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Dripping and Vape Tricks: Alternative E-cigarette Use Behaviors among Adolescents

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Abstract

Introduction: E-cigarettes appeal to adolescents because of alternative uses, such as dripping (i.e., applying e-liquid directly on the atomizer) and conducting vape tricks (i.e., creating shapes from exhaled aerosol). However, little is known about these behaviors and adolescents who engage in these behaviors.

Methods: Using cross-sectional surveys from 4 high schools in Connecticut in 2017 (N=2945), we assessed the frequency of dripping and conducting vape tricks, product characteristics (e.g., nicotine, flavor) used for these behaviors, and where adolescents learn about these behaviors. We also conducted multinomial logistic regression analysis to assess whether demographics, age of e-cigarette use onset, past-month-use of e-cigarettes, and lifetime use of other tobacco products were associated with dripping and/or vape tricks.

Results: Among ever e-cigarette users (N=1047), 20.5% ever dripped and 54.9% ever conducted vape tricks. The most frequently endorsed 1) flavors used for both behaviors were fruit, candy, and mint, 2) nicotine concentrations used for dripping was 3mg and for vape tricks was 0mg, and 3) the top source for learning these behaviors were friends. The multinomial model showed that earlier age of e-cigarette use onset, past-month-use of e-cigarettes, and lifetime use of other tobacco products were associated with dripping and vape tricks.

Discussion: Engaging in dripping and vape tricks was associated with risky tobacco use behaviors (e.g., earlier age of onset, other tobacco use), and involved exposure to nicotine and flavors. Reducing appeal of dripping and vape tricks and preventing product characteristics that facilitate these behaviors may reduce harm to adolescents.

Keywords

e-cigarettes; adolescents; vape tricks; dripping

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Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflict of interest to report.

1. Introduction

E-cigarettes are the most commonly used tobacco product among U.S. adolescents (Gentzke et al., 2019). Currently, 20.8% of U.S. high school students reported using e-cigarettes in the past month (Gentzke et al., 2019). E-cigarette use among adolescents is concerning because of the detrimental effect of nicotine on the developing brain (Abreu-Villaça et al., 2003; Yuan, Cross, Loughlin, Leslie, & Yuan, 2015), the potential for developing nicotine addiction (Case et al., 2018; Morean, Krishnan-Sarin, & S. O'Malley, 2018), and the increased risk of combustible tobacco product use (Barrington-Trimis et al., 2018; Bold et al., 2017; Primack, Soneji, Stoolmiller, Fine, & Sargent, 2015; Soneji et al., 2017). Thus, preventing adolescent e-cigarette use is an important national public health objective (USDHHS, 2016). The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has the authority to regulate e-cigarettes as a tobacco product and to educate the public to prevent adolescent e-cigarette use (FDA, 2016). To support the FDA's initiative to regulate the manufacturing, sales, and distribution of e-cigarettes to prevent adolescent e-cigarette use, more information is needed on e-cigarette appeal and use behaviors among adolescents.

Initial evidence from qualitative focus groups and quantitative surveys conducted with adolescents in Connecticut suggested that e-cigarette appeal among adolescents may stem from the ability to manipulate e-cigarette devices and other related components (e.g., e-liquid) to use for alternative e-cigarette use behaviors such as dripping and vape tricks (Camenga et al., 2018; Kong, Morean, Cavallo, Camenga, & Krishnan-Sarin, 2015; Krishnan-Sarin et al., 2017). Dripping is applying drops of e-liquid directly onto heated coils (Krishnan-Sarin et al., 2017; Talih, Balhas, Salman, Karaoghlanian, & Shihadeh, 2016) and vape tricks involve blowing aerosol into various shapes and or large clouds ("cloud chasing") (Kong et al., 2015).

Evidence showed that among adolescents who have tried an e-cigarette, 26.1% have ever used e-cigarettes for dripping (Krishnan-Sarin et al., 2017). Dripping is concerning because it can expose users to e-liquid aerosol that is heated to high temperatures, which can yield greater levels of nicotine and non-nicotine toxicant emissions (Talih et al., 2016). There are specific devices that are available for dripping which may also facilitate dripping among adolescents. Mechanical mods are devices that supply battery power to a heating element (also called an atomizer) (P. T. Harrell & Eissenberg, 2018). They allow the users to modify different components, such as changing the battery power. The ability to customize these devices may make them more amenable to use for dripping. Unlike mechanical mods, rebuildable atomizers (RDAs) allow users to build or add their own coil. RDAs allow users to drip the e-liquid from a bottle directly to the drip tip. Rebuildable tank atomizers (RTAs) have a tank that users fill with e-liquid and vape. Individuals can use RTAs to drip by not filling the tank completely. Despite the available devices for dripping, it is currently unknown which of these devices adolescents use for dripping.

