Trends in electronic cigarette use in England



www.smokinginengland.info/latest-statistics

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Updated 4th April 2014



Background

- Electronic cigarette use has become prevalent in many countries
- In England, electronic cigarettes are regulated as consumer products
- It is important to track use of electronic cigarettes and assess who far they are promoting or detracting from reduction in prevalence of cigarette smoking





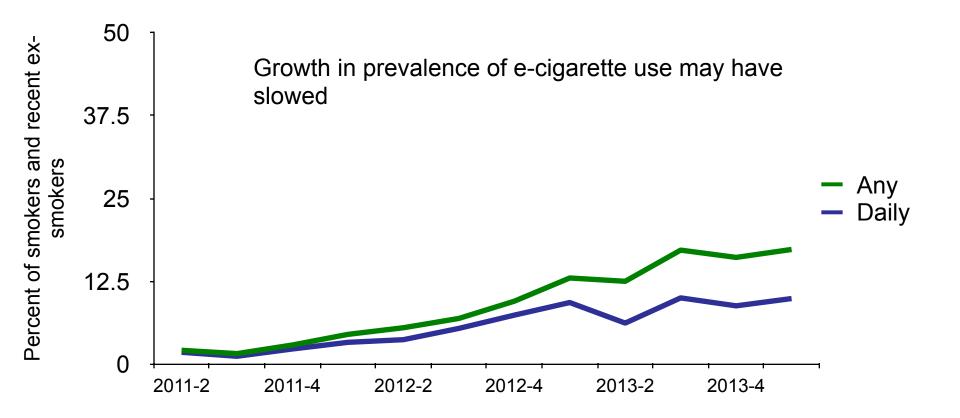
- To track use of electronic cigarettes over time and assess how far any increase is accompanied by changes in:
 - use of other aids to cessation or smoking reduction
 - key performance indicators for tobacco control
 - smoking prevalence
 - smoking cessation rates
 - motivation to stop smoking
 - attempts to stop smoking
 - success of attempts to stop smoking
- To assess prevalence of use of electronic cigarettes in people who have never smoked regularly or stopped for more than a year
- To estimate changes in the total tobacco and nicotine market



Methods

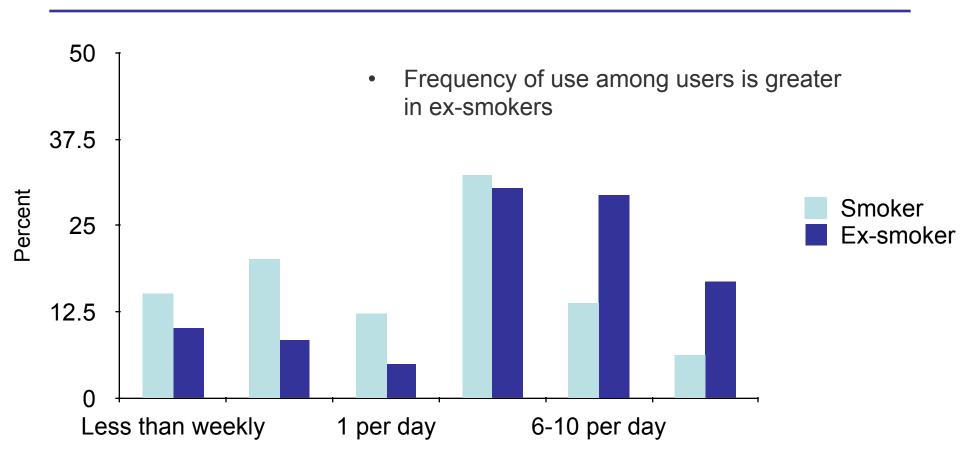
- Monthly household surveys
- Each month involves a new representative sample of ~1800 respondents; smokers ~450
- Data collected on electronic cigarettes since second quarter 2011
- Fidler, et al., 2011. 'The smoking toolkit study': a national study of smoking and smoking cessation in England. BMC Public Health 11:479
- For more info see www.smokinginengland.info





