

Data supplement Variables contributing to model predicting psychiatric symptoms for patients at follow up¹

Variable	Cases (n=317) ²					
	Unadjusted			Adjusted		
	B ⁴	s.e.	P	B ⁴	s.e.	P
Age (years)	5.99	1.67	0.00	4.25	1.57	0.01
Gender	0.07	1.92	0.98	-2.16	1.81	0.22
Employed	-2.49	1.72	0.15	-0.13	1.64	0.94
Not married	1.53	1.74	0.40	1.05	0.48	0.03
Education less than 12th grade	5.60	2.16	0.01	4.68	2.07	0.02
Psychiatric symptom score	0.68	0.08	0.00	0.55	0.03	0.00
Medically explained somatic symptoms	0.84	0.49	0.09	0.66	0.44	0.13
Medically unexplained somatic symptoms	1.20	0.20	0.00	0.50	0.21	0.02
Social disability	2.02	1.29	0.15	1.11	1.06	0.30
Duration of untreated symptoms ³	1.83	1.29	0.15	3.61	1.60	0.02
Number of clinic visits over subsequent 12 months	0.40	0.09	0.00	0.27	0.10	0.01

1. Adjusted for centre, demographics, initial severity of psychiatric symptoms, medically explained and unexplained somatic symptoms, duration of untreated symptoms, duration of pathway in treatment, recognition of psychiatric disorder by the treating primary care physician, pharmacotherapy of psychiatric disorder, number of clinic visits, other clinic visits, hospital admission and social disability.

2. Data on health service use in the intervening year were missing for 34 participants.

3. Logarithmically transformed variable (\log_{10}).

4. The regression coefficient (B) represents the amount the dependent or outcome variable changes when the independent or predictor variable changes by one unit. In the case of the logarithmically transformed duration score, it represents the increase by a factor of $\exp(B)$.