

Supplementary Figure 1. Logistic regression analysis between all variables and SA (n =7,593)

	SA	OR (95%CI)	P	
Depression and age				
No depression and age ≥ 18	382 (7.0%)	Reference		
No depression and age < 18	44 (19.2%)	1.76 (1.13-2.73)	0.012	-
Depression and age ≥ 18	110 (10.7%)	1.36 (1.08-1.71)	0.008	-
Depression and age < 18	53 (39.8%)	4.30 (2.71-6.85)	< 0.001	
Depression and region				
No depression and rural	261 (7.0%)	Reference		
No depression and urban	165 (8.3%)	1.17 (0.95-1.43)	0.145	-
Depression and rural	88 (11.5%)	1.30 (1.01-1.69)	0.048	
Depression and urban	75 (19.1%)	2.29 (1.70-3.06)	< 0.001	

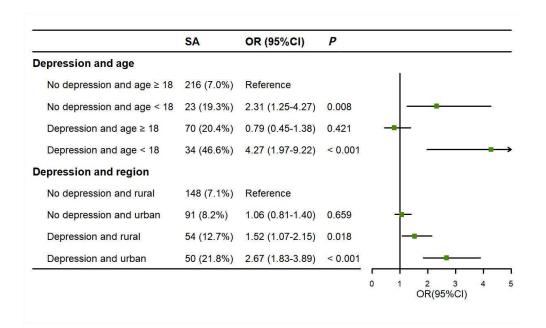
Supplementary Figure 2. Bootstrap analysis of association between depression and SA at 90% (n = 6,834)

Note. Confounding factors such as sex, occupation, and chronic diseases were adjusted.

	SA	OR (95%CI)	P					
Depression and age								
No depression and age ≥ 18	314 (7.1%)	Reference			Î			
No depression and age < 18	34 (18.0%)	1.61 (0.97-2.64)	0.062		-			
Depression and age ≥ 18	89 (10.7%)	1.34 (1.04-1.73)	0.022		-			
Depression and age < 18	42 (38.5%)	4.12 (2.47-7.04)	< 0.001			10	-	→
Depression and region								
No depression and rural	216 (7.2%)	Reference						
No depression and urban	132 (8.3%)	1.12 (0.89-1.41)	0.318		-			
Depression and rural	69 (11.3%)	1.24 (0.92-1.67)	0.153		-			
Depression and urban	62 (18.9%)	2.28 (1.66-3.15)	< 0.001		₹⁄-	-		
				0	1 2 OF	3 R(95%CI)	4	5

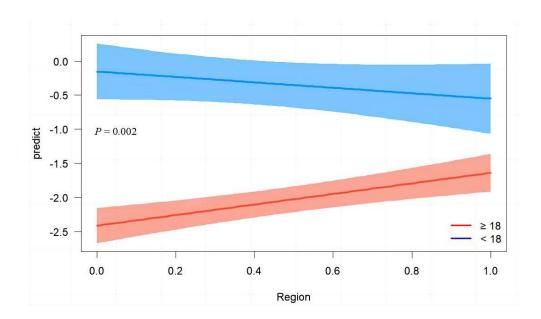
Supplementary Figure 3. Bootstrap analysis of association between depression and SA at 80% (n = 6,074)

Note. Confounding factors such as sex, occupation, and chronic diseases were adjusted.



Supplementary Figure 4. Bootstrap analysis of association between depression and SA at 70% (n = 5,315)

Note. Confounding factors such as sex, occupation, and chronic diseases were adjusted.



Supplementary Figure 5. Interaction between age and region on SA in depressed patients (n = 1,290)