave of FDA's Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) study found that 96.1 percent of 12-17 year olds who had initiated e-cigarette use since the last survey wave started with a flavored product. Additionally, it found that 97 percent of current youth e-cigarette users had used a flavored e-cigarette in the past month and 70.3 percent say they use e-cigarettes "because they come in flavors I like."<sup>22</sup> While the methodology is not comparable to the PATH study, the 2019 NYTS found that 57.3% of high school e-cigarette users use mint or menthol flavors, an increase from 38.1% in 2018.<sup>23</sup> Among high school Juul users, mint is the most popular flavor.<sup>24</sup>

**Adult Use.** Data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) show that in 2018, 3.2 percent of adults currently used e-cigarettes every day or some days (it was 2.8 percent in 2017, 3.2 percent in 2016 and 3.5 percent in 2015).<sup>25</sup>

E-cigarette use is highest among younger adult populations. According to the 2018 NHIS, 7.6 percent of 18-24 year olds currently use e-cigarettes every day or some days, an increase of 46.2% from 5.2% in 2017.<sup>26</sup> Earlier data from the 2015 NHIS showed that 40 percent of young adult e-cigarette users had never been cigarette smokers, raising concerns that e-cigarettes may be attracting young non-smokers to tobacco use.<sup>27</sup> Data from another survey, the 2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), estimates that 1.2 million young adult e-cigarette users are never-cigarette smokers.<sup>28</sup>

### **Health and Public Health Concerns**

Under the right circumstances, e-cigarettes could benefit public health if they help significantly reduce the number of people who use combustible cigarettes and die of tobacco-related disease. However, these potential benefits must be weighed against the current epidemic of use among youth. As the Surgeon General stated in a 2020 report, "The potential benefit of e-cigarettes for cessation among adult smokers cannot come at the expense of escalating rates of use of these products by youth."<sup>29</sup>

According to CDC and the 2018 NASEM report on e-cigarettes, e-cigarettes are less harmful than combustible cigarettes, but that doesn't mean that they are safe or without risk.<sup>30</sup> The Surgeon General found that "the long-term health effects of using these products remain unknown, and short-term risks are only slowly coming into focus." The NASEM report stated that "the absolute risks of the products cannot be unambiguously determined at this time," and there is little data to assess the impact on cancer and heart disease risk.<sup>31</sup> Thus, many questions still remain about the potential long-term risks to the public health posed by these products.

### **Individual-Level Health Risks**

**E-cigarette ingredients and constituents.** There is insufficient research on the long-term effects of using e-cigarettes, which involves regular inhalation of nicotine, glycerin or some other solvent, and other additives.<sup>32</sup> According to the Surgeon General, "E-cigarette aerosol is not harmless. It can contain harmful

and potentially harmful constituents, including nicotine.”<sup>33</sup> The nicotine present in e-cigarette aerosol is absorbed by users and bystanders.<sup>34</sup> Studies have found other chemicals and toxins present in some e-cigarettes, including formaldehyde, acrolein, volatile organic compounds like toluene, tobacco-specific nitrosamines, and metals like nickel and lead.<sup>35</sup> These compounds are generally present at levels much lower than in cigarette smoke, although the compounds themselves are found on FDA’s list of harmful or potentially harmful substances.<sup>36</sup> Because FDA has just begun to regulate e-cigarettes, which are available in hundreds of different brands,<sup>37</sup> there is no way for consumers to know for sure yet what is in the products or the aerosol.<sup>38</sup>

In addition, while some of the other substances, such as flavorings, used in e-cigarettes might be labeled as “generally recognized as safe,” some researchers as well as the organization primarily responsible for granting that designation<sup>39</sup> have noted that it applies to ingestion, not for other exposures such as inhalation. The NASEM report committee expressed concern about flavor additives because even to-date, they “have not been widely tested for sensitizing, toxic, or irritating potency.”<sup>40</sup> In its 2016 report, the Surgeon General stated that, “while some of the flavorings used in e-cigarettes are generally recognized as safe for ingestion as food, the health effects of their inhalation are generally unknown” and noted that some of the flavorings found in e-cigarettes have been shown to cause serious lung disease when inhaled.<sup>41</sup> An article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* raised concerns that the chemical flavorings found in some e-cigarettes and e-liquids could cause respiratory damage when the e-cigarette aerosol is inhaled deeply into the lungs.<sup>42</sup>

