

Table S1

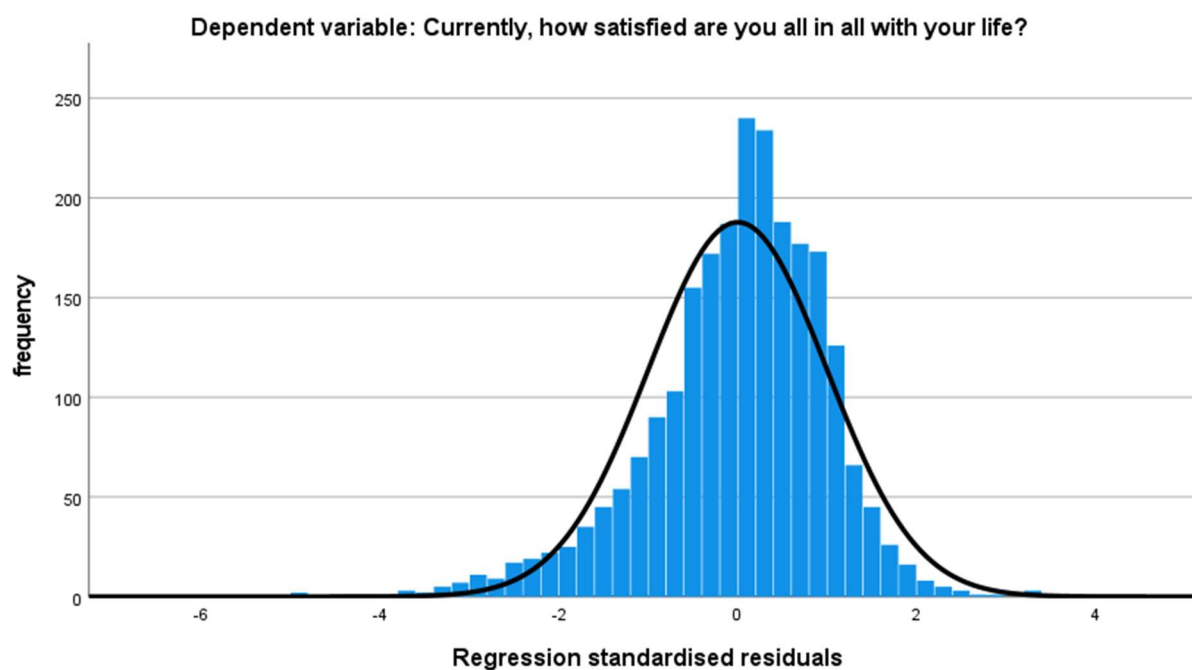
Multicollinearity statistics for the final regression model (see Table 2)

| Variable | Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Gender | 1.03 |
| Age | 1.35 |
| Income | 1.07 |
| Living alone | 1.10 |
| Income loss | 1.05 |
| Depression | 2.16 |
| Anxiety | 2.12 |
| Pre-existing somatic disorder | 1.40 |
| Pre-existing psychiatric disorder | 1.25 |

Variance Inflation factors above 10 represent strong evidence for multicollinearity. Durbin Watson statistic=0.81 (values below 0.7 and above 2.3 indicate autocorrelation of residuals).

Figure S1

Distribution of residuals from the final regression model ($M=0$, $SD=1$, $N=2350$)

