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Supplemental Material

Long-Term Particulate Matter Exposure and Onset of Depression in Middle-Aged Men and Women

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Table S1. Baseline characteristics of Kangbuk Samsung Health Study (KSHS) cohort participants.

Table S2. Hazard ratios (95% confidence intervals) for the developing depression (CESD \geq 16) for a 10 μ g/m³ increase in PM₁₀ air pollution in the Kangbuk Samsung Health Study (KSHS).

Figure S1. Hazard ratio (95% confidence interval) for incident depression by level of exposure to 60-month PM₁₀ concentrations. Incident depression was defined as the development of a CES-D score ≥16 over follow-up. The dose-response curve was calculated using restricted cubic splines with knots at the 5^{th} , 35^{th} , 65^{th} , and 95^{th} percentiles of the distribution of 12-month PM_{2.5} concentrations. The reference exposure level was set at the 10^{th} percentile of the distribution of 12-month PM_{2.5} concentrations (24.63 μg/m³). Hazard ratios were adjusted for age, sex, study center, year of visit, educational level, smoking status, body-mass index, alcohol consumption, and physical activity. The histogram illustrates the distribution of 12-month PM_{2.5} concentrations.