

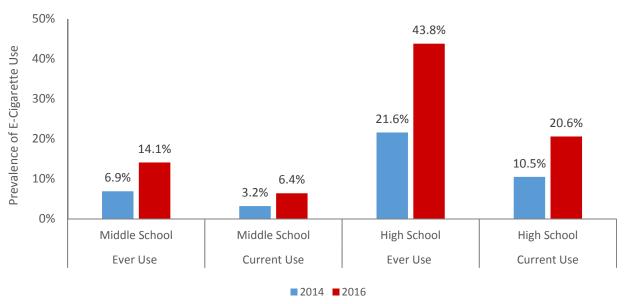
Bureau of Tobacco Control StatShot Vol.10, No.5 /Dec 2017

Use of Electronic Cigarettes and Similar Devices among NYS Youth, 2014-2016

Electronic cigarettes and similar devices are the most frequently used tobacco products among NYS youth.¹ According to data from the New York State Youth Tobacco Survey (NY-YTS), the percent of youth who have ever tried electronic cigarettes and similar devices (also referred to as e-cigarettes, Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems or ENDS) doubled from 2014 to 2016: among middle school students, the rate increased from 6.9% to 14.1%, and among high school students, the rate increased from 21.6% to 43.8%. The percent of youth who currently use e-cigarettes and similar devices, defined as past-30-day use, also doubled from 2014 to 2016: among middle school students, the rate increased from 3.2% to 6.4%, and among high school students it increased from 10.5% to 20.6%.

E-cigarette use among youth is a major public health concern. It is well established that nicotine is addictive and has lasting consequences for youth brain development including impaired cognitive functioning and the development of addiction pathways in the brain.^{2,3} Almost all e-cigarette products sold in convenience stores and similar retail outlets contain nicotine.⁴ With or without nicotine, e-cigarettes are not hazard-free and the inhaled emission may contain heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, and other toxic chemicals. Lastly, studies confirm that e-cigarette use among youth is associated with both intention to smoke cigarettes and subsequent cigarette smoking among adolescents and young adults.^{5,6}

Ever and Current Use of E-Cigarettes and Similar Devices among NYS Middle and High School Youth, NY-YTS 2014-2016



^{1.} New York State Department of Health (2016). StatShot Vol. 10, No. 1/Mar 2017. Youth Cigarette Use at All-Time Low, ENDS Use Doubles.

^{2.} US Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). The health consequences of smoking – 50 years of progress: A report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: US 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, 2014.

^{3.} Yuan M; Cross SJ; Loughlin SE; et al. (2015). Nicotine and the Adolescent Brain. The Journal of Physiology. 593. 16 (2015) pp 3397-3412.

^{4.} Marynak KL; Gammon DG; Rogers T.; et al. (2017). Sales of Nicotine-Containing Electronic Cigarette Products: United States, 2015. American Journal of Public Health.

^{5.} Park JY, Seo DC, Lin HC. (2016). E-cigarette use and intention to initiate or quit smoking among U.S. youths. American Journal of Public Health. 106(4):672-678.

^{6.} Soneji, 5; Barrington-Trimis, JL; Wills TA; et al. (2017). Association Between Initial Use of e-Cigarettes and Subsequent Cigarette Smoking Among Adolescents and Young Adults. A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. JAMA Pediatrics.