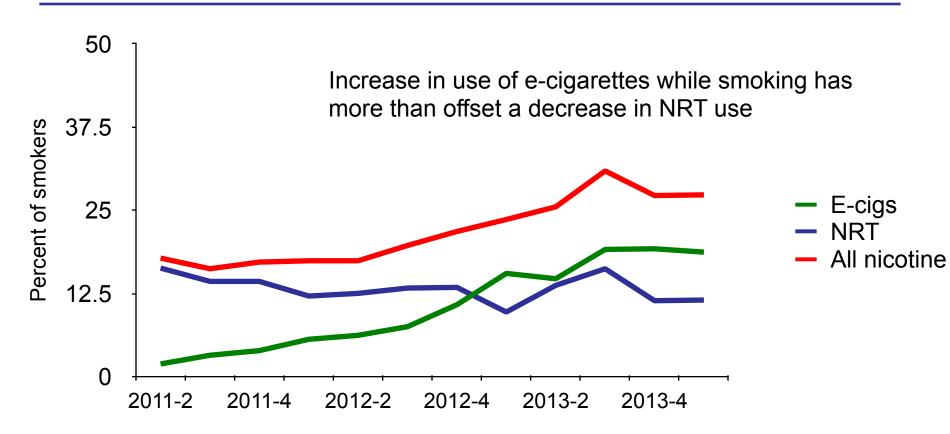
N=11,666 adults who smoke or who stopped in the past year; increase p<0.001

Electronic cigarette use



N=875 e-cigarette users not using NRT

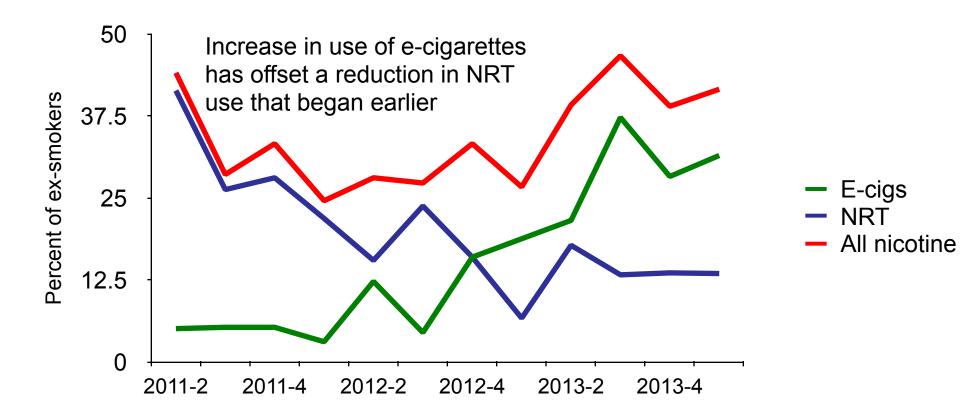
Prevalence of nicotine products while smoking



N=10,843 smokers, increase p<0.001 e-cigs and all nicotine; decrease p=0.025 for NRT

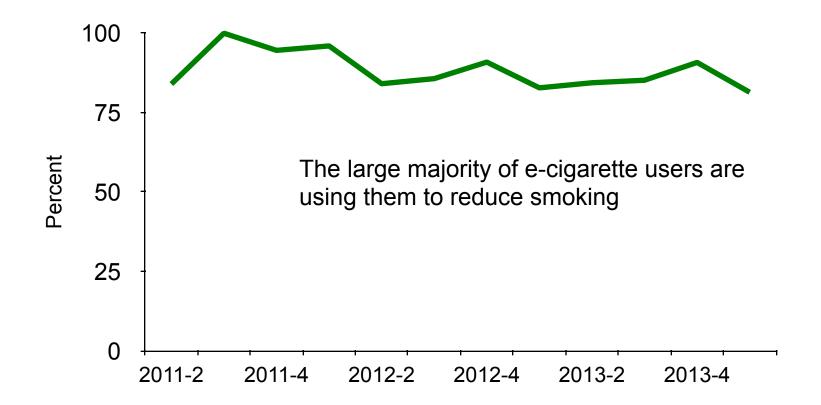


Prevalence of nicotine products in recent ex-smokers



N=702 adults who stopped in the past year; increase p<0.001 for e-cigs; decrease p<0.001 for NRT

