



The Changing Landscape of Tobacco Products

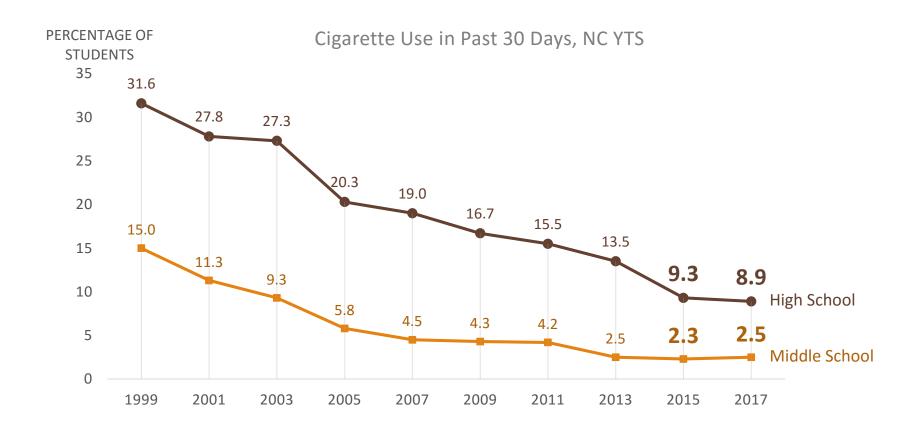
State of the Science: Research in Tobacco Cessation, Products and Policy

A Multi-Institutional Collaboration

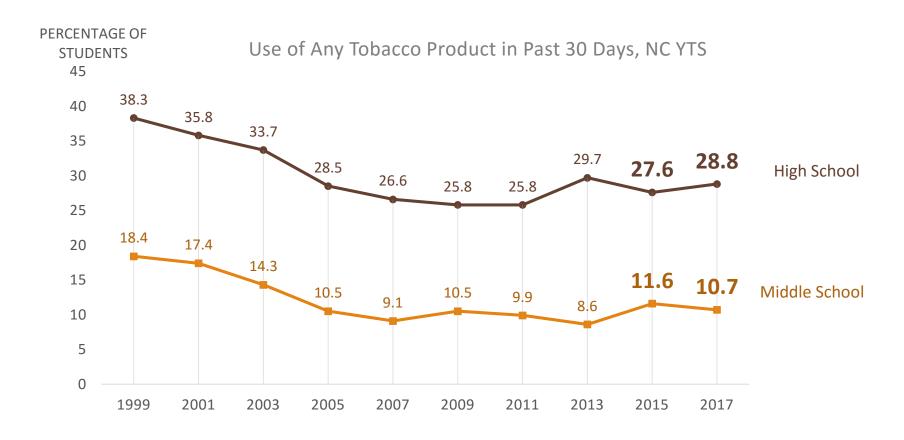
Jim Martin, MS, Director of Policy and Programs
NC Tobacco Prevention and Control Branch
NC Division of Public Health

