

**Appendix Table 1. Associations of epilepsy with lifetime employment versus disability among those currently disabled, with 12-month treatment of mental illness among those with a 12-month mental disorder, and with lifetime treatment of mental illness among those with a lifetime mental disorder in the Part II NCS-R sample**

	Prevalence				Odds-Ratios	
	With Epilepsy		Without Epilepsy		OR	(95% CI)
	%	(se)	%	(se)		
Never worked among those disabled or unemployed	9.0	(4.7)	8.7	(2.2)	1.3	(0.3,5.4)
12-month treatment among those with a 12-month mental disorder	41.0	(6.3)	30.6	(0.8)	1.6	(0.9,2.8)
Lifetime treatment among those with a lifetime mental disorder	72.8	(5.1)	63.8	(1.1)	1.6	(1.0,2.7)

\*Significant at the .05 level, two-sided test

<sup>†</sup>Based on a separate multivariate logistic regression model for each outcome predicted by epilepsy with controls for age, age squared, sex, And race-ethnicity

**Appendix Table 2. The association between self-rated health in the past 30 days (0-100 point self-anchoring scale) and epilepsy among Part II NCS-R respondents with and without epilepsy (n = 5,692)  $\chi^2_5 = 23.1$  ( $p = .002$ )<sup>1</sup>**

	%	(se)	%	(se)	%	(se)	%	(se)	%	(se)	%	(se)
With epilepsy	32.5	(6.0)	12.4	(3.4)	20.1	(4.4)	13.3	(2.8)	12.7	(5.2)	9.0	(3.4)
Without epilepsy	12.7	(0.6)	9.8	(0.5)	21.3	(0.8)	31.4	(1.0)	12.5	(0.6)	12.3	(0.6)

<sup>1</sup>A total of 135 respondents are classified as having epilepsy and 5,557 not to have epilepsy

**Appendix table 3. The association between epilepsy and WHO-DAS measures of impairments in activities of daily living and in instrumental activities of daily living among Part II NCS-R respondents (n = 5,692)**

Controls	Outcomes					
	Self-Care		Cognition		Mobility	
	Est	(95% CI)	Est	(95% CI)	Est	(95% CI)
<b>I. Activities of daily living</b>						
None	1.8	(-0.4,4.1)	3.6*	(1.5,5.8)	7.9*	(0.5,15.3)
Demographics	0.8	(-1.3,3.0)	3.1*	(1.0,5.2)	5.1	(-1.2,11.3)
Demographics, physical disorders	0.2	(-1.9,2.3)	2.5*	(0.4,4.6)	2.8	(-3.2,8.7)
Demographics, mental disorders	0.8	(-1.3,2.9)	2.8*	(0.9,4.8)	4.5	(-1.7,10.8)
Demographics, physical and mental	0.2	(-1.8,2.2)	2.4*	(0.4,4.4)	2.6	(-3.2,8.5)
<b>II. Instrumental activities of daily living</b>						
None	15.8*	(5.9,25.8)	1.4*	(0.1,2.6)		
Demographics	10.6*	(2.9,18.4)	1.0	(-0.2,2.2)		
Demographics, physical disorders	6.6	(-0.7,13.86)	0.6	(-0.57,1.7)		
Demographics, mental disorders	9.0*	(0.9,17.0)	0.7	(-0.4,1.8)		
Demographics, physical and mental	5.8	(-1.6,13.3)	0.4	(-0.7,1.4)		

\*Significant at the .05 level, two-sided test

<sup>1</sup>The prevalence (standard error) of the outcomes among respondents with and without epilepsy are as follows: Impairments in self-care 2.9 (1.1) vs. 1.0 (0.2), impairment in cognition 4.7 (1.1) vs. 1.0 (0.0), impairments in mobility 12.5 (3.6) vs. 4.6 (0.3), impairments in productive role functioning 27.1 (5.0) vs. 11.0 (0.4), impairments in social role functioning 2.0 (0.6) vs. 0.6 (0.0).

<sup>2</sup>Based on a separate multivariate linear regression model for each outcome predicted by epilepsy with controls for age, age squared, sex, race-ethnicity, and successively more controls as noted in the row headings

**Appendix table 4. The association between epilepsy and WHO-DAS measures of societal responses to the respondent's illness among Part II NCS-R respondents (n = 5,692)**

Controls	Outcomes					
	Stigma		Discrimination		Family burden	
	Est	(95% CI)	Est	(95% CI)	Est	(95% CI)
None	6.8*	(1.6,12.1)	2.5	(0.0,5.0)	5.1*	(2.1,8.1)
Demographics	5.6*	(0.8,10.4)	1.8	(-0.6,4.2)	3.5*	(0.3,6.7)
Demographics, physical disorders	4.2	(-0.39,8.77)	1.2	(-1.4,3.8)	2.1	(-1.5,5.7)
Demographics, mental disorders	4.9*	(0.1,9.7)	1.4	(-0.9,3.8)	2.7	(-0.4,5.8)
Demographics, physical and mental	3.9	(-0.6,8.4)	1.0	(-1.5,3.6)	1.8	(-1.7,5.2)

\*Significant at the .05 level, two-sided test

<sup>1</sup>The prevalence (standard error) of the outcomes among respondents with and without epilepsy are as follows: Stigma 8.9 (2.6) vs. (2.1 (0.2), discrimination 3.6 (1.2) vs. 1.0 (0.1), family burden 8.4 (1.4) vs. 3.2 (0.2).

<sup>2</sup>Based on a separate multivariate linear regression model for each outcome predicted by epilepsy with controls for age, age squared, sex, race-ethnicity, and successively more controls as noted in the row headings