Another concern is that adolescents may be exposed to harmful flavoring chemicals if they are using flavors for dripping and for vape tricks (Allen et al., 2016). While flavors used for dripping and for vape tricks among adolescents is unknown, self-report data suggest that one appeal of dripping among adolescents is to experience stronger flavors (Krishnan-Sarin et

al., 2017). Thus, more research is needed to understand flavors used for dripping and for vape tricks and potential health risks due to exposure to flavoring chemicals through these behaviors.

One reason for the appeal of dripping among adolescents may be related to the ability to conduct vape tricks because dripping can produce thicker clouds of vapor (Krishnan-Sarin et al., 2017). Additionally, vape tricks may have broad appeal among adolescent e-cigarette users. For instance, Pepper et al. (2017) conducted a detailed study on vape tricks among adolescents and observed that among adolescent ever e-cigarette users, 77.8% reported trying vape tricks, 83.7% reported watching vape tricks in person, and 74.0% reported watching vape tricks online. Indeed, vape tricks are prominently featured on YouTube videos that could be accessed by adolescents with appealing features such as hip hop music (Kong, LaVallee, Rams, Ramamurthi, & Krishnan-Sarin, 2019). Analysis of the content of these videos showed that vape tricks range from blowing simple rings to complex shapes like “dragon” (where users blow out large amounts from the nose) (Kong et al., 2019). Despite the evidence that suggests that vape tricks and dripping behaviors appear to co-occur (Krishnan-Sarin et al., 2017), little is known about these alternative uses of e-cigarettes and who are at risk for engaging in these behaviors.

We aimed to examine the prevalence and frequency of dripping and vape tricks and the concentrations of nicotine and flavors being used for these behaviors. We also examined which adolescents engage in these behaviors and how they learn to conduct these behaviors. Because these behaviors could co-occur (Krishnan-Sarin et al., 2017), we examined demographic and tobacco use predictors of engaging in both of these behaviors (i.e., dripping and vape tricks), in a single behavior (i.e., dripping only or vape tricks only), or not engaging in either of these behaviors. Finally, we assess which devices were used for dripping.

2. Methods

2.1. Procedures/Sample:

In Spring 2017, we administered paper/pencil school-wide surveys about tobacco use during advisory periods in four Southeastern Connecticut high schools (N=2945; 53.7% female, 16.1 years old [SD=1.28], 72.3% White). Prior to survey administration, we distributed information sheets to notify parents about the study and to provide them with instructions to contact the school if they wanted to decline their child’s participation. On the day of survey administration, the research staff distributed the surveys and informed students that the survey was anonymous and that their participation was voluntary. Students received a pen for participating. Of all students who were in school on the days that the surveys were administered, 76.4% completed the survey. Study procedures were approved by the Yale University Institutional Review Board and school administrators.

2.2 Measures

2.2.1 Demographics—*Demographics* measured were age, sex at birth, race/ethnicity, and socioeconomic status (SES; determined by the Family Affluence Scale [FAS (Boyce &

Dallago, 2004; Boyce, Torsheim, Currie, & Zambon, 2006)). A summary score was created from the four items of the FAS (range 0–9).

2.2.2 E-cigarette use—*Ever e-cigarette use* was determined by a response of “yes” to “Have you ever tried an e-cigarette, even just one or two puffs?” or providing a valid age to “How old were you when you first tried an e-cigarette, even just 1 or 2 puffs?”

Past-30-day e-cigarette use was determined by a response of 1 day to the question, “Approximately how many days out of the past 30 days did you vape an e-cigarette?”

2.2.3 Ever Tobacco use—*Ever tobacco use* was determined by a response of “yes” to any of the questions assessing ever use of cigarettes, hookah, cigars, cigarillos, or smokeless tobacco (i.e., “Have you ever tried...?”).

