

Data supplement to Brière et al. Depressive and anxious symptoms and the risk of secondary school non-completion. Br J Psychiatry doi: 10.1192/BJP.BP.117.201418

Table DS1 Comparison of participants who were included and excluded from the final sample on study variables

	Mean (SD) or %		T-Test or Chi-square test
	Included	Excluded	
School non-completion	19	16	X ² =3.35, p=.07
Depressive symptoms	13.21 (10.68)	13.51 (11.25)	t=.60, p=.55
Anxious symptoms	11.08 (6.83)	11.15(6.84)	7=.223, p=.82
Sex (1=boys)	47	42	X²=6.18, p=.01
Age	12.24 (0.5)	12.25 (0.52)	t=.339, p=.74
Conduct problems	1.81 (2.84)	1.72 (2.73)	t=-.61, p=.54
Baseline academic functioning	.26 (.25)	.24 (.25)	t=-.979, p=.33

Table DS2 Analysis of confounding effects in the adjusted associations between depressive symptoms, high anxious symptoms and school non-completion

	Depressive symptoms		High Anxious symptoms	
	Confounding effect (OR) ¹	% of Confounding Accounted for	Confounding effect (OR) ¹	% of Confounding Accounted for
<i>Confounders</i>				
Sex (1=boys)	0.97***	-11	0.92***	-72
Age (1=13 or 14 years old)	1.03***	9	1.02 *	18
Family adversity (1=SD)	1.07***	23	1.06***	50
Conduct problems (1=SD)	1.06***	20	1.03***	28
Baseline academic functioning (1=SD)	1.15***	46	1.07***	61
Fluid intelligence (1=SD)	1.04***	13	1.02 *	15

OR = Odds ratio; *** p < .001; * p < .05

¹Confounding effects are calculated as the indirect effect between predictor (depressive or high anxious symptoms), confounder, and school non-completion