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Data supplement

Table DS1 Studies of DUP from low- and middle-income (LAMI) economies classified using World Bank criteria

Study	Country	Main outcome studied	Included affective psychosis	Onset of DUP	End of DUP	Diagnostic system	Number of samples	Mean DUP of all patients in the study
Upper-middle-income economy								
Alpteken *et al*, 2005[17]	Turkey	Outcome DUP	No	Psychotic symptoms	Antipsychotic treatment	DSM–IV	2	48.4
Apiquian *et al*, 2002[18]	Mexico	Outcome DUP	Yes	Psychotic symptoms	Contact with services	SCAN	2	54.3
Fresán *et al*, 2003[22]	Mexico	Premorbid functioning	Yes	Psychotic symptoms	Antipsychotic treatment	SCAN/DSM	2	60.0
Gill *et al*, 2005[25]	Malaysia	Descriptive DUP	Yes	Psychotic symptoms	Hospital admission	SIPS	1	47.7
Galińska *et al*, 2005[24]	Poland	Cognitive function	No	Psychotic symptoms	Antipsychotic treatment	PANNS	1	31.3
Oosthuizen *et al*, 2005[35]	South Africa	Outcome DUP	No	Psychotic symptoms	Antipsychotic treatment	DSM–IV	2	32.7
Lower-middle-income economy								
Ayres *et al*, 2007[19]	Brazil	Cognitive function	Yes	Psychotic symptoms	Contact with services	DSM–IV	3	37.7
El-Adl *et al*, 2007[21]	Egypt	Pathways to care DUP	Yes	Psychotic symptoms	Contact with services	ICD–10	2	30.1
Gorwood *et al*, 2008[26]	Reunion Island[a]	Gender and onset	No	Criteria for schizophrenia	Contact with services	DSM–III–R	2	51.6
Kurihara *et al*, 2002[28,29]	Indonesia	Mortality DUP	No	Psychotic symptoms	Hospital admission	DSM–III	1	124.8
Lieberman *et al*, 2003[30]	China	Drug trial	No	Psychosis symptoms	Antipsychotic treatment	SCID/DSM	1	79.1
Ran *et al*, 2001[36,37]	China	Outcome of psychosis	No	Psychosis symptoms	Contact with researchers	PSE	3[b]	236
Ranjbar *et al*, 2006[38]	Iran	Pathways to care DUP	Yes	Psychotic symptoms	Hospital admission	DSM–IV	2	45.5
Selten *et al*, 2005[39]	Suriname	Incidence	No	Psychosis symptoms	Contact with services	IRAOS	1	88.1
Tang *et al*, 2007[40]	China	Pathways to care DUP	No	Psychosis symptoms	Hospital admission	ICD–10	2	116.5
Low-income economy								
Calvo de Padilla *et al*, 2006[20]	Argentina[c]	Temperament	No	Psychotic symptoms	Contact with researchers	SCAN	1	468
Gangadhar *et al*, 2002[23]	India	Gender and onset	No	Psychotic symptoms	Contact with services	–	4	98.8
Gureje & Bamidele,1998[27]	Nigeria	Gender and onset	No	Nuclear symptoms	Contact with services	RDC	2	152.4
Mbewe *et al*, 2006[31]	Zambia	Descriptive DUP	Yes	Psychotic symptoms	Hospital Admission	DSM–IV	1	48.1
McCreadie *et al*, 2005[32]; Tirupati *et al*[42]	India	Movement disorder	No	Psychotic symptoms	Contact with researchers	DSM–IV	1	556
Murthy *et al*, 1998[33]	India	Gender and onset	No	Psychotic symptoms	Contact with services	DSM–IV	2	85.8
Naqvi *et al*, 2005[34]	Pakistan	Gender and onset	No	Psychotic symptoms	Contact with services	–	2	110.2
Thirthalli *et al*, 2005[41]	India	Outcome DUP	No	Psychosis symptoms	Contact with services	ICD–10	1	97.2

DUP, duration of untreated psychosis; IROAS, Instrument for the Retrospective Assessment of the Onset of Schizophrenia; PANNS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale; PSE, Present State Examination. RDC, Research Diagnostic Criteria; SCAN, Schedule for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry; SCID, Structured Clinical Interview for DSM–IV; SIPS, Structured Interview for Prodromal Symptoms.
a. Overseas department of France.
b. One sample of intermittently treated patients was excluded, those with contact with traditional healers only regarded as untreated.
c. Classified as low-income as the study was conducted in a remote indigenous community.