2.2.4 Dripping and vape tricks

Ever dripped: Students were provided with the following description of dripping, accompanied by images of dripping: “The following questions ask about dripping, which is applying drops of e-liquid directly onto an atomizer to saturate its wick prior to heating. Some people use a ‘drip tip,’ which is a hollow, metal, glass, or plastic mouthpiece that fits over an atomizer and helps to funnel vapor into your mouth.” Responses of “yes” to “Have you ever dripped?” or 1 day to the question, “Approximately how many days out of the past 30 days did you drip?” were coded as having ever dripped.

Ever conducted vape tricks: Students were shown pictures of vape tricks (e.g., vapor rings; large vapor clouds) along with the following description of vape tricks: “Vape tricks refer to using an e-cigarette to create vapor rings, other shapes, or clouds of vapor (which is sometimes referred to as ‘cloud chasing or ‘blowing clouds’).” Responses of “yes” to “Have you ever tried vape tricks?” or 1 day to the question, “Approximately how many days out of the past 30 days did you do vape tricks?” were coded as ever having conducted vape tricks.

Frequency of dripping and vape tricks conducted in the past 30 days was assessed with two separate questions, “Approximately how many days out of the past 30 days did you [drip/do vape tricks]?” Responses for each question ranged from 0 to 30 days.

Nicotine concentrations used for dripping and vape tricks were assessed with two separate questions, “What level of nicotine do you typically use when [dripping/doing vape tricks]?” Response options for each question were: “0mg, 3mg, about 6mg, about 12mg, about 18mg, about 24mg, I don’t know, and other.”

Flavors used for dripping and vape tricks were assessed with two separate questions, “What flavors do you like to use when you [drip/do vape tricks]? (select all that apply)” Response options were: “mint (spearmint, wintergreen, peppermint), menthol, tobacco, fruit (cherry, blueberry, strawberry, coconut), coffee (espresso, latte, cappuccino), candy or dessert (chocolate, Jolly Rancher), spice (clove, cinnamon, nutmeg), vanilla, alcohol (pina colada, strawberry daiquiri, bourbon, rum, brandy), I don’t know, and other.”

Sources of information about dripping and vape tricks were assessed by asking two separate questions, “How did you learn to [drip/do vape tricks]? (select all that apply)” Response options were: “friends, vape shops, YouTube, online forums/message boards, I taught myself, and other.”

Devices used for dripping were assessed among adolescents who had ever dripped with a question, “What device do you use when dripping? (select all that apply)” Response options were “mechanical mod (mech mod), rebuildable atomizer (RDA)/rebuildable tank atomizer (RTA), and other.”

2.3 Data Analysis

We first conducted descriptive statistics to examine dripping and vape trick rates, product characteristics (e.g., nicotine concentrations, flavor) used for these behaviors, and where adolescents learn about these behaviors. Then we conducted multinomial regression analysis to examine predictors of engaging in alternative e-cigarette use behaviors (i.e., vape tricks only, vape tricks and dripping) versus never engaging in these behaviors. The predictors were sex (male vs. female), age, race (White vs. non-White), SES, age of e-cigarette use onset, past-30-day e-cigarette use (no vs. yes), and ever use of other tobacco products (no vs. yes). We could not do similar comparisons between adolescents who only dripped because of the small sample size of this group (n=17). SAS version 9.4 was used in conducting the analyses.

3. Results

Among ever e-cigarette users (35.6% of the total sample; N=1047), 20.5% ever dripped (n=215; 34.3% female, 16.6 years old [SD=1.15], 83.7% White) and 54.9% ever conducted vape tricks (n = 575, 51.7% female, 16.3 years old [SD=1.20], 80.9% White).

3.1 Frequency and E-Cigarette Characteristics for Dripping and Vape Tricks

The frequency of dripping and vape tricks conducted in the past 30 days is shown in Figure 1A, nicotine concentration used while conducting these behaviors in Figure 1B, flavors in Figure 1C, and source of information for these behaviors in Figure 1D. Frequency of engaging in dripping and vape tricks varied. Although about a quarter of adolescents reported that they had not engaged in either behavior in the past month, 20.0% and 21.0% reported that they had dripped and conducted tricks 15–30 days in the past month, respectively (Figure 1A).

Nicotine concentrations used while conducting these behaviors also varied from 0mg to >24 mg. Among those who had tried vape tricks, the most frequently endorsed responses for nicotine concentrations used were “I don’t know” (25.6%), 0mg (17.6%), and 3mg (13.6%). Among those who had ever dripped, the most frequently endorsed responses for nicotine concentrations were 3mg (19.1%), “don’t know” (13.0%), and 0mg (10.7%).

