

Supplemental Material

A categorical moderator was tested at Stages 3 and 5 to compare effect sizes between studies that controlled for antidepressant use versus studies that excluded individuals using antidepressants. At Stage 3, results of the moderation analysis indicate that part of the heterogeneity in its true effects is related to the moderator of antidepressant use ($QM(df=1)=6.77, p<.01$). In analyses that controlled for antidepressant use ($k=19$), the aggregated effect size was smaller and marginally significant ($r=.03, SE=.02, 95\% CI: -.003-.06, p=.08$). In comparison, in analyses that excluded for antidepressant use ($k=17$), the aggregated effect size was larger and significant ($r=.13, SE=.04, 95\% CI= .05-.20, p=.001$). However, at Stage 5, the moderator of antidepressant use was no longer significant ($QM(df=1) = .60, p=.45$). In analyses that controlled for antidepressant use ($k=19$) did have a smaller effect size ($r=.03, SE=.02, 95\% CI= -.002- .06, p=.07$) compared to those that excluded on the basis antidepressant use ($k=7$) ($r=.05, SE=.03, 95\% CI= -.006-.11, p=.08$).

Results suggest that the decision to exclude versus control for antidepressant medication may impact results. Notably, at Stage 5, when other methodological factors have been accounted for, this finding is less pronounced. Further research is needed to replicate these results in larger cohorts.