Tafla I. Cohort studies referred to by authors on the association between cannabis and psychosis

Authors	Year	Cohort	Age[1]	n	Response variable measurement[2]	Response variable	Confounding factors	OR[3] (95% CI)
Andreasson et al	1987	Swedish conscripts	18 – 20 y.o.	50.465	Psychosis, admitted to hospital	Schizophrenia	Psychotic symptoms at admission	2,9 (1,9 – 4,4)
Andreasson et al	1989	Swedish conscripts	18 – 20 y.o.	7.695	Schizophrenia diagnosis	Schizophrenia	Odds ratio, not corrected for confounding factors	4,1 (1,8 – 9,3)
Tien & Antony	1990	Epidemiologic Catchment Area (ECA)	18-49 y.o.	4.994	DIS	Psychotic symptoms	Sex, school enrollment, education, marital status, employment, depression, manic symptoms, agoraphobia, obsessive compulsive disorder	2,0 (1,3 - 3,1)
Zammit et al	2002	Swedish conscripts	18 – 20 y.o.	50.087	Psychosis, admitted to hospital	Psychosis admitted to hospital	IQ, disturbed behaviour, smoking, urban dwelling	3,1 (1,7 – 5,5)
Van Os et al	2002	NEMESIS	18 – 64 y.o.	4.045	CIDI, SCID and clinical interview	Psychotic symptoms or psychotic disease	Age, race, education, dwelling, marital status og discrimination	16,9 (3,3 – 86,1)
Arseneault et al	2002	Dunedin	26 y.o.	759	Diagnostic interview, DSM-IV	Symptoms of schizophrenia or depression. Diagnosis of schizophreniform disorder or depression	Socioeconomic status, sex, symptoms of psychosis at age 11 years	3,1 (0,7 – 13,3)
Phillips et al	2002	High-risk group	14 – 28 y.o.	100	PACE criteria for psychosis	Psychosis	Not recorded	Not in study
Ferguson et al	2003	CHDS	18 og 21 y.o.	1.053	Self-assessment (SCL-90)	Psychotic symptoms	Prior psychotic symptoms, use of other drugs, symptoms of other psychiatric disorders according to CIDI, social status, familial status	1,8 (1,2 – 2,6)
Ferguson et al	2005	CHDS	25 y.o.	1.055	Diagnostic interview, DSM-IV	Symptoms of schizophrenia or depression. Diagnosis of schizophreniform disorder or depression.	Sex, parental education, socioeconomic status, parental drug use, parental psychiatric disorders, childhood trauma, psychotc symptoms at baseline, other drug use	1,6 (1,2 – 2,0)
Henquet et al	2005	Early developmental stages of pathology (EDSP)	14 – 24 y.o.	2.437	M-CIDI	1 – 2 psychosis outcomes of M-CIDI questionnaire	Age, sex, socioeconomic status, urban dwelling, childhood trauma, psychotic symptoms at baseline, smoking, baseline use of other drugs	1,7 (1,1 – 2,5)

Wiles et al	2006	National Psychiatric Morbidity Survey	16 – 74 y.o.	1.795	Psychosis Screening Questionnaire (PSQ)	Psychotic symptoms and/or mania	Age, sex, marital status, IQ, dwelling, adverse life events, smoking, education, employment, socioeconomic status, income	1,5 (0,6 – 3,9)
McGrath et al	2010	Mater-University Study of Pregnancy	18 – 23 y.o.	3.801	"Non-affective" psychosis, hallucination, CIDI og PDI	"Non-affective" psychosis, psychotic symptoms	Age, sex, hallucination aged 14 years, parental psychiatric disorders	2,1 (1,002 – 4,3)
Kuepper et al	2011	Early developmental stages of pathology (EDSP)	14 – 24 y.o.	1.923	M-CIDI	Psychotic symptoms	Age, sex, socioeconomic status, use of other drugs, childhood trauma, unstable dwelling, use of cannabis and psychotic symptoms at baseline	1,9 (1,1 – 3,1)
Manrique-Garcia et al	2012	Swedish conscripts	18 – 20 y.o.	41.943	Psychosis admitted to hospital	Psychosis admitted to hospital , psychotic disorders	Psychiatric diagnosis at baseline, IQ, antisocial behaviour, urban dwelling, smoking	3,7 (2,3 – 5,8)

1: Years old

2: DIS = Diagnostic Interview Schedule, SCID=Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R / IV , PACE= Personal Assessment and Crisis Evaluation , SCL-90= Symptom Checklist 90 , PDI= Peter's et al Delusional Inventory, CIDI=Composite International Diagnostic Interview , M-CIDI= Munich Composite International Diagnostic Interview

3: Odds ratio adjusted for confounding factors unless stated otherwise