Online supplement to: Identifying Persons with Axial Spondyloarthritis At Risk of Poor Work Outcome: Results from the British Society for Rheumatology Biologics Register. *The Journal of Rheumatology*. doi:10.3899/jrheum.180477

ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary Table 1.

Table 1: Independent factors associated with absenteeism 12 months later			
		GEE Linear Regression	
Variables in order of model entry:		Coefficient	95% Confidence Interval
Presenteeism (effect per % of presenteeism)		0.12	(0.04, 0.20)
Profession (labour intensive vs. sedentary)		2.30	(-0.42, 5.03)
Peripheral Joint Involvement (yes vs. no)		4.31	(-0.42, 5.03)
Adjusting variables:	Age (year)	0.13	(0.005, 0.25)
	Gender (female vs. male)	3.6	(0.45, 6.75)
	Deprivation (increasing quintile)	0.09	(-0.76, 0.94)
Baseline absenteeism (%)		0.11	(-0.04, 0.25)

Supplementary Table 2.

		GEE Linear Regression	
Variables in order of model entry:		Coefficient	95% Confidence Interva
	BASDAI (score 0-10)	0.76	(-0.23, 1.78)
Chalder fatigue (score 0-11)		0.65	(0.12, 1.18)
Profession (labour intensive vs. sedentary)		3.36	(0.61, 6.10)
	BASFI (score 0-10)	0.86	(-0.03, 1.75)
Adjusting variables:	Age (year)	-0.001	(-0.12, 0.12)
	Gender (female vs. male)	2.52	(-0.42, 5.47)
	Deprivation (increasing quintile)	0.79	(-0.12, 1.70)
	Baseline presenteeism (%)	0.37	(0.27, 0.47)