FDA is investigating a possible link between e-cigarettes and seizures, finding that more than 125 incidents, particularly among youth and young adults, have been reported between 2010 and 2019.<sup>43</sup>

**Impact of Nicotine.** E-cigarettes and refill liquids contain widely varying levels of nicotine, and the nicotine delivered through the aerosol can also vary depending on the device characteristics and user practices.<sup>44</sup> More recently, e-liquids have been formulated with nicotine salts, which, according to the Surgeon General, “allow particularly high levels of nicotine to be inhaled more easily and with less irritation than the free-base nicotine that has traditionally been used in tobacco products, including e-cigarettes.”<sup>45</sup> While e-cigarettes can be used for non-nicotine products, including marijuana, the vast majority of e-cigarette products sold in traditional retail stores contain nicotine,<sup>46</sup> and more than two-thirds of youth e-cigarette users report using e-cigarettes exclusively for nicotine-containing products.<sup>47</sup>

Nicotine is a highly addictive drug that can have lasting damaging effects on adolescent brain development and has been linked to a variety of adverse health outcomes for the developing fetus.<sup>48</sup> The Surgeon General concluded that, “The use of products containing nicotine poses dangers to youth, pregnant women, and fetuses. The use of products containing nicotine in any form among youth, including in e-cigarettes, is unsafe.”<sup>49</sup>

In general, nicotine has been found to impact the cardiovascular system.<sup>50</sup> The NASEM report found that the nicotine in e-cigarettes can increase heart rate and diastolic blood pressure in users shortly after use, but evidence was not available to determine an association between e-cigarette use and other cardiovascular outcomes such as heart disease and stroke. However, the NASEM report acknowledged that the nicotine in e-cigarettes could elevate cardiovascular disease risk in users with pre-existing cardiovascular disease.<sup>51</sup>

**Poisoning and Exposure to Liquid Nicotine.** Delivered in high doses, nicotine can be lethal. The Surgeon General’s 2016 report and the NASEM report both found that contact with e-liquids can cause adverse health effects and ingesting e-liquids can lead to death.<sup>52</sup> Exposure to liquid nicotine found in e-cigarettes has resulted in thousands of calls to poison control centers in recent years, according to the American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC).<sup>53</sup> In 2014, more than half of these calls to poison hotlines were to report exposures among children under the age of six.<sup>54</sup> To begin to address the

**Number of calls to poison control centers involving exposures to e-cigarette devices and liquid nicotine.\***

2011	269
2012	459
2013	1,540
2014	4,012
2015	3,733
2016	2,899
2017	2,470
2018	3,139
2019*	5,328

\* Preliminary data, as poison centers continue to update their reports. Call volume increased in late 2019, as health officials investigated a national outbreak of e-cigarette, or vaping, product use-associated lung injury (EVALI).

poisoning risk that e-cigarettes and liquid nicotine pose to young children, in 2016 Congress passed the Child Nicotine Poisoning Prevention Act, which gave the Consumer Product Safety Commission authority to enforce child resistant packaging standards for e-cigarette products. This law went into effect in July 2016.

### Population-Level Health Concerns

**Youth and Young Adults.** The number of youth using e-cigarettes raises serious concerns that e-cigarettes may function as a gateway to the use of more dangerous, combustible tobacco products. The Surgeon General found that while more research is needed, e-cigarette use is “strongly associated” with the use of other tobacco products among youth and young adults, including conventional cigarettes.<sup>55</sup> The NASEM report concluded that “[t]here is substantial evidence that e-cigarette use increases risk of ever using combustible tobacco cigarettes among youth and young adults.”<sup>56</sup> An analysis of data from the FDA’s nationally representative Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) study found that from 2013 to 2016, youth (ages 12-15) e-cigarette use was associated with more than four times the odds of trying cigarettes and nearly three times the odds of current cigarette use. The researchers estimate that this translates to over 43,000 current youth cigarette smokers who might not have become smokers without e-cigarettes.<sup>57</sup>

**Dual Use and Cessation.** Data show that a significant number of e-cigarette users report using both e-cigarettes and conventional cigarettes, raising additional concerns beyond the potential health effects of e-cigarettes alone.

