

Supplementary Online Content

Gobbi G, Atkin T, Zytynski T, et al. Association of cannabis use in adolescence and risk of depression, anxiety, and suicidality in young adulthood: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Psychiatry*. Published online February 13, 2019. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2018.4500

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This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eMethods 1. Search strategy used in the current systematic review and meta-analysis

Ovid MEDLINE(R), Ovid MEDLINE(R) In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE(R) Daily and Ovid OLDMEDLINE(R) 1946 to January 23, 2017

1	Marijuana smoking	4493
2	Marijuana abuse/	6484
3	(Marijuana or marihuana or cannabis).ti,ab,kf.	25378
4	Cannabis/	8186
5	Limit 4 to yr="1966 - 1980"	3727
6	Exp Anxiety Disorders/	78033
7	Exp Mood Disorders/ or Depression/	214918
8	Mental disorders/	158019
9	Health status/ or health status indicators/	100748
10	Suicidal Ideation/ or Suicide/ or Suicide, Attempted/	53818
11	(Suicide* or suicidal*).ti,ab,kf.	69480
12	(Depression or depressive).ti,ab,kf.	344516
13	(Mental health or mental illness* or mental disorder*).ti,ab,kf.	172567
14	Mood disorder*.ti,ab,kf.	15953
15	Anhedonia/ or dysthymic disorder/ or (anhedonia or dysthymia).ti,ab,kf.	6466
16	1 or 2 or 3 or 5	28673
17	OR/6-15	812115
18	16 and 17	4314
19	Epidemiologic studies/	8217
20	Exp case control studies/	923119
21	Exp cohort studies/	1813358
22	Case control.ti,ab,kf.	115413
23	(Cohort adj (study or studies)).ti,ab,kf.	156043
24	Cohort analy*.ti,ab,kf.	7059
25	(Follow up adj (study or studies)).ti,ab,kf.	49118
26	(Observational adj (study or studies)).ti,ab,kf.	78601
27	Longitudinal.ti,ab,kf.	218190
28	Retrospective.ti,ab,kf.	413167
29	Cross sectional.ti,ab,kf.	276211
30	Cross-sectional studies/	268930
31	"Incidence"/	239988
32	OR/19-31	2770441
33	18 and 32	1673

eMethods 2. Multivariate Regression analyses and Propensity Score adjustment analyses in the cohort reported by Marmorstein and Iacono (2017)

For more information regarding the study design and participant characteristics of the Minnesota Twin Family Study see Iacono and McGue¹ (2002) and Marmorstein and Iacono² (2011).

For all analyses, we used generalized estimating equations to appropriately adjust for the correlated nature of observations in the dataset (twins nested within families; Zeger & Liang³, 1986). For all diagnoses, categorical diagnoses were used (probable (missing one symptom) or definite vs. no disorder) and diagnoses were based on DSM-III-R criteria.

For the classical analyses (multivariate regression analyses), we used cannabis use disorder by age 17 as the independent variable, together with sex, MDD by 17, parental MDD, alcohol use disorder by 17, and nicotine dependence by 17 as control variables, to predict MDD between 17 and 24. For the propensity score analyses, we used the regression adjustment method (Beal & Kupzyk⁴, 2014). Specifically, we calculated a propensity score by using sex, MDD by 17, parental MDD, alcohol use disorder by 17, and nicotine dependence by 17 to predict cannabis use disorder by 17. We then entered that propensity score into a generalized estimating equation analysis together with cannabis use disorder by age 17 to predict MDD between 17 and 24. All analyses were conducted using SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

References

1. Iacono WG, McGue M. Minnesota Twin Family Study. *Twin Res.* 2002;5(5):482-487.
2. Marmorstein, N R, Iacono, W G. Explaining associations between cannabis use disorders in adolescence and later major depression: a test of the psychosocial failure model. *Addictive Behaviors.* 2011;36(7):773-776.
3. Zeger SL, Liang KY. Longitudinal data analysis for discrete and continuous outcomes. *Biometrics.* 1986;42(1):121-130.
4. Beal SJ, Kupzyk KA. An introduction to propensity scores: what, when, and how. *The Journal of Early Adolescence.* 2014;34(1):66-92.

eTable 1. Characteristics of all included studies in the systematic review and analysis^a

Study	Sample Size, No.	Age, y		Measure		Adjustment Variables	Outcome
		Cannabis Assessment in Adolescence	Young Adulthood Depression Assessment	Cannabis	Depression		
Arria et al, ³⁰ 2016, United States	1253	17 to 19	27	Frequency of use in the last month	GHQ-12, SWLS	Baseline general health, sex, race, ethnicity, neighborhood income, alcohol trajectory group membership, tobacco trajectory group membership, baseline alcohol quantity	Multiple regression analysis indicates that cannabis users were associated with more negative score in GHQ-12
Arseneault et al, ³¹ 2002, New Zealand	759	15 and 18	26	Frequency of use in the last year	Standardized interview, <i>DSM-IV</i>	Psychotic symptoms during childhood	Depressive disorder, OR (95% CI): cannabis use by age 15 y: 1.02 (0.34-3.04); cannabis use by age 18 y: 1.62 (1.06- 2.49)
							Depressive symptoms, β (SE): cannabis use by age 15 y: 0.25 (1.93); cannabis use by age 18 y: 1.98 (0.84)
Baggio et al, ³² 2014, Switzerland	5084 Men	18 to 19	20 to 21	Frequency of use in the last year	WHO-MDI	Baseline depression	Depression is significantly higher in cannabis users: β = 0.087
Brook et al, ³³ 1998, United States	698	16	22	Frequency of use from none (0) to daily use (6) points	DISC-I matched with <i>DSM-III-R</i>	Age, sex, depression, anxiety, disruptive behavior disorder	Depression, OR (95% CI): 1.13 (0.95-1.34) Anxiety, OR (95% CI): 1.16 (1.00-1.35)
Brook et al, ³⁴ 2002, United States ^b	736	14 and 16	27	Frequency of ever using (8-point rating scale ranging from never [0] to daily use [7])	Modified version of the University of Michigan Composite International Diagnostic	Prior episodes of MDD in childhood, baseline MDD and SUD, age, sex, parental educational level, family income	Depression, OR (95% CI): 1.438 (1.081-1.912)

					Interview and <i>DSM-IV</i>		
Brook et al, ¹⁶ 2011, United States (African American) and Puerto Rico ^b	837	14	29	Frequency: 1, never; 2, a few times a year or less; 3, about once a month; 4, several times a month; and 5, once a week or more.	SCL-90-R	Depression at baseline	Depression, OR (95% CI): only adolescence use: 1.5 (0.9-3.2), chronic use from adolescence to young adulthood: 2.9 (1.7-5.7) Anxiety, OR (95% CI): only adolescence use: 1.6 (0.9-2.9); chronic use from adolescence to young adulthood: 2.3 (1.3 to 4.0)
Caldeira et al, ³⁵ 2012, United States	973	17 to 19	25	Frequency of use in the last month	BDI, BAI, GHQ-12	Sex, race and ethnicity, SES, alcohol and tobacco use	Depression and anxiety: the chronic group and late increase fared the worst on all 3 of the psychiatric symptom measures (GHQ-12, BDI, and BAI)
D'Amico et al, ³⁶ 2016, United States	6509	12 to 17	17	Frequency of use in the last month (use vs no use)	MHI-5 of SF-36	Age, sex, race, depression at baseline	Mental health, intercept (95% CI): cannabis group has a worst mental health outcome -0.29 (-0.47 to -0.11); <i>P</i> < .01
Degenhardt et al, ³⁷ 2010, Australia	1943	15 to 17	24	Weekly frequency of use in the past 6 mo	CIS-R in adolescents and GHQ-12 in adults	Parental education, employment status, tobacco use, alcohol use, baseline depression and anxiety, sex	Depression, OR (95% CI): occasional use: 1.2 (0.81-1.6); >weekly use: 1.2 (0.77-1.8)
Degenhardt et al, ³⁸ 2013, Australia ^b	1943	15 to 17	29	Weekly frequency of use in the previous 6 mo (nonuser, occasional, >weekly)	CIS-R in adolescents and <i>ICD-10</i> with CIDI	Baseline depression and anxiety, sex, nonmetropolitan school location, low parental education, parental divorce/separation, alcohol use,	Depression, OR (95% CI): occasional use: 0.81 (0.49-1.3); >weekly: 1.1 (0.60-1.9) Anxiety, OR (95% CI): occasional use: 1.2 (0.77-1.8); >weekly: 1.4 (0.84-2.5)

Epstein et al, ³⁹ 2015, United States	808	10 to 14	18, 21, 24, 33	Use in the last month; groups divided in nonusers, late-onset, adolescence-limited, chronic users (postadolescence)	Symptoms based on <i>DSM-IV</i>	Positive family environment, positive school environment, antisocial peers, neighborhood disorganization, behavioral disinhibition, depression and anxiety at baseline	Depression: the chronic group ($\beta = 0.15$ and 0.16) and adolescent-limited users ($\beta = 0.16$ and 0.4) had significant increase of depression symptoms compared with nonuser ($\beta = 0.23$ and -0.20) or late onset, at age 18 and 24 y, respectively. NS at age 33 y.
Fergusson and Horwood, ⁴⁰ 1997, New Zealand	935	15 to 16	18	Frequency of use in the last year	CIDI and <i>DSM-IV</i> criteria	Maternal age, ethnicity, age, family size, family function, conduct problem, IQ, self-esteem, baseline mood and anxiety disorder, alcohol use, smoking	The frequency of major depression at age 16 to 18 y is higher (23.2%-28.7%) in adolescents who smoke cannabis at age 15 to 16 y, compared with nonusers (18.6%)
Fergusson et al, ⁴¹ 1996, New Zealand	927	14 to 16	16	Use vs no use	DISC and DIS for <i>DSM-III</i>	Family functioning, delinquent or drug using peers, alcohol use, sex, depression/anxiety or suicide at baseline	Depression, OR (95% CI): 1.4 (0.7-2.7) Anxiety, OR (95% CI): 1.2 (0.5-2.8) Suicide ideation, OR (95% CI): 1.4 (0.7-2.8)
Fergusson et al, ⁴² 2002, New Zealand	953 to 1025	14 to 15, 17 to 18, 20 to 21	14 to 15, 17 to 18, 20 to 21	Frequency of use in the last year: less than monthly, at least monthly, at least weekly.	CIDI and <i>DSM-IV</i> criteria	Adverse life events, deviant peer affiliations, age of leaving school and home, alcohol use, baseline depression	RR for depression within the same group of age reported Depression for age 14 to 15 y, 17 to 18 y, 20 to 21 y, RR (95% CI): 1.7 (1.0-2.7); 1.7 (1.0-2.7); 1.7 (1.0-2.7), respectively Suicidal ideation for age 14 to 15 y, 17 to 18 y, 20 to 21 y, RR (95% CI): 7.3 (3.0-17.9); 3.6 (2.1-6.1); 1.8 (0.9-3.4), respectively

							Suicidal attempt for age 14 to 15 y, 17 to 18 y, 20 to 21 y, RR (95% CI): 13.1 (3.5-48.9); 3.3 (1.5-7.2); 0.8 (0.3-2.5), respectively
Fleming et al, ⁴³ 2008, United States	951	13	16	Frequency of use in the last year and last month	SPQ and <i>DSM-IV</i> criteria	Low-income status, antisocial behavior, social competency, academic performance in seventh grade	Depressive symptoms significantly associated with cannabis use in girls (β [SE]: 0.467 [0.088] and boys (β [SE], 0.169 [0.078])
Gage et al, ⁴⁴ 2015, United Kingdom ^b	1791	16	18	Frequency of use: 0, 1 to 20, 21 to 60, >60 times a year	CIS-R and <i>ICD-10</i>	Family history of depression, maternal education, urban living, IQ, childhood mental conditions (borderline personality, victimization, peer problems, conduct disorder, alcohol and other illicit drug use), sex	Depression, OR (95% CI): 1.30 (0.98-1.72) Anxiety, OR (95% CI): 0.96 (0.75-1.24)
Georgiades and Boyle, ⁴⁵ 2007, Canada ^b	1282	12 to 16	26 to 30	No use vs use in the past 6 mo	CIDI–short form	Age, sex, baseline depression, SES, single-parent home, family function, grade failure,	Depression, OR (95% CI): adolescence cannabis use: 1.48 (0.65-3.40); continue cannabis use from adolescence to adulthood: 4.45 (2.05-9.66)
Marmorstein and Iacono, ⁴⁶ 2011, United States ^b	1252	17	24	Cannabis use disorder vs infrequent cannabis use (>once per year but <once per month)	SCID and <i>DSM-III-R</i>	Depression at baseline, sex, psychosocial failure, conduct disorder, parental MDD, alcohol and nicotine use	Depression, OR (95% CI): cannabis use disorder: 2.62 (1.22-5.65); infrequent marijuana use: 0.52 (0.19-1.40)
McGee et al, ⁴⁷ 2005, New Zealand ^b	764	15	21	Use vs no use	Standardized interview <i>DSM-IV</i>	Depression, sex, childhood disadvantage, impulsivity, alcohol use at school, daily smoking	Suicide ideation, OR (95% CI): 1.10 (0.58-2.07)

