Use of Electronic Cigarettes Among Parents

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I. Introduction

Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) have become increasingly popular in recent years, with more than 5 million users in the U.S. in 2017 and the affordability, accessibility, and marketing of these products has increased over recent years. While there is debate about the use of these products among parents, we assess if use among parents increases the risks of exposure to others.

Methods

Design/Methods

Among surveys, we used a nationally representative sample of U.S. adults (2012-2014) who had tried an electronic cigarette and 49% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette in 2013. We administered a survey to adults aged 18 years and older who had tried an electronic cigarette to assess parental cigarette smoking behaviors, and the lack of use of electronic cigarettes among non-tobacco users. For these products and the high risk demographic user group, we will use text to determine appropriate public health policy and regulatory action. Future research should address gaps in trajectories among smokers and non-smokers who use electronic cigarettes and social influences on electronic cigarette use.

Results

Conclusions

Table 1 shows the sample characteristics, with unweighted and weighted percentages for each group. Among parents, 29% had tried electronic cigarettes and 6% had tried electronic cigarettes in 2013. These rates are higher among current smokers, 56.8% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette were current smokers, and 29% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette were former smokers. These rates are lower among parents who had tried an electronic cigarette and 6% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette in 2013. We administered a survey to adults aged 18 years and older who had tried an electronic cigarette to assess parental cigarette smoking behaviors, and the lack of use of electronic cigarettes among non-tobacco users. For these products and the high risk demographic user group, we will use text to determine appropriate public health policy and regulatory action. Future research should address gaps in trajectories among smokers and non-smokers who use electronic cigarettes and social influences on electronic cigarette use.

Table 2 shows the bivariate predictors of use and use of electronic cigarettes. Among parents, 29% had tried electronic cigarettes and 6% had tried electronic cigarettes in 2013. These rates are higher among current smokers, 56.8% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette were current smokers, and 29% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette were former smokers. These rates are lower among parents who had tried an electronic cigarette and 6% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette in 2013. We administered a survey to adults aged 18 years and older who had tried an electronic cigarette to assess parental cigarette smoking behaviors, and the lack of use of electronic cigarettes among non-tobacco users. For these products and the high risk demographic user group, we will use text to determine appropriate public health policy and regulatory action. Future research should address gaps in trajectories among smokers and non-smokers who use electronic cigarettes and social influences on electronic cigarette use.

Table 3 shows the multivariable predictors of awareness and use of electronic cigarettes. Among parents, 29% had tried electronic cigarettes and 6% had tried electronic cigarettes in 2013. These rates are higher among current smokers, 56.8% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette were current smokers, and 29% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette were former smokers. These rates are lower among parents who had tried an electronic cigarette and 6% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette in 2013. We administered a survey to adults aged 18 years and older who had tried an electronic cigarette to assess parental cigarette smoking behaviors, and the lack of use of electronic cigarettes among non-tobacco users. For these products and the high risk demographic user group, we will use text to determine appropriate public health policy and regulatory action. Future research should address gaps in trajectories among smokers and non-smokers who use electronic cigarettes and social influences on electronic cigarette use.

Table 4 shows the reasons for using electronic cigarettes. Among parents, 29% had tried electronic cigarettes and 6% had tried electronic cigarettes in 2013. These rates are higher among current smokers, 56.8% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette were current smokers, and 29% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette were former smokers. These rates are lower among parents who had tried an electronic cigarette and 6% of parents who had tried an electronic cigarette in 2013. We administered a survey to adults aged 18 years and older who had tried an electronic cigarette to assess parental cigarette smoking behaviors, and the lack of use of electronic cigarettes among non-tobacco users. For these products and the high risk demographic user group, we will use text to determine appropriate public health policy and regulatory action. Future research should address gaps in trajectories among smokers and non-smokers who use electronic cigarettes and social influences on electronic cigarette use.