SUPPLEMENTARY.

Table S1. Relations of polygenic risk scores for schizophrenia and psychosis-proneness indicators

No.	Source	Project/Country	Sample	Age	PPI	Measures	Key results
1.	Hatzimanolis et al. 2018[a] [12]	ASPIS LOGOS Greece	875 males 690 males	Mean=21 Mean=22	ST	SPQ[b], PAS; STA	ASPIS: corr (−) of SZ-PRS with positive ST traits; ns in 18 months. LOGOS: ns of SZ-PRS with STA; corr (+) of SZ-PRS with anxiety.
2.	Liuhanen et al. 2018[a] [13]	1966 NFBC Finland	4,223	31	ST	Social Anhedonia Scale	Ns for SZ-PRS.
3.	Docherty et al. 2020 [14]	GENERATION SCOTLAND UK	9,104	18–65	ST	SPQ-B, standard scores and own factors	Ns for standard measures; corr (+) of SZ-PRS with the SPQ first factor reflecting interpersonal difficulties in men; corr (+) of male and female first factors with PRS of neuroticism and depression; ns for PRS of ADHD, ASD and BD.
4.	Smigielski et al. 2021 [15]	EXCEPTIONAL EXPERIENCES (ST), PsyStudy (controls & patients), Europe	1,580 incl. 117 low and 113 high ST	Mean=39	ST	SPQ groups	Ns: the high and low ST groups (by median) did not differ in SZ-PRS and BD-PRS from each other and from controls, but did differ from patients with SZ, schizoaffective disorder and BD.
5.	Nenadić et al. 2022 [16]	MACS “Donors” Germany	623 1,133	18–65 18–70	ST	SPQ-B, standard scores and own factors	Ns for the MACS cohort. In the Donors group: ns for SZ-PRS and BD-PRS; corr (+) of total, cognitive-perceptual and interpersonal scores with depression PRS.
6.	Alfimova MV et al. 2023 [10]		417	16–69	ST	SPQ[b]	Ns for SZ-PRS; corr (+) of total, cognitive-perceptual and disorganization scores with neuroticism PRS; corr (+) of negative scale scores with PRS for worry; ns for PRS of depression, BD, loneliness, risk-taking, IQ and education.
7.	Tiego et al. 2023 [17]	Australia	595	18–50	ST	A bifactor model[c] based on 12 scales from the PDI-21, CAPE, O-LIFE, WSS	Ns for the scales’ standard scores; corr (+) of SZ-PRS with specific factors of delusions and reduced social interest and engagement.
8.	Mas-Bermejo et al. 2023 [18]	BLISS Spain	228	17–44	ST PENS	WSS; CAPE	Ns of SZ-PRS with WSS positive and negative factors. Ns of SZ-PRS with CAPE positive and negative scales.
9.	Mas-Bermejo et al. 2025 [19]	Spain	919	18–62	ST	MSS-B; CAPE, positive scale	Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with the MSS-B positive scale in men but not in the entire sample or in women; ns for the MSS-B negative and disorganized scales and CAPE positive scale in the entire sample and male and female samples.
10.	van Os et al. 2017[a] [11]	GROUP Netherlands	382	16–50	ST PENS	SIS-R, CAPE	Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with total, positive and negative scores of SIS-R; ns for the CAPE scales.

