



ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES AND YOUTH

A significant number of youth are using electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes), which provide a relatively new way to deliver the addictive substance nicotine without burning tobacco. The number of youth using e-cigarettes is alarming and raises serious concerns that e-cigarettes could be an entryway to nicotine addiction and use of regular cigarettes for some kids. While it is still an open scientific question whether e-cigarettes might be able to help adult smokers give up cigarettes, kids should not be using any tobacco product, including e-cigarettes. In December 2018, the Surgeon General issued an advisory on e-cigarette use among youth, declaring the growing problem an epidemic. The Surgeon General called for “aggressive steps to protect our children from these highly potent products that risk exposing a new generation of young people to nicotine.”¹ Today, youth e-cigarette use remains a serious public health concern.

Youth E-Cigarette Use Trends

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. In 2021, during the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, 2 million youth, including 11.3% of US high schoolers and 2.8% of middle schoolers, were current e-cigarette users. While the data are not comparable to previous survey years due to methodology changes*, just prior to the pandemic in 2020, 19.6% of US high schoolers reported current e-cigarette use, about the same level as in 2018 when the Surgeon General first declared e-cigarette use an epidemic.² Youth e-cigarette use remains a serious public health concern.

Kids are not just experimenting with e-cigarettes, but are using them frequently, leading to an addiction that is difficult to break. In 2021, 43.6% of high school e-cigarette users were frequent users of e-cigarettes, reporting use on at least 20 of the preceding 30 days. Alarming, 27.6% of high school users were daily users, a strong indication of addiction. In total, over 800,000 middle and high school students were frequent users of e-cigarettes in 2021, including half a million daily users.³ Moreover, research shows that youth are initiating at younger and younger ages. In 2018, 28.6% of high schoolers who had tried e-cigarettes initiated prior to age 14, compared to just 8.8% in 2014.⁴

The youth e-cigarette epidemic has undermined progress in reducing overall youth tobacco use. Despite declining in 2020, there has been no significant progress in reducing overall tobacco use in a decade.⁵ There is also concern that use of e-cigarettes may function as a gateway to the use of more dangerous, combustible tobacco products. In 2016, the Surgeon General concluded that while more research is needed, evidence from several longitudinal studies suggests that e-cigarette use is “strongly associated” with the use of other tobacco products among youth and young adults, including conventional cigarettes.⁶ Reviewing a more recent and larger evidence base, a 2018 report by the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine (NASEM) found the effect of e-cigarette use on cigarette smoking initiation to be causal, concluding that “There is substantial evidence that e-cigarette use increases risk of ever using combustible tobacco cigarettes among youth and young adults.” 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.⁷ The NASEM report also concluded, “There is moderate evidence that e-cigarette use increases the frequency of subsequent combustible tobacco cigarette use” among youth and young adults.⁸ In addition, several studies find that the link between e-cigarette use and smoking initiation was stronger for those who had *lower* risk factors for smoking at baseline.⁹ In 2018, the Surgeon General declared that “any e-cigarette use among young people is unsafe, even if they do not progress to future cigarette smoking.”¹⁰

* 2021 data is not comparable to previous years due to a methodology change. Whereas previous surveys were conducted entirely in-school, the 2021 survey included both in-school and at-home responses; students who completed surveys in school reported higher e-cigarette use. Pandemic-related factors such as reduced access to e-cigarettes due to fewer peer interactions may have impacted youth e-cigarette use in 2021.

Flavored E-Cigarettes Attract Youth

Flavors play a major role in the youth e-cigarette epidemic because they make it easier for new users to initiate use. In addition, many youth perceive flavored tobacco products to be less harmful.¹¹ The 2016 Surgeon General Report on e-cigarettes concluded that flavors are among the most commonly cited reasons for using e-cigarettes among youth and young adults.¹²

As of 2017, researchers had identified more than 15,500 unique e-cigarette flavors available online.¹³ Research shows that flavored products are not only popular among youth, but may play a role in initiation and uptake of tobacco products. The 2021 NYTS found that about 85% of youth e-cigarette users use flavored products. Among high school students who currently used any type of flavored e-cigarette, the most commonly used flavor types were fruit (72.3), candy/desserts/other sweets (33%), mint (30.5%) and menthol (29.8%).¹⁴ Earlier data from the 2016-2017 wave of the PATH study found that 96.1% 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% of current youth e-cigarette users had used a flavored e-cigarette in the past month and 70.3% say they use e-cigarettes “because they come in flavors I like.”¹⁵ While the methodology is not comparable to the NYTS study, both surveys confirm that flavors are an important reason youth use e-cigarettes.

