Data supplement

Table DS1 Spearman correlations between lifetime symptoms, global clinician ratings of course and outcome, and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) and quality of life (QoL) ratings

Disorder	Symptoms: Positive Correlation	P	Negative Correlation	P	Disorganised Correlation	P	Depressive Correlation	P	Manic Correlation	P	Course Correlation	P	Outcome Correlation	P
All psychotic disorders														
15D	−0.05	0.531	−0.16	0.074	0.04	0.609	−0.17	**0.041**	0.05	0.516	−0.25	**0.005**	−0.24	**0.010**
EQ-5D	−0.13	0.130	−0.25	**0.004**	0.14	0.154	−0.19	**0.023**	0.13	0.132	−0.24	**0.006**	−0.21	**0.022**
Subjective QoL	−0.02	0.826	−0.16	0.056	0.19	0.044	−0.16	**0.045**	0.10	0.214	−0.17	**0.046**	−0.19	**0.028**
Schizophrenia														
15D	0.00	0.994	−0.21	0.184	−0.22	0.151	−0.09	0.548	0.22	0.144	−0.19	0.221	−0.27	0.084
EQ-5D	−0.01	0.939	−0.08	0.593	−0.01	0.928	0.01	0.931	0.12	0.432	0.13	0.408	−0.01	0.950
Subjective QoL	0.04	0.804	0.03	0.826	0.06	0.657	−0.29	**0.037**	0.24	0.093	0.05	0.733	0.12	0.387
Schizoaffective disorder														
15D	−0.15	0.15	−0.57	**0.017**	0.14	0.589	−0.35	0.164	0.22	0.379	−0.60	**0.011**	−0.46	0.062
EQ-5D	−0.46	0.46	−0.66	**0.010**	−0.03	0.927	−0.02	0.935	0.12	0.691	−0.82	**0.003**	−0.52	0.056
Subjective QoL	−0.21	0.21	−0.66	**0.005**	0.02	0.942	0.10	0.713	0.03	0.926	−0.59	**0.017**	−0.72	**0.002**
Delusional disorder														
15D	0.17	0.17	−0.04	0.924	−0.12	0.772	0.33	0.387	—	—	−0.26	0.677	−0.48	0.408
EQ-5D	−0.04	0.04	−0.01	0.985	−0.33	0.474	0.39	0.387	—	—	−0.67	0.533	0.04	0.971
Subjective QoL	−0.44	0.44	−0.19	0.658	−0.25	0.520	−0.14	0.706	—	—	−0.88	0.051	−0.24	0.696
Bipolar I disorder														
15D	0.04	0.04	−0.27	0.448	0.17	0.628	−0.75	**0.011**	0.13	0.726	−0.40	0.291	−0.84	0.157
EQ-5D	0.18	0.18	−0.19	0.558	0.31	0.321	−0.71	**0.016**	0.27	0.397	−0.35	0.326	−0.26	0.669
Subjective QoL	0.35	0.35	−0.12	0.705	0.57	0.051	−0.31	0.357	0.48	0.111	−0.10	0.792	0.53	0.359
Major depressive disorder with psychotic features														
15D	0.02	0.944	−0.19	0.458	0.10	0.692	−0.28	0.247	−0.32	0.188	−0.18	0.457	−0.36	0.147
EQ-5D	−0.17	0.426	−0.57	**0.009**	0.16	0.457	−0.40	0.056	−0.38	0.071	−0.44	**0.034**	−0.59	**0.005**
Subjective QoL	−0.03	0.898	−0.75	**<0.001**	−0.03	0.877	−0.28	0.177	−0.34	0.096	−0.37	0.066	−0.70	**<0.001**

Results in bold are statistically significant.

Analysis of non-response

Number of respondents for either of the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) measures or the quality of life (QoL) measure are presented in Table 1. Quality of life information was available for 85.1%; EQ–5D for 78.5%; and 15D for 80.2% of the sample. Response rates were 82% for schizophrenia and affective psychoses and 84% for other non-affective psychoses. For people with psychoses, there were no statistically significant differences in age or gender between HRQoL respondents and non-respondents.

For psychotic symptoms, there were no differences between 15D, EQ–5D and QoL responders and non-responders in any of the symptom variables among persons with schizophrenia.

The only difference between responders and non-responders in the other non-affective psychosis group was that people who had responded to EQ–5D had less severe delusions (mean 2.9 $v.$ 3.5, $P = 0.0052$). In the schizoaffective disorder group, responders for 15D had more severe depression than non-responders (3.5 $v.$ 2.2, $P = 0.031$). This reflected the fact that the response rate was better among people with depressive type than in people with bipolar type: for the 15D, 92% $v.$ 67%; for the EQ–5D, 83% $v.$ 50%; and for subjective QoL, 83% $v.$ 67%. There were no statistically significant differences between responders and non-responders among people with delusional disorder.

In the affective psychosis group, there was more non-response in the 15D than in the other measures ($n = 33$ for the 15D, 39 for the EQ–5D and 41 for QoL). The 15D responders had less severe negative formal thought disorder (mean 1.2 $v.$ 1.8, $P = 0.013$) and more favourable outcome (mean 1.6 $v.$ 2.2, $P = 0.044$) than non-responders. In bipolar I disorder, responders of all three measures had less severe depression (EQ–5D and QoL: 2.7 $v.$ 3.7, $P = 0.049$; 15D: 2.7 $v.$ 3.6, $P = 0.078$). Among people with major depressive disorder with psychotic features, responders to the 15D had less severe negative thought disorder (1.3 $v.$ 2.4, $P = 0.0044$), responders to the EQ–5D and QoL less severe affective deterioration (EQ–5D: 1.2 $v.$ 1.8, $P = 0.044$; QoL: 1.3 $v.$ 2.0, $P = 0.032$), responders to the 15D and QoL had a better outcome (15D: 1.7 $v.$ 2.4, $P = 0.042$; subjective QoL: 1.8 $v.$ 3.0, $P = 0.049$), and responders to all scales had less severe depression (15D: 3.9 $v.$ 4.4, $P = 0.037$; EQ–5D: 3.9 $v.$ 4.5, $P = 0.072$; QoL 3.9 $v.$ 5.0, $P = 0.014$).