

TABLE E-2 Results of Hierarchical Linear Regression Models for Musculoskeletal Disability (SMFA), Pain During Activity, and Pain at Rest at Time 1 (One to Two Months After Injury)*

Criterion	Predictor Variable	β Value	
		Model 1	Model 2
Disability (SMFA) at Time 1	Multiple injuries	0.24†	0.08
	AIS score	0.20†	0.23†
	Taking opioid medication at Time 1	0.34†	0.05
	Catastrophic thinking (PCS) at Time 1		0.25‡
	Pain anxiety (PASS-20) at Time 1		0.30†
	PTSD at Time 1		0.09
	Symptoms of depression (CES-D) at Time 1		0.05
	R ²	0.26	0.55
	F for change in R ²	14.2†	18.3†
Pain during activity at Time 1	AIS score	0.08	0.85
	Taking opioid medication at Time 1	0.52†	0.31†
	Catastrophic thinking (PCS) at Time 1		0.33†
	Pain anxiety (PASS-20) at Time 1		0.01
	PTSD at Time 1		0.15
	Symptoms of depression (CES-D) at Time 1		0.05
	R ²	0.29	0.51
	F for change in R ²	25.67†	12.82†
	Pain at rest at Time 1	Taking opioid medication at Time 1	0.49†
Catastrophic thinking (PCS) at Time 1			0.62†
Pain anxiety (PASS-20) at Time 1			0.06
PTSD at Time 1			0.40
Symptoms of depression (CES-D) at Time 1			0.11
R ²		0.24	0.49
F for change in R ²		40.96†	15.37†

*Model 1 = without psychological factors included, and Model 2 = with psychological factors included. R² represents the percentage of the variance in SMFA, pain during activity, and pain at rest at Time 1 accounted for by the variables in the model. β is the standardized regression coefficient. For every increase of 1 SD in the explanatory variable, the response variable changes by β SDs. F for change in R² is a test for significance of R². It tests the null hypothesis that, when entering variables in Model 2, all regression coefficients will equal zero. A significant F test shows that variables entered in Model 2 significantly contributed variance in the dependent variable. †P < 0.01. ‡P < 0.1.

TABLE E-3 Results of Hierarchical Linear Regression Models for Musculoskeletal Disability (SMFA), Pain During Activity, and Pain at Rest at Time 2 (Five to Eight Months After Injury)*

Criterion	Predictor Variable	β Value	
		Model 1	Model 2
Disability (SMFA) at Time 2	Single vs. multiple injuries	0.19†	0.01
	AIS score	0.14	0.18‡
	Taking opioid medication at Time 1	0.40‡	0.07
	Catastrophic thinking (PCS) at Time 1		0.47‡
	Pain anxiety (PASS-20) at Time 1		0.13
	PTSD at Time 1		0.09
	R ²	0.24	0.64
	F for change in R ²	11.8‡	30.5‡
Pain during activity at Time 2	Single vs. multiple injuries	0.19†	0.02
	AIS score	0.09	0.13†
	Taking opioid medication at Time 1	0.48‡	0.21‡
	Catastrophic thinking (PCS) at Time 1		0.47‡
	Pain anxiety (PASS-20) at Time 1		0.10
	PTSD at Time 1		0.16
	Symptoms of depression (CES-D) at Time 1		0.20
	R ²	0.30	0.60
Pain at rest at Time 2	F for change in R ²	16.5‡	21.2‡
	Taking opioid medication at Time 1	0.45‡	0.15§
	Catastrophic thinking (PCS) at Time 1		0.47‡
	Pain anxiety (PASS-20) at Time 1		0.02
	PTSD at Time 1		0.01
	Symptoms of depression (CES-D) at Time 1		0.04
	R ²	0.21	0.80
	F for change in R ²	30.7‡	35.0‡

*Model 1 = without psychological factors included, and Model 2 = with psychological factors included. R² represents the percentage of the variance in SMFA, pain during activity, and pain at rest at Time 2 accounted for by the variables in the model. β is the standardized regression coefficient. For every increase of 1 SD in the explanatory variable, the response variable changes by β SDs. F for change in R² is a test for significance of R². It tests the null hypothesis that, when entering variables in Model 2, all regression coefficients will equal zero. A significant F test shows that variables entered in Model 2 significantly contributed variance in the dependent variable. †P < 0.05. ‡P < 0.01. §P < 0.1.