

BREATHÉ
the lung association



The 2020-2021 Youth and Young Adult Vaping Project

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background: E-cigarette use (“vaping”) has been on the rise. The *2020-2021 Youth and Young Adult Vaping Project*, conducted by The Lung Association of Nova Scotia and Smoke-Free Nova Scotia with funding from Heart & Stroke, aimed to examine the vaping behaviours, experiences, and product preferences of youth and young adult e-cigarette users in Canada.

Methods: Using an online survey, 3034 regular e-cigarette users (used a vaping product at least once a week for the past three months) between the ages of 16 and 24 and residing in one of ten Canadian provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Saskatchewan) were asked about their vaping behaviours (e.g., days vaped per week, number of vaping episodes per day, and number of puffs per vaping episode), experiences (e.g., co-use of other substances), and product preferences (e.g., nicotine concentration). This report details responses across the entire sample and further segments findings by age, gender, and region.

Results: The sample analyzed consisted of 3009 respondents. On average, respondents began vaping at the age of 15.79 years. More than half (53.1%) of respondents reported having tried to quit vaping, with many making several attempts. The average e-cigarette user engaged in vaping behaviour six days per week and had 30 vaping episodes per day, with approximately six puffs per episode. Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, respondents reported vaping less days per week (five days) and a marked decrease to 23 vaping episodes per day but puffs per episode were nearly unchanged. On average, respondents spent between \$13 and \$22 per week on e-cigarettes. The overwhelming majority of respondents indicated that they have both used someone else’s e-cigarette (97.8%) and shared their e-cigarette with others (92.2%). For those that have shared their e-cigarette, the average number of people the e-cigarette was shared with was 20. Around half (50.6%) of all respondents had experienced a negative health effect related to vaping. The majority of respondents reported exposure to vaping-related advertisements on social media platforms (70.5%). Users of pod-based devices constituted the largest proportion of respondents (64.9%). Almost all users used a flavoured vape juice at initiation (91.9%) and presently (90.3%). In most provinces, berry, mango, and mint/menthol were the most commonly reported flavours used at initiation and at present. Most users used vape juice containing the highest possible concentrations of nicotine (50-60 mg/mL)¹ (64.3%). With respect to tobacco use, 64.1% of respondents were former users and 11.8% were current users. Current smokers used 17 cigarettes per week on average. A notable proportion of respondents (36.4%) indicated that they knew someone who started smoking tobacco after vaping. In the past 30 days, cannabis use (17 days of use) was more common than alcohol use (7 days of use).

Conclusions: This is the first research sample to include all Canadian provinces. Analysis of the total sample reveals concerning vaping behaviours among youth and young adults. Regular e-cigarette users report similar vaping behaviour and experiences across regions, though a number of notable differences at the individual- and regional-level emerged from our findings. In this report, we discuss our findings in the context of viable policy options to limit the appeal and restrict the use of e-cigarettes among youth and young adults across Canada. These include a comprehensive flavour ban, limiting permitted nicotine concentrations to 20 mg/mL, increasing taxation on vaping products, and increasing the minimum age of purchase to 21.

¹For those specifying the exact range of nicotine concentration used in their device.

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BACKGROUND

E-cigarette use (“vaping”) among youth and young adults is a crisis. Between 2017 and 2018, vaping among Canadians aged 16 to 19 increased by 74% (1). This trajectory signifies a red alert state. Twenty percent of Canadian students in grades 7 to 12 are current e-cigarette users, and 40% of those are daily/almost daily users (2). Comparatively, 15% of young adults (aged 20-24) are current e-cigarette users, whereas the vaping rate for the entire population (aged 15+) is only five percent (2). In response to these findings, the *2019 Youth and Young Adult Vaping Survey* was conducted by Smoke-Free Nova Scotia to better understand vaping behaviour among regular e-cigarette users between the ages of 16 and 24 in Nova Scotia. From these findings came the recommendation of five policy actions including a flavour ban, taxation, stronger enforcement of sales regulations, increasing the minimum legal age, and increasing awareness of the potential for vaping to translate into cigarette smoking. The 2019 research project has been further expanded into all provinces throughout 2020 and 2021.

Aim and objectives

The aim of the *2020-2021 Youth and Young Adult Vaping Project* was to better understand vaping behaviour, experiences, and product preferences among regular e-cigarette users between the ages of 16 and 24 across Canada. This project was meant to act as an extension of the *2019 Youth and Young Adult Vaping Survey* at a national level. The project was made possible through funding by Heart & Stroke. Other funders included the Canadian Cancer Society, Manitoba Tobacco Reduction Alliance (MANTRA), the Manitoba Lung Association, the New Brunswick Anti-Tobacco Coalition, and the PEI Tobacco Reduction Alliance.

METHODS

The vaping survey was pilot tested with five participants, revised, and then tested again with five volunteers to confirm that the questions were clear, and that the length of the survey did not lead to participant fatigue. Further, the answers to the pilot surveys were examined to determine whether they contained meaningful and coherent responses.

A single, comprehensive, cross-sectional survey in English was used to generate a report to better understand the issue of vaping in Canada. A French language version of the survey was offered in both New Brunswick and Quebec. Participants had to be between the ages of 16 and 24, to have vaped at least once a week over the past three months, and to have resided in one of the regions of interest at the time of the survey. The first wave of data collection was completed in Nova Scotia between April-May 2019 and generated 543 participants. Data collection then occurred outside of Nova Scotia in two phases. The first was completed between April-May 2020 in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and the Prairies (Alberta and Saskatchewan combined) and generated 1328 participants. The second was completed between November 2020 and January 2021 in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec and generated 1163 participants. The total sample consisted of 3034 participants.

Participants were recruited online using paid Facebook and Instagram ads targeted to their age and location. If they responded to the ad, they were directed to the survey landing page on

Qualtrics (an online survey platform). Participants viewed an online informed consent document and were asked to provide their consent by responding “yes” or “no” to participate in the study. If they clicked “yes”, they were directed to complete the survey.

The survey included demographic questions, questions about the participants’ vaping behaviour, product preferences, and experiences, as well as a personality questionnaire and a substance use motives questionnaire. On average, the survey took approximately 20 minutes to complete. Participants who completed the survey in its entirety were offered a \$10 electronic gift card to Starbucks as remuneration. Further, all participants were invited to share their email address to be entered to win one of five \$100 gift cards from a prize draw, regardless as to whether they completed the survey.

Regional analyses were planned for British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario, the Prairies region (Saskatchewan and Alberta), Prince Edward Island, and Quebec. Further, a total sample analysis of all participants was performed. The results of the data analyses will be synthesized and translated into various deliverables.

RESULTS

Demographic information

A total of 3034 participants completed to the end of the survey. Table 1 depicts the demographic information for the sample segmented by region. 25 participants indicated their gender as “other” and were required to specify (e.g., trans male). Since the proportion of these participants was too low (0.8%) to permit meaningful subgroup analyses, we were not able to include them where subgroup estimates were presented (Tables 2-31). The remaining sample consisted of 3009 participants. The mean age of this sample was 18.63 years. The sample was evenly distributed in terms of both age and gender (youth = 53.4%; males = 46.7%). Employed respondents were overrepresented in the sample overall (64.7%). Further, most respondents reported living in urban areas at the time of the survey (82.9%). This was especially prevalent in British Columbia (93.0%).

Vaping behaviour

Table 2 reports vaping behaviour for all respondents. The average age of vaping onset among all respondents was 15.79 years. Of the 53.1% of respondents that reported a vaping quit attempt, the average number of serious quit attempts (those lasting for at least 24 hours) was 4.18. Respondents reported that since they began vaping, they engaged in vaping behaviour an average of six days per week and around 30 times per day, with approximately six puffs per vaping episode. Vaping behaviour since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic (minus Nova Scotia as results here were collected before the pandemic) was measured and showed a difference in vaping frequency across the entire sample (averaging five days vaped per week, 23 vaping episodes per day, and less than six puffs per episode) compared to the period preceding the pandemic. Spending per week on vaping products varied by province, with the average across all regions being \$16.90. The strongest influence to start vaping for the whole sample was friends ($n = 2037$), followed by wanting to quit smoking ($n = 523$) and social media exposure ($n = 143$).

The top reported positive aspects of vaping were a nicotine rush ($n = 1010$), enhancement (e.g., relief from/reduction of stress, anxiety, or boredom) ($n = 407$), and flavours ($n = 380$). The overwhelming majority of the sample disclosed sharing behaviours in that they both had been offered to use someone else's e-cigarette (97.8%) as well as shared their own with others (92.2%). For those that have offered to share their e-cigarette, the average estimate for the number of people it was shared with was 20.33. Of the 64.9% of respondents that reported using pod-based devices, an average of 2.64 pods were used per week. Around half (50.6%) of all respondents reported experiencing negative health effects related to vaping, and 29.8% of respondents had been pressured by others to vape. Fifty-six percent of youth reported that their parents were aware of their vaping behaviour. Social media advertisement exposure was prominent across the sample (70.5%). Instagram ($n = 760$), Snapchat ($n = 604$), and YouTube ($n = 454$) were the top three platforms of marketing exposure, respectively.

Age/gender differences in vaping behaviour for the total sample

Table 2 shows differences in vaping behaviour for the total sample segmented by age and gender. Male youth and young adults reported greater average numbers of quit attempts than female youth and young adults, with male young adults having the most (4.88). Female youth had the fewest number of days vaped per week (5.65) and male young adults had the most (6.21). Female young adults had the fewest number of vaping episodes per day (27.20), while male young adults had the most (32.99). Female young adults also had the fewest number of puffs per episode (6.03), whereas female youth had the most (6.70). Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, days vaped per week decreased most notably for female youth (4.92), and vaping episodes per day decreased the most for this same group (22.48), while the number of puffs per episode decreased the most for male young adults (5.10) and, in fact, increased slightly for female young adults (6.45). Male (\$19.58) and female (\$17.60) young adults spent more per week on vaping products on average than male and female youth, with male young adults spending the most. Female youth ($n = 702$) more frequently reported friends as the strongest influence to start vaping, whereas male young adults ($n = 201$) more frequently reported wanting to quit smoking as being the strongest influence. Male and female youth reported sharing their vape with someone else (92.5% and 96.0%, respectively) and using someone else's vape (99.2% and 99.0%, respectively) slightly more often than male and female young adults. Male and female youth more often reported both social media (73.4% and 84.5%, respectively) and general advertisement ($n = 491$ and $n = 673$, respectively) exposure than male and female young adults. Female youth more often reported negative health effects compared to the other groups (56.3%).

Regional differences in vaping behaviour for the total sample

Tables 3-11 depict the vaping behaviour of the sample separated by province and segmented by age and gender. Both days vaped per week (6.32; Table 9) and vaping episodes per day (36.83; Table 9) were highest in the Prairies, whereas the number of puffs per vaping episode was highest in Nova Scotia (7.11; Table 7). After the onset of COVID-19, Ontario saw the largest decrease in days vaped per week (4.68; Table 8), the Prairies in vaping episodes per day (24.26; Table 9), and British Columbia in puffs per vaping episode (5.16; Table 3). The average spending per week on vaping products was lowest in British Columbia (\$13.03; Table 3) and highest in New Brunswick (\$21.78; Table 5), with weekly averages being comparable elsewhere.

Product information

Table 12 reports product information for all respondents. Regarding the type of device, pod-based devices that contain disposable cartridges of vape juice (e.g., JUUL, Vype) were the most popular among all respondents (64.9%). Almost all users reported the use of flavoured vape juice at initiation (91.9%), as well as a preference for flavoured vape juice at present (90.3%). In most provinces, berry, mango, and mint/menthol were the most reported flavours used at initiation and at present. In general, just less than half (44.5%) of users claimed they would cease vaping if flavours were to be removed from vape juice. Of note is that 18.1% of respondents reported adding content as unintended by the product manufacturer (e.g., water) to their vape juice. Most respondents reported using vape juice containing nicotine at present (91.3%), and, among those, almost all knew the concentration of nicotine they used (97.2%). In terms of nicotine concentration, most respondents reported using between 50-60 mg/mL of nicotine (64.3%)², the highest concentrations available.

Age/gender differences in product information for the total sample

Table 12 shows the product information responses for the total sample segmented by age and gender. The preference for flavours, although common in all groups, was most prevalent for female youth respondents (93.9%). Similarly, female youth (95.1%) and young adults (91.6%) more commonly reported the use of flavours at initiation than male youth and young adults. Female young adults more often responded that they would not continue to vape if flavours were to be removed from vape juice (52.8%), whereas male youth less commonly reported this (35.3%). Across all regions, male and female youth more commonly reported using nicotine concentrations between 50-60 mg/mL in their vape juice² (73.8% and 69.0%, respectively) than male and female young adults. Male (70.3%) and female (73.8%) young adults more commonly reported using nicotine at onset, whereas male (33.5%) and female (31.7%) youth more commonly reported the use of vape juice without nicotine (this group trended more toward nicotine products after prolonged use). In general, female young adults more often used nicotine at onset, whereas male youth less often used nicotine at onset. Social sourcing of vaping products was more prevalent among youth than young adults in all regions (Tables 13-21).

Regional differences in product information for the total sample

Tables 13-21 depict product information for the sample separated by province and segmented by age and gender. Regarding regional differences, respondents in Newfoundland and Labrador more commonly reported that they would not continue to vape if flavours were removed from vape juice (54.5%; Table 16). Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Ontario were the regions with the most respondents who reported using nicotine concentrations of 50-60 mg/mL² (75.0%, 70.3%, and 69.5%, respectively; Tables 20, 17, and 18, respectively). In all regions except Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario, participants most often purchased their vaping supplies from specialty vape shops. Purchasing or obtaining vaping products from friends was the most common mode of access in Newfoundland and Labrador (Table 16) and from retail outlets (e.g., convenience stores) was the most common mode of access in Ontario (Table 17).

²For those specifying the exact range of nicotine concentration used in their device.

Other substance use behaviour

Table 22 reports substance use behaviour besides vaping for all respondents. 64.1% of respondents were former tobacco users and 11.8% were current users. The number of cigarettes smoked per week for current tobacco users ranged between 6-29 among all regions with an average of around 17. Most respondents (54.1%) with a history of tobacco use reported smoking before the onset of vaping, but a notable proportion of them reported tobacco initiation following vaping (27.1%). While many (63.6%) reported they did not know anyone who began smoking after vaping, a notable proportion (36.4%) acknowledged having peers that first vaped and then began smoking. In the last 30 days, the number of days on which cannabis was used exceeded that of alcohol across all regions, with cannabis use averaging 17 days compared to 7 days of alcohol use. Regarding alcohol consumption, occasional drinkers made up most of the sample ($n = 1036$), followed by light ($n = 552$) and moderate ($n = 347$) drinkers.

Age/gender differences in other substance use behaviour for the total sample

Table 22 shows differences in other substance use behaviour for the total sample segmented by age and gender. On average, male (24.11 cigarettes/week) and female (21.77 cigarettes/week) young adults reported greater cigarette smoking rates compared to male and female youth. Female youth most often reported no history of tobacco use (35.5%), whereas male young adults most often reported being former tobacco users (75.0%). Male youth made up most of the current tobacco user category (13.6%). Male (38.1%) and female (31.0%) youth most often reported tobacco use as beginning after the onset of vaping, whereas male (60.9%) and female (68.8%) young adults most often reported tobacco use as preceding vaping. Cannabis use and alcohol use in the last 30 days were also higher on average among male (19.94 days and 8.59 days, respectively) and female (17.32 days and 7.18 days, respectively) young adults.

Regional differences in other substance use behaviour for the total sample

Tables 23-31 depict other substance use behaviour for the sample separated by province and segmented by age and gender. Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest levels of tobacco use overall (28.90 cigarettes/week; Table 26), whereas British Columbia reported the lowest levels (6.94 cigarettes/week; Table 23). New Brunswick reported the highest levels of cannabis use (19.13 days; Table 25), whereas Quebec reported the lowest levels (8.82 days; Table 31). In terms of alcohol consumption, Ontario reported the largest proportion of occasional drinkers ($n = 178$), British Columbia light drinkers ($n = 90$), and the Prairies moderate drinkers ($n = 63$) (Tables 28, 23, & 29, respectively). Only New Brunswick ($n = 45$; Table 25), Newfoundland and Labrador ($n = 35$; Table 26), and Quebec ($n = 56$; Table 31) had participants who reported no longer consuming any alcohol.

DISCUSSION

This study represents the first research project to assess vaping motivations and behaviours of youth and young adults in each Canadian province. The findings of this survey have generated evidence for numerous policy actions that could reduce the prevalence of vaping among youth and young adults. Our findings identified notable regional differences in vaping behaviour,

including differences in days vaped, vaping episodes per day, and puffs per vaping episode. These differences call for cessation strategies to be implemented in all regions, with a particular focus being placed on those regions with the highest vaping frequencies. It is important to note that many respondents indicated a lower vaping frequency after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, most notably in British Columbia and Ontario. This may be related to their higher socioeconomic status/level of education, which may in turn facilitate their receptivity to warnings related to potential complications from COVID-19 for smokers and e-cigarette users compared to non-users. Alternatively, it may reflect the active initiatives of the British Columbia Centre for Disease Control and the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit to warn consumers about vaping and COVID-19 complications (3,4), or perhaps a greater difficulty in accessing vaping products amid the pandemic restrictions in these provinces.