11.	van Os et al. 2020 [20]	GROUP Netherlands EU-GEI Europe/Brazil	336 1,208[d]	16–50 18–64	ST PENS	SIS-R, CAPE	GROUP: ns of SZ-PRS with total, positive and negative scores of SIS-R; corr (−) with the CAPE scales. EU-GEI: corr (−) of SZ-PRS with SIS-R total and positive scale scores; the same trend for the negative scale; ns for the CAPE scales.
12.	D'Andrea et al. 2024 [21]	EU-GEI: Europe/Brazil	1,497	18–64	ST PENS	SIS-R, CAPE; bifactor models	Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with the general factors of the SIS-R and CAPE. Specific factors have not been analyzed.
13.	Schaefer et al. 2021 [22]	MCTFR USA	1,544	24 and 34	ST	PID-5 Psychoticism	Corr (+) with the total and subscale (Unusual Beliefs & Experiences; Eccentricity; Perceptual Dysregulation) scores in both age groups.
14.	Karcher et al. 2022 [23]	ABCD USA	4,650[e]	9–10	PENS	PQ-BC	Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with distressing PLEs. Corr (+) of cross-disorder PRS and corr (−) of education PRS with the number of PLEs and distressing PLEs.
15.	Hernandez et al. 2023 [24]	ABCD USA	3,730	9–12	PENS	PQ-BC, K-SADS	Ns of SZ-PRS with the number and distressing PLEs; ns between groups without PLEs and with severe distressing PLEs.
16.	Ku et al. 2024 [25]	ABCD USA	4,679[e]	10; 1-, 2- and 3-year follow-up	PENS	PQ-BC	Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with recurring distressing PLEs; ns with transient distressing PLEs.
17.	Taylor et al. 2020 [26]	PNC USA	4,433	8–22	PENS	GOASSESS (psychotic, mood, fear, externalizing factors)	Ns for SZ-PRS and for the PRS X family history interaction.
18.	Olde Loohuis et al. 2021 [27]	PNC USA	4,852 Euro and 1,802 African-Americans	8–22	PENS	GOASSESS	Ns for SZ-PRS, PRS for BD, depression, ASD, cross-disorder, neuroticism, and well-being. Corr (+) with ADHD-PRS.
19.	Zammit et al. 2014[a] [28]	ALSPAC UK	3,483	12 and 18	PENS	PLIKSi (hallucinations, delusions, thought interference)	Ns for SZ-PRS.
20.	Jones et al. 2016[a] [29]	ALSPAC UK	3,676–5,444	12, 15–16, 18	PENS	PLIKSi at 12 and 18; CAPE, negative scale at 16; DAWBA depression/ anxiety at 15	Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with the CAPE negative scale and anxiety disorders.
21.	Jones et al. 2018 [31]	ALSPAC UK	2,863	16	PENS	PLIKS-Q; CAPE, negative scale; MFQ, depression; DAWBA, anxiety	Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with positive, negative, anxiety, and depression factors in a correlated model and with general and negative factors in a bifactor model. Corr (+) of neuroticism PRS with the negative, depression and anxiety factors in the correlated model and with the general and anxiety factors in the bifactor model; ns for BD-PRS and depression PRS.
22.	Fonville et al. 2019 [30]	ALSPAC UK	180	18 and 20	PENS	PLiKSi	Ns for SZ-PRS between groups with and without PLEs; with transient and recurring PLEs.

