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Trends and Timing of Cigarette Smoking Uptake among U.S. Young Adults: Survival Analysis Using Annual National Cohorts from 1976-2005

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Abstract

Aims—To measure changes over time in cigarette smoking uptake prevalence and timing during young adulthood (ages 19-26), and associations between time-invariant/-varying characteristics and uptake prevalence/timing.

Design—Discrete-time survival modeling of data collected from United States high school seniors (modal age 17/18) enrolled in successive graduating classes from 1976-2005 and participating in four follow-up surveys (through modal age 25/26).

Setting—The longitudinal component of the Monitoring the Future study.

Participants—A total of 10,758 individuals reporting no lifetime smoking when first surveyed as high school seniors.

Measurements—Smoking uptake (any, experimental, occasional, and regular); socio-demographic variables; marital, college, and work status; time spent socializing.

Findings—The percentage of young adults moving from non-smoker to experimental smoking (β 0.11, SE 0.04, $p=0.005$) or occasional smoking (β 0.17, SE 0.03, $p<0.001$) increased significantly across graduating classes; the percentage moving from non-smoker to regular smoker remained stable. All forms of smoking uptake were most likely to occur at age 19/20, but uptake prevalence at older ages increased over time (e.g., cohort year predicting occasional uptake at modal age 25/26 adjusted hazard odds ratio (AHOR) 1.04, $p=0.002$). Time-invariant/-varying characteristics had unique associations with the timing of various forms of smoking uptake (e.g., at modal age 21/22, currently attending college increased occasional uptake risk (AHOR 2.11, $p<0.001$) but decreased regular uptake risk (AHOR 0.69, $p=.026$).

Conclusions—Young adult occasional and experimental smoking uptake increased in the United States for non-smoking high school seniors graduating from 1976 to 2005. Smoking uptake for these cohorts remained most likely to occur at age 19/20, but prevalence of uptake at older ages increased.

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Keywords

young adults; tobacco; late smoking uptake

Introduction

The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control has identified a clear need to prevent tobacco use initiation[1]. Among the majority of cultures worldwide, initiation does not extend past young adulthood[2], a critical period for protecting health identified as ages 18-26[3]. National Canadian data on late cigarette smoking uptake indicate that as many as 20% of ever smokers in 2003 reported trying their first cigarette after age 18[4]. Among U.S. daily smokers surveyed in 2012, 10% first tried a cigarette at age 19 or older[5]. A recent systematic review of North American research summarizes evidence indicating a variety of socio-demographic disparities in young adult smoking uptake, and that such uptake may be increasing in recent years while adolescent uptake has been declining[6]. The review authors concluded additional research is needed examining young adult smoking uptake among a range of populations and uptake levels including the phenomenon of occasional or social smoking[6].

The current analysis contributes to available research on young adult smoking uptake by utilizing a longitudinal, national cohort-sequential study of US high school seniors followed through young adulthood to provide previously unavailable data on the prevalence of various levels of young adult smoking uptake (including social or occasional smoking), the timing of such uptake, and if time-invariant/-varying characteristics are associated differentially with the risk of moving to various uptake levels. Our specific aims related to young adult smoking uptake *prevalence*:

- (1) Estimate the percentage of young adults reporting no lifetime smoking prior to high school graduation that experience any smoking uptake through modal age 25/26;
- (2) Estimate the distribution of those progressing from never smoking to (a) experimental smoking only; (b) occasional but not regular smoking; and (c) regular smoking;
- (3) Measure trends over time in the prevalence of young adult smoking uptake in various forms;
- (4) Examine socio-demographic associations with the likelihood of different uptake levels.

Our specific aims related to young adult smoking uptake *timing*:

- (1) Identify when (modal age) various levels of smoking uptake are reported;
- (2) Measure the degree to which modal age of various forms of uptake has shifted over time;
- (3) Examine socio-demographic associations with the timing of uptake.

Methods

Sample and Data Collection

The study utilizes data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) study[7], a national cohort-sequential study. Briefly, a nationally representative sample of approximately 15,000 high school seniors from about 130 schools is surveyed annually (resulting in sequential cohorts). Self-administered surveys are completed by students, typically during a normal class period. A representative random sub-sample of 2,400 seniors is selected from each annual sample for longitudinal follow-up; substance users are over-sampled (analyses include weighting to account for sampling procedures). Respondents are randomly divided with half surveyed in even-numbered years and half in odd-numbered years[7]. Follow-up questionnaires are mailed in the spring with a modest monetary incentive. The current sample was limited to class cohorts from 1976 through 2005 (cohorts with the potential to have participated in four follow-up surveys by the time of 2013 data collection). Overall response rates were: 65% for first follow-up (1-2 years past high school) and 61%, 58%, and 54% for follow-ups 2 through 4, respectively. The sample was further limited to only seniors reporting no lifetime smoking and providing adequate data for smoking uptake classification at follow-up four (modal age 25/26). Thus, analyses included individuals first surveyed as never-smoking high school seniors in 1976-2005 with modal ages ranging from 18 (high school seniors) to 25/26 (follow-up four).

Measures

Young adult smoking uptake—A wide range of smoking initiation measures has been reported in the literature, with recognition of a growing phenomenon of occasional or social smoking where individuals do not self-identify as regular smokers[6]. For this study, smoking status was assessed at each modal age by combining two measures capturing both smoking self-identity and number of cigarettes smoked. Past 12-month smoking was measured as 1=have not smoked at all, 2=smoked once or twice, 3=smoked occasionally but not regularly, 4=smoked regularly but stopped or cut back, 5=smoke regularly now. Past 30-day smoking was measured as 1=not at all, 2=less than one cigarette per day, 3=1-5 cigarettes per day, 4=about ½ pack per day, 5=about 1 pack per day, 6=about 1½ packs per day, 7=2 packs or more per day. A dichotomous time-invariant measure was created identifying respondents who ever versus never reported any smoking uptake by modal age 25/26. A second time-invariant measure identified the highest level of uptake reported: 0=never reported uptake, 1=uptake to experimental only, 2=uptake to occasional but not regular, 3=uptake to regular (for specific definitions, see Table 1). Time-varying measures were coded for survival analysis identifying when any uptake occurred and (if so), when the highest specified level of uptake occurred (experimental, occasional or regular).

