

From Content to Clouds: The Bidirectional Associations between Tobacco-Related Content on Social Media and Youth Tobacco Use

Yin Mun Teo¹, Coral Gartner¹, Tianze Sun^{1,2}, Ara Cho¹, Carmen C.W. Lim^{1,2}

¹NHMRC Centre of Research Excellence in Achieving the Tobacco Endgame, School of Public Health, Brisbane, The University of Queensland, Australia, ²National Centre for Youth Substance Use Research, School of Psychology, Brisbane, The University of Queensland, Australia

Presenter's email: yinmun.teo@uq.net.au

Introduction: The increase in youth vaping remains a public health concern, with social media playing a significant role in promoting e-cigarettes. Exposure to vaping-related content influences initial e-cigarette use, however youth already engaged in e-cigarette use maybe more susceptible to seeing e-cigarette advertisements online. This study examines the bi-directional association between exposure to e-cigarette content on social media and e-cigarette use.

Method: Data were drawn from the using the Population Assessment Tobacco and Health Study, a nationally representative, longitudinal cohort study of US youth (aged 12-17). Respondents with data at two waves (Wave 5 and 6) were included in longitudinal analysis (n=12,251).

Results: Wave 5 exposure to e-cigarette advertisements was significantly linked to past 30-day use in Wave 6 (OR=2.06, 95% CI=1.61,2.62). Additionally, individuals who used e-cigarettes in the past 30 days during Wave 5 were more likely to encounter e-cigarette advertisements on social media in Wave 6 (OR=1.45, 95% CI=1.11,1.90). A dose-response relationship was also observed; compared to no exposure, the frequency of seeing e-cigarette advertisements in Wave 6 was associated with past 30-day e-cigarette use in Wave 5 (OR_{daily/near daily exposure on social media}=2.55; OR_{weekly exposure}=1.99; OR_{occassional exposure}=1.18).

Discussions and Conclusions: While exposure to e-cigarette advertisements is associated with an elevated risk of vaping, these data showed that those who are already vaping are being exposed to more e-cigarette advertisements. The findings suggest a potentially reinforcing cycle where individuals already using e-cigarettes are targeted or more frequently encounter e-cigarette advertisements, which could enhance their usage and make quitting more difficult. Public health strategies may need to focus on breaking this cycle by regulating e-cigarette advertising exposure on platforms frequented by youth.

Disclosure of Interest Statement: AC holds a University of Queensland Research Training Scholarship. CL holds an NHMRC Investigator Fellowship (GNT2026806). CG holds an ARC Future Fellowship (FT220100186), a NHMRC Centre of Research Excellence Grant (GNT1198301), a NHMRC Synergy Grant (GNT2019252), and has performed consultancy work for HMA consultants on behalf of the Australian Government and contract research for World Health Organization. The National Centre for Youth Substance Use Research is supported by Commonwealth funding from the Australian Government provided under the Drug and Alcohol Program. The funders had no role in the conceptualisation, design, data collection, analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.