Web Table 3. Nested Cross-Classified Multilevel Models (CCMM) Describing Association Between Predictors and Number of Days Smoked in the Past 30 Days and Binary Smoking Outcome in the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (N=16,070) adjusting for neighborhoods with one respondent (n=970)

	Number of Days Smoked in Past 30 Days	Binary Smoking
Fixed Effect Estimates		
Intercept (SE)	-8.40 (1.05)	0.02 (0.01)
Individual-level		
Age	0.81 (0.71, 0.90)	1.18 (1.15, 1.21)
Female	0.06 (-0.21, 0.35)	1.01 (0.94, 1.08)
Public Assistance	0.68 (0.18, 1.17)	1.36 (1.19, 1.56)
High School degree (parent)	-0.22 (-0.69, 0.25)	0.98 (0.86, 1.12)
Race		
White	Ref	
Black	-4.13 (-4.63, -3.59)	0.30 (0.26, 0.35)
Hispanic	-1.84 (-2.36, -1.32)	0.70 (0.61, 0.81)
Neighborhood has one respondent	0.44 (-0.17, 1.05)	1.06 (0.89, 1.24)
School-level		
Public Assistance	0.07 (0.02, 0.12)	1.02 (1.01, 1.03)
High School Degree	-0.04 (-0.09, 0.003)	0.99 (0.98, 1.00)
Percent White	0.02 (0.001, 0.03)	1.01 (1.00, 1.01)
Neighborhood-level		
Public Assistance	-0.005 (-0.04, 0.03)	0.99 (0.98, 1.01)
High School Degree	0.01 (-0.01, 0.03)	1.005 (1.00, 1.01)
Percent White	0.0002 (-0.01, 0.01)	0.998 (0.995, 1.00)
Random Effect Estimates		
U3 neighborhood (SE)	0.21 (0.05, 0.50)*	0.01 (0.003, 0.02)
U2 school (SE)	1.79 (1.17, 2.60)*	0.10 (0.06, 0.16)*
U1 individual (SE)	80.6 (78.8, 82.4)*	-

For the fixed effect estimates, cell entries are parameter (beta) estimates and credible intervals for continuous days smoked outcome and parameter (OR) estimates and credible intervals for binary smoking outcome. The intercept is presented as parameter estimate and standard error (SE). Random effects are presented as estimate and credible intervals. Significant random effects are indicated by * (p<0.05).