23.	Rammos et al. 2021 [32]	ALSPAC UK	3,862–6,822	12, 18, 24	PENS	PLIKSi	Ns for SZ-PRS, PRS for depression and neuroticism between groups without PLEs, with transient PLEs, non-frequent recurring PLEs, and with frequent recurring PLEs.
24.	Sieradzka et al. 2014[a] [33]	TEDS UK	2,152	16	PENS	SPEQ (paranoia, hallucinations, cognitive disorganization, grandiosity, anhedonia); negative symptoms (SANS)	Ns for SZ-PRS and BD-PRS.
25.	Krapohl et al. 2016[a] [34]	TEDS UK	2,886	16	PENS	SPEQ	Ns for SZ-PRS and PRS for ADHD, ASD, BD, depression, education and IQ.
26.	Maxwell et al. 2023 [36]	TEDS UK	3,590	16	PENS	SPEQ	Ns for SZ-PRS and PRS for ADHD, anxiety, anorexia, and ASD. Corr (+) of PRS for depression and neuroticism with paranoia and cognitive disorganization; corr (−) of PRS for education/IQ with cognitive disorganization and negative symptoms.
27.	Havers et al. 2023 [35]	TEDS UK	7,090[d]	16, 17, 22	PENS	SPEQ (paranoia, hallucinations, negative symptoms)	Ns of SZ-PRS and PRS for anorexia? BD and OCD with age dynamics of positive and negative symptoms. Correlations of PRS for ASD, ADHD, education/IQ with the age dynamics of different symptoms.
28.	Newbury et al. 2022 [37]	E-Risk UK	1,999[d]	18	PENS	Interview: delusions, hallucinations, unusual experiences	Ns for SZ-PRS, corr (+) of PRS for depression with the number of symptoms occurring since age 12.
29.	Taylor et al. 2019[a] [38]	CATSS Sweden	5,518	18	PENS	APSS (delusions, hallucinations)	Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with APSS scores based on self-report and parental report.
30.	Pain et al. 2018[a] [39]	TEDS, ALSPAC, CATSS (meta-analysis)	6,297–10,098[d]	16–18	PENS	Hallucinations, Paranoia, Cognitive Disorganization, Anhedonia, Negative Symptoms	Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with cognitive disorganization, anhedonia, negative symptoms in the entire sample; corr (+) of SZ-PRS with the strength of paranoia and hallucinations in the subsample of adolescents who had these symptoms. Corr (+) of depression PRS with anhedonia/negative symptoms. Ns of BD-PRS with paranoia and hallucinations.
31.	Navarro et al. 2021 [40]	BHRC Brazil	1,644	6–14	PENS	CAPE	Ns for SZ-PRS and PRS for PLEs.
32.	Velthorst et al. 2018 [43]	IMAGEN Europe (UK, Irland, France, Germany)	642	18	PENS	CAPE, positive scale	Corr (+) for SZ-PRS.
33.	Marchi et al. 2022 [41]	IMAGEN UCC Europe	1,740 1,262	18–25 12–22	PENS	CAPE, total frequency scores	IMAGEN: ns for an SZ-PRS direct effect in a mediation analysis; the significant indirect effect via childhood adversity. UCC: significant direct and indirect (via CA and cannabis use) effects.
34.	Elkrief et al. 2023 [42]	IMAGEN UCC Europe	1,740 1,223	18 16–40	PENS	CAPE, total and scale scores	IMAGEN: corr (+) of SZ-PRS with the total score, positive and depressive scales. UCC: corr (+) of SZ-PRS with the total score, negative and depressive scales.

