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Citation for final published version:

White, James, Bell, Steven and Batty, David 2020. Association of illicit drug use in adolescence with socioeconomic and criminal justice outcomes in adulthood: prospective findings from a UK national birth cohort. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 74 (9) , pp. 705-709. 10.1136/jech-2019-213282 filefilefile

Publishers page: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/jech-2019-213282>  
<<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/jech-2019-213282>>

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**Supplemental table 1. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) for adult outcomes of illicit drug use in the past year in adolescence in the imputed sample with no missing outcome data (n = 9,651)**

<b>Outcome at 30 years</b>	<b>Used illicit drugs by 16-years of age</b>
<b>Health behavior</b>	
Illicit drug use in the past year	1.89 (1.52, 2.35)
Smoke every day	1.24 (0.97, 1.58)
Alcohol problem (CAGE score $\geq 2$ )	1.28 (0.97, 1.69)
<b>Mental health</b>	
Seen specialist for problem with illicit drugs since 16 years of age	2.13 (0.96, 4.71)
Seen specialist for psychiatric problem since 16 years of age	1.27 (1.08, 1.48)
Psychiatric morbidity (Malaise score $\geq 7$ )	1.33 (1.07, 1.66)
<b>Physical health</b>	
Seen doctor since 16 years of age to get treatment for an accident	1.12 (0.98, 1.28)
Seen doctor since 16 years of age to get treatment for a violent assault, mugging or sexual assault	1.32 (1.07, 1.64)
<b>Socioeconomic disadvantage</b>	
Unemployed	1.28 (0.79, 2.08)
Homeless since 16 years of age	1.81 (1.23, 2.67)
<b>Police/ criminal justice experiences</b>	
Arrested by police since 16 years	1.59 (1.28, 1.98)
Formally cautioned by police since 16 years	1.96 (1.49, 2.59)
Been found guilty in court since 16 years	1.71 (1.34, 2.19)

<sup>a</sup> Reference category was never used illicit drugs. Odds ratios (ORs) are adjusted for sex, parental social class and the Rutter Malaise Inventory and at 16 years. When available, age 16-year (baseline) assessments of outcomes were added to multivariable models. This included adjusting for screening positive on the Rutter Malaise Inventory at 16 years for the outcome at 30-years of having seen a specialist for a psychiatric problem; units of alcohol consumed in the past week at 16 years for the outcome at 30-years of screening positive for alcohol dependency; and the number of cigarettes smoked per week at 16 years for the outcome at 30-years of smoking every day.

**Supplemental table 2. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) for adult outcomes of illicit drug use in adolescence (n = 9, 651)**

Outcome at 30 years <sup>a</sup>	Illicit drug use at 16 years			P-value for trend
	Never	Taken but not in past year	Taken in past year	
<b>Health behavior</b>				
Illicit drug use in the past year	1 (Reference)	1.62 (1.26, 2.07)	2.47 (1.83, 3.32)	<0.001
Smoke every day	1	1.13 (0.85, 1.49)	1.47 (1.07, 2.00)	0.04
Alcohol problem (CAGE score $\geq 2$ )	1	1.13 (0.83, 1.52)	1.58 (1.09, 2.28)	0.03
<b>Mental health</b>				
Seen specialist for problem with illicit drugs since 16	1	1.55 (0.59, 4.04)	3.08 (1.17, 8.09)	0.03
Seen specialist for psychiatric problem since 16	1	1.24 (1.04, 1.47)	1.32 (0.98, 1.77)	0.03
Psychiatric morbidity (Malaise score $\geq 7$ )	1	1.35 (1.07, 1.68)	1.30 (0.92, 1.83)	0.03
<b>Physical health</b>				
Seen doctor since 16 years of age to get treatment for an accident	1	1.11 (0.94, 1.31)	1.15 (0.93, 1.42)	0.10
Seen doctor since 16 years of age to get treatment for a violent assault, mugging or sexual assault	1	1.32 (1.01, 1.73)	1.33 (0.92, 1.93)	0.02
<b>Socioeconomic disadvantage</b>				
Unemployed	1	1.23 (0.71, 2.16)	1.36 (0.74, 2.51)	0.28
Homeless since 16 years of age	1	1.56 (1.06, 2.31)	2.48 (1.67, 3.70)	<0.001
<b>Police/ criminal justice experiences</b>				
Arrested by police since 16 years	1	1.54 (1.20, 1.97)	1.70 (1.25, 2.31)	<0.001
Formally cautioned by police since 16 years	1	1.71 (1.29, 2.27)	2.47 (1.64, 3.73)	<0.001
Been found guilty in court since 16 years	1	1.49 (1.13, 1.96)	2.16 (1.58, 2.95)	<0.001

<sup>a</sup> Odds ratios (ORs) are adjusted for sex, parental social class and the Rutter Malaise Inventory and at 16 years. When available, age 16-year (baseline) assessments of outcomes were added to multivariable models. This included adjusting for screening positive on the Rutter Malaise Inventory at 16 years for the outcome at 30-years of having seen a specialist for a psychiatric problem; units of alcohol consumed in the past week at 16 years for the outcome at 30-years of screening positive for alcohol dependency; and the number of cigarettes smoked per week at 16 years for the outcome at 30-years of smoking every day.

