

Supplemental Table 1

Negative Binomial regression models among those reporting past 30-day alcohol & marijuana concurrent use vs. simultaneous use in USA sample.

	Concurrent Use (n = 294)	Simultaneous Use (n = 835)	
<i>Alcohol Use Indicators</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>Esti</i>
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	5.12 (4.79)	6.78 (5.37)	0
Drunk Frequency Last 30 Days	2.95 (3.49)	3.99 (3.63)	0
Sick from Drinking Frequency Last 30 Days	0.43 (1.96)	0.58 (1.15)	0
Binge Frequency Last 30 Days	2.41 (3.43)	3.29 (3.62)	0
Typical Quantity*	120.94 (106.06)	177.31 (141.21)	0
Typical Frequency	3.00 (2.34)	4.24 (3.42)	0
<i>Alcohol-related Consequences</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>Esti</i>
B-YAACQ – Total Score	4.40 (4.06)	6.17 (4.76)	0
<i>Marijuana Use Indicators</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>Esti</i>
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	6.05 (8.12)	13.08 (10.96)	0
Typical Quantity*	2.90 (5.60)	7.46 (10.13)	0
Typical Frequency	3.47 (4.46)	8.11 (8.95)	0
<i>Marijuana-related Consequences</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>Esti</i>
B-MACQ – Total Score	2.11 (3.29)	4.12 (4.52)	0

Note: *For alcohol and marijuana quantity, values were logged transformed within the regression models and estimates were exponentiated and then 1 was subtracted from the result to create a predicted percent change similar to a Rate Ratio. RR = Rate Ratio, Significant results are bolded and were determined via 99% CIs for the exponentiated estimates that did not contain 0 and Rate Ratios that did not contain 1. Regression models controlled for age and gender (estimates available upon request). For B-YAACQ analyses, typical alcohol frequency was also added as a covariate. For B-MACQ analyses, typical marijuana frequency was also added as a covariate.

Supplemental Table 2

Negative Binomial regression models among those reporting past 30-day alcohol & marijuana concurrent use vs. simultaneous use in Canada sample.

	Concurrent Use (n = 89)	Simultaneous Use (n = 246)	
	M (SD)	M (SD)	Esti
Alcohol Use Indicators			
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	4.64 (4.36)	5.86 (4.72)	0
Drunk Frequency Last 30 Days	2.67 (3.44)	3.14 (2.98)	0
Sick from Drinking Frequency Last 30 Days	0.69 (2.78)	0.48 (0.97)	-C
Binge Frequency Last 30 Days	2.63 (3.96)	2.85 (3.23)	0
Typical Quantity*	145.46 (115.81)	179.60 (137.34)	0
Typical Frequency	3.13 (2.82)	3.83 (2.61)	0
Alcohol-related Consequences			
B-YAACQ – Total Score	4.82 (3.98)	6.05 (4.56)	0
Marijuana Use Indicators			
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	5.57 (7.59)	9.13 (9.86)	0
Typical Quantity*	2.07 (2.48)	3.82 (5.59)	0
Typical Frequency	2.65 (2.73)	4.63 (5.62)	0
Marijuana-related Consequences			
B-MACQ – Total Score	2.02 (3.18)	3.53 (4.16)	0

Note: *For alcohol and marijuana quantity, values were logged transformed within the regression models and estimates were exponentiated and then 1 was subtracted from the result to create a predicted percent change similar to a Rate Ratio. RR = Rate Ratio, Significant results are bolded and were determined via 99% CIs for the exponentiated estimates that did not contain 0 and Rate Ratios that did not contain 1. Regression models controlled for age and gender (estimates available upon request). For B-YAACQ analyses, typical alcohol frequency was also added as a covariate. For B-MACQ analyses, typical marijuana frequency was also added as a covariate.

Supplemental Table 3

Negative Binomial regression models among those reporting past 30-day alcohol & marijuana concurrent use vs. simultaneous use in South Africa sample.