Top endorsed flavors used for both dripping and vape tricks were fruit (dripping: 40.5%, vape tricks: 50.6%), candy (dripping: 27.4%, vape tricks: 27.3%), and mint (dripping: 23.3%, vape tricks: 31.1%). Top sources of learning how to conduct these behaviors were

friends (dripping: 51.2%, vape tricks: 61.9%), “taught self” (dripping: 23.3%, vape tricks: 43.5%), and YouTube (dripping: 10.2%, vape tricks: 26.3%).

Among adolescents who had ever dripped, 53.5% used an RDA/RTA for dripping, 39.1% used a mech mod, and 7.0% reported “other.” Other responses mostly included “I don’t know.”

3.2 Predictors of Engaging in Dripping and Vape Tricks or Vape Tricks Only

Ever e-cigarette users were further categorized into those who 1) never conducted dripping or vape tricks (33.7%; n=353), 2) conducted vape tricks only (36.0%; n=377), 3) conducted both dripping and vape tricks (18.9%; n=198), and 4) conducted dripping only (2%; n=17).

To assess predictors of these groups, we conducted multinomial logistic regression analysis. Again, we excluded the “dripping only” group in the analysis because of small sample size. Multinomial logistic regression analyses (Table 1) showed that relative to adolescents who never conducted dripping/vape tricks, adolescents who conducted vape tricks only were more likely to be female, while those who conducted both vape tricks and dripping were more likely to be male and older. Furthermore, relative to adolescents who never conducted dripping/vape tricks, those who conducted vape tricks only or both vape tricks and dripping 1) used e-cigarettes at a younger age, 2) used e-cigarettes in the past 30 days, and 3) tried other tobacco products.

4. Discussion

The goal of this study was to assess the prevalence of dripping and vape tricks, product characteristics associated with these behaviors (e.g., flavors, nicotine concentrations used), and source of information used to learn to conduct these behaviors among adolescents e-cigarette users. We also assessed predictors of dripping and/or vape tricks.

We observed that among ever e-cigarette users, 20.5% ever dripped and 54.9% ever conducted vape tricks. Interestingly, a large majority (92%) of adolescents who dripped have also conducted vape tricks, which supports prior findings that the main reason that adolescents drip is to conduct vape tricks (Krishnan-Sarin et al., 2017). Our findings also indicated that adolescent ever e-cigarette users who engaged in either vape tricks and/or dripping were more likely to engage in riskier tobacco use than adolescent e-cigarette users who never engaged in these behaviors, suggesting the need for focused efforts to prevent these alternative uses of e-cigarettes among adolescents.

The prevalence of ever dripping identified in this study with data collected from 2017 was comparable to the prevalence observed in a previous study in 2015 (Krishnan-Sarin et al., 2017), indicating that dripping may not be a “fad” but a behavior that is persisting over time. The availability and sales of devices specifically used for dripping (e.g., rebuildable drip atomizers [RDAs] and rebuildable tank atomizers [RTAs]) may be maintaining these use rates over time. We observed that the most commonly used e-cigarette devices for dripping were RDAs and RTAs, followed by mechanical mods (i.e., mech mods). Very few students reported using other devices for dripping. Future studies need to better understand how each

of these, and other devices could be modified to engage in alternative behaviors such as dripping, and also determine the toxicity of using these devices.

Access to these devices among adolescents may change based on the recent passage of the Tobacco 21 Law that raises the minimum sales age for all tobacco products to 21 years old. Existing evidence shows that comprehensive Tobacco 21 laws and proper enforcement of these laws is important in reducing youth tobacco use (Morain, Winickoff, & Mello, 2016). Therefore, this law also could reduce e-cigarette use among youth. However, it is important to note that Tobacco 21 is one aspect of youth tobacco control efforts, and other efforts such as marketing restrictions, prevention and cessation programs, and other tobacco-free policies are needed to have a significant impact on youth e-cigarette use behaviors (CDC, 2014).

Of note, 20.0% of adolescents reported dripping frequently in the past 30 days (15–30 days). Frequent dripping is particularly concerning because dripping exposes users to high temperatures which can increase exposure to nicotine and other toxicants (Talih et al., 2016). Given the increased concern about lung injuries related to use of vaping products (Moritz et al., 2019), developing a better understanding of the potential toxicity of dripping as well as vape tricks is an important goal.