Time-invariant characteristics—Time-invariant characteristics previously identified in the literature as being associated with young adult smoking uptake[6] were measured at modal age 18. Gender was coded as male or female. Self-identified race/ethnicity was coded as White, African-American, Hispanic, or “other”. College plans were coded as probably/definitely plan to graduate from a 4-year college versus other. Parental education (a proxy for family-of-origin socio-economic status) was a dichotomous measure indicating at least

one parent had graduated from college. Separate dichotomous indicators identified any past 12-month use of alcohol and marijuana. Region (as defined by the US Census) and cohort (year when surveyed as a senior in high school) were coded. To control for the difference in time duration between the high school and first follow-up surveys given that respondents are randomly divided with half surveyed in even-numbered years and half in odd-numbered years, a dichotomous indicator was coded indicating random assignment to (a) the half-sample surveyed for first follow-up in the year immediately following the senior year (modal age 19), or (b) the half-sample assigned to first follow-up in the second year (modal age 20). The former group were surveyed at modal ages 18, 19, 21, 23, and 25; the latter group were surveyed at modal ages 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26.

Time-varying characteristics—Time-varying characteristics were measured at each follow-up survey. Three characteristics were chosen based on literature calling for a need to understand smoking initiation among individuals both in and out of college, as well as among individuals who primarily engage in social smoking[6]: college status (full-time student attending or planning to graduate from a four-year program); months worked at a full-time paid job during the last calendar year (1-12); evenings out (3 or more evenings out per week for fun/recreation). One additional measure—currently married or not—was chosen based on literature showing associations between young adult marital status and heavy smoking[8], cessation, and initiation[9].

Analysis

Descriptive analyses were conducted using Stata 13.1[10]. Trend analyses were conducted using Joinpoint 4.0.1[11,12]. Multinomial logistic regression modeling of the time-invariant uptake measure and discrete-time survival models investigating the timing of young adult uptake were conducted using Mplus 7.2[13]. Survival models examined the non-proportional hazard odds of various forms of young adult smoking uptake occurring at each model age (19/20, 21/22, 23/24, 25/26) using maximum likelihood estimation, controlling for both time-invariant and time-varying characteristics (see Figure 1). Individuals were considered to be right-censored if no form of smoking uptake was reported by modal age 25/26. Attrition weights were calculated at each follow-up survey as the inverse of the probability of participation based on time-invariant characteristics measured at modal age 18 (gender, race/ethnicity, college plans, grade point average, number of parents in the home, region, religious commitment, cohort, and the sampling weight accounting for over-sampling of substance users). Analyses accounted for the original complex high school senior sampling design by clustering on school. Missing data on time-invariant/-varying covariates were addressed by using full-information maximum-likelihood estimation in Mplus[13].

Results

Analytical Sample

A total of 73,301 respondents were sampled for follow up in the 30 class cohorts from 1976-2005. Of these, 42,110 (57%) participated at modal age 25/26. Limiting the sample further to those reporting no lifetime smoking as a senior in high school yielded 13,233

cases. An additional 2,466 cases were removed due to missing data on variables necessary to code young adult smoking uptake; 9 cases were removed due to missing gender data. The final analytical sample included 10,758 individuals first surveyed as never-smoking high school seniors from 1976-2005 with modal ages ranging from 18 to 25/26. Supplementary Tables S1 and S2 provide weighted descriptive information on all covariates.

Uptake Prevalence

Any young adult smoking uptake by modal age 25/26 was reported by 19.7% (95% CI 18.9%-20.6%) of respondents. Uptake to experimental smoking was reported by only 7.1% (95% CI 6.6%-7.6%), uptake to occasional but not regular smoking was reported by 6.5% (95% CI 6.1%-7.0%), and uptake to regular smoking was reported by 6.1% (95% CI 5.7%-6.6%). Figure 2 presents trends in (a) the prevalence of any young adult smoking uptake and (b) the percentage of high school seniors reporting no lifetime cigarette smoking. (Prevalence estimates for no lifetime smoking among high school seniors obtained from analyses using all available 12th grade MTF study participants.) The percentage of high school seniors reporting no lifetime smoking increased significantly over time; any young adult smoking uptake followed a similar trajectory, but with a slower rate of increase among 1976-1994 cohorts. About 25% of seniors in the class of 1976 had never smoked, about 17% of whom took up smoking by age 25/26 (in 1983/1984). In contrast, about 50% of seniors in the class of 2005 had never smoked, and about 32% of those took up smoking by age 25/26 (in 2012/2013). Figure 3 presents trends over time in the prevalence of young adult smoking uptake in various forms. Significant increases over time were observed for uptake to both experimental and occasional smoking; no significant change over time was observed for uptake to regular smoking.

Multivariate multinomial logistic regression analysis results examining time-invariant characteristic associations with the relative risk of young adult smoking uptake (regardless of when uptake occurred) are shown in Table 2. Being male was associated with higher relative risk of regular uptake, but not experimental or occasional uptake. African Americans had lower relative risk than Whites of experimental and occasional (but not regular) uptake. Hispanics had lower relative risk than Whites of regular uptake. Respondents who definitely planned on attending college had a higher risk of occasional uptake. Higher parental education was associated with higher risk of experimental uptake, but lower risk of regular uptake. Alcohol use as a 12th grader was associated with increased risk of all uptake levels; marijuana use as a 12th grader was associated with higher risk of occasional and regular uptake. No significant regional associations were observed.