March 19, 2019

Youth Cigarette Smoking 1999-2017 in North Carolina

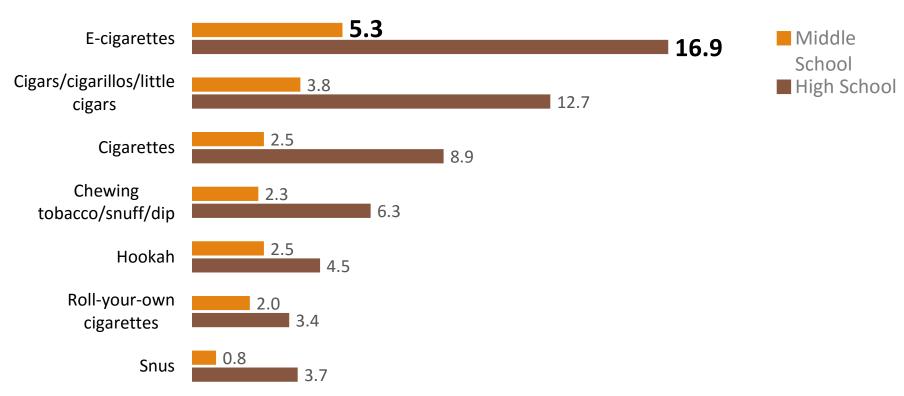


Overall Youth Tobacco Use 1999-2017 in North Carolina



E-cigarettes Are the #1 Tobacco Product Used by Youth

Use of Tobacco Products in Past 30 Days, NC YTS 2017



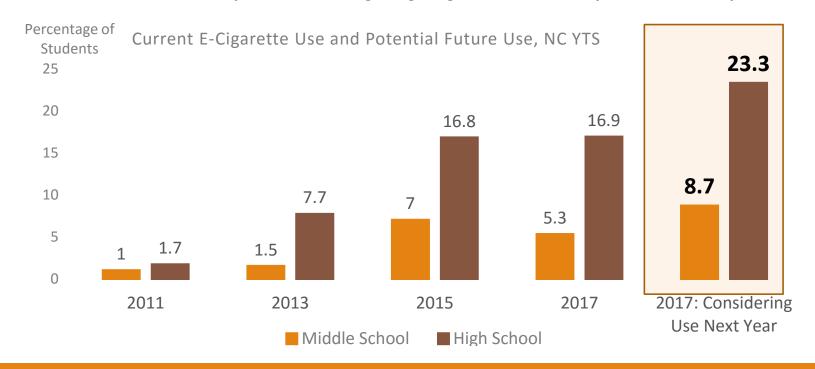
Percentage of Students

Between 2011-2017 Current Youth Use of E-Cigarettes Increased:



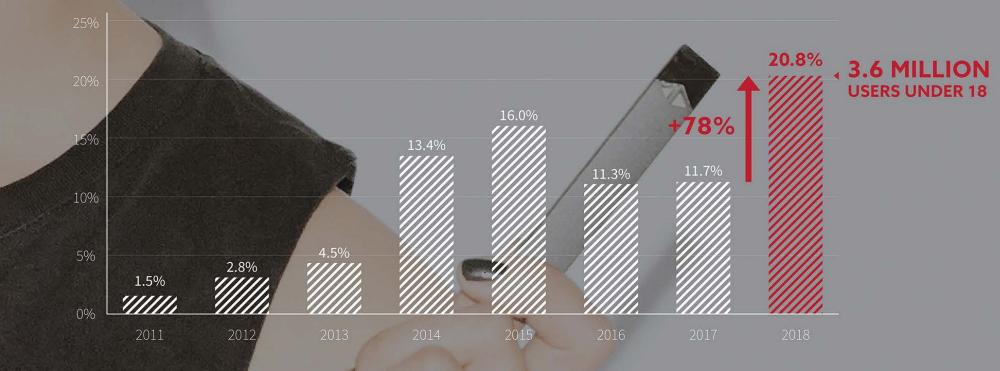
894% Thigh School

In 2017 more students said they were considering using e-cigarettes in the next year than currently used them



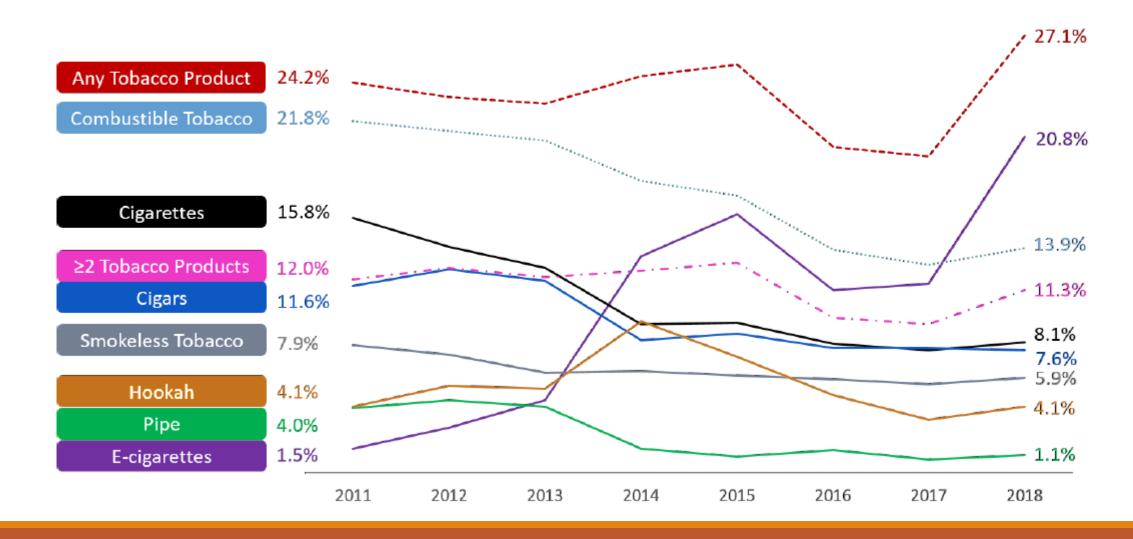
YOUTH E-CIGARETTE USE INCREASED 78% IN 2018

