# Supplementary Materials

**eMethods 1.** Neurocognitive domains and individual tasks included in the current meta-analysis

**eTable 1.** Risk of bias (quality) assessment using modified Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for cohort studies

**eTable 2.** Baseline characteristics of included studies

**eFigure 1.** PRISMA flow chart outlining the study selection procedure

**eFigure 2.** Forest plot representing the meta-analysis of changes in letter fluency performance for individuals at clinical high-risk for psychosis (CHR) compared with healthy control (HC) individuals

**eFigure 3.** Graph displaying mean performance on letter fluency tasks of included studies (n = 3) at baseline and follow-up for individuals at clinical high-risk for psychosis (CHR) compared with healthy control (HC) individuals

**eFigure 4.** Forest plot for representing the meta-analysis of changes in WAIS digit span performance for individuals at clinical high-risk for psychosis (CHR) compared with healthy control (HC) individuals

**eFigure 5.** Graph displaying mean performance on WAIS digit span of included studies (n = 3) at baseline and follow-up for individuals at clinical high-risk for psychosis (CHR) compared with healthy control (HC) individuals

**eFigure 6.** Forest plot for representing the meta-analysis of changes in TMT-A performance for individuals at clinical high-risk for psychosis who did (CHR-T) and did not (CHR-NT) transition to psychosis

**eFigure 7.** Graph displaying mean performance on TMT-A tasks of included studies (n = 6) at baseline and follow-up for individuals at clinical high-risk for psychosis who did (CHR-T) and did not (CHR-NT) transition to psychosis

**eFigure 8.** Forest plot for representing the meta-analysis of changes in BACS symbol coding performance for individuals at clinical high-risk for psychosis who did (CHR-T) and did not (CHR-NT) transition to psychosis

**eFigure 9.** Graph displaying mean performance on BACS symbol coding tasks of included studies (n = 3) at baseline and follow-up for individuals at clinical high-risk for psychosis who did (CHR-T) and did not (CHR-NT) transition to psychosis.

**eMethods 1:** Neurocognitive domains and individual tasks included in the current meta-analysis

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Neurocognitive Domains | Tasks  |
| Processing speed | * Trail Making Test A (TMT-A)1,2
* Brief Assessment of Cognition Scale (BACS) symbol coding3,4
* Semantic fluency4,5,6,7,8
* Letter fluency4,5,6,8
 |
| Attention/vigilance | * Continuous Performance Task - Identical Pairs I/II (CPT-IP)9,10
 |
| Verbal learning and memory | * Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT)11,12
* California Verbal Learning Test I/II (CVLT)13,14,15
 |
| Visuospatial ability | * Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale R/III (WAIS) block design16,17
 |
| Executive functioning | * Trail Making Test B1,2, Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System Trail Making Condition 4 (TMT-B)18
 |
| Working memory | * WAIS I/R/III digit span16,19,20
 |

**eTable 1.** Risk of bias (quality) assessment using modified Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for cohort studies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Newcastle-Ottawa Scale Criteria** | **Maximum Score** |
| *Selection* |
| Representativeness of the exposed cohort (e.g., random sample selected group) | 1 |
| Selection of the non-exposed cohort | 1 |
| Ascertainment of exposure (i.e., secure record or structured interview) | 1 |
| *Comparability* |
| Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis (i.e., groups are matched or adjustment for confounding factors) | 2 |
| *Outcome* |
| Assessment of outcome (were robust tools used?) | 1 |
| Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur? | 1 |
| Loss to follow-up is low (<30%) and same in exposed and non-exposed?  | 1 |

