### Tables

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| **Table 1 - Baseline patient characteristics by location of dwelling** | | | | | | | | |
| **Characteristic** | Urban | non-major urban | Rural | Missing | Total | Standardized difference: non-major urban vs Urban | Standardized difference: Rural vs Urban | Standardized difference: Missing vs Urban |
|  | N=161,912 | N=63,001 | N=22,150 | N=1,299 | N=248,362 |  |  |  |
| **Age group** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 66-69 | 57,566 (35.6%) | 23,845 (37.8%) | 8,675 (39.2%) | 602 (46.3%) | 90,688 (36.5%) | 0.048 | 0.075 | 0.221 |
| 70-74 | 37,461 (23.1%) | 15,392 (24.4%) | 5,396 (24.4%) | 324 (24.9%) | 58,573 (23.6%) | 0.03 | 0.029 | 0.042 |
| 75-79 | 27,688 (17.1%) | 10,515 (16.7%) | 3,768 (17.0%) | 201 (15.5%) | 42,172 (17.0%) | 0.011 | 0.002 | 0.044 |
| 80-84 | 20,235 (12.5%) | 7,054 (11.2%) | 2,446 (11.0%) | 106 (8.2%) | 29,841 (12.0%) | 0.04 | 0.045 | 0.143 |
| 85+ | 18,962 (11.7%) | 6,195 (9.8%) | 1,865 (8.4%) | 66 (5.1%) | 27,088 (10.9%) | 0.061 | 0.11 | 0.241 |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 110,728 (68.4%) | 41,883 (66.5%) | 14,332 (64.7%) | 821 (63.2%) | 167,764 (67.5%) | 0.041 | 0.078 | 0.109 |
| Male | 51,184 (31.6%) | 21,118 (33.5%) | 7,818 (35.3%) | 478 (36.8%) | 80,598 (32.5%) | 0.041 | 0.078 | 0.109 |
| **Neighborhood material deprivation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 - least deprived | 38,108 (23.5%) | 12,326 (19.6%) | 2,195 (9.9%) | 88 (6.8%) | 52,717 (21.2%) | 0.097 | 0.371 | 0.481 |
| 2 | 32,395 (20.0%) | 14,808 (23.5%) | 3,910 (17.7%) | 149 (11.5%) | 51,262 (20.6%) | 0.085 | 0.06 | 0.236 |
| 3 | 29,863 (18.4%) | 13,252 (21.0%) | 5,947 (26.8%) | 157 (12.1%) | 49,219 (19.8%) | 0.065 | 0.202 | 0.177 |
| 4 | 31,328 (19.3%) | 11,562 (18.4%) | 5,688 (25.7%) | 285 (21.9%) | 48,863 (19.7%) | 0.025 | 0.152 | 0.064 |
| 5 - most deprived | 29,766 (18.4%) | 10,593 (16.8%) | 4,053 (18.3%) | 255 (19.6%) | 44,667 (18.0%) | 0.041 | 0.002 | 0.032 |
| 6 - missing | 452 (0.3%) | 460 (0.7%) | 357 (1.6%) | 365 (28.1%) | 1,634 (0.7%) | 0.064 | 0.138 | 0.869 |
| **Recent migrant** | 4,750 (2.9%) | 670 (1.1%) | 262 (1.2%) | 45 (3.5%) | 5,727 (2.3%) | 0.134 | 0.124 | 0.03 |
| **CIHI grouper** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No health condition | 1,435 (0.9%) | 842 (1.3%) | 390 (1.8%) | 31 (2.4%) | 2,698 (1.1%) | 0.043 | 0.077 | 0.118 |
| Major Palliative | 46,983 (29.0%) | 17,836 (28.3%) | 6,120 (27.6%) | 359 (27.6%) | 71,298 (28.7%) | 0.016 | 0.031 | 0.031 |
| Moderate | 80,463 (49.7%) | 30,957 (49.1%) | 10,719 (48.4%) | 612 (47.1%) | 122,751 (49.4%) | 0.011 | 0.026 | 0.052 |
| Minor | 32,375 (20.0%) | 13,114 (20.8%) | 4,816 (21.7%) | 280 (21.6%) | 50,585 (20.4%) | 0.02 | 0.043 | 0.038 |
| Obstetrics and newborn\* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Non-user | 654 (0.4%) | 251 (0.4%) | 105 (0.5%) | 17 (1.3%) | 1,027 (0.4%) | 0.001 | 0.011 | 0.098 |
| **No. of unique medications at dispensing date** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-5 | 25,138 (15.5%) | 10,439 (16.6%) | 3,871 (17.5%) | 211 (16.2%) | 39,659 (16.0%) | 0.028 | 0.053 | 0.02 |
| 6-9 | 39,811 (24.6%) | 16,509 (26.2%) | 5,858 (26.4%) | 340 (26.2%) | 62,518 (25.2%) | 0.037 | 0.043 | 0.036 |
| 10-19 | 72,935 (45.0%) | 27,929 (44.3%) | 9,688 (43.7%) | 563 (43.3%) | 111,115 (44.7%) | 0.014 | 0.026 | 0.034 |
| 20+ | 24,028 (14.8%) | 8,124 (12.9%) | 2,733 (12.3%) | 185 (14.2%) | 35,070 (14.1%) | 0.056 | 0.073 | 0.017 |
| **Saw psychiatrist in 12 months prior to dispensing date** | 6,981 (4.3%) | 1,462 (2.3%) | 494 (2.2%) | 23 (1.8%) | 8,960 (3.6%) | 0.111 | 0.117 | 0.148 |