Percent of high schoolers who report using e-cigarettes in the past 30 days

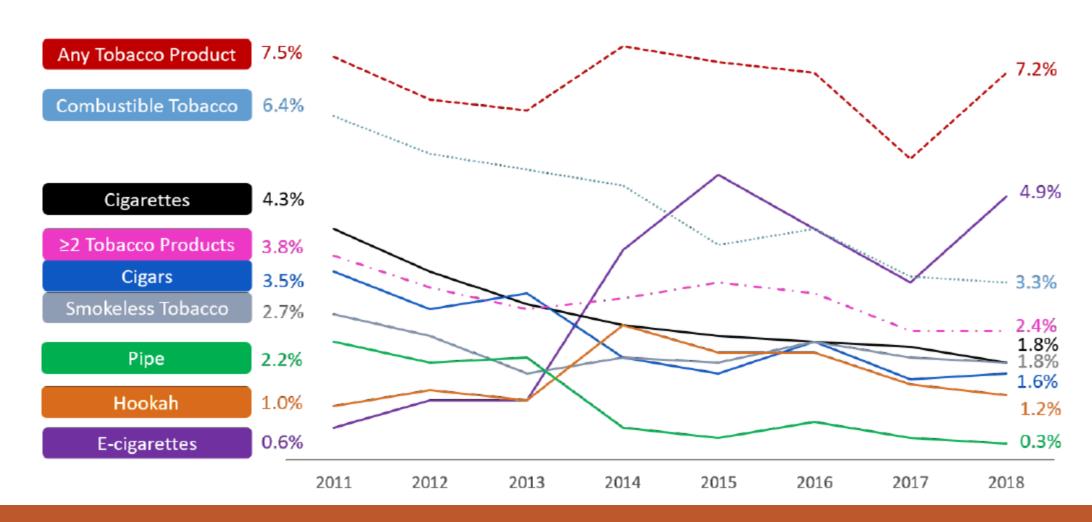


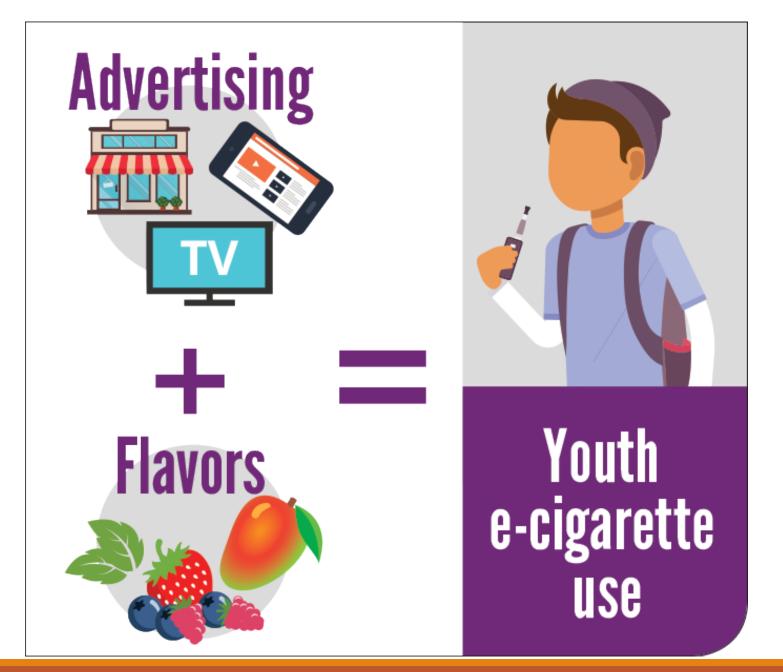
Source: CDC, National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS)