35.	Antonucci et al 2024 [44]	IMAGEN TRAILS Europe	653 1,132	21–22 16	PENS	CAPE, groups	IMAGEN: direct and indirect (via personality dynamics and victimization) effects (+) of SZ-PRS on the group membership (higher versus lower CAPE total scores). TRAILS: ns for the direct effect; the significant indirect effect.
36.	Derks et al. 2012[a] [45]	GROUP Netherlands	148	18–50	PENS	CASH	Ns of SZ-PRS with positive, negative, disorganized, manic and depressive factors.
37.	Quattrone et al. 2021 [47]	EU-GEI Europe, Brazil	979	18–64	PENS	CAPE, bifactor model	Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with the general factor and the positive, negative and depressive specific factors.
38.	Pignon et al. 2022 [46]	EU-GEI Europe, Brazil	706	18–64	PENS	CAPE	Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with positive but not negative and depression scales.
39.	Johnson et al. 2023 [48]	COGA USA CATS Australia	3,128 Euro and 1,704 African-Americans; 1,446	Mean=32 Mean=36	PENS	SSAGA	COGA: corr (+) of SZ-PRS with paranoia, depression-anhedonia, decreased social contact, cognitive difficulties but not hallucinations. CATS: similar trends.
40.	Hasmi et al. 2021 [49]	NEMESIS-2 Netherlands	2,836	18–64; 9-year observation	PENS	CIDI	The frequency of higher SZ-PRS (the upper quartile of the SZ-PRS distribution) was higher in the group with PLEs and non-psychotic psychiatric disorders than in no-PLEs or PLEs-only groups.
41.	Pries et al. 2020 [50]	TwinssCan Belgium	593	15–35	PENS	Ecological momentary assessment	Ns of SZ-PRS with PLEs. Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with positive affect but not negative affect or stress-reactivity; an interaction effect of SZ-PRS and childhood adversity on PLEs, positive and negative affect, and stress-reactivity.
42.	Legge et al. 2019 [53]	UK Biobank	127,966	>40	PENS	MHQ (hallucinations, delusions)	Corr (+) of SZ-PRS with all symptoms; the strongest correlations with distressing symptoms and persecutory delusions. Corr (+) of MHQ measures with PRS for ADHD, ASD, BD, and depression.
43.	Alloza et al. 2020 [51]	UK Biobank	157,305[f]	>40	PENS	MHQ	Ns for groups with and without PLEs, patients not being excluded from the sample.
44.	García-González et al. 2020 [52]	UK Biobank	144,818[f]	>40	PENS	MHQ	Corr (+) of all MHQ measures with SZ-PRS and PRS for ADHD, BD and depression, patients not being excluded from the sample.
45.	Barbu et al. 2023 [54]	UK Biobank	119,947	>40	PENS	MHQ	Corr (+) of whole-genome SZ PRS* with all MHQ measures. Corr (+) of delusions of reference with the axon gene-set PRS; corr (+) of distressing symptoms with the postsynaptic density gene-set PRS. *SNPs located within one of the following selected gene sets were extracted: postsynaptic density of excitatory synapses; postsynaptic membrane; dendritic spine, axon, and histone H3-K4 methylation.

Note: Research: ABCD — Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development; ALSPAC — Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children; BHRC — Brazilian High Risk Cohort Study; CATS — Comorbidity and Trauma Study; CATSS — Child and Adolescent Twin Study in Sweden; COGA — The Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism; E-RISK — Environmental Risk (E-Risk) Longitudinal Twin Study; PNC — Philadelphia Neurodevelopmental Cohort; TEDS — Twins Early Development Study; TRAILS — Tracking Adolescents' Individual Lives Survey; UCC — Dutch Utrecht Cannabis Cohort.

Instruments: APSS — Adolescent Psychotic-Like Symptom Screener; CAPE — Community Assessment of Psychic Experience; CASH — Comprehensive Assessment of Symptoms and History; CIDI — World Health Organization Composite International Diagnostic Interview; K-SADS — Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children; MHQ — Mental Health Questionnaire;

MSS — Multidimensional Schizotypy Scale; O-LIFE — Oxford-Liverpool Inventory of Feelings and Experiences; PAS — Perceptual Aberration Scale; PDI-21 — The Peters Delusions Inventory-21; PID-5 — Personality Inventory for DSM–5; PLIKSi/PLIKS-Q — Psychosis-Like Symptoms interview/questionnaire; PQ-BC — Prodromal Questionnaire-Brief Child; SIS-R — Structured Interview for Schizotypy-Revised; SPEQ — Specific Psychotic Experiences Questionnaire; SPQ (B) — Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (Brief); SSAGA — Semi-Structured Assessment for the Genetics of Alcoholism interview; STA — Schizotypal Personality Scale; WSS — Wisconsin Schizotypy Scales.

a — publications included in the systematic review of Ronald & Pain (2018).

b — 4-factor model by Stefanis et al. Includes positive (cognitive-perceptual), paranoid, negative and disorganization factors.

c — the bifactor model consisted of higher-order general, positive, or negative factors and first-order factors: delusional experiences, hallucinatory experiences, body-image aberrations, cognitive disorganization, reduced speech, reduced emotional experience and expression, reduced social interest and engagement, reduced interest and pleasure, reduced motivation and drive. Samples included individuals of European ethnicity unless otherwise stated.

d — articles informed that related individuals were not excluded.

e — patients' relatives were not excluded.

f — potential schizophrenia patients were not excluded.