| **Primary care visits 24 month prior to dispensing date** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mean ± SD | 14.96 ± 11.63 | 12.12 ± 9.03 | 11.62 ± 8.69 | 10.85 ± 7.64 | 13.92 ± 10.86 | 0.273 | 0.326 | 0.418 |
| Median (IQR) | 12 (8-19) | 10 (6-16) | 10 (6-15) | 9 (5-14) | 11 (7-18) |  |  |  |
| **Visits to prescribing PCP in 10 years to dispensing date** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mean ± SD | 7.61 ± 20.74 | 6.23 ± 20.29 | 5.96 ± 20.95 | 6.97 ± 28.29 | 7.11 ± 20.70 | 0.067 | 0.079 | 0.026 |
| Median (IQR) | 5 (3-8) | 4 (3-6) | 4 (2-6) | 3 (2-5) | 5 (3-7) |  |  |  |
| **Percent of primary care visits with prescribing PCP in 10 years prior to dispensing date** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mean ± SD | 59.24 ± 34.07 | 60.49 ± 34.79 | 57.89 ± 36.24 | 56.16 ± 36.98 | 59.42 ± 34.47 | 0.037 | 0.038 | 0.087 |
| Median (IQR) | 69 (26-91) | 72 (27-93) | 68 (21-93) | 66 (18-92) | 70 (26-91) |  |  |  |
| **Relational continuity (years)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mean ± SD | 10.44 ± 7.40 | 10.33 ± 7.34 | 9.99 ± 7.45 | 9.45 ± 7.54 | 10.37 ± 7.39 | 0.014 | 0.060 | 0.132 |
| Median (IQR) | 10 (3-19) | 10 (3-19) | 9 (3-18) | 9 (2-18) | 10 (3-19) |  |  |  |
| \* This category was null given our study population included older adults (>= 66 years). | | | | | | | | |

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| **Table 2 - Baseline prescribing family physician characteristics by patients’ location of dwelling** | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | Urban | Non-major urban | Rural | Missing | Total | Standardized difference: non-major urban vs Urban | Standardized difference: Rural vs Urban | Standardized difference: Missing vs Urban |
|  | N=161,912 | N=63,001 | N=22,150 | N=1,299 | N=248,362 |  |  |  |
| **Patient panel size** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mean ± SD | 1,597.25 ± 812.19 | 1,578.68 ± 769.36 | 1,280.39 ± 678.41 | 1,263.10 ± 744.45 | 1,562.53 ± 795.32 | 0.023 | 0.423 | 0.429 |
| Median (IQR) | 1,539 (1,082-2,032) | 1,526 (1,123-1,966) | 1,232 (868-1,659) | 1,199 (760-1,661) | 1,500 (1,066-1,987) | |  |  |
| **Physician age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mean ± SD | 52.91 ± 12.08 | 51.88 ± 11.96 | 51.78 ± 12.22 | 52.14 ± 11.62 | 52.54 ± 12.07 | 0.085 | 0.093 | 0.065 |
| Median (IQR) | 54 (44-62) | 53 (43-61) | 53 (42-61) | 53 (43-61) | 53 (44-62) |  |  |  |
| **Physician sex** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 64,747 (40.0%) | 23,140 (36.7%) | 8,453 (38.2%) | 460 (35.4%) | 96,800 (39.0%) | 0.067 | 0.037 | 0.095 |
| Male | 97,165 (60.0%) | 39,861 (63.3%) | 13,697 (61.8%) | 839 (64.6%) | 151,562 (61.0%) | 0.067 | 0.037 | 0.095 |
| **Years since graduation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <=15 | 35,249 (21.8%) | 16,404 (26.0%) | 6,321 (28.5%) | 335 (25.8%) | 58,309 (23.5%) | 0.100 | 0.156 | 0.095 |
| 16-25 | 35,513 (21.9%) | 13,533 (21.5%) | 4,187 (18.9%) | 250 (19.2%) | 53,483 (21.5%) | 0.011 | 0.075 | 0.067 |
| 26-35 | 47,752 (29.5%) | 18,622 (29.6%) | 6,747 (30.5%) | 409 (31.5%) | 73,530 (29.6%) | 0.001 | 0.021 | 0.043 |
| 36+ | 43,360 (26.8%) | 14,431 (22.9%) | 4,892 (22.1%) | 305 (23.5%) | 62,988 (25.4%) | 0.090 | 0.109 | 0.076 |
| missing | 38 (0.0%) | 11 (0.0%) | <=5 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 52 (0.0%) | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.022 |
| **Practice location** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 143,528 (88.6%) | 13,895 (22.1%) | 2,494 (11.3%) | 343 (26.4%) | 160,260 (64.5%) | 1.804 | 2.444 | 1.621 |
| Non-major urban | 6,269 (3.9%) | 41,376 (65.7%) | 4,794 (21.6%) | 348 (26.8%) | 52,787 (21.3%) | 1.705 | 0.553 | 0.671 |
