

SIGNIFICANCE

Sociodemographic patterns of exclusive and dual use of menthol/non-menthol cigarettes and ENDS can reveal disproportionately affected populations and inform future research, policies, and strategies.

METHODS

Youth (aged 15-17) data from Waves 1-4 of the Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) Study

Current use definition: ≥1 day(s) in the past 30 days

Calculated the weighted population prevalence overall and by race/ethnicity and parental education level, as well as sex, household income, and homeownership (not shown), for five categories of current cigarette and ENDS use:

- exclusive ENDS
- exclusive menthol cigarette
- exclusive non-menthol cigarette
- dual menthol cigarette and ENDS
- dual non-menthol cigarette and ENDS

CONCLUSION

Exclusive ENDS use, particularly by non-Hispanic Whites and youth with high socioeconomic status, has driven the increase in tobacco use among 15-17-year-olds in the US.

Monitoring changes in sociodemographic patterns will be crucial for developing and tailoring tobacco prevention strategies targeting youth sub-populations at high risk.

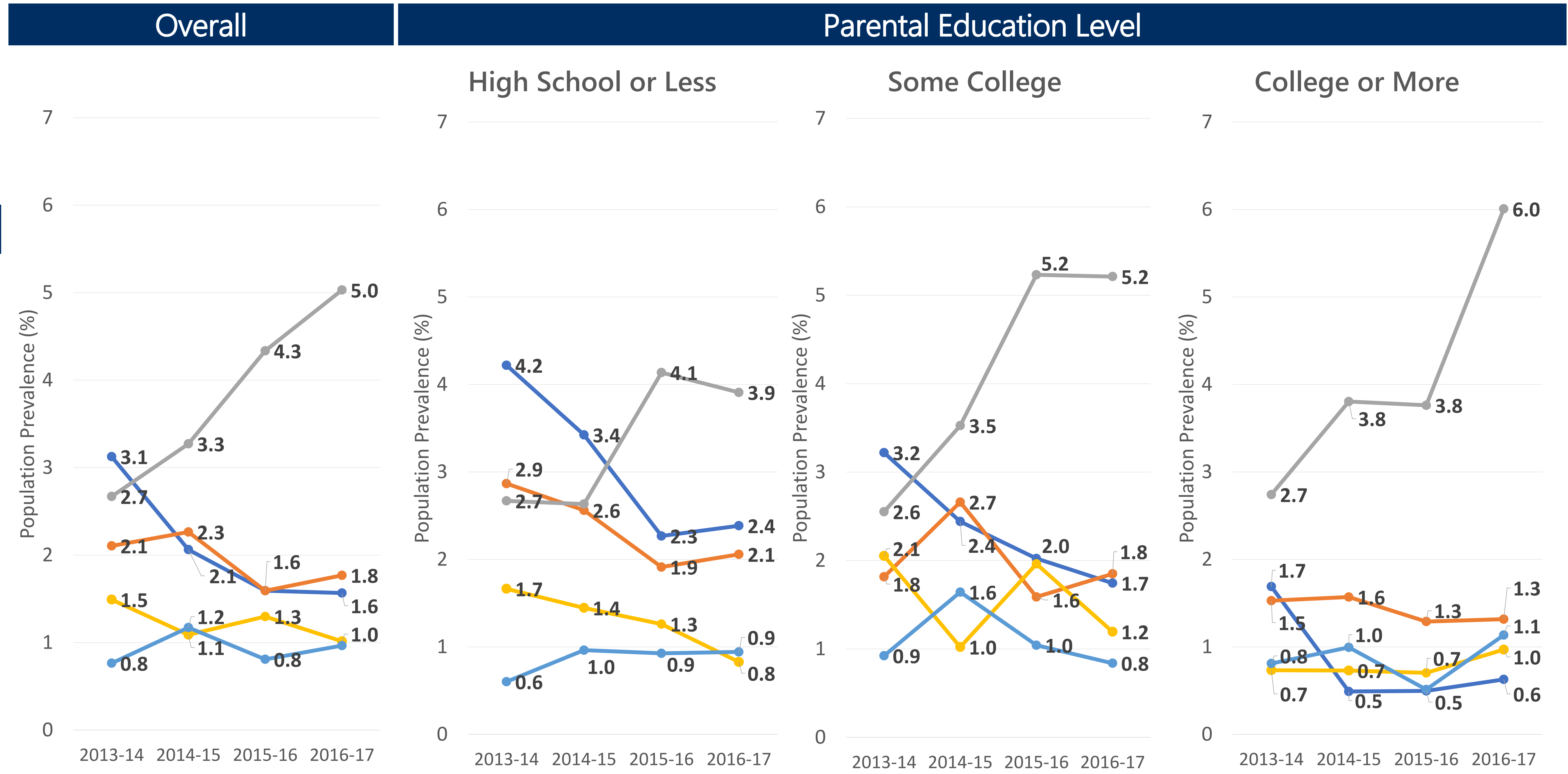
FUNDING / DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

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Conflicts of Interest: None.

