S2. Inverse probability of censoring weights (IPCW)

IPCWs were calculated by using predicted probabilities from a pooled logistic regression model, in which the outcome (*rij*)was odds of remaining in the study at time t, and included a vector of baseline covariates (*Zi0*): age (centered), age2 (centered), sex, race/ethnicity, history of Medical Assistance, time (follow-up visit), Charlson comorbidity index (centered), as well as CRS status at the previous time-point (lagged CRS status; *Zij-1*). CRS status was only determined at two of the follow-up questionnaires (fall and summer exacerbation). As such, CRS status at the fall exacerbation questionnaire was carried forward until the summer exacerbation questionnaire. To account for large weights, which can lead to model instability, we used stabilized IPCWs. The stabilizing factor of the IPCW used as the numerator all baseline covariates included in original IPCW model, with the exclusion of age2 (*Zio\**).

The survey weights for these analyses were a product of the stabilized IPCW and a truncated design weight (where the strata with the largest weights were truncated to the next highest category), to further reduce model instability from extreme weights.