Suppl. TABLE 1. Logistic regression between clinically ascertained hypertension at age 60-64 years and affective symptoms at 4 follow-up time-points (n=1683)

Predictor	Clinically ascertained hypertension vs. normotension (982 vs. 701)		
	Model 1 OR (95 % CI), p	Model 2 OR (95 % CI), p	Model 3 OR (95 % CI), p
Caseness at age 60-64*	1.09 (0.85-1.41), 0.51	1.06 (0.80-1.40), 0.70	1.05 (0.79-1.39), 0.73
Caseness at age 53*	1.04 (0.81-1.33), 0.78	0.99 (0.75-1.30), 0.94	0.99 (0.75-1.30), 0.94
Caseness at age 43*	0.73 (0.95-1.30), 0.90	0.84 (0.59-1.18), 0.32	0.82 (0.57-1.16), 0.26
Caseness at age 36*	0.82 (0.52-1.28), 0.38	0.81 (0.50-1.31), 0.40	0.79 (0.48-1.28), 0.33

*Affective caseness assessed at each time point as follow: PSE-ID $\geq$5 at age 36, total PSF score $\geq$23 at age 43, and total GHQ-28 score $\geq$ 5 at ages 53 and 60-64.

Model 1: unadjusted logistic regression

Model 2: logistic regression adjusted for gender and BMI at age 60-64, educational attainment by age 26, socio-economic position at age 53, history of CVD and diabetes mellitus status at age 60-64

Model 3: Model 2 additionally adjusted for covariates at age 60-64: heart rate, current smoking, alcohol consumption and physical activity

Suppl. TABLE 2. Logistic regression between self-reported hypertension at age 60-64 years and affective symptoms at 4 follow-up time-points (n=1683)

Predictor	Self-reported hypertension vs. normotension (702 vs. 981)		
	Model 1 OR (95 % CI), *p*	Model 2 OR (95 % CI), *p*	Model 3 OR (95 % CI), *p*
*Caseness at age 60-64**	1.50 (1.17-1.93), 0.001	1.40 (1.07-1.84), 0.02	1.38 (1.04-1.81), 0.02
*Caseness at age 53**	1.26 (0.99-1.61), 0.06	1.15 (0.88-1.50), 0.31	1.13 (0.86-1.48), 0.37
*Caseness at age 43**	1.30 (0.95-1.78), 0.11	1.14 (0.81-1.60), 0.46	1.11 (0.78-1.57), 0.55
*Caseness at age 36**	1.22 (0.78-1.90), 0.38	1.16 (0.72-1.88), 0.54	1.14 (0.71-1.85), 0.59

*Affective caseness assessed at each time point as follow: PSE-ID $\geq$5 at age 36, total PSF score $\geq$23 at age 43, and total GHQ-28 score $\geq$ 5 at ages 53 and 60-64.

Model 1: unadjusted logistic regression

Model 2: logistic regression adjusted for gender and BMI at age 60-64, educational attainment by age 26, socio-economic position at age 53, history of CVD and diabetes mellitus status at age 60-64

Model 3: Model 2 additionally adjusted for covariates at age 60-64: heart rate, current smoking, alcohol consumption and physical activity

Suppl. TABLE 3. Characteristics of hypertensive participants at age 60-64 (n=982) and 53 (n=769) years by awareness hypertension status

Characteristics	Unaware hypertensives* at age 60-64 (n=333)	Aware hypertensives** at age 60-64 (n=649)	p-value	Unaware hypertensives* at age 53 (n=469)	Aware hypertensives** at age 53 (n=300)	p-value
Gender (women), n %	138 (41.4)	328 (50.5)	0.007	188 (40.1)	160 (53.3)	0.0003
Clinical features						
Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg) §	151.3±0.9	141.6±0.6	<0.0001	149.8 0.8	149.3 1.0	0.66
Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg) §	84.3±0.5	79.7±0.3	<0.0001	92.4 0.5	91.8 0.6	0.45
Heart rate (bpm)	69.7±0.6	68.9±0.4	0.32	68.7 0.5	67.1 0.6	0.04
Body mass index (kg/m^2) &	28.2±0.3	29.6±0.2	<0.0001	27.6 0.2	29.3 0.2	<0.0001
Questionnaire data						
Educational achievement at age 26 (higher level), n (%)	130 (39.0)	243 (37.4)	0.62	200 (42.6)	103 (34.3)	0.02
SEP at age 53 (non-manual skill), n (%)	232 (69.7)	415 (63.9)	0.07	322 (68.7)	182 (60.7)	0.02
Smokers (current), n (%)	36 (10.8)	74 (11.4)	0.78	89 (19.0)	37 (12.3)	0.01
Drinkers (≥5 g/day), n (%)	252 (75.7)	455 (70.1)	0.06	223 (47.6)	113 (37.7)	0.007
Leisure-time physical activity (inactive), n (%)	204 (61.3)	441 (67.9)	0.04	284 (60.6)	147 (49.0)	0.002
Antihypertensive treatment, n (%)	0 (0.0)	562 (86.6)	-	0 (0.0)	216 (72.0)	-
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	23 (6.9)	112 (17.3)	<0.0001	7 (1.5)	15 (5.0)	0.004
Cardiovascular disease, n (%)	25 (7.5)	145 (22.3)	<0.0001	9 (1.9)	40 (13.3)	<0.0001
Affective symptoms, n (%) ¥	40 (12.0)	139 (21.4)	0.0003	67 (14.3)	70 (23.3)	0.001
Antidepressant treatment, n (%)	14 (4.2)	58 (8.9)	0.007	15 (3.2)	15 (5.0)	0.20
Clinically ascertained HT at age 53, n (%)	149 (44.7)	479 (73.8)	<0.0001	-	-	-