Uptake Timing

Table 3 shows when respondents reported smoking uptake. As noted previously, 80% of respondents (8,422) remained non-smokers. Of those who did report young adult smoking uptake, higher proportions generally reported first moving to various uptake levels at modal age 19/20, with decreasing proportions at later modal ages. One exception was uptake to occasional but not regular smoking, where approximately equal proportions reported first engaging in the behavior at modal ages 19/20 and 21/22.

Separate multivariate discrete-time survival analyses were run for each smoking uptake level including time-invariant/-varying characteristics. The analytical sample for each model included respondents who never reported smoking uptake (n=8,422) as well as respondents reporting the relevant uptake level. Hazard odds ratios reflect differences in the likelihood of uptake at specific modal ages between those never reporting uptake and those reporting the specified uptake level based on included time-invariant/-varying characteristics. Table 4 summarizes the results for key characteristics (see Supplementary Tables S3-S6 for full model results).

Time-invariant covariates—Males were significantly less likely than females to report any, experimental, or occasional uptake at modal age 19/20. In contrast, males were significantly *more* likely than females to report any and experimental uptake at modal age 23/24 and any and occasional uptake at modal age 25/26. African Americans were significantly less likely than Whites to report all levels of uptake other than regular uptake at modal ages 19/20 and 21/22. No significant differences between African American and White respondents were observed thereafter. Respondents who reported past 12-month alcohol use as a senior in high school had significantly higher odds of all uptake levels at modal ages 19/20 and 21/22, and significantly higher odds of regular uptake through modal age 25/26. Past 12-month use of marijuana as a high school senior was significantly associated with increased odds of any uptake at modal ages 19/20 and 25/26, and with increased odds of regular uptake at modal ages 19/20 and 21/22. A significant cohort association was observed with the timing of all levels of uptake for at least one modal age. The likelihood of any uptake increased significantly across cohorts for all modal ages. Significant increases in likelihood across cohorts were observed for experimental uptake at modal ages 23/24 and 25/26; for occasional uptake at all modal ages other than 19/20; and for regular uptake at modal age 19/20.

The observed significant differences in the likelihood of various uptake levels by cohort indicated significant changes over time in when respondents were taking up various levels of smoking. To enable visual comparisons of such change, baseline hazard probabilities were modeled for each level of uptake for the first and last five cohort groups (1976-1980 and 2001-2005) (see Figure 4). Results clearly show increased hazard probabilities for all forms of uptake other than regular smoking at modal ages 23/24 and 25/26, as well as increased odds of any uptake and uptake to occasional smoking at modal age 21/22.

Time-varying covariates—Currently attending college significantly *increased* the likelihood of any/experimental/occasional uptake and *decreased* the likelihood of regular uptake at modal ages 19/20 and 21/22 (currently attending college also significantly *decreased* the likelihood of regular uptake at modal ages 25/26). Currently being married was associated with significantly lower odds of any uptake at all modal ages other than 19/20, and with most levels of uptake at modal ages 23/24 and 25/26 (excluding experimental uptake at modal age 25/26). Going out for fun/recreation on 3 or more evenings per week was associated with higher odds of any uptake at all modal ages, with higher odds of experimental uptake at modal ages 21/22 and 25/26, with occasional uptake at modal ages 19/20 and 21/22, and regular uptake at all modal ages other than 25/26. A

higher number of months worked at a full-time job in the past year was associated with higher odds of any uptake, and uptake to regular smoking, at modal age 19/10.

Discussion

Results indicate that the likelihood of any young adult smoking uptake by age 25/26 increased significantly between 1976 and 2005. The likelihood of uptake to experimental smoking only, and to occasional but not regular smoking, increased; the likelihood of regular smoking uptake remained stable. Overall, uptake remained most likely to occur at age 19/20, but the prevalence of late uptake at older ages increased over time. The US Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion has an objective of reducing adult smoking prevalence to 12% or less by 2020[14]. Such reductions will, in part, be based on reduced adolescent smoking initiation, but efforts to reach this objective also will need to focus on young adults. Studies have shown an increasing trend in the likelihood becoming a regular smoker in early adulthood[15] with evidence of higher young adult initiation rates among recent birth cohorts[16]. New York City recently reported its first increase in adult cigarette smoking in years[17]. The Monitoring the Future study has documented dramatic declines in US adolescent smoking in recent years: 62% of seniors in the class of 2013 had not initiated cigarette use, compared to only 24% in 1977[18]. Yet, current study results indicate that for an increasing percentage of individuals, the uptake process is simply delayed until after adolescence. The lower rate of increase in young adult uptake (as compared with the higher rate of increase in adolescent lifetime non-smoking) does mean that fewer individuals overall have taken up smoking. However, the increasing rate of young adult uptake calls for clear and concerted prevention efforts among this population.