RESULTS



KEY FINDINGS

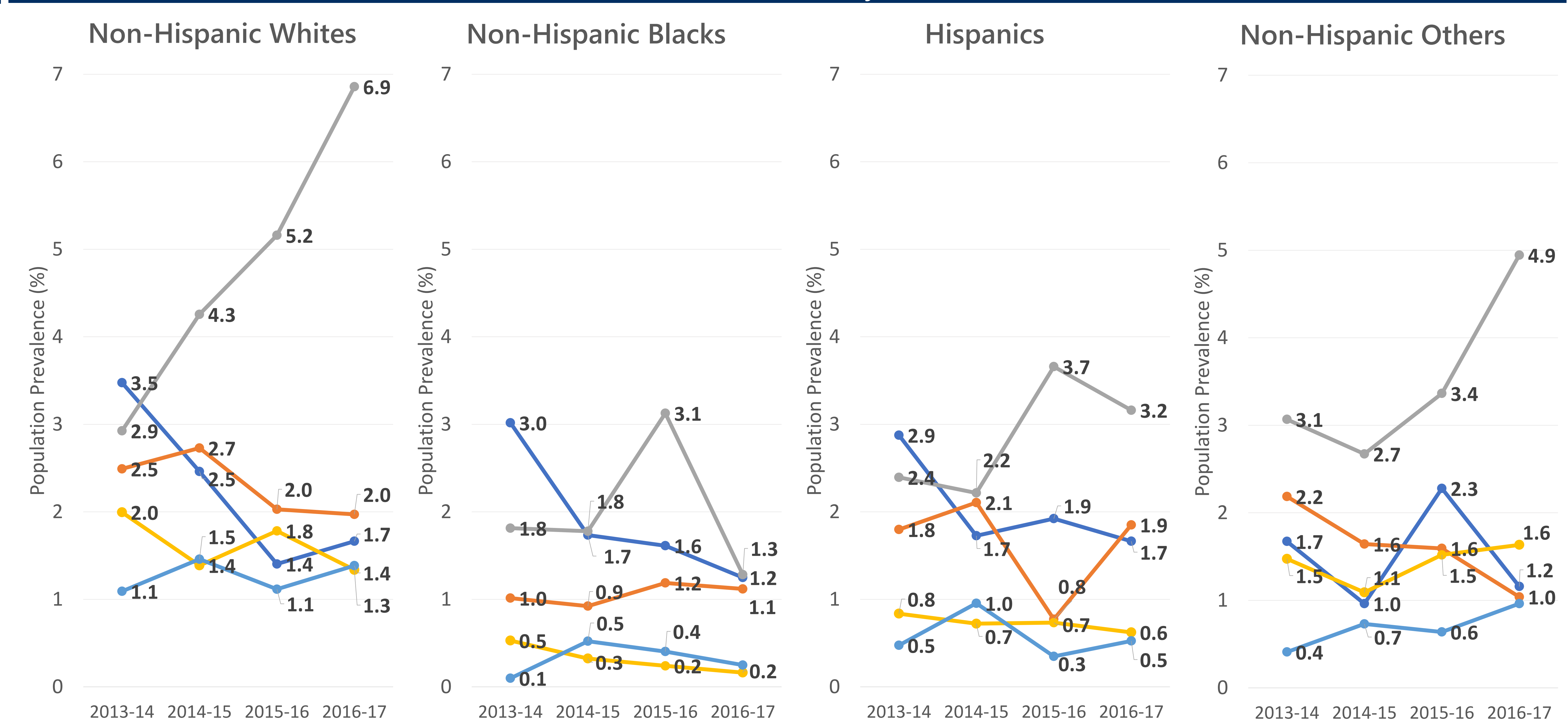
Exclusive ENDS use was the only tobacco use pattern to increase across each year and the most prevalent among 15-17 year olds.

Parental Education Level

Exclusive ENDS use significantly increased among those whose parent's education level was some college or more.

Prevalence of other tobacco use patterns was 2.0% or less in all 4 waves examined among those whose parent's education level was college or more.

Race/Ethnicity



Exclusive ENDS use significantly increased among non-Hispanic Whites.

Exclusive menthol cigarette use significantly decreased among non-Hispanic Whites, but not other race/ethnicities.

Prevalence of both dual use patterns was 1.0% or less in all 4 waves examined among non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics.