

Supplementary material

Table S1. *Clinical Global Impression – Improvement subscale scores at three months of treatment with clozapine*

<i>CGI –Improvement scores</i>	<i>n (%)</i>
1 (very much improved)	13 (5%)
2 (much improved)	132 (55%)
3 (minimally improved)	65 (27%)
4 (no change)	31 (13%)
5 (minimally worse)	1 (0%)
6 (much worse)	0
7 (very much worse)	0
<i>Mdn (IQR)</i>	2 (2, 3)

Table S2. *LASSO regression selected predictors for less improvement at three months*

GCI improvement ratings <i>(higher scores indicate poorer response: 1 = very much improved, 5 = minimally worse)</i>	Mean change	Recalibrated coefficients
Intercept	2.4306	3.1987
Female gender	-0.3019	-0.3974
Supervised community treatment (CTO)	0.1324	0.1743
HoNOS occupational problems (minor problem)	-0.1280	-0.1685
Comorbid mood disorder	-0.1243	-0.1636
HoNOS living conditions problems (minor problem)	-0.1048	-0.1379
HoNOS relationship problems (significant problem)	0.0254	0.0334
HoNOS physical illness (significant problem)	0.0186	0.0245
Neighbourhood deprivation score	-0.0033	-0.0043
Length of illness	0.0024	0.0032
Received care from an early intervention service for psychosis	-0.0002	-0.0003
Number of outpatient intervention teams events/active days (log transformed)	-0.0001	-0.0001
<i>Model performance</i>	Apparent	Corrected
Pseudo R-squared	0.12	0.08
Calibration slope	1.89	1.32
Calibration-in-the-large	0.00	-0.01

Using a statistical learning approach to identify sociodemographic and clinical predictors of response to clozapine

Calibration plot for CGI Improvement

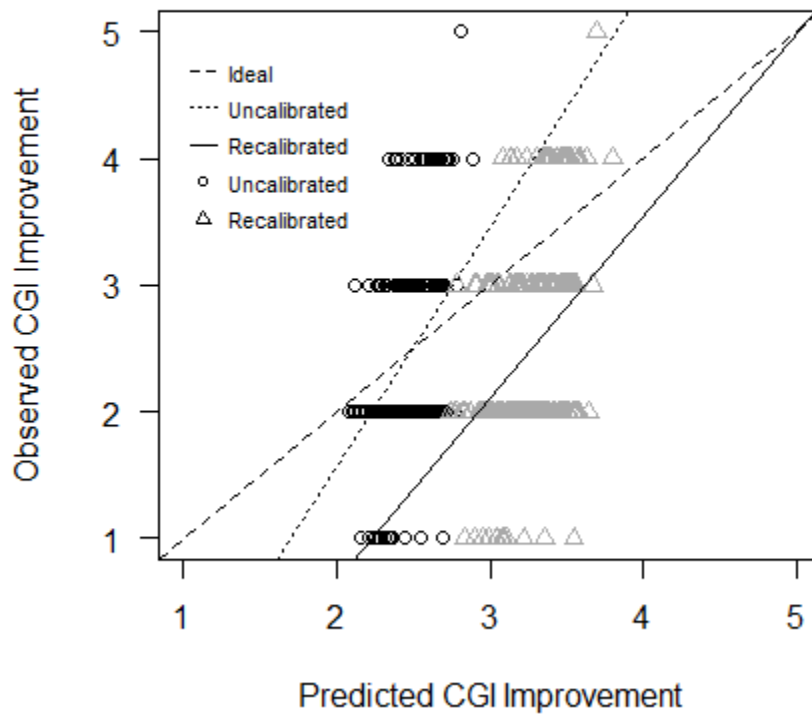


Figure S1. Calibration plot of the model predicting non-response using the CGI-Improvement scale. For the same y-coordinate, the circles' x-coordinate is the predicted outcome through the uncalibrated model and the triangles' x-coordinate is the predicted outcome through the recalibrated model.