The current study expands knowledge on young adult smoking uptake by reporting differential rates of change by uptake level. Prevalence comparisons for cohorts graduating high school in 1976-1980 with those graduating in 2001-2005 showed virtually no difference with regards to regular uptake. To the extent that regular smoking may have more attendant health consequences and social costs than experimental or occasional smoking, the relative stability of young adult regular smoking uptake (and the increasing rate of lifetime adolescent non-smoking) is good news from a public health standpoint. However, prevalence essentially doubled for experimental (from 6% vs. 10%) and occasional uptake (from 5% vs. 10%). It is becoming increasingly likely that some individuals who reach the age of 18 as non-smokers will become involved with some level of cigarette smoking (and its attendant health consequences and costs) as young adults. These results support the literature's call for increased knowledge of the phenomena of social or occasional smoking[6]. The current analysis defined occasional smoking uptake as moving from no lifetime smoking to smoking up to occasionally in the past 12 months, and smoking less than one cigarette per day in the past 30 days. This classification can still encompass significant smoking activity; research is conclusive that even low levels of tobacco smoke exposure can lead to serious health consequences[19]. It is also possible, indeed likely, that some portion of those who were occasional smokers by age 25/26 will go on to become regular smokers. The current study found less than half (44%) of those reporting any young adult smoking uptake (and fewer than one-third of those reporting occasional uptake) had done so by age 19/20. Prevention efforts are clearly needed among the young adult

population through modal age 25/26. Increased prevention focus on individuals in their mid-20s is especially relevant given that the probability of reporting late uptake at modal ages 23/24 and 25/26 has significantly increased with recent cohorts.

Previous studies examining socio-demographic associations with young adult smoking uptake have shown mixed results. For example, some studies have found no significant gender differences[4,20,21] while others have found males are significantly more at risk[6,15,22,23]. Similar conflicting findings have been reported for race/ethnicity[6,21,22,24-26]. Prior research has not been able to examine how time-invariant/-varying characteristic associations vary with level or timing of uptake. The current study indicates that associations vary depending on what level of uptake is being considered and when such uptake occurs. Prevention efforts including denormalization campaigns may have the best potential to succeed if observed differences in associations are recognized and incorporated, with messages tailored to the desired target audience. For example, campaigns focusing on experimental or occasional smoking should consider especially targeting college students and females, while campaigns focusing on regular smoking should consider a focus on individuals moving directly to the work force after high school.

Alcohol use as a senior in high school was associated strongly with uptake all uptake levels. In past research, alcohol use during high school has been shown to be a significant predictor of later smoking initiation[27], possibly working through social environments in which drinking and smoking co-occur and potential peer influences. This possibility was supported by the finding that frequently going out for evenings of fun/recreation was associated with increased risk of at least one form of smoking uptake at each modal age. Prior research has shown that young adults are particularly receptive to cigarette marketing efforts[24], and that the tobacco industry has historically focused on young adults as a key demographic group that could especially be reached through social situations such as parties, concerts, and clubs[25,28-31].

Limitations

The current study is subject to limitations. Findings may not generalize to individuals who drop out prior to their senior year in high school; lower educational attainment is associated with higher smoking initiation risk[20,21,25,32,33]. The degree to which findings may generalize to individuals for whom data on uptake were missing (19% of the sample) is also unknown. This study focused only on late cigarette smoking uptake. Young adults initiate tobacco use with many types of tobacco products[34]. Data are all based on self-reports, which have been found to be reasonably reliable and valid under appropriate conditions, which the MTF study has striven to provide[35-38]. These limitations notwithstanding, the current study significantly contributes to available knowledge on young adult smoking uptake.

Conclusions

Economic and social costs associated with cigarette smoking currently approach \$300 billion annually[39]. While US adolescent cigarette use has decreased dramatically[37], the current analysis shows that the likelihood of young adult smoking uptake has increased over

time, and has become more likely to occur later in young adulthood. While counterindustry marketing/denormalization campaigns, smoke-free policies, and cigarette tax increases have been shown to reduce young adult initiation[6], continued development and implementation of effective prevention and cessation messages targeting young adults are clearly needed.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgements

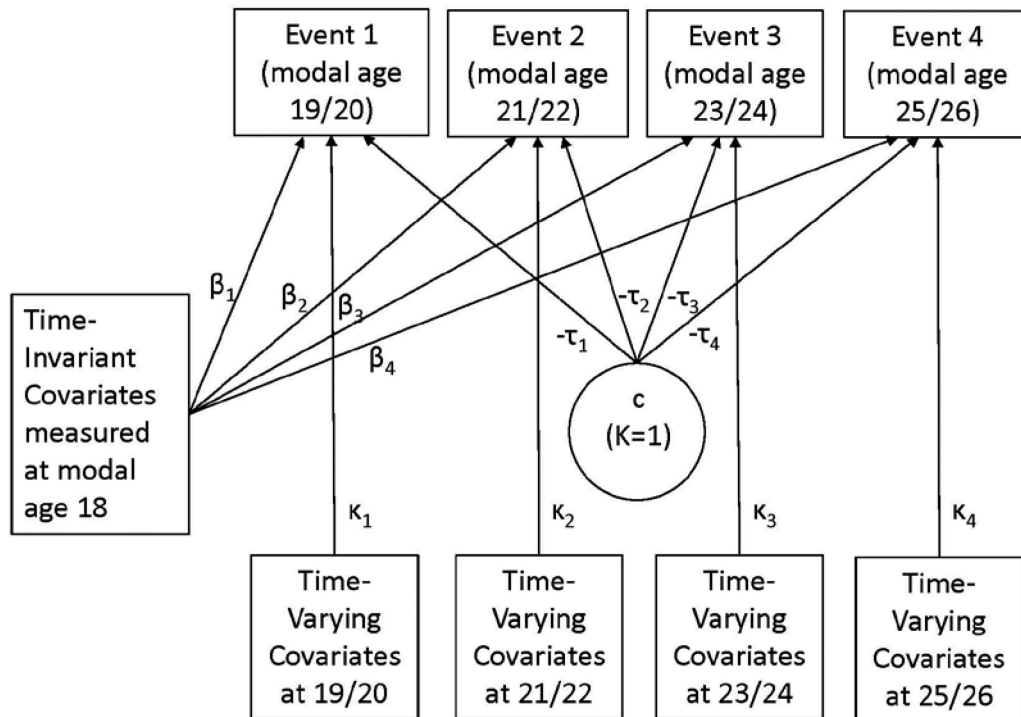
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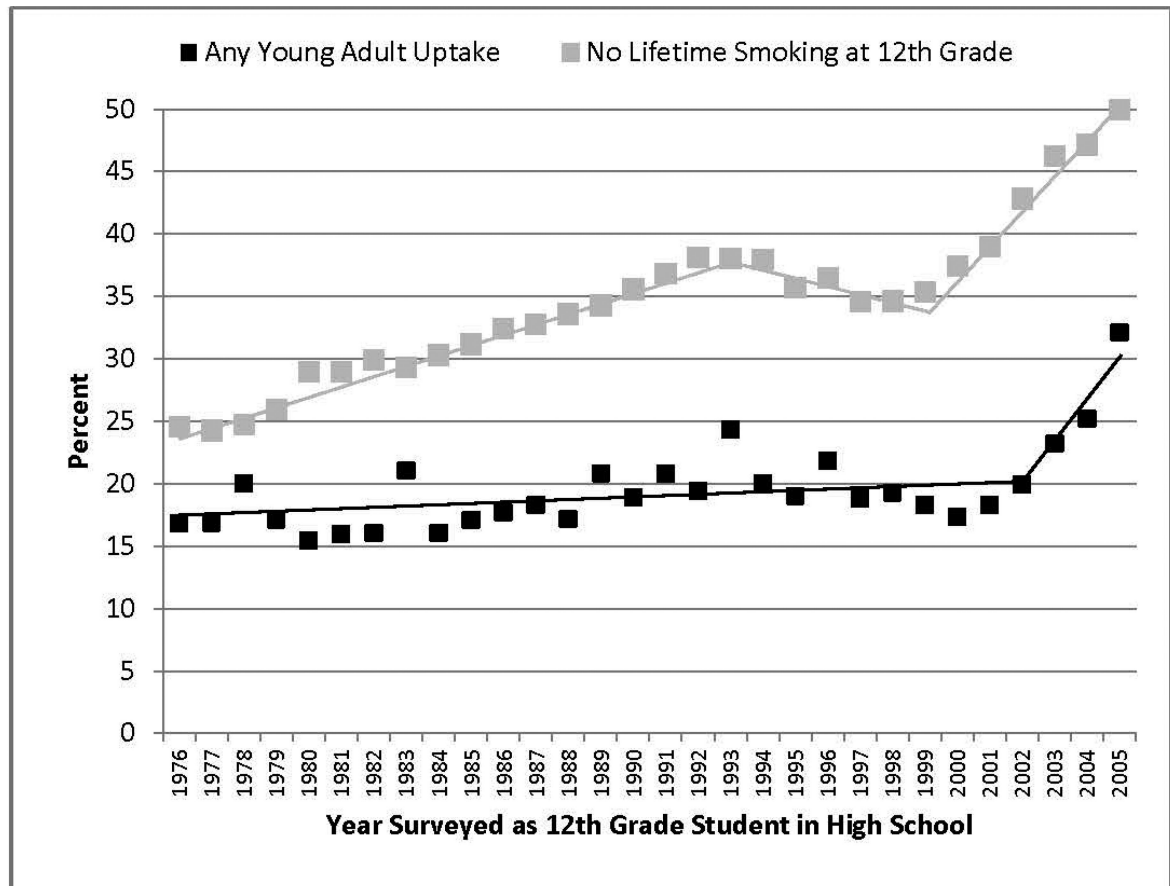
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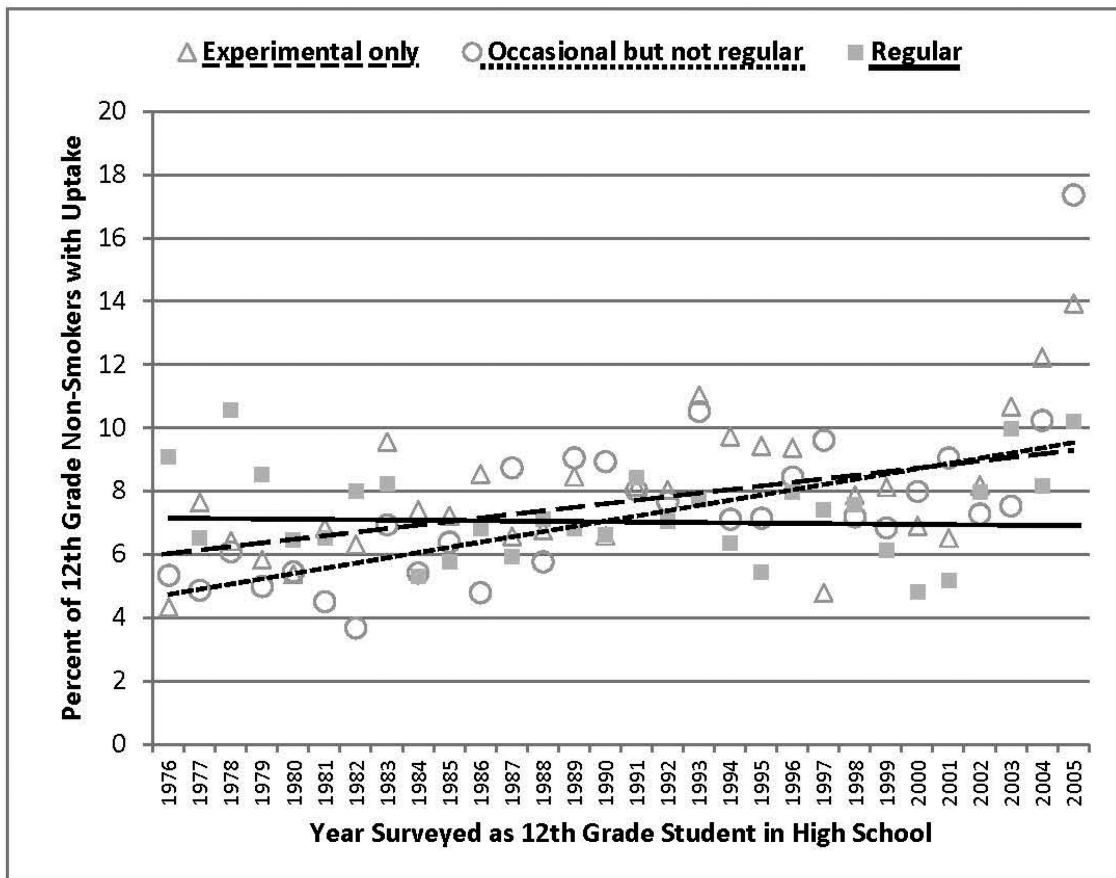
Notes: Data are right-censored if uptake not reported by modal age 25/26. Both β and κ indicate logit estimates; $-\tau$ indicates the logit of the hazard probability of smoking uptake occurring by the time interval noted among those at risk in that time interval (i.e., among those for whom uptake has not previously occurred).

