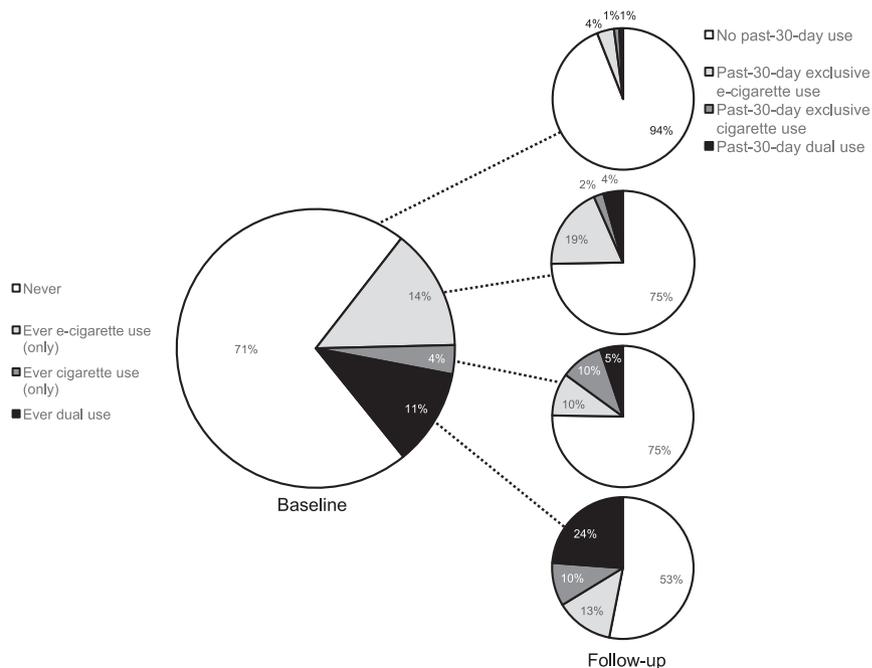


Supplemental Information

TRANSITIONS FROM NEVER, SINGLE PRODUCT, OR DUAL PRODUCT EVER USE AT BASELINE TO SINGLE OR DUAL PAST-30-DAY USE AT FOLLOW-UP

Among those who had never used either cigarettes or e-cigarettes at baseline, 3.8% reported past-30-day exclusive e-cigarette use at follow-up, 1.2% reported past-30-day exclusive cigarette use, and 1.0% reported past-30-day use of both products at follow-up (Supplemental Fig 3). Among those who had only ever used e-cigarettes at baseline, 18.4% were past-30-day e-cigarette users at follow-up, with lower proportions of youth using cigarettes exclusively or using both products (see the right inset of Supplemental Fig 3). Baseline exclusive e-cigarette users (versus never users) had similar increased odds of reporting exclusive e-cigarette use (e-cigarette OR = 7.38; 95% CI: 5.72–9.53) or dual product use (dual product use OR = 7.16; 95% CI: 4.47–11.5) at follow-up (difference: $P = .92$; Table 3). Exclusive cigarette users at baseline were equally likely to report exclusive e-cigarette (9.6%) or cigarette (9.6%) use at follow-up. However, exclusive cigarette users (versus never users) had greater adjusted odds of reporting past-30-day exclusive cigarette use (OR = 9.58; 95% CI: 5.41–17.0) relative



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 3

Prevalence of ever use of tobacco products at baseline and past-30-day tobacco use at follow-up.

to the odds of reporting exclusive e-cigarette use (OR = 3.88; 95% CI: 2.32–6.50; difference: $P = .01$) after adjustment for covariates. Among dual product users at baseline, 23.8% reported past-30-day use of both products at follow-up, 12.9% reported exclusive use of e-cigarettes, and 10.0% reported exclusive use of cigarettes at follow-up. Dual product users at baseline were most likely to remain dual product users as

follow-up (OR = 49.7; 95% CI: 33.9–72.8), with comparatively lower odds of reporting exclusive cigarette use or exclusive e-cigarette use in the past 30 days at follow-up (cigarette OR = 15.0 [95% CI: 10.1–22.3]; e-cigarette OR = 6.97 [95% CI: 5.16–9.40]; $P < .002$ for all contrasts). The pattern of results was similar by study, although the magnitude of the ORs tended to be higher for the YASS study (interaction: $P = .002$; results not shown).

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 4 Ever Use of E-cigarettes, Cigarettes, or Dual Product Use at Baseline and Odds of Past-30-Day Use at Follow-up

Baseline Product Use	Past-30-d Use at Follow-up		
	Exclusively E-cigarettes Versus None, OR (95% CI)	Exclusively Cigarettes Versus None, OR (95% CI)	Dual Use Versus None, OR (95% CI)
Ever use ^{a,b}			
Neither product	Reference	Reference	Reference
Exclusively e-cigarettes	7.38 (5.72–9.53) ^c	2.67 (1.53–4.65) ^d	7.16 (4.47–11.5) ^c
Exclusively cigarettes	3.88 (2.32–6.50) ^c	9.58 (5.41–17.0) ^d	7.66 (3.71–15.8) ^{cd}
Dual product	6.97 (5.16–9.40) ^c	15.0 (10.1–22.3) ^d	49.7 (33.9–72.8) ^e

Superscript letters denote a test of independence of effect estimates by row; estimates sharing letters are not statistically significantly different from 1 another ($P < .05$).

^a Stability estimates of remaining in a use pattern (versus nonuse) on the diagonal.

^b Adjusted for gender, race and/or ethnicity, grade, and study with a random effect for school.