Supplementary TABLE 1. Multivariable adjusted associations of systolic BP at age 60-64 and affective caseness at four follow-up time-points in 1683 subjects.

Predictor	Difference in mean systolic BP (mmHg)				
	Model 1	**Model 2**	**Model 3**	**Model 4**	**Model 5**
	β*, (95% CI), *p-value	***β*, (95% CI), *p-value***	***β*, (95% CI), *p-value***	***β*, (95% CI), *p-value***	***β*, (95% CI), *p-value***
*Caseness at age 60-64**	-2.68 (-4.93,-0.43), 0.02	-1.83 (-4.04,0.37), 0.10	-1.84 (-4.05,0.37), 0.10	-1.79 (-4.00,0.42), 0.11	-1.72 (-3.94,0.49), 0.13
*Caseness at age 53**	-2.92 (-5.13,-0.72),0.01	-2.03 (-4.18,0.13), 0.06	-2.03 (-4.19,0.13), 0.06	-2.05 (-4.20,0.10), 0.07	-1.97 (-4.14,0.18), 0.07
*Caseness at age 43**	-3.16 (-5.98,-0.35), 0.03	-2.57 (-5.32,0.17), 0.06	-2.56 (-5.32,0.19), 0.06	-2.81 (-5.58,-0.06), 0.04	-2.71 (-5.47,0.06), 0.05
*Caseness at age 36**	-0.86 (-4.86,3.13), 0.67	0.81 (-3.09,4.71), 0.68	0.82 (-3.08,4.72), 0.68	0.53 (-3.36,4.41), 0.79	0.70 (-3.19,4.61), 0.72

Model 1: unadjusted effect estimates
Model 2: effect estimates adjusted for sex and BMI at age 60-64
Model 3: Model 2 additionally adjusted for educational attainment by age 26 and socio-economic position at age 53
Model 4: Model 3 additionally adjusted for covariates at age 60-64: heart rate, current smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity and antihypertensive treatment
Model 5: Model 4 additionally adjusted for history of cardiovascular disease and diabetes mellitus status at age 60-64

BP= blood pressure;

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

Supplementary TABLE 2. Multivariate adjusted associations of lifetime anxiety and depression caseness and diastolic BP at age 60-64 (n=1683)

		Difference in mean diastolic BP (mmHg)				
		Model 1	**Model 2**	**Model 3**	**Model 4**	**Model 5**
Lifetime affective caseness*	**n (%)**	***β* (95% CI)**	***β* (95% CI)**	***β* (95% CI)**	***β* (95% CI)**	***β* (95% CI)**
Never meeting case-criteria	*1080 (64.2)*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Case-level symptoms at 1 to 2 time-points	*474 (28.1)*	-1.40 (-2.46,-0.35)	-1.06 (-2.10,-0.02)	-1.06 (-2.10,-0.02)	-0.95 (-1.19,0.08)	-0.88 (-1.92,0.15)
Case-level symptoms at 3 to 4 time-points	*129 (7.7)*	-1.93 (-3.71,-0.15)	-1.34 (-3.10,0.42)	-1.33 (-3.10,0.43)	-1.06 (-2.83,0.71)	-0.75 (-2.52,1.01)
p-value[&]		0.01	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.22

Model 1: unadjusted effect estimates
Model 2: effect estimates adjusted for sex and BMI at age 60-64
Model 3: Model 2 additionally adjusted for educational attainment by age 26 and socio-economic position at age 53
Model 4: Model 3 additionally adjusted for covariates at age 60-64: heart rate, current smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity and antihypertensive treatment
Model 5: Model 4 additionally adjusted for history of cardiovascular disease and diabetes mellitus status at age 60-64

[&] p-value for the effect size *vs.* never

BP= blood pressure.

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

Supplementary TABLE 3. Multivariable adjusted associations of lifetime anxiety and depression caseness and systolic BP at age 60-64 (n=1683)

		Difference in mean systolic BP (mmHg)				
		Model 1	**Model 2**	**Model 3**	**Model 4**	**Model 5**
Lifetime affective caseness*	**n (%)**	***β* (95% CI)**	***β* (95% CI)**	***β* (95% CI)**	***β* (95% CI)**	***β* (95% CI)**
Never meeting case-criteria	*1080 (64.2)*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Case-level symptoms at 1 to 2 time-points	*474 (28.1)*	-2.46 (-4.39,-0.52)	-1.75 (-3.65,0.15)	-1.50 (-3.36,0.35)	-1.48 (-3.35,0.38)	-1.41 (-3.28,0.46)
Case-level symptoms at 3 to 4 time-points	*129 (7.7)*	-5.36 (-8.62,-2.07)	-4.10 (-7.35,-0.87)	-3.69 (-6.84,-0.53)	-3.45 (-6.63,-0.28)	-3.34 (-6.53,-0.16)
p-value[&]		0.001	0.019	0.031	0.043	0.067

Model 1: unadjusted effect estimates
Model 2: effect estimates adjusted for sex and BMI at age 60-64
Model 3: Model 2 additionally adjusted for educational attainment by age 26, socio-economic position at age 53 and systolic BP at age 36
Model 4: Model 3 additionally adjusted for covariates at age 60-64: heart rate, current smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity and antihypertensive treatment
Model 5: Model 4 additionally adjusted for history of cardiovascular disease and diabetes mellitus status at age 60-64

[&] p-value for the effect size *vs.* never

BP= blood pressure.

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

Supplementary TABLE 4. Characteristics of the sample at age 60-64 included in analyses compared with the sample excluded due to missing data

Characteristics	**Excluded (n= 533[a])**	**Included (n=1683)**	***P-value***
Gender (women), n (%)	268 (50.3)	883 (52.5)	0.38
Clinical features			
Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg)[§]	137.0±19.1	136.2±18.0	0.40
Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)[§]	78.0±10.5	77.8±9.8	0.72
Heart rate (bpm)	68.4±11.5	68.6±11.0	0.64
Body mass index (kg/m^2)*	27.7±4.7	28.0±4.9	0.17
Questionnaire data			
Educational attainment by age 26 (higher level), n (%)	151 (33.0)	682 (40.5)	0.004
Socio-economic position at age 53 (non-manual skill), n (%)	254 (61.6)	1134 (67.4)	0.03
Smokers (current), n (%)	78 (16.4)	190 (11.3)	0.003
Drinkers (≥5 g/day), n (%)	345 (64.7)	1244 (73.9)	<0.001
Leisure-time physical activity (inactive), n (%)	311 (66.6)	1059 (62.9)	0.14
Hypertension, n (%)	322 (63.8)	982 (58.3)	0.03
Antihypertensive treatment, n (%)	168 (35.0)	562 (33.4)	0.51
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	63 (11.8)	164 (9.7)	0.16
Cardiovascular Disease (present), n (%)	86 (16.1)	212 (12.6)	0.04
Symptoms of anxiety and depression			
Caseness, n (%)	83 (17.6)	298 (17.7)	0.97
Antidepressant treatment, n (%)	55 (10.3)	130 (7.7)	0.06

Values are arithmetic means ± SD or number of subjects (%). [a] Total number varies due to missing data
[§]Average of two blood pressure readings obtained at clinic or at home visit.
*The body mass index is weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters.