

Table S1. Hazard ratios of suicides by depressive symptoms in Korean middle-aged men (n=10,238)^a(Sensitivity analysis)

Categories of depressive symptoms (score)	No. of suicides ^c	Unadjusted analysis		Adjusted analysis ^b	
		p-value	HR (95% CI)	p-value	HR (95% CI)
2-group analysis (2) ^d	No-to-moderate (0-29)	14	1.0 [Reference]		1.0 [Reference]
	Severe (30-63)	27	<0.001	0.009	5.1 (2.6-10.1) 3.1 (1.3-7.2)
5-group analysis (2) ^d	No (0-9)	1	1.0 [Reference]		1.0 [Reference]
	Mild (10-16)	6	0.35	0.45	2.7 (0.3-23.2) 2.3 (0.3-21.1)
	Moderate (17-29)	6	0.45	0.70	2.3 (0.3-19.7) 1.6 (0.2-15.7)
	Severe (30-40)	13	0.04	0.17	8.1 (1.1-62.0) 4.7 (0.5-44.4)
	Extreme (41-63)	14	0.005	0.08	18.2 (2.4-137.7) 7.7 (0.8-77.0)
	Trend test ^e	41	<0.001	2.1 (1.6-2.9)	0.009

BDI, Beck Depression Inventory; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio.

a. Hazard ratios were calculated using a Cox proportional hazards model over multiple imputed data

b. Adjusted for age at enrollment, smoking status, drinking status, body mass index, self-rated health, marital status, educational status, household monthly income and participant group.

c. Number of suicides may not match those of the other groups of depressive symptoms due to rounding of averages over multiple imputed data.

d. Cut-off score based on previous research

e. Five categories of Depressive symptoms were analyzed as ordinal variables