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Supplemental Table 1. Relative Risks (95% CI) of Clinical Depression (Broader Definition) According to Coffee Consumption.^a

	Caffeinated coffee consumption (cups)					<i>P</i> Trend
	≤1/wk	2–6/wk	1/d	2–3/d	≥4/d	
No. of cases	1,721	941	2,329	1,385	206	
Person-years	112,268	62,760	161,871	104,819	17,851	
Age-adjusted ^b	1.00	1.00 (0.92–1.08)	0.95 (0.89–1.01)	0.87 (0.81–0.93)	0.76 (0.66–0.88)	<0.001
Multivariate model ^c	1.00	0.98 (0.90–1.06)	0.92 (0.86–0.98)	0.83 (0.77–0.89)	0.71 (0.61–0.82)	<0.001
Sensitivity model ^d	1.00	0.96 (0.88–1.05)	0.94 (0.86–1.00)	0.85 (0.79–0.92)	0.74 (0.65–0.83)	<0.001
	Decaffeinated coffee consumption (cups)					<i>P</i> Trend
	≤1/wk	1–4/wk	5–6/wk	1/d	≥2/d	
No. of cases	3,514	885	361	1,457	365	
Person-years	256,644	58,780	23,542	94,588	26,014	

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Age-adjusted ^b	1.00	1.10 (1.02–1.19)	1.14 (1.02–1.27)	1.14 (1.07–1.21)	1.03 (0.93–1.15)	0.003
Multivariate model ^c	1.00	1.11 (1.03–1.19)	1.13 (1.01–1.26)	1.13 (1.06–1.20)	1.02 (0.92–1.14)	0.01
Sensitivity model ^d	1.00	1.12 (1.03–1.22)	1.11 (0.99–1.24)	1.15 (1.08–1.23)	1.05 (0.96–1.15)	0.004
Excluding coffee drinkers ^e						
No. of cases	1,325	366	149	643	179	
Person-years	89,199	22,929	9,461	41,065	12,372	
Multivariate model ^c	1.00	1.07 (0.95–1.20)	1.07 (0.90–1.27)	1.04 (0.95–1.15)	0.93 (0.79–1.09)	0.83

^aCoffee consumption was computed as the cumulative average between 1980 through 2002 (see Methods section). (see Methods section). Clinical depression (n cases=6,582) = physician-diagnosed depression or antidepressant medication use (1996–2006).

^bAdjusted for age (continuous) and time interval.

^cFurther adjusted for total energy intake (continuous), current menopausal hormones (binary), smoking status (never smoked, past smoker, current smoker), body-mass index (<25, 25–29.9, ≥30 kg/m²), physical activities (quintiles), marital status (married/partnership, widowed, separated/divorced/single), not involve in social or community group (binary), retired (binary), reported diagnosis of diabetes (binary), cancer (binary), high blood pressure (binary), myocardial infarction or angina (binary) and for Mental Health Index-5 score (86–100, 76–85, 53–75) in 1996.

Coffee, Caffeine, and Risk of Depression Among Women

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Arch Intern Med. 2011;171(17):1571-1578. doi:10.1001/archinternmed.2011.393

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^dThe same as the multivariate model but using a latency of exposure of 8-year minimum (see Methods section).

^eWomen drinking 1 or more cups of caffeinated coffee per day were excluded (2,662 cases remaining).