Meier et al, ⁴⁸ 2015, United States	319	14 to 15	17 to 18	Frequency of use in the last year: 0, 1 to 2, 3 to 5, 6 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 39, ≥40 times	CDI at baseline, youth self-report at follow-up to assess internalizing symptoms (ie, depression)	Sex, baseline GPA and internalizing/externalizing symptoms, other substance use	Depression, β (SE): 0.04 (-0.09 to 0.18) (NS)
Nault-Briere, ⁴⁹ 2011, Canada	3608	13 to 14	17	Frequency of use in the last year (nonusers, users, and frequent users)	CES-D	Depressive symptoms at baseline (grade 7), the use of other substances in grade 8 (alcohol use, use of hard drugs) and background individual and contextual confounders in grade 7	Depression, β (SE): 1.2 (0.2-2.2) (significant); depression at age 13 y does not predict for cannabis use at age 17 y, only if other factors are associated (deviant and substance use peer and decreased school bonding)
Newcomb et al, ⁵⁰ 1993, United States	487	12 to 16	25.5	Frequency of use in the past 6 mo	CES-D	Social support during adolescence, social conformity, emotional distress (depression) during adolescence	Depression, β : 0.17, $P < .01$
Pahl et al, ⁵¹ 2011, United States	474 females	14	32.5	Frequency of use in the last year, from 0 (never) to 4 (≥once a week) using DSM-IV for cannabis use disorder	HSCL	Baseline depression and anger/hostility, age, race/ethnicity, household income and education, tolerance of deviance/risk taking, level of conflict in the mother-daughter relationship	Depression: increasers (n = 63) compared with nonusers (n = 294) displayed higher levels of depression, β (SE): 1.31 (0.60), $P < .05$
Patton et al, ¹⁵ 2002, Australia	1601	14	21	Weekly frequency of use in the last 6 or 12 mo	CIS-R	Depression and anxiety at baseline, alcohol use, antisocial behavior, parental separation, parental education	Depression, OR (95% CI): <weekly use: 1.4 (0.94-2.0); >weekly female: 1.9 (1.1-3.3); >weekly male: 0.47 (0.17-1.3)
	2033	<16 and 21	27	Frequency of use in the last year: no	Kandel and Davies 6-item	Age, sex, parental educational level,	No links between cannabis before age 16

Pedersen, ⁵² 2008, Norway				use, 1-10, ≥11 times	measure of depressed mood, derived from SCL-90	parents unemployed, parental divorce, parental smoking and alcohol problems, parental support and monitoring, early pubertal maturation, school marks (age 16 y), conduct problems and daily smoking, alcohol problems, depression (age 16 and 21 y), impulsivity (age 21 y), education, employment	y and depression at age 21 y (small No. of individuals consuming cannabis at age 16 y); OR not reported in the group consuming cannabis at age 21 y Depression, OR (95% CI): cannabis use 1-10 times in the past year (age 21 y): 1.4 (0.8- 2.1); cannabis use ≥11 times in the past year (age 21 y): 0.9 (0.4-2.5) Suicide ideation, OR (95% CI): cannabis use 1-10 times in the past year (age 21 y): 2.4 (1.3-4.3); cannabis use ≥11 times in the past year (age 21 y): 2.7 (2.8-6.4) Suicide attempt, OR (95% CI): cannabis use 1-10 times in the past year (age 21 y): 0.7 (0.4-1.5) ;cannabis use ≥11 times in the past year (age 21 y): 2.9 (1.3-6.1)
Repetto et al, ⁵³ 2008, United States	623	15 to 19	21 to 25	Frequency of use in the last month, from 0 (never) to 7 (>40 times)	Six items from the Brief Symptom Inventory	Age, sex, baseline depression, SES, GPA, alcohol, cigarette smoking	Depression: marijuana use was significantly correlated with depressive symptoms, $\beta = 0.13$
Roberts et al, ⁵⁴ 2010, United States ^b	3134	11 to 17	12 to 18	Frequency of use in the last year (none or >6 times)	DISC-IV	Age, sex, family income, prior suicide attempts by youth and caregivers, prior psychiatric disorders	Suicide attempt, OR (95% CI): 4.81 (1.82- 12.66)

Scholes-Balog et al, ⁵⁵ 2016, Australia	852	12 to 19	21	Frequency of use in the last year	K-10	Sex, parent education, alcohol, cigarette, other illicit drugs, antisocial behavior, GPA	Depression, frequencies (SE): late-onset occasional user during adolescence: 19.12 (0.56); early onset users: 19.80 (1.01); non-users: 18.23 (0.39) (NS)
Silins et al, ¹⁰ 2014, Australia and New Zealand ^b	3765	<17	25	Frequency of use: <monthly, ≥monthly; ≥weekly; daily	Different scales (CID, CIDI, Depression-Anxiety Stress Scales) reconverted in dichotomous measure; suicide reported by attempts BSI	Age, sex, baseline depression, alcohol use, smoking	Depression, OR (95% CI): less than monthly use: 1.01 (0.85-1.19), monthly or more: 1.01 (0.72-1.42), ≥weekly: 1.02 (0.61-1.69), daily use: 1.02 (0.52-2.010)
							Suicide attempt, OR (CI): <monthly use: 1.62 (1.19-2.19), ≥monthly: 2.61 (1.43-4.79), ≥weekly: 4.23 (1.71-10.47), daily use: 6.83 (2.04-22.90)
van Gastel et al, ⁵⁶ 2014, the Netherlands	705	18 to 27	25 to 27	No use vs use detected as a money spent per wk in cannabis	CAPE, depressive subscale	Age, sex, smoking, other illicit drug use, education, parents mental disorder, baseline depression	Depression: a decrease in cannabis use was not predictive of a lower depressive score at follow-up: $\beta = -0.05$ (NS); an increase in cannabis also was not significantly associated with depressive score at follow-up: $\beta = 0.02$ (NS)
Weeks and Colman, ⁵⁷ 2017, Canada ^b	6788	14 to 15	16 to 17	Frequency of use in the last year	CBCL, CES-D, <i>DSM-III</i>	Depression at baseline, SES, family dysfunction, stressful life event, chronic disease in child, behavior problems	Suicide ideation, OR (95% CI): 1.74 (1.16-2.6)
							Suicide attempt, OR (95% CI): 1.87 (1.09-3.22)
Wilcox and Anthony, ⁵⁸	1695	9 to 15	21	Early users (younger than 16)	Questionnaire and	Race, MDD at baseline, alcohol, tobacco and	Suicide ideation, RR (95% CI): 1.7 (0.9-2.9);

2004, United States				y) vs later users (older than 16 y)	standardized interview assessment	other illicit drugs use, aggression, parental psychiatric disturbance, deviant peers	females: 2.9 (1.4-6.1); males: 1.1 (0.4-2.7) Suicide attempt, RR (95% CI): 1.8 (1.0-3.3); females: 2.1 (0.9-4.7); males: 2.3 (0.7-7.5)
Wilkinson et al, ⁵⁹ 2016, United States	12 017	15 to 22	28	Frequency of use in the last month	CES-D	Age, education (parents and participant), race, depression at baseline	Depression: males, β (SE): 0.01 (0.01), NS; females, β (SE): 0.02 (0.01), NS
Windle and Wiesner, ⁶⁰ 2004, United States	1205	15.5 to 23.5	23.5	Frequency of use in the past 6 mo	CES-D	Alcohol use, friends' alcohol and drug use, delinquency, GPA, depressive symptoms, stressful life event, perceived family support	Increased depression prevalence in cannabis increased group (30%) compared with nonusers (20%), NS
Womack et al, ⁶¹ 2016, United States	264 Men	17	22	Alcohol and drug consumption questionnaire	BDI-2	Depression at baseline, education, SES, race, primary caregiver depressive symptoms, youth antisocial behavior, tobacco and alcohol use, youth IQ, adult court records	Depression at age 20 y and cannabis use at age 17 y, β (SE): 0.200 (0.140); cannabis use and depressive symptoms were concurrently significantly correlated; cannabis use predicted increases in later depressive symptoms but only among the mild-depression subsample; depressive symptoms predicted only slight increases in later cannabis use

Abbreviations: BAI, Beck Anxiety Inventory; BDI, Beck Depression Inventory; BSI, Beck Self-harm Inventory; CAPE, Community Assessment of Psychic Experiences; CDI, Children's Depression Inventory; CES-D, Center for Epidemiological Studies–Depression Questionnaire; CBCL, Child Behavior Checklist; CID, Clinical Interview for Depression; CIDI, Composite International Diagnostic Interview; CIS-R, Clinical Interview Schedule-Revised; DIS, Diagnostic Interview Schedule; DISC, Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children; *DSM*, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*; GHQ-12, General Health Questionnaire-12; GPA, grade point average; HSCL, Hopkins Symptom Check List; *ICD-10*, *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision*; K10, Kessler Psychological Distress Scale; MDD, major depressive disorder; MHI-5, 5-item Mental Health Inventory; NS, not significant; OR, odds ratio; RR, relative risk; SCID, Structured Clinical Interview for *DSM*; SCL-90, Symptom Checklist-90; SES, socioeconomic status; SF-36; 36-item Short-Form Health Survey Questionnaire; SPQ, Seattle

Personality Questionnaire; SUD, substance use disorder; SWLS, Satisfaction with Life Scale; WHO-MDI, World Health Organization Major Depressive Inventory.

^aSelected Characteristics of the longitudinal prospective studies included in the systematic review and meta-analysis evaluating cannabis consumption in adolescence and evaluation of depression in young adulthood.

