Nicotine/tobacco use among gender-fluid and gender-stable adolescents and adults in the U.S.
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Conflict of Interest Statement
The authors have no financial or any other conflicts of interest to report.

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Introduction
• Nicotine/tobacco use is more prevalent among transgender populations (i.e., individuals whose gender identity differs from their assigned sex at birth) relative to cisgender populations (i.e., non-transgender individuals).
• There remains a paucity of information on gender-fluid individuals (i.e., persons who experience changes in their gender identity over time) and nicotine/tobacco use.

Study Aim
• Estimate the prevalence of nicotine/tobacco use among U.S. adolescents and adults who are fluid versus stable in their gender identities over time.

Materials and Methods
• Waves 2 to 4 (2014/15 to 2016/18) of the Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) Study (N = 33,197 U.S. individuals aged ≥14 years).
• Multivariable logistic regression models to examine associations of gender stability/fluidity over three waves with nicotine/tobacco use at wave 4.
• Differences in any past 30-day tobacco, cigarette, e-cigarette, other tobacco, and poly-tobacco use were assessed among cisgender-stable, transgender-stable, and gender-fluid participants.
• All models adjusted for sex, age, race/ethnicity, geographic region, sexual stability/fluidity, and past-year psychological distress.

Results
• Prevalence of any past 30-day tobacco use was significantly higher among gender-fluid individuals relative to cisgender-stable individuals.
• Gender-fluid individuals had significantly increased odds of all past 30-day tobacco use outcomes compared with cisgender-stable individuals.

Conclusion
• Healthcare providers and tobacco cessation specialists should develop an awareness of gender diversity and understand changes over time to create a welcoming, inclusive environment for individuals who do not subscribe to a fixed, binary conceptualization of gender.

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This longitudinal study found gender-fluid individuals are at higher risk for nicotine/tobacco use, placing them at greater risk for smoking-related health consequences.