

Supplementary Material for the Article:

Subjective effects of combustible, vaporized, and edible cannabis: Results from a survey of
adolescent cannabis users

**This material supplements, but does not replace, the peer-reviewed paper in
*Drug and Alcohol Dependence.***

Authors: Esthelle Ewusi Boisvert, BA¹, Dayoung Bae, PhD², Raina D. Pang, PhD³, Jordan P. Davis, PhD⁴, Lorraine I. Kelley-Quon, MD, MSHS^{3,5}, Jessica L. Barrington-Trimis, PhD³, Matthew G. Kirkpatrick, PhD³, Stephanie H. Chai³ & Adam M. Leventhal, PhD^{1,3}

Author Affiliation: Department of Psychology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA¹; Department of Home Economics Education, College of Education, Korea University, Seoul, South Korea²; Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA³; Department of Children, Youth, and Families, Suzanne Dworak-Peck School of Social Work; USC Center for Artificial Intelligence in Society, Los Angeles, CA⁴; Division of Pediatric Surgery, Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; Department of Surgery, Keck School of Medicine of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA⁵

Correspondence: Adam Leventhal, University of Southern California, 2250 Alcazar St., CSC 271, Los Angeles, California, Tel: 323-442-8222, Fax: 323-442-2359, Email: adam.leventhal@usc.edu

Supplemental Table 1. Comparison of Participant Characteristics between those Included vs. Excluded in the Analytic Sample^a

	Past 6-month cannabis users included in analytic sample^b (N = 584)	Past 6-month cannabis non-users and excluded in analytic sample^c (N = 2,593)	<i>P</i> value
Gender			
Male	263 (45.0)	1199 (46.2)	.32
Female	321 (55.0)	1394 (53.8)	
Age, <i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)	16.13 (.43)	16.08 (.41)	.17
SES ^c	n = 504 ^d	n = 2249 ^d	
High	173 (34.3)	926 (41.2)	.003
Low	331 (65.7)	1323 (58.8)	
Race/Ethnicity	n = 574 ^d	n = 2593 ^d	
Asian	42 (7.3)	495 (19.4)	< .001
Black	31 (5.4)	118 (4.6)	
Hispanic	323 (56.3)	1187 (46.5)	
White	100 (17.4)	407 (15.9)	
Multiethnic or multiracial	35 (6.1)	172 (6.7)	
Other ^e	43 (7.5)	173 (6.8)	
Past 30-day use	n = 573 ^d	n = 2582 ^d	
Any form of cannabis use	382 (66.7)	78 (3.0)	< .001

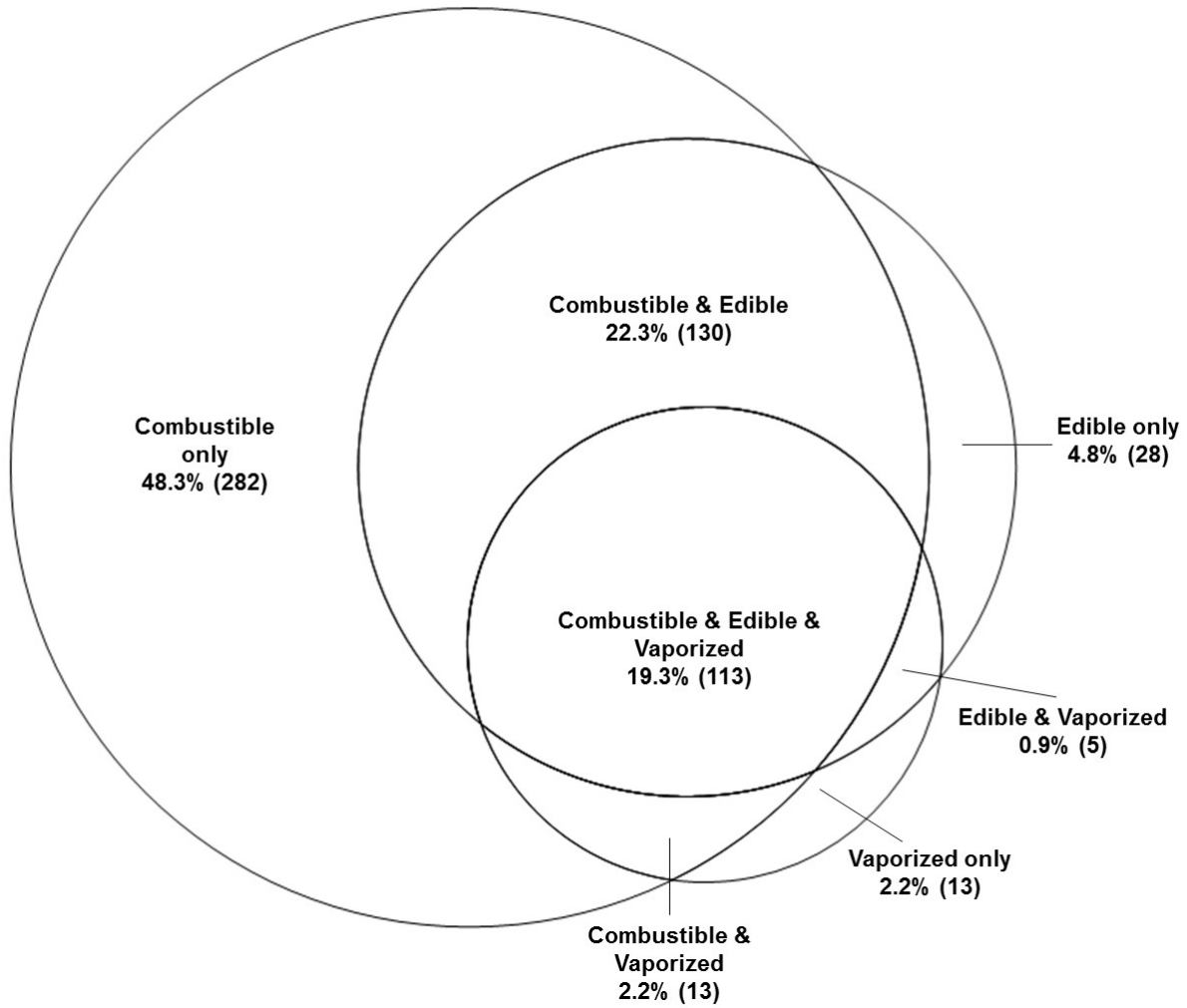
Note. ^a Data are expressed as No. (%) unless otherwise specified. ^bData provided for past 6-month users of cannabis in any form. ^cData provided for respondents who did not use cannabis during the past 6 months. ^dHigh SES is defined as parental education equal or higher than some college degree and family income higher than 185% the US poverty line (i.e., respondents who are not eligible for free or reduced lunch). Low SES is defined as the other respondents. ^eThe denominator is provided due to missing data for this variable. ^eOther category combines American Indian/Alaska Native (n = 32), Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (n = 136), and respondents who did not self-identify with any of the categories provided (n = 48).