The e-cigarette epidemic was largely driven by [Juul](#) and its popular mint and mango flavors. However, Juul has since removed these products from the market, and in February 2020, the FDA restricted some flavors in cartridge-based e-cigarettes, but exempted menthol-flavored e-cigarettes and left flavored e-liquids and disposable e-cigarettes widely available in every imaginable flavor. As a result, youth use of these exempted products has grown substantially. [Disposable e-cigarettes](#) like Puff Bar have surged in popularity among youth due to the wide array of flavors—like strawberry, cotton candy, and mint—that are now prohibited in cartridge systems. Among high school current e-cigarette users, use of disposable e-cigarettes increased by 1,000% from 2019 to 2020 (from 2.4% to 26.5%). In 2021,* 55.8% of high school e-cigarette users reported using disposable e-cigarettes.¹⁶ Among current youth users of flavored disposable e-cigarettes, the most commonly used flavor type is fruit (78.7%), followed by candy/desserts/other sweets (32.3%).¹⁷ Puff Bar is now the most popular e-cigarette brand among high school e-cigarette users (26.1%), followed by Vuse (10.8%), SMOK (9.6%), JUUL (5.7%) and Suorin (2.3%).¹⁸

Youth Access to E-Cigarettes

While tremendous progress had been made in reducing youth access to cigarettes, research shows that e-cigarettes are significantly easier for underage youth to purchase than cigarettes. Underage purchase attempts of vaping products are 35% less likely to trigger an ID request and 42% more likely to result in a sales violation, compared to purchase attempts for cigarettes.¹⁹ According to the 2021 Monitoring the Future Survey, over half (54.6%) 10th grade students say that it would be easy to get vaping devices.²⁰

While most high school e-cigarette users report getting their e-cigarettes from social sources, some underage minors are also able to buy their own e-cigarettes. According to the 2021 NYTS, 22.2% of high school e-cigarette users report buying e-cigarettes from a vape or tobacco shop in the past month and 17.7% reported buying them from a gas station or convenience store.²¹ A study in *JAMA Pediatrics* found that in California, e-cigarette sales to minors violations are significantly higher in tobacco and vape shops than any other type of retailer, with 44.7% selling to underage buyers.²²

In 2015, 80% of tobacco retailers sold e-cigarettes (an increase from 72% in 2014); e-cigarette sales and use data suggest availability has likely continued to increase in recent years.²³ With nearly half of adolescents visiting a convenience store at least once a week,²⁴ the chance a kid will have easy access to an e-cigarette retailer is high. Stanford researchers found that in 30 large U.S. cities, an average of 62.6% of public schools are within 1,000 feet (about 2 city blocks) of a tobacco retailer and 70% of city residents live within a half mile (about a 10 minute walk) from a tobacco retailer.²⁵

E-Cigarette Marketing Reaches and Appeals to Youth

The Surgeon General concluded that, “Themes in e-cigarette marketing, including sexual content and customer satisfaction, are parallel to themes and techniques that have been found to be appealing to youth and young adults in conventional cigarette advertising and promotion.”²⁶ Similarly, a 2014 Congressional report provided detailed evidence that e-cigarette manufacturers resurrected the marketing practices used by tobacco companies for decades to attract kids to smoking.²⁷ By mimicking the tobacco industry’s strategies, including celebrity endorsements, slick TV and magazine advertisements, and sports and music sponsorships, e-cigarette advertising has effectively reached youth and young adults.

The 2021 NYTS found that 70.3% of middle and high school students—17.77 million youth—had been exposed to e-cigarette advertisements from at least one source.²⁸ The investment in e-cigarette marketing has been coupled with an increase in use among youth and young adults. A 2016 study in *Pediatrics*, analyzing 2014 NYTS 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.²⁹

Studies of e-cigarette marketing expenditures found dramatic increases in the early years.³⁰ The U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) documented a more than tripling in advertising and promotion spending by e-cigarette companies in four years, from \$197.8 million in 2015 to \$643.6 million in 2018 (most recent available).³¹

While cigarette advertising has been absent from TV and radio since 1971, spending on television advertising for e-cigarettes, which was \$18.8 million in 2015, declined to \$13.7 million in 2016 and \$6.0 million in 2017, before increasing to \$7.6 million in 2018. This category includes advertising on broadcast, cable, and satellite television channels, Internet television (e.g., Hulu, Netflix, Amazon Prime), and webisodes, but does not include product placement.³² A study in *Pediatrics* found that from 2011 to 2013, exposure of youth aged 12-17 to e-cigarette advertisements on TV increased by 256%.³³ This same study estimated that e-cigarette advertisements may have reached an audience of up to 24 million youth. Research shows that these ads are effective—a randomized trial exposing adolescent e-cigarette non-users to such ads showed that they led to 50% higher intentions to use e-cigarettes.³⁴

