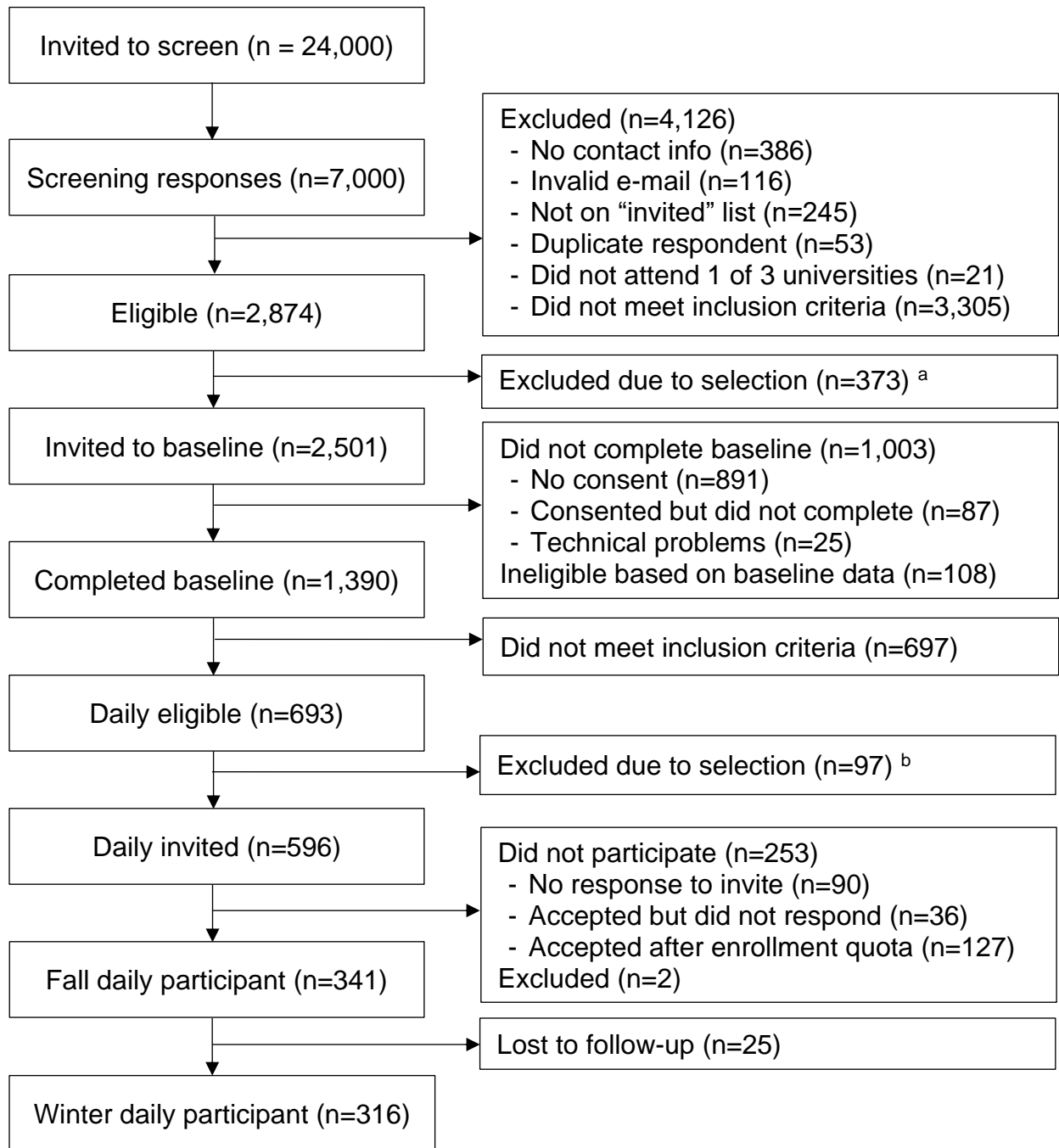
