

Supplementary Online Content

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eTable. Relative Risks (95% CI) of Clinical Depression (Broader Definition) According to Coffee Consumption.

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

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

Variable	Caffeinated coffee consumption (cups)					P for Trend
	≤1/wk	2-6/wk	1/d	2-3/d	≥4/d	
No. of cases	1721	941	2329	1385	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)					P for Trend
	≤1/wk	1-4/wk	5-6/wk	1/d	≥2/d	
No. of cases	3514	885	361	1457	365	...
Person-years	256 644	58 780	23 542	94 588	26 014	...
Age-adjusted ^b	1.00	1.10 (1.00-1.19)	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	1325	366	149	643	179	...
Person-years	89 199	22 929	9461	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

Abbreviation: ellipses, not applicable.

^a Coffee consumption was computed as the cumulative average between 1980 through 2002 (see Methods section of the text). Clinical depression (n = 6582) is defined as physician-diagnosed depression or antidepressant medication use (1996-2006).

^b Adjusted for age (continuous) and time interval.

^c Further adjusted for total energy intake (continuous), current menopausal hormones (binary), smoking status (never smoked, past smoker, or current smoker), body mass index (<25, 25–29.9, or ≥30 kg/m²), physical activities (quintiles), marital status (married/partnership, widowed, or 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, or 53-75) in 1996.

^d The same as the multivariate model but using a latency of exposure of a minimum of 8 years (see the “Methods” section of the text).

^e Women drinking 1 or more cups of caffeinated coffee per day were excluded (2662 cases remaining).

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