	Concurrent Use (n = 45)	Simultaneous Use (n = 148)	
	M (SD)	M (SD)	Esti
Alcohol Use Indicators			
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	5.67 (4.92)	8.71 (5.68)	0
Drunk Frequency Last 30 Days	1.82 (1.83)	4.70 (4.58)	0
Sick from Drinking Frequency Last 30 Days	0.39 (1.06)	0.99 (2.35)	0
Binge Frequency Last 30 Days	1.89 (1.81)	4.47 (5.23)	0
Typical Quantity*	91.05 (58.04)	130.64 (111.69)	0
Typical Frequency	3.86 (2.43)	5.27 (4.07)	0
Alcohol-related Consequences			
B-YAACQ – Total Score	5.77 (4.15)	7.90 (4.58)	0
Marijuana Use Indicators			
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	4.84 (7.32)	12.13 (10.46)	0
Typical Quantity*	4.20 (9.50)	7.41 (9.26)	0
Typical Frequency	3.05 (4.50)	7.42 (7.57)	0
Marijuana-related Consequences			
B-MACQ – Total Score	1.91 (2.79)	5.10 (4.11)	0

Note: *For alcohol and marijuana quantity, values were logged transformed within the regression models and estimates were exponentiated and then 1 was subtracted from the result to create a predicted percent change similar to a Rate Ratio. RR = Rate Ratio, Significant results are bolded and were determined via 99% CIs for the exponentiated estimates that did not contain 0 and Rate Ratios that did not contain 1. Regression models controlled for age and gender (estimates available upon request). For B-YAACQ analyses, typical alcohol frequency was also added as a covariate. For B-MACQ analyses, typical marijuana frequency was also added as a covariate.

Supplemental Table 4

Negative Binomial regression models among those reporting past 30-day alcohol & marijuana concurrent use vs. simultaneous use in Spain sample.

	Concurrent Use (n = 24)	Simultaneous Use (n = 77)	
	M (SD)	M (SD)	Esti
Alcohol Use Indicators			
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	4.04 (2.22)	7.08 (5.73)	0
Drunk Frequency Last 30 Days	1.79 (2.19)	3.16 (4.35)	0
Sick from Drinking Frequency Last 30 Days	0.92 (1.98)	0.62 (1.20)	-0
Binge Frequency Last 30 Days	1.46 (1.96)	2.35 (2.83)	0
Typical Quantity*	105.23 (116.84)	152.06 (116.98)	0
Typical Frequency	2.50 (1.95)	4.40 (2.79)	0
Alcohol-related Consequences	M (SD)	M (SD)	Esti
B-YAACQ – Total Score	5.25 (5.46)	6.09 (4.32)	0
Marijuana Use Indicators	M (SD)	M (SD)	Esti
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	6.46 (8.35)	8.68 (9.86)	0
Typical Quantity*	1.31 (1.84)	3.70 (5.94)	0
Typical Frequency	3.70 (5.94)	2.50 (2.42)	0
Marijuana-related Consequences	M (SD)	M (SD)	Esti
B-MACQ – Total Score	1.92 (2.22)	4.31 (4.46)	0

Note: *For alcohol and marijuana quantity, values were logged transformed within the regression models and estimates were exponentiated and then 1 was subtracted from the result to create a predicted percent change similar to a Rate Ratio. RR = Rate Ratio, Significant results are bolded and were determined via 99% CIs for the exponentiated estimates that did not contain 0 and Rate Ratios that did not contain 1. Regression models controlled for age and gender (estimates available upon request). For B-YAACQ analyses, typical alcohol frequency was also added as a covariate. For B-MACQ analyses, typical marijuana frequency was also added as a covariate.

Supplemental Table 5

Negative Binomial regression models among those reporting past 30-day alcohol & marijuana concurrent use vs. simultaneous use in Argentina sample.

	Concurrent Use (n = 45)	Simultaneous Use (n = 221)	
	M (SD)	M (SD)	Esti
Alcohol Use Indicators			
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	5.49 (4.98)	7.40 (4.88)	0
Drunk Frequency Last 30 Days	0.82 (1.15)	1.99 (2.39)	0
Sick from Drinking Frequency Last 30 Days	0.27 (0.72)	0.63 (1.34)	0
Binge Frequency Last 30 Days	0.93 (1.29)	2.17 (2.86)	0
Typical Quantity*	123.64 (121.72)	149.80 (124.60)	0
Typical Frequency	3.86 (4.23)	4.33 (3.09)	(
Alcohol-related Consequences	M (SD)	M (SD)	Esti
B-YAACQ – Total Score	3.45 (2.55)	5.61 (4.16)	0
Marijuana Use Indicators	M (SD)	M (SD)	Esti
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	3.84 (5.98)	8.81 (8.72)	(
Typical Quantity*	3.99 (8.75)	3.11 (5.17)	(
Typical Frequency	2.32 (2.63)	4.62 (5.09)	0
Marijuana-related Consequences	M (SD)	M (SD)	Esti
B-MACQ – Total Score	1.73 (2.79)	3.22 (3.78)	0

