**Supplementary Material (1) Search Terms**

1. Psychosis-related search terms (“psychosis”; “Schizophrenia”; “psychotic”; “Hallucination”; “Delusion”; “Prodrom\*”; “prodrom\* symptom\*”; “ultra-high risk”; “high risk”; “attenuated psycho\*”; “subclinical symptom\*”; “psychosis continuum”; “attenuated symptom\*”; “subclinical psychosis”; “at-risk-mental-state”; “psychotic symptom\*”; “psychotic experience\*”; “paranoia”; “psychotic-like”)
2. Childhood adversity related search terms: (“child\* trauma”; “child\* advers\*”; “child\* maltreat\*”; “child\* abuse”; “child\* neglect” OR “child\* stressful life event\*”; “separat\*”; “child\* loss”; “peer victim\*”; “negligent treatment”; “bull\*”; “death”; “violen\*”; “institution\*”; “exploitat\*”; “authority care”; “punishment”; “injur\*”; “divorce”; “abandon”; “foster”; “adopt”)
3. Course of symptoms related terms: (“outcome”; “course”; “hospital\*”; “chronic”; “relapse”; “recover\*”; “impair\*”; “treatment response”; “follow-up”; “admission”; “remission”; “admitted”; “remitted”; “detention”; “sectioned”; “detained”; “episodic”; “continuous”; “sever\*”; “treatment resistant”; “recurrent”; “persisten\*”; “transition”).

**Supplementary Material (2) Quality Reporting Scale**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Items** | **Quality score\*** |
| **A. Selection Bias** | |
| 1. Are the individuals selected to participate in the study likely to be representative of the target population? |  |
| * There was a non-random selection process or the sampling method was not reported. | 0 |
| * The sample was made up of either incident cases or randomly sampled controls, or there were no control subjects. | 1 |
| * In case-control/cohort studies, the sample was made up of incident cases and randomly sampled controls. In general population studies, the entire sample was randomly selected. | 2 |
| 1. What percentage of selected individuals agreed to participate? |  |
| * Less than 50% of participants, or not reported or not applicable. | 0 |
| * 50-69% of participants. | 1 |
| * 70-100% of participants. | 2 |
| 1. What is the sample size?  * Less than 50 subjects in each group | 0 |
| * At least 50 subjects in each group | 1 |
| * At least 100 cases and controls or sample size calculation indicating adequate statistical power. | 2 |
| 1. What percentage of selected individuals were retained in the study? |  |
| * Less than 50% of participants, or not reported or not applicable. | 0 |
| * 50-69% of participants. | 1 |
| * 70-100% of participants. | 2 |
| **B. Measurement of exposure – Childhood adversity** |  |
| 1. What was the quality of the childhood adversity measurement tool? |  |
| * Self-report checklist | 0 |
| * Interviewer administered checklist | 1 |
| * Semi-structured interview | 2 |
| 1. Did the measure assess different types of traumas? |  |
| * No distinction was made between different types of trauma, or not reported. | 0 |
| * There was an assessment of different types of trauma but they were not explored separately in the analysis. | 1 |
| * There was an assessment of different types of trauma and they were analysed separately. | 2 |
| **C. Measurement of outcome – Psychotic symptoms** | |
| (7) How were psychotic symptoms measured? |  |
| * Clinician-only diagnosis | 0 |
| * Structured assessment by trained research worker, or self-report measure for psychotic-like experiences | 1 |
| * Structured assessment by clinician | 2 |
| **D. Confounding**  (8) Was there an assessment of confounding and consideration in the analysis? | |
| * No adjustment for confounders | 0 |
| * Adjustment for basic demographics e.g. age, gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status | 1 |
| * Potential confounders were measured and adjusted for in the analysis e.g. adjustment of basic demographics and other risk factors such as urbanicity, drug/alcohol use, social support | 2 |

\*Scores of 11 or more (70% or over) were considered to indicate methodological quality.

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