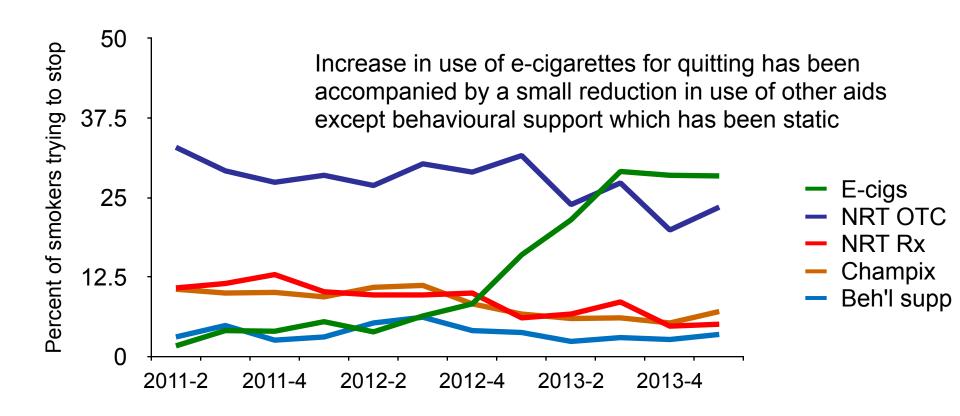
Proportion of e-cigarette users who are smokers



N=11,663 adults who smoke or who stopped in the past year, except 21013-4 onwards which include never smokers and long-term ex-smokers



