

Table S1. Depressive symptom severity by sociodemographic and clinical characteristics (N = 507)

Variable	Category	Minimal–mild, n (%)	Moderate–severe, n (%)	p
Age group	18–40	172 (75.4)	56 (24.6)	0.225
	41–65	223 (79.9)	56 (20.1)	
Marital status	Single/widowed/divorced	50 (64.1)	28 (35.9)	0.001
	Married	345 (80.4)	84 (19.6)	
Education	≤ Middle school	210 (78.4)	58 (21.6)	0.796
	≥ High school	185 (77.4)	54 (22.6)	
Has children	No	52 (77.6)	15 (22.4)	0.950
	Yes	343 (78.0)	97 (22.0)	
Perceived economic status	Poor	21 (60.0)	14 (40.0)	0.008
Employment status	Average–good	374 (79.2)	98 (20.8)	0.505
	Employed	104 (80.0)	26 (20.0)	
	Not employed	291 (77.2)	86 (22.8)	
Perceived health status	Poor–average	178 (67.2)	87 (32.8)	<0.001
	Good–very good	217 (89.7)	25 (10.3)	
Tobacco use	Never/former	291 (82.7)	61 (17.3)	<0.001
	Current smoker	104 (67.1)	51 (32.9)	
History of pregnancy loss or curettage	No	283 (81.8)	63 (18.2)	0.002
	Yes	112 (69.6)	49 (30.4)	
Total		395 (77.9)	112 (22.1)	

Depressive symptom severity was assessed with the Beck Depression Inventory and dichotomized as minimal–mild (0–16) versus moderate–severe (17–63). p values are from Pearson’s chi-square test. The smallest expected cell count was 7.73, so no exact test was required. Percentages are row percentages.

Moderate–severe depressive symptoms were more frequent among unmarried women (35.9% vs. 19.6%; $p = 0.001$), women reporting a poor economic situation (40.0% vs. 20.8%; $p = 0.008$), women reporting poor-to-average health (32.8% vs. 10.3%; $p < 0.001$), current smokers (32.9% vs. 17.3%; $p < 0.001$) and women reporting a previous pregnancy loss or curettage (30.4% vs. 18.2%; $p = 0.002$). No associations were observed with age group, education, having children or employment status.