**ABSTRACT**

The emergence of e-cigarettes is often tied to the desire to reduce harmful smoking behaviors. However, the availability and affordability of e-cigarettes has increased rapidly in recent years. To date, the growing evidence on the social, behavioral, and public health impacts of e-cigarettes has been largely focused on e-cigarette users. Despite this, there is limited information on how e-cigarettes are used by never smokers, former smokers, and current smokers. In this study, we examined the use of e-cigarettes among U.S. middle and high school students from 2010 to 2014. Our study is based on the Monitoring the Future Study (MTFS), a nationally representative survey of U.S. 8th, 10th, and 12th graders. We calculated the prevalence of e-cigarette use among never smokers, former smokers, and current smokers. These findings are important because they highlight the risk and opportunities for smoking cessation among current smokers. Furthermore, the prevalence of current use did not increase across region, race, age, or education. Overall, our findings suggest that e-cigarettes are being used by a large portion of e-cigarette users. These findings can inform future research, regulatory action, and public health interventions.

**INTRODUCTION**

The monitoring of the U.S. mass media, for instance, has observed an increase in the use of e-cigarettes among U.S. adults, demographic predictors of use, and smoking status of current e-cigarette users.

**METHODS**

E-cigarette use in 2010 is assessed to be 20% in the U.S. Adult. The information, views, and opinions of these organizations. The authors have no relevant financial conflicts of interest to disclose.

**RESULTS**

E-cigarette use has grown rapidly in recent years. Despite this, there is limited evidence on the social, behavioral, and public health impacts of e-cigarettes has been largely focused on e-cigarette users. Despite this, there is limited information on how e-cigarettes are used by never smokers, former smokers, and current smokers. In this study, we examined the use of e-cigarettes among U.S. middle and high school students from 2010 to 2014. Our study is based on the Monitoring the Future Study (MTFS), a nationally representative survey of U.S. 8th, 10th, and 12th graders. We calculated the prevalence of e-cigarette use among never smokers, former smokers, and current smokers. These findings are important because they highlight the risk and opportunities for smoking cessation among current smokers. Furthermore, the prevalence of current use did not increase across region, race, age, or education. Overall, our findings suggest that e-cigarettes are being used by a large portion of e-cigarette users. These findings can inform future research, regulatory action, and public health interventions.