CAsToR DAM Data Manual

DATASET SUMMARY TABLES

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Shorthand:

- "ENDS" = Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems
- "HH" = household
- "ONPs" = Oral nicotine products
- "PUF" = public use file
- "RUF" = restricted use file

Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) Study[1]

Basic Description	Granularity	Data Collection	Technical Documentation	Main Limitations	Data Access	Example Papers
A nationally representative longitudinal household survey of tobacco use and its association with health outcomes for non-institutionalized individuals in the U.S. Survey data cover youth (ages 12-17) & adults (ages 18–90). Data collection ongoing since 2013, led by the NIH and the FDA, with collaboration of Westat. Population and replicate weights account for complex study design, characteristics & survey nonresponse. **Longitudinal cohort weights are available for Waves 1, 4, & 7.**	State identifiers (FIPS, State name, & abbreviation) are available in RUFs. through the ICPSR Virtual Data Enclave (VDE). However, state identifiers are NOT to be used for state-to-state comparisons or for state estimates.	Wave 1 was fielded from 12 Sept 2013 - 14 Dec. 2014. Annual surveys in Waves 1-3 & 6-7; Biannual for W4-W6; Replenishment samples added at W4 & W7. Special collections: -Wave 4.5: ages 12-17 at interview -Wave 5.5: fielded in 2020, ages 13-19 at interview. -Wave 4: aged 20+_ subsample interviewed via PATH's Adult Telephone Survey. Dates of Data Collection by Wave PATH data provide information of ever, past 30-day, & regular use of the following tobacco products: • All waves: Cigarettes, ENDS, Cigars (filtered cigars, cigarillos, traditional cigars), Hookah, Smokeless tobacco (smokeless, snus pouches) • Wave 5-on: IQOS • Wave 7-on: ONPs	Link to general information about PATH study Link to Public-Use Files (PUF) User Guide, Codebooks and Questionnaires Link to Restricted-Use Files (RUF) User Guide, Codebooks and Questionnaires Link to Special Collection (Wave 4.5, 5.5, PATH-ATS) PUF Link to Special Collection (Wave 4.5, 5.5, PATH-ATS and 7.5) RUF Link to Biomarker Restricted Use Files Link to Master Linkage Files (MLF)	State identifiers & age as a continuous variable are only available in the RUF. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, data collection methods used in 2020 differed from previous waves in important ways. When using data collected via multiple modes for cross-sectional or longitudinal purposes, data users are advised to first examine differences in demographic composition and key variables of analytic interest (e.g., tobacco use) by mode of data collection.	The DAM Core has access to all RUF waves and derived several tobacco use variables using both public & restricted datasets. Those who plan to perform analysis using this dataset should contact the DAM Core. Public-Use Files (PUF) User Guide, Datasets, Codebooks and Questionnaires are available to download here. Access to the RUF and BRUF is restricted and requires an application process. Information can be found here.	Changing patterns of cigarette and ENDS transitions in the USA: a multistate transition analysis of youth and adults in the PATH Study in 2015–2017 vs 2017–2019. Brouwer, et al. 2023. Public health impact of a US ban on menthol in cigarettes and cigars: a simulation study. Levy, et al. 2023. Patterns of poly tobacco use among adults in the Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) study, 2013–2017: a multistate Markov transition analysis. Shafie Khorassani, et al. 2023.

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)[2]

Basic Description	Granularity	Data Collection	Technical Documentation	Main Limitations	Data Access	Example Papers
Cross-sectional household interview survey. Conducted continuously since 1957, with data collected into annual samples. Survey data is available for one "sample adult" (ages 18 to 99) and one "sample child" (ages 17 or younger) administered to a parent or guardian. NHIS monitors the health of the civilian non-institutionalized U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics.	The NHIS is representative at the national and Census Region level. Each public use annual file is representative of the Nation and includes a variable REGION which indicates the four Census Regions (aggregates of states). State level identifiers are available by working with the staff of the NCHS Research Data Center.	Adult tobacco use data collected annually since 1965. E-cigarette questions were fielded starting in 2014 (annually in the Sample Adult core questionnaire, plus in the 2015 Sample Adult Cancer Supplement). Smokeless tobacco use was assessed in the 2000, 2005, 2010, & 2015 Cancer Supplements, plus the 2012-2014 & 2016 non-cigarette tobacco supplements. Questions ask about lifetime & current use. 2019 redesign of NHIS content & structure ➔ New sample adult & sample child surveys consist of 4 sections: the annual core, rotating core, sponsored content (sustaining & periodic), and emerging topics.	Link to general information about NHIS study Link to Questionnaires, Dataset, and Related Documentation Link to User Guide Link to information about Restricted Variables	Sample changes preclude comparing data pre-YEARX-date to later waves. Peculiarities with 2020 wave limit comparisons with other years (see link).	The DAM Core has derived several variables of tobacco use using public datasets. Those who are interested in performing analysis using this dataset should contact the DAM Core. For data users and researchers throughout the world, survey data files are available on the internet. To access NHIS restricted data, a proposal must be approved by the Research Data Center. Information can be found here.	Trends in US Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2011 to 2022. Meza, et al. 2023. The evolution of age-specific smoking cessation rates in the United States from 2009 to 2017: a Kalman filter based approach. Le, et al. 2023. Unequal Effects of Educational Attainment on Workplace Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke by Race and Ethnicity; Minorities' Diminished Returns in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Assari & Bazzargan. 2019.

Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS)[3]

Basic Description	Granularity	Data Collection	Technical Documentation	Main Limitations	Data Access	Example Papers
Cross-sectional and longitudinal data collected every 3-4 years since 1992-1993. Data collection ongoing and administered by the U. S. Census Bureau. Nationally representative for non-institutionalized civilians in all 50 states of US and the District of Columbia. Source of national, state, and sub-state data on tobacco use behavior, attitudes, and policies in the U.S. for ages 15+ (1992-2019) or 18+ (currently).	Geography data are provided at the State level and some sub-state levels for specific metropolitan identifiers.	Although the TUS has changed slightly between 1992 and 2015, it has generally contained the same information covering: • current cigarette smoking status and amount smoked; • use of menthol cigarettes (since 2003); • cigar, pipe, and smokeless tobacco use; • harm reduction and other emerging products (since 2003). More recent series have included more detailed information on: • emerging tobacco products; • use of flavored non-cigarette tobacco products.	Link to TUS-CPS Datasets, Data Dictionaries and Technical Documentation TUS data can be linked with other CPS Basic and Supplement data from surveys conducted within about + /-15 months of a TUS-CPS, including: ▪ Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement ▪ Voting registration ▪ Food security ▪ Computer and Internet use ▪ American Time Use Supplement (ATUS) More information about these datasets can be found here.	The CPS sample was selected so that specific reliability criteria were met nationally, for each of the 50 states and for the District of Columbia. Since 1985, these reliability criteria have been maintained through periodic additions and deletions in the state samples. Estimates formed for geographic areas identified on the microdata file that are smaller than states are not as reliable.	The DAM Core has derived several variables of tobacco use using public datasets. Those who are interested in performing analysis using this dataset should contact the DAM Core. Link to download datasets by year or the full 1992-2019 harmonized dataset.	Dual and polytobacco use disparities at the intersection of age, sex, race and ethnicity, and income among US adults. Results from the 2018–2019 TUS-CPS. Zavala-Arciniega, et al. 2024. Associations Between E-cigarette Use and E-cigarette Flavors With Cigarette Smoking Quit Attempts and Quit Success: Evidence From a U.S. Large, Nationally Representative 2018-2019 Survey. Mok, et al. 2023. Flavoring Patterns of Exclusive and Dual-Use of Cigarettes and E-Cigarettes Among US Adults: Results from the TUS-CPS 2018-2019. Zavala-Arciniega, et al. 2022.