Figure 1.
Discrete-Time Survival Model Approach Used for Examining Young Adult Smoking Uptake from Modal Age 19/20 through 25/26



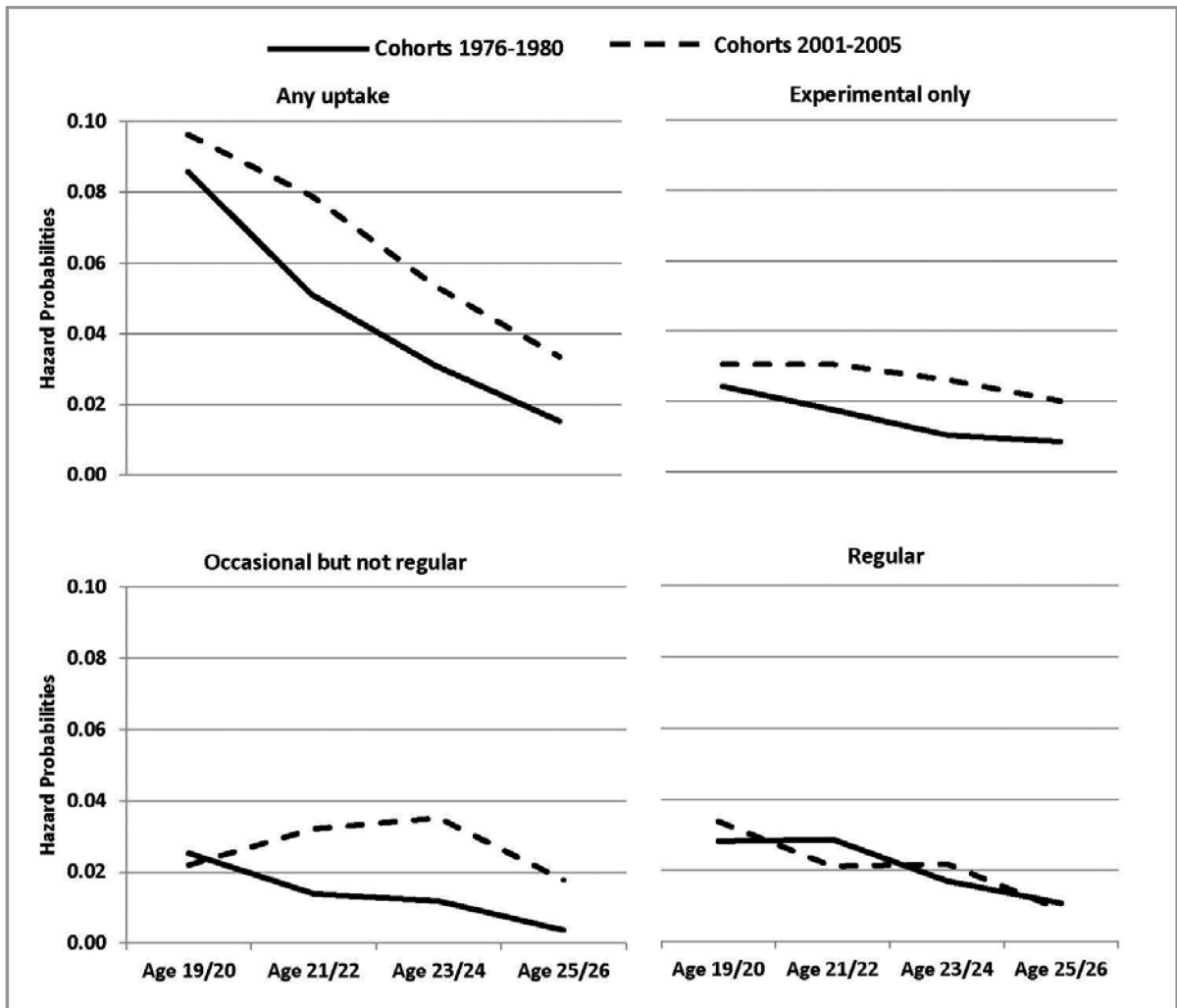
Notes: Any young adult uptake includes uptake to experimental only, occasional but not regular, and regular smoking between modal ages 19/20 and 25/26. From 1976-2002, slope estimate for any uptake 0.12, SE 0.05, $p=.028$. From 2002-2005, slope estimate for any uptake 3.46, SE 1.70, $p=.052$. The x-axis refers to the baseline measurement year.

