Data supplement

Tables DS1 Tables of absolute risks (% of cohort) for non-affective psychosis for all possible two-way combinations of risk factors: (a) cannabis use and low IQ; (b) cannabis use and poor social integration; (c) cannabis use and disturbed behaviour; (d) cannabis use and other diagnosis; (e) low IQ and poor social integration; (f) low IQ and disturbed behaviour; (g) low IQ and other diagnosis; (h) poor social integration and disturbed behaviour; (i) poor social integration and other diagnosis; (j) disturbed behaviour and other diagnosis

(a)

		Cannabis	
		−	+
Low IQ	−	0.77	1.58
	+	1.73	4.15

(b)

		Cannabis	
		−	+
Poor social integration	−	0.90	1.79
	+	1.53	3.71

(c)

		Cannabis	
		−	+
Disturbed behaviour	−	0.94	1.24
	+	1.61	3.35

(d)

		Cannabis	
		−	+
Other diagnosis	−	0.94	1.46
	+	2.92	4.60

(e)

		Low IQ	
		−	+
Poor social integration	−	0.71	1.62
	+	1.25	2.87

(f)

		Low IQ	
		−	+
Disturbed behaviour	−	0.74	1.53
	+	1.40	3.32

(g)

		Low IQ	
		−	+
Other diagnosis	−	0.79	1.52
	+	2.00	4.95

(h)

		Poor social integration	
		−	+
Disturbed behaviour	−	0.79	1.39
	+	1.87	2.97

(i)

		Poor social integration	
		−	+
Other diagnosis	−	0.88	1.30
	+	2.79	4.21

(j)

		Disturbed behaviour	
		−	+
Other diagnosis	−	0.85	1.58
	+	2.80	4.04

Online supplement

Statistical models used to study interactions between two risk factors, A and B

Statistical model	Relationship	Definition	Interaction[a]	Comment
Additive	Additive	Risk (A and B) = Risk (A only) + Risk (B only) − Risk (Neither A nor B)	No (null hypothesis)	This is also less than multiplicative
	Greater than additive	Risk (A and B)>Risk (A only) + Risk (B only) − Risk (Neither A nor B)	Yes	This could be greater than multiplicative, multiplicative, or less than multiplicative
	Less than additive	Risk (A and B)<Risk (A only) + Risk (B only) − Risk (Neither A nor B)	Yes	This is also less than multiplicative
Multiplicative	Multiplicative	Risk ratio (A and B) = Risk ratio (A only) × Risk ratio (B only)	No (null hypothesis)	This is also greater than additive
	Greater than multiplicative	Risk ratio (A and B)>Risk ratio (A only) × Risk ratio (B only)	Yes	This is also greater than additive
	Less than multiplicative	Risk ratio (A and B) <Risk ratio (A only) × Risk ratio (B only)	Yes	This could be greater than additive, additive or less than additive
a. Assuming adequate statistical power.				