

**Table S5: Linear regression models to assess the severity and frequency of decompression illness as a risk factor for reduced executive functioning among divers. The models were adjusted for age, educational level, and depressive symptoms; N=103 divers with complete data.**

	% Perseverative responses		% Perseverative errors		% Non-perseverative errors	
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup> (p)	0.253 (p=0.000)		0.237 (p=0.000)		0.032 (p=0.166)	
	B	95% CI	B	95% CI	B	95% CI
<b>Age (years)</b>						
<40	0		0		0	
40-49	9.58	-2.42