

Online supplement

Method

Case ascertainment

Everyone referred to one of five early intervention services in East Anglia over 3 years from 1 August 2009 with suspected first-episode psychoses are potentially eligible for inclusion in the study. The catchment area is coterminous with the boundaries of three mental health trusts in East Anglia, encompassing the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire and the town of Royston (Hertfordshire). All early intervention services in East Anglia incept people with first-episode psychoses aged 14–35 years at first referral, with the exception of Cambridgeshire, which is designed for people aged 17–35 years. Here, we restricted inclusion to people aged 16–35 years (and 17–35 years in Cambridgeshire), consistent with typical definitions of adult-onset psychosis used in academic and clinical practice.¹² Individuals not resident within the catchment area at referral or who do not meet clinical diagnosis for ICD-10¹³ psychotic disorder (F10–39) are excluded. Within each early intervention service we established a surveillance system involving the Mental Health Research Network (MHRN) to record all eligible new referrals identified during the study period. Here, we report data from the first 18 months of case ascertainment in each early intervention service.

Demographic and clinical data collection

We recorded basic sociodemographic and clinical information on standardised SEPEA forms for each participant. This included birth date, gender, postcode at referral, ethnicity (self-defined), birth country, date moved to the UK (if applicable), current or last occupation, parental main or last occupation and current accommodation. Occupation was coded to the Office for National Statistics Standard Occupational Classification, 2010.¹⁴ Additionally, we recorded primary, and if applicable, secondary

clinical diagnoses at 6 months and 3 years after referral (to assess diagnostic evolution), as assessed by the lead clinician responsible for each participant. Operationalised research diagnoses using OPCRIT are also being obtained.¹⁵ An MHRN clinical studies officer or assistant psychologist was permanently based in each early intervention service and liaised weekly with the clinical and research teams to ensure complete data collection.

Denominator data and statistical analyses

To estimate incidence rates, we used 2009 mid-term census population estimates, published by the Office for National Statistics, as our denominator, adjusted for study duration in each early intervention service. Numerator and denominator data were stratified by age, gender, ethnic group and early intervention service. Crude incidence rates and 95% confidence intervals were estimated. Poisson regression was used to test for variation in relative risk (RR) according to sociodemographic characteristics. We also report basic sample characteristics here. All analyses were conducted in Stata, version 11 for Windows.

Additional References

- 12 McGrath J, Saha S, Welham J, El Saadi O, MacCauley C, Chant D. A systematic review of the incidence of schizophrenia: the distribution of rates and the influence of sex, urbanicity, migrant status and methodology. *BMC Med* 2004; **2**: 13.
- 13 World Health Organization. *The ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders: Clinical Descriptions and Diagnostic Guidelines*. WHO, 1992.
- 14 Office for National Statistics. *Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010)*. Office for National Statistics, 2010 (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/classifications/current/soc2010/>).
- 15 Cardno AG, Jones LA, Murphy KC, Asherson P, Scott LC, Williams J, et al. Factor analysis of schizophrenic symptoms using the OPCRIT checklist. *Schizophr Res* 1996; **22**: 233–9.

Table DS1 Crude incidence rates by service in the SEPEA study at 18 months

Variable	Participants, n (%)	Denominator, n (%)	Crude incidence rate ^a (95% CI)
Total	357 (100)	838 574 (100)	42.6 (38.4–47.2)
Early intervention service (n = 357)			
Cambridgeshire, Peterborough & Royston	122 (34.2)	306 283 (36.5)	39.8 (33.4–47.6)
West Norfolk	17 (4.8)	41 765 (5.0)	40.7 (25.4–65.5)
Central Norfolk	91 (25.5)	219 860 (26.2)	41.4 (33.7–50.8)
Great Yarmouth & Waveney	38 (10.6)	69 218 (8.3)	54.9 (39.9–75.4)
Suffolk	89 (24.9)	201 448 (24.0)	44.2 (35.9–54.4)

a. Per 100 000 person years.