The currently available data indicate that many e-cigarette users report using both e-cigarettes and cigarettes. About half (49.6%) of adult e-cigarette users are also current cigarette smokers (dual users).<sup>58</sup>

Little data are available on what happens with dual users over time. Analysis of PATH data found that nearly 9 out of 10 early dual users were still smoking cigarettes at follow-up. Among adults who were dual users of e-cigarettes and cigarettes at Wave 1 (2013-2014), 44.3 percent maintained dual use, 43.5 percent discontinued e-cigarette use but maintained cigarette smoking, and only 12.1 discontinued cigarette use (5.1% discontinued cigarette use but continued e-cigarette use and 7.0% discontinued use of both products) at Wave 2 (2014-2015).<sup>59</sup> A study using 2013-2014 PATH data found that dual users had toxicant exposures that were similar to those who only used cigarettes.<sup>60</sup>

Some e-cigarette users report that they believe that e-cigarettes will help them quit or reduce the number of cigarettes they smoke.<sup>61</sup> While existing research is limited and provides mixed results about the effectiveness of e-cigarettes in helping current smokers successfully quit, leading public health authorities have found that there is not enough evidence to conclude whether e-cigarettes are a safe and effective smoking cessation device.<sup>62</sup>

- The 2020 Surgeon General Report on Smoking Cessation, released in January 2020, concluded that “there is presently inadequate evidence to conclude that e-cigarettes, in general, increase smoking cessation.” The Surgeon General also cautions that because e-cigarettes are not a single product, but “a continually changing and heterogeneous group of products” that “are used in a variety of ways,” it is difficult to make broad generalizations about the efficacy of e-cigarettes for smoking cessation based upon any one study or any one product.<sup>63</sup>
- The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, which makes recommendations about the effectiveness of specific preventive care services after a thorough assessment of the science, concluded that “the current evidence is insufficient to recommend electronic nicotine delivery systems for tobacco cessation...”<sup>64</sup>
- The NASEM report concluded, “[o]verall, there is limited evidence that e-cigarettes may be effective aids to promote smoking cessation.”<sup>65</sup>
- According to researchers from the CDC, “There is currently no conclusive scientific evidence that e-cigarettes promote long-term cessation, and e-cigarettes are not included as a recommended smoking cessation method by the U.S. Public Health Service.”<sup>66</sup>

However, some research does suggest some types of e-cigarettes used under certain conditions may help smokers quit. For example, a study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* found that certain electronic cigarettes may be effective at helping smokers quit traditional cigarettes when combined with behavioral support. The study, of smokers attending stop smoking services through the U.K. National Health Service, found that at one year follow-up, the quit rate among smokers in the e-cigarette group was 18%, compared to 9.9% in the nicotine-replacement group.<sup>67</sup> Two older randomized controlled trials found that e-cigarettes are moderately effective in helping smokers quit, with rates of cessation with e-cigarettes similar to rates of cessation with nicotine replacement therapy (NRT).<sup>68</sup> A 2018 longitudinal study using PATH data found that cigarette smokers who used e-cigarettes daily had significantly greater odds of quitting compared to non e-cigarette users.<sup>69</sup> Product type is also an important factor, with one study noting that while daily use of tank-based or non-cartridge based e-cigarettes increases the likelihood of cessation, other types of e-cigarettes do not, even when used daily.<sup>70</sup>

Other studies have found that e-cigarette use is not associated with successful quitting, finding that e-cigarette users were not more likely to have quit smoking compared to non-users.<sup>71</sup> A 2018 study by Weaver et. al., did not find any evidence that ENDS help adult smokers quit at a higher rate than smokers who did not use these products despite ENDS users being more likely to make a quit attempt. In fact, the authors state that “findings indicate that, at the time of this study, ENDS under “real world” use and conditions may have suppressed or delayed quitting among some adult smokers.”<sup>72</sup> A meta-analysis of 38 studies that examined the association between e-cigarette use and smoking cessation among adult smokers found that the odds of quitting were less among smokers using e-cigarettes.<sup>73</sup>