The product information section of the survey produced consistent results across the sample with respect to high nicotine concentration, a preference for non-tobacco flavours, and the low cost of vaping. These findings highlight the need for three universal policies: Nicotine concentration caps, flavour bans, and higher taxation in all jurisdictions. Below we outline each of these policy recommendations with support from our findings. We also identify other areas of concern that could inform additional interventions targeted at youth and young adult vaping.

Nicotine concentration

Our findings suggest that not only do youth and young adult e-cigarette users use mostly nicotine-based products, but they most often choose products with some of the highest nicotine concentrations (50-60 mg/mL). The importance of this issue cannot be overstated as our results show that youth more commonly select vape juice with the highest available nicotine concentrations as compared to young adults. This evidence culminates in the need for nicotine caps. The European Union precedent of capping nicotine content to 20 mg/mL has been introduced in British Columbia and Nova Scotia in 2020 and can effectively address this issue (5). Nicotine caps have been proposed at the federal level and have been pledged in Quebec, as well as being discussed as a potential policy initiative in Prince Edward Island.

Preference for flavoured products

Both the preference for and importance of non-tobacco flavours among youth and young adults is evident from their willingness to quit vaping if flavours were removed, especially among female young adults. Of note are the preferences of berry, mango, and menthol flavours in this demographic. By comparison, adult vapers are more likely to equally prefer tobacco and non-tobacco flavours (6). These findings suggest that flavour bans are both important and likely to be very impactful in decreasing vaping behaviour within this demographic. This recommendation and set of findings are consistent with past literature that has demonstrated the importance of flavours, the reluctance to continue to vape in their absence, and the likely impact of a flavour ban on vaping behaviour in this demographic, underscoring the importance of flavour bans in reducing the appeal of vaping to young persons (6). Flavour bans were introduced in Nova Scotia in 2020, and in Prince Edward Island in 2021. Quebec has pledged to ban flavoured vape products and a national flavour ban has also been discussed by Health Canada. Other jurisdictions have implemented flavour-related restrictions in part (e.g., United Kingdom

prohibits sale of e-cigarettes containing caffeine or taurine) or in whole (e.g., San Francisco ban of flavoured e-liquids).

Affordability of vaping

The average spending per week across the sample demonstrates the affordability of e-cigarettes in comparison to traditional cigarettes. On average, participants reported spending approximately \$17 per week on vaping, which is less than a single pack of cigarettes in most Canadian regions. Thus, we would expect a regular smoker who uses a pack of cigarettes per day to spend at least six-times more than that per week. This minimal weekly spending warrants greater taxation on vaping products in all jurisdictions to decrease its affordability within this population, especially among youth as they are the most price sensitive. Evidence on the effectiveness of taxation has been demonstrated with tobacco and alcohol products (7). British Columbia and Nova Scotia introduced new taxation on vaping products in 2020, and Newfoundland and Labrador did so in 2021. More than 50 jurisdictions around the world have implemented a tax on vaping products as a means to deter youth initiation.

Co-use of other substances

The prevalence of smoking and cannabis use within the sample demonstrates a pattern of co-use that exists between e-cigarettes and other substances. In Nova Scotia, the proportion of dual e-cigarette users and smokers far exceeds those of the other regions that were surveyed. Smoking is also more common on average among young adults in Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland and Labrador, and female young adults in Prince Edward Island and Quebec. Further, cannabis use is higher among young adults than youth across all regions. It should be noted that cannabis use far exceeds alcohol use in all regions, and that three provinces with high rates of cannabis use had respondents who reported no longer consuming alcohol. These results are consistent with past literature that demonstrates a link between e-cigarette, tobacco, and cannabis use among adolescents (8) and that alcohol use in this demographic is decreasing while cannabis use remains consistent (2). These regions would benefit from a multi-faceted smoking cessation approach that targets substance co-use, focusing on young adults in particular. Smoking cessation strategies must target both traditional cigarettes and cannabis to be maximally effective in limiting their co-use with e-cigarettes.

Underage access to vaping products

The role of specialty vape shops in permitting underage access to vaping products is of utmost concern. It is clear from our findings that youth are either themselves, or through an adult source, acquiring vaping products through these outlets. Our results demonstrate that specialty vape shops are the primary means of purchase for both e-cigarettes and vape juice in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario. Further, a sizeable portion of youth respondents in our survey disclosed purchasing their vaping products from these locations. Enforcement rights for peace officers and very high penalties for shops found in violation of minor sale compliance are needed. Also needed is a requirement for licensing to sell vaping products to easily track violators and implement an escalating penalty for each consecutive violation. The United States Surgeon General report on youth and young adult e-cigarette use

provides support for giving individual jurisdictions the right to take action to regulate how sales to minors are policed (9).

Negative health effects

A significant proportion of all respondents reported experiencing negative health effects related to their e-cigarette use. The fact that our survey respondents reported negative health effects is consistent with emerging literature on e-cigarette or vaping product use-associated lung injury (EVALI). Over 2800 hospitalizations have occurred in the United States due to EVALI as of February 2020. Of those experiencing EVALI, over half are under the age of 24. Vitamin E acetate has been identified as a key causal factor of EVALI and further efforts should be made to remove this substance from all vape juices. Further, the fact that our results demonstrate a similar proportion of respondents who reported both negative health effects and the use of high levels of nicotine is consistent with the finding that over half of all EVALI patients are nicotine users (10). In all, this suggests that negative effects related to nicotine are possible, and this relationship has been emerging in recent studies (11).

Transition from vaping to smoking

The knowledge of someone who initiated smoking after using e-cigarettes was common among respondents, especially youth. This speaks to the existing literature that suggests regular e-cigarette users are five-times more likely than non-e-cigarette users to become regular smokers in the absence of any tobacco use history (12). This further strengthens the need for prevention efforts, vaping cessation programs, and services that are aimed at both youth and young adults to prevent the initiation of e-cigarette use and the subsequent use of traditional cigarettes. As great strides have been made to reduce youth and young adult smoking rates, it is important to target this new potential gateway into smoking within this demographic.

Parental knowledge of vaping and social sources of vaping products

A troublingly large percentage of parents of youth respondents were aware of their children's vaping behaviour. In general, around half of all youth surveyed reported that their parents were aware that they vape, although parental support was not measured. Related to this point is access to vaping products through social sources. More youths than young adults in our sample reported purchasing their vaping supplies from a social source. This finding identifies friends as a notable access point and speaks to the need for increasing the legal age for purchasing vaping products to 21 years, effectively minimizing the opportunity for social sourcing among youth. This step has been taken in Prince Edward Island and various American jurisdictions where the legal age has been raised to 21 years (13).

Advertisement of vaping products

As it relates to advertisements, a notable percentage of all respondents in our sample reported being exposed to ads for vaping products on several mediums, most notably Instagram and Snapchat. This highlights the need to implement federal restrictions on social media content

(both industry- and user-generated) that concerns vaping, while also being mindful of cross-border content that is viewable in Canada.

Pod-based devices

Pod-based devices were the most popular type of device used by our sample by a significant margin. This result is consistent with past literature that demonstrates how pod-based devices are appealing to adolescent e-cigarette users for reasons that include flavours, higher nicotine concentrations, discreteness, and attractive product design (14). They are also cheaper than third-generation mod devices and are therefore appealing to price sensitive youth. The literature relating to pod-based devices further supports the need for nicotine concentration caps, flavour bans, and higher taxation as these elements have been identified as part of the appeal of these devices. The popularity of these devices calls for regulatory measures that limit their accessibility to young e-cigarette users.

A note on vaping policy implementation

It should be noted that despite the implementation of vaping policies in certain Canadian jurisdictions, frequency of vaping behaviour, a preference for non-tobacco flavours, the use of high nicotine concentrations, and high levels of weekly spending on vaping were consistent across all surveyed regions. This finding is expected given that the timelines of data collection often coincided with or preceded the implementation of these policies. For example, data collection in Nova Scotia preceded the implementation of the flavour ban, nicotine cap, and taxation. Further, policies that were implemented elsewhere (nicotine caps in British Columbia, flavour bans in Prince Edward Island, and taxation increases in British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador) all came either during the months immediately before or after data collection was carried out. Past evidence on substance use initiatives demonstrate that it can take up to 3 years to begin to recognize notable changes in substance use behaviour (15).

CONCLUSION

The *2020-2021 Youth and Young Adult Vaping Survey* was conducted to better understand the vaping behaviour, experiences, and product preferences of youth and young adult e-cigarette users across several Canadian regions. The survey identified key differences that exist between provinces and within age and gender groups. Importantly, the survey identified key areas for policy and regulatory action to target the vaping crisis in youth and young adults. Our study highlights the need for nicotine concentration caps to limit the addictive potential of e-cigarettes. Flavour bans may reduce the prevalence of vaping within this population by reducing the desirability of vaping to those who prefer flavours. Taxation and further regulatory measures aimed at specialty vape shops are needed to both deter youth and reduce the likelihood of them acquiring vaping products through this outlet. Raising the minimum age of purchase to 21 years will allow underage youth fewer opportunities to access vaping products through social sources. As is the case with traditional tobacco products, both prevention and cessation strategies must be employed alongside federal regulations concerning social media content and advertising to reduce the social acceptability of vaping, encourage youth and young adults to abstain from vaping, and prevent the onset of tobacco use. In sum, e-cigarette use among youth and young

adults represents a red alert state. This evidence must be taken into account and mobilized through proper resources and policies to reduce the use of e-cigarettes within this population.

LIMITATIONS

The findings of this project are subject to some limitations. Firstly, participants were all regular e-cigarette users (once a week over the last three months) and thus our conclusions cannot be extended to infrequent or experimental e-cigarette users. Secondly, the survey was cross-sectional and thus cause-effect relationships cannot be determined. Third, data collection occurred in various stages and therefore falls victim to potential variability over time in terms of vaping behaviour. Since the results of our study are consistent across all regions, this limitation does not take away from the reliability or validity of the study. Fourth, this study did not examine vaping among racial, ethnic, and gender diverse groups. While we recognize the importance of diversity and acknowledge that vapers may differ based on these variables, financial restraints restricted our ability to conduct such analyses. Lastly, this study examined frequency and not prevalence. Changes in vaping behaviour are more likely to be identified by measuring prevalence and should be reflected in the next CSTADS/CTADS. Further, the COVID-19 pandemic has diverted public health attention away from policy enforcement due to a shifting need for resources in other areas. For this reason, noticeable changes may not occur for at least 12-18 months after several policies have been implemented.

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REVISION HISTORY

Version: November 3, 2020

- This version required changes to Tables 1-19. We discovered that the designation for male youth (16-18) was incorrectly coded during analysis and, as a result, 25 cases that were not eligible for analysis were incorrectly assigned as male youth. The estimates for male youth, along with the total column, have been corrected and the in-text references to the above mentioned were also corrected in the results and discussion sections of the report. Once corrected, there were no changes to the in-text interpretation of the estimates in the results or discussion sections of the report. We performed a thorough check of all estimates to ensure no other errors were made.
- Added a limitation to the report concerning the generalizability of our findings to ethnic, racial, and gender diverse groups.
- A footnote in Table 1 was revised to provide clarification concerning gender-based analysis and a more detailed description of it was added in the results section.
- Added recognition for additional project funders in the background and funding and acknowledgements sections.

Version: March 1, 2021

- Data and tables for New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec were added. The tables were then renumbered accordingly (1-31).

- Estimates for questions pertaining to cannabis and alcohol use in the last 30 days have been modified (Tables 22-31). Respondents who answered no use (0 days) in the last 30 days were excluded from analysis. This produces a more meaningful estimate of e-cigarette users who use cannabis and/or alcohol.
- Product and e-juice purchase location were added to Table 12.
- The body of the report was modified to reflect the added data.

Version: March 12, 2021

- The body of the report was modified and finalized.

Version: July 9, 2021

- Table 2 was modified to include top reported positive aspects of vaping (page 18) and is now described in text (page 5).
- Reference to flavour-related restrictions was clarified to add detail about the type of restrictions implemented in other jurisdictions (page 8).

Table 1. Demographic information of youth and young adult e-cigarette users by region.

Variables	Region									
	British Columbia, <i>M (SD)</i>	Manitoba, <i>M (SD)</i>	New Brunswick, <i>M (SD)</i>	Newfoundland and Labrador, <i>M (SD)</i>	Nova Scotia, <i>M (SD)</i>	Ontario, <i>M (SD)</i>	Prairies, <i>M (SD)</i>	Prince Edward Island, <i>M (SD)</i>	Quebec, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Age	18.46 (1.93)	18.37 (2.03)	19.58 (2.53)	18.62 (2.25)	18.55 (2.22)	18.5 (1.91)	18.19 (1.79)	18.98 (2.36)	18.51 (2.25)	18.63 (2.17)
Variables	Region									
	British Columbia, <i>N (%)</i>	Manitoba, <i>N (%)</i>	New Brunswick, <i>N (%)</i>	Newfoundland and Labrador, <i>N (%)</i>	Nova Scotia, <i>N (%)</i>	Ontario, <i>N (%)</i>	Prairies, <i>N (%)</i>	Prince Edward Island, <i>N (%)</i>	Quebec, <i>N (%)</i>	Total, <i>N (%)</i>
Age by category										
Youth (16-18)	159 (50.5)	146 (58.9)	119 (39.1)	168 (58.5)	302 (55.6)	198 (49.3)	212 (58.4)	140 (51.3)	175 (58.5)	1606 (53.4)
Young adult (19-24)	156 (49.5)	102 (41.1)	185 (60.9)	119 (41.5)	241 (44.4)	204 (50.7)	151 (41.6)	133 (48.7)	124 (41.5)	1403 (46.6)
Gender²										
Male	161 (51.1)	122 (49.2)	114 (37.5)	95 (33.1)	286 (52.7)	201 (50.0)	185 (51.0)	94 (34.4)	148 (49.5)	1406 (46.7)
Female	149 (47.3)	120 (48.4)	190 (62.5)	192 (66.9)	252 (46.4)	196 (48.8)	174 (47.9)	179 (65.6)	151 (50.5)	1603 (53.3)
Currently employed										
Yes	183 (58.1)	164 (66.1)	197 (64.8)	170 (59.2)	418 (77.0)	236 (58.7)	213 (58.7)	159 (58.2)	219 (73.2)	1948 (64.7)
No	132 (41.9)	84 (33.9)	107 (35.2)	117 (40.8)	125 (23.0)	166 (41.3)	150 (41.3)	114 (41.8)	80 (26.8)	1061 (35.3)
Geographical location*¹										
Rural	22	53	67	58	---	52	48	88	35	422

	(7.0)	(21.4)	(22.1)	(20.4)	---	(12.9)	(13.3)	(32.4)	(11.7)	(17.1)
Urban	293	195	236	227		350	314	184	264	2044
	(93.0)	(78.6)	(77.9)	(79.6)		(87.1)	(86.7)	(67.6)	(88.3)	(82.9)

Note. Prairies: Alberta (N = 205) and Saskatchewan (N = 154). *Denotes a question not asked in or not measured in the same manner as the Nova Scotia survey and thus Nova Scotia data is excluded from these responses. ¹Question was not answered by all participants. ²Participants that entered gender as “other” were required to specify (e.g., trans male). Because the proportion of these participants was too low to produce meaningful subgroup estimates, they were not included in tables 2-31.

Table 2. *Vaping behaviour for the total sample.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Age of onset	14.49 (1.29)	16.92 (2.02)	14.59 (1.28)	17.48 (2.20)	15.79 (2.18)
Number of serious quit attempts (>24 hours)	4.60 (8.96)	4.88 (8.45)	3.97 (8.00)	3.13 (3.74)	4.18 (7.75)
Days vaped per week	6.02 (1.88)	6.21 (1.68)	5.65 (2.05)	5.91 (1.89)	5.93 (1.90)
Vaping episodes per day	31.49 (32.67)	32.99 (32.72)	28.82 (31.80)	27.20 (30.03)	30.04 (31.88)
Number of puffs per episode	6.52 (5.62)	6.27 (5.45)	6.70 (5.45)	6.03 (4.71)	6.40 (5.33)
Since the onset of COVID-19*					
Days vaped per week	5.30 (2.40)	5.20 (2.33)	4.92 (2.43)	5.41 (2.21)	5.19 (2.35)
Vaping episodes per day	23.54 (30.94)	22.64 (29.31)	22.48 (30.04)	22.55 (28.03)	22.78 (29.57)
Number of puffs per episode	5.45 (5.08)	5.10 (4.78)	6.06 (5.50)	6.45 (6.03)	5.83 (5.43)
Number of people who have used your e-cigarette	26.53 (33.05)	21.96 (34.52)	19.74 (25.92)	13.28 (20.04)	20.33 (29.09)
Average spending per week on vaping products	15.63 (14.73)	19.58 (16.69)	14.63 (14.29)	17.60 (16.32)	16.90 (15.67)
Pods used per week (pod-based devices)*	2.81 (2.65)	3.22 (2.60)	2.26 (2.19)	2.49 (2.00)	2.64 (2.38)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. *Denotes a question not asked in or not measured in the same manner as the Nova Scotia survey and thus Nova Scotia data is excluded from these responses.