**Supplemental table 3. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) for adult outcomes of illicit drug use in the past year in adolescence in participants with no missing data (n = 1,858)**

<b>Outcome at 30 years<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Used illicit drugs by 16-years of age</b>
<b>Health behavior</b>	
Illicit drug use in the past year	3.12 (2.21, 4.40)
Smoke every day	1.24 (0.82, 1.86)
Alcohol problem (CAGE score $\geq 2$ )	1.64 (1.07, 2.51)
<b>Mental health</b>	
Seen specialist for problem with illicit drugs since 16 years of age	- <sup>b</sup>
Seen specialist for psychiatric problem since 16 years of age	1.59 (1.23, 2.04)
Psychiatric morbidity (Malaise score $\geq 7$ )	2.85 (1.96, 4.16)
<b>Physical health</b>	
Seen doctor since 16 years of age to get treatment for an accident	1.34 (0.96, 1.89)
Seen doctor since 16 years of age to get treatment for a violent assault, mugging or sexual assault	1.84 (1.07, 3.16)
<b>Socioeconomic disadvantage</b>	
Unemployed	- <sup>b</sup>
Homeless since 16 years of age	2.78 (1.48, 5.25)
<b>Police/ criminal justice experiences</b>	
Arrested by police since 16 years	2.52 (1.78, 3.57)
Formally cautioned by police since 16 years	2.10 (1.33, 3.30)
Been found guilty in court since 16 years	2.12 (1.32, 3.41)

<sup>a</sup> Reference category was never used illicit drugs; <sup>b</sup> No cases so not able to estimate. Odds ratios (ORs) are adjusted for sex, parental social class and the Rutter Malaise Inventory and at 16 years. When available, age 16-year (baseline) assessments of outcomes were added to multivariable models. This included adjusting for screening positive on the Rutter Malaise Inventory at 16 years for the outcome at 30-years of having seen a specialist for a psychiatric problem; units of alcohol consumed in the past week at 16 years for the outcome at 30-years of screening positive for alcohol dependency; and the number of cigarettes smoked per week at 16 years for the outcome at 30-years of smoking every day.

**Supplemental table 4. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) for adult outcomes of illicit drug use in adolescence (n = 1, 858)**

Outcome at 30 years <sup>a</sup>	Illicit drug use at 16 years			P-value for trend
	Never	Taken but not in past year	Taken in past year	
<b>Health behavior</b>				
Illicit drug use in the past year	1 (Reference)	2.65 (1.77, 3.97)	4.64 (2.55, 8.46)	<0.001
Smoke every day	1	1.06 (0.65, 1.73)	1.73 (0.87, 3.43)	0.16
Alcohol problem (CAGE score $\geq 2$ )	1	1.39 (0.84, 2.30)	2.43 (1.21, 4.87)	0.008
<b>Mental health</b>				
Seen specialist for problem with illicit drugs since 16	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-
Seen specialist for psychiatric problem since 16	1	1.32 (0.85, 2.05)	1.12 (0.56, 2.25)	0.33
Psychiatric morbidity (Malaise score $\geq 7$ )	1	1.79 (1.08, 2.97)	1.49 (0.68, 3.28)	0.04
<b>Physical health</b>				
Seen doctor since 16 years of age to get treatment for an accident	1	1.28 (0.86, 1.89)	1.53 (0.82, 2.87)	0.07
Seen doctor since 16 years of age to get treatment for a violent assault, mugging or sexual assault	1	1.84 (0.99, 3.42)	1.85 (0.70, 4.85)	0.04
<b>Socioeconomic disadvantage</b>				
Unemployed	- <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-
Homeless since 16 years of age	1	1.76 (0.74, 4.20)	5.56 (2.36, 13.08)	<0.001
<b>Police/ criminal justice experiences</b>				
Arrested by police since 16 years	1	2.18 (1.45, 3.27)	3.67 (1.96, 6.87)	<0.001
Formally cautioned by police since 16 years	1	1.54 (0.88, 2.71)	4.00 (1.95, 8.20)	<0.001
Been found guilty in court since 16 years	1	1.62 (0.90, 2.92)	3.68 (1.75, 7.75)	<0.001

<sup>a</sup> Odds ratios (ORs) are adjusted for sex, parental social class and the Rutter Malaise Inventory and at 16 years. When available, age 16-year (baseline) assessments of outcomes were added to multivariable models. <sup>b</sup> No cases so not able to estimate. This included adjusting for screening positive on the Rutter Malaise Inventory at 16 years for the outcome at 30-years of having seen a specialist for a psychiatric problem; units of alcohol consumed in the past week at 16 years for the outcome at 30-years of screening positive for alcohol dependency; and the number of cigarettes smoked per week at 16 years for the outcome at 30-years of smoking every day.