Figure 2.
Trends in No Lifetime Smoking by 12th Grade and the Prevalence of Any Young Adult Smoking Uptake through Modal Age 25/26



Notes: Forms of uptake measured between modal ages 19/20 and 25/26. Slope estimate for experimental uptake only 0.11, SE 0.04, $p=0.005$. Slope estimate for uptake to occasional but not regular 0.17, SE 0.03, $p<0.001$. Slope estimate for regular uptake -0.02, SE 0.03, $p=0.632$.

Figure 3.
Trends in the Prevalence of Various Forms of Young Adult Smoking Uptake through Modal Age 25/26



Notes: Unweighted sample sizes for 1976-1980 cohorts: 1,639 (any uptake); 1,434 (experimental); 1,426 (occasional); 1,469 (regular). Unweighted sample sizes for 2001-2005 cohorts: 1,730 (any uptake); 1,457 (experimental); 1,446 (occasional); 1,407 (regular).

Figure 4.
Changes in the Timing of Young Adult Smoking Uptake: Baseline Hazard Probabilities of Various Levels of Smoking Uptake for Cohorts 1976-1980 and 2001-2005

Table 1

Time Invariant Young Adult Cigarette Smoking Uptake Classifications

Any uptake	Ever report any smoking activity in past 12 months, including once or twice (inclusive of categories that follow: experimental, occasional, regular)
Level of Uptake	
Never reported uptake	Reported no past 12-month or 30-day smoking at all follow-up surveys through modal age 25/26
Uptake to experimental smoking only	Smoked once or twice in the past 12 months; no smoking in past 30 days; never moved to occasional or regular
Uptake to occasional but not regular smoking	Never moved to regular smoking, but reported one of the following: (a) Smoked once or twice in the past 12 months; smoked less than one cigarette per day in past 30 days; (b) Smoked occasionally but not regularly in the past 12 months; no smoking in past 30 days; (c) Smoked occasionally but not regularly in the past 12 months; smoked less than one cigarette per day in past 30 days
Uptake to regular smoking	Reported one of the following: (a) Smoked regularly but stopped or cut back in past 12 months; (b) Smoke regularly now; (c) Smoked 1 or more cigarettes per day in past 30 days

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Table 2
 Multivariate Associations between Time-Invariant Characteristics (at Modal Age 18) and the Relative Risk of Young Adult Smoking Uptake by Modal Age 25/26

	Never vs. Experimental Only		Never vs. Occasional but not Regular		Never vs. Regular				
	ARRR	P	ARRR	P	ARRR	P			
Gender (referent = female)									
Male	1.08	(0.92-1.27)	0.336	1.02	(0.87-1.20)	0.793	1.21	(1.02-1.44)	0.027
Race/ethnicity (referent = White)									
African American	0.65	(0.46-0.92)	0.016	0.56	(0.39-0.81)	0.002	0.91	(0.67-1.23)	0.549
Hispanic	1.19	(0.86-1.66)	0.300	0.87	(0.58-1.32)	0.508	0.62	(0.38-0.99)	0.045
Other	0.88	(0.64-1.22)	0.448	0.80	(0.58-1.12)	0.196	0.94	(0.68-1.31)	0.723
College plans ^a (referent = other)									
Definitely	1.19	(0.94-1.50)	0.154	1.94	(1.51-2.48)	<0.001	0.92	(0.74-1.14)	0.430
At least one parent with college education (referent = no)									
Yes	1.28	(1.09-1.50)	0.002	1.17	(0.99-1.38)	0.069	0.82	(0.68-0.98)	0.029
Past 12-month alcohol use (referent = none)									
Any	1.67	(1.41-1.98)	<0.001	1.86	(1.56-2.22)	<0.001	2.15	(1.75-2.64)	<0.001
Past 12-month marijuana use (referent = none)									
Any	1.01	(0.77-1.33)	0.948	1.36	(1.04-1.77)	0.024	1.98	(1.58-2.48)	<0.001
Region (referent = South)									
Midwest	1.22	(1.00-1.50)	0.052	1.19	(0.97-1.46)	0.092	1.07	(0.87-1.31)	0.554
Northeast	0.89	(0.70-1.12)	0.301	1.01	(0.81-1.26)	0.908	1.02	(0.80-1.29)	0.872
West	1.20	(0.95-1.52)	0.134	1.11	(0.86-1.43)	0.441	0.80	(0.62-1.03)	0.088
Cohort ^b	1.02	(1.01-1.03)	<0.001	1.03	(1.02-1.04)	<0.001	1.02	(1.01-1.03)	0.002

Notes: Unweighted n = 10,758. ARRR = adjusted relative risk ratio. Base category = never report young adult smoking uptake. Models also included a control for number of years past high school for the first follow-up.

^a A dichotomous measure indicating plans to probably or definitely graduate from a four-year college program.

^b Indicator of the year in which the respondent participated in the 12th grade survey (1976-2005).

Table 3
 Timing of Various Levels of Young Adult Smoking Uptake between Modal Ages 19/20 and 25/26

	Modal Age 19/20	Modal Age 21/22	Modal Age 23/24	Modal Age 25/26
	% (SE)	% (SE)	% (SE)	% (SE)
First smoking uptake ^a (n=2,336)	44.3 (1.07)	28.4 (0.98)	16.4 (0.87)	10.9 (0.77)
Uptake to experimental smoking only (n=839)	34.2 (1.66)	27.7 (1.63)	20.2 (1.55)	17.9 (1.57)
Uptake to occasional but not regular (n=783)	30.5 (1.65)	32.2 (1.72)	23.9 (1.75)	13.4 (1.44)
Uptake to Regular (n=714)	37.0 (1.87)	33.2 (1.86)	18.1 (1.61)	11.7 (1.34)

Notes: Data shown only for those respondents who reported young adult smoking uptake (a total of 8,422 cases did not report any smoking uptake).