^bOnly studies with adjusted OR were considered for meta-analysis (n = 11).

eTable 2. Summary of full-articles reviewed, included or excluded in this systematic review and meta-analysis

Bibliography	Should the article go on data extraction?	Reason for exclusion
Agosti, Vito, Nunes, Edward, Levin, Frances (2002). Rates of psychiatric comorbidity among U.S. residents with lifetime cannabis dependence <i>The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse</i> , 28(4), 643-652	No	No specific adolescent data
Albertella, L., Norberg, M. M. (2012). Mental health symptoms and their relationship to cannabis use in adolescents attending residential treatment <i>Journal of Psychoactive Drugs</i> , 44(5), 381-9	No	Participants had depression at baseline
Ali, Ola H. (2015). Association of Cannabis Use with Depressive Symptoms and Cardiovascular Diseases: A Cross Sectional Analysis <i>#journal#</i> , 10144860(#issue#), 63	No	Cross-sectional study
Allen, Jadie, Holder, Mark D. (2014). Marijuana use and well-being in university students <i>Journal of Happiness Studies</i> , 15(2), 301-321	No	Retrospective study
Andrade, Tania Moraes Ramos, de Lima Argimon, Irani Iracema (2008). Depressive symptoms in young cannabis users <i>Psicologia em Estudo</i> , 13(3), 567-573	No	Systematic review
Andreasson, Sven (1990). Misuse of alcohol and cannabis among young men: A longitudinal study of health effects <i>#journal#</i> , C150076(#issue#), 152	No	Depression outcomes are not available; mostly schizophrenia researcher; also, unable to access full text
Anonymous , (2016). [US study. Cannabis promotes addictions but not depressions] <i>MMW Fortschritte der Medizin</i> , 158(5), 8	No	No abstract/ full text available, article in German
Arendt, M. (2004). Review: current evidence does not show a strong causal relation between the use of cannabis in young people and psychosocial harm <i>Evidence Based Mental Health</i> , 7(4), 119-119	No	Review study
Asarnow, J. R., Zeledon, L. R., D'Amico, E., LaBorde, A., Anderson, M., Avina, C., Arslanian, T., Do, M. C., Harwood, J., Shoptaw, S. (2014). Depression and Health Risk Behaviors: Towards Optimizing Primary Care Service Strategies for Addressing Risk <i>Primary Health Care</i> , 4(1), 152	No	Retrospective study
Auslander, W. F., Thompson, R. G., Jr., Gerke, D. R. (2014). The Moderating Effect of Marijuana Use on the Relationship between Delinquent Behavior and HIV Risk among Adolescents in Foster Care <i>Journal of Hiv/Aids & Social Services</i> , 13(2), 179-197	No	Cross sectional study

Baggio, S.,Iglesias, K.,Deline, S.,Studer, J.,Henchoz, Y.,Mohler-Kuo, M., Gmel, G. (2015). Not in Education, Employment, or Training status among young Swiss men. Longitudinal associations with mental health and substance use <i>Journal of Adolescent Health, 56</i> (2), 238-43	No	Not related
Baggio, S.,Studer, J.,Mohler-Kuo, M.,Daepfen, J. B.,Gmel, G. (2014). Non-medical prescription drug and illicit street drug use among young Swiss men and associated mental health issues <i>International Journal of Adolescent Medicine & Health, 26</i> (4), 525-30	No	Cross sectional study, no adolescent information
Bannink, R.,Broeren, S.,Heydelberg, J.,van't Klooster, E.,Raaij, H. (2015). Depressive symptoms and clustering of risk behaviours among adolescents and young adults attending vocational education: a cross-sectional study <i>BMC Public Health, 15</i> (#issue#), 396	No	Cross-sectional study
Beaubrun, N. H.,Knight, F. (1973). Psychiatric assessment of 30 chronic users of cannabis and 30 matched controls <i>American journal of psychiatry, 130</i> (3), 309-311	No	No adolescent information
Beautrais, A. L.,Joyce, P. R.,Mulder, R. T. (1999). Cannabis abuse and serious suicide attempts <i>Addiction, 94</i> (8), 1155-64	No	Adolescence cannabis use information is missing
Bechtold, J.,Simpson, T.,White, H. R.,Pardini, D. (2015). Chronic adolescent marijuana use as a risk factor for physical and mental health problems in young adult men.[Erratum appears in <i>Psychol Addict Behav.</i> 2015 Dec;29(4):ix-x; PMID: 26727010] <i>Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 29</i> (3), 552-63	No	One category of mood disorder (i.e., major depressive episode, dysthymic disorder, manic episode, hypomania, bipolar disorder)
Beck, K. H.,Caldeira, K. M.,Vincent, K. B.,O'Grady, K. E.,Wish, E. D., Arria, A. M. (2009). The social context of cannabis use: relationship to cannabis use disorders and depressive symptoms among college students <i>Addictive Behaviors, 34</i> (9), 764-8	No	Depression is not the primary outcome
Benda, Brent B.,Corwyn, Robert Flynn (1998). Adolescent deviant behavior: Multiple contingency table analyses of overlap between behaviors <i>Journal of Social Service Research, 24</i> (1-2), 29-59	No	No depressive outcomes
Benner, A. D.,Wang, Y. (2015). Adolescent substance use: The role of demographic marginalization and socioemotional distress <i>Developmental Psychology, 51</i> (8), 1086-97	No	Depression is not the primary outcome
Blanco, C.,Hasin, D. S.,Wall, M. M.,Florez-Salamanca, L.,Hoertel, N., Wang, S.,Kerridge, B. T.,Olfson, M. (2016). Cannabis Use and Risk of Psychiatric Disorders: Prospective Evidence From a US National Longitudinal Study <i>JAMA Psychiatry, 73</i> (4), 388-95	No	We don't have the age

Bogart, Laura M.,Collins, Rebecca L.,Ellickson, Phyllis L.,Klein, David J. (2007). Are adolescent substance users less satisfied with life as young adults and if so, why? <i>Social Indicators Research</i> , 81(1), 149-169	No	Depression is not the primary outcome of this study
Bonn-Miller, Marcel O.,Zvolensky, Michael J.,Leen-Feldner, Ellen W., Feldner, Matthew T.,Yartz, Andrew R. (2005). Marijuana Use Among Daily Tobacco Smokers: Relationship to Anxiety-Related Factors <i>Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment</i> , 27(4), 279-289	No	Not longitudinal
Borges, Guilherme,Bagge, Courtney L.,Orozco, Ricardo (2016). A literature review and meta-analyses of cannabis use and suicidality <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 195(#issue#), 63-74	No	Review and systematic meta-analysis on suicidality and cannabis in adolescents.
Bovasso, G. B. (2001). Cannabis abuse as a risk factor for depressive symptoms <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 158(12), 2033-7	No	No adolescent information
Bowes, L.,Chollet, A.,Fombonne, E.,Galera, C.,Melchior, M. (2013). Lifecourse SEP and tobacco and cannabis use <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 23(2), 322-7	No	No depressive symptom outcomes
Boyle, M. H.,Offord, D. R. (1991). Psychiatric disorder and substance use in adolescence <i>Canadian Journal of Psychiatry - Revue Canadienne de Psychiatrie</i> , 36(10), 699-705	No	Cross-sectional study
Boyle, M. H.,Offord, D. R.,Racine, Y. A.,Szatmari, P.,Fleming, J. E.,Links, P. S. (1992). Predicting substance use in late adolescence: results from the Ontario Child Health Study follow-up <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 149(6), 761-7	No	Depression and anxiety feelings combined under emotional issues
Boys, A.,Farrell, M.,Taylor, C.,Marsden, J.,Goodman, R.,Brugha, T., Bebbington, P.,Jenkins, R.,Meltzer, H. (2003). Psychiatric morbidity and substance use in young people aged 13-15 years: Results from the Child and Adolescent Survey of Mental Health <i>The British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 182(6), 509-517	No	No young adulthood outcomes
Brand, Michael W. (1993). A structural equation model of family-life variables in the etiology and progression of substance abuse and the development of problem behaviors among public school adolescents in Abilene, Texas <i>#journal#</i> , 9328478(#issue#), 212	No	Cross sectional study
Brook, J. S.,Lee, J. Y.,Rubenstone, E.,Brook, D. W.,Finch, S. J. (2014). Triple comorbid trajectories of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use as predictors of antisocial personality disorder and generalized anxiety disorder among urban adults <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 104(8), 1413-20	No	Does not assess depression
Brook, J. S.,Zhang, C.,Rubenstone, E.,Primack, B. A.,Brook, D. W. (2016). Comorbid trajectories of substance use as predictors of Antisocial	No	Looks at comorbid cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana

Personality Disorder, Major Depressive Episode, and Generalized Anxiety Disorder <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 62(#issue#), 114-21		
Brook, Judith S., Rosen, Zohn, Brook, David W. (2001). The effect of early marijuana use on later anxiety and depressive symptoms <i>NYS Psychologist</i> , 13(1), 35-40	No	No full text available
Buckner, Julia D., Ecker, Anthony H., Cohen, Alex S. (2010). Mental health problems and interest in marijuana treatment among marijuana-using college students <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 35(9), 826-833	No	Not longitudinal, no adolescent information
Buckner, Julia D., Joiner, Thomas E., Jr., Schmidt, Norman B., Zvolensky, Michael J. (2012). Daily marijuana use and suicidality: The unique impact of social anxiety <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 37(4), 387-392	No	No adolescent outcomes
Cairns, K. E., Yap, M. B., Pilkington, P. D., Jorm, A. F. (2014). Risk and protective factors for depression that adolescents can modify: a systematic review and meta-analysis of longitudinal studies <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 169(#issue#), 61-75	No	Review study
Campbell, C. I., Sterling, S., Chi, F. W., Kline-Simon, A. H. (2016). Marijuana use and service utilization among adolescents 7 years post substance use treatment <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 168(#issue#), 1-7	No	Participants had depression/anxiety at baseline
Caroti, E., Fonzi, L., Marconi, D., Bersani, G. (2007). Cannabis and depression. [Italian] <i>Rivista di Psichiatria</i> , 42(1), 8-16	No	Review study
Caroti, E., Marconi, D., Bersani, G., Pancheri, P. (2007). Cannabis use and symptomatological profile in depressive patients. [Italian] <i>Italian Journal of Psychopathology</i> , 13(3), 394-397	No	No adolescent information
Caspers, K. M., Yucuis, R., McKirgan, L. M., Spinks, R., Arndt, S. (2009). Lifetime substance misuse and 5-year incidence rates of emergent health problems among middle-aged adults <i>Journal of Addictive Diseases</i> , 28(4), 320-31	No	No adolescent or young adult information
Chabrol, H., Mabila, J. D., Chauchard, E. (2008). Influence of cannabis use on suicidal ideations among 491 high-school students. [French] <i>Encephale</i> , 34(3), 270-273	No	Not longitudinal
Chabrol, Henri, Chauchard, Emeline, Girabet, Jennifer (2008). Cannabis use and suicidal behaviours in high-school students <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 33(1), 152-155	No	No longitudinal
Chabrol, Henri, Duconge, Emmanuelle, Casas, Carine, Roura, Charlotte, Carey, Kate B. (2005). Relations between cannabis use and dependence, motives for cannabis use and anxious, depressive and borderline symptomatology <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 30(4), 829-840	No	Not longitudinal

Chabrol, Henri, Melioli, Tiffany, Goutaudier, Nelly (2014). Cannabis use and suicidal ideations in high-school students <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 39(12), 1766-1768	No	Not longitudinal
Chadwick, B., Miller, M. L., Hurd, Y. L. (2013). Cannabis Use during Adolescent Development: Susceptibility to Psychiatric Illness <i>Frontiers in psychiatry Frontiers Research Foundation</i> , 4(#issue#), 129	No	Review study
Chaudhury, S., Sudarsanan, S., Salujha, S. K., Srivastava, K. (2005). Cannabis use in psychiatric patients <i>Medical Journal Armed Forces India</i> , 61(2), 117-120	No	No adolescent information
Chen, C. Y., Wagner, F. A., Anthony, J. C. (2002). Marijuana use and the risk of Major Depressive Episode. Epidemiological evidence from the United States National Comorbidity Survey <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 37(5), 199-206	No	Not longitudinal
Cheung, Joyce T., Mann, Robert E., Ialomiteanu, Anca, Stoduto, Gina, Chan, Vincy, Ala-Leppilampi, Kari, Rehm, Jurgen (2010). Anxiety and mood disorders and cannabis use <i>The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse</i> , 36(2), 118-122	No	No adolescent information
Choi, Namkee G., DiNitto, Diana M., Marti, C., Choi, Bryan Y. (2016). Relationship between marijuana and other illicit drug use and depression/suicidal thoughts among late middle-aged and older adults <i>International Psychogeriatrics</i> , 28(4), 577-589	No	No adolescent information
Clarke, M. C., Coughlan, H., Harley, M., Connor, D., Power, E., Lynch, F., ... & Cannon, M. (2014). The impact of adolescent cannabis use, mood disorder and lack of education on attempted suicide in young adulthood. <i>World psychiatry</i> , 13(3), 322-323.	No	No longitudinal prospective cohort. Only adolescents at risk were selected and underwent specific psychiatric interviews and scales .
Clough, Alan R., d'Abbs, Peter, Cairney, Sheree, Gray, Dennis, Maruff, Paul, Parker, Robert, O'Reilly, Bridie (2005). Adverse mental health effects of cannabis use in two indigenous communities in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia: Exploratory study <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 39(7), 612-620	No	Not longitudinal
Coffey, C., Patton, G. C. (2016). Cannabis Use in Adolescence and Young Adulthood: A Review of Findings from the Victorian Adolescent Health Cohort Study <i>Canadian Journal of Psychiatry - Revue Canadienne de Psychiatrie</i> , 61(6), 318-27	No	They used the same cohort and report the same OR as Degenhardt et al., 2013
Copeland, J., Rooke, S., Swift, W. (2013). Changes in cannabis use among young people: impact on mental health <i>Current Opinion in Psychiatry</i> , 26(4), 325-9	No	Review study