A study of current and former cigarette smokers found that e-cigarette users significantly reduced the number of cigarettes smoked per day compared to non-users, although at follow-up, e-cigarette users were not more likely to have quit smoking compared to non-users.<sup>74</sup> A more recent study (Weaver et. al.) did not find that the use of ENDS was associated with a reduction in cigarette consumption among those participants who had not quit smoking at follow-up.<sup>75</sup> Reducing the number of cigarettes smoked is a good thing if it eventually leads to quitting completely. However, e-cigarettes could ultimately reduce the number of smokers who would otherwise quit if smokers continue to use them in addition to, and not instead of, regular cigarettes. This would have a negative impact on public health. Smokers who continue to smoke (even fewer cigarettes per day) but also use e-cigarettes will increase their individual risk if this delays or prevents cessation. The NASEM report stated that a “reduction in rate of smoking does not ensure reduction in tobacco-related harm” and that, “there is no available evidence whether or not long-term e-cigarette use among smokers (dual use) changes morbidity or mortality compared with those who only smoke combustible tobacco cigarettes.”<sup>76</sup> Furthermore, CDC has highlighted the importance of quitting cigarettes completely, not just cutting down. According to the CDC, “If you only cut down the number of cigarettes you smoke by adding another tobacco product, like e-cigarettes, you still face serious health risks. Smokers must quit smoking completely to fully protect their health – even a few cigarettes a day are dangerous.”<sup>77</sup>

Several Surgeon General’s Reports and other studies have indicated that the risk of cardiovascular disease and other smoking-related diseases depends largely on the length of time a person smokes, not just the number of cigarettes smoked. Compared to non-smokers, light and intermittent smokers are at greater risk for cardiovascular diseases, lung cancer and lower respiratory tract infections, among other things.<sup>78</sup>

Studies have found that smoking just one to four cigarettes a day increases the risk of developing or dying from heart diseases.<sup>79</sup> A recent review of 141 studies that examined the relationship between cigarette consumption and the risk for cardiovascular disease and stroke found that smoking even one cigarette per day carries a very high risk for developing cardiovascular disease and stroke. The authors concluded that, “Smokers need to quit completely rather than cut down if they wish to avoid most of the risk associated with heart disease and stroke.”<sup>80</sup> Thus, prolonging smoking, despite smoking fewer cigarettes from using e-cigarettes, will continue to put that person’s health at greater risk than if he or she had quit smoking entirely.<sup>81</sup>

**Important unanswered questions:**

- What are the long term health impacts of e-cigarette use?
- Do e-cigarettes help smokers quit more effectively than FDA-approved cessation products?
- Currently, half of e-cigarette users continue to smoke cigarettes. Will most e-cigarette users continue to be dual-users, or will they switch completely and become exclusive users of e-cigarettes?
- Will e-cigarette marketing renormalize tobacco use?
- Research shows a strong association between e-cigarette use and subsequent combustible cigarette smoking among youth and young adults. Will that translate into increased smoking rates in the long-term?
- Do e-cigarettes draw former smokers back into nicotine addiction and potentially back to cigarette smoking?

There are many important unanswered questions regarding the short and long-term impact that e-cigarettes may have on public health. Effective regulation is needed to minimize the potential harms of e-cigarettes and maximize any potential benefits.

**Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, February 7, 2020**

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<sup>2</sup> HHS, Office of the Surgeon General, "Smoking Cessation: A Report of the Surgeon General," 2020 <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/2020-cessation-sgr-full-report.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Office of the Surgeon General, "Surgeon General's Advisory on E-Cigarette Use Among Youth," December 18, 2018, <https://e-cigarettes.surgeongeneral.gov/documents/surgeon-generals-advisory-on-e-cigarette-use-among-youth-2018.pdf>.

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<sup>5</sup> Zhu, S-H, et al., "Evolution of Electronic Cigarette Brands from 2013-2014 to 2016-2017: Analysis of Brand Websites," *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 20(3), published online March 12, 2018.

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<sup>8</sup> Altria, "Altria Refocuses Innovative Product Efforts," Press Release, December 7, 2018, <http://www.altria.com/Media/Press-Releases/Pages/PressReleaseDetails.aspx?reqID=2379931>. Altria, "Altria Makes \$12.8 Billion Minority Investment in JUUL to Accelerate Harm Reduction and Drive Growth," December 20, 2018, <http://www.altria.com/Media/Press-Releases/Pages/PressReleaseDetails.aspx?reqID=2381292>.

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<sup>10</sup> HHS, *E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults. A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: HHS, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2016.

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<sup>12</sup> HHS, *E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults. A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. 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, 2016.

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