Table 2. Vaping behaviour for the total sample (continued).

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Ever tried to quit vaping					
Yes	420 (59.4)	375 (53.6)	477 (53.1)	326 (46.3)	1598 (53.1)
No	287 (40.6)	324 (46.4)	422 (46.9)	378 (53.7)	1411 (46.9)
Strongest influence to start vaping¹					
Friends	520	379	702	436	2037
Wanting to quit smoking	83	201	62	177	523
Social media exposure	26	23	64	30	143
Negative side-effects²					
Yes	298 (48.6)	301 (48.8)	418 (56.3)	282 (47.6)	1299 (50.6)
No	315 (51.4)	316 (51.2)	325 (43.7)	311 (52.4)	1267 (49.4)
Pressure from others to vape					
Yes	230 (32.5)	182 (26.0)	302 (33.6)	183 (26.0)	897 (29.8)
No	477 (67.5)	517 (74.0)	597 (66.4)	521 (74.0)	2112 (70.2)
Offered to share your e-cigarette²					
Yes	628 (92.5)	609 (88.9)	816 (96.0)	625 (90.3)	2678 (92.2)
No	51 (7.5)	76 (11.1)	34 (4.0)	67 (9.7)	228 (7.8)
Have been offered to use someone else's e-cigarette					
Yes	701 (99.2)	673 (96.3)	890 (99.0)	680 (96.6)	2944 (97.8)
No	6 (0.8)	26 (3.7)	9 (1.0)	24 (3.4)	65 (2.2)
Parental knowledge of vaping behaviour^{2,3}					
Yes	365 (61.9)	---	391 (51.4)	---	756 (56.0)
No	225 (38.1)	---	370 (48.6)	---	595 (44.0)
Social media advertisement exposure					
Yes	519 (73.4)	376 (53.8)	760 (84.5)	465 (66.1)	2120 (70.5)
No	188 (26.4)	323 (46.2)	139 (15.5)	239 (33.9)	889 (29.5)
Top advertisement exposure platforms¹					
Instagram	208	165	246	141	760
Snapchat	158	115	247	84	604
YouTube	125	85	180	64	454
No exposure	372	418	471	449	1710
Top reported positive aspects of vaping^{2,4}					
Nicotine/head rush	298 (29.5)	182 (18.0)	347 (34.4)	183 (18.1)	1010 (36.2)
Enhancement	78 (19.2)	59 (14.5)	171 (42.0)	99 (24.3)	407 (14.6)
Flavours	88 (23.2)	101 (26.6)	90 (23.7)	101 (26.6)	380 (13.6)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported. ²Participants who answered "I don't know" to this question were not included in this estimate. ³Question not asked to young adults. ⁴Enhancement refers to any mention of coping with/reduction of stress, anxiety, or boredom.

Table 3. *Vaping behaviour for British Columbia respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Age of onset	14.38 (1.36)	16.68 (1.97)	14.53 (1.20)	17.08 (2.11)	15.65 (2.09)
Number of serious quit attempts (> 24 hours)	13.01 (66.33)	5.43 (7.38)	3.22 (2.78)	2.69 (1.79)	6.52 (36.30)
Days vaped per week	5.91 (1.96)	5.89 (2.00)	5.84 (1.85)	6.11 (1.80)	5.94 (1.90)
Vaping episodes per day	27.15 (31.61)	27.41 (29.78)	28.44 (29.46)	27.73 (30.51)	27.67 (30.22)
Number of puffs per episode	5.69 (4.54)	5.58 (4.79)	5.92 (4.21)	6.70 (4.53)	5.96 (4.52)
Since the onset of COVID-19					
Days vaped per week	5.18 (2.39)	4.56 (2.74)	4.46 (2.40)	5.22 (2.32)	4.88 (2.44)
Vaping episodes per day	18.42 (26.61)	13.93 (20.24)	13.69 (23.02)	15.56 (19.43)	15.64 (22.77)
Number of puffs per episode	4.00 (2.52)	6.04 (6.96)	4.90 (2.93)	6.25 (4.08)	5.16 (4.20)
Number of people who have used your e-cigarette	27.40 (31.82)	29.56 (39.86)	23.75 (27.69)	16.82 (22.84)	24.43 (31.37)
Average spending per week on vaping products	12.39 (13.45)	15.24 (13.85)	8.75 (7.94)	14.68 (9.39)	13.03 (11.79)
Pods used per week (pod-based devices)	2.54 (2.65)	2.86 (1.83)	2.00 (1.51)	2.38 (1.86)	2.47 (2.03)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24.

Table 3. Vaping behaviour for British Columbia respondents (continued).

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Ever tried to quit vaping					
Yes	57 (70.4)	46 (57.5)	45 (60.0)	45 (60.8)	193 (62.3)
No	24 (29.6)	34 (42.5)	30 (40.0)	29 (39.2)	117 (37.7)
Strongest influence to start vaping¹					
Friends	53	49	54	56	212
Quitting smoking	11	18	7	13	49
Social media exposure	3	3	7	0	13
Negative side-effects²					
Yes	35 (47.3)	39 (57.4)	40 (64.5)	32 (58.2)	146 (56.4)
No	39 (52.7)	29 (42.6)	22 (35.5)	23 (41.8)	113 (43.6)
Pressure from others to vape					
Yes	21 (25.9)	24 (30.0)	24 (32.0)	23 (31.1)	92 (29.7)
No	60 (74.1)	56 (60.0)	51 (68.0)	51 (68.9)	218 (70.3)
Offered to share your e-cigarette²					
Yes	78 (100.0)	70 (89.7)	71 (97.3)	71 (95.9)	290 (95.7)
No	0 (0.0)	8 (10.3)	2 (2.7)	3 (4.1)	13 (4.3)
Have used someone else's e-cigarette					
Yes	81 (100.0)	76 (95.0)	75 (100.0)	74 (100.0)	306 (98.7)
No	0 (0.0)	4 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (1.3)
Parental knowledge of vaping behaviour^{2,3}					
Yes	33 (48.5)	---	30 (50.0)	---	63 (49.2)
No	35 (51.5)	---	30 (50.0)	---	65 (50.8)
Social media advertisement exposure					
Yes	62 (76.5)	49 (61.3)	65 (86.7)	54 (73.0)	230 (74.2)
No	19 (23.5)	31 (38.7)	10 (13.3)	20 (27.0)	80 (25.8)
Top advertisement exposure platforms¹					
Instagram	26	28	15	16	85
Billboards	20	17	16	15	68
Snapchat	17	15	19	9	60
No exposure	36	34	37	36	143

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported. ²Participants who answered "I don't know" to this question were not included in this estimate. ³Question not asked to young adults.

Table 4. *Vaping behaviour for Manitoba respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Age of onset	14.65 (1.14)	16.79 (2.23)	14.66 (1.22)	16.73 (2.05)	15.52 (1.94)
Number of serious quit attempts (> 24 hours)	4.61 (5.76)	4.76 (8.83)	3.97 (10.98)	4.36 (6.00)	4.40 (8.35)
Days vaped per week	6.14 (1.71)	6.45 (1.35)	6.22 (1.67)	6.11 (1.74)	6.23 (1.62)
Vaping episodes per day	35.21 (34.24)	36.16 (32.53)	33.87 (33.96)	28.73 (30.94)	33.83 (33.07)
Number of puffs per episode	6.45 (4.82)	6.41 (5.56)	7.64 (4.80)	7.45 (5.93)	7.00 (5.21)
Since the onset of COVID-19					
Days vaped per week	5.26 (2.49)	4.53 (2.59)	5.08 (2.55)	5.50 (1.92)	5.10 (2.43)
Vaping episodes per day	20.27 (26.50)	19.84 (30.46)	27.95 (33.08)	14.61 (21.10)	21.94 (28.98)
Number of puffs per episode	5.55 (5.11)	4.68 (5.49)	7.11 (5.68)	10.94 (10.41)	6.87 (6.76)
Number of people who have used your e-cigarette	22.25 (32.10)	18.00 (20.50)	19.01 (23.05)	16.79 (22.92)	19.31 (25.36)
Average spending per week on vaping products	11.59 (11.24)	18.72 (14.01)	13.58 (14.58)	8.80 (6.41)	13.34 (12.71)
Pods used per week (pod-based devices)	2.89 (2.08)	4.35 (4.26)	2.50 (1.85)	1.63 (1.61)	2.90 (2.68)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24.

Table 4. Vaping behaviour for Manitoba respondents (continued).

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Ever tried to quit vaping					
Yes	38 (57.6)	29 (51.8)	41 (53.9)	22 (50.0)	130 (53.7)
No	28 (42.4)	27 (48.2)	35 (46.1)	22 (50.0)	112 (46.3)
Strongest influence to start vaping¹					
Friends	52	25	57	27	161
Quitting smoking	6	21	6	8	41
Social media exposure	1	3	5	3	12
Negative side-effects²					
Yes	31 (54.4)	21 (42.3)	38 (60.3)	19 (54.3)	109 (53.4)
No	26 (45.6)	28 (57.7)	25 (39.7)	16 (45.7)	95 (46.6)
Pressure from others to vape					
Yes	22 (33.3)	6 (10.7)	18 (23.7)	8 (18.2)	54 (22.3)
No	44 (66.7)	50 (89.3)	58 (72.3)	36 (81.8)	188 (77.7)
Offered to share your e-cigarette²					
Yes	61 (95.3)	45 (81.8)	72 (97.3)	39 (90.7)	217 (91.9)
No	3 (4.7)	10 (18.2)	2 (2.7)	4 (9.3)	19 (8.1)
Have used someone else's e-cigarette					
Yes	66 (100.0)	51 (91.1)	76 (100.0)	43 (97.7)	236 (97.5)
No	0 (0.0)	5 (8.9)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.3)	6 (2.5)
Parental knowledge of vaping behaviour^{2,3}					
Yes	29 (55.8)	---	30 (46.2)	---	59 (50.4)
No	23 (44.2)	---	35 (53.8)	---	58 (49.6)
Social media advertisement exposure					
Yes	48 (72.7)	23 (41.1)	64 (84.2)	30 (68.2)	165 (68.2)
No	18 (27.3)	33 (58.9)	12 (15.8)	14 (31.8)	77 (31.8)
Top advertisement exposure platforms¹					
Instagram	24	8	21	7	60
YouTube	12	7	16	4	39
Snapchat	10	9	14	3	36
No exposure	40	40	44	35	159

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported. ²Participants who answered "I don't know" to this question were not included in this estimate. ³Question not asked to young adults.

Table 5. *Vaping behaviour for New Brunswick respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Age of onset	14.15 (1.21)	17.14 (2.20)	14.46 (1.21)	17.89 (2.44)	16.31 (2.53)
Number of serious quit attempts (> 24 hours)	6.43 (14.45)	10.37 (18.32)	3.49 (3.96)	3.15 (2.06)	5.79 (11.77)
Days vaped per week	6.32 (1.51)	6.26 (1.54)	5.71 (1.98)	6.30 (1.46)	6.13 (1.66)
Vaping episodes per day	43.62 (39.61)	32.39 (32.17)	35.35 (33.70)	27.29 (27.67)	32.71 (32.31)
Number of puffs per episode	7.85 (6.90)	5.69 (5.75)	5.85 (4.10)	5.57 (4.45)	5.93 (5.07)
Since the onset of COVID-19					
Days vaped per week	5.10 (2.28)	5.64 (1.97)	5.21 (2.21)	5.86 (1.96)	5.55 (2.06)
Vaping episodes per day	45.90 (46.96)	24.86 (28.79)	36.00 (37.43)	27.09 (32.54)	30.77 (34.73)
Number of puffs per episode	7.70 (8.35)	4.04 (3.07)	6.12 (5.99)	4.72 (4.83)	5.22 (5.28)
Number of people who have used your e-cigarette	35.09 (45.21)	20.93 (36.78)	23.03 (39.63)	10.64 (22.30)	19.76 (35.42)
Average spending per week on vaping products	19.76 (15.93)	26.45 (22.61)	15.89 (13.45)	22.60 (20.29)	21.78 (19.46)
Pods used per week (pod-based devices)	2.19 (1.82)	3.22 (2.10)	2.03 (1.73)	2.21 (1.56)	2.36 (1.81)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24.

Table 5. *Vaping behaviour for New Brunswick respondents (continued).*

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Ever tried to quit vaping					
Yes	23 (67.6)	49 (61.3)	49 (57.6)	48 (45.7)	169 (55.6)
No	11 (32.4)	31 (38.7)	36 (42.4)	57 (54.3)	135 (44.4)
Strongest influence to start vaping¹					
Friends	26	48	67	56	197
Quitting smoking	4	21	6	34	65
Social media exposure	2	2	7	3	14
Negative side-effects²					
Yes	18 (56.3)	35 (49.3)	40 (58.8)	44 (47.3)	137 (51.9)
No	14 (43.7)	36 (50.7)	28 (41.2)	49 (52.7)	127 (48.1)
Pressure from others to vape					
Yes	10 (29.4)	17 (21.3)	37 (43.5)	22 (21.0)	86 (28.3)
No	24 (70.6)	63 (78.7)	48 (56.5)	83 (79.0)	218 (71.7)
Offered to share your e-cigarette²					
Yes	32 (94.1)	68 (85.0)	80 (94.1)	91 (86.7)	271 (89.7)
No	2 (5.9)	11 (13.8)	4 (4.7)	14 (13.3)	31 (10.3)
Have used someone else's e-cigarette					
Yes	33 (97.1)	77 (96.3)	84 (98.8)	98 (93.3)	292 (96.1)
No	1 (2.9)	3 (3.7)	1 (1.2)	7 (6.7)	12 (3.9)
Parental knowledge of vaping behaviour^{2,3}					
Yes	20 (69.0)	---	50 (66.7)	---	70 (67.3)
No	9 (31.0)	---	25 (33.3)	---	34 (32.7)
Social media advertisement exposure					
Yes	23 (67.6)	37 (46.3)	71 (83.5)	60 (57.1)	191 (62.8)
No	11 (32.4)	43 (53.7)	14 (16.5)	45 (42.9)	113 (37.2)
Top advertisement exposure platforms¹					
Instagram	11	17	24	21	73
Facebook	5	13	17	16	51
Snapchat	7	10	22	12	51
No exposure	20	53	42	74	189

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported. ²Participants who answered "I don't know" to this question were not included in this estimate. ³Question not asked to young adults.

Table 6. *Vaping behaviour for Newfoundland and Labrador respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Age of onset	14.03 (1.44)	16.74 (2.35)	14.38 (1.51)	17.47 (2.38)	15.50 (2.42)
Number of serious quit attempts (> 24 hours)	3.69 (2.70)	2.86 (1.53)	4.00 (3.88)	2.88 (3.48)	3.52 (3.27)
Days vaped per week	5.97 (1.93)	5.26 (2.50)	5.61 (2.03)	5.41 (2.17)	5.59 (2.11)
Vaping episodes per day	35.85 (35.94)	26.74 (31.27)	33.25 (36.81)	24.55 (29.05)	30.46 (33.99)
Number of puffs per episode	6.90 (5.81)	6.09 (4.78)	8.10 (6.95)	7.54 (6.13)	7.44 (6.26)
Since the onset of COVID-19					
Days vaped per week	5.41 (2.30)	3.87 (2.64)	5.02 (2.14)	5.59 (2.11)	5.10 (2.26)
Vaping episodes per day	22.91 (28.75)	24.87 (36.36)	22.69 (31.82)	29.62 (34.66)	24.91 (32.40)
Number of puffs per episode	6.32 (4.36)	4.20 (2.88)	6.38 (6.32)	9.41 (7.75)	6.91 (6.29)
Number of people who have used your e-cigarette	35.27 (48.15)	17.00 (36.50)	21.60 (31.86)	12.54 (19.14)	21.23 (34.35)
Average spending per week on vaping products	19.02 (16.99)	17.81 (20.26)	15.88 (15.19)	23.34 (23.53)	19.34 (19.48)
Pods used per week (pod-based devices)	3.70 (4.23)	2.35 (1.81)	2.10 (1.78)	2.87 (2.35)	2.68 (2.67)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24.

