Supplementary table 1: Ordinal logistic regression of cannabis use at age 16 and Psychotic Experiences at age 18 in those who do not use other illicit drugs

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | N=1483 (excluding PEs at 12) | | |
| Model | Odds Ratio | 95% CI | P value |
| 1 | 0.99 | 0.61, 1.60 | 0.971 |
| 2 | 1.03 | 0.63, 1.69 | 0.907 |
| 3 | 1.04 | 0.63, 1.71 | 0.887 |
| 4a | 0.71 | 0.39, 1.29 | 0.266 |
| 4b | 0.98 | 0.58, 1.68 | 0.953 |
| 4c | na | na | na |
| 5 | 0.71 | 0.39, 1.30 | 0.267 |

Model 1 – PE at 18 by categorical cumulative cannabis use at 18

Model 2 – as model 1 with additional adjustment for pre birth confounders (family history of depression, family history of schizophrenia, gender, urban dwelling, maternal education)

Model 3 – as model 2 with additional adjustment for childhood confounders (borderline personality, IQ at age 8, depression at age 12, conduct disorder trajectory group membership, peer problems, bullied)

Model 4a – as model 3 with additional adjustment for cigarette use

Model 4b – as model 3 with additional adjustment for alcohol use

Model 4c – as model 3 with additional adjustment for illicit drug use (other than cannabis) – not applicable

Model 5 – as model 3 with additional adjustment for tobacco and alcohol use

Supplementary table 2: Ordinal logistic regression of cannabis use at age 16 and Psychotic Experiences at age 18 using multiple imputation for missing exposure and confounder data

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | N=4484 (excluding PEs at 12) x100 imputations | | |
| Model | Odds Ratio | 95% CI | P value |
| 1 | 1.47 | 1.27, 1.70 | <0.001 |
| 2 | 1.51 | 1.30, 1.75 | <0.001 |
| 3 | 1.48 | 1.26, 1.72 | <0.001 |
| 4a | 1.30 | 1.05, 1.60 | 0.015 |
| 4b | 1.50 | 1.25, 1.80 | <0.001 |
| 4c | 1.26 | 1.01, 1.57 | 0.038 |
| 5 | 1.18 | 0.91, 1.54 | 0.210 |

Model 1 – PE at 18 by categorical cumulative cannabis use at 16

Model 2 – as model 1 with additional adjustment for pre birth confounders (family history of depression, family history of schizophrenia, gender, urban dwelling, maternal education)

Model 3 – as model 2 with additional adjustment for childhood confounders (borderline personality, IQ at age 8, depression at age 12, conduct disorder trajectory group membership, peer problems, bullied)

Model 4a – as model 3 with additional adjustment for cigarette use

Model 4b – as model 3 with additional adjustment for alcohol use

Model 4c – as model 3 with additional adjustment for illicit drug use (other than cannabis)

Model 5 – as model 3 with additional adjustment for cigarette, alcohol and other illicit drug use

Supplementary table 3: Ordinal logistic regression of cigarette use at age 16 and Psychotic Experiences at age 18 using multiple imputation for missing exposure and confounder data

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | N=4484 (excluding PEs at 12) x100 imputations | | |
| Model | Odds Ratio | 95% CI | P value |
| 1 | 1.50 | 1.32, 1.72 | <0.001 |
| 2 | 1.45 | 1.26, 1.66 | <0.001 |
| 3 | 1.38 | 1.20, 1.59 | <0.001 |
| 4a | 1.21 | 0.99, 1.48 | 0.060 |
| 4b | 1.39 | 1.18, 1.65 | <0.001 |
| 4c | 1.23 | 1.04, 1.44 | 0.014 |
| 5 | 1.21 | 0.98, 1.48 | 0.075 |

Model 1 – PE at 18 by categorical frequency of cigarette use at 16

Model 2 – as model 1 with additional adjustment for pre birth confounders (family history of depression, family history of schizophrenia, gender, urban dwelling, maternal education)

Model 3 – as model 2 with additional adjustment for childhood confounders (borderline personality, IQ at age 8, depression at age 12, conduct disorder trajectory group membership, peer problems, bullied)

Model 4a – as model 3 with additional adjustment for cannabis use

Model 4b – as model 3 with additional adjustment for alcohol use

Model 4c – as model 3 with additional adjustment for illicit drug use (other than cannabis)

Model 5 – as model 3 with additional adjustment for cannabis, alcohol and other illicit drug use