Table DS2 Studies from high-income countries used as a control group

Study[a]	Country in which the study was conducted	Includes affective psychosis	No. samples used[b]	DUP weighted mean of all included participants in samples used,[c] weeks
Addington *et al*,[1] 2004	Canada	No	1	84.2
Altamura *et al*,[2] 2003	Italy	No	2	52
Altamura *et al*,[3] 2001	Italy	No	2	83.4
Archie *et al*,[4] 2005	Canada	Yes	1	91
Ballageer *et al*,[5] 2005	Canada	No	2	69.6
Barnes *et al*,[6] 2000	UK	No	1	59
Beiser *et al*,[7] 1993	Canada	Yes	6	33.4
Birchwood *et al*,[8] 1992	UK	No	1	30.3
Black *et al*,[9] 2001	Canada	No	1	75.5
Carbone *et al*,[10] 1999	Australia	Yes	2	29.1
Carlsson *et al*,[11] 2006	Sweden	No	2	55.6
Caton *et al*,[12] 2006	USA	No	2	51.3
Chen *et al*,[13] 2005	Hong Kong[d]	No	1	73.3
Chong *et al*,[14] 2005	Singapore	No	1	137.6
Chow *et al*,[15] 2005	Hong Kong[d]	Yes	1	34.3
Clarke *et al*,[16] 2006	Ireland	No	1	76.5
Cohen *et al*,[17] 2000	Canada	No	2	91.2
Compton *et al*,[18] 2006	USA	No	1	65.3
Cougnard *et al*,[19] 2004	France	yes	1	187.2
Craig *et al*,[20] 2000	USA	No	3	MNR
Crespo-Facorro *et al*,[21] 2007	Spain	No	1	61.5
de Hann *et al*,[22] 2003	The Netherlands	No	1	37
Drake *et al*,[23] 2000	UK	No	1	38
Fannon *et al*,[24] 2000	UK	No	1	28.1
Friis *et al*,[25] 2004	Norway	No	1	MNR
Fuchs *et al*,[26] 2004	Germany	No	1	71
Gunduz-Bruce *et al*,[27] 2005	USA	No	2	69.5
Haas *et al*,[28] 1992	USA	No	3	98.8
Hafner *et al*,[29] 1993	Germany	No	1	109.2
Haley *et al*,[30] 2003	UK	No	1	53.2
Harrigan *et al*,[31] 2003	Australia	Yes	2	26.4
Harris *et al*,[32] 2005	Australia	Yes	3	42.6
Hides *et al*,[33] 2006	Australia	Yes	1	16.7
Ho *et al*,[34] 2000	USA	No	1	74
Kalla *et al*,[35] 2002	Finland and Spain	No	2	28.1
Kampman *et al*,[36] 2004	Finland	Yes	1	40
Keshavan *et al*,[37] 2003	USA	Yes	1	95.7
Kinoshita *et al*,[38] 2005	Japan	No	1	42.6
Lambert *et al*,[39] 2005	Australia	Yes	1	12.2
Larsen *et al*,[40] 2001	Norway	No	1	114.2
Linzsen *et al*,[41] 2001	Netherlands	No	1	23.22
Loebel *et al*,[42] 1992	USA	No	2	51.9
Loranger,[43] 1984	USA	No	2	88.4
Madsen *et al*,[44] 1999	Denmark	No	2	36.7
Mauri *et al*,[45] 2006	Italy	No	1	72.3
Melle *et al*,[46] 2005	Norway and Denmark	No	2	49.1
Meng *et al*,[47] 2006	Germany	Yes	1	30.5
Milton *et al*,[48] 2001	UK	Yes	2	MNR
Møller,[49] 2001	Norway	No	1	38.4
Morgan *et al*,[50] 2006	UK	Yes	1	58
Moscarelli *et al*,[51] 1991	Italy	No	1	81.7
Pek *et al*,[52] 2006	Singapore	Yes	2	70.1
Peralta *et al*,[53] 2005	Spain	No	1	169.4
Perkins *et al*,[54] 2004	USA	No	3	67.9
Petersen *et al*,[55] 2005	Denmark	No	2	MNR

(continued)