Cornelius, Jack R.,Clark, Duncan B. (2008). Depressive disorders and adolescent substance use disorders <i>Adolescent substance abuse: Psychiatric comorbidity and high-risk behaviors</i> , #volume#(#issue#), 221-242	No	Review study
Cogle, J. R.,Hakes, J. K.,Macatee, R. J.,Chavarria, J.,Zvolensky, M. J. (2015). Quality of life and risk of psychiatric disorders among regular users of alcohol, nicotine, and cannabis: An analysis of the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 66-67(#issue#), 135-41	No	Dysthymia and major depressive episode diagnoses were grouped together
Crane, N. A.,Langenecker, S. A.,Mermelstein, R. J. (2015). Gender differences in the associations among marijuana use, cigarette use, and symptoms of depression during adolescence and young adulthood <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 49(#issue#), 33-9	No	Frequency of cannabis use was considered as dependent variable (outcome), i.e. They looked at effect of depression on cannabis use
Cuenca-Royo, A. M.,Torrens, M.,Sanchez-Niubo, A.,Suelves, J. M., Domingo-Salvany, A. (2013). Psychiatric morbidity among young-adults cannabis users <i>Adicciones</i> , 25(1), 45-53	No	Cross-sectional study
Dakwar, Elias,Nunes, Edward V.,Bisaga, Adam,Carpenter, Kenneth C., Mariani, John P.,Sullivan, Maria A.,Raby, Wilfrid N.,Levin, Frances R. (2011). A comparison of independent depression and substance-induced depression in cannabis-, cocaine-, and opioid-dependent treatment seekers <i>The American Journal on Addictions</i> , 20(5), 441-446	No	Age of onset is listed but no analysis of our research question
Danielsson, A. K.,Falkstedt, D.,Hemmingsson, T.,Allebeck, P.,Agardh, E. (2015). Cannabis use among Swedish men in adolescence and the risk of adverse life course outcomes: results from a 20 year-follow-up study <i>Addiction</i> , 110(11), 1794-802	No	No depression outcomes analyzed
Danielsson, A. K.,Lundin, A.,Agardh, E.,Allebeck, P.,Forsell, Y. (2016). Cannabis use, depression and anxiety: A 3-year prospective population-based study <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 193(#issue#), 103-8	No	No adolescent or young adult information
Danielsson, A. K.,Lundin, A.,Allebeck, P.,Agardh, E. (2016). Cannabis use and psychological distress: An 8-year prospective population-based study among Swedish men and women <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 59(#issue#), 18-23	No	No adolescence data
De Genna, N. M.,Cornelius, M. D.,Goldschmidt, L.,Day, N. L. (2015). Maternal age and trajectories of cannabis use <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 156(#issue#), 199-206	No	Age range 13-42 combined in one group
de Graaf, R.,Radovanovic, M.,van Laar, M.,Fairman, B.,Degenhardt, L., Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.,Bruffaerts, R.,de Girolamo, G.,Fayyad, J.,Gureje, O., Haro, J. M.,Huang, Y.,Kostychenko, S.,Lepine, J. P.,Matschinger, H., Mora, M. E.,Neumark, Y.,Ormel, J.,Posada-Villa, J.,Stein, D. J.,	No	Cross-sectional study

Tachimori, H., Wells, J. E., Anthony, J. C. (2010). Early cannabis use and estimated risk of later onset of depression spells: Epidemiologic evidence from the population-based World Health Organization World Mental Health Survey Initiative <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 172(2), 149-59		
De Moja, C. A. (1992). Longitudinal survey of anxiety and depression in drug users and addicts <i>Psychological Reports</i> , 70(3 Pt 1), 738	No	No adolescent information
Degenhardt, L., Hall, W., Lynskey, M. (2001). Alcohol, cannabis and tobacco use among Australians: a comparison of their associations with other drug use and use disorders, affective and anxiety disorders, and psychosis <i>Addiction</i> , 96(11), 1603-14	No	No adolescent information
Degenhardt, L., Hall, W., Lynskey, M. (2001). The relationship between cannabis use, depression and anxiety among Australian adults: Findings from the National Survey of Mental Health and Well-Being <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 36(5), 219-227	No	Not longitudinal; no adolescent information
Degenhardt, L., Hall, W., Lynskey, M. (2003). Exploring the association between cannabis use and depression <i>Addiction</i> , 98(11), 1493-504	No	Review study
Degenhardt, L., Tennant, C., Gilmour, S., Schofield, D., Nash, L., Hall, W., McKay, D. (2007). The temporal dynamics of relationships between cannabis, psychosis and depression among young adults with psychotic disorders: findings from a 10-month prospective study <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 37(7), 927-34	No	Studied patients with schizophrenia or psychotic disorder at baseline. No adolescent information.
Degenhardt, Louisa, Hall, Wayne, Lynskey, Michael, Coffey, Carolyn, Patton, George (2004). The association between cannabis use and depression: A review of the evidence <i>Marijuana and madness: Psychiatry and neurobiology</i> , #volume#(#issue#), 54-74	No	Review study
Delforterie, M., Lynskey, M., Huizink, A., Creemers, H., Grant, J., Few, L., Glowinski, A., Statham, D., Trull, T., Bucholz, K., Madden, P., Martin, N., Heath, A., Agrawal, A. (2015). The relationship between cannabis involvement and suicidal thoughts and behaviors <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 150(#issue#), 98-104	No	Not longitudinal
Dembo, R., Williams, L., La Voie, L., Getreu, A., Berry, E., Genung, L., Schmeidler, J., Wish, E. D., Kern, J. (1990). A longitudinal study of the relationships among alcohol use, marijuana/hashish use, cocaine use, and emotional/psychological functioning problems in a cohort of high-risk youths <i>International Journal of the Addictions</i> , 25(11), 1341-82	No	The psychiatric outcome was listed as "emotional/psychological functioning" which could include a lot of things.. E.g. Psychosis, anxiety, depression, antisocial, etc.
Dembo, R., Williams, L., Schmeidler, J., Wothke, W. (1993). A longitudinal study of the predictors of the adverse effects of alcohol and marijuana/hashish use among a cohort of high risk youths <i>International Journal of the Addictions</i> , 28(11), 1045-83	No	Depression is not the primary outcome of this study

Denson, T. F., Earleywine, M. (2006). Decreased depression in marijuana users <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 31(4), 738-742	No	No adolescent information; cross-sectional study
Dervaux, A., Krebs, M. O., Laqueille, X. (2015). [Cannabis-induced cognitive and psychiatric disorders] <i>Bulletin de l'Academie Nationale de Medecine</i> , 198(3), 559-74; discussion 575-7	No	Review on psychosis
Diamond, G., Panichelli-Mindel, S. M., Shera, D., Dennis, M., Tims, F., Ungemack, J. (2006). Psychiatric syndromes in adolescents with marijuana abuse and dependency in outpatient treatment <i>Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse</i> , 15(4), 37-54	No	Cross-sectional study, not relevant
Dorard, G., Berthoz, S., Phan, O., Corcos, M., Bungener, C. (2008). Affect dysregulation in cannabis abusers: a study in adolescents and young adults <i>European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry</i> , 17(5), 274-82	No	Cross-sectional study
du Roscoat, E., Legleye, S., Guignard, R., Husky, M., Beck, F. (2016). Risk factors for suicide attempts and hospitalizations in a sample of 39,542 French adolescents <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 190(#issue#), 517-21	No	Cross-sectional study
Duddle, M. (1973). Drug taking amongst emotionally disturbed university students <i>British Journal of Addiction</i> , 68(2), 166-169	No	No adolescent information
Durdle, Heather, Lundahl, Leslie H., Johanson, Chris-Ellyn, Tancer, Manuel (2008). Major depression: The relative contribution of gender, MDMA, and cannabis use <i>Depression and Anxiety</i> , 25(3), 241-247	No	Users were MDMA users
El-Mallakh, Rif S., Brown, Carl (2007). The effect of extreme marijuana use on the long-term course of bipolar I illness: A single case study <i>Journal of Psychoactive Drugs</i> , 39(2), 201-202	No	Case study
Elgin, Jenna E. (2014). Examining the Relationships Between Suicidal Ideation, Substance Use, Depressive Symptoms, and Educational Factors in Emerging Adulthood <i>#journal#</i> , 3631748(#issue#), 114	No	Cannabis use was not measured in adolescence
Elkington, K. S., Cruz, J. E., Warne, P., Santamaria, E. K., Dolezal, C., Mellins, C. A. (2016). Marijuana Use and Psychiatric Disorders in Perinatally HIV-Exposed Youth: Does HIV Matter? <i>Journal of Pediatric Psychology</i> , 41(3), 277-86	No	All subjects in study were exposed to a risk factor (mom had HIV during pregnancy)
Everett Jones, S., Lollar, D. J. (2008). Relationship between physical disabilities or long-term health problems and health risk behaviors or conditions among US high school students <i>Journal of School Health</i> , 78(5), 252-7; quiz 298-9	No	Only assessed current cannabis use
Fairman, B. J., Anthony, J. C. (2012). Are early-onset cannabis smokers at an increased risk of depression spells? <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 138(1-2), 54-62	No	Retrospective study

Farmer, R. F.,Kosty, D. B.,Seeley, J. R.,Duncan, S. C.,Lynskey, M. T., Rohde, P.,Klein, D. N.,Lewinsohn, P. M. (2015). Natural course of cannabis use disorders <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 45(1), 63-72	No	Not about depression
Farmer, Richard F.,Kosty, Derek B.,Seeley, John R.,Gau, Jeff M., Duncan, Susan C.,Walker, Denise D.,Lewinsohn, Peter M. (2016). Association of comorbid psychopathology with the duration of cannabis use disorders <i>Psychology of Addictive Behaviors</i> , 30(1), 82-92	No	Does not really analyze depression
Federman, E. B.,Costello, E. J.,Angold, A.,Farmer, E. M.,Erkanli, A. (1997). Development of substance use and psychiatric comorbidity in an epidemiologic study of white and American Indian young adolescents the Great Smoky Mountains Study <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 44(2-3), 69-78	No	Use of marijuana and/or other illicit drugs Cannabis and other illicit drugs were combined
Feingold, D.,Weiser, M.,Rehm, J.,Lev-Ran, S. (2015). The association between cannabis use and mood disorders: A longitudinal study <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 172(#issue#), 211-8	No	No adolescence data
Feingold, D.,Weiser, M.,Rehm, J.,Lev-Ran, S. (2016). The association between cannabis use and anxiety disorders: Results from a population-based representative sample <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 26(3), 493-505	No	Depression is not the primary outcome of this study
Fergusson, D. M.,Boden, J. M. (2008). Cannabis use and later life outcomes <i>Addiction</i> , 103(6), 969-76; discussion 977-8	No	Depression is not the primary outcome of study
Fergusson, David,Boden, Joseph,Horwood, L.,Fergusson, David M., Boden, Joseph M.,Horwood, L. John (2015). Psychosocial sequelae of cannabis use and implications for policy: findings from the Christchurch Health and Development Study <i>Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 50(9), 1317-1326	No	Not related
Fidalgo, T. M.,Sanchez, Z. M.,Caetano, S. C.,Maia, L. O.,Carlini, E. A., Martins, S. S. (2016). The association of psychiatric symptomatology with patterns of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use among Brazilian high school students <i>American Journal on Addictions</i> , 25(5), 416-25	No	Cross-sectional study
Fischer, Benedikt,Dawe, Meghan,McGuire, Fraser,Shuper, Paul A., Jones, Wayne,Rudzinski, Katherine,Rehm, Jurgen (2012). Characteristics and predictors of health problems from use among high-frequency cannabis users in a Canadian university student population <i>Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy</i> , 19(1), 49-58	No	Not longitudinal
Foster, K. T.,Li, N.,McClure, E. A.,Sonne, S. C.,Gray, K. M. (2016). Gender Differences in Internalizing Symptoms and Suicide Risk Among Men and Women Seeking Treatment for Cannabis Use Disorder from Late Adolescence to Middle Adulthood <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i> , 66(#issue#), 16-22	No	Cross-sectional study