Monitoring the Future (MTF)[4]

Basic Description	Granularity	Data Collection	Technical Documentation	Main Limitations	Data Access	Example Papers
The MTF Main Study is a repeated, nationally representative, cross-sectional data related to behaviors, attitudes, and values for students in grade 8, 10, & 12. Surveys have been fielded yearly since 1975. Longitudinal data (MTF Panel Study) follows a sample of 12th graders from graduation to age 65, to provide insight on the epidemiology & etiology of substance use and related behaviors, attitudes, and other factors. Hosted at the National Addiction & HIV Data Archive Program (NAHDAP). Ongoing data collection is conducted at the University of Michigan.	Restricted-use cross-sectional datasets with State and Zip code are accessible only through the ICPSR Virtual Data Enclave (VDE). However, MTF is NOT designed for nor is it appropriate to generate state-, county-, or zip code-level prevalence estimates of any outcome for individual states. Geographic variables are suitable for aggregate analyses that include all or the majority of the states.	The surveys began in 1975 with 12th-grade students only. 8th & 10th grader surveys were added in 1991. Each year, nationally representative samples of 8th-, 10th-, & 12th-grade students in the US are asked about demographics, drug use and topics ranging from attitudes on religion, parental influences, changing roles of women, educational goals, self-esteem, exposure to sex and drug education, and violence and crime. Data cover ever, annual, & past 30-day use of: • Cigarettes: 1991-on • Vaping: 2015-on • Hookah: 2016-on • Cigars (large cigars, flavored & regular little cigars) 2014-on • Smokeless tobacco: 1992-on • Juul: 2014-on	Link to Monitoring the Future Website Link to Public-Use Cross-Sectional Datasets. Link to Restricted-Use Cross-Sectional Datasets. Link to Restricted-Use Panel Data.	Design variables (stratum & cluster), along with the original sampling weight variable, are omitted from the PUFs for reasons of confidentiality. MTF provides an altered sampling weight variable, V5, for use analyzing the public use data. This results in slight discrepancies between the percentages and n sizes in the annual ISR volumes & those from weighted analyses of the public use data. Typically, the variation is less than 1%. A list of the variables omitted from the PUF is in the Codebook.	The DAM Core has access to all waves of RUF and has derived several variables of tobacco use using both public and restricted datasets. Those who are interested in performing analysis using this dataset should contact the DAM Core. Link to download Public-Use Cross-Sectional Datasets. Access to restricted use of cross-sectional and panel data requires an application process. Information can be found here.	Trends in Tobacco Use Among Adolescents by Grade, Sex, and Race, 1991-2019. Meza, et al. 2020. Sociodemographic Patterns of Exclusive and Dual Combustible Tobacco and E-Cigarette Use among US Adolescents-A Nationally Representative Study (2017-2020). Usidame, et al. 2022. Co-substance use of nicotine vaping and non-cigarette tobacco products among U.S. grade 12 students from 2017-2019. Ankrum et al, 2022.

National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS)[5]

Basic Description	Granularity	Data Collection	Technical Documentation	Main Limitations	Data Access	Example Papers
Annual, repeated, nationally representative, cross-sectional, school-based, self-administered survey related to tobacco use among U.S. middle and high school students (grades 6-12) since 1999. Data collection ongoing and has been a collaboration between the CDC , OSH and the FDA,CTP.	Data are available at the national level only.	The NYTS gathers nationally representative data about youth's tobacco-related beliefs, attitudes, behaviors, and exposure to pro- and anti-tobacco influences; these measures support research to design, implement, and evaluate comprehensive tobacco prevention and control programs. NYTS data provides information of use of tobacco products such as: E-cigarettes, cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (composite), hookahs, nicotine pouches, heated tobacco products, pipe tobacco, bidis (small brown cigarettes wrapped in a leaf), or other oral nicotine products.	Information about NYTS purpose and data collection can be found here.	Sub-national analyses are not appropriate for this national sample and shall not be conducted.	The DAM Core has derived several variables of tobacco use using available datasets. Those who are interested in performing analysis using this dataset should contact the DAM Core. Link to download NYTS datasets by year (1999-2023). Link to download full NYTS Harmonized datasets.	Birth-cohort patterns of e-cigarette and other tobacco use among adolescents in the US. Torres-Alvarez, et al. 2024. Trends of Single, Dual, and Polytobacco Use Among School-Based Students in the United States: An Analysis of the National Youth Tobacco Survey. Cook, et al. 2023. Comparison of e-cigarette use prevalence and frequency by smoking status among youth in the United States, 2014-19. Tam & Brouwer. 2021.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)[6]

Basic Description	Granularity	Data Collection	Technical Documentation	Main Limitations	Data Access	Example Papers
Annual, repeated, cross-sectional data related to tobacco, alcohol, and drug use, and mental health of population aged 12 or older. Nationally representative for non-institutionalized civilians in the US. Data collection ongoing directed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).	Census region, state, and other geographic identifiers were Removed from the PUF. The research data center (RDC) program provides a mechanism for data users to access NSDUH restricted-use data files in a secure, confidentiality-compliant manner.	The NSDUH data provides information of use of tobacco products such as: E-cigarettes, cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and pipe tobacco.	Link to NSDUH Website Link to Survey Details & Public Use Files. Link to download Variable Crosswalk Charts, Multi-year, RUF.	Changes in survey methodology have limited estimates' comparability across years: • Pre-1990 surveys, were fielded every 2-3 years with a small sample size. • 1994: the questionnaire was redesigned and a rural population supplement added • 1999: shifted to a 50-state design and new data collection methods. • Starting in 2002, participation increased due to a new $30 incentive. • A partial redesign occurred in 2015. • In 2020, web data collection was adopted in addition to in-person interviews. Updated weight allows comparison from 2021 with 2022.	The DAM Core has derived several variables of tobacco use using public datasets. Those who are interested in performing analysis using this dataset should contact the DAM Core. Link to download Variable Crosswalk Charts 2021 & 2022, PUF. Link to download Variable Crosswalk Charts 2019 & prior, PUF.	Monitoring the Increase in the U.S. Smoking Cessation Rate and Its Implication for Future Smoking Prevalence. Mendez, et al. 2022. The importance of peer imitation on smoking initiation over time: a dynamical systems approach. Simon & Mendez. 2022. U.S. Simulation of Lifetime Major Depressive Episode Prevalence and Recall Error. Tam, et al. 2020.

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)[7]

Basic Description	Granularity	Data Collection	Technical Documentation	Main Limitations	Data Access	Example Papers
YRBSS data are obtained from multiple sources including a national school-based survey (Youth Risk Behavior Survey, YRBS) conducted by CDC as well as school-based state, territorial, tribal, and large urban school district surveys conducted by education and health agencies. These surveys have been conducted biennially since 1991 and include representative samples of students in grades 9–12. National YRBS data are representative of all public and private school students in grades 9–12 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.	YRBSS data are not available by zip code, census tract, or school. County-level identifiers are not available in the national YRBS data set or in most state datasets.	YRBSS monitors six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among middle & high school students: 1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries & violence 2) sexual behaviors contributing to HIV infection, other STDs, & pregnancy; 3) tobacco use 4) alcohol & drug use 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors 6) physical inactivity. YRBSS also monitors the prevalence of obesity & asthma. 2021's survey added questions on protective factors (e.g., parental monitoring, school connectedness), housing instability, exposure to community violence, and mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic, among others	Link to YRBSS Website Link to YRBSS Data and Documentation Link to YRBSS Questionnaires	The national YRBSS data posted on the CDC website do not contain state or region identifiers because the national sample is not representative by state or region. Although prevalence estimates generated for students in each racial or ethnic subgroup are representative of these students nationally, caution should be used when analyzing and interpreting these data. Because of the small numbers of students in some racial or ethnic subgroups in any single National YRBSS, the estimates may lack precision. Precision can be improved by combining multiple years of data.	The DAM Core has derived variables of tobacco use using public datasets. Those who are interested in performing analysis using this dataset should contact the DAM Core. Public-use, National YRBSS datasets by year are available for download here. The national YRBS datasets with state identifiers included are available upon request using the YRBSS Data Request Form.	Youth tobacco use before and after flavoured tobacco sales restrictions in Oakland, California and San Francisco, California. Liu et al. 2023. Association Between Substance Use and Insufficient Sleep in U.S. High School Students. Kwon et al. 2021. Sociodemographic Patterns of Exclusive, Dual, and Polytobacco Use Among U.S. High School Students: A Comparison of Three Nationally Representative Surveys. Cho et al. 2021.

International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project (the ITC Project): ITC Four Country Smoking and Vaping (4CV) Survey[8]

Basic Description	Granularity	Data Collection	Technical Documentation	Main Limitations	Data Access	Example Papers
The 4CV Survey conducts concurrent biannual longitudinal surveys of adult (ages 18 or older) smokers and former smokers, NVP users (recruited since 2016), and heated-tobacco product (HTP; recruited since 2020), snus, or tobacco free oral nicotine users (both recruited since 2022) users in each of Australia, Canada, England, and the United States.	Data are available at the national level only and it is representative of ever smokers, NVP or HTP users in each of the 4 countries.	Project 1 consists of the 4 Country Smoking and Vaping (4CV) Survey, a longitudinal survey of representative cohorts in the US, Canada, England, & Australia. Wave 1 was recruited in 2016, with biannual waves fielded thereafter. The 4CV Survey is designed to consider the relationship between use of vaping devices (e.g., e-cigarettes) and tobacco products, and to evaluate and inform emerging policies on nicotine vaping products (NVPs). In 2021, heated tobacco products (HTPs) were added to the study; snus, and tobacco free oral nicotine users were added in 2022.	Link to US Surveys. Link to Methods Link to US Technical Reports	The 4CV Survey is not suited for estimating prevalences of cigarette smoking, use of NVP, dual use and quitting. Specifically, it is not suited for estimating prevalences/proportions of the following five user groups: i) cigarette only users, ii) dual users, iii) exclusive NVP users and iv) quitters using NVP and v) quitters not using NVP. This is in large due to its sampling design, where 18—24 years old and users of NVP are oversampled.	Currently, the DAM Core team has access to the ITC Adult 4CV3 (2020) and 4CV4 (2022) US data. Those who are interested in performing analysis using this dataset should contact the DAM Core. To access ITC data, Internal (for those who are affiliated with the ITC Project) and External Data Request Packages are available on the website.	Potential Implications for Tobacco Industry Transformation of the Acquisition of Swedish Match by Philip Morris International. Levy, et al. 2023. Responses to potential nicotine vaping product flavor restrictions among regular vapers using non-tobacco flavors: Findings from the 2020 ITC Smoking and Vaping Survey in Canada, England and the United States. Gravely, et al. 2022. Self-Reported Quit Aids and Assistance Used By Smokers At Their Most Recent Quit Attempt: Findings from the 2020 International Tobacco Control Four Country Smoking and Vaping Survey. Gravely, et al. 2021.

International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project (the ITC Project): Youth and Young Adult Tobacco and Vaping Survey (P01 Project 3)[8]

Basic Description	Granularity	Data Collection	Technical Documentation	Main Limitations	Data Access	Example Papers
The P01 Project 3 study consists of prospective cohorts and repeated cross-sections to examine changes over time. Overall, the project seeks to increase the understanding of the factors that predict uptake among youth aged 16-19 and young adults aged 20-29, to examine policy measures that influence prevalence and patterns of use among youth in three countries with very different policy environments: the United States (US), Canada, and England.	Data are available at the national level only.	The baseline wave (Wave 1) was recruited in 2017, with annual waves conducted thereafter. In addition, semi-annual waves were added in 2020, between Waves 3 and 4 (Wave 3.5), and between Waves 4 and 5 (Wave 4.5). Young adults recruitment started in Wave 6 (2022).	Link to Project Website, Technical Reports, Questionnaires and Reports.	The cohort portion of the design was discontinued in Wave 4 due to low follow-up rates; the repeated cross-sectional surveys continued.	Currently, the DAM Core team has access to the ITC P01 Project 3 Wave 3 (2019) through Wave 7 (2023) US data. Those who are interested in performing analysis using this dataset should contact the DAM Core. To access ITC data, Internal (for those who are affiliated with the ITC Project) and External Data Request Packages are available on the website.	Awareness and perceived behaviour changes following the New York state vaping flavour ban, 2021–2022. Schneller et all, 2023. Tobacco-Free Oral Nicotine Product Use Among Youth in the U.S., 2019–2021. Schneller et al, 2023. Use of disposable e-cigarettes among youth who vape in Canada, England and the United States: Repeat cross-sectional surveys, 2017–2023. Hammond et al, 2024.

Information Resources Incorporated (IRI) Tobacco Sales Data

Basic Description	Granularity	Data Collection	Technical Documentation	Main Limitations	Data Access	Example Papers
IRI sales data provide information on Universal Product Code (UPC) sales from two main channels: convenience and multi-outlet. IRI provides sales data for the multi-outlet channel in addition to food stores and drug stores, separately. Data are representative of the total marketplace (excluding vape shops and online sales) as a combination of census reporting retailers and projections for non-participating retailers.	State-level data of all states is available. Data is aggregated in 4-week periods.	Data from IRI consists of unit sales, dollar sales, and product characteristics for each UPC, such as product description, product type (i.e., whether a product is a device or an accessory and whether it is disposable or rechargeable), type of devices, type of accessories, flavor, nicotine, and number of items per unit. Tobacco products included are: • Cigarettes: • ENDS • Cigars: Cigarillos, Traditional Large Cigars, and Filtered Cigars. • Nicotine Pouches • SLT • Other tobacco products	Link to Information Resources, Inc. (IRI) Access Information	Vape shops and online sales data is not included on these datasets.	The DAM Core has access to data from 2018 to 2023. The access to this data is restricted. Those who are interested in performing analysis using this dataset should contact the DAM Core.	E-cigarette Flavor Restrictions' Effects on Tobacco Product Sales. Friedman, et al. 2023. How Complete Are Tobacco Sales Data? Assessing the Comprehensiveness of Tobacco Product Retail Sales Data Through Comparisons to Excise Tax Collections. Liber, et al. 2023. E-cigarette Unit Sales by Product and Flavor Type, and Top-Selling Brands, United States, 2020–2022. Ali, et al. 2023.

Nielsen Scantrack Tobacco Sales Data

Basic Description	Granularity	Data Collection	Technical Documentation	Main Limitations	Data Access	Example Papers
Nielsen collects sales using UPC data from scanners located in convenience stores, gas stations, food/grocery stores, drug stores, and mass-market stores in 31 US states.	State-level data available for 31 states: *AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MA, MI, MO, MN, NJ, NY, NC, NV, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA, WI* Data is aggregated in 4-week periods.	Data at the product level (specific to a shop-keeping unit) has been obtained on sales from October 2016 to August 2024 and split into four-week periods. The purchased data cover all tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, roll-your- own/pipe tobacco, and electronic cigarettes. Additional products that contain nicotine but have not been deemed tobacco products yet by the FDA CTP, including modern oral nicotine products, are also included in the Nielsen sales dataset.	Link to Nielsen Website	Vape shops and online sales data is not included on this datasets.	Currently, DAM Core has access to data from October 2016 to August 2024. Those who are interested in performing analysis using this dataset should contact the DAM Core.	MRTP claim authorisation and General Snus sales in the USA: evidence from a difference-in-differences model. Liber, et al. 2023. Tobacco 21 adoption decreased sales of cigarette brands purchased by young people: a translation of population health survey data to gain insight into market data for policy analysis. Liber, et al. 2022. The EVALI outbreak and tobacco sales in the USA, 2014–2020. Liber, et al. 2023.

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