Table DS2 *(continued)*

Study[a]	Country in which the study was conducted	Includes affective psychosis	No. samples used[a]	DUP weighted mean of all included participants in samples used,[b] weeks
Preston *et al*,[56] 2003	Australia	Yes	2	30.5
Reilly *et al*,[57] 2006	USA	No	1	52
Röpcke & Eggers,[58] 2005	Germany	No	1	40.8
Rosen & Garety,[59] 2005	UK	No	4	18.4
Rowlands,[60] 2001	UK	No	1	54.6
Sannomiya *et al*,[61] 2003	Japan	No	1	41.1
Seikkula *et al*,[62] 2006	Finland	No	2	16
Singh *et al*,[63] 2005	UK	Yes	2	15.4
Skeate *et al*,[64] 2002	UK	No	1	42.1
Stratowski *et al*,[65] 1995	USA	Yes	3	187.7
Szymanski *et al*,[66] 1996	USA	No	1	166
Turner *et al*,[67] 2006	New Zealand	Yes	1	28.14
Turner *et al*,[68] 2006	UK	No	1	47.3
Verdoux *et al*,[69] 2001	France	Yes	1	97.6
Wade *et al*,[70] 2006	Australia	Yes	3	24.4
Wang *et al*,[71] 2005	Japan	No	2	129.7
Wunderink *et al*,[72] 2006	The Netherlands	No	1	46.3
Yamazawa *et al*,[73] 2004	Japan	No	2	58.91
Yap *et al*,[74] 2001	Singapore	No	1	23.7
Yung *et al*,[75] 2003	Australia	Yes	1	67

DUP, duration of untreated psychosis; MNR, mean DUP not reported.
a. Reference numbers refer to list in this supplement, not to the list in the main paper.
b. Samples that were reported in other included studies were omitted.
c. Weighted mean calculated by dividing the sum of products of the number of participants and the mean DUP of each sample by the total number of included participants.
d. Special administrative region of China.

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Table DS3 Multiple linear regression of factors associated with $\log_{10}$ mean DUP, weighted for the number of participants in each sample

	Unstandardised		Standardised		
	B	s.e.	Beta	*t*	*P*
Constant	2.127	0.220		9.648	<0.001
Study from a LAMI economy	0.237	0.063	0.295	3.749	<0.001
Samples of schizophrenia-related psychosis	0.238	0.061	0.298	3.922	<0.001
Proportion of male participants	−0.001	0.001	−0.091	−1.186	0.237
Mean age at onset of psychosis	−0.011	0.008	−0.112	−1.416	0.159

DUP, duration of untreated psychosis; LAMI, low- and middle-income.
ANOVA regression: sum of squares=332.6, d.f.=4, mean square=83.17, F=9.72, $P \leqslant 0.001$; ANOVA residual: sum of squares=1223, d.f.=143, mean square 8.56.

Table DS4 Relationship between GDP purchasing power parity and mean DUP of all samples that had contact with services from LAMI countries[a]

	Unstandardised		Standardised		
	B	s.e.	Beta	*t*	*P*
Constant	114.2	12.7		8.99	<0.0001
GDP purchasing power parity	−0.006	0.002	−0.497	−3.337	0.002

DUP, duration of untreated psychosis; GDP, gross domestic product; LAMI, low- and middle-income.
ANOVA regression: sum of squares=977 170, d.f.=1, mean square=977170, F=11.13, P=0.002; ANOVA residual: sum of squares=2 984 387, d.f.=34, mean square=87 776.
a. Samples of patients who had not received treatment (contact with researchers only) omitted. Dependent variable mean DUP. Linear regression weighted by sample size.

Table DS5 Relationship between GDP purchasing power parity and mean DUP of samples of patients with schizophrenia-related psychosis from LAMI countries[a]

	Unstandardised		Standardised		
	B	s.e.	Beta	*t*	*P*
Constant	135.5	13.66		9.92	<0.001
GDP purchasing power parity	−0.009	0.002	−0.644	−4.212	0.001

DUP, duration of untreated psychosis; GDP, gross domestic product; LAMI, low- and middle-income.
ANOVA regression: sum of squares=1 274 546, d.f.=1, mean square=1 274 546, F=17.74, $P \leqslant 0.0001$; ANOVA residual: sum of squares=1 796 477, d.f.=25, mean square=71 859.
a. Samples of patients who had not received treatment (contact with researchers only) omitted. Dependent variable Mean DUP. Linear regression weighted by sample size.