Freeman, T. P.,Morgan, C. J. A.,Schafer, G.,Curran, H. V. (2009). Acute and chronic effects of naturalistically smoked cannabis on depression and anxiety <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 19(#issue#), S376	No	No adolescent information
Freeman, Tom P.,Mokrysz, Claire,Curran, H. (2014). Rethinking dose-response effects of cannabis use in adolescence <i>The Lancet Psychiatry</i> , 1(6), 416	No	Correspondence
Friedman, A. S.,Terras, A.,Zhu, W.,McCallum, J. (2004). Depression, negative self-image, and suicidal attempts as effects of substance use and substance dependence <i>Journal of Addictive Diseases</i> , 23(4), 55-71	No	No information from adolescence.
Gage, S.,Hickman, M.,Heron, J.,Munafò, M.,Zammit, S. (2012). Cannabis use and psychotic experiences in UK teenagers - A longitudinal study <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 22(#issue#), S315	No	No depression information
Gage, Suzanne H. (2014). Investigating associations of cannabis and cigarette use with mental health outcomes #journal#, 10136547(#issue#), #Pages#	No	Thesis, full text not found. However, the article published in 2015 related to this thesis is included in our meta analysis (Gage et al, 2015).
Gilder, David A.,Ehlers, Cindy L. (2012). Depression symptoms associated with cannabis dependence in an adolescent American Indian community sample <i>The American Journal on Addictions</i> , 21(6), 536-543	No	Not longitudinal
Gilder, David A.,Lau, Philip,Dixon, Michelle,Corey, Linda,Phillips, Evelyn,Ehlers, Cindy L. (2006). Co-morbidity of select anxiety, affective, and psychotic disorders with cannabis dependence in Southwest California Indians <i>Journal of Addictive Diseases</i> , 25(4), 67-79	No	Not adolescent data
Goldschmidt, L.,Richardson, G. A.,Cornelius, M. D.,Day, N. L. (2004). Prenatal marijuana and alcohol exposure and academic achievement at age 10 <i>Neurotoxicology & Teratology</i> , 26(4), 521-32	No	Prenatal marijuana exposure
Gonzalez-Ortega, I.,Alberich, S.,Echeburua, E.,Aizpuru, F.,Millan, E.,Vieta, E.,Matute, C.,Gonzalez-Pinto, A. (2015). Subclinical depressive symptoms and continued cannabis use: predictors of negative outcomes in first episode psychosis <i>PLoS ONE [Electronic Resource]</i> , 10(4), e0123707	No	Not related
Grant, B. F. (1995). Comorbidity between DSM-IV drug use disorders and major depression: results of a national survey of adults <i>Journal of Substance Abuse</i> , 7(4), 481-97	No	Retrospective study, not longitudinal
Grant, Sean,Pedersen, Eric R.,Neighbors, Clayton (2016). Associations of posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms with marijuana and synthetic cannabis use among young adult U.S. veterans: A pilot investigation <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs</i> , 77(3), 509-514	No	Not depression, PTSD; not longitudinal

Gray, K. A.,Day, N. L.,Leech, S.,Richardson, G. A. (2005). Prenatal marijuana exposure: effect on child depressive symptoms at ten years of age <i>Neurotoxicology & Teratology</i> , 27(3), 439-48	No	Looks at prenatal marijuana exposure
Grebot, Elisabeth,Dardard, Julien,Briet, Gaetan (2016). Early maladaptive schemas, addictive beliefs and defensive styles among student cannabis users <i>Annales Medico-Psychologiques</i> , 174(2), 93-99	No	No adolescent information
Green, Brian E.,Ritter, Christian (2000). Marijuana use and depression <i>Journal of Health and Social Behavior</i> , 41(1), 40-49	No	No adolescents information
Green, K. M.,Zebrak, K. A.,Fothergill, K. E.,Robertson, J. A.,Ensminger, M. E. (2012). Childhood and adolescent risk factors for comorbid depression and substance use disorders in adulthood <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 37(11), 1240-7	No	They had only retrospective reports on the onset of substance use (adolescence data on cannabis)
Green, K. M.,Zebrak, K. A.,Robertson, J. A.,Fothergill, K. E.,Ensminger, M. E. (2012). Interrelationship of substance use and psychological distress over the life course among a cohort of urban African Americans <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 123(1-3), 239-248	No	No explicit cannabis information
Grella, Christine E.,Rodriguez, Luz,Kim, Tina (2014). Patterns of medical marijuana use among individuals sampled from medical marijuana dispensaries in Los Angeles <i>Journal of Psychoactive Drugs</i> , 46(4), 263-272	No	No adolescent data, not longitudinal
Gruber, A. J.,Pope, H. G., Jr.,Oliva, P. (1997). Very long-term users of marijuana in the United States: a pilot study <i>Substance Use & Misuse</i> , 32(3), 249-64	No	No adolescent information
Gruber, A. J.,Pope, H. G.,Hudson, J. I.,Yurgelun-Todd, D. (2003). Attributes of long-term heavy cannabis users: a case-control study <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 33(8), 1415-22	No	No information about use during adolescence
Grunberg, V. A.,Cordova, K. A.,Bidwell, L. C.,Ito, T. A. (2015). Can marijuana make it better? Prospective effects of marijuana and temperament on risk for anxiety and depression <i>Psychology of Addictive Behaviors</i> , 29(3), 590-602	No	Cannabis use was not measured during adolescence
Hale, Kimberly R. (2013). Predictive factors of suicidal ideation and suicide planning among U.S. high school students: Logistic regression analyses of 2011 YRBS data <i>#journal#</i> , 3616057(#issue#), 125	No	No adult outcomes
Halikas, J. A.,Goodwin, D. W.,Guze, S. B. (1972). Marijuana use and psychiatric illness <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 27(2), 162-165	No	No adolescent information
Hall, W. (1997). "Long-term cannabis use and mental health": Reply <i>The British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 171(#issue#), 584-585	No	Commentary
Hallfors, D. D.,Waller, M. W.,Ford, C. A.,Halpern, C. T.,Brodish, P. H., Iritani, B. (2004). Adolescent depression and suicide risk: association with	No	Cross-sectional study

sex and drug behavior <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 27(3), 224-31		
Harder, V. S., Morral, A. R., Arkes, J. (2006). Marijuana use and depression among adults: Testing for causal associations <i>Addiction</i> , 101(10), 1463-72	No	Participants were adults at baseline, older than 25
Harder, V. S., Stuart, E. A., Anthony, J. C. (2008). Adolescent cannabis problems and young adult depression: male-female stratified propensity score analyses <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 168(6), 592-601	No	Retrospective
Hayatbakhsh, M. R., Najman, J. M., Jamrozik, K., Mamun, A. A., Alati, R., Bor, W. (2007). Cannabis and anxiety and depression in young adults: a large prospective study <i>Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry</i> , 46(3), 408-17	No	Consumption of cannabis was retrospectively assessed at the 21-year
Henchoz, Y., Ngoran, A. A., Baggio, S., Deline, S., Studer, J., Gmel, G. (2016). Associations of age at cannabis first use and later substance abuse with mental health and depression in young men <i>Journal of Substance Use</i> , 21(1), 85-91	No	Cannabis use information was collected retrospectively
Hines, L. A., Morley, K. I., Strang, J., Agrawal, A., Nelson, E. C., Statham, D., Martin, N. G., Lynskey, M. T. (2016). Onset of opportunity to use cannabis and progression from opportunity to dependence: Are influences consistent across transitions? <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 160(#issue#), 57-64	No	Looks at effect of depression on cannabis dependence
Hooshmand, S., Willoughby, T., Good, M. (2012). Does the direction of effects in the association between depressive symptoms and health-risk behaviors differ by behavior? A longitudinal study across the high school years <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 50(2), 140-7	No	Looked at effect of depression on cannabis use
Horwood, L. J., Fergusson, D. M., Coffey, C., Patton, G. C., Tait, R., Smart, D., Letcher, P., Silins, E., Hutchinson, D. M. (2012). Cannabis and depression: an integrative data analysis of four Australasian cohorts <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 126(3), 369-78	No	Not adjusted for baseline depression
Huang, D. Y., Lanza, H. I., Murphy, D. A., Hser, Y. I. (2012). Parallel Development of Risk Behaviors in Adolescence: Potential Pathways to Co-occurrence <i>International Journal of Behavioral Development</i> , 36(4), 247-257	No	No adjustment for depression at baseline
Huas, Caroline, Hassler, Christine, Choquet, Marie (2008). Has occasional cannabis use among adolescents also to be considered as a risk marker? <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 18(6), 626-629	No	Only looked at current consumption of cannabis
Iede, M. A., Nunn, K., Milne, B., Fitzgerald, D. A. (2016). The consequences of chronic cannabis smoking in vulnerable adolescents <i>Paediatric Respiratory Reviews</i> , #volume#(#issue#), #Pages#	No	Review study

Katz, Gregory, Durst, Rimona, Shufman, Emi, Bar-Hamburger, Rachel, Grunhaus, Leon (2010). Cannabis abuse and severity of psychotic and affective disorders in Israeli psychiatric inpatients <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 51(1), 37-41	No	Participants had psychotic or affective disorder at baseline
Kedzior, Karina Karolina, Martin-Iverson, Mathew (2010). Association between severity of cannabis dependence and depression <i>Psychology</i> , 1(4), 233-237	No	No adolescent information
Keith, Diana R., Hart, Carl L., McNeil, Michael P., Silver, Rae, Goodwin, Renee D. (2015). Frequent marijuana use, binge drinking and mental health problems among undergraduates <i>The American Journal on Addictions</i> , 24(6), 499-506	No	Not longitudinal study
Kim, S. W., Dodd, S., Berk, L., Kulkarni, J., de Castella, A., Fitzgerald, P. B., Kim, J. M., Yoon, J. S., Berk, M. (2015). Impact of Cannabis Use on Long-Term Remission in Bipolar I and Schizoaffective Disorder <i>Psychiatry Investigation</i> , 12(3), 349-55	No	No adolescent information
Kolansky, Harold, Moore, William T. (1971). Effects of marijuana on adolescents and young adults <i>JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 216(3), 486-492	No	Case-report study
Kouri, Elena, Pope, Harrison G., Yurgelun-Todd, Deborah, Gruber, Staci (1995). Attributes of heavy vs. occasional marijuana smokers in a college population <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 38(7), 475-481	No	Cross-sectional study
Kuo, Wen-Hung (2003). "Cannabis abuse as a risk factor for depressive symptoms": Comment <i>The American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 160(1), 191	No	Commentary
Kupfer, David J., Detre, Thomas, Koral, Jacqueline, Fajans, Peter (1973). A comment on the "amotivational syndrome" in marijuana smokers <i>The American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 130(12), 1319-1322	No	Commentary
Kvitland, L. R., Melle, I., Aminoff, S. R., Lagerberg, T. V., Andreassen, O. A., Ringen, P. A. (2016). Cannabis use in first-treatment bipolar I disorder: relations to clinical characteristics <i>Early intervention in psychiatry</i> , 10(1), 36-44	No	Cross sectional study on bipolar patients
La Roche, Michele (2011). Relations des facteurs de risque et de protection avec les symptômes dépressifs et l'usage de substances chez les jeunes de l'Ontario <i>#journal#</i> , NR79735(#issue#), 295	No	Cross-sectional study
Lagerberg, T. V., Ickick, R., Andreassen, O. A., Ringen, P. A., Etain, B., Aas, M., Henry, C., Bjella, T. D., Melle, I., Bellivier, F. (2016). Cannabis use disorder is associated with greater illness severity in tobacco smoking patients with bipolar disorder <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 190(#issue#), 286-93	No	No adolescent information

