Sociodemographic patterns of cigarette and ENDS transitions in the PATH Study: a multistate transition model analysis of adults and youth in 2015–2017 vs 2017–2019

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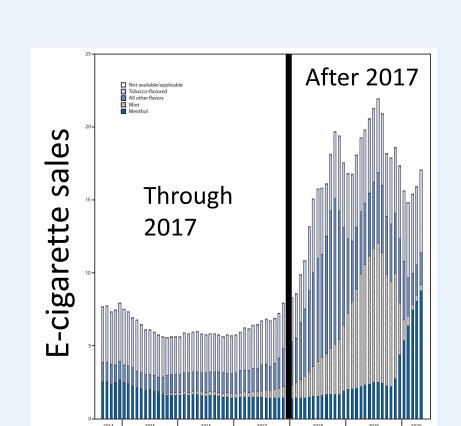
Center for the
Assessment of Tobacco
Regulations
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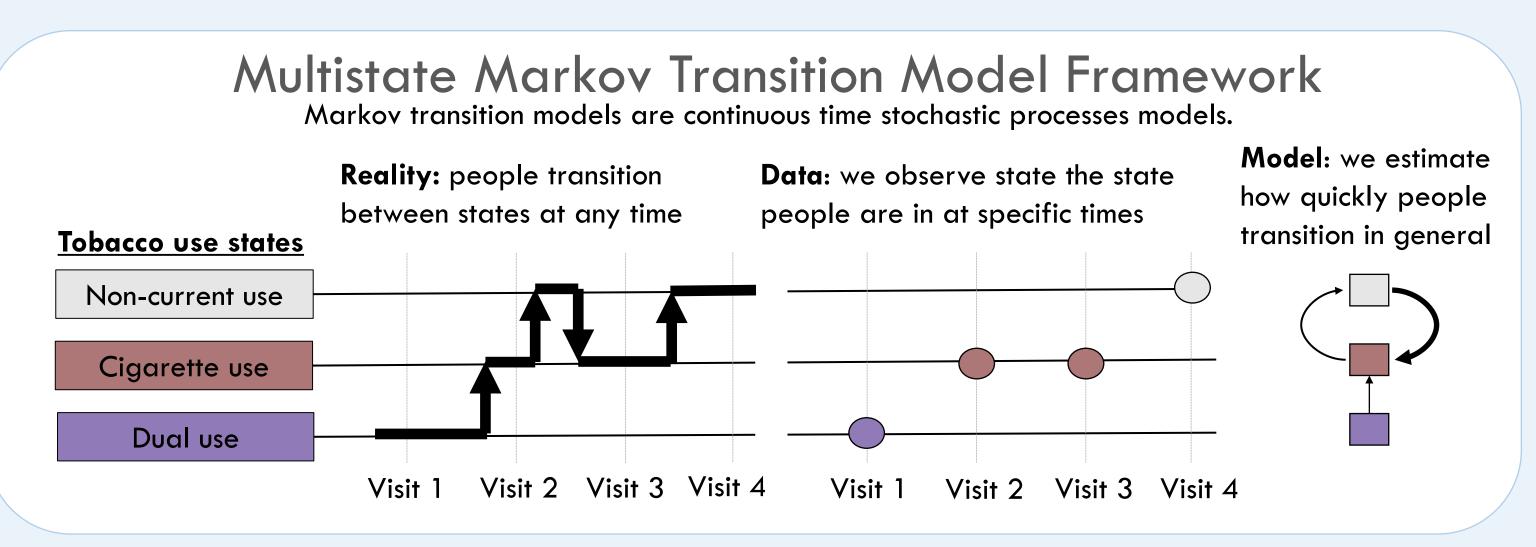
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Introduction

- Sales of ENDS, particularly JUUL, rose substantially in late 2017 and 2018.
- Did transitions between cigarette, ENDS, and dual use change over this period?
- Were adult and youth transitions affected differently?



Methods



Data

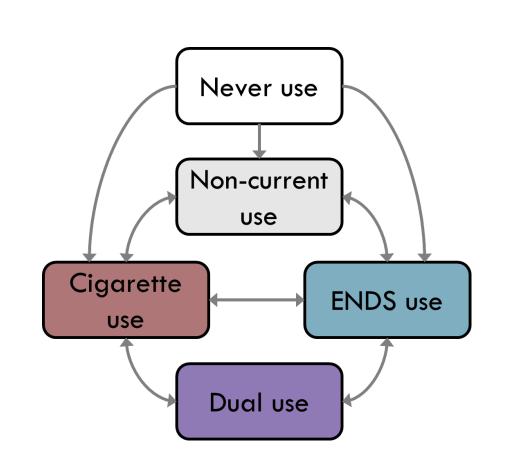
PATH Study

- Nationally representative longitudinal study of tobacco use 2013–2019
- Compare Wave 1 Cohort in Waves 1-4 to Wave 4 Cohort in Waves 4-5
- Through 2017: 24,306 adults (Waves 1-4) and 12,168 youth (Waves 2-4)
- After 2017: 23, 709 adults (Waves 4-5) and 12,217 youth (Waves 4-5)

State definitions and transitions

Tobacco use states were defined from:

- Established use criteria for cigarettes (100+ cigarettes in lifetimes) and ENDS (ever fairly regularly used) and
- Current past-30-day use of cigarettes and ENDS



EPIDEMIOLOGY

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Yale

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Key findings

- ENDS use became more persistent, both for ENDS-only and dual cigarette and ENDS users in all groups.
- There were important heterogeneities in ENDS use across the adulthood spectrum
- Youth and young adult non-current, current, and dual users became more likely to transition to ENDS only-use.
- Middle-aged and older adult dual users did not become more likely to transition to ENDS only-use.
- Differences in transitions by gender, and race/ethnicity were similar in 2015-17 vs 2017-2019.