Table 6. *Vaping behaviour for Newfoundland and Labrador respondents (continued).*

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Ever tried to quit vaping					
Yes	39 (63.9)	21 (61.8)	59 (55.1)	32 (37.6)	151 (52.6)
No	22 (36.1)	13 (38.2)	48 (44.9)	53 (62.4)	136 (47.4)
Strongest influence to start vaping¹					
Friends	42	19	86	56	203
Quitting smoking	9	10	4	21	44
Social media exposure	4	2	8	3	17
Negative side-effects²					
Yes	25 (49.0)	16 (53.3)	54 (62.1)	27 (39.1)	122 (51.5)
No	26 (51.0)	14 (46.7)	33 (37.9)	42 (60.9)	115 (48.5)
Pressure from others to vape					
Yes	24 (39.3)	6 (17.6)	50 (46.7)	26 (30.6)	106 (36.9)
No	37 (60.7)	28 (82.4)	57 (53.3)	59 (69.4)	181 (60.1)
Offered to share your e-cigarette²					
Yes	52 (85.3)	29 (85.3)	97 (90.6)	74 (87.1)	252 (91.0)
No	6 (9.8)	4 (11.8)	5 (4.7)	10 (11.8)	25 (9.0)
Have used someone else's e-cigarette					
Yes	60 (98.4)	33 (97.1)	104 (97.2)	81 (95.3)	278 (96.9)
No	1 (1.6)	1 (2.9)	3 (2.8)	4 (4.7)	9 (3.1)
Parental knowledge of vaping behaviour^{2,3}					
Yes	28 (54.9)	---	34 (42.0)	---	62 (47.0)
No	23 (45.1)	---	47 (58.0)	---	70 (53.0)
Social media advertisement exposure					
Yes	46 (75.4)	19 (55.9)	94 (87.9)	66 (77.6)	225 (78.4)
No	15 (24.6)	15 (44.1)	13 (12.1)	19 (22.4)	62 (21.6)
Top advertisement exposure platforms¹					
Snapchat	23	8	36	11	78
Instagram	19	9	28	18	74
YouTube	19	8	23	7	57
No exposure	30	18	59	55	162

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported. ²Participants who answered "I don't know" to this question were not included in this estimate. ³Question not asked to young adults.

Table 7. *Vaping behaviour for Nova Scotia respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Age of onset	14.64 (1.27)	17.36 (2.01)	15.05 (1.19)	18.09 (1.99)	16.08 (2.13)
Number of serious quit attempts (> 24 hours)	5.37 (14.17)	3.22 (3.71)	6.80 (22.55)	2.36 (1.62)	4.82 (14.69)
Days vaped per week	5.51 (2.30)	6.05 (1.88)	4.67 (2.42)	4.93 (2.40)	5.33 (2.30)
Vaping episodes per day	28.71 (32.03)	29.79 (32.03)	16.99 (22.14)	15.82 (22.92)	23.36 (28.60)
Number of puffs per episode	7.49 (7.01)	7.63 (6.78)	7.30 (5.89)	5.24 (3.33)	7.11 (6.17)
Since the onset of COVID-19*					
Days vaped per week	---	---	---	---	---
Vaping episodes per day	---	---	---	---	---
Number of puffs per episode	---	---	---	---	---
Number of people who have used your e-cigarette	52.34 (282.34)	19.17 (28.46)	14.59 (15.06)	9.04 (7.69)	24.31 (141.37)
Average spending per week on vaping products	13.74 (11.80)	19.06 (12.95)	15.12 (10.50)	13.77 (11.06)	14.79 (12.35)
Pods used per week (pod-based devices)*	---	---	---	---	---

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. *Denotes a question not asked in or not measured in the same manner as the Nova Scotia survey and thus Nova Scotia data is excluded from these responses.

Table 7. Vaping behaviour for Nova Scotia respondents (continued).

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Strongest influence to start vaping¹					
Friends	95	72	121	51	339
Wanting to quit smoking	18	54	20	22	114
Social media exposure	9	5	16	9	39
Negative side-effects²					
Yes	48 (41.4)	54 (35.5)	60 (35.9)	29 (34.1)	191 (41.3)
No	68 (58.6)	80 (52.6)	78 (46.7)	46 (54.1)	272 (58.7)
Pressure from others to vape					
Yes	42 (31.3)	42 (27.6)	58 (34.7)	30 (35.3)	172 (32.0)
No	92 (68.7)	110 (72.4)	109 (65.3)	55 (64.7)	366 (68.0)
Offered to share your e-cigarette²					
Yes	113 (94.2)	134 (91.8)	141 (97.2)	72 (92.3)	460 (94.1)
No	7 (5.8)	12 (8.2)	4 (2.8)	6 (7.7)	29 (5.9)
Have used someone else's e-cigarette					
Yes	133 (99.3)	149 (98.0)	166 (99.4)	83 (97.6)	531 (98.7)
No	1 (0.7)	3 (2.0)	1 (0.6)	2 (2.4)	7 (1.3)
Parental knowledge of vaping behaviour^{2,3}					
Yes	70 (64.8)	---	65 (43.9)	---	135 (52.7)
No	38 (35.2)	---	83 (56.1)	---	121 (47.3)
Social media advertisement exposure					
Yes	110 (82.1)	93 (61.2)	152 (91.0)	69 (81.2)	424 (78.8)
No	24 (17.9)	59 (38.8)	15 (9.0)	16 (18.8)	114 (21.2)
Top advertisement exposure platforms¹					
Instagram	35	36	50	22	143
Snapchat	28	22	43	10	103
YouTube	22	15	33	10	80
No exposure	68	94	89	50	301

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported. ²Participants who answered "I don't know" to this question were not included in this estimate. ³Question not asked to young adults.

Table 8. *Vaping behaviour for Ontario respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Age of onset	14.49 (1.47)	16.65 (1.77)	14.63 (1.16)	17.33 (1.89)	15.78 (2.02)
Number of serious quit attempts (> 24 hours)	4.83 (7.80)	4.20 (4.03)	4.29 (6.60)	2.90 (1.91)	4.11 (5.71)
Days vaped per week	6.06 (1.78)	6.37 (1.45)	5.60 (1.95)	6.02 (1.75)	6.02 (1.75)
Vaping episodes per day	24.95 (28.91)	30.78 (31.72)	25.15 (27.89)	26.39 (30.50)	26.83 (29.79)
Number of puffs per episode	5.62 (4.35)	6.23 (5.13)	5.50 (4.14)	5.36 (4.38)	5.68 (4.51)
Since the onset of COVID-19					
Days vaped per week	4.55 (2.72)	4.93 (2.41)	4.26 (2.65)	4.91 (2.46)	4.68 (2.55)
Vaping episodes per day	12.55 (18.37)	16.65 (23.03)	14.19 (24.30)	15.54 (21.81)	14.80 (21.91)
Number of puffs per episode	4.39 (3.49)	5.83 (5.58)	5.43 (5.71)	5.33 (5.07)	5.26 (5.04)
Number of people who have used your e-cigarette	26.74 (29.94)	28.85 (45.55)	17.21 (20.86)	17.89 (27.66)	22.66 (32.59)
Average spending per week on vaping products	16.74 (18.06)	17.41 (16.21)	11.09 (11.92)	14.62 (11.33)	15.22 (14.89)
Pods used per week (pod-based devices)	2.38 (1.94)	3.38 (3.20)	2.12 (2.95)	2.25 (1.52)	2.52 (2.51)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24.

Table 8. Vaping behaviour for Ontario respondents (continued).

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Ever tried to quit vaping					
Yes	66 (65.3)	61 (61.0)	56 (58.3)	52 (52.0)	235 (59.2)
No	35 (34.7)	39 (39.0)	40 (41.7)	48 (48.0)	162 (40.1)
Strongest influence to start vaping¹					
Friends	72	61	80	67	280
Quitting smoking	12	22	3	17	54
Social media exposure	3	3	5	5	16
Negative side-effects²					
Yes	47 (56.0)	47 (53.4)	50 (63.3)	45 (53.6)	189 (56.4)
No	37 (44.0)	41 (46.6)	29 (36.7)	39 (46.4)	146 (43.6)
Pressure from others to vape					
Yes	34 (33.7)	28 (28.0)	35 (36.5)	23 (23.0)	120 (30.2)
No	67 (66.3)	72 (72.0)	61 (63.5)	77 (77.0)	277 (69.8)
Offered to share your e-cigarette²					
Yes	90 (90.0)	91 (91.9)	90 (96.8)	92 (92.9)	363 (92.8)
No	10 (10.0)	8 (8.1)	3 (3.2)	7 (7.1)	28 (7.2)
Have used someone else's e-cigarette					
Yes	101 (100.0)	97 (97.0)	96 (100.0)	99 (99.0)	393 (99.0)
No	0 (0.0)	3 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.0)	4 (1.0)
Parental knowledge of vaping behaviour^{2,3}					
Yes	48 (57.1)	---	28 (34.6)	---	76 (46.1)
No	36 (42.9)	---	53 (65.4)	---	89 (53.9)
Social media advertisement exposure					
Yes	80 (79.2)	59 (59.0)	87 (90.6)	70 (70.0)	296 (74.6)
No	21 (20.8)	41 (41.0)	9 (9.4)	30 (30.0)	101 (25.4)
Top advertisement exposure platforms¹					
Instagram	26	28	34	29	117
Snapchat	22	20	33	16	91
Posters	19	18	16	29	82
No exposure	51	55	39	47	192

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported. ²Participants who answered "I don't know" to this question were not included in this estimate. ³Question not asked to young adults.

Table 9. Vaping behaviour for Prairies respondents.

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Age of onset	14.58 (1.28)	16.40 (1.93)	14.34 (1.15)	16.82 (1.82)	15.36 (1.86)
Number of serious quit attempts (> 24 hours)	3.22 (2.24)	4.15 (4.52)	6.41 (22.53)	3.35 (2.80)	4.26 (11.55)
Days vaped per week	6.30 (1.64)	6.54 (1.20)	6.18 (1.70)	6.30 (1.59)	6.32 (1.56)
Vaping episodes per day	36.30 (33.81)	43.10 (35.35)	34.47 (35.27)	33.99 (33.23)	36.83 (34.50)
Number of puffs per episode	5.80 (4.86)	5.34 (3.46)	7.29 (6.38)	5.73 (4.77)	6.11 (5.11)
Since the onset of COVID-19					
Days vaped per week	5.51 (2.40)	5.85 (1.84)	4.57 (2.61)	5.12 (2.35)	5.22 (2.38)
Vaping episodes per day	29.47 (35.42)	24.27 (29.16)	21.20 (32.96)	21.25 (29.27)	24.26 (32.10)
Number of puffs per episode	5.87 (6.51)	4.67 (4.21)	6.93 (7.37)	5.78 (5.22)	5.91 (6.13)
Number of people who have used your e-cigarette	23.69 (31.15)	29.24 (41.69)	22.28 (23.04)	16.39 (21.56)	23.00 (30.24)
Average spending per week on vaping products	13.91 (13.29)	17.74 (15.06)	11.34 (11.61)	11.95 (10.75)	13.72 (13.00)
Pods used per week (pod-based devices)	2.96 (2.21)	2.95 (1.97)	2.32 (1.84)	2.80 (2.82)	2.76 (2.21)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24.

Table 9. Vaping behaviour for Prairies respondents (continued).

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Ever tried to quit vaping					
Yes	72 (68.6)	52 (65.0)	54 (52.4)	40 (56.3)	218 (39.3)
No	33 (31.4)	28 (35.0)	49 (47.6)	31 (43.7)	141 (60.7)
Strongest influence to start vaping¹					
Friends	84	52	85	48	269
Quitting smoking	9	16	4	13	42
Social media exposure	3	2	6	4	15
Negative side-effects²					
Yes	36 (40.0)	41 (59.4)	50 (55.6)	30 (48.4)	157 (50.5)
No	54 (60.0)	28 (40.6)	40 (44.4)	32 (51.6)	154 (49.5)
Pressure from others to vape					
Yes	46 (43.8)	36 (45.0)	34 (33.0)	21 (29.6)	137 (38.2)
No	59 (56.2)	44 (55.0)	69 (67.0)	50 (70.4)	222 (61.8)
Offered to share your e-cigarette²					
Yes	89 (87.3)	71 (89.9)	96 (96.0)	66 (93.0)	322 (91.5)
No	13 (12.7)	8 (10.1)	4 (4.0)	5 (7.0)	30 (8.5)
Have used someone else's e-cigarette					
Yes	102 (97.1)	80 (100.0)	103 (100.0)	70 (98.6)	355 (98.9)
No	3 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.4)	4 (1.1)
Parental knowledge of vaping behaviour^{2,3}					
Yes	60 (69.0)	---	54 (59.3)	---	114 (64.0)
No	27 (31.0)	---	37 (40.7)	---	64 (36.0)
Social media advertisement exposure					
Yes	70 (66.7)	48 (60.0)	85 (82.5)	47 (66.2)	250 (69.6)
No	35 (33.3)	32 (40.0)	18 (17.5)	24 (33.8)	109 (30.3)
Top advertisement exposure platforms¹					
Instagram	37	20	37	10	104
Snapchat	27	12	35	5	79
YouTube	24	8	29	3	64
No exposure	48	42	46	47	183

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported. ²Participants who answered "I don't know" to this question were not included in this estimate. ³Question not asked to young adults.

Table 10. *Vaping behaviour for Prince Edward Island respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Age of onset	14.23 (1.55)	16.87 (2.37)	14.16 (1.81)	17.67 (2.48)	15.75 (2.66)
Number of serious quit attempts (> 24 hours)	4.96 (9.23)	3.93 (3.75)	2.83 (2.51)	4.09 (7.43)	3.77 (5.95)
Days vaped per week	6.60 (1.21)	6.28 (1.53)	5.61 (2.23)	5.94 (1.77)	6.00 (1.85)
Vaping episodes per day	36.06 (32.75)	42.89 (37.26)	30.13 (31.53)	29.86 (29.51)	33.26 (32.39)
Number of puffs per episode	7.43 (6.79)	5.89 (5.10)	5.78 (5.19)	5.28 (3.77)	5.93 (5.13)
Since the onset of COVID-19					
Days vaped per week	6.35 (1.62)	5.50 (2.21)	5.33 (2.45)	5.57 (2.13)	5.58 (2.21)
Vaping episodes per day	34.82 (32.67)	37.93 (39.13)	23.85 (27.78)	30.57 (28.17)	29.40 (30.23)
Number of puffs per episode	6.18 (5.37)	4.00 (2.18)	5.85 (4.52)	5.49 (4.60)	5.55 (4.46)
Number of people who have used your e-cigarette	25.39 (31.86)	11.19 (9.98)	20.68 (23.97)	11.38 (11.38)	17.18 (21.71)
Average spending per week on vaping products	20.97 (17.12)	21.09 (14.43)	22.64 (18.61)	20.95 (15.85)	21.50 (16.59)
Pods used per week (pod-based devices)	4.01 (4.08)	3.40 (2.93)	2.92 (2.97)	2.82 (2.09)	3.15 (2.99)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24.

Table 10. *Vaping behaviour for Prince Edward Island respondents (continued).*

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Ever tried to quit vaping					
Yes	28 (59.6)	29 (61.7)	54 (58.1)	44 (51.2)	155 (56.8)
No	19 (40.4)	18 (38.3)	39 (41.9)	42 (48.8)	118 (43.2)
Strongest influence to start vaping¹					
Friends	25	22	73	51	171
Quitting smoking	11	20	6	27	64
Social media exposure	0	1	6	1	8
Negative side-effects²					
Yes	18 (47.4)	13 (32.5)	33 (37.5)	33 (44.6)	97 (42.2)
No	20 (52.6)	27 (67.5)	45 (62.5)	41 (55.4)	133 (57.8)
Pressure from others to vape					
Yes	19 (40.4)	9 (19.1)	34 (36.6)	26 (30.2)	88 (32.2)
No	28 (59.6)	38 (80.9)	59 (63.4)	60 (69.8)	185 (67.8)
Offered to share your e-cigarette²					
Yes	44 (93.6)	37 (78.7)	81 (87.1)	73 (84.9)	235 (89.4)
No	3 (6.4)	9 (19.1)	4 (4.3)	12 (14.0)	28 (10.6)
Have used someone else's e-cigarette					
Yes	47 (100.0)	44 (93.6)	91 (97.8)	81 (94.2)	263 (96.3)
No	0 (0.0)	3 (6.4)	2 (2.2)	5 (5.8)	10 (3.7)
Parental knowledge of vaping behaviour^{2,3}					
Yes	33 (76.7)	---	39 (54.2)	---	72 (62.6)
No	10 (23.3)	---	33 (45.8)	---	43 (37.4)
Social media advertisement exposure					
Yes	34 (72.3)	16 (34.0)	69 (74.2)	52 (60.5)	171 (62.6)
No	13 (27.7)	31 (66.0)	24 (25.8)	34 (39.5)	102 (37.4)
Top advertisement exposure platforms¹					
Snapchat	11	8	21	15	55
Instagram	12	4	14	16	46
Facebook	6	4	14	20	44
No exposure	28	35	63	59	185

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported. ²Participants who answered "I don't know" to this question were not included in this estimate. ³Question not asked to young adults.

Table 11. *Vaping behaviour for Quebec respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Age of onset	14.46 (1.56)	17.13 (1.75)	14.59 (1.31)	17.57 (2.41)	15.69 (2.20)
Number of serious quit attempts (> 24 hours)	3.49 (2.16)	3.35 (5.16)	3.02 (2.37)	2.00 (1.26)	3.09 (3.05)
Days vaped per week	6.08 (1.87)	6.46 (1.39)	6.11 (1.63)	6.28 (1.72)	6.21 (1.66)
Vaping episodes per day	28.06 (28.27)	32.44 (31.53)	30.78 (33.36)	35.52 (35.69)	31.32 (32.06)
Number of puffs per episode	6.46 (5.26)	6.10 (5.01)	6.20 (5.05)	6.61 (4.84)	6.32 (5.04)
Since the onset of COVID-19					
Days vaped per week	5.70 (2.23)	6.15 (1.80)	5.62 (2.15)	6.19 (1.91)	5.85 (2.05)
Vaping episodes per day	28.37 (37.10)	30.38 (34.44)	24.38 (25.47)	29.94 (32.99)	27.72 (31.90)
Number of puffs per episode	6.63 (6.02)	5.92 (3.97)	5.70 (3.77)	8.13 (6.21)	6.37 (4.91)
Number of people who have used your e-cigarette	21.55 (21.60)	13.97 (20.12)	19.13 (26.19)	7.36 (5.78)	16.46 (21.65)
Average spending per week on vaping products	15.39 (14.27)	22.70 (19.35)	16.44 (16.77)	22.82 (19.33)	18.88 (17.58)
Pods used per week (pod-based devices)	2.18 (1.41)	3.28 (1.79)	1.92 (1.42)	2.58 (2.11)	2.37 (1.68)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24.

Table 11. *Vaping behaviour for Quebec respondents (continued).*

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Ever tried to quit vaping					
Yes	45 (57.7)	34 (48.6)	60 (61.9)	21 (38.9)	160 (53.5)
No	33 (42.3)	36 (51.4)	37 (38.1)	33 (61.1)	139 (46.5)
Strongest influence to start vaping¹					
Friends	71	31	79	24	205
Quitting smoking	3	19	6	22	50
Social media exposure	1	2	4	2	9
Negative side-effects²					
Yes	40 (56.3)	35 (51.5)	53 (67.9)	23 (50.0)	151 (57.4)
No	31 (43.7)	33 (48.5)	25 (32.1)	23 (50.0)	112 (42.6)
Pressure from others to vape					
Yes	12 (15.4)	14 (20.0)	12 (12.4)	4 (7.4)	42 (14.0)
No	66 (84.6)	56 (80.0)	85 (87.6)	50 (92.6)	257 (86.0)
Offered to share your e-cigarette					
Yes	69 (88.5)	64 (91.4)	88 (90.7)	47 (87.0)	268 (91.5)
No	7 (9.0)	6 (8.6)	6 (6.2)	6 (11.1)	25 (8.5)
Have used someone else's e-cigarette					
Yes	78 (100.0)	66 (94.3)	95 (97.9)	51 (94.4)	290 (97.0)
No	0 (0.0)	4 (5.7)	2 (2.1)	3 (5.6)	9 (3.0)
Parental knowledge of vaping behaviour^{2,3}					
Yes	44 (64.7)	---	61 (69.3)	---	105 (67.3)
No	24 (35.3)	---	27 (30.7)	---	51 (32.7)
Social media advertisement exposure					
Yes	46 (59.0)	32 (45.7)	73 (75.3)	17 (31.5)	168 (56.2)
No	32 (41.0)	38 (54.3)	24 (24.7)	37 (68.5)	131 (43.8)
Top advertisement exposure platforms¹					
Instagram	18	15	23	2	58
Snapchat	13	11	24	3	51
Facebook	10	14	20	3	47
No exposure	51	47	52	46	196

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported. ²Participants who answered "I don't know" to this question were not included in this estimate. ³Question not asked to young adults.

Table 12. *Product information for the total sample.*

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Type of e-cigarette					
Cig-a-like	8 (1.1)	14 (2.1)	6 (0.6)	12 (1.7)	40 (1.3)
Vape pen	114 (16.1)	110 (15.7)	168 (18.7)	122 (17.3)	514 (17.1)
Mod	97 (13.7)	156 (22.3)	124 (13.8)	126 (17.9)	503 (16.7)
Pod	488 (69.1)	419 (59.9)	601 (66.9)	444 (63.1)	1952 (64.9)
Currently prefer flavoured vape juices¹					
Yes	595 (88.9)	587 (87.1)	795 (93.9)	618 (90.4)	2595 (90.3)
No	74 (11.1)	87 (12.9)	52 (6.1)	66 (9.6)	279 (9.7)
Used flavoured vape juice at initiation^{1*}					
Yes	517 (90.2)	492 (89.9)	696 (95.1)	567 (91.6)	2272 (91.9)
No	56 (9.8)	55 (10.1)	36 (4.9)	52 (8.4)	199 (8.1)
Would you vape if you could not buy flavoured juices?¹					
Yes	385 (64.7)	334 (56.9)	428 (53.8)	292 (47.2)	1439 (55.5)
No	210 (35.3)	253 (43.1)	367 (46.2)	326 (52.8)	1156 (44.5)
Content added to vape juice					
Yes	163 (23.1)	124 (17.7)	187 (20.8)	70 (9.9)	544 (18.1)
No	544 (76.9)	575 (82.3)	712 (79.2)	634 (90.1)	2465 (81.9)
Nicotine concentration¹					
10-20 mg/mL	37 (6.0)	88 (15.8)	64 (8.4)	94 (17.7)	283 (11.5)
35 mg/mL	124 (20.2)	144 (25.9)	171 (22.6)	156 (29.3)	595 (24.2)
50-60 mg/mL	453 (73.8)	325 (58.3)	522 (69.0)	282 (53.0)	1582 (64.3)
Vaping product content at onset*					
Vape juice with nicotine	374 (65.3)	385 (70.3)	490 (66.9)	457 (73.8)	1706 (69.0)
Vape juice without nicotine	192 (33.5)	136 (24.9)	232 (31.7)	114 (18.5)	674 (27.4)
Dry cannabis	4 (0.7)	13 (2.4)	3 (0.4)	23 (3.7)	43 (1.7)
Liquid cannabis	3 (0.5)	13 (2.4)	7 (1.0)	25 (4.0)	48 (1.9)
Vaping product content at present¹					
Vape juice with nicotine	663 (94.3)	639 (91.8)	827 (92.4)	608 (86.5)	2737 (91.3)
Vape juice without nicotine	19 (2.7)	19 (2.7)	39 (4.4)	35 (5.0)	112 (3.7)
Dry cannabis	6 (0.9)	9 (1.3)	3 (0.3)	15 (2.1)	33 (1.2)
Liquid cannabis	15 (2.1)	29 (4.2)	26 (2.9)	45 (6.4)	115 (3.8)
Know nicotine content¹					
Yes	650 (98.0)	630 (98.6)	801 (96.9)	578 (95.1)	2659 (97.2)
No	13 (2.0)	9 (1.4)	26 (3.1)	30 (4.9)	78 (2.8)
Device purchase location²					
From a friend	244	61	405	91	801
Specialty vape shop	54	119	90	193	456
Purchased from someone	146	36	175	30	387
Juice purchase location²					

From a friend	257	43	418	59	777
Specialty vape shop	61	119	106	203	489
Retail location	56	93	63	131	343

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. *Denotes a question not asked in or not measured in the same manner as the Nova Scotia survey and thus Nova Scotia data is excluded from these responses. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 13. *Product information for British Columbia respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Type of e-cigarette					
Cig-a-like	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)
Vape pen	22 (30.2)	19 (23.8)	22 (29.3)	22 (29.7)	85 (27.4)
Mod	13 (15.1)	11 (13.8)	12 (16.0)	12 (16.2)	48 (15.5)
Pod	46 (54.7)	50 (62.5)	40 (53.3)	40 (54.1)	176 (56.8)
Currently prefer flavoured vape juices¹					
Yes	66 (85.7)	67 (84.8)	61 (87.1)	66 (92.3)	260 (87.5)
No	11 (14.3)	12 (15.2)	9 (12.9)	5 (7.7)	37 (12.5)
Used flavoured vape juice at initiation					
Yes	66 (81.5)	70 (87.5)	70 (93.3)	68 (91.9)	274 (88.4)
No	15 (18.5)	10 (12.5)	5 (6.7)	6 (8.1)	36 (11.6)
Most used flavour at initiation					
Berry	21 (30.4)	19 (27.1)	22 (29.3)	29 (41.4)	91 (32.0)
Confectionary	7 (10.1)	8 (11.4)	5 (6.7)	6 (8.6)	26 (9.2)
Mango	14 (20.3)	16 (22.9)	14 (18.7)	15 (21.4)	59 (20.8)
Menthol	8 (11.6)	11 (15.7)	8 (10.7)	6 (8.6)	33 (11.6)
Tobacco	1 (1.4)	1 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.4)	3 (1.1)
Other	18 (26.1)	15 (21.4)	26 (34.7)	13 (18.6)	72 (25.4)
Most used flavour at present					
Berry	21 (31.3)	11 (18.0)	18 (27.3)	19 (27.5)	69 (26.2)
Confectionary	1 (1.5)	6 (9.8)	1 (1.5)	7 (10.1)	15 (5.7)
Mango	17 (25.4)	9 (14.8)	16 (24.2)	12 (17.4)	54 (20.5)
Menthol	10 (14.9)	17 (27.9)	11 (16.7)	16 (23.2)	54 (20.5)
Tobacco	3 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.1)
Other	15 (22.4)	18 (29.5)	20 (30.3)	15 (21.7)	68 (25.9)
Would you vape if you could not buy flavoured juices?¹					
Yes	48 (72.7)	44 (65.7)	39 (63.9)	33 (50.0)	164 (63.1)
No	18 (27.3)	23 (34.3)	22 (36.1)	33 (50.0)	96 (36.9)
Content added to vape juice					
Yes	15 (18.5)	15 (18.8)	15 (20.0)	4 (5.4)	49 (15.8)
No	66 (81.5)	65 (81.2)	60 (80.0)	70 (94.6)	261 (84.2)
Nicotine concentration¹					
10-20 mg/mL	4 (5.8)	10 (14.5)	4 (5.8)	15 (25.0)	33 (12.4)
35 mg/mL	16 (23.2)	24 (34.8)	20 (29.0)	19 (31.7)	79 (29.6)
50-60 mg/mL	49 (71.0)	35 (50.7)	45 (65.2)	26 (43.3)	155 (58.0)
Vaping product content at onset					
Vape juice with nicotine	51 (63.0)	60 (75.0)	42 (56.0)	56 (75.7)	209 (67.4)
Vape juice without nicotine	29 (35.8)	16 (20.0)	33 (44.0)	15 (20.2)	93 (30.0)
Dry cannabis	1 (1.2)	2 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.0)
Liquid cannabis	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (4.1)	5 (1.6)

Vaping product content at present

Vape juice with nicotine	74 (92.5)	75 (93.8)	70 (93.3)	67 (90.5)	286 (92.6)
Vape juice without nicotine	1 (1.2)	1 (1.2)	2 (2.7)	3 (4.1)	7 (2.3)
Dry cannabis	1 (1.2)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)	3 (1.0)
Liquid cannabis	4 (5.1)	3 (3.8)	3 (4.0)	3 (4.1)	13 (4.1)

Know nicotine content¹

Yes	74 (100.0)	75 (100.0)	70 (100.0)	65 (97.0)	284 (99.3)
No	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (3.0)	2 (0.7)

Device purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	27	49	13	54	143
From a friend	32	13	38	16	99
Retail location	17	29	7	22	75

Juice purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	25	49	13	56	143
From a friend	35	5	44	9	93
Retail location	21	33	5	20	79

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 14. *Product information for Manitoba respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Type of e-cigarette					
Cig-a-like	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Vape pen	17 (25.8)	20 (35.7)	18 (23.7)	12 (27.2)	67 (27.7)
Mod	14 (21.2)	10 (17.9)	16 (21.1)	16 (36.4)	56 (23.1)
Pod	35 (53.0)	26 (46.4)	42 (55.2)	16 (36.4)	119 (49.2)
Currently prefer flavoured vape juices¹					
Yes	60 (92.3)	47 (87.0)	67 (97.1)	40 (93.0)	214 (92.6)
No	5 (7.7)	7 (13.0)	2 (2.9)	3 (7.0)	17 (7.4)
Used flavoured vape juice at initiation					
Yes	63 (95.5)	47 (83.9)	74 (97.4)	41 (93.2)	225 (93.0)
No	3 (4.5)	9 (16.1)	2 (2.6)	3 (6.8)	17 (7.0)
Most used flavour at initiation					
Berry	14 (20.6)	6 (13.0)	28 (37.8)	13 (28.3)	61 (26.1)
Confectionary	11 (16.2)	9 (19.6)	11 (14.9)	5 (10.9)	36 (15.4)
Mango	3 (4.4)	9 (19.6)	5 (6.8)	7 (15.2)	24 (10.3)
Menthol	9 (13.2)	5 (10.9)	7 (9.5)	3 (6.5)	24 (10.3)
Tobacco	5 (7.4)	3 (6.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (3.4)
Other	26 (38.2)	14 (30.4)	23 (31.1)	18 (39.1)	81 (34.6)
Most used flavour at present					
Berry	18 (27.3)	15 (31.3)	16 (21.1)	15 (34.9)	64 (27.5)
Confectionary	3 (4.5)	4 (8.3)	9 (11.8)	5 (11.6)	21 (9.0)
Mango	11 (16.7)	8 (16.7)	11 (14.5)	4 (9.3)	34 (14.6)
Menthol	13 (19.7)	7 (14.6)	13 (17.1)	4 (9.3)	37 (15.9)
Tobacco	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)
Other	21 (31.8)	14 (29.2)	26 (34.2)	15 (34.9)	76 (32.6)
Would you vape if you could not buy flavoured juices?¹					
Yes	35 (58.3)	30 (63.8)	45 (67.2)	17 (42.5)	127 (59.3)
No	25 (41.7)	17 (36.2)	22 (32.8)	23 (57.5)	87 (40.7)
Content added to vape juice					
Yes	16 (24.2)	9 (16.1)	23 (30.3)	6 (13.6)	54 (22.3)
No	50 (75.8)	47 (83.9)	53 (69.7)	38 (82.4)	188 (77.7)
Nicotine concentration¹					
10-20 mg/mL	3 (5.4)	11 (24.4)	5 (7.6)	9 (26.5)	28 (13.9)
35 mg/mL	18 (32.1)	14 (31.1)	14 (21.2)	5 (14.7)	51 (25.4)
50-60 mg/mL	35 (62.5)	20 (44.5)	47 (71.2)	20 (58.8)	122 (60.7)
Vaping product content at onset					
Vape juice with nicotine	36 (54.5)	38 (67.9)	48 (63.2)	33 (75.0)	155 (64.0)
Vape juice without nicotine	29 (43.9)	15 (26.8)	28 (36.8)	9 (20.4)	81 (33.5)
Dry cannabis	1 (1.6)	2 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.3)	4 (1.7)
Liquid cannabis	0 (0.0)	1 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.3)	2 (0.8)

Vaping product content at present

Vape juice with nicotine	62 (93.9)	52 (92.9)	72 (94.8)	39 (88.6)	225 (93.0)
Vape juice without nicotine	3 (4.5)	2 (3.5)	2 (2.6)	1 (2.3)	8 (3.3)
Dry cannabis	1 (1.6)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.2)
Liquid cannabis	0 (0.0)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.3)	4 (9.1)	6 (2.5)

Know nicotine content¹

Yes	61 (98.4)	51 (98.1)	70 (97.2)	38 (97.4)	220 (97.8)
No	1 (1.6)	1 (1.9)	2 (2.8)	1 (2.6)	5 (2.2)

Device purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	17	44	20	31	112
From a friend	32	7	33	3	75
From someone else	15	4	18	3	40

Juice purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	26	44	24	32	126
From a friend	28	2	36	3	69
Retail location	6	12	5	7	30