Values are arithmetic means ± SE or number of subjects (%).

*Unaware hypertensives = subjects with clinically ascertained hypertension but not self-reported hypertension. **Aware hypertensives = subjects with both clinically ascertained and self-reported hypertension.

§ Average of two blood pressure readings. &The body mass index is weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters. ¥Total GHQ-28 score ≥ 5. HT= hypertension; SEP=socio-economic position.

Suppl. TABLE 4. Logistic regression between awareness of hypertension at age 60-64 years based on higher BP cut-off values and lifetime affective caseness variables (n=669)

Model	Aware vs. unaware hypertensives (598 vs. 71)							
	*Cumulative lifetime affective caseness [OR (95 % CI)]**				*Age-specific lifetime affective caseness [OR (95 % CI)]**			
	No symptoms (n=406)	*Case-level symptoms at 1 to 2 time-points (n=207)*	*Case-level symptoms at 3 to 4 time-points (n=56)*	*p-value[&]*	*No symptoms (n=406)*	*Case-level symptoms only in the past (n=128)*	*Case-level symptoms at recent time (n=135)*	*p-value[&]*
Unadjusted	*1.00*	2.60 (1.36,4.97)	2.82 (0.85,9.35)	0.005	*1.00*	2.16 (1.01,4.41)	3.43 (1.45,8.17)	0.005
Fully adjusted[§]	*1.00*	2.15 (1.09,4.24)	1.86 (0.53,6.48)	0.07	*1.00*	1.71 (0.79,3.67)	2.68 (1.09,6.62)	0.06

Aware hypertensives = subjects with both clinically ascertained and self-reported hypertension. Unaware hypertensives = subjects with clinically ascertained but not self-reported hypertension.

*Affective caseness assessed at each time point as follow: PSE-ID $\geq$5 at age 36, total PSF score $\geq$23 at age 43, and total GHQ-28 score $\geq$ 5 at ages 53 and 60-64. [&] p-value for trend

[§] Fully-adjusted model: logistic regression adjusted for gender, BMI at age 60-64, educational attainment by age 26, SEP at age 53 and history of CVD and diabetes mellitus, heart rate, lifestyle behaviours and antidepressant treatment at age 60-64 years.

Suppl. TABLE 5. Logistic regression between affective symptoms at age 60-64 years and awareness of hypertension at age 53 years (n=755).

	Case of affective symptoms at age 60-64 years vs non case (127 vs. 628)[*]				
Predictor	**Awareness of HT at age 53 years by antihypertensive treatment status [OR (95 % CI)]**				
	Unaware (n=460)	*Aware treated controlled (n=73)*	*Aware treated uncontrolled (n=139)*	*Aware untreated (n=83)*	*p-value[&]*
Model 1	1.00	2.23 (1.21-4.12)	2.38 (1.48-3.85)	2.49 (1.41-4.41)	0.0002
Model 2	1.00	1.73 (0.90-3.23)	1.93 (1.15-3.25)	2.40 (1.34-4.29)	0.007
Model 3	1.00	1.47 (0.75-2.88)	1.83 (1.07-3.13)	2.40 (1.32-4.36)	0.02

HT=hypertension. *Affective caseness assessed as total GHQ-28 score $\geq$ 5. [&] p-value for trend.
Unaware hypertensives = subjects with clinically ascertained but not self-reported hypertension.
Aware treated controlled hypertensives = subjects with both clinically ascertained and self-reported hypertension and on antihypertensive treatment with BP value less than 140/90 mmHg.
Aware treated uncontrolled hypertensives = subjects with both clinically ascertained and self-reported hypertension and on antihypertensive treatment with BP value higher than 140/90 mmHg.
Aware untreated hypertensives = subjects without antihypertensive treatment with both clinically ascertained and self-reported hypertension.

Model 1: unadjusted logistic regression
Model 2: logistic regression adjusted for gender, BMI at age 53, educational attainment by age 26, socio-economic position at age 53 and the following covariates at age 53: history of CVD and diabetes mellitus status, heart rate and lifestyle behaviours
Model 3: Model 2 additionally adjusted for affective symptoms at age 53