S3 Table. Cross-sectional associations between pubertal status (continuous exposure coded 1 to 5) and depressive symptoms (continuous outcome) in the complete case sample at age 14.5 (girls, n=367; boys, n=288).

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| Model  | Changea in depressive symptoms for a 1-stage increase in pubertal status (95% CI) p value |
| Girls | Boys |
| Breast status | Pubic hair status | Pubic hair status |
| Model 1: Unadjusted | 1.25 (.07 to 2.42) .037 | -.42 (-1.75 to .90) .531 | -.10 (-1.29 to 1.09) .874 |
| Model 2: Model 1 adjusted for other puberty measureb | 1.36 (0.17 to 2.56) .025 | -.71 (-2.05 to .63) ·298 | .04 (-1.40 to 1.47) .960 |
| Model 3: Model 2 adjusted for age and pubertal timingc | 1.29 (0.06 to 2.51) .039 | -.66 (-2.01 to .69) .338 | .06 (-1.38 to 1.51) .930 |
| Model 4: Model 3 adjusted for possible confoundersd | 1.11 (-.14 to 2.35) .082 | -.93 (-2.29 to .43) .181 | -.14 (-1.59 to 1.30) .844 |

aChange is represented by the unstandardized regression coefficient.

bIn models with breast status as the initial exposure variable, adjustment was made for pubic hair status. In models with pubic hair status as the initial exposure variable, adjustment was made for breast status in girls and genital status in boys.

cPubertal timing was included in models for girls only because this measure was unavailable for boys.

dOther possible confounders were childhood adversity, social class, maternal education, and BMI.