**Supplementary Table 1.** Sensitivity analysis of the association between healthy eating score and major depression episode risk among 2,031 older adults (≥60y) from the Chilean National Health Survey, 2016-2017†.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model‡ | Unhealthy | Average (95%CI) | Healthy (95%CI) |
| Original model (n: 2,031; cases :154) | 1 Ref | 1.144 (0.638-2.052) | 0.280 (0.104-0.749) |
| Excluding cases with imputed values (n:1,570; cases:132) | 1 Ref | 1.046 (0.589-1.858) | 0.266 (0.091-0.780) |
| Urban population (n:1,638; cases:130)  | 1 Ref | 1.463 (0.716-2.988) | 0.339 (0.112-1.023) |
| BMI>18.5kg/m2(n:1,773; cases: 137)  | 1 Ref | 1.100 (0.618-1.960) | 0.293 (0.106-0.812) |
| Excluding risky alcohol consumers§ (n:1,916; cases:147)  | 1 Ref | 1.062 (0.593-1.904) | 0.260 (0.094-0.719) |
| Excluding participants with diabetes (n:1,455; cases: 98)  | 1 Ref | 1.355 (0.610-3.010) | 0.443 (0.135-1.453) |
| Excluding participant with CVD (n:1,565; cases:95) | 1 Ref | 0.990 (0.483-2.026) | 0.120 (0.035-0.408) |
| Excluding participants with cognitive impairment (n: 1,784; cases:132) | 1 Ref | 1.439 (0.761-2.721) | 0.369 (0.133-1.025) |

†The numbers in brackets are the participants compliant with the particular condition and MDE cases. ‡Odds ratio fully adjusted model: sex, region and residency area (urban and rural), education, tobacco status, alcohol intake, physical activity, hours of sleep, BMI, cognitive impairment, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes, and previous CVD diseases (acute myocardial infarction, stroke or peripheral artery disease). §risky alcohol consumption (more than 7 drinks per week).