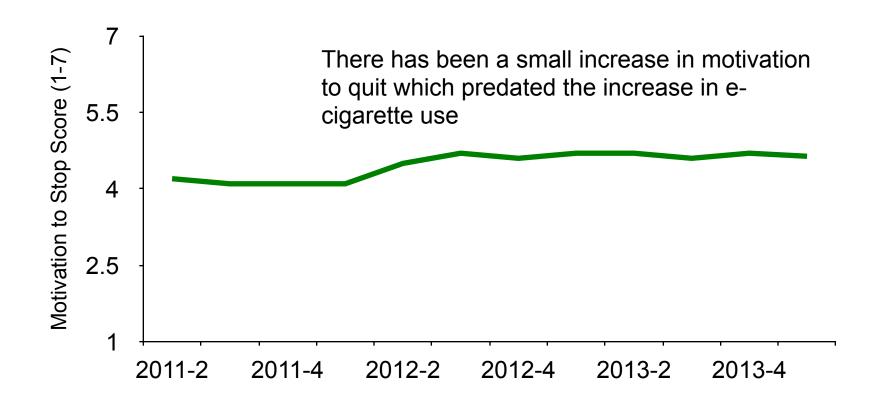
Aids used in most recent quit attempt



N=4,935 adults who smoke and tried to stop or who stopped in the past year

Motivation to quit

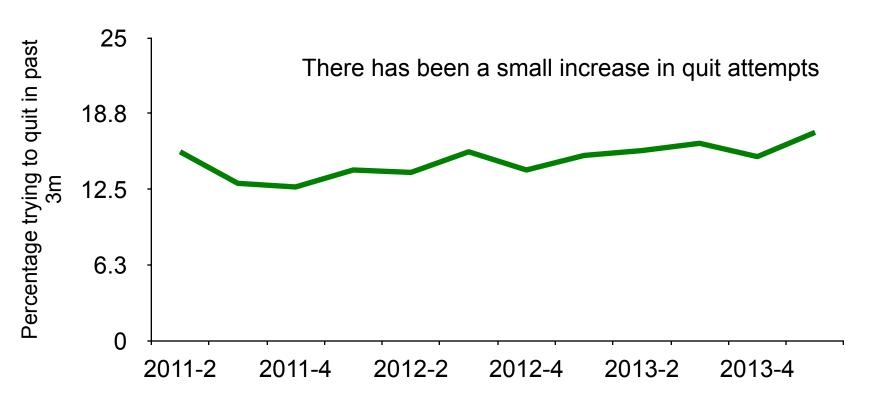




N=13,014 adults who smoke; increase p<0.001

Quit attempts

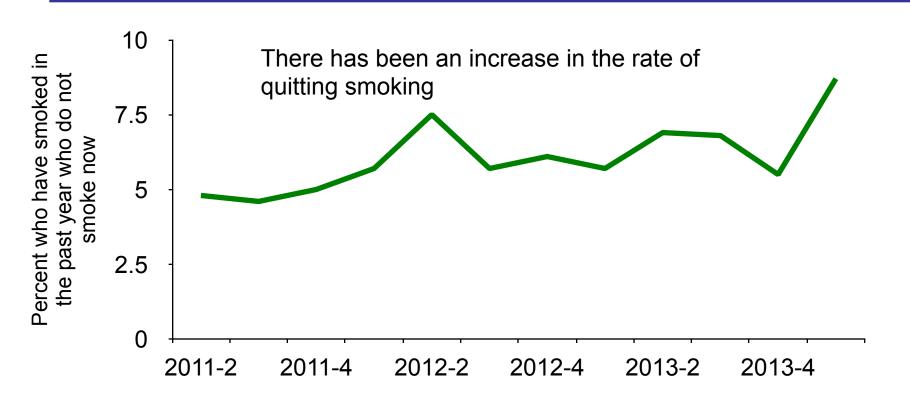




N=14,024 adults who smoke or who stopped in the past 3 months; increase p=0.005

Quitting

