Supplementary Table SII Adjusted association between intensity of women's marijuana smoking and pregnancy outcomes among women participating in the EARTH study.

	Implantation, per 100 cycles initiated	Clinical pregnancy, per 100 cycles initiated	Live Birth, per 100 cycles initiated	Pregnancy Loss, per 100 biochemical pregnancies[1]
Women/cycles	329/559	329/559	329/559	244/303
Odds ratio per 1 joint-year higher among women[2]	0.99 (0.99,1.00)	1.00 (0.99,1.00)	1.00 (0.99,1.00)	0.94 (0.78,1.13)
Women/cycles	179/316	179/316	179/316	137/168
Odds ratio per 1 year delay of start of marijuana smoking among marijuana smoker women[3]	1.05 (0.97,1.14)	1.06 (0.98,1.14)	1.06 (0.98,1.15)	0.94 (0.83, 1.06)

Abbreviations: EARTH, the Environment and Reproductive Health Study; ART, assisted reproductive technology; MV, multivariable.

[1] Defined as a positive B-hCG that did not result in live birth.

[2] Data is presented as odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals adjusted for women's marijuana smoking at enrollment, body mass index, race, tobacco smoking status, coffee intake, alcohol intake and cocaine use.

[3] Data was restricted for the women who were ever marijuana smokers only and adjusted for women's marijuana smoking at enrollment, body mass index, race, tobacco smoking status, coffee intake, alcohol intake and cocaine use.

Analysis was done using generalized linear mixed models with random intercepts, binary distribution and logit link function and empirical standard error. The pregnancy loss was evaluated only among cycles in which implantation was achieved.