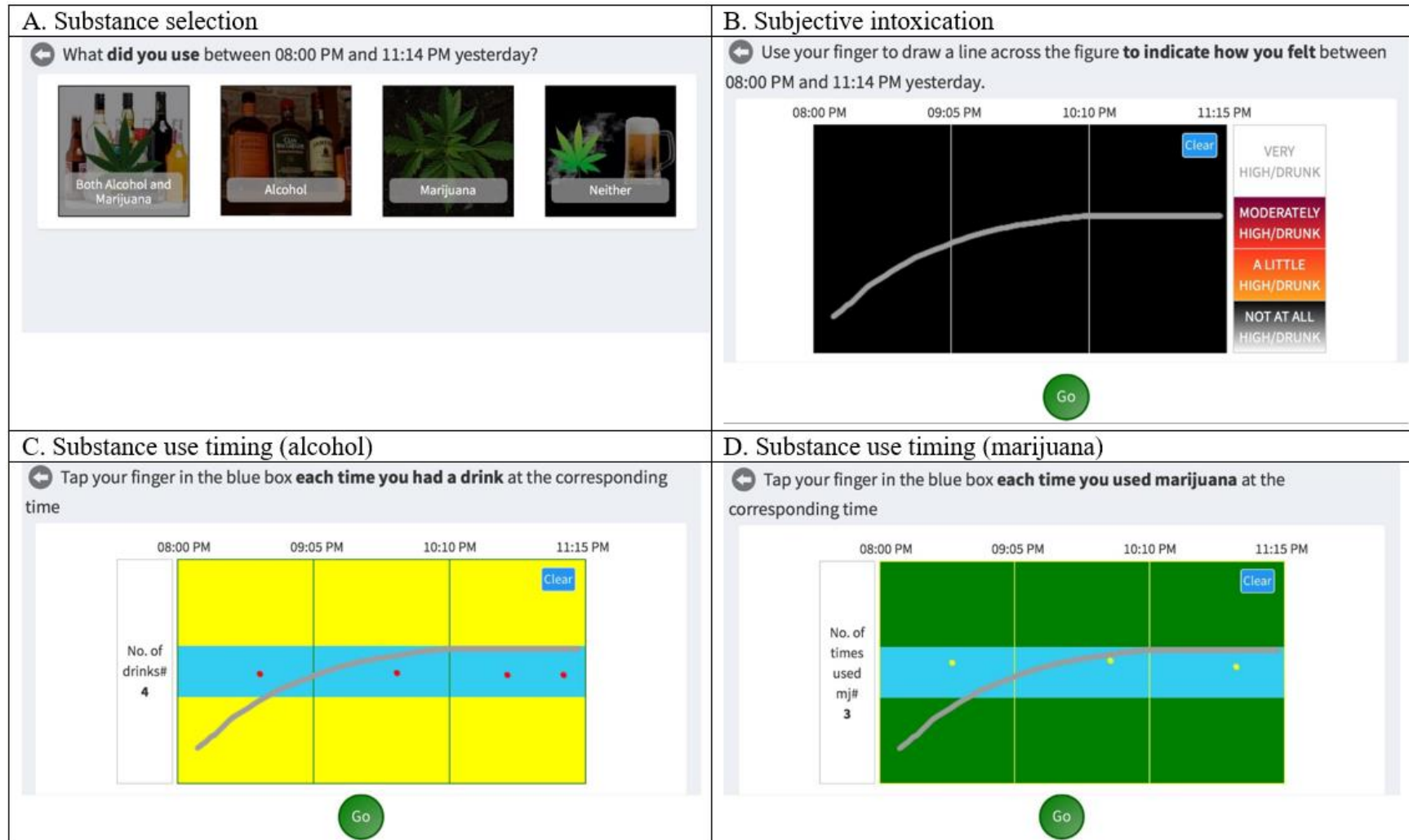


Supplemental Figure 1. Recruitment and retention flowchart

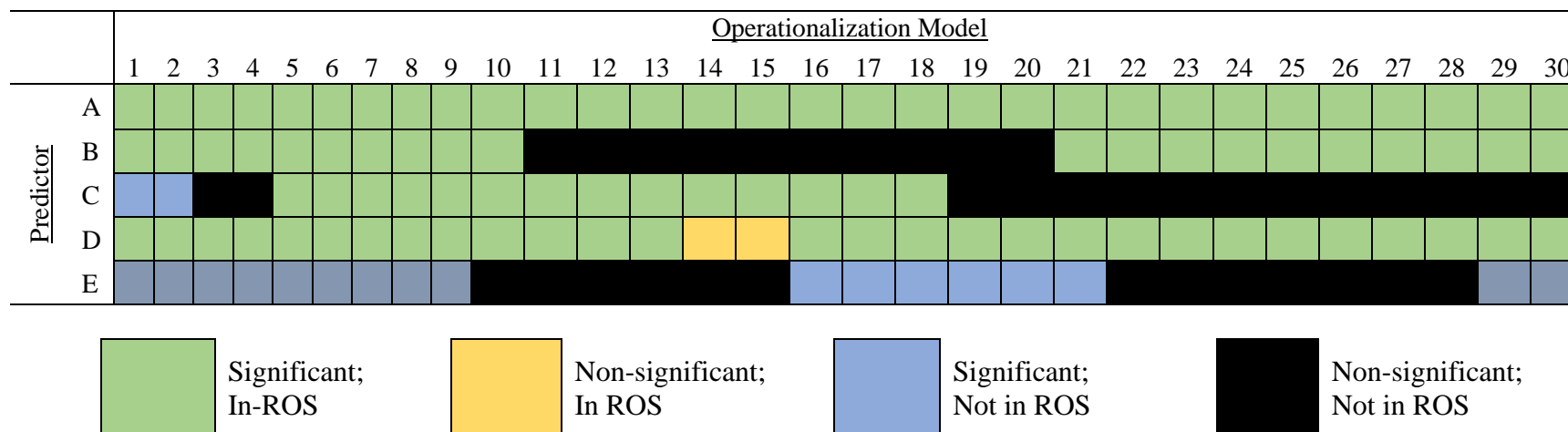


*Note: <sup>a</sup>Participants were stratified based on their frequency of alcohol and marijuana use; those that used both alcohol and marijuana in the past month were over-sampled in an effort to ensure a robust sample for the daily survey portion of the study. <sup>b</sup>Eligible participants were classified into four categories based on co-use frequency (3+ times in past month versus 1-2 times) and gender. A cap was put on each category within each school, favoring frequent co-users of alcohol and marijuana and males (to increase balance of gender in the daily sample) and generally inviting an equal number of participants from each school.*

Supplemental Figure 2. Daily survey application screenshots of substance selection, subjective intoxication grid and subsequent assessment of substance use timing



Supplemental Figure 3. Example identification of regions of significance



*Note: Actual analyses involved operationalizing SAM as co-use occurring within 1-240 minutes in increments of 1 minute rather than limited to 1-30 minutes as presented for this example. ROS = region of significance. (A) Predictor A is significant in all models regardless of operationalization. As it meets the criteria for being an ROS (10 continuous minutes of significance) the ROS is 1-30. (B) There are two regions of significance meeting criteria for Predictor B, 1-10 and 21-30. The region in between those (11-20) meets the criteria for delineating the end of an ROS once it has been established (10 continuous minutes of non-significance). (C) Despite being significant in operationalization models 1-2, this region is NOT included in the ROS because of the non-significant observations in models 3-4. The conservative ROS is thus 5-30, reducing the potentially spurious findings in models 1-2. (D) The ROS for Predictor D has been identified as meeting criteria across all operationalizations, models 1-30. Despite non-significant findings in models 14-15 for Predictor D, this span does not reach criteria for delineating the end of an ROS inside an established ROS (again, 10 continuous minutes of non-significance) that would eliminate a potentially spurious finding. (E) Despite a number of significant findings, there is no point at which criteria for an ROS are met by predictor E, thus eliminating a potentially spurious finding.*