E-CIGARETTES

FACT SHEET // PENNSYLVANIA



In 2015, **9.1%** of adults in Pennsylvania reported having tried an e-cigarette at least once. According to the 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Risk Behavior Survey, **40.8%** of high school students have used an electronic vapor product at least once, and **24.1%** of high school students currently use electronic vapor products.²

E-CIGARETTES ARE NOT QUIT SMOKING PRODUCTS

- E-cigarettes are **unregulated tobacco products.** Almost all e-cigarettes include nicotine, as well as other chemicals and toxins which are unsafe to inhale.
- FDA delayed a critical review of ingredients and potential harms until 2022, leaving **unregulated** products with unknown chemicals that are being inhaled into the lungs on the market.
- In January 2018, the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine released a consensus study report that reviewed over 800 studies. The report found that e-cigarette use causes health risks, increases the chance that youth will start to use combustible tobacco products, and exposes others to dangerous secondhand e-cigarette emissions.³

SECONDHAND E-CIGARETTE EMISSIONS ARE NOT SAFE

• In 2016, the Surgeon General concluded that secondhand emissions contain, "**nicotine**; ultrafine particles; flavorings such as **diacetyl**, a chemical linked to serious lung disease; **volatile organic compounds** such as **benzene**, which is found in car exhaust; and **heavy metals**, **such as nickel**, **tin**, **and lead**."⁴

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY MARKETS E-CIGARETTES TO CHILDREN

- E-cigarettes are the **most commonly used tobacco products among youth.** According to a 2018 CDC study, the primary reasons teens use e-cigarettes are because the candy and fruit flavors are appealing to them, their friends and family are using them, and they think e-cigarettes are less harmful.⁵
- Advertising by e-cigarette companies increased from \$6.4 million in 2011 to \$115 million in 2014. **More than** one in two middle and high school students have seen e-cigarette ads in retail stores, and two in five have seen online ads for e-cigarettes.⁶

Policies Key to Ending the Tobacco Epidemic:

- > Increased tobacco taxes and parity for all products⁷
- > Comprehensive smokefree air laws including e-cigarettes⁸
- > Raising the minimum age of sale for all tobacco products to 219
- > Comprehensive coverage for tobacco cessation treatments and counseling
- > Fully funding state tobacco prevention and education programs at levels recommended by CDC
- > Fully funding mass-media campaigns to prevent youth use and to prompt current tobacco users to quit
- > Implementation of FDA's oversight over all tobacco products



- 1. Odani S, Armour BS, Graffunder CM, Willis G, Hartman AM, Agaku IT. State-Specific Prevalence of Tobacco Product Use Among Adults United States, 2014–2015. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2018;67:97–102.
- 2. Pennsylvania High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results. (2015). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- 3. Public Health Consequences of E-Cigarettes (2018). The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine
- 4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General—Executive Summary. 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.
- 5. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report article "Reasons for Electronic Cigarette Use Among Middle and High School Students—National Youth Tobacco Survey, United States, 2016" February 15, 2018.
- 6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. E-Cigarette Ads and Youth. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/vital-signs/ecigarette-ads/index.html on February 21, 2018.
- 7. Bader, Pearl, David Boisclair, and Roberta Ferrence. "Effects of Tobacco Taxation and Pricing on Smoking Behavior in High Risk Populations: A Knowledge Synthesis." International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health 8.11 (2011): 4118–4139. PMC. Web. 6 Mar. 2018.
- 8. Fong GT, Hyland A, Borland R, et al Reductions in tobacco smoke pollution and increases in support for smoke-free public places following the implementation of comprehensive smoke-free workplace legislation in the Republic of Ireland: findings from the ITC Ireland/UK Survey Tobacco Control 2006;15:iii51-iii58.
- Committee on the Public Health Implications of Raising the Minimum Age for Purchasing Tobacco Products; Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice; Institute of Medicine; Bonnie RJ, Stratton K, Kwan LY, editors. Public Health Implications of Raising the Minimum Age of Legal Access to Tobacco Products. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2015 Jul 23. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK310412/ doi: 10.17226/18997

The Food and Drug Administration has not found any e-cigarette to be safe and effective in helping smokers quit. If smokers are ready to quit smoking for good, they should call **1-800-QUIT NOW** or talk with their doctors about finding the best way to quit using FDA-approved treatments and counseling.