

**Table 1:** Demographic characteristics of study participants (n=332), ever smoking and vaping.

		Total		Ever smoked		Ever vaped	
		Row totals	% of Total N	n	% of Row total	n	% of Row total
<b>Total</b>	N	332	100.0	65	19.6	141	42.5
<b>Year level</b>	Year 9	132	39.8	20	15.2	52	39.4
	Year 10	115	34.6	21	18.3	48	41.7
	Year 11	64	19.3	15	23.4	28	43.8
	Year 12	21	6.3	9	42.9	13	61.9
<b>Age years</b>	13	83	25.0	9	10.8	28	33.7
	14	117	35.2	19	16.2	47	40.2
	15	96	28.9	26	27.1	47	49.0
	16+	36	10.8	11	30.6	19	52.8
<b>Gender</b>	Male	131	39.5	22	16.8	53	40.5
	Female	172	51.8	36	20.9	74	43.0
	Other/not stated	29	8.7	19	65.5	14	48.3
<b>Ethnicity prioritised<sup>†</sup></b>	Māori	64	19.3	20	31.3	39	60.9
	Pacific peoples	14	4.2	8	57.1	11	78.6
	NZ European	272	81.9	55	20.2	118	43.4
<b>Format</b>	Online	186	56.0	43	23.1	84	45.2
	Paper	146	44.0	22	15.1	57	39.0
<b>School</b>	S1	43	13.0	1	2.3	10	23.3
	S2	39	11.7	5	12.8	13	33.3
	S3	153	46.1	41	26.8	68	44.4
	S4	97	29.2	18	18.6	50	51.5

<sup>†</sup>Multiple responses were allowed, hence percentages add up to more than 100%.

**Table 2:** Socio-demographic risk factors for ever smoking and ever vaping.

		Univariate			Multiple		
Ever smoking*		OR	(95% CI)	P-value	OR	(95% CI)	P-value
Male		0.74	(0.41, 1.30)	0.2984	0.60	(0.33, 1.08)	0.2984
Māori		2.25	(1.20, 4.15)	0.0122	1.87	(0.97, 3.56)	<b>0.0152</b>
Year level		1.48	(1.11, 1.98)	0.0072	1.33	(0.95, 1.90)	<b>0.0101</b>
Equity Index	S2	6.18	(0.94, 121.36)	0.0004	10.60	(1.52, 213.27)	<b>0.0021</b>
	S3	15.38	(3.18, 276.92)		15.32	(3.04, 279.47)	
	S4	9.57	(1.87, 175.14)		12.13	(2.28, 224.80)	
		Univariate			Multiple		
Ever vaping†		OR	(95% CI)	P	OR	(95% CI)	P
Male		0.87	(0.56, 1.36)	0.5490	0.76	(0.47, 1.23)	0.5490
Māori		2.54	(1.46, 4.49)	0.0009	2.16	(1.22, 3.88)	<b>0.0011</b>
Year level		1.21	(0.96, 1.54)	0.1140	1.32	(0.98, 1.80)	0.1610
Equity Index	S2	1.65	(0.63, 4.45)	0.0081	2.56	(0.90, 7.44)	<b>0.0091</b>
	S3	2.64	(1.25, 6.00)		2.43	(1.09, 5.76)	
	S4	3.51	(1.60, 8.24)		4.17	(1.79, 10.32)	

\*Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals from logistic regression on ever smoked with P-values by ANOVA for individual risk factors (univariate) and a multiple regression model. Schools ranked by increasing level of need for support.

†Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals from logistic regression on ever vaped with P-values by ANOVA for individual risk factors (univariate) and a multiple regression model. Schools ranked by increasing level of need for support.

**Table 3:** Responses to knowledge questions, before and after the intervention.

	Correct answer (true/agree responses), %			
	Before	After	OR, 95% CI	P-value
No vapes are safe for youth*	80.72	87.95	2.29 (1.33, 3.95)	<b>0.003</b>
Most vapes contain nicotine	93.67	92.17	0.73 (0.37, 1.47)	0.383
Nicotine is an addictive drug	95.78	93.67	0.57 (0.26, 1.28)	0.173
Nicotine harms brain development	90.06	91.57	1.30 (0.69, 2.45)	0.423
Vapes do not create a harmless water vapour*	72.59	79.52	1.89 (1.18, 3.05)	<b>0.009</b>
The tobacco industry is in the vape game	75.90	90.66	3.83 (2.27, 6.48)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Vaping can cause lung damage	85.84	87.65	1.26 (0.73, 2.18)	0.453
Vaping is addictive	92.77	91.27	0.79 (0.43, 1.45)	0.699
Vaping will harm a person's health over time	88.25	89.46	1.18 (0.67, 2.08)	0.540
Vaping can help people who smoke quit	53.31	54.82	1.12 (0.74, 1.72)	0.294

\*Statement re-written in negative form to match direction of other statements. Odds ratios (95% Confidence Interval) and P-value (ANOVA) for intervention (after) from mixed-effects regression adjusted for mode, gender, Māori ethnicity, school and year level. Bold P-values less than 0.05 after Bonferroni correction for multiple testing.

**Table 4:** Responses to knowledge questions by vaping status: before and after the intervention.

	Participants who vaped		Participants who did not vape	
	Response before (%)	Response after (%)	Response before (%)	Response after (%)
No vapes are safe for youth*	69.4	84.4	85.3	94.1
Most vapes contain nicotine	96.0	95.6	95.6	97.8
Nicotine is an addictive drug	98.0	100.0	97.4	98.5
Nicotine harms brain development	87.0	88.9	94.5	98.1
Vapes do not create a harmless water vapour*	61.2	73.3	76.8	86.5
The tobacco industry is in the vape game	87.5	93.2	77.9	97.0
Vaping can cause lung damage	86.0	88.9	87.6	96.2
Vaping is addictive	94.0	100.0	95.2	98.8
Vaping will harm a person's health over time	80.0	97.8	91.6	97.3
Vaping can help smokers quit	68.0	79.1	52.6	57.0

\*Statement re-written in negative form to match direction of other statements.

**Table 5:** Responses to the knowledge questions submitted online and in-person (on paper).

	Percentage improvement in correct answer (%)			
	Online	Paper	OR	P-value
No vapes are safe for youth*	3.23	12.33	3.61 (1.15, 11.33)	0.028
Most vapes contain nicotine	-4.84	2.74	5.15 (1.09, 24.46)	0.039
Nicotine is an addictive drug	-6.99	4.11	35.07 (3.86, 319.00)	<b>0.002</b>
Nicotine harms brain development	-4.30	8.90	24.02 (3.89, 148.24)	<b>0.001</b>
Vapes do not create a harmless water vapour*	2.69	12.33	2.86 (1.06, 7.68)	0.037
The tobacco industry is in the vape game	9.68	21.23	6.00 (1.79, 20.06)	<b>0.004</b>
Vaping can cause lung damage	-0.54	4.79	2.13 (0.68, 6.66)	0.193
Vaping is addictive	-4.30	2.05	2.77 (0.78, 9.88)	0.116
Vaping will harm a person's health over time	-3.23	6.85	4.71 (1.34, 16.47)	0.015
Vaping can help people who smoke quit	-6.45	11.64	4.35 (1.75, 10.83)	<b>0.002</b>

\*Statement re-written in negative form to match direction of other statements. Odds ratios (95% Confidence Interval) and P-value (ANOVA) for intervention (after) from mixed-effects regression adjusted for mode, gender, Māori ethnicity, school and year level. Bold P-values less than 0.05 after Bonferroni correction for multiple testing.