Note: *For alcohol and marijuana quantity, values were logged transformed within the regression models and estimates were exponentiated and then 1 was subtracted from the result to create a predicted percent change similar to a Rate Ratio. RR = Rate Ratio, Significant results are bolded and were determined via 99% CIs for the exponentiated estimates that did not contain 0 and Rate Ratios that did not contain 1. Regression models controlled for age and gender (estimates available upon request). For B-YAACQ analyses, typical alcohol frequency was also added as a covariate. For B-MACQ analyses, typical marijuana frequency was also added as a covariate.

Supplemental Table 6

Negative Binomial regression models among those reporting past 30-day alcohol & marijuana concurrent use vs. simultaneous use in Uruguay sample.

	Concurrent Use (n = 5)	Simultaneous Use (n = 37)	
	M (SD)	M (SD)	Esti
Alcohol Use Indicators			
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	4.80 (3.11)	6.30 (4.82)	0
Drunk Frequency Last 30 Days	0.60 (1.34)	1.24 (2.03)	0
Sick from Drinking Frequency Last 30 Days	0.20 (0.45)	0.65 (1.83)	1
Binge Frequency Last 30 Days	1.20 (1.64)	1.24 (1.48)	0
Typical Quantity*	54.00 (54.59)	104.44 (88.82)	0
Typical Frequency	1.60 (0.55)	3.56 (2.06)	(
Alcohol-related Consequences			
B-YAACQ – Total Score	3.80 (3.90)	3.27 (3.36)	0
Marijuana Use Indicators			
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	8.60 (12.28)	11.27 (10.39)	(
Typical Quantity*	2.03 (1.50)	7.54 (10.41)	0
Typical Frequency	2.00 (0.71)	6.58 (5.75)	1
Marijuana-related Consequences			
B-MACQ – Total Score	1.20 (0.45)	3.89 (4.61)	0

Note: *For alcohol and marijuana quantity, values were logged transformed within the regression models and estimates were exponentiated and then 1 was subtracted from the result to create a predicted percent change similar to a Rate Ratio. RR = Rate Ratio, Significant results are bolded and were determined via 99% CIs for the exponentiated estimates that did not contain 0 and Rate Ratios that did not contain 1. Regression models controlled for age and gender (estimates available upon request). For B-YAACQ analyses, typical alcohol frequency was also added as a covariate. For B-MACQ analyses, typical marijuana frequency was also added as a covariate.

Supplemental Table 7

Negative Binomial regression models among those reporting past 30-day alcohol & marijuana concurrent use vs. simultaneous use in England sample.

	Concurrent Use (n = 12)	Simultaneous Use (n = 46)	
	M (SD)	M (SD)	Esti
Alcohol Use Indicators			
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	9.17 (6.22)	11.50 (5.93)	0
Drunk Frequency Last 30 Days	5.67 (4.81)	6.26 (4.43)	0
Sick from Drinking Frequency Last 30 Days	1.08 (1.73)	0.94 (1.78)	-0
Binge Frequency Last 30 Days	3.33 (3.94)	5.94 (4.75)	0
Typical Quantity*	119.33 (80.18)	188.67 (128.83)	0
Typical Frequency	4.83 (3.04)	6.63 (3.73)	0
Alcohol-related Consequences			
B-YAACQ – Total Score	7.50 (5.99)	9.57 (4.64)	-0
Marijuana Use Indicators			
Use Frequency Last 30 Days	3.42 (3.32)	4.28 (6.01)	0
Typical Quantity*	2.21 (2.30)	3.43 (5.41)	0
Typical Frequency	2.46 (2.07)	3.27 (4.91)	0
Marijuana-related Consequences			
B-MACQ – Total Score	1.58 (2.23)	1.85 (2.30)	0

Note: *For alcohol and marijuana quantity, values were logged transformed within the regression models and estimates were exponentiated and then 1 was subtracted from the result to create a predicted percent change similar to a Rate Ratio. RR = Rate Ratio, Significant results are bolded and were determined via 99% CIs for the exponentiated estimates that did not contain 0 and Rate Ratios that did not contain 1. Regression models controlled for age and gender (estimates available upon request). For B-YAACQ analyses, typical alcohol frequency was also added as a covariate. For B-MACQ analyses, typical marijuana frequency was also added as a covariate.