Supplemental Table 2. Relative Odds of Subjective Cannabis Effects in Past 6 Months, by Method of Administration (Unadjusted models)^a

Outcomes	Pairwise contrast of subjective effect by method of administration					
	Combustible vs. Vaporized		Edible vs. Vaporized		Combustible vs. Edible	
	Estimate ^{b,c} (95% CI)	P Value	Estimate ^{b,c} (95% CI)	P Value	Estimate ^{b,c} (95% CI)	P Value
Subjective effect composite scores (primary outcomes)^b						
Positive effects composite	.87 (.15, .79)	<.001*	.67 (.15, .79)	.004*	.40 (.18, .62)	<.001*
Negative effects composite	.60 (.32, .88)	<.001*	.93 (.63, 1.22)	<.001*	-.33 (-.54, -.12)	.002*
Item-level ratings (secondary outcomes)^c						
Positive effects						
Pleasant/Happy	3.28 (2.23, 4.83)	<.001*	2.06 (1.48, 2.87)	<.001*	1.59 (1.15, 2.20)	.01*
Relaxed	3.70 (2.51, 5.44)	<.001*	1.60 (1.13, 2.28)	.01*	2.31 (1.64, 3.25)	<.001*
Energetic	1.71 (1.16, 2.54)	.01*	1.78 (1.18, 2.68)	.01*	.97 (.74, 1.25)	.79
Increased sex drive	1.98 (1.35, 2.91)	<.001*	1.36 (.92, 2.00)	.12	1.46 (1.14, 1.87)	.001*
Creative	1.94 (1.34, 2.81)	<.001*	1.41 (.97, 2.03)	.07	1.38 (1.07, 1.79)	.01*
Social	1.70 (1.18, 2.46)	.01*	1.15 (.81, 1.64)	.44	1.48 (1.13, 1.95)	.01*
Negative effects						
Drowsy	3.42 (2.25, 5.17)	<.001*	3.48 (2.24, 5.39)	<.001*	1.01 (.78, 1.31)	.94
Unable to concentrate	1.94 (1.29, 2.93)	.002*	2.80 (1.82, 4.32)	<.001*	.71 (.54, .92)	.01*
Dizzy	1.84 (1.13, 2.98)	.01*	2.17 (1.33, 3.53)	.002*	.85 (.64, 1.12)	.25
Out of control	1.72 (.89, 3.30)	.11	2.88 (1.48, 5.60)	.002*	.60 (.43, .83)	.002*
Lazy	3.15 (2.11, 4.70)	<.001*	2.80 (1.83, 4.28)	<.001*	1.14 (.88, 1.48)	.33
Upset stomach	1.63 (.77, 3.42)	.20	3.74 (1.80, 7.78)	<.001*	.44 (.30, .62)	<.001*

Note. ^aFrom binary logistic regression generalized estimating equation (GEE) model predicting subjective effects from modes of cannabis use. ^bFor composite scores of positive and negative effects, linear regression models were used and unstandardized linear regression parameters (Bs) are shown. ^cFor individual subjective effects, binary logistic regression models were used odds ratios (ORs) are shown. * Indicates statistical significance after correction using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure.

Supplemental Figure 1. Prevalence of single- and poly-product past 6-month use patterns^a



Note. ^aData are expressed as % (No). The denominator is past 6-month users of cannabis in any form (n = 584). The size of the circles is proportional to the number of respondents in each group.