| Rural | 995 (0.6%) | 2,783 (4.4%) | 12,497 (56.4%) | 443 (34.1%) | 16,718 (6.7%) | 0.245 | 1.572 | 0.986 |
| Missing | 11,119 (6.9%) | 4,947 (7.9%) | 2,365 (10.7%) | 165 (12.7%) | 18,596 (7.5%) | 0.038 | 0.135 | 0.197 |
| **Payment model\*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blended capitation | 61,666 (38.1%) | 18,992 (30.1%) | 4,675 (21.1%) | 217 (16.7%) | 85,550 (34.4%) | 0.168 | 0.379 | 0.494 |
| Comprehensive Care Model | 5,100 (3.1%) | 2,087 (3.3%) | 892 (4.0%) | 37 (2.8%) | 8,116 (3.3%) | 0.009 | 0.047 | 0.018 |
| Family Health Group | 44,561 (27.5%) | 6,701 (10.6%) | 1,723 (7.8%) | 153 (11.8%) | 53,138 (21.4%) | 0.440 | 0.536 | 0.404 |
| Family Health Team | 35,634 (22.0%) | 29,384 (46.6%) | 11,830 (53.4%) | 521 (40.1%) | 77,369 (31.2%) | 0.537 | 0.685 | 0.399 |
| Non-group physician | 14,748 (9.1%) | 4,234 (6.7%) | 2,399 (10.8%) | 189 (14.5%) | 21,570 (8.7%) | 0.089 | 0.058 | 0.169 |
| Other | 202 (0.1%) | 1,603 (2.5%) | 631 (2.8%) | 182 (14.0%) | 2,618 (1.1%) | 0.212 | 0.227 | 0.563 |
| **Full-time (Full-time equivalent >=1.00)** | 126,652 (78.2%) | 48,824 (77.5%) | 15,088 (68.1%) | 775 (59.7%) | 191,339 (77.0%) | 0.017 | 0.230 | 0.409 |
| \* Family physicians in Ontario receive a variety of payment models. We have grouped Family Health Organizations and Family Health Networks into “Blended capitation”. The Comprehensive Care Model and Family Health Group are fee-for-service models enhanced with bonuses and premiums and a small capitation fee. Family Health Teams are an interdisciplinary team model where most family physicians receive blended capitation, but also receive funding for other health professionals. Non-group physicians are not part of a physician group, and mostly receive fee-for-service payment. “Other” payment models are mostly one-off payment models focused on target patient-populations. More information about Ontario’s family physician payment models can be found here: <https://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/pcpm/> | | | | | | | | |

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| **Table 3 - Unadjusted rates of follow-up with prescribing family physician within 30 days of first antidepressant prescription (by rurality)** | | |
| Rurality | n | % |
| All | 84639 | 34.08 |
| Urban | 58159 | 35.92 |
| Non-major urban | 19661 | 31.21 |
| Rural | 6487 | 29.29 |

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| **Table 4 - Estimates of the relationship between relational continuity and prescribing family physician follow-up within 30 days** | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Model 1\* |  |  | Model 2\* |  |  | Model 3\* |  |  |
| **Stratification** | Relative Risk Ratio | 95% Confidence Limits | | Relative Risk Ratio | 95% Confidence Limits | | Relative Risk Ratio | 95% Confidence Limits | |
| All | 1.0050 | 1.0041 | 1.0059 | 1.0062 | 1.0053 | 1.0071 | 1.0051 | 1.0038 | 1.0064 |
| Urban | 1.0027 | 1.0016 | 1.0038 | 1.0044 | 1.0033 | 1.0055 | 1.0034 | 1.0019 | 1.0049 |
| Non-major urban | 1.0086 | 1.0067 | 1.0106 | 1.0084 | 1.0065 | 1.0104 | 1.0094 | 1.0068 | 1.0120 |
| Rural | 1.0114 | 1.0080 | 1.0147 | 1.0115 | 1.0081 | 1.0148 | 1.0064 | 1.0023 | 1.0106 |
| **\*** Model 1 incorporated patient-level sociodemographic variables including the interaction of age and sex categories, neighborhood-level material deprivation, and migration status and patient morbidity (CIHI grouper). Model 2 added the number of primary care visits in the prior 24 months and number of unique prescriptions at the dispensing date, and Model 3 added prescribing-physician-level variables (physician sex, physician age, and physician payment model). | | | | | | | | | |