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 15. *Product information for New Brunswick respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Type of e-cigarette					
Cig-a-like	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.9)	4 (1.3)
Vape pen	4 (11.8)	16 (20.0)	12 (14.1)	18 (17.1)	50 (16.4)
Mod	3 (8.8)	21 (26.3)	13 (15.3)	15 (14.3)	52 (17.1)
Pod	27 (79.4)	41 (51.2)	60 (70.6)	70 (66.7)	198 (65.2)
Currently prefer flavoured e-juices¹					
Yes	31 (100.0)	62 (82.7)	78 (96.3)	92 (92.0)	263 (91.6)
No	0 (0.0)	13 (17.3)	3 (3.7)	8 (8.0)	24 (8.4)
Used flavoured e-juice at initiation					
Yes	33 (97.1)	68 (85.0)	81 (95.3)	91 (86.7)	273 (89.8)
No	1 (2.9)	12 (15.0)	4 (4.7)	14 (13.3)	31 (10.2)
Most used flavour at initiation¹					
Berry	11 (33.3)	29 (42.6)	37 (45.7)	49 (54.4)	126 (46.3)
Confectionary	3 (9.1)	7 (10.3)	6 (7.4)	8 (8.9)	24 (8.8)
Mango	2 (6.1)	8 (11.8)	11 (13.6)	12 (13.3)	33 (12.1)
Menthol	9 (27.3)	15 (22.1)	23 (28.4)	12 (13.3)	59 (21.7)
Tobacco	2 (6.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.2)	4 (1.5)
Other	6 (18.1)	9 (13.2)	4 (4.9)	7 (7.9)	26 (9.6)
Most used flavour at present¹					
Berry	15 (48.4)	28 (45.1)	34 (43.7)	46 (50.0)	123 (46.8)
Confectionary	1 (3.2)	4 (6.5)	3 (3.8)	4 (4.3)	12 (4.6)
Mango	4 (12.9)	7 (11.3)	9 (11.5)	8 (8.7)	28 (10.6)
Menthol	8 (25.8)	19 (30.6)	23 (29.5)	25 (27.2)	75 (28.5)
Tobacco	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other	3 (9.7)	4 (6.5)	9 (11.5)	9 (9.8)	25 (9.5)
Would you vape if you could not buy flavoured juices?¹					
Yes	22 (71.0)	28 (45.2)	43 (55.1)	43 (46.7)	136 (51.7)
No	9 (29.0)	34 (54.8)	35 (44.9)	49 (53.3)	127 (48.3)
Content added to vape juice					
Yes	9 (26.5)	15 (18.8)	14 (16.5)	7 (6.7)	45 (17.4)
No	25 (73.5)	65 (81.2)	71 (83.5)	98 (93.3)	259 (82.6)
Nicotine concentration¹					
10-20 mg/mL	3 (9.7)	12 (20.3)	5 (6.9)	19 (26.4)	39 (16.7)
35 mg/mL	3 (9.7)	12 (20.3)	18 (25.0)	19 (26.4)	52 (22.2)
50-60 mg/mL	25 (80.6)	35 (59.4)	49 (68.1)	34 (47.2)	143 (61.1)
Vaping product content at onset					
Vape juice with nicotine	27 (79.4)	56 (70.0)	58 (68.2)	74 (70.5)	215 (70.7)
Vape juice without nicotine	7 (20.6)	18 (22.5)	27 (31.8)	13 (12.4)	65 (21.4)
Dry cannabis	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	5 (4.7)	6 (2.0)
Liquid cannabis	0 (0.0)	5 (6.2)	0 (0.0)	13 (12.4)	18 (5.9)

Vaping product content at present¹

Vape juice with nicotine	32 (94.2)	68 (86.0)	80 (95.2)	87 (82.9)	267 (88.4)
Vape juice without nicotine	1 (2.9)	3 (3.8)	1 (1.2)	1 (1.0)	6 (2.0)
Dry cannabis	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.0)	2 (0.7)
Liquid cannabis	1 (2.9)	7 (8.9)	3 (3.6)	16 (15.1)	27 (8.9)

Know nicotine content¹

Yes	32 (100.0)	67 (98.5)	78 (97.5)	83 (95.4)	260 (97.4)
No	0 (0.0)	1 (1.5)	2 (2.5)	4 (4.6)	7 (2.6)

Device purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	8	42	21	56	127
Retail location	7	33	17	43	100
From a friend	11	2	44	9	66

Juice purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	9	40	23	57	129
Retail location	8	37	19	52	116
From a friend	12	5	42	5	64

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 16. *Product information for Newfoundland and Labrador respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Type of e-cigarette					
Cig-a-like	2 (3.3)	1 (2.9)	1 (0.9)	5 (5.9)	9 (3.2)
Vape pen	11 (18.0)	6 (17.6)	24 (22.4)	13 (15.3)	54 (18.8)
Mod	11 (18.0)	7 (20.6)	10 (9.3)	14 (16.5)	42 (14.6)
Pod	37 (60.7)	20 (58.9)	72 (67.4)	53 (62.3)	182 (63.4)
Currently prefer flavoured e-juices¹					
Yes	51 (87.9)	26 (81.3)	93 (89.4)	76 (90.5)	246 (88.5)
No	7 (12.1)	6 (18.7)	11 (10.6)	8 (9.5)	32 (11.5)
Used flavoured e-juice at initiation					
Yes	54 (88.5)	31 (91.2)	103 (96.3)	80 (94.1)	268 (93.4)
No	7 (11.5)	3 (8.8)	4 (3.7)	5 (5.9)	19 (6.6)
Most used flavour at initiation¹					
Berry	20 (37.0)	10 (32.3)	50 (48.6)	34 (42.5)	114 (42.5)
Confectionary	8 (14.8)	3 (9.7)	16 (15.5)	15 (18.8)	42 (15.7)
Mango	9 (16.7)	5 (16.1)	17 (16.5)	11 (13.8)	42 (15.7)
Menthol	11 (20.4)	12 (38.7)	17 (16.5)	14 (17.4)	54 (20.1)
Tobacco	1 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)	3 (1.1)
Other	5 (9.2)	1 (3.2)	3 (2.9)	4 (5.0)	13 (4.9)
Most used flavour at present¹					
Berry	26 (52.0)	10 (38.5)	54 (58.1)	32 (42.1)	122 (49.8)
Confectionary	6 (12.0)	3 (11.5)	4 (4.3)	9 (11.8)	22 (9.0)
Mango	3 (6.0)	3 (11.5)	11 (11.8)	5 (6.6)	22 (9.0)
Menthol	11 (22.0)	9 (34.6)	20 (21.5)	28 (36.8)	68 (27.8)
Tobacco	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other	4 (8.0)	1 (3.9)	4 (4.3)	2 (2.7)	11 (4.4)
Would you vape if you could not buy flavoured juices?¹					
Yes	29 (56.9)	16 (61.5)	36 (38.7)	31 (40.8)	112 (45.5)
No	22 (43.1)	10 (38.5)	57 (61.3)	45 (59.2)	134 (54.5)
Content added to vape juice					
Yes	16 (26.2)	4 (11.8)	23 (21.5)	12 (14.1)	55 (19.2)
No	45 (73.8)	30 (88.2)	84 (78.5)	73 (85.9)	232 (80.8)
Nicotine concentration¹					
10-20 mg/mL	3 (6.0)	3 (11.1)	9 (10.1)	15 (25.9)	30 (13.4)
35 mg/mL	15 (30.0)	8 (29.6)	31 (34.8)	18 (31.0)	72 (32.1)
50-60 mg/mL	32 (64.0)	16 (59.3)	49 (55.1)	25 (43.1)	122 (54.5)
Vaping product content at onset					
Vape juice with nicotine	36 (59.0)	19 (55.9)	66 (61.7)	57 (67.1)	178 (62.0)
Vape juice without nicotine	24 (39.4)	13 (38.3)	39 (36.5)	20 (23.5)	96 (33.4)
Dry cannabis	1 (1.6)	1 (2.9)	1 (0.9)	7 (8.2)	10 (3.5)
Liquid cannabis	0 (0.0)	1 (2.9)	1 (0.9)	1 (1.2)	3 (1.1)

Vaping product content at present¹

Vape juice with nicotine	56 (94.9)	29 (85.3)	100 (93.5)	65 (77.4)	250 (88.0)
Vape juice without nicotine	1 (1.7)	3 (8.8)	4 (3.7)	9 (10.7)	17 (6.0)
Dry cannabis	1 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (7.1)	7 (2.5)
Liquid cannabis	1 (1.7)	2 (5.9)	3 (2.8)	4 (4.8)	10 (3.5)

Know nicotine content¹

Yes	55 (98.2)	28 (96.6)	93 (93.0)	63 (96.9)	239 (95.6)
No	1 (1.8)	1 (3.4)	7 (7.0)	2 (3.1)	11 (4.4)

Device purchase location²

From a friend	29	1	52	12	94
Specialty vape shop	8	10	17	47	82
Retail location	8	16	17	33	74

Juice purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	12	12	22	48	94
From a friend	25	2	51	7	85
Retail location	11	15	12	36	74

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 17. *Product information for Nova Scotia respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>N</i> (%)	Male young adults, <i>N</i> (%)	Female youth, <i>N</i> (%)	Female young adults, <i>N</i> (%)	Total, <i>N</i> (%)
Type of e-cigarette					
Cig-a-like	0 (0.0)	4 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.2)	5 (0.9)
Vape pen	7 (5.2)	12 (7.9)	32 (19.1)	14 (16.5)	65 (12.1)
Mod	26 (19.4)	39 (25.7)	37 (22.2)	21 (24.7)	123 (22.9)
Pod	101 (75.4)	97 (63.8)	98 (58.7)	49 (57.6)	345 (64.1)
Currently prefer flavoured vape juices¹					
Yes	121 (93.8)	134 (90.5)	161 (98.8)	76 (90.5)	492 (93.9)
No	8 (6.2)	14 (9.5)	2 (1.2)	8 (9.5)	32 (6.1)
Used flavoured vape juice at initiation*					
Yes	---	---	---	---	---
No	---	---	---	---	---
Most used flavour at initiation*					
Berry	---	---	---	---	---
Confectionary	---	---	---	---	---
Mango	---	---	---	---	---
Menthol	---	---	---	---	---
Tobacco	---	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---
Most used flavour at present*					
Berry	---	---	---	---	---
Confectionary	---	---	---	---	---
Mango	---	---	---	---	---
Menthol	---	---	---	---	---
Tobacco	---	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---
Would you vape if you could not buy flavoured juices?¹					
Yes	79 (65.3)	61 (45.5)	77 (47.8)	34 (44.7)	251 (51.0)
No	42 (34.7)	73 (54.5)	84 (52.2)	42 (55.3)	241 (49.0)
Content added to vape juice					
Yes	37 (27.6)	34 (22.4)	39 (23.4)	12 (14.1)	122 (22.7)
No	97 (72.4)	118 (77.6)	128 (76.6)	73 (85.9)	416 (77.3)
Nicotine concentration¹					
10-20 mg/mL	6 (5.3)	13 (10.6)	12 (9.4)	3 (5.1)	34 (8.0)
35 mg/mL	18 (15.8)	32 (26.0)	24 (18.8)	18 (30.5)	92 (21.7)
50-60 mg/mL	90 (78.9)	78 (63.4)	92 (71.8)	38 (64.4)	298 (70.3)
Vaping product content at onset*					
Vape juice with nicotine	---	---	---	---	---
Vape juice without nicotine	---	---	---	---	---
Dry cannabis	---	---	---	---	---
Liquid cannabis	---	---	---	---	---

Vaping product content at present

Vape juice with nicotine	127 (95.5)	139 (91.4)	142 (85.0)	70 (82.4)	478 (89.3)
Vape juice without nicotine	4 (3.0)	2 (1.3)	20 (12.0)	7 (8.2)	33 (6.2)
Dry cannabis	0 (0.0)	4 (2.6)	1 (0.6)	2 (2.4)	7 (1.3)
Liquid cannabis	2 (1.5)	6 (3.9)	3 (1.8)	6 (7.0)	17 (3.2)

Know nicotine content¹

Yes	121 (95.3)	138 (99.3)	137 (96.5)	62 (88.6)	458 (95.8)
No	6 (4.7)	1 (0.7)	5 (3.5)	8 (11.4)	20 (4.2)

Device purchase location*

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Juice purchase location*

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Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. *Denotes a question not asked in or not measured in the same manner as the Nova Scotia survey and thus Nova Scotia data is excluded from these responses. ¹Question not answered by all participants.

Table 18. *Product information for Ontario respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Type of e-cigarette					
Cig-a-like	1 (1.0)	3 (3.0)	2 (2.1)	2 (2.0)	8 (2.0)
Vape pen	18 (17.8)	7 (7.0)	15 (15.6)	8 (8.0)	48 (12.1)
Mod	10 (9.9)	21 (21.0)	8 (8.3)	13 (13.0)	52 (13.1)
Pod	72 (71.3)	69 (69.0)	71 (74.0)	77 (77.0)	289 (72.8)
Currently prefer flavoured vape juices¹					
Yes	85 (87.6)	77 (82.8)	85 (95.5)	84 (86.6)	331 (88.0)
No	12 (12.4)	16 (17.2)	4 (4.5)	13 (13.4)	45 (12.0)
Used flavoured vape juice at initiation					
Yes	95 (94.1)	93 (93.0)	91 (94.8)	90 (90.0)	369 (92.9)
No	6 (5.9)	7 (7.0)	5 (5.2)	10 (10.0)	28 (7.1)
Most used flavour at initiation					
Berry	26 (25.5)	28 (33.3)	36 (38.7)	32 (31.7)	122 (32.1)
Confectionary	15 (14.7)	16 (19.0)	14 (15.1)	14 (13.9)	59 (15.5)
Mango	18 (17.6)	8 (9.5)	14 (15.1)	15 (14.9)	55 (14.5)
Menthol	11 (10.8)	8 (9.5)	7 (7.5)	18 (17.8)	44 (11.6)
Tobacco	1 (1.0)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.0)	4 (1.1)
Other	31 (30.4)	23 (27.4)	22 (23.7)	20 (19.8)	96 (25.3)
Most used flavour at present					
Berry	30 (30.9)	14 (18.9)	30 (32.6)	22 (25.3)	96 (27.4)
Confectionary	7 (7.2)	3 (4.1)	4 (4.3)	8 (9.2)	22 (6.3)
Mango	12 (12.4)	17 (23.0)	19 (20.7)	10 (11.5)	58 (16.6)
Menthol	13 (13.4)	19 (25.7)	11 (12.0)	29 (33.3)	72 (20.6)
Tobacco	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)
Other	34 (35.1)	21 (28.4)	28 (30.4)	18 (20.7)	101 (28.9)
Would you vape if you could not buy flavoured juices?¹					
Yes	57 (67.1)	45 (58.4)	45 (52.9)	46 (54.8)	193 (58.3)
No	28 (32.9)	32 (41.6)	40 (47.1)	38 (45.2)	138 (41.7)
Content added to vape juice					
Yes	28 (27.7)	14 (14.0)	21 (21.9)	16 (16.0)	79 (19.9)
No	73 (72.3)	86 (86.0)	75 (78.1)	84 (84.0)	318 (80.1)
Nicotine concentration¹					
10-20 mg/mL	4 (4.6)	9 (11.3)	8 (11.0)	7 (9.0)	28 (8.8)
35 mg/mL	14 (16.1)	17 (21.3)	14 (19.2)	24 (30.8)	69 (21.7)
50-60 mg/mL	69 (79.3)	54 (67.4)	51 (69.8)	47 (60.2)	221 (69.5)
Vaping product content at onset					
Vape juice with nicotine	67 (66.3)	70 (70.0)	67 (69.8)	64 (64.0)	268 (67.5)
Vape juice without nicotine	32 (31.7)	25 (25.0)	27 (28.2)	29 (29.0)	113 (28.5)
Dry cannabis	1 (1.0)	4 (4.0)	1 (1.0)	2 (2.0)	8 (2.0)
Liquid cannabis	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	5 (5.0)	8 (2.0)

Vaping product content at present

Vape juice with nicotine	93 (92.0)	94 (94.0)	86 (89.6)	84 (84.0)	357 (90.4)
Vape juice without nicotine	3 (3.0)	2 (2.0)	3 (3.1)	6 (6.0)	14 (3.5)
Dry cannabis	2 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.0)	3 (0.8)
Liquid cannabis	3 (3.0)	3 (3.0)	6 (6.3)	9 (9.0)	21 (5.3)

Know nicotine content¹

Yes	90 (96.8)	93 (98.9)	84 (97.7)	80 (95.2)	347 (97.2)
No	3 (3.2)	1 (1.1)	2 (2.3)	4 (4.8)	10 (2.8)

Device purchase location²

Retail location	26	46	17	46	135
Specialty vape shop	25	46	13	43	127
From a friend	32	7	48	21	108

Juice purchase location²

Retail location	33	49	17	50	149
Specialty vape shop	23	54	13	45	135
From a friend	37	6	50	10	103