Lagerberg, Trine Vik,Kvitland, Levi Rostad,Aminoff, Sofie R.,Aas, Monica,Ringen, Petter Andreas,Andreassen, Ole Andreas,Melle, Ingrid (2014). Indications of a dose-response relationship between cannabis use and age at onset in bipolar disorder <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 215(1), 101-104	No	Bipolar and not depression
Lamers, C.,Bechara, A.,Rizzo, M.,Ramaekers, J. (2006). Cognitive function and mood in MDMA/THC users, THC users and non-drug using controls <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 20(2), 302-311	No	Focused on MDMA and not cannabis - no longitudinal
Lee, K. S.,Clough, A. R.,Jaragba, M. J.,Conigrave, K. M.,Patton, G. C. (2008). Heavy cannabis use and depressive symptoms in three Aboriginal communities in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory <i>Medical Journal of Australia</i> , 188(10), 605-8	No	No adolescent information, cross-sectional study
Lev-Ran, S.,Le Foll, B.,McKenzie, K.,George, T. P.,Rehm, J. (2013). Bipolar disorder and co-occurring cannabis use disorders: characteristics, co-morbidities and clinical correlates <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 209(3), 459-65	No	No adolescent or young adult information
Lev-Ran, S.,Roerecke, M.,Le Foll, B.,George, T. P.,McKenzie, K.,Rehm, J. (2014). The association between cannabis use and depression: a systematic review and meta-analysis of longitudinal studies <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 44(4), 797-810	No	Review and metaanalysis, Pooled different ages together
Lev-Ran, Shaul,Le Foll, Bernard,McKenzie, Kwame,George, Tony P., Rehm, Jürgen (2013). Cannabis use and cannabis use disorders among individuals with mental illness <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 54(6), 589-598	No	No adolescent information
Lisdahl, Krista M.,Price, Jenessa S. (2012). Increased marijuana use and gender predict poorer cognitive functioning in adolescents and emerging adults <i>Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society</i> , 18(4), 678-688	No	Primary outcome of this study is not depression.
Looby, Alison,Earleywine, Mitch (2007). Negative consequences associated with dependence in daily cannabis users <i>Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy Vol 2 2007, ArtID 3, 2(#issue#), #Pages#</i>	No	No information about adolescent depression
Lynskey, M. T.,Glowinski, A. L.,Todorov, A. A.,Bucholz, K. K.,Madden, P. A.,Nelson, E. C.,Statham, D. J.,Martin, N. G.,Heath, A. C. (2004). Major depressive disorder, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempt in twins discordant for cannabis dependence and early-onset cannabis use <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 61(10), 1026-32	No	Cross-sectional, retrospective study
Macleod, J.,Oakes, R.,Copello, A.,Crome, I.,Egger, M.,Hickman, M., Oppenkowski, T.,Stokes-Lampard, H.,Davey Smith, G. (2004). Psychological and social sequelae of cannabis and other illicit drug use by young people: a systematic review of longitudinal, general population studies <i>Lancet</i> , 363(9421), 1579-88	No	Systematic review

Magklara, K.,Bellos, S.,Niakas, D.,Stylianidis, S.,Kolaitis, G.,Mavreas, V.,Skapinakis, P. (2015). Depression in late adolescence: a cross-sectional study in senior high schools in Greece <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 15(#issue#), 199	No	Cross-sectional study
Maharajh, Hari D.,Konings, Monique (2005). Suicidal behaviour and cannabis-related disorders among adolescents <i>Suicidal behavior in adolescence: An international perspective</i> , #volume#(#issue#), 119-129	No	Review study
Manrique-Garcia, E.,Zammit, S.,Dalman, C.,Hemmingsson, T.,Allebeck, P. (2012). Cannabis use and depression: a longitudinal study of a national cohort of Swedish conscripts <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 12(#issue#), 112	No	Outcome was assessed during 32 years follow up and is not limited to young adulthood.
Marcon, Samira Reschetti,Xavier, Jéssica Saraiva,Barcelon, Ariane Aguillar,Espinosa, Mariano Martinez,Barbosa, Dulce Aparecida (2014). Correlation between depressive symptoms and quality of life in users of psychoactive substances <i>Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP</i> , 48(4), 663-669	No	Cross sectional study, no adolescent information
Marie, D.,Fergusson, D. M.,Boden, J. M. (2008). Links between ethnic identification, cannabis use and dependence, and life outcomes in a New Zealand birth cohort <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 42(9), 780-8	No	Pooled mental health category
McGee, R.,Williams, S.,Poulton, R.,Moffitt, T. (2000). A longitudinal study of cannabis use and mental health from adolescence to early adulthood <i>Addiction</i> , 95(4), 491-503	No	One category of mental disorders including depression
Medina, Krista Lisdahl,Nagel, Bonnie J.,Park, Ann,McQueeny, Tim, Tapert, Susan F. (2007). Depressive symptoms in adolescents: Associations with white matter volume and marijuana use <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry</i> , 48(6), 592-600	No	Cross-sectional study
Mersky, J. P.,Topitzes, J.,Reynolds, A. J. (2013). Impacts of adverse childhood experiences on health, mental health, and substance use in early adulthood: a cohort study of an urban, minority sample in the U.S <i>Child Abuse & Neglect</i> , 37(11), 917-25	No	No adolescent or cannabis use information
Meshesha, Lidia Z.,Dennhardt, Ashley A.,Murphy, James G. (2015). Polysubstance use is associated with deficits in substance-free reinforcement in college students <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs</i> , 76(1), 106-116	No	Not longitudinal
Moitra, E.,Anderson, B. J.,Stein, M. D. (2016). Reductions in Cannabis Use Are Associated with Mood Improvement in Female Emerging Adults <i>Depression & Anxiety</i> , 33(4), 332-8	No	Participants have a diagnosis of depression
Mokrysz, C.,Gage, S.,Landy, R.,Munafò, M. R.,Roiser, J. P.,Curran, H. V. (2014). Neuropsychological and educational outcomes related to adolescent	No	No depression information

cannabis use, a prospective cohort study <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 24(#issue#), S695-S696		
Monshouwer, Karin, Van Dorsselaer, Saskia, Verdurmen, Jacqueline, Ter Bogt, Tom, De Graaf, Ron, Vollebergh, Wilma (2006). Cannabis use and mental health in secondary school children: Findings from a Dutch survey <i>The British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 188(2), 148-153	No	Not longitudinal
Moore, Ashlee A., Neale, Michael C., Silberg, Judy L., Verhulst, Brad (2016). Substance use and depression symptomatology: Measurement invariance of the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) among non-users and frequent-users of alcohol, nicotine and cannabis <i>PLoS ONE Vol 11(4)</i> , 2016, ArtID e0152118, 11(4), #Pages#	No	No adolescent data, not longitudinal
Moore, T. H., Zammit, S., Lingford-Hughes, A., Barnes, T. R., Jones, P. B., Burke, M., Lewis, G. (2007). Cannabis use and risk of psychotic or affective mental health outcomes: a systematic review <i>Lancet</i> , 370(9584), 319-28	No	Paper is a systematic review and meta-analysis
Musty, Richard E., Kaback, Lee (1995). Relationships between motivation and depression in chronic marijuana users <i>Life Sciences</i> , 56(23-24), 2151-2158	No	No longitudinal data
N'Goran, A. A., Deline, S., Henchoz, Y., Baggio, S., Studer, J., Mohler-Kuo, M., Gmel, G. (2014). Association between nonmedical prescription drug use and health status among young Swiss men <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 55(4), 549-55	No	No longitudinal data. Little cannabis information
Nwogwugwu, Stanley Ikechukwu (2016). Psychosocial correlates of marijuana use in adolescents and and young adults <i>#journal#</i> , 10158864(#issue#), 207	No	Not longitudinal
Oliver-Quetglas, A., Torres, E., March, S., Socias, I. M., Esteva, M. (2013). Risk factors of depressive syndrome in young adults <i>Actas Espanolas de Psiquiatria</i> , 41(2), 84-96	No	No adolescent outcomes
Osuch, Elizabeth, Vingilis, Evelyn, Ross, Erin, Forster, Christeen, Summerhurst, Carolyn (2013). Cannabis use, addiction risk and functional impairment in youth seeking treatment for primary mood or anxiety concerns <i>International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health</i> , 25(3), 309-314	No	Not longitudinal
Otten, R., Engels, R. C. (2013). Testing bidirectional effects between cannabis use and depressive symptoms: moderation by the serotonin transporter gene <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 18(5), 826-35	No	Not related to our purpose
Otten, R., Barker, E. D., Maughan, B., Arseneault, L., Engels, R. C. (2010). Self-control and its relation to joint developmental trajectories of cannabis use and depressive mood symptoms <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 112(3), 201-8	No	Not controlled for premorbid depression.

Pacek, L. R.,Martins, S. S.,Crum, R. M. (2013). The bidirectional relationships between alcohol, cannabis, co-occurring alcohol and cannabis use disorders with major depressive disorder: results from a national sample <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 148(2-3), 188-95	No	No adolescent or young adulthood information
Pang, R. D.,Farrahi, L.,Glazier, S.,Sussman, S.,Leventhal, A. M. (2014). Depressive symptoms, negative urgency and substance use initiation in adolescents <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 144(#issue#), 225-30	No	Cross-sectional study
Passarotti, A. M.,Crane, N. A.,Hedeker, D.,Mermelstein, R. J. (2015). Longitudinal trajectories of marijuana use from adolescence to young adulthood <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 45(#issue#), 301-8	No	Effect of depression on cannabis use
Paton, S.,Kessler, R.,Kandel, D. (1977). Depressive mood and adolescent illicit drug use: a longitudinal analysis <i>Journal of Genetic Psychology</i> , 131(2d Half), 267-89	No	Not longitudinal
Pedersen, Willy,Mastekaasa, Arne,Wichstrom, Lars (2001). Conduct problems and early cannabis initiation: A longitudinal study of gender differences <i>Addiction</i> , 96(3), 415-431	No	No depressive outcomes
Perkonigg, Axel,Lieb, Roselind,Hofler, Michael,Schuster, Peter, Sonntag, Holger,Wittchen, Hans-Ulrich (1999). Patterns of cannabis use, abuse and dependence over time: Incidence, progression and stability in a sample of 1228 adolescents <i>Addiction</i> , 94(11), 1663-1678	No	No depression information
Pompili, Maurizio,Lester, David,Girardi, Paolo,Tatarelli, Roberto (2007). High suicide risk after the development of cognitive and working memory deficits caused by cannabis, cocaine and ecstasy use <i>Substance Abuse</i> , 28(1), 25-30	No	Case report
Poulin, C.,Hand, D.,Boudreau, B.,Santor, D. (2005). Gender differences in the association between substance use and elevated depressive symptoms in a general adolescent population <i>Addiction</i> , 100(4), 525-35	No	Cross-sectional study
Price, C.,Hemmingsson, T.,Lewis, G.,Zammit, S.,Allebeck, P. (2009). Cannabis and suicide: longitudinal study <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 195(6), 492-7	No	No adolescent data/ cannabis use data was collected retrospectively
Purcell, R.,Jorm, A. F.,Hickie, I. B.,Yung, A. R.,Pantelis, C.,Amminger, G. P.,Glozier, N.,Killackey, E.,Phillips, L. J.,Wood, S. J.,Harrigan, S., Mackinnon, A.,Scott, E.,Hermens, D. F.,Guastella, A. J.,Kenyon, A., Mundy, L.,Nichles, A.,Scaffidi, A.,Spiliotacopoulos, D.,Taylor, L.,Tong, J. P.,Wiltink, S.,Zmicerevska, N.,McGorry, P. D. (2015). Demographic and clinical characteristics of young people seeking help at youth mental health services: baseline findings of the Transitions Study <i>Early intervention in psychiatry</i> , 9(6), 487-97	No	Does not address research question

Ramo, Danielle E.,Liu, Howard,Prochaska, Judith J. (2012). Tobacco and marijuana use among adolescents and young adults: A systematic review of their co-use <i>Clinical Psychology Review</i> , 32(2), 105-121	No	Review study
Rasic, D.,Weerasinghe, S.,Asbridge, M.,Langille, D. B. (2013). Longitudinal associations of cannabis and illicit drug use with depression, suicidal ideation and suicidal attempts among Nova Scotia high school students <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 129(1-2), 49-53	No	Cross-sectional study
Reilly, D.,Didcott, P.,Swift, W.,Hall, W. (1998). Long-term cannabis use: characteristics of users in an Australian rural area <i>Addiction</i> , 93(6), 837-46	No	Cross-sectional study, retrospective study
Repetto, Paula Beatriz (2003). A longitudinal study of depressive symptoms among African -American adolescents: Their patterns of change and effects on school outcomes and substance use <i>#journal#</i> , 3079517(#issue#), 239	No	Effect of depression on substance use
Respress, Brandon Noelle (2010). Social determinants of adolescent risk behaviors: An examination of depressive symptoms and sexual risk, substance use, and suicide risk behaviors <i>#journal#</i> , Ph.D.(#issue#), 178 p-178 p	No	Substance use and depressive symptoms were both outcomes, no causal relationship explored
Rey, Joseph M.,Sawyer, Michael G.,Raphael, Beverley,Patton, George C.,Lynskey, Michael (2002). Mental health of teenagers who use cannabis: Results of an Australian survey <i>The British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 180(3), 216-221	No	No adult outcomes
Risal, A.,Manandhar, K.,Linde, M.,Steiner, T. J.,Holen, A. (2016). Anxiety and depression in Nepal: prevalence, comorbidity and associations <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 16(#issue#), 102	No	Cross-sectional study
Rubino, T.,Zamberletti, E.,Parolaro, D. (2012). Adolescent exposure to cannabis as a risk factor for psychiatric disorders <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 26(1), 177-188	No	Review study
Saban, A.,Flisher, A. J.,Grimsrud, A.,Morojele, N.,London, L.,Williams, D. R.,Stein, D. J. (2014). The association between substance use and common mental disorders in young adults: results from the South African Stress and Health (SASH) Survey <i>The Pan African medical journal</i> , 17 Suppl 1(#issue#), 11	No	Cross-sectional study
Salom, C. L.,Betts, K. S.,Williams, G. M.,Najman, J. M.,Alati, R. (2016). Predictors of comorbid polysubstance use and mental health disorders in young adults-a latent class analysis <i>Addiction</i> , 111(1), 156-64	No	This article did not assess adolescent consumption of cannabis
Samet, Sharon (2008). Depression, panic disorder and generalized anxiety disorder in former substance abusers <i>#journal#</i> , 3305262(#issue#), 69	No	No adolescent outcomes
Sampasa-Kanyinga, H.,Dupuis, L. C.,Ray, R. (2015). Prevalence and correlates of suicidal ideation and attempts among children and adolescents	No	Cross sectional study

<i>International Journal of Adolescent Medicine & Health</i> , #volume#(#issue#), 10		
Sarkar, J.,Murthy, P.,Singh, S. P. (2003). Psychiatric morbidity of cannabis abuse <i>Indian Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 45(3), 182-8	No	No adolescent information
Schoeler, T.,Kambeitz, J.,Behlke, I.,Murray, R.,Bhattacharyya, S. (2016). The effects of cannabis on memory function in users with and without a psychotic disorder: Findings from a combined meta-analysis <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 46(1), 177-188	No	Memory function outcome
Scholes-Balog, K. E.,Hemphill, S. A.,Patton, G. C.,Toumbourou, J. W. (2013). Cannabis use and related harms in the transition to young adulthood: a longitudinal study of Australian secondary school students <i>Journal of Adolescence</i> , 36(3), 519-27	No	Cross-sectionally analysed
Schuler, M. S.,Vasilenko, S. A.,Lanza, S. T. (2015). Age-varying associations between substance use behaviors and depressive symptoms during adolescence and young adulthood <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 157(#issue#), 75-82	No	Cross-sectionally analysed
Schuster, Randi Melissa,Mermelstein, Robin,Wakschlag, Laurie (2013). Gender-specific relationships between depressive symptoms, marijuana use, parental communication and risky sexual behavior in adolescence <i>Journal of Youth and Adolescence</i> , 42(8), 1194-1209	No	Not related to our question. Primary outcome is risky sexual behaviour and depression is an exposure not outcome.
Schwartz, S. J.,Unger, J. B.,Baezconde-Garbanati, L.,Zamboanga, B. L., Lorenzo-Blanco, E. I.,Des Rosiers, S. E.,Romero, A. J.,Cano, M. A., Gonzales-Backen, M. A.,Cordova, D.,Pina-Watson, B. M.,Huang, S., Villamar, J. A.,Soto, D. W.,Pattarroyo, M.,Szapocznik, J. (2015). Trajectories of cultural stressors and effects on mental health and substance use among Hispanic immigrant adolescents <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 56(4), 433-9	No	Depression is not primary outcome
Schwinn, T. M.,Schinke, S. P.,Hopkins, J.,Thom, B. (2016). Risk and protective factors associated with adolescent girls' substance use: Data from a nationwide Facebook sample <i>Substance Abuse</i> , 37(4), 564-570	No	Cross-sectional study
Seil, Kacie S.,Desai, Mayur M.,Smith, Megan V. (2014). Sexual Orientation, Adult Connectedness, Substance Use, and Mental Health Outcomes Among Adolescents: Findings From the 2009 New York City Youth Risk Behavior Survey <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 104(10), 1950-1956	No	Not longitudinal, doesn't analyze cannabis re. Depression
Shalit, N.,Shoval, G.,Shlosberg, D.,Feingold, D.,Lev-Ran, S. (2016). The association between cannabis use and suicidality among men and women: A population-based longitudinal study <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 205(#issue#), 216-224	No	No adolescence data

Shi, Y. (2014). At high risk and want to quit: marijuana use among adults with depression or serious psychological distress <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 39(4), 761-7	No	No adolescent or young adult information
Sipsma, H. L., Callands, T., Desrosiers, A., Magriples, U., Jones, K., Albritton, T., Kershaw, T. (2016). Exploring Trajectories and Predictors of Depressive Symptoms Among Young Couples During Their Transition to Parenthood <i>Maternal & Child Health Journal</i> , 20(11), 2372-2381	No	Retrospective study
Solowij, Nadia, Yucel, Murat, Lorenzetti, Valentina, Lubman, Dan I. (2009). Structural brain alterations in cannabis users: Association with cognitive deficits and psychiatric symptoms <i>The handbook of neuropsychiatric biomarkers, endophenotypes and genes, Vol 2: Neuroanatomical and neuroimaging endophenotypes and biomarkers, #volume#(#issue#)</i> , 215-225	No	Review study
Spalletta, Gianfranco, Bria, Pietro, Caltagirone, Carlo (2006). Differences in Temperament, Character and Psychopathology among Subjects with Different Patterns of Cannabis Use <i>Psychopathology</i> , 40(1), 29-34	No	Cross-sectional study
Spence, N., Wells, S., George, J., Graham, K. (2014). An Examination of Marijuana Use Among a Vulnerable Population in Canada <i>Journal of Racial & Ethnic Health Disparities</i> , 1(4), 247-256	No	Cross-sectional study
Stefanis, C., Liakos, A., Boulougouris, J., Fink, M., Freedman, A. M. (1976). Chronic hashish use and mental disorder <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 133(2), 225-227	No	No adolescent info or age of first use info, etc.
Stefanis, N. C., Delespaul, P., Henquet, C., Bakoula, C., Stefanis, C. N., Van Os, J. (2004). Early adolescent cannabis exposure and positive and negative dimensions of psychosis <i>Addiction</i> , 99(10), 1333-41	No	Cross-sectional study
Stone, Andrea L., Vander Stoep, Ann, McCauley, Elizabeth (2016). Early Onset Substance Use in Adolescents With Depressive, Conduct, and Comorbid Symptoms <i>Journal of Early Adolescence</i> , 36(6), 729-753	No	Participants had depression at baseline
Strandheim, A., Bratberg, G. H., Holmen, T. L., Coombes, L., Bentzen, N. (2011). The influence of behavioural and health problems on alcohol and drug use in late adolescence - a follow up study of 2 399 young Norwegians <i>Child & Adolescent Psychiatry & Mental Health [Electronic Resource]</i> , 5(1), 17	No	Outcome of this study is drug use and not depression
Sumnall, H. R., Cole, J. C. (2005). Self-reported depressive symptomatology in community samples of polysubstance misusers who report Ecstasy use: A meta-analysis <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 19(1), 84-92	No	Analyzes ecstasy not cannabis

Sundram, Suresh (2006). Cannabis and neurodevelopment: Implications for psychiatric disorder <i>Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 21(4), 245-254	No	Review study
Swahn, M. H.,Bossarte, R. M.,Choquet, M.,Hassler, C.,Falissard, B., Chau, N. (2012). Early substance use initiation and suicide ideation and attempts among students in France and the United States <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 57(1), 95-105	No	Cross-sectional study
Swain, N. R.,Gibb, S. J.,Horwood, L. J.,Fergusson, D. M. (2012). Alcohol and cannabis abuse/dependence symptoms and life satisfaction in young adulthood <i>Drug & Alcohol Review</i> , 31(3), 327-33	No	Primary outcome was life satisfaction and not depression
Troisi, A.,Pasini, A.,Saracco, M.,Spalletta, G. (1998). Psychiatric symptoms in male cannabis users not using other illicit drugs <i>Addiction</i> , 93(4), 487-92	No	No adolescent information
Troup, L. J.,Andrzejewski, J. A.,Braunwalder, J. T.,Torrence, R. D. (2016). The relationship between cannabis use and measures of anxiety and depression in a sample of college campus cannabis users and non-users post state legalization in Colorado <i>PeerJ</i> , 2016 (12) (no pagination)(e2782), #Pages#	No	No adolescent information
Trull, T. J.,Wycoff, A. M.,Lane, S. P.,Carpenter, R. W.,Brown, W. C. (2016). Cannabis and alcohol use, affect and impulsivity in psychiatric out-patients' daily lives <i>Addiction</i> , 111(11), 2052-2059	No	No adolescent information
van der Meer, F. J.,Velthorst, E.,Genetic, Risk,Outcome of Psychosis, Investigators (2015). Course of cannabis use and clinical outcome in patients with non-affective psychosis: a 3-year follow-up study <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 45(9), 1977-88	No	Not general population
van Gastel, W. A.,MacCabe, J. H.,Schubart, C. D.,van Otterdijk, E.,Kahn, R. S.,Boks, M. P. (2014). Cannabis use is a better indicator of poor mental health in women than in men: a cross-sectional study in young adults from the general population <i>Community Mental Health Journal</i> , 50(7), 823-30	No	More about mental health than depression, cross-sectional study
Van Gastel, W. A.,Schubart, C. D.,Kahn, R. S.,Boks, M. P. M. (2010). Adolescent cannabis use and psychotic symptoms a one-year follow-up study <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 117 (2-3)(#issue#), 307	No	No depressive symptoms information, only psychotic
van Gastel, W.,Tempelaar, W.,Bun, C.,Schubart, C.,Kahn, R.,Plevier, C., Boks, M. (2013). Cannabis use as an indicator of risk for mental health problems in adolescents: A population-based study at secondary schools <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 43(9), 1849-1856	No	Cross-sectional study