E-cigarette companies market extensively on product websites and maintain a strong presence on social media sites popular among youth, like Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter.³⁵ In 2018, e-cigarette companies spent \$577,285 on social media marketing and another \$4.3 million on endorsements from celebrities, influencers, brand ambassadors, and others often appearing on social media.³⁶ One study found nearly 74,000 tweets about e-cigarettes in just a two month period, most of which were sent by a few commercial enterprises.³⁷ In 2021, 3.1 million youth who used social media reporting seeing e-cigarette-related content daily, and 4.5 million reported seeing that type of content weekly.³⁸

E-cigarette manufacturers have also placed ads on search engines and websites that focus on music, entertainment, and sports, which often have substantial youth and young adult audiences.³⁹ In 2018, e-cigarette companies spent \$22.3 million on internet and digital advertising, more than three times what they spent in 2015. The companies rarely take steps to effectively prevent access to this advertising by minors, as evidenced by data from the 2021 NYTS, which found that 36% of high school students had been exposed to e-cigarette advertisements online.

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.⁴⁰

In addition, youth are exposed to e-cigarette marketing at the point of sale. In 2018, e-cigarette companies spent 72.1 percent (\$464 million) of their total advertising and promotion expenditures on price discounts, point-of-sale advertising, coupons, and payments to ensure prime retail space.⁴¹ Consequently, it’s no surprise that retail stores are the most common source of exposure to e-cigarette

marketing among youth: 58.7% of middle and high school students—14.37 million youth—reported marketing exposure in retail stores in 2021.⁴²

Consistent with research on marketing of other tobacco products, studies have found that e-cigarettes are often stocked near kid-friendly products like candy. A national study found that in 2015, 20% of e-cigarette retailers had e-cigarettes displayed near candy, gum, soda, or ice cream.⁴³ Another study of e-cigarette retailers in North Carolina found that 13.6% stocked e-cigarettes next to candy and 14.8% stocked them next to cessation aids, sending mixed messages to consumers about the health risks of e-cigarettes.⁴⁴

Other tactics used by e-cigarette manufacturers to reach youth have included magazine 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 smoking as glamorous; and sweet, kid-friendly flavors.

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 conventional cigarettes and die of tobacco-related disease. However, these 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.”⁴⁵

Many questions remain about the long-term health effects of these products and their effectiveness in helping smokers quit.⁴⁶ While we have much to learn about these new products, the evidence is already clear that it is unsafe for young people to use e-cigarettes or any other product containing nicotine.

As stated by the Surgeon General, “E-cigarette use poses a significant – and avoidable – health risk to young people in the United States. Besides increasing the possibility of addiction and long-term harm to brain development and respiratory health, e-cigarette use is associated with the use of other tobacco products that can do even more damage to the body.”⁴⁷

Poisoning and Exposure to Liquid Nicotine. Delivered in high doses, nicotine can be lethal. The Surgeon General’s 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.⁴⁸ Exposure to liquid nicotine found in e-cigarettes has resulted in thousands of calls to poison control centers, peaking in 2019, according to the American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC).⁴⁹ To begin to address the 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.

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.⁵⁰ According to the Surgeon General, “E-cigarette aerosol is not harmless. It can contain harmful and potentially harmful constituents, including nicotine.”⁵¹ The nicotine present in e-cigarette aerosol is absorbed by users and bystanders.⁵² 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.⁵³ 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.⁵⁴ A study of current adolescent e-cigarette users and dual users (e-cigarettes and cigarettes) found significantly higher levels of volatile organic compounds, some of which

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

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 2011 | 269 |
| 2012 | 459 |
| 2013 | 1,540 |
| 2014 | 4,011 |
| 2015 | 3,733 |
| 2016 | 2,899 |
| 2017 | 2,470 |
| 2018 | 3,139 |
| 2019 | 5,356 |
| 2020 | 3,832 |
| 2021* | 5,303 |
| Through Feb. 2022* | 831 |

* Preliminary data, as poison centers continue to update their reports.

are carcinogenic, in those users compared to non-users.⁵⁵ Of note, similar levels of some these compounds were found in users of non-nicotine e-cigarettes, increasing the concern that even non-nicotine e-cigarettes increases exposure to harmful chemicals.⁵⁶ Because FDA has just begun to regulate e-cigarettes, which are available in hundreds of different brands⁵⁷, there is no way for consumers to know for sure yet what is in the products or the aerosol.⁵⁸

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 designation⁵⁹ 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.”⁶⁰ 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.⁶¹ 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.⁶²

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.⁶³ While e-cigarettes can be used for non-nicotine products, including marijuana, more than two-thirds of youth e-cigarette users report using e-cigarettes exclusively for nicotine-containing products.⁶⁴ 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.⁶⁵ Nicotine also impacts the cardiovascular system.⁶⁶ 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.”⁶⁷

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