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 19. *Product information for Prairies respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Type of e-cigarette					
Cig-a-like	1 (1.0)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.4)	3 (0.8)
Vape pen	16 (15.2)	19 (23.8)	31 (30.1)	18 (25.4)	84 (23.4)
Mod	13 (12.4)	16 (20.0)	14 (13.6)	9 (12.7)	52 (14.5)
Pod	75 (71.4)	44 (55.0)	58 (56.3)	43 (60.5)	220 (61.3)
Currently prefer flavoured vape juices¹					
Yes	83 (83.8)	72 (92.3)	87 (90.6)	61 (91.0)	303 (89.1)
No	16 (16.2)	6 (7.7)	9 (9.4)	6 (9.0)	37 (10.9)
Used flavoured vape juice at initiation					
Yes	93 (88.6)	75 (93.8)	97 (94.2)	69 (97.2)	334 (93.0)
No	12 (11.4)	5 (6.2)	6 (5.8)	2 (2.8)	25 (7.0)
Most used flavour at initiation					
Berry	36 (38.3)	19 (21.1)	34 (30.9)	21 (29.6)	110 (30.1)
Confectionary	15 (16.0)	16 (17.8)	19 (17.3)	7 (9.9)	57 (15.6)
Mango	9 (9.6)	6 (6.7)	19 (17.3)	10 (14.1)	44 (12.1)
Menthol	8 (8.5)	13 (14.4)	3 (2.7)	8 (11.3)	32 (8.8)
Tobacco	4 (4.3)	3 (3.3)	3 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	10 (2.7)
Other	22 (23.4)	33 (36.7)	32 (29.1)	25 (35.2)	112 (30.7)
Most used flavour at present					
Berry	18 (22.2)	18 (22.2)	28 (27.5)	14 (20.3)	78 (23.4)
Confectionary	4 (4.9)	2 (2.5)	5 (4.9)	3 (4.3)	14 (4.2)
Mango	13 (16.0)	24 (29.6)	15 (14.7)	9 (13.0)	61 (18.3)
Menthol	17 (21.0)	13 (16.0)	20 (19.6)	14 (20.3)	64 (19.2)
Tobacco	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0)
Other	29 (35.8)	24 (29.6)	34 (33.3)	29 (42.0)	116 (34.8)
Would you vape if you could not buy flavoured juices?¹					
Yes	60 (72.3)	41 (56.9)	51 (58.6)	25 (41.0)	177 (58.4)
No	23 (27.7)	31 (43.1)	36 (41.4)	36 (59.0)	126 (41.6)
Content added to vape juice					
Yes	25 (23.8)	19 (23.8)	32 (31.1)	2 (2.8)	78 (21.7)
No	80 (76.2)	61 (76.2)	71 (68.9)	69 (97.2)	281 (78.3)
Nicotine concentration¹					
10-20 mg/mL	3 (3.3)	10 (15.9)	7 (7.2)	6 (9.7)	26 (8.3)
35 mg/mL	21 (22.8)	16 (25.4)	18 (18.8)	18 (29.0)	73 (23.3)
50-60 mg/mL	68 (73.9)	37 (58.7)	71 (74.0)	38 (61.3)	214 (68.4)
Vaping product content at onset					
Vape juice with nicotine	69 (65.7)	54 (67.5)	65 (63.1)	58 (81.7)	246 (68.5)
Vape juice without nicotine	36 (34.3)	23 (28.8)	37 (35.9)	12 (16.9)	108 (30.1)
Dry cannabis	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.4)	1 (0.3)
Liquid cannabis	0 (0.0)	3 (3.7)	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (1.1)

Vaping product content at present

Vape juice with nicotine	101 (96.2)	74 (92.5)	97 (94.2)	69 (97.2)	341 (95.0)
Vape juice without nicotine	2 (1.9)	2 (2.5)	3 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	7 (1.9)
Dry cannabis	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0)
Liquid cannabis	2 (1.9)	4 (5.0)	3 (2.9)	2 (2.8)	11 (3.1)

Know nicotine content¹

Yes	100 (99.0)	73 (98.6)	97 (100.0)	66 (95.7)	336 (98.5)
No	1 (1.0)	1 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	3 (4.3)	5 (1.5)

Device purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	41	48	23	43	155
From a friend	38	5	51	7	101
Retail location	20	37	10	29	96

Juice purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	50	49	29	46	174
Retail location	21	39	11	31	102
From a friend	34	5	52	3	94

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 20. *Product information for Prince Edward Island respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, N (%)	Male young adults, N (%)	Female youth, N (%)	Female young adults, N (%)	Total, N (%)
Type of e-cigarette					
Cig-a-like	1 (2.1)	2 (4.3)	2 (2.2)	1 (1.2)	6 (2.2)
Vape pen	4 (8.6)	4 (8.6)	2 (2.2)	7 (8.1)	17 (6.2)
Mod	2 (4.3)	9 (19.0)	1 (1.1)	13 (15.1)	25 (9.2)
Pod	40 (85.0)	32 (68.1)	88 (94.5)	65 (75.6)	225 (82.4)
Currently prefer flavoured e-juices¹					
Yes	37 (88.1)	40 (87.0)	76 (92.7)	73 (85.9)	226 (88.6)
No	5 (11.9)	6 (13.0)	6 (7.3)	12 (14.1)	29 (11.4)
Used flavoured e-juice at initiation					
Yes	38 (80.9)	43 (91.5)	85 (91.4)	80 (93.0)	246 (90.1)
No	9 (19.1)	4 (8.5)	8 (8.6)	6 (7.0)	27 (9.9)
Most used flavour at initiation¹					
Berry	12 (31.6)	17 (39.5)	41 (48.2)	44 (55.0)	114 (46.2)
Confectionary	4 (10.5)	6 (14.0)	10 (11.8)	5 (6.2)	25 (10.2)
Mango	7 (18.4)	4 (9.3)	12 (14.1)	7 (8.8)	30 (12.2)
Menthol	8 (21.1)	11 (25.6)	17 (20.0)	19 (23.8)	55 (22.4)
Tobacco	5 (13.2)	3 (7.0)	2 (2.4)	1 (1.2)	11 (4.5)
Other	2 (5.2)	2 (4.6)	3 (3.5)	4 (5.0)	11 (4.5)
Most used flavour at present¹					
Berry	13 (35.2)	15 (37.5)	39 (51.3)	36 (49.3)	103 (45.6)
Confectionary	2 (5.4)	5 (12.5)	7 (9.2)	3 (4.1)	17 (7.5)
Mango	6 (16.2)	3 (7.5)	7 (9.2)	6 (8.2)	22 (9.7)
Menthol	14 (37.8)	16 (40.0)	19 (25.0)	22 (30.1)	71 (31.4)
Tobacco	1 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.9)
Other	1 (2.7)	1 (2.5)	3 (4.0)	6 (8.3)	11 (4.9)
Would you vape if you could not buy flavoured juices?¹					
Yes	29 (78.4)	32 (80.0)	45 (59.2)	34 (46.6)	140 (61.9)
No	8 (21.6)	8 (20.0)	31 (40.8)	39 (53.4)	86 (38.1)
Content added to vape juice					
Yes	8 (17.0)	2 (4.3)	12 (12.9)	9 (10.5)	31 (11.4)
No	39 (83.0)	45 (95.7)	81 (87.1)	77 (89.5)	242 (88.6)
Nicotine concentration¹					
10-20 mg/mL	2 (4.4)	5 (13.5)	3 (3.8)	3 (4.5)	13 (5.7)
35 mg/mL	4 (8.9)	5 (13.5)	13 (16.5)	22 (32.8)	44 (19.3)
50-60 mg/mL	39 (86.7)	27 (73.0)	63 (79.7)	42 (62.7)	171 (75.0)
Vaping product content at onset					
Vape juice with nicotine	40 (85.1)	41 (87.2)	69 (74.2)	71 (82.6)	221 (81.0)
Vape juice without nicotine	5 (10.6)	4 (8.5)	20 (21.5)	8 (9.3)	37 (13.6)
Dry cannabis	0 (0.0)	2 (4.3)	1 (1.1)	5 (5.8)	8 (2.9)
Liquid cannabis	2 (4.3)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.2)	2 (2.3)	7 (2.5)

Vaping product content at present¹

Vape juice with nicotine	45 (95.7)	46 (97.9)	86 (93.5)	76 (88.4)	253 (93.0)
Vape juice without nicotine	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.2)	5 (5.8)	7 (2.6)
Dry cannabis	0 (0.0)	1 (2.1)	1 (1.1)	4 (4.7)	6 (2.2)
Liquid cannabis	2 (4.3)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.2)	1 (1.1)	6 (2.2)

Know nicotine content¹

Yes	45 (100.0)	43 (93.5)	82 (95.3)	72 (94.7)	242 (95.7)
No	0 (0.0)	3 (6.5)	4 (4.7)	4 (5.3)	11 (4.3)

Device purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	8	25	12	52	97
From a friend	19	7	50	10	86
Retail location	9	15	0	28	52

Juice purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	7	26	11	57	101
From a friend	21	6	49	11	87
Retail location	5	14	1	29	49

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 21. *Product information for Quebec respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>n</i> (%)	Male young adults, <i>n</i> (%)	Female youth, <i>n</i> (%)	Female young adults, <i>n</i> (%)	Total, <i>N</i> (%)
Type of e-cigarette					
Cig-a-like	3 (3.8)	1 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (1.3)
Vape pen	15 (19.2)	7 (10.0)	12 (12.4)	10 (18.5)	44 (14.7)
Mod	5 (6.5)	22 (31.4)	13 (13.4)	13 (24.1)	53 (17.7)
Pod	55 (70.5)	40 (57.2)	72 (74.2)	31 (57.4)	198 (66.3)
Currently prefer flavoured e-juices¹					
Yes	61 (85.9)	62 (89.9)	87 (93.5)	50 (94.3)	260 (90.9)
No	10 (14.1)	7 (10.1)	6 (6.5)	3 (5.7)	26 (9.1)
Used flavoured e-juice at initiation					
Yes	75 (96.2)	65 (92.9)	95 (97.9)	48 (88.9)	283 (94.6)
No	3 (3.8)	5 (7.1)	2 (2.1)	6 (11.1)	16 (5.4)
Most used flavour at initiation¹					
Berry	37 (49.3)	24 (36.9)	44 (46.7)	24 (50.0)	129 (45.7)
Confectionary	1 (1.3)	2 (3.1)	5 (5.3)	2 (4.1)	10 (3.5)
Mango	8 (10.7)	7 (10.8)	17 (18.1)	4 (8.3)	36 (12.8)
Menthol	12 (16.0)	17 (26.2)	15 (16.0)	9 (18.8)	53 (18.8)
Tobacco	3 (4.0)	1 (1.5)	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	5 (1.8)
Other	14 (18.7)	14 (21.5)	12 (12.8)	9 (18.8)	49 (17.4)
Most used flavour at present¹					
Berry	33 (54.2)	24 (38.7)	40 (46.0)	27 (54.0)	124 (47.7)
Confectionary	2 (3.2)	3 (4.8)	7 (8.0)	4 (8.0)	16 (6.2)
Mango	8 (13.1)	6 (9.7)	9 (10.3)	3 (6.0)	26 (10.0)
Menthol	10 (16.4)	17 (27.4)	17 (19.5)	14 (28.0)	58 (22.3)
Tobacco	0 (0.0)	1 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)
Other	8 (13.1)	11 (17.8)	14 (16.2)	2 (4.0)	35 (13.5)
Would you vape if you could not buy flavoured juices?¹					
Yes	26 (42.6)	37 (59.7)	47 (54.0)	29 (58.0)	139 (53.5)
No	35 (57.4)	25 (40.3)	40 (46.0)	21 (42.0)	121 (46.5)
Content added to vape juice					
Yes	9 (11.5)	12 (17.1)	8 (8.2)	2 (3.7)	31 (10.4)
No	69 (88.5)	58 (82.9)	89 (91.8)	52 (96.3)	268 (89.6)
Nicotine concentration¹					
10-20 mg/mL	9 (12.9)	15 (27.8)	11 (12.9)	17 (40.5)	52 (20.7)
35 mg/mL	15 (21.4)	16 (29.6)	19 (22.4)	13 (31.0)	63 (25.1)
50-60 mg/mL	46 (65.7)	23 (42.6)	55 (64.7)	12 (28.5)	136 (54.2)
Vaping product content at onset					
Vape juice with nicotine	48 (61.5)	47 (67.2)	75 (77.4)	44 (81.5)	214 (71.6)
Vape juice without nicotine	30 (38.5)	22 (31.4)	21 (21.6)	8 (14.8)	81 (27.1)
Dry cannabis	0 (0.0)	1 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	2 (3.7)	3 (1.0)
Liquid cannabis	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)

Vaping product content at present

Vape juice with nicotine	73 (93.6)	62 (88.6)	94 (96.9)	51 (94.4)	280 (93.6)
Vape juice without nicotine	4 (5.1)	4 (5.7)	2 (2.1)	3 (5.6)	13 (4.4)
Dry cannabis	1 (1.3)	1 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.7)
Liquid cannabis	0 (0.0)	3 (4.3)	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (1.3)

Know nicotine content¹

Yes	72 (98.6)	62 (100.0)	90 (95.7)	49 (96.1)	273 (97.5)
No	1 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	4 (4.3)	2 (3.9)	7 (2.5)

Device purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	30	42	40	38	150
Retail location	30	25	30	13	98
From a friend	14	5	26	3	48

Juice purchase location²

Specialty vape shop	33	41	50	41	165
Retail location	32	27	31	14	104
From a friend	17	1	24	2	44

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 22. *Other substance use behaviours for the total sample.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Cigarettes smoked per week	14.21 (23.32)	24.11 (31.89)	9.79 (13.92)	21.77 (28.52)	16.97 (25.36)
Days of cannabis use in the last 30 days^{1*}	16.27 (12.03)	19.94 (10.97)	14.10 (11.68)	17.32 (11.90)	16.80 (11.84)
Days of alcohol use in the last 30 days^{2*}	6.72 (7.19)	8.59 (7.66)	5.44 (5.59)	7.18 (6.82)	6.91 (6.88)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. *Denotes a question not asked in or not measured in the same manner as the Nova Scotia survey and thus Nova Scotia data is excluded from these responses. ¹Participants that indicated cannabis use in the last 30 days (N = 1586). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate. ²Participants that indicated alcohol use in the last 30 days (N = 1843). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate.

Table 22. *Other substance use behaviours for the total sample (continued).*

Variables	Male youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Male young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Female youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Female young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Total, <i>N (%)</i>
Tobacco use history					
Never user	158 (22.3)	82 (11.7)	319 (35.5)	165 (23.4)	724 (24.1)
Former user	453 (64.1)	524 (75.0)	489 (54.4)	462 (65.6)	1928 (64.1)
Current user	96 (13.6)	93 (13.3)	91 (10.1)	77 (11.0)	357 (11.8)
Tobacco use onset relative to vaping onset¹					
Before	212 (38.6)	376 (60.9)	277 (47.8)	371 (68.8)	1236 (54.1)
During	128 (23.3)	103 (16.7)	123 (21.2)	76 (14.1)	430 (18.8)
After	209 (38.1)	138 (22.4)	180 (31.0)	92 (17.1)	619 (27.1)
Knowledge of anyone who started vaping before smoking cigarettes					
Yes	281 (39.7)	225 (32.2)	378 (42.0)	212 (30.1)	1096 (36.4)
No	426 (60.3)	474 (67.8)	521 (58.0)	492 (69.9)	1913 (63.6)
Type of drinker^{*2}					
Occasional drinker (1 drink/< 2wks.)	239	159	384	254	1036
Light drinker (1-5 drinks/wk.)	97	143	149	163	552
Moderate drinker (6-10 drinks/wk.)	84	114	63	86	347

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. *Denotes a question not asked in or not measured in the same manner as the Nova Scotia survey and thus Nova Scotia data is excluded from these responses. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 23. *Other substance use behaviours for British Columbia respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Cigarettes smoked per week	10.0 (6.95)	8.00 (7.45)	2.94 (2.01)	7.50 (8.74)	6.94 (6.54)
Days of cannabis use in the last 30 days¹	18.91 (11.08)	21.25 (10.21)	16.02 (12.15)	17.27 (12.06)	18.50 (11.44)
Days of alcohol use in the last 30 days²	7.76 (7.99)	9.99 (8.01)	6.56 (5.89)	9.94 (8.05)	8.75 (7.70)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants that indicated cannabis use in the last 30 days (N = 220). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate. ²Participants that indicated alcohol use in the last 30 days (N = 251). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate.