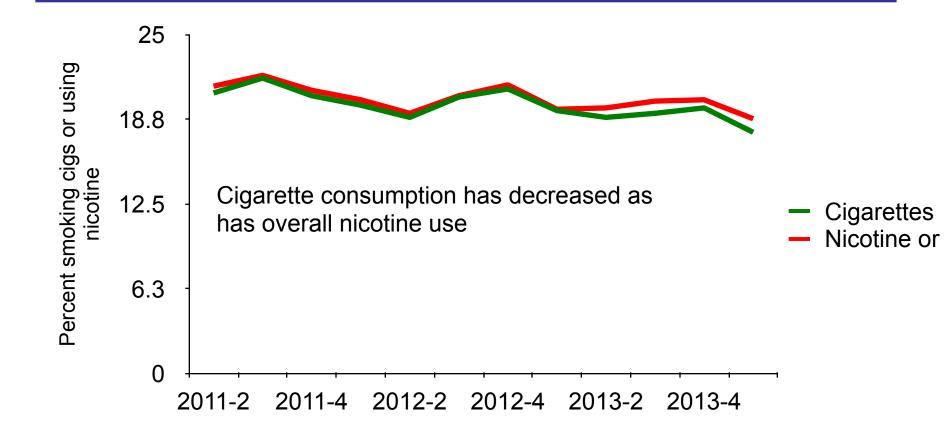




N=14,027 adults who smoked in the past year; increase p<0.001

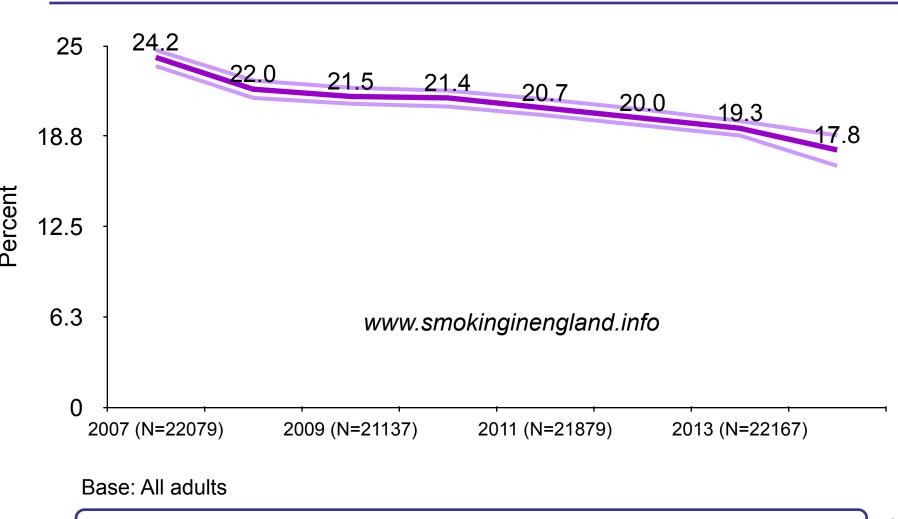


Prevalence of nicotine/cigarette use





Cigarette smoking prevalence

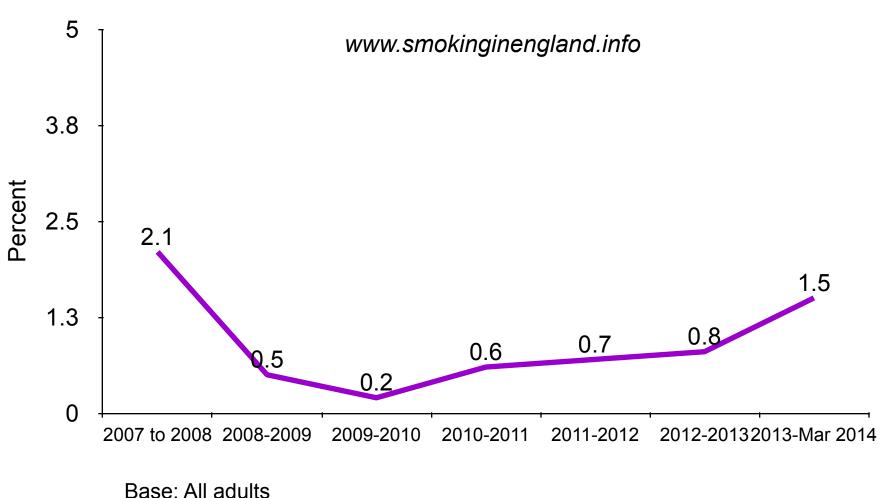


Graph shows prevalence estimate and upper and lower 95% confidence intervals

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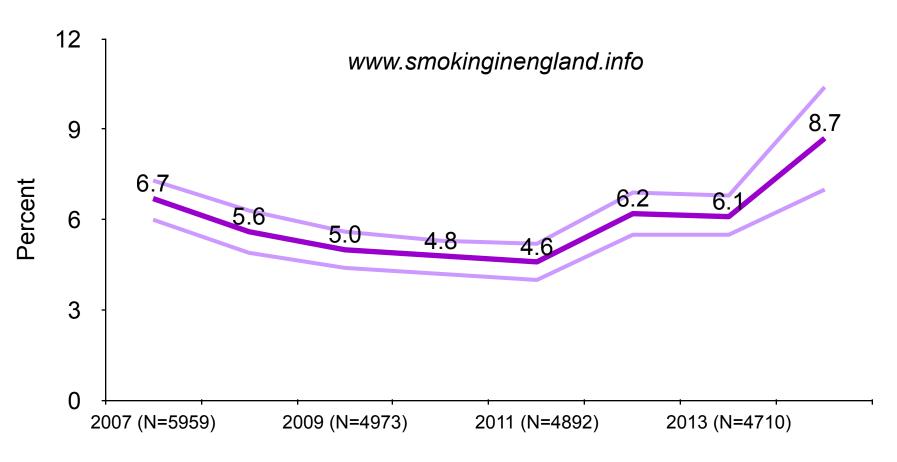


