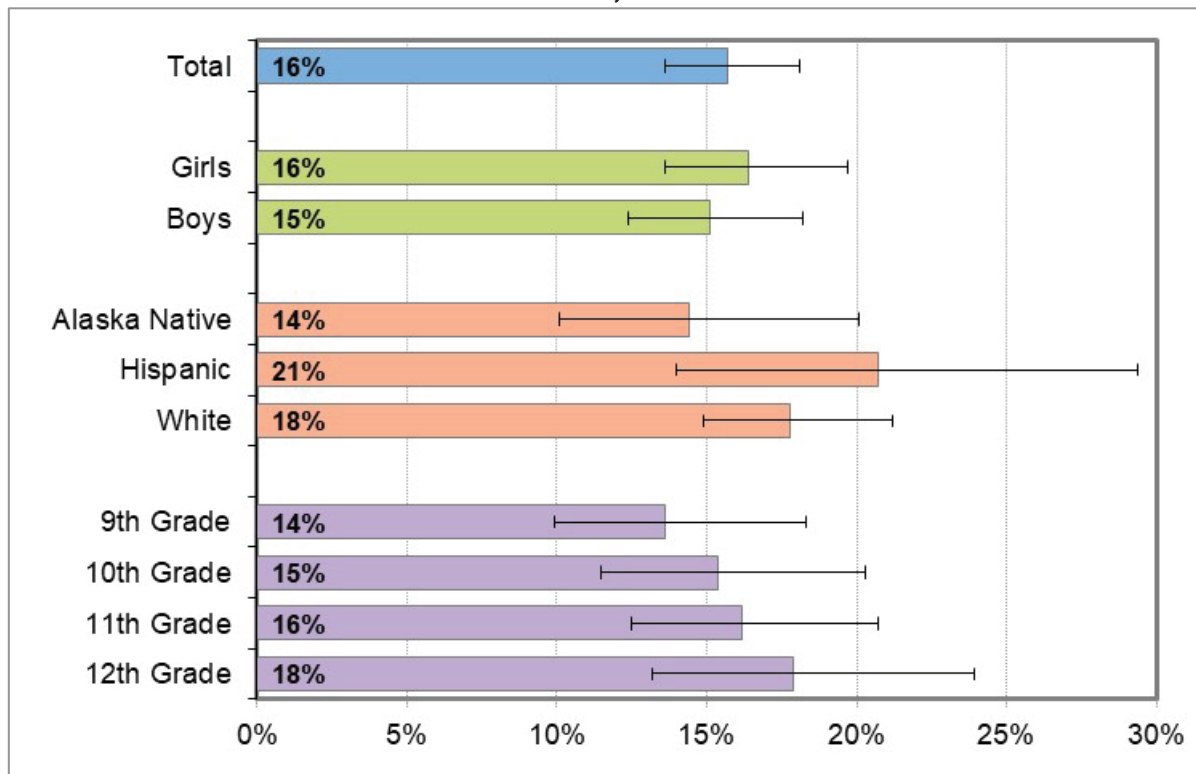


### D. Vaping and E-Cigarette Use

**Figure 50. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Use E-Cigarettes or other Vapor Products, by Selected Demographic Factors, Alaska, 2017**



Source: Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey

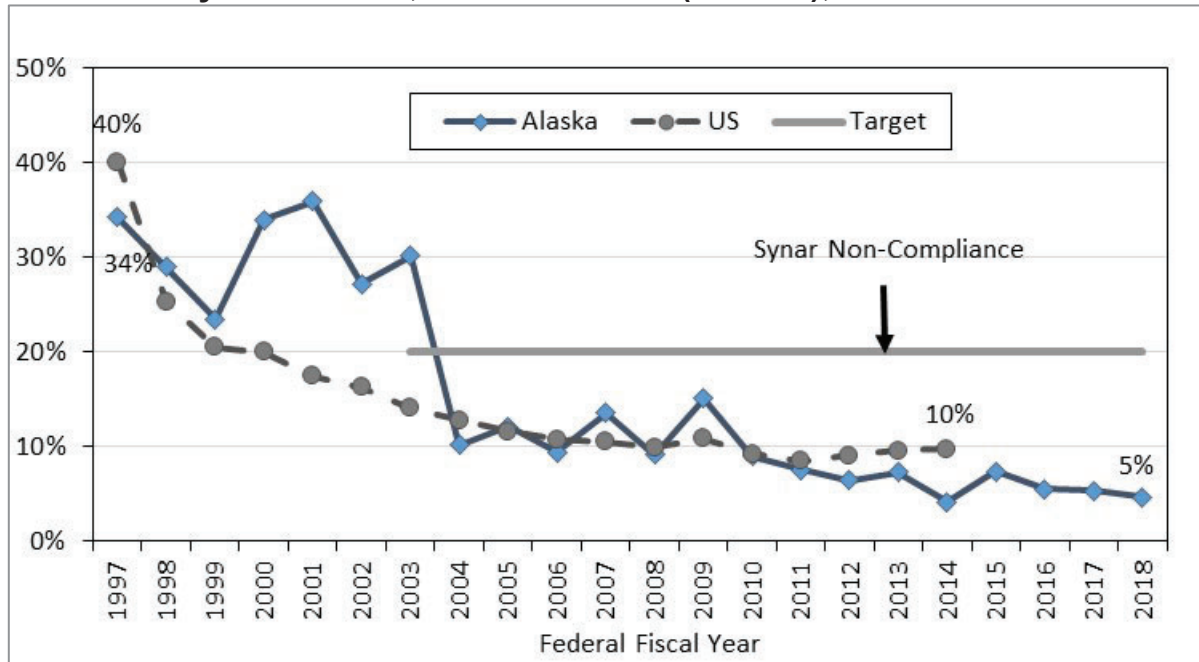
- 15.7% of high school students reported using an e-cigarette in the past 30 days. This is not significantly different than the percentage in 2015 (17.7%).
- There were no significant differences in e-cigarette/vapor use by gender, race/ethnicity group, or grade.
- Regionally, e-cigarette or vapor product use was significantly higher among students in the Gulf Coast (20.7%), Southeast Alaska (18.4%), and Anchorage/Mat-Su (17.6%) regions than in the Interior (11.1%), Southwest (9.1%) or Northern Alaska (6.5%) regions. Vaping was also significantly higher in the Interior than in Northern Alaska.
- About half of youth (51.5%) who smoked combustible cigarettes also reported currently using e-cigarettes or other vapor products in the past 30 days. Among youth who did not smoke combustible cigarettes, 10.7% reported vaping in the past 30 days, significantly less than those who currently smoked combustible cigarettes. (data not shown in chart)

