**Table S1. Variables used to characterize incidence studies.**

| **VARIABLE** | **DESCRIPTION** | **CATEGORIES** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ID REFERENCE | Order number of the citation in references |  |
| AUTHOR | Author or authors of the article |  |
| PUBLISHED YEAR | Year in which the article was published |  |
| JOURNAL. YEAR; VOLUME (ISSUE): PAGES | Data from the journal in which the article is published |  |
| COUNTRY | Country where the study was carried out |  |
| SETTING | Defined catchment area where the study was carried out |  |
| AGE RANGE | Age range of the study population |  |
| LAST YEAR (DURATION) | Last year of case ascertainment period (duration in years) |  |
| STUDY TYPE | Whether the patients were recruited at first contact with the social or health services or at first admission. | - First contact  - First admission |
| CASE ASCERTAINMENT | Method of finding cases (coverage) | 1.- Treated in Mental Health Services  2.- Treated in Mental Health Services and in Primary Care  3.- Treated in Mental Health Services, Primary Care and in Social Services |
| DIAGNOSTIC INSTRUMENT | Instrument used to make the diagnosis | - OPCRIT (Operational Criteria Checklist for Psychotic Illness and Affective Illness)  - SCID (Structured Clinical Interview for DSM Disorders)  - SCAN (Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry)  - IGC SCAN (Item Group Checklist of the Schedule for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry)  - SANS (Schedule for the Assessment of Negative Symptoms)  - PPHS (Personal and Psychiatric History Schedule)  - CASH (Comprehensive Assessment of Symptoms and History)  - IRAOS (Retrospective Assessment of the Onset of Schizophrenia)  - Clinical diagnosis |
| CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM | Diagnostic classification used | - RDC (Research Diagnostic Criteria)  - DSM-III-R (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-III-R); DSM-IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV)  - ICD-9 (International Classification of Diseases-9); ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases-10) |
| DIAGNOSIS | Specific diagnosis of cases in the study | -NAP, AP (Non-Affective and affective psychoses (which can also include substance-induced and/or organic psychosis))  -NAP (Non-affective psychoses; Non affective psychosis, substance-induced psychosis, organic psychosis, psychotic disorder in childhood; Schizophrenia, schizophreniform disorder and schizoaffective disorder; Schizophrenia, schizophreniform disorder, schizoaffective disorder and delusion disorder; Schizophrenia and schizophreniform disorder; Schizophrenia)  -S (Schizophrenia)  -AP (Affective psychoses; Bipolar disorder with psychotic features; Depressive disorder with psychotic features)  -SIP (Substance-induced and organic psychosis; Substance-induced psychosis) |
| QUALITY RANK | To indicate the quality rank of study using the Saha Scale. | 0 - 16 |
| No. OF CASES | Cases recruited with schizophrenia or other psychotic diagnosis. |  |
| DENOMINADOR | Number of inhabitants in the population at risk in a defined catchment area |  |
| DENOMINADOR (MEN) | Number of men in the population at risk in a defined catchment area |  |
| DENOMINADOR (WOMEN) | Number of women in the population at risk in a defined catchment area |  |
| DENOMINADOR (RURAL) | Number of inhabitants in the population at risk in a defined rural catchment area |  |
| DENOMINADOR (URBAN) | Number of inhabitants in the population at risk in a defined urban catchment area |  |
| INCIDENCE RATE (IR) | Number of new cases divided by the person-year at risk. Results expressed per 100,000 persons. Underlined in italics denotes data calculated by the authors. Calculation is shown in Table S2. |  |
| INCIDENCE RATE RATIO (IRR) | The incidence rate among the exposed portion of the population, divided by the incidence rate in the unexposed portion of the population. |  |
| GENDER | Refers to the impact of being male or female. | -Male  -Female |
| URBANICITY | Population density in a given area. It refers to the impact of living in urban areas at a given time. | -Urban setting  -Mix-rural setting |
| MIGRANT STATUS | Status of people with foreign birth, foreign citizenship, or they have moved to a new country to stay temporarily or to settle for the long-term. It refers to the impact of being foreign at a given time to develop psychosis | -Immigrant  -Native |
| SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL | Socio-economic level of a given area. It is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation. It refers to the impact of living in areas with low socioeconomic levels at a given time. | -Deprivation area  -Non-deprivation area |