van Laar, M.,van Dorsseleer, S.,Monshouwer, K.,de Graaf, R. (2007). Does cannabis use predict the first incidence of mood and anxiety disorders in the adult population? <i>Addiction</i> , 102(8), 1251-60	No	Study of adults, no adolescent information
van Ours, J. C.,Williams, J.,Fergusson, D.,Horwood, L. J. (2013). Cannabis use and suicidal ideation <i>Journal of Health Economics</i> , 32(3), 524-37	No	They combined the data on cannabis use from different ages into different categories of frequency of cannabis use, therefore we can not understand the effect of cannabis use in adolescence at suicide ideation during young adulthood
Webster, L.,Chaiton, M.,Kirst, M. (2014). The co-use of tobacco and cannabis among adolescents over a 30-year period <i>Journal of School Health</i> , 84(3), 151-9	No	No information about depression, anxiety, suicide
Weller, R. A.,Halikas, J. A. (1985). Marijuana use and psychiatric illness: a follow-up study <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 142(7), 848-50	No	No specific adolescent data
Wilkinson, A. L.,Halpern, C. T.,Herring, A. H.,Shanahan, M.,Ennett, S. T., Hussey, J. M.,Harris, K. M. (2016). Testing Longitudinal Relationships Between Binge Drinking, Marijuana Use, and Depressive Symptoms and Moderation by Sex <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 59(6), 681-687	No	Looks at concurrent relationship
Wilson, Natascha,Cadet, Jean Lud (2009). Comorbid mood, psychosis, and marijuana abuse disorders: A theoretical review <i>Journal of Addictive Diseases</i> , 28(4), 309-319	No	Review study
Wittchen, H. U.,Frohlich, C.,Behrendt, S.,Gunther, A.,Rehm, J., Zimmermann, P.,Lieb, R.,Perkonigg, A. (2007). Cannabis use and cannabis use disorders and their relationship to mental disorders: a 10-year prospective-longitudinal community study in adolescents <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 88 Suppl 1(#issue#), S60-70	No	It looks at effect of depression on cannabis use
Wong, S. S.,Zhou, B.,Goebert, D.,Hishinuma, E. S. (2013). The risk of adolescent suicide across patterns of drug use: a nationally representative study of high school students in the United States from 1999 to 2009 <i>Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 48(10), 1611-20	No	Cross-sectional study
Wymbs, B. T.,McCarty, C. A.,Mason, W. A.,King, K. M.,Baer, J. S., Vander Stoep, A.,McCauley, E. (2014). Early adolescent substance use as a risk factor for developing conduct disorder and depression symptoms <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol & Drugs</i> , 75(2), 279-89	No	Participants have depression at baseline
Youssef, I. M.,Fahmy, M. T.,Haggag, W. L.,Mohamed, K. A.,Baalash, A. A. (2016). Dual Diagnosis and Suicide Probability in Poly-Drug Users <i>Jcpsp, Journal of the College of Physicians & Surgeons - Pakistan</i> , 26(2), 130-3	No	Not specific to cannabis use

Yurasek, Ali M.,Hadley, Wendy (2016). Commentary: Adolescent marijuana use and mental health amidst a changing legal climate <i>Journal of Pediatric Psychology</i> , 41(3), 287-289	No	Review study
Zarrouq, B.,Bendaou, B.,Elkinany, S.,Rammouz, I.,Aalouane, R., Lyoussi, B.,Khelafa, S.,Bout, A.,Berhili, N.,Hlal, H.,Nejjari, C.,El Rhazi, K. (2015). Suicidal behaviors among Moroccan school students: prevalence and association with socio-demographic characteristics and psychoactive substances use: a cross-sectional study <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 15(#issue#), 284	No	Cross-sectional study
Zhang, X.,Wu, L. T. (2014). Suicidal ideation and substance use among adolescents and young adults: a bidirectional relation? <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 142(#issue#), 63-73	No	Baseline information about suicidality/depression is missing
Ziba-Tanguay, Kali (2012). Developmental trajectories of marijuana use and psychological distress: Exploring the co-occurrence of these phenomena in early adolescence <i>#journal#</i> , NR97638(#issue#), 199	No	Combined depression, anxiety, irritability and cognitive difficulties
Arria, A. M.,Caldeira, K. M.,Bugbee, B. A.,Vincent, K. B.,O'Grady, K. E. (2016). Marijuana use trajectories during college predict health outcomes nine years post-matriculation <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 159(#issue#), 158-65	Yes	
Arseneault, L.,Cannon, M.,Poulton, R.,Murray, R.,Caspi, A.,Moffitt, T. E. (2002). Cannabis use in adolescence and risk for adult psychosis: longitudinal prospective study <i>BMJ</i> , 325(7374), 1212-3	Yes	
Baggio, S.,N'Goran, A. A.,Deline, S.,Studer, J.,Dupuis, M.,Henchoz, Y., Mohler-Kuo, M.,Daeppen, J. B.,Gmel, G. (2014). Patterns of cannabis use and prospective associations with health issues among young males <i>Addiction</i> , 109(6), 937-45	Yes	
Brook, D. W.,Brook, J. S.,Zhang, C.,Cohen, P.,Whiteman, M. (2002). Drug use and the risk of major depressive disorder, alcohol dependence, and substance use disorders <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 59(11), 1039-44	Yes	
Brook, J. S.,Lee, J. Y.,Brown, E. N.,Finch, S. J.,Brook, D. W. (2011). Developmental trajectories of marijuana use from adolescence to adulthood: personality and social role outcomes <i>Psychological Reports</i> , 108(2), 339-57	Yes	
Brook, Judith S,Cohen, Patricia,Brook, David W (1998). Longitudinal study of co-occurring psychiatric disorders and substance use <i>Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry</i> , 37(3), 322-330	Yes	
Caldeira, K. M.,O'Grady, K. E.,Vincent, K. B.,Arria, A. M. (2012). Marijuana use trajectories during the post-college transition: health outcomes in young adulthood <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 125(3), 267-75	Yes	

D'Amico, E. J., Tucker, J. S., Miles, J. N., Ewing, B. A., Shih, R. A., Pedersen, E. R. (2016). Alcohol and marijuana use trajectories in a diverse longitudinal sample of adolescents: examining use patterns from age 11 to 17 years <i>Addiction</i> , 111(10), 1825-35	Yes	
Degenhardt, L., Coffey, C., Carlin, J. B., Swift, W., Moore, E., Patton, G. C. (2010). Outcomes of occasional cannabis use in adolescence: 10-year follow-up study in Victoria, Australia <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 196(4), 290-5	Yes	
Degenhardt, L., Coffey, C., Romaniuk, H., Swift, W., Carlin, J. B., Hall, W. D., Patton, G. C. (2013). The persistence of the association between adolescent cannabis use and common mental disorders into young adulthood <i>Addiction</i> , 108(1), 124-33	Yes	
Epstein, M., Hill, K. G., Nevell, A. M., Guttmanova, K., Bailey, J. A., Abbott, R. D., Kosterman, R., Hawkins, J. D. (2015). Trajectories of marijuana use from adolescence into adulthood: Environmental and individual correlates <i>Developmental Psychology</i> , 51(11), 1650-63	Yes	
Fergusson, D. M., Horwood, L. J. (1997). Early onset cannabis use and psychosocial adjustment in young adults <i>Addiction</i> , 92(3), 279-96	Yes	
Fergusson, D. M., Horwood, L. J., Swain-Campbell, N. (2002). Cannabis use and psychosocial adjustment in adolescence and young adulthood <i>Addiction</i> , 97(9), 1123-35	Yes	
Fergusson, D. M., Lynskey, M. T., Horwood, L. J. (1996). The short-term consequences of early onset cannabis use <i>Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology</i> , 24(4), 499-512	Yes	
Fleming, C. B., Mason, W. A., Mazza, J. J., Abbott, R. D., Catalano, R. F. (2008). Latent growth modeling of the relationship between depressive symptoms and substance use during adolescence <i>Psychology of Addictive Behaviors</i> , 22(2), 186-97	Yes	
Gage, S. H., Hickman, M., Heron, J., Munafò, M. R., Lewis, G., Macleod, J., Zammit, S. (2015). Associations of cannabis and cigarette use with depression and anxiety at age 18: findings from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children <i>PLoS ONE [Electronic Resource]</i> , 10(4), e0122896	Yes	
Georgiades, K., Boyle, M. H. (2007). Adolescent tobacco and cannabis use: young adult outcomes from the Ontario Child Health Study <i>Journal of Child Psychology & Psychiatry & Allied Disciplines</i> , 48(7), 724-31	Yes	
Marmorstein, N. R., Iacono, W. G. (2011). Explaining associations between cannabis use disorders in adolescence and later major depression: a test of the psychosocial failure model <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 36(7), 773-6	Yes	

McGee, Rob, Williams, Sheila, Nada-Raja, Shyamala (2005). Is cigarette smoking associated with suicidal ideation among young people? <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 162(3), 619-620	Yes	
Meier, M. H., Hill, M. L., Small, P. J., Luthar, S. S. (2015). Associations of adolescent cannabis use with academic performance and mental health: A longitudinal study of upper middle class youth <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 156(#issue#), 207-12	Yes	
Nault-Briere, Frederic (2011). Association entre consommation de drogues illicites et symptomatologie dépressive à l'adolescence Une étude longitudinale auprès de jeunes Québécois fréquentant l'école secondaire en milieu défavorisé <i>#journal#</i> , NR82948(#issue#), 194	Yes	
Newcomb, Michael D, Scheier, Lawrence M, Bentler, Peter M (1993). Effects of adolescent drug use on adult mental health: A prospective study of a community sample <i>Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 1(1-4), 215	Yes	
Pahl, K., Brook, J. S., Koppel, J. (2011). Trajectories of marijuana use and psychological adjustment among urban African American and Puerto Rican women <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 41(8), 1775-83	Yes	
Patton, G. C., Coffey, C., Carlin, J. B., Degenhardt, L., Lynskey, M., Hall, W. (2002). Cannabis use and mental health in young people: cohort study <i>BMJ</i> , 325(7374), 1195-8	Yes	
Pedersen, W. (2008). Does cannabis use lead to depression and suicidal behaviours? A population-based longitudinal study <i>Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica</i> , 118(5), 395-403	Yes	
Repetto, Paula B., Zimmerman, Marc A., Caldwell, Cleopatra H. (2008). A longitudinal study of depressive symptoms and marijuana use in a sample of inner-city African Americans <i>Journal of Research on Adolescence</i> , 18(3), 421-447	Yes	
Roberts, R. E., Roberts, C. R., Xing, Y. (2010). One-year incidence of suicide attempts and associated risk and protective factors among adolescents <i>Archives of Suicide Research</i> , 14(1), 66-78	Yes	
Scholes-Balog, K. E., Hemphill, S. A., Evans-Whipp, T. J., Toumbourou, J. W., Patton, G. C. (2016). Developmental trajectories of adolescent cannabis use and their relationship to young adult social and behavioural adjustment: A longitudinal study of Australian youth <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 53(#issue#), 11-8	Yes	
Silins, E., Horwood, L. J., Patton, G. C., Fergusson, D. M., Olsson, C. A., Hutchinson, D. M., Spry, E., Toumbourou, J. W., Degenhardt, L., Swift, W.,	Yes	

Coffey, C., Tait, R. J., Letcher, P., Copeland, J., Mattick, R. P., Cannabis Cohorts Research, Consortium (2014). Young adult sequelae of adolescent cannabis use: an integrative analysis <i>The Lancet. Psychiatry</i> , 1(4), 286-93		
van Gastel, W. A., Vreeker, A., Schubart, C. D., MacCabe, J. H., Kahn, R. S., Boks, M. P. (2014). Change in cannabis use in the general population: a longitudinal study on the impact on psychotic experiences <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 157(1-3), 266-70	Yes	
Weeks, M., Colman, I. (2016). Predictors of Suicidal Behaviors in Canadian Adolescents with No Recent History of Depression <i>Archives of Suicide Research</i> , #volume#(#issue#), 1-11	Yes	
Wilcox, H. C., Anthony, J. C. (2004). The development of suicide ideation and attempts: an epidemiologic study of first graders followed into young adulthood <i>Drug & Alcohol Dependence</i> , 76 Suppl(#issue#), S53-67	Yes	
Wilkinson, A. L., Halpern, C. T., Herring, A. H. (2016). Directions of the relationship between substance use and depressive symptoms from adolescence to young adulthood <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 60(#issue#), 64-70	Yes	
Windle, M., Wiesner, M. (2004). Trajectories of marijuana use from adolescence to young adulthood: predictors and outcomes <i>Development & Psychopathology</i> , 16(4), 1007-27	Yes	
Womack, S. R., Shaw, D. S., Weaver, C. M., Forbes, E. E. (2016). Bidirectional Associations Between Cannabis Use and Depressive Symptoms From Adolescence Through Early Adulthood Among At-Risk Young Men <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol & Drugs</i> , 77(2), 287-97	Yes	