

Following the legalization of recreational marijuana usage, rates of cannabis use disorder have increased in the population (Cerda et al., 2020), while the perceived risk from the use of cannabis has reached an all time low since the 1970s (Johnston et al., 2014). However, recent research has made it abundantly clear that the use of cannabis is a significant risk factor for developing a psychosis spectrum disorder (PSD) not only among those who are at an elevated risk for psychosis, but also those with no baseline vulnerability to psychosis, assessed by presence of subclinical psychotic experiences and family history of psychosis (Moore et al., 2007). This indicates that there must be other biological or clinical markers of psychotic-proneness researchers have yet to identify. The elevated use of cannabis among individuals with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD; Lee et al., 2011) as well as the etiological factors and abnormalities in mesolimbic and cortical dopamine-circuitry shared between ADD and PSD suggests that individuals with ADD may be at a heightened risk of developing subsequent PSD from the use of cannabis. This purpose of this study is to identify risk factors for psychosis among college students.