**Figure S2**

Scatterplot of residuals for the final regression model

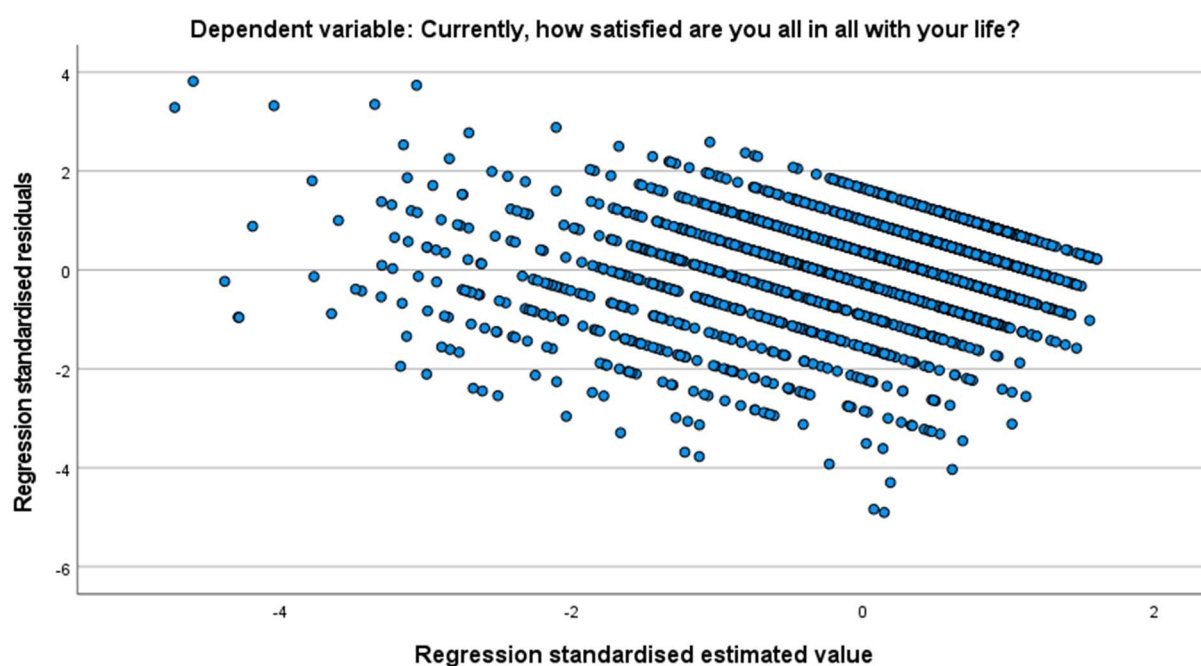


Table S2

Multicollinearity statistics for the final regression model in the group with low quality of life (see Table 3)

| Variable | Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Gender | 1.07 |
| Age | 1.50 |
| Income | 1.10 |
| Living alone | 1.20 |
| Income loss | 1.13 |
| Depression | 1.86 |
| Anxiety | 2.01 |
| Pre-existing somatic disorder | 1.28 |
| Pre-existing psychiatric disorder | 1.20 |

Variance Inflation factors above 10 represent strong evidence for multicollinearity. Durbin Watson statistic=0.81(values below 0.7 and above 2.3 indicate autocorrelation of residuals).

Figure S3

Distribution of residuals from the final regression model in the group with low quality of life
($M=0$, $SD=1$, $N=396$)

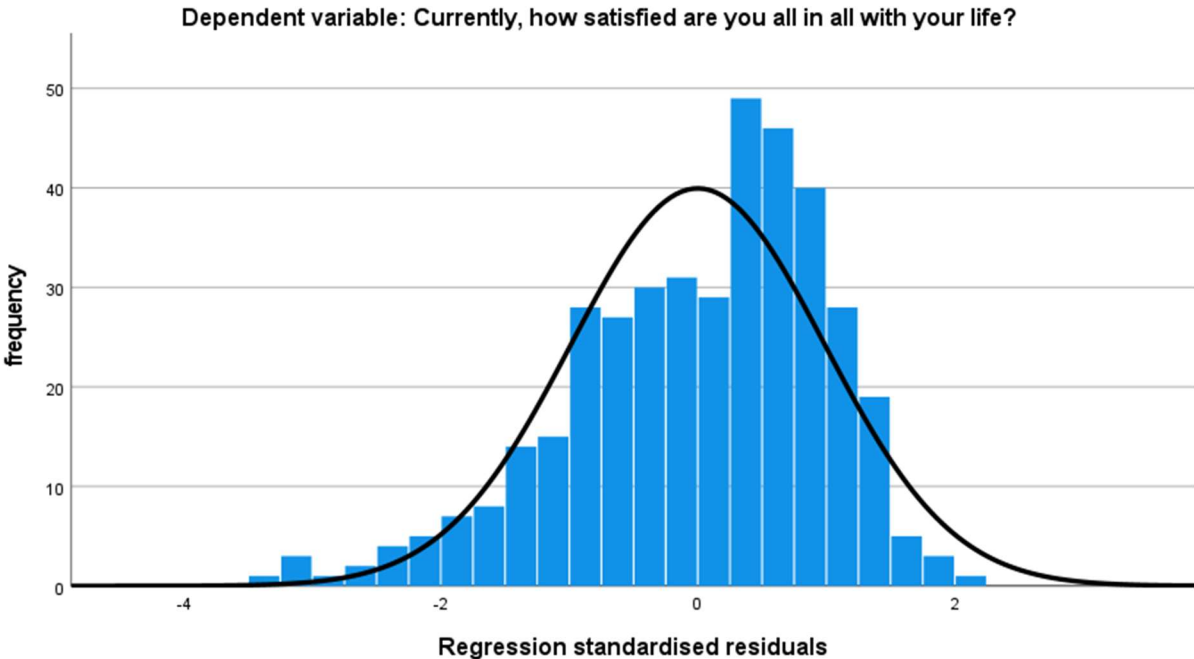


Figure S4

Scatterplot of residuals of the final regression model in the group with low quality of life