We examined the use of flavors and nicotine for dripping and vape tricks. The top flavors used for dripping and vape tricks were fruit, candy, and mint. These e-liquid flavors are also the most commonly used flavors for e-cigarette use among adolescents (M. B. Harrell et al., 2017). Adolescents perceive e-cigarette flavors such as candy or fruit to be less harmful to health than tobacco flavored e-cigarettes (Pepper, Ribisl, & Brewer, 2016). Preferring more e-liquid flavors or preferring certain flavors such as fruits, dessert, and alcohol also is associated with more frequent e-cigarette use among adolescents compared to adults (Morean et al., 2018). Dripping and vape tricks may allow adolescents to experience different flavor strengths and throat hit from nicotine. Importantly, flavors are composed of chemicals like aldehydes (Tierney, Karpinski, Brown, Luo, & Pankow, 2015), and dripping (or exposure to high temperatures) and vape tricks (or exposure to large amounts of vapor) could expose adolescents to higher levels of these toxic chemicals and their metabolites (Allen et al., 2016; O'Brien, Siraki, & Shangari, 2005). Further research is needed to understand potential toxicant exposure from using flavored e-liquids via vape tricks and dripping.

Nicotine concentrations used for conducting both of these behaviors varied from 0mg to over 24mg. While we observed variability in use of different nicotine concentrations for both behaviors, adolescents most frequently endorsed using 3mg of nicotine for dripping (19%) and using 0 mg when conducting vape tricks (18%). These findings suggest that a sizeable portion of adolescents report being exposed to nicotine when they engage in alternative use behaviors with e-cigarettes, and their exposure to nicotine could vary depending on the devices that are used for these alternative uses. It is also important to note that a large number of adolescents did not know what nicotine concentration they were using for these behaviors. This raises further concerns about unintended exposure to nicotine and also suggests that effective labeling of the nicotine concentrations on e-liquids is needed.

Friends were the most frequently endorsed source for learning how to conduct these alternative e-cigarette use behaviors. This finding is consistent with the role of friends in influencing adolescent risk taking behaviors including cigarette (Cavalca et al., 2013) and e-cigarette use (Kong et al., 2015). Interestingly, we also observed that adolescents use YouTube, a popular social media website to share and watch videos, to learn about these behaviors. This finding is consistent with a recent YouTube study documenting the large presence of videos on how to conduct vape tricks on YouTube (Kong et al., 2019). Adolescents' use of YouTube to learn about alternative e-cigarette use behaviors is concerning because the majority of e-cigarette videos on YouTube have pro-e-cigarette content (Huang, Kornfield, & Emery, 2016; Luo, Zheng, Zeng, & Leischow, 2014). Vape tricks are also featured on other social media websites used by adolescents (Pepper et al., 2017; Unger et al., 2016). Further research should document how alternative e-cigarette use behaviors, including dripping, are promoted on YouTube and on other popular social media websites. Furthermore, the FDA need to consider how promotion of dripping and vape tricks could be restricted on social media websites to reduce the appeal of e-cigarettes to youth.

We also observed sex differences; males were more likely to engage in both dripping and vape tricks and were less likely to engage in vape tricks only. These findings suggest that adolescent boys may be more likely to engage in riskier e-cigarette use.

Despite these interesting findings, certain study limitations should be noted. We only examined certain mods for dripping and did not examine a wide range of devices, but it should be noted that very few reported using "other" devices for dripping. Another limitation is not examining devices used for vape tricks. Given the recent innovations in e-cigarette device types (e.g., pod devices and disposable devices that resemble pod devices, which are extremely popular among adolescents (Huang et al., 2019; Krishnan-Sarin et al., 2019; Willett et al., 2018), future studies should investigate use of other device types used for vape tricks and dripping. Additionally, we could not compare adolescents who drip only to adolescent e-cigarette users who did not conduct vape tricks or dripping because of the small sample size of respondents who only drip. Although our study findings showed that the majority of those who dripped were conducting vape tricks, there was a minority of those who dripped but who were not conducting vape tricks. This group needs further examination. Additionally, while this is the first study to examine dripping and vape tricks, more recent data are needed on these behaviors. Additionally, laboratory studies would be useful for better understanding vape tricks because there might also be differences in puffing topography of adolescents who conduct vape tricks versus users who do not engage in vape tricks. For instance, users who conduct vape tricks could inhale the aerosol deeper into their lungs and hold it for longer periods of time or inhale more aerosol, which may expose them to more harm.