Decrease in smoking prevalence





Stopped smoking in past 12 months



Base: Adults who smoked in the past year

Graph shows prevalence estimate and upper and lower 95% confidence intervals



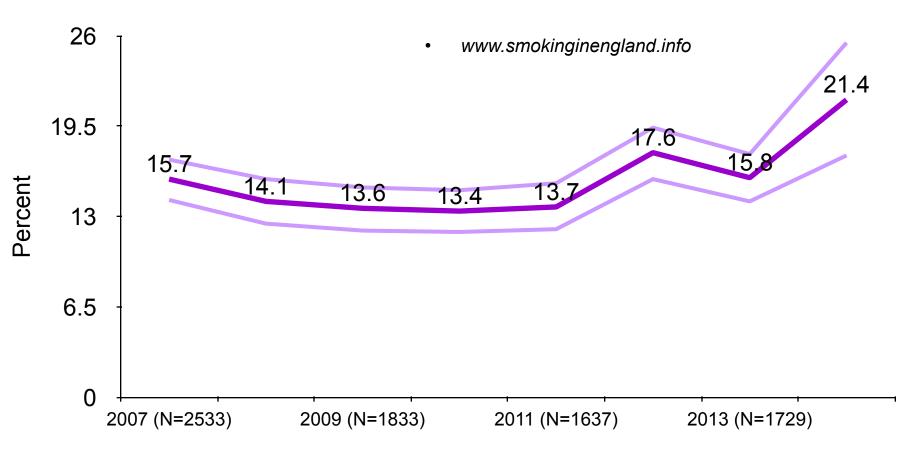
Tried to stop smoking in past year



Base: Adults who smoked in the past year

Graph shows prevalence estimate and upper and lower 95% confidence intervals

Success rate for stopping in those who

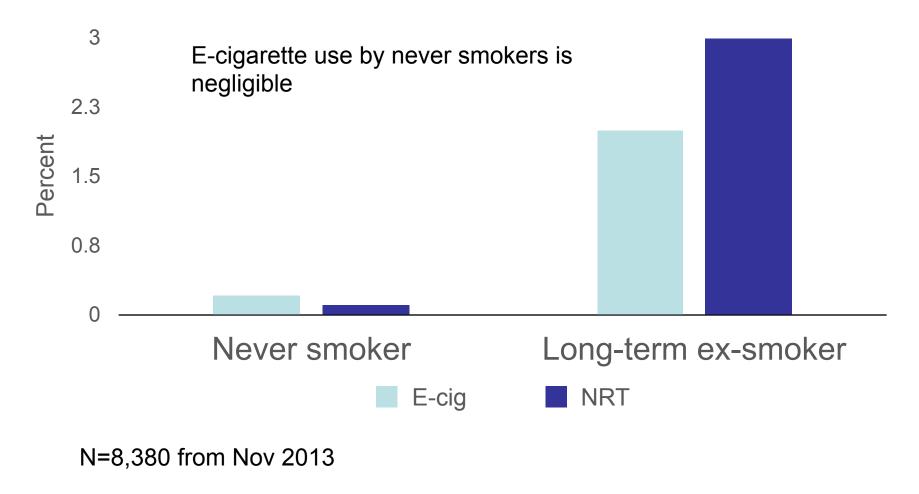


Base: Smokers who tried to stop n the past year

Graph shows prevalence estimate and upper and lower 95% confidence intervals

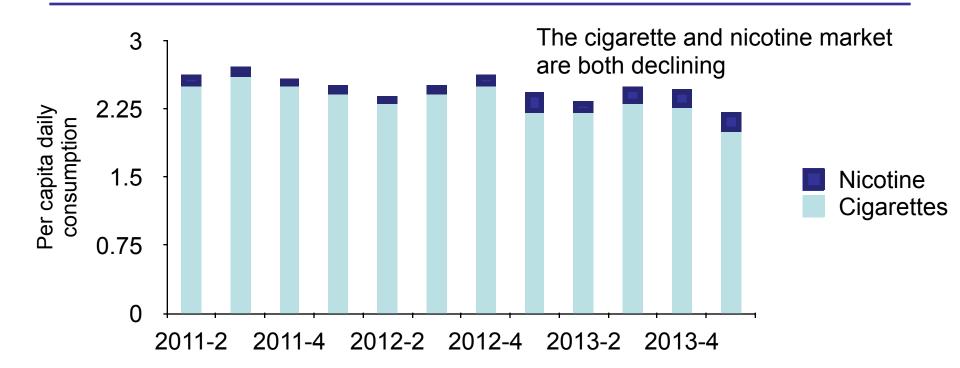


Nicotine use by never smokers and long-term ex-smokers





The nicotine/cigarette market



N=42,347 adults

Nicotine data only from last year smokers nondaily nicotine: <1 pw=0.1, 1+ pw=0.5



Conclusions

- The increase in electronic cigarette use prevalence may have slowed
- Growth in electronic cigarette use has been accompanied by a reduction, albeit smaller, in use of licensed nicotine products and prescription medication but not use of behavioural support
- Evidence does not support the view that electronic cigarettes are undermining motivation to quit or reduction in smoking prevalence
- Use of e-cigarettes by never smokers remains extremely rare
- Evidence conflicts with the view that electronic cigarettes are undermining tobacco control or 'renormalizing' smoking, and they may be contributing to a reduction in smoking prevalence through increased success at quitting smoking