#### *Lifetime e-cigarette use among youth*

- Two out of five (39.9%) students reported ever trying an e-cigarette or vapor product. This is not significantly different from the percentage in 2015 (36.1%). (data not shown)

**E. Youth Access to Tobacco**

**Figure 51. Percentage of Vendors Found Selling Tobacco to Minors by Fiscal Year, Alaska and US (Median), 1997 – 2018**



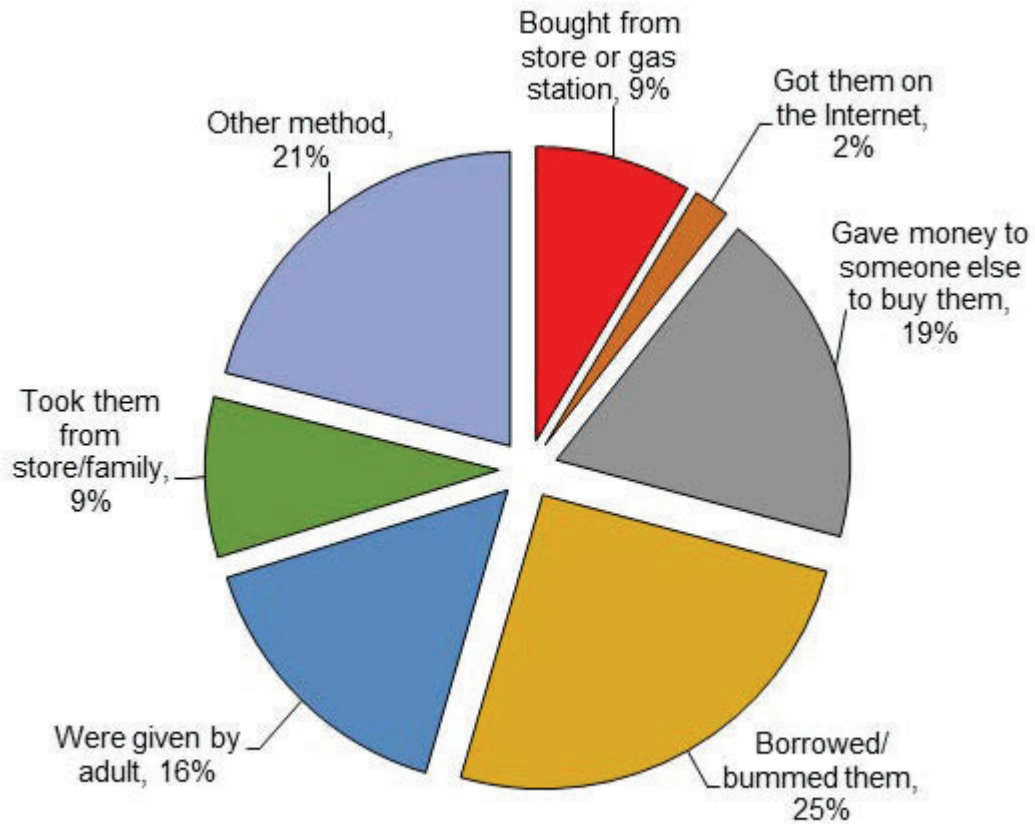
Sources: Alaska Synar Compliance Database, SAMHSA Synar Annual Reports

- Since 2003, Alaska has maintained the “20% or below” compliance rate established by the federal Synar amendment. This means fewer tobacco vendors statewide are selling tobacco products to minors compared to previous years.
- Both the Synar compliance data and youth self-report indicate that Alaska has made great progress in reducing sales of tobacco directly to underage youth.

*Self-reported youth access to tobacco products*

- Youth self-report data indicate similar patterns. The proportion of Alaska high school smokers who reported that their usual way of getting cigarettes was to buy them in a store decreased from 27.1% in 1995 to 8.6% in 2017. (Source: Alaska YRBS, data not shown in figure)

**Figure 52. Usual Methods of Getting Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days Among High School Student Smokers, Alaska, 2017**



Source: Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey

- In 2017, over half of high school smokers reported that they usually got their cigarettes with help from other people. This includes 18.6% of youth smokers who give money to someone else to buy cigarettes, 25.3% who borrow or bum their cigarettes from someone else, and 15.7% who report that someone age 18 or older usually gives them cigarettes.