Limitations notwithstanding, this study provides novel information regarding alternative e-cigarette use behaviors among adolescents. The appeal of e-cigarettes for adolescents may be related to the ability to engage in dripping and/or vape tricks. Engaging in these behaviors could be harmful to the users because of exposure to toxic chemicals.

The findings of this study also suggest that public health campaigns that directly communicate the risks of engaging in dripping and vape tricks are needed. Appropriate regulations are also needed to prevent adolescents from engaging in these behaviors. For instance, the FDA could prohibit the manufacture and sale of modifiable devices that can be used specifically for dripping, which could also reduce the appeal of vape tricks. The FDA could also restrict e-liquid flavors that appeal to adolescents for conducting these alternative e-cigarette use behaviors, require appropriate labeling of nicotine to communicate about the nicotine level, and restrict promotional videos on YouTube and other social media websites that increase the appeal of these behaviors.

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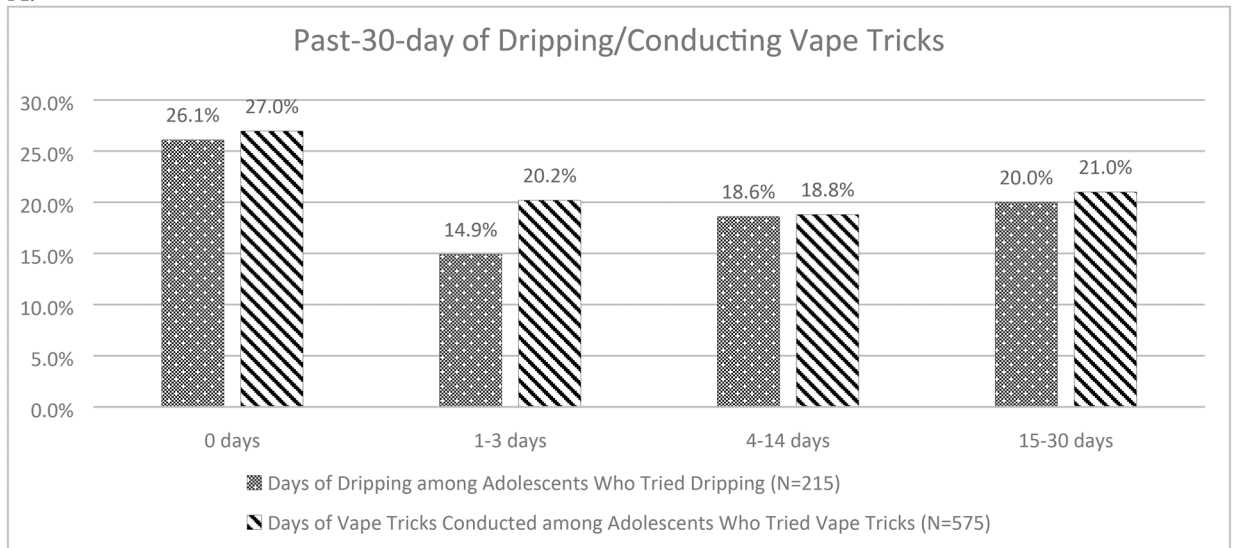
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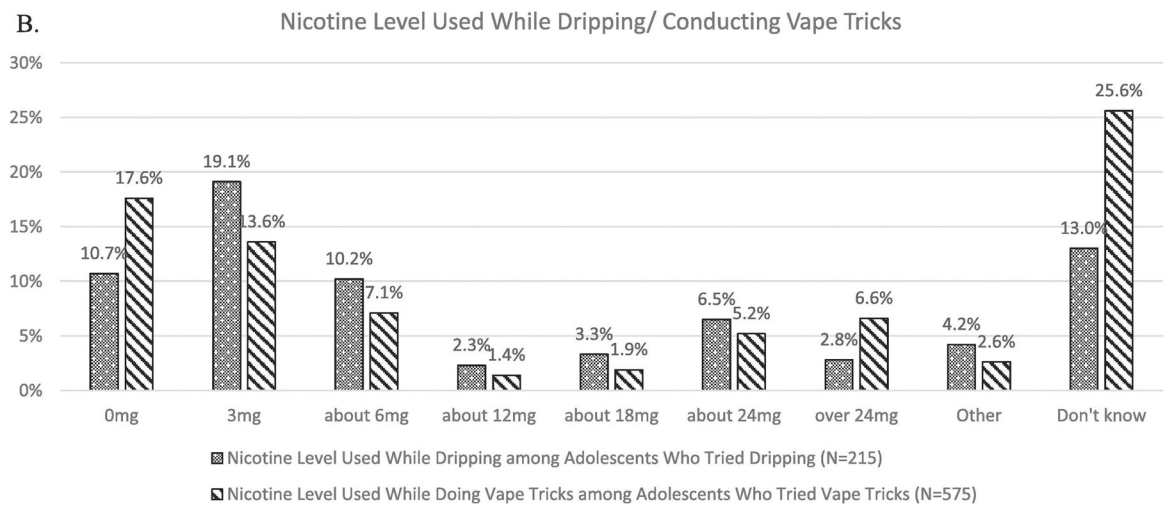
Highlights