**eTable 2.** Baseline characteristics of included studies

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study** | **Sample** | **Sample size, N** | **Age, M(SD)** | **FUP (mo)** | **NOS** | **Tasks analysed** |
| **CHR versus HC meta-analysis** | *HC* | *CHR* | *HC* | *CHR* |  |
| Wood et al. (2007) | Personal Assessment and Crisis Evaluation Clinic, Australia | 17 | 16 | 19.7 (2.4) | NR | 12 | 6 | TMT-A, letter fluency, WAIS-R block design, TMT-B, WAIS-R digit span  |
| Becker et al. (2010) | Academic Medical Centre, The Netherlands | 17 | 41 | 19.4 (3.8) | NR | 18 | 5 | Semantic fluency, letter fluency |
| Jahsan et al. (2010) | Cognitive Assessment and Risk Evaluation, USA | 29 | 46 | 19.0 (5.2) | 18.7 (4.2) | 6-36 | 5 | WAIS-III block design |
| Woodberry et al. (2013) | FACT Study, USA | 32 | 53 | 16.3 (2.6) | 16.0 (2.4) | 12 | 6 | D-KEFS trail making 4 |
| Liu et al. (2015) | SOPRES Study, Taiwan | 137 | 53 | 21.4 (4.1) | 21.4 (3.9) | 12 | 7 | TMT-A, semantic fluency, WAIS-III block design, TMT-B, WAIS-III digit span |
| Shin et al. (2016) | Seoul Youth Clinic, South Korea | 28 | 47 | 27.0 (6.0) | 19.3 (3.3) | 24 | 6 | TMT-A, semantic fluency, letter fluency, TMT-B, WAIS-K digit span |
| Lam et al. (2018) | Longitudinal Youth At-Risk Study, Singapore | 384 | 173 | 21.7 (3.3) | 21.3 (3.5) | 24 | 7 | Semantic fluency |
| Addington et al. (2019) | North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study 2, USA | 143 | 366 | NR | NR | 24 | 5 | TMT-A |
| **CHR-T versus CHR-NT meta-analysis** | *CHR-NT* | *CHR-T* | *CHR-NT* | *CHR-T* |  |
| Wood et al. (2007) | Personal Assessment and Crisis Evaluation Clinic, Australia | 9 | 7 | 21.0 (3.1) | 17.3 (2.8) | 12 | 6 | Letter fluency |
| Becker et al. (2010) | Academic Medical Centre, The Netherlands | 24 | 17 | 19.2 (2.8) | 20.8 (4.4) | 18 | 6 | Semantic fluency, letter fluency, CVLT |
| Barbato et al. (2013) | PREDICT Study, USA | 72 | 9 | 19.8 (4.7) | NR | 6 | 2 | TMT-A, semantic fluency, CPT-IP, RAVLT, TMT-B  |
| Woodberry et al. (2013) | FACT Study, USA | 43 | 10 | 16.0 (2.4) | 16.1 (2.1) | 12 | 6 | CPT-IP-II, CVLT-II, D-KEFS trail making 4 |
| Lee et al. (2014) | Seoul Youth Clinic, South Korea | 61 | 14 | 19.8 (3.5) | 20.6 (4.9) | 24 | 7 | TMT-A, semantic fluency, letter fluency, K-CVLT, TMT-B, WAIS-K digit span |
| Liu et al. (2015) | SOPRES Study, Taiwan | 35 | 18 | 21.4 (3.9) | 12 | 5 | TMT-A, semantic fluency, TMT-B, WAIS-III digit span |
| Metzler et al. (2015) | ZInEP, Switzerland | 60 | 12 | 20.8 (6.1) | 19.1 (4.8) | 12 | 6 | TMT-A, semantic fluency, letter fluency, RAVLT, TMT-B, WAIS digit span |
| Lam et al. (2018) | Longitudinal Youth At-Risk Study, Singapore | 156 | 17 | 21.4 (3.6) | 20.4 (3.2) | 24 | 7 | BACS symbol coding, semantic fluency, CPT-IP |
| Addington et al. (2019) | North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study 2, USA | 278 | 88 | 18.8 (4.4) | NR | 24 | 5 | TMT-A, BACS symbol coding |
| Allott et al. (2019) | Personal Assessment and Crisis Evaluation Clinic 1994 - 2000, Australia | 49 | 31 | 20.2 (3.2) | 87-157 | 7 | TMT-A, RAVLT, TMT-B, WAIS-R digit span |
| Fujioka et al. (2020) | IN-STEP Study, Japan | 21 | 3 | 20.4 (3.7) | 6-37 | 3 | BACS-J symbol coding, semantic fluency, letter fluency |

HC Healthy controls; CHR Clinical high-risk; FUP follow-up period; NOS Newcastle-Ottawa Scale; TMT Trail making test; WAIS Weschler Adult Intelligence Scale; D-KEFS Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System; CVLT California Verbal Learning Test; CPT-IP Continuous Performance Test – Identical Pairs; RAVLT Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test; BACS Brief Assessment of Cognition Scale; NR Not reported

**eFigure 1:** PRISMA flow chart outlining the study selection procedure

Records excluded
(n = 9728)

Records screened
(n = 9804)

Records after duplicates removed
(n = 9804)

Full-text articles excluded, with reasons
(n = 63)

- CHR criteria not met (n = 10)

- No measure of cognition (n = 10)

- Cognition measured at one time point (n = 33)

- Participants taking part in a treatment trial (n = 1)

- Overlapping sample (n = 1)

- Insufficient data for meta-analysis (n = 4)

- Author could not provide data to calculate effect size (n = 4)

Studies included in quantitative synthesis (meta-analysis)
(n = 13)

Full-text articles assessed for eligibility
(n = 76)

Additional records identified through other sources
(n = 12)

Records identified through database searching
(n = 14 919)

## Included

## Identification

## Eligibility

## Screening

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