U.S. High School Students: Trends in Tobacco Product Use, 2011-2018



U.S. Middle School Students: Trends in Tobacco Product Use, 2011-2018









E-CIGARETTES







JUUL & THE GUINEA PIG **GENERATION**

Public Health Concerns about Use by Young People



JUUL. The recent rapid rise in popularity of this

















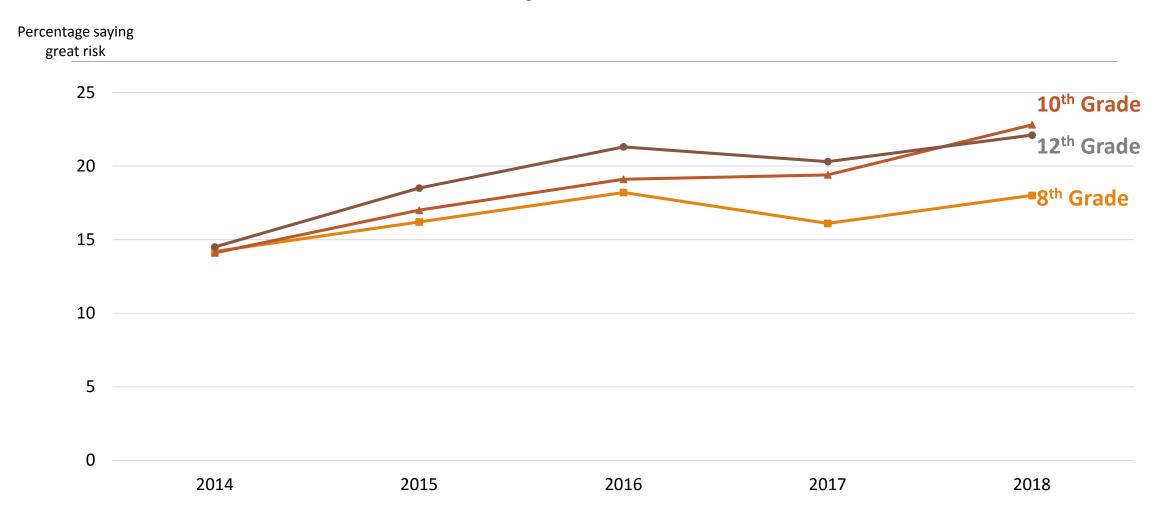


The American Cancer Society and National Cancer Institute acknowledge that e-cigarettes may be less dangerous than conventional cigarettes, but they stress that using e-cigarettes is not safe and the long-term health effects still aren't known.

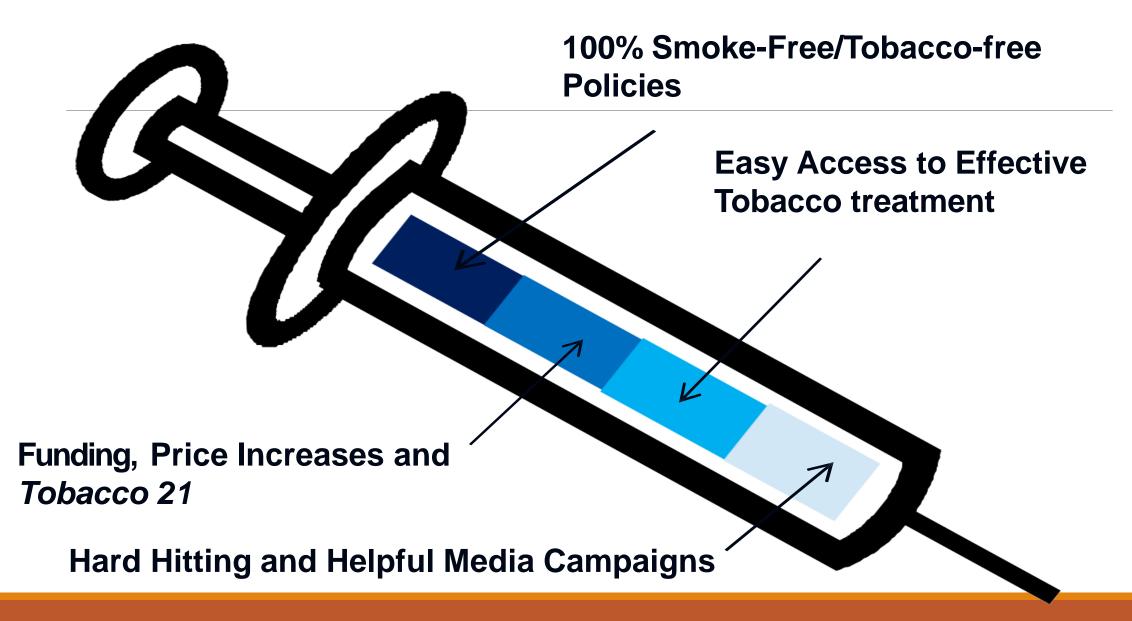
The public health community fears that this message is getting lost amid e-cigarettes skyrocketing popularity, especially among youth and young adults.

Perceptions of Harmfulness of Using E-cigarettes Regularly

Monitoring the Future 2014-2018



Tobacco Control Vaccine



Research Questions

Continue research on the how marketing strategies of e-cigarette companies impact youth and adult tobacco use.

Expand research on the short-term and long-term use of flavored e-cigarettes.

Continue research on the short-term and long-term health effects of propylene glycol, vegetable glycerin, fine and ultrafine particles, and heavy metals being inhaled deeply in the lungs.

Continue research on studying indoor air quality and biomarkers for secondhand aerosol along with more exposure survey data.

Research Questions (cont.)

Enhance studies on the health effects of e-cigarette use by product characteristics, including type of design, e-liquid used and pattern of use.

Conduct studies on the relevant interactions between high nicotine content and other ingredients in e-cigarettes.

Initiate N.C. population-based cohort studies to enhance quality and quantity of information on e-cigarette use among youth and young adults.

Collect current N.C. survey data on tobacco use by type among college students.

Expand studies on tobacco use treatment among youth and young adults.

Create studies on Tobacco 21; comparing effectiveness with strength of the law.