Table 23. *Other substance use behaviours for British Columbia respondents (continued).*

Variables	Male youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Male young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Female youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Female young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Total, <i>N (%)</i>
Tobacco use history					
Never user	17 (21.0)	15 (18.8)	23 (30.7)	18 (24.3)	73 (23.5)
Former user	53 (64.0)	58 (72.5)	42 (56.0)	49 (66.2)	202 (65.2)
Current user	11 (15.0)	7 (8.7)	10 (13.3)	7 (9.5)	35 (11.3)
Tobacco use onset relative to vaping onset¹					
Before	28 (43.8)	35 (53.8)	13 (25.0)	33 (58.9)	109 (46.0)
During	14 (21.9)	12 (18.5)	15 (28.8)	7 (12.5)	48 (20.3)
After	22 (34.3)	18 (27.7)	24 (46.2)	16 (28.6)	80 (33.7)
Knowledge of anyone who started vaping before smoking cigarettes					
Yes	28 (34.6)	31 (38.8)	33 (44.0)	25 (33.8)	117 (37.7)
No	53 (65.4)	49 (61.2)	42 (56.0)	49 (66.2)	193 (62.3)
Type of drinker²					
Occasional drinker (1 drink/< 2wks.)	30	21	30	19	100
Light drinker (1-5 drinks/wk.)	15	29	23	23	90
Moderate drinker (6-10 drinks/wk.)	8	12	7	18	45

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 24. *Other substance use behaviours for Manitoba respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Cigarettes smoked per week	3.67 (1.75)	32.33 (62.99)	8.75 (10.42)	15.33 (21.46)	14.43 (33.31)
Days of cannabis use in the last 30 days¹	14.48 (12.74)	20.73 (10.53)	14.69 (12.43)	18.12 (11.88)	16.62 (12.17)
Days of alcohol use in the last 30 days²	7.12 (8.53)	7.12 (7.40)	7.16 (6.94)	7.32 (6.95)	7.17 (7.45)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants that indicated cannabis use in the last 30 days (N = 159). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate. ²Participants that indicated alcohol use in the last 30 days (N = 188). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate.

Table 24. *Other substance use behaviours for Manitoba respondents (continued).*

Variables	Male youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Male young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Female youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Female young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Total, <i>N (%)</i>
Tobacco use history					
Never user	10 (15.2)	4 (7.1)	25 (32.9)	8 (18.2)	47 (19.4)
Former user	49 (74.2)	45 (80.4)	42 (55.3)	33 (75.0)	169 (69.8)
Current user	7 (10.6)	7 (12.5)	9 (11.8)	3 (6.8)	26 (10.8)
Tobacco use onset relative to vaping onset¹					
Before	15 (26.8)	34 (65.4)	20 (39.2)	20 (55.6)	89 (45.6)
During	17 (30.4)	9 (17.3)	11 (21.6)	9 (25.0)	46 (23.6)
After	24 (42.8)	9 (17.3)	20 (39.2)	7 (19.4)	60 (30.8)
Knowledge of anyone who started vaping before smoking cigarettes					
Yes	30 (45.5)	17 (30.4)	28 (36.8)	11 (25.0)	86 (35.5)
No	36 (54.5)	39 (69.6)	48 (63.2)	33 (75.0)	156 (64.5)
Type of drinker²					
Occasional (1 drink/< 2 wks.)	31	20	39	17	107
Light (1-5 drinks/wk.)	8	15	13	13	49
Moderate (6-10 drinks/wk.)	12	8	12	3	35

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 25. *Other substance use behaviours for New Brunswick respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Cigarettes smoked per week	17.00 (16.47)	32.83 (46.04)	1.75 (0.96)	28.14 (32.89)	25.38 (35.45)
Days of cannabis use in the last 30 days¹	19.00 (12.35)	20.88 (10.25)	16.60 (10.96)	19.54 (11.86)	19.13 (11.32)
Days of alcohol use in the last 30 days²	5.59 (5.94)	7.65 (7.38)	3.85 (4.13)	6.11 (6.50)	5.97 (6.36)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants that indicated cannabis use in the last 30 days (N = 197). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate. ²Participants that indicated alcohol use in the last 30 days (N = 206). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate.

Table 25. *Other substance use behaviours for New Brunswick respondents (continued).*

Variables	Male youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Male young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Female youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Female young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Total, <i>N (%)</i>
Tobacco use history					
Never user	10 (29.4)	11 (13.8)	27 (31.8)	22 (21.0)	70 (23.1)
Former user	20 (58.8)	56 (70.0)	54 (63.5)	68 (64.8)	198 (65.1)
Current user	4 (11.8)	13 (16.2)	4 (4.7)	15 (14.2)	36 (11.8)
Tobacco use onset relative to vaping onset¹					
Before	8 (33.4)	43 (62.3)	30 (51.7)	66 (79.5)	147 (62.8)
During	5 (20.8)	12 (17.4)	15 (25.9)	9 (10.8)	41 (17.5)
After	11 (45.8)	14 (20.3)	13 (22.4)	8 (9.7)	46 (19.7)
Knowledge of anyone who started vaping before smoking cigarettes					
Yes	17 (50.0)	25 (31.3)	35 (41.2)	30 (28.6)	107 (35.2)
No	17 (50.0)	55 (78.7)	50 (58.8)	75 (71.4)	197 (64.8)
Type of drinker²					
Occasional drinker (1 drink/< 2wks.)	18	26	46	58	148
Light drinker (1-5 drinks/wk.)	2	21	12	12	47
No longer drink	4	5	17	19	45

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 26. *Other substance use behaviours for Newfoundland and Labrador respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Cigarettes smoked per week	11.50 (12.92)	52.00 (47.25)	6.25 (4.35)	34.55 (31.95)	28.90 (33.20)
Days of cannabis use in the last 30 days¹	17.31 (11.55)	14.57 (12.31)	10.61 (11.53)	16.33 (11.32)	14.39 (11.81)
Days of alcohol use in the last 30 days²	5.15 (3.74)	8.35 (8.05)	4.50 (4.09)	4.98 (4.93)	5.19 (4.96)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants that indicated cannabis use in the last 30 days (N = 173). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate. ²Participants that indicated alcohol use in the last 30 days (N = 210). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate.

Table 26. *Other substance use behaviours for Newfoundland and Labrador respondents (continued).*

Variables	Male youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Male young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Female youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Female young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Total, <i>N (%)</i>
Tobacco use history					
Never user	17 (27.9)	7 (20.6)	43 (40.2)	24 (28.2)	91 (31.7)
Former user	38 (62.3)	22 (64.7)	60 (56.1)	49 (57.6)	169 (58.9)
Current user	6 (9.8)	5 (14.7)	4 (3.7)	12 (14.2)	27 (9.4)
Tobacco use onset relative to vaping onset¹					
Before	17 (38.6)	16 (59.3)	26 (40.6)	41 (67.2)	100 (51.0)
During	4 (9.1)	5 (18.5)	12 (18.8)	11 (18.0)	32 (16.3)
After	23 (52.3)	6 (22.2)	26 (40.6)	9 (14.8)	64 (32.7)
Knowledge of anyone who started vaping before smoking cigarettes					
Yes	32 (52.5)	15 (44.1)	52 (48.6)	33 (38.8)	132 (46.0)
No	29 (47.5)	19 (55.9)	55 (51.4)	52 (61.2)	155 (54.0)
Type of drinker²					
Occasional drinker (1 drink/< 2wks.)	24	8	60	44	136
Light drinker (1-5 drinks/wk.)	12	5	24	18	59
No longer drink	11	5	9	10	35

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 27. Other substance use behaviours for Nova Scotia respondents.

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Cigarettes smoked per week	22.21 (39.06)	22.42 (17.59)	14.39 (16.99)	16.07 (23.48)	18.17 (23.65)
Days of cannabis use in the last 30 days*	---	---	---	---	---
Days of alcohol use in the last 30 days*	---	---	---	---	---

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. *Denotes a question not asked in or not measured in the same manner in the Nova Scotia survey and thus Nova Scotia data is excluded from these responses.

Table 27. Other substance use behaviours for Nova Scotia respondents (continued).

Variables	Male youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Male young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Female youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Female young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Total, <i>N (%)</i>
Tobacco use history					
Never user	37 (27.6)	13 (8.6)	75 (44.9)	23 (27.1)	148 (27.5)
Former user	80 (59.7)	115 (75.7)	64 (38.3)	47 (55.3)	306 (56.9)
Current user	17 (12.7)	24 (15.7)	28 (16.8)	15 (17.6)	84 (15.6)
Tobacco use onset relative to vaping onset¹					
Before	46 (47.4)	100 (71.9)	67 (72.8)	45 (72.6)	258 (66.1)
During	20 (20.6)	18 (12.9)	10 (10.9)	10 (16.1)	58 (14.9)
After	31 (32.0)	21 (15.2)	15 (16.3)	7 (11.3)	74 (19.0)
Knowledge of anyone who started vaping before smoking cigarettes					
Yes	45 (33.6)	33 (21.7)	66 (39.5)	20 (23.5)	164 (30.5)
No	89 (66.4)	119 (78.3)	101 (60.5)	65 (76.5)	374 (69.5)
Type of drinker*					
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Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. *Denotes a question not asked in or not measured in the same manner in the Nova Scotia survey and thus Nova Scotia data is excluded from these responses. ¹Question not answered by all participants.

Table 28. *Other substance use behaviours for Ontario respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Cigarettes smoked per week	12.71 (16.39)	13.00 (10.37)	10.50 (18.02)	7.00 (5.15)	11.31 (14.41)
Days of cannabis use in the last 30 days¹	15.10 (11.83)	21.32 (10.58)	14.07 (11.06)	17.40 (11.86)	17.03 (11.64)
Days of alcohol use in the last 30 days²	7.30 (7.92)	9.86 (8.29)	5.32 (5.16)	8.20 (7.04)	7.78 (7.37)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants that indicated cannabis use in the last 30 days (N = 270). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate. ²Participants that indicated alcohol use in the last 30 days (N = 278). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate.

Table 28. *Other substance use behaviours for Ontario respondents (continued).*

Variables	Male youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Male young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Female youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Female young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Total, <i>N (%)</i>
Tobacco use history					
Never user	21 (20.8)	11 (11.0)	36 (37.5)	30 (30.0)	98 (24.7)
Former user	66 (65.3)	78 (78.0)	50 (52.1)	64 (64.0)	258 (65.0)
Current user	14 (13.9)	11 (11.0)	10 (10.4)	6 (6.0)	41 (10.3)
Tobacco use onset relative to vaping onset¹					
Before	25 (31.3)	48 (53.9)	28 (46.7)	44 (62.9)	145 (48.5)
During	21 (26.3)	16 (18.0)	12 (20.0)	11 (15.7)	60 (20.1)
After	34 (42.4)	25 (28.1)	20 (33.3)	15 (21.4)	94 (31.4)
Knowledge of anyone who started vaping before smoking cigarettes					
Yes	43 (42.6)	38 (38.0)	40 (41.7)	34 (34.0)	155 (39.0)
No	58 (57.4)	62 (62.0)	56 (58.3)	66 (66.0)	242 (61.0)
Type of drinker²					
Occasional (1 drink/< 2wks.)	46	30	61	41	178
Light drinker (5-1 drinks/wk.)	18	23	14	29	84
Moderate drinker (6-10 drinks/wk.)	9	22	8	15	54

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 29. *Other substance use behaviours for Prairies respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Cigarettes smoked per week	10.14 (14.51)	22.50 (20.44)	9.80 (12.32)	10.00 (16.81)	11.52 (14.83)
Days of cannabis use in the last 30 days¹	16.56 (12.49)	19.78 (11.52)	16.46 (11.25)	16.89 (12.28)	17.40 (11.85)
Days of alcohol use in the last 30 days²	6.87 (6.88)	8.24 (7.35)	5.86 (6.16)	8.09 (6.86)	7.18 (6.84)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants that indicated cannabis use in the last 30 days (N = 207). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate. ²Participants that indicated alcohol use in the last 30 days (N = 284). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate.

Table 29. *Other substance use behaviours for Prairies respondents (continued).*

Variables	Male youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Male young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Female youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Female young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Total, <i>N (%)</i>
Tobacco use history					
Never user	16 (15.2)	10 (12.5)	26 (25.3)	12 (16.9)	64 (17.8)
Former user	72 (68.6)	61 (76.3)	67 (65.0)	54 (76.1)	254 (70.8)
Current user	17 (16.2)	9 (11.2)	10 (9.7)	5 (7.0)	41 (11.4)
Tobacco use onset relative to vaping onset¹					
Before	34 (38.2)	34 (48.6)	31 (40.3)	37 (62.7)	136 (46.1)
During	24 (27.0)	15 (21.4)	22 (28.6)	10 (16.9)	71 (24.1)
After	31 (34.8)	21 (30.0)	24 (31.1)	12 (20.4)	88 (29.8)
Knowledge of anyone who started vaping before smoking cigarettes					
Yes	37 (35.2)	31 (38.8)	45 (43.7)	16 (22.5)	129 (35.9)
No	68 (64.8)	49 (61.2)	58 (56.3)	55 (77.5)	230 (64.1)
Type of drinker²					
Occasional drinker (2 drinks/< 2wks.)	46	22	57	23	148
Light drinker (1-5 drinks/wk.)	18	22	22	24	86
Moderate drinker (6-10 drinks/wk.)	19	23	9	12	63

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 30. *Other substance use behaviours for Prince Edward Island respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Cigarettes smoked per week	18.25 (33.61)	15.78 (16.25)	11.13 (16.35)	26.38 (35.21)	17.82 (25.95)
Days of cannabis use in the last 30 days¹	14.81 (13.30)	18.88 (10.64)	15.16 (12.31)	16.53 (11.97)	16.26 (12.06)
Days of alcohol use in the last 30 days²	6.42 (8.47)	9.31 (7.51)	5.56 (6.08)	6.46 (6.90)	6.67 (7.09)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants that indicated cannabis use in the last 30 days (N = 179). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate. ²Participants that indicated alcohol use in the last 30 days (N = 214). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate.

Table 30. *Other substance use behaviours for Prince Edward Island respondents (continued).*

Variables	Male youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Male young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Female youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Female young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Total, <i>N (%)</i>
Tobacco use history					
Never user	11 (23.4)	3 (6.4)	33 (35.5)	19 (22.1)	66 (24.2)
Former user	27 (57.4)	35 (74.5)	52 (55.9)	58 (67.4)	172 (63.0)
Current user	9 (19.2)	9 (19.1)	8 (8.6)	9 (10.5)	35 (12.8)
Tobacco use onset relative to vaping onset¹					
Before	24 (66.7)	30 (68.2)	28 (46.7)	47 (70.1)	129 (62.3)
During	5 (13.9)	6 (13.6)	12 (20.0)	5 (7.5)	28 (13.5)
After	7 (19.4)	8 (18.2)	20 (33.3)	15 (22.4)	50 (24.2)
Knowledge of anyone who started vaping before smoking cigarettes					
Yes	23 (48.9)	14 (29.8)	42 (45.2)	33 (38.4)	112 (41.0)
No	24 (51.1)	33 (70.2)	51 (54.8)	53 (61.6)	161 (59.0)
Type of drinker²					
Occasional drinker (1 drink/< 2wks.)	19	9	44	31	103
Light drinker (1-5 drinks/wk.)	5	8	22	30	65
Moderate drinker (6-10 drinks/wk.)	10	13	7	13	43

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.

Table 31. *Other substance use behaviours for Quebec respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Male young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female youth, <i>M (SD)</i>	Female young adults, <i>M (SD)</i>	Total, <i>M (SD)</i>
Cigarettes smoked per week	17.89 (27.29)	15.40 (8.85)	4.71 (10.31)	27.40 (42.35)	15.69 (25.03)
Days of cannabis use in the last 30 days¹	6.83 (10.72)	13.71 (13.12)	6.39 (9.69)	9.98 (12.41)	8.82 (11.64)
Days of alcohol use in the last 30 days²	4.12 (5.63)	5.29 (6.68)	3.71 (5.19)	3.98 (4.97)	4.24 (5.66)

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Participants that indicated cannabis use in the last 30 days (N = 291). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate. ²Participants that indicated alcohol use in the last 30 days (N = 294). Participants who responded 0 to this question are not included in this estimate.

Table 31. *Other substance use behaviours for Quebec respondents.*

Variables	Male youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Male young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Female youth, <i>N (%)</i>	Female young adults, <i>N (%)</i>	Total, <i>N (%)</i>
Tobacco use history					
Never user	19 (24.4)	8 (11.4)	31 (32.0)	9 (16.7)	67 (22.4)
Former user	48 (61.5)	54 (77.2)	58 (59.8)	40 (74.1)	200 (66.9)
Current user	11 (14.1)	8 (11.4)	8 (8.2)	5 (9.2)	32 (10.7)
Tobacco use onset relative to vaping onset¹					
Before	15 (25.4)	36 (58.1)	34 (51.5)	38 (84.4)	123 (53.0)
During	18 (30.5)	10 (16.1)	14 (21.2)	4 (8.9)	46 (19.8)
After	26 (44.1)	16 (25.8)	18 (27.3)	3 (6.7)	63 (27.2)
Knowledge of anyone who started vaping before smoking cigarettes					
Yes	26 (33.3)	21 (30.0)	37 (38.1)	10 (18.5)	94 (31.4)
No	52 (66.7)	49 (70.0)	60 (61.9)	44 (81.5)	205 (68.6)
Type of drinker^{1,2}					
Occasional drinker (1 drink/< 2wks.)	25	23	47	21	116
Light drinker (1-5 drinks/wk.)	19	20	19	14	72
No longer drink	17	11	17	11	56

Note. Youth refers to ages 16-18. Young adult refers to ages 19-24. ¹Question not answered by all participants. ²Participants could choose from several answers. For this reason, only the frequencies of the top answers are reported.