Table S1. Psychosocial and developmental risk factors in stage 0 for each age group

	Child (5-11 years)	Youth and adults (12-54 years)	Older adult (55 years +)
Individual risk factors	Diagnosis of a neurodevelopmental condition <5 years; Perinatal injury; Temperamental risk factors; Fewer language skills; Motor skills delay; Social or learning difficulties at school transition; Poorer physical health Child abuse or neglect	First-degree teenage relatives of probands; Preterm delivery or low birthweight; Childhood physical or sexual abuse; Presence of a major developmental disorder; Childhood-onset anxiety or affective disorders	Medical burden and illness, including poor self-rated health, medication use, joint complaints and osteroarthritis, increased or decreased body mass index (BMI), pain, and medical comorbidities (e.g., stroke, pulmonary diseases, etc.); Cerebrovascular risks: hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia, smoking, alcohol misuse, heart disease, diabetes, hyperhomocysteinaemia, obesity; Early-onset (<50 years old) mood disturbance (e.g. major depression, anxiety); Low educational attainment and poor cognitive stimulation; Hearing loss Physical inactivity; Genetic: ApoE4 allele, MTHFR Immunological/inflammatory markers: IL-6, IL-8, TNF-alpha, CRP; Sleep and Circadian: phase advance and/or persistent insomnia in affective illness courses; REM sleep behaviour disorder may be indicative of underlying synucleinopathy.
Family/care-giver related risk factors	Emotional distress (e.g. depression/ anxiety) of primary caregiver; Caregiver instability/ unstable family environment; Parental conflict or relationship dissatisfaction; Style of parenting (e.g. inconsistent or harsh discipline); Loss of a parent or other grief/ illness in the family or close social network; Family history of mental ill health; Unemployment of parent who is primary earner; Material conditions (access to resources, food/nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, employment)	Family history of mental illness; Unemployment of parent who is primary earner; Material conditions (access to resources, food/nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, employment)	Emotional distress (e.g. depression/ anxiety) of primary care-giver; Caregiver burden; Family history of mental ill health and/or dementia; Loss of a spouse or partner; being unmarried/unpartnered; being childless; Material conditions (access to resources, food/nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, employment)
Other social/environmental risk factors	Financial hardship; Disadvantaged neighborhood Community based participation; Violence/ crime; Access to and quality of local services	Financial hardship; Disadvantaged neighborhood; Community based participation; Violence/ crime; Access to and quality of local services	Financial hardship; Disadvantaged neighborhood; Community based participation; Access to and quality of local services