

Table DS1 Studies identified for review										
Study	Place of study	Sample size	Sampling technique	Geographical/ethnic origin of sample	Retrospective/current detention	Legal status	Design	Comparison group	Measures	Results and main findings
Bracken & Gorst-Unsworth (1991) ¹⁵	UK	n=10 detainees	Opportunity sampling	Not reported	Current	Asylum seekers	Case series	No	Clinical interview no measures reported	100% high-level psychological disturbance 100% depressed 40% suicide ideation 20% suicide attempts
Pourgourides <i>et al</i> (1996) ⁹	UK	n=15 detainees, n=45 focus group participants	Opportunity sampling	Nigeria, Algeria, Angola, China, Libya, Uganda, Zaire, Pakistan, Iran	Current	Asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers	Individual semi-structured interviews and focus groups	No	Psychiatric diagnostic interviews (DSM-IV)	27% PTSD 60% depression 7% panic disorder 7% psychosis
Thompson <i>et al</i> (1998) ¹⁸	Australia	n=221 (25 detained asylum seekers; 62 non-detained asylum seekers; 30 refugees; 104 immigrants)	Opportunity sampling	Sri Lankan Tamils	Mixed	Mixed	Between groups, questionnaire	Three comparison groups (non-detained asylum seekers, refugees and immigrants)	HTQ; Depression, Anxiety and Somatisation Scale of HSC-25; Four Measures of Mental Health, Panic Scale; self-report of exposure to post-migration stressors	Higher levels of traumatic experiences, as well as higher rates of depression and suicidal ideation, anxiety, panic and post-traumatic stress among detainees
Sultan & O'Sullivan (2001) ¹⁷	Australia	n=33 detainees	All detainees meeting inclusion criteria invited to participate	Ten countries	Current	Asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers	Semi-structured interviews	No	Clinical interview; no measures reported	85% chronic depressive symptoms 65% suicidal ideation 21% psychotic features
Keller <i>et al</i> (2003) ¹⁰	USA	n=70	Opportunity sampling	Africa (77%), eastern Europe, Asia, Middle East, South America	Mixed	Asylum seekers	Repeated-measures questionnaire	No	PTSD sub-scale of HTQ, HSC-25	Clinically significant levels of anxiety (77%), depression (86%) or PTSD (50%) at baseline Symptom severity associated with length in detention, and improved after release Individuals still detained had increased symptom scores
Mares & Jureidini (2004) ²⁸	Australia	n=36 (16 adults, 20 children)	Consecutive case referrals	Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestine	Current	Asylum seekers	Repeated-measures interview	No	Clinical interview for consensus diagnosis	High levels of PTSD and mood disorders among children and adults All children had at least one parent with mental health problems
Steel <i>et al</i> (2004) ²⁵	Australia	n=34 (14 adults, 20 children)	Targeted sampling	Not reported; all from same ethnic background	Current	Failed asylum seekers	Clinical assessment	No	Clinical diagnostic interview (SCID-IV or K-SADS-PL) and self-report questionnaires: parenting questionnaire, Detention Symptom Checklist, Detention Experiences Checklist	All met diagnostic criteria for at least one psychiatric disorder Exposure to trauma in detention was common Parents reported feeling unable to care for children

(continued)

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Momartin <i>et al</i> (2006) ²⁶	Australia	<i>n</i> =116 (49 temporary visa holders, 67 permanent visa holders)	Consecutive case referrals	Iran and Afghanistan	Retrospective	Refugees	Between-group comparison	Yes (67 permanent protection visa holders who had not been detained)	HTQ, HSC-25, GHQ-30, mental and physical component summaries of the SF-12, post-migration living difficulties checklist, Detention Experiences Checklist	Higher levels of anxiety, depression and PTSD in temporary visa protection holders v. those with permanent protection
Steel <i>et al</i> (2006) ²³	Australia	<i>n</i> =241	Snowball	Sabian Mandeans (Iran and Iraq)	Retrospective	Refugees	Questionnaire Within- and between-group comparisons	No	HTQ, HSC-25, mental and physical component summaries of the SF-12, post-migration living difficulties checklist, Detention Experiences Checklist, Detention Symptom Checklist	Detention and temporary protection each contribute independently to risk of depression and PTSD Longer periods of detention are associated with more severe disturbance
Arnold <i>et al</i> (2006) ¹⁶	UK	<i>n</i> =56 detainees	Consecutive case referrals	Not reported	Mixed	Failed asylum seekers	Consecutive case series	No	Psychiatric diagnostic interviews (ICD-10)	59% PTSD or depression

GHQ-30, 30-item General Health Questionnaire; HSC, Hopkins Symptom Checklist; HTQ, Harvard Trauma Questionnaire; K-SADS-PL, Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-age Children – Present and Lifetime version; PTSD, post-traumatic stress disorder; SCID-IV, Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders; SF-12, Medical Outcomes Study – Short Form-12.