^a Regardless of if move to a higher level of smoking at a later point.

Table 4

Summary of Key Covariates in Multivariate Discrete-Time Survival Models Examining the Timing of Young Adult Smoking Uptake among High School Seniors Graduating from 1976-2005

	Modal age at which noted level of smoking uptake occurred:							
	Age 19/20		Age 21/22		Age 23/24		Age 25/26	
	AHOR ^a	p	AHOR	p	AHOR	p	AHOR	p
Time-invariant covariates measured at modal age 18								
Male gender (referent = female)								
Any uptake model	0.85	0.015	0.89	0.185	1.40	0.008	1.44	0.027
Experimental model	0.67	0.001	0.91	0.514	1.50	0.033	1.53	0.057
Occasional model	0.64	0.001	0.91	0.457	1.18	0.369	1.74	0.026
Regular model	1.24	0.096	0.88	0.383	0.98	0.908	1.59	0.081
African American race/ethnicity (referent = White)								
Any uptake model	0.56	<0.001	0.63	0.014	1.09	0.694	0.93	0.804
Experimental model	0.58	0.049	0.55	0.039	0.77	0.537	0.78	0.594
Occasional model	0.19	<0.001	0.34	0.003	1.21	0.536	1.01	0.985
Regular model	0.63	0.071	0.94	0.810	1.51	0.211	0.86	0.724
Any past 12-month alcohol use (referent = none)								
Any uptake model	2.45	<0.001	1.63	<0.001	1.24	0.118	1.12	0.493
Experimental model	2.39	<0.001	1.66	0.001	1.46	0.069	0.93	0.713
Occasional model	2.27	<0.001	2.25	<0.001	1.19	0.343	1.42	0.161
Regular model	2.76	<0.001	1.56	0.006	1.65	0.040	2.73	0.002
Any past 12-month marijuana use (referent = none)								
Any uptake model	1.36	0.002	1.11	0.485	1.29	0.207	1.77	0.011
Experimental model	0.99	0.962	0.69	0.170	1.08	0.831	1.37	0.308
Occasional model	1.30	0.188	1.02	0.921	1.62	0.088	1.31	0.491
Regular model	2.33	<0.001	1.57	0.039	1.23	0.549	1.28	0.483
Cohort ^b								
Any uptake model	1.02	<0.001	1.02	0.001	1.02	0.015	1.04	<0.001
Experimental model	1.01	0.360	1.02	0.105	1.03	0.013	1.05	0.001
Occasional model	1.01	0.096	1.03	<0.001	1.04	0.001	1.05	0.002
Regular model	1.03	<0.001	1.00	0.626	1.02	0.158	1.01	0.628
Time-varying covariates measured at each modal age								
Currently attending college ^c (referent = no)								
Any uptake model	1.23	0.012	1.31	0.014	0.99	0.962	0.80	0.333
Experimental model	1.45	0.012	1.81	0.003	1.19	0.400	0.74	0.316
Occasional model	1.70	0.002	2.11	<0.001	0.63	0.040	1.09	0.793
Regular model	0.69	0.019	0.69	0.026	0.95	0.846	0.10	0.009
Currently married (referent = no)								
Any uptake model	0.72	0.073	0.56	0.001	0.34	<0.001	0.66	0.032
Experimental model	0.55	0.084	0.51	0.021	0.35	0.001	0.76	0.294

	Modal age at which noted level of smoking uptake occurred:							
	Age 19/20		Age 21/22		Age 23/24		Age 25/26	
	AHOR ^a	p	AHOR	p	AHOR	p	AHOR	p
Occasional model	0.44	0.072	0.57	0.071	0.28	<0.001	0.31	<0.001
Regular model	1.12	0.661	0.89	0.602	0.38	0.001	0.41	0.005
Three or more evenings out per week (referent = 0-2)								
Any uptake model	1.44	<0.001	1.71	<0.001	1.31	0.034	1.73	0.001
Experimental model	1.00	0.977	1.37	0.029	1.38	0.085	1.88	0.005
Occasional model	1.74	<0.001	1.71	<0.001	1.20	0.304	1.65	0.066
Regular model	1.54	0.002	2.00	<0.001	1.69	0.018	1.16	0.616
Months worked in the past year (continuous)								
Any uptake model	1.03	0.006	1.02	0.105	1.01	0.397	1.02	0.303
Experimental model	1.02	0.183	1.01	0.545	1.00	0.990	1.02	0.547
Occasional model	0.99	0.620	1.00	0.901	1.01	0.707	1.03	0.382
Regular model	1.07	<0.001	1.03	0.056	1.02	0.307	0.96	0.181

Notes: Separate multivariate models were run for each of the following levels of young adult smoking uptake: any uptake (n=10,758), experimental only (n=9,261), up to occasional but not regular (n=9,205), up to regular (n=9,136). Each model simultaneously included time-invariant covariates (gender, race/ethnicity, college plans, parental education, past 12-month alcohol and marijuana use, region, cohort, and a dichotomous indicator identifying if the respondent was first followed up 1 or 2 years post-high school) and time-varying covariates (currently attending college, currently married, evenings out per week, number of months worked during the past calendar year). Full results for all models can be found in Supplementary material.

^a AHOR = Adjusted hazard odds ratio

^b Indicator of the year in which the respondent participated in the 12th grade survey (1976-2005), coded as 1-30.

^c Full-time student either attending or with plans to graduate from a four-year program.