

Supplementary Materials

1 Factors associated with PTN group: univariate analyses

Statistical analysis

Low and good PTN groups were compared on socio-demographic variables (age, sex, bachelor's degree) and addiction related factors (addiction criteria, main addiction, current use, duration of regular use, current use problems, population, current poly-addiction), using Wilcoxon (z) and Khi² of Pearson tests ($\chi 2$), p-value set at 0.0009 after Bonferroni correction (Supplementary Table 1).

2 PTN – craving association by main addiction

Statistical analysis

Wilcoxon tests examined the association between craving variables (frequency, mean and maximal intensities) and PTN level (independent variable) for each main addiction, *p*-value set at 0.0009 after Bonferroni correction (Supplementary Table 2).



Supplementary Table 1. Demographic and substance-related characteristics in the Low PTN and Good PTN groups (n=663).

	Mean (SD) or	percentage (n)	Coef.	<i>p</i> -value	
-	Good PTN Low PTN				
	(n=566)	(n=97)			
Socio-demographic variables					
Age a	39.4 (11.1)	35.9 (10.7)	-3.17	0.002	
Sex (male) b	67.5% (382)	77.3% (75)	3.74	0.053	
Bachelor's degree (<i>n</i> =659, Yes) _b	50.8% (286)	36.5% (35)	6.75	0.009	
Addiction related factors					
Addiction criteria a	8.7 (1.6)	8.3 (1.7)	-2.21	0.027	
Current use (days; $n=642$) a	21.2 (11.2)	19.8 (12.1)	-1.07	0.284	
Duration of regular use (years;	15.7 (10.9)	13.5 (10.1)	-1.78	0.076	
n=647) a					
Population b			204.91	<.0001*	
Addictaqui	95.8% (542)	45.4% (44)			
Cosinus	4.2% (24)	54.6% (53)			
Main addiction b			20.99	<.001*	
Alcohol	44.7% (253)#	30.9% (30)			
Cannabis	16.3% (92)	17.5% (17)			
Opiates	13.4% (76)	30.9% (30) #			
Stimulants	9.2% (52)	9.3% (9)			
Tobacco	16.4% (93)#	11.3% (11)			
Other factors					
Current poly-addiction (Yes) b	79.3% (449)	89.7% (87)	5.74	0.017	

Notes: Number of subjects (n) is precise when data are missing when it is not n=663. Legends: a. mean (SD) Wilcoxon test (z); b. % (n) Khi² of Pearson; *: main addiction significantly different (post-hoc comparisons, p < 0.05). Addiction related factors are described only for the main addiction. Significant comparisons after Bonferroni corrections were marked using standard representation: *; significance level: p < 0.0009.



Supplementary Table 2. Univariates analyses between PTN and craving by main addiction.

	Craving								
	Frequency			Mean intensity			Maximal intensity		
	Mean	Coef.	<i>p</i> -value	Mean	Coef.	<i>p</i> -value	Mean	Coef.	<i>p</i> -value
	(SD)			(SD)			(SD)		
Alcohol	n=280	-4.55	<.0001*	n=282	-3.25	0.001	n=283	-4.73	<.0001*
Low PTN	6.7 (11.9)			3.3 (3.9)			4.0 (4.2)		
Good PTN	16.8 (12.1)			5.9 (3.2)			7.6 (3.5)		
Stimulants	<i>n</i> =61	-1.84	0.065	n=61	-2.20	0.027	n=61	-2.86	0.004
Low PTN	12.2 (12.2)			4.2 (3.0)			5.7 (3.7)		
Good PTN	20.3 (11.4)			6.7 (2.9)			8.4 (3.0)		
Tobacco	n=104	-2.40	0.017	n=103	-0.42	0.674	n=104	-1.91	0.056
Low PTN	12.1 (14.3)			5.5 (4.1)			6.0 (4.1)		
Good PTN	22.5 (11.8)			6.5 (2.9)			7.9 (3.0)		
Opiates	n=105	-3.44	<.001*	n=105	-2.12	0.034	n=105	-1.74	0.082
Low PTN	7.6 (11.4)			3.4 (4.0)			4.6 (4.9)		
Good PTN	17.4 (13.4)			5.3 (3.5)			6.8 (3.9)		
Cannabis	n=109	-2.43	0.015	n=109	-2.36	0.019	n=109	-1.92	0.055
Low PTN	12.8 (13.1)			4.5 (2.9)			6.4 (3.5)		
Good PTN	20.2 (11.6)			6.1 (2.3)			8.0 (2.6)		

Notes: All analyses are Wilcoxon test (z). Significant comparisons after Bonferroni corrections were marked using standard representation: *; significance level: p < 0.0009.