- 21% of ever e-cigarette users ever dripped and 55% ever conducted vape tricks
- The most frequently endorsed flavors used for both behaviors were fruit, candy, and mint
- Nicotine concentrations for dripping was 3mg and for vape tricks was 0mg
- Source for learning these behaviors were friends
- Risky tobacco use behaviors were associated with dripping and vape tricks

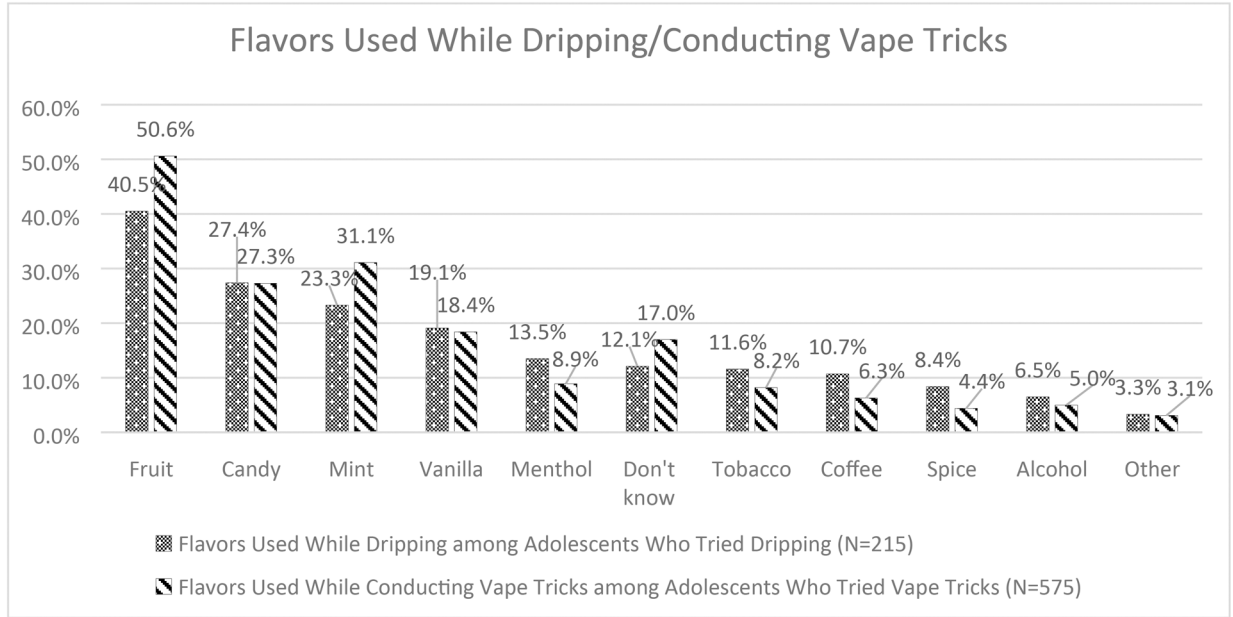
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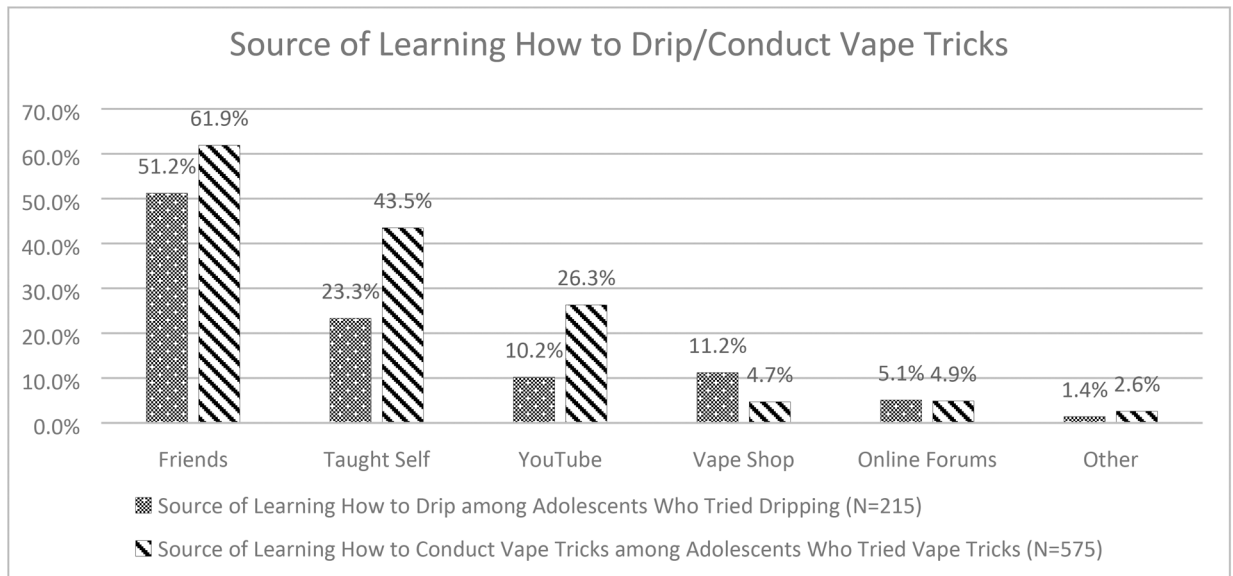


Figure 1.

Dripping and vape tricks characteristics

Note: Percentages may not equal 100% because participants were instructed to select all that apply from the given options. Adolescents who tried vape tricks or dripping are separate samples so statistical comparisons could not be made between the responses.

Table 1.

Associations between adolescents who never tried vape tricks/dripping versus who tried vape tricks only and who tried vape tricks/dripping.

	Never Tried Vape Tricks/Dripping (N=353; 33.7%)	Tried Vape Tricks Only (N=377; 36.0%)	Tried Dripping and Vape Tricks (N=198; 18.9%)	Tried Dripping Only (N=17; 2%)	Vape Tricks Only vs. Never Tried Vape Tricks/Dripping	Vape Tricks and Dripping vs. Never Tried Vape Tricks/Dripping
	%(n) or M (SD)	%(n) or M (SD)	%(n) or M (SD)	%(n) or M (SD)	AOR	95% CI
Sex						
Female	53.5 (189)	61.8 (233)	32.3 (64)	47.1 (8)	1.42	1.02
Male (ref.)	44.5 (157)	36.6 (138)	64.7 (128)	52.9 (9)	--	--
Age	16.37 ± 1.19	16.11 ± 1.18	16.61 ± 1.16	16.35 ± 1.00	0.87	0.74
Race/ethnicity						
White	80.2 (283)	79.3 (299)	83.8 (166)	82.4 (14)	0.73	0.48
Non-White (ref.)	19.8 (70)	20.7 (78)	16.2 (32)	17.7 (3)	--	--
SES	6.83 ± 1.66	6.73 ± 1.75	6.66 ± 1.57	5.94 ± 2.01	0.94	0.85
E-cigarette age of onset	14.97 ± 1.58	14.57 ± 1.49	14.02 ± 2.00	14.47 ± 1.50	0.88	0.78
Past-30-day e-cigarette use						
Yes	41.4 (146)	64.2 (242)	83.8 (166)	82.4 (14)	2.73	1.95
No (ref.)	56.9 (201)	35.3 (133)	16.2 (32)	17.7 (3)	--	--
Ever use of other tobacco products						
Yes	34.3 (121)	45.9 (173)	71.7 (142)	41.2 (7)	1.73	1.23
No (ref.)	63.5 (224)	49.1 (185)	17.2 (34)	52.9 (9)	--	--

Note: Users who tried dripping only were not included in the multinomial model due to small sample size. SES = socioeconomic status. AOR = adjusted odds ratio. 95% CI = 95% confidence interval. Ref. = reference group. All AORs adjusted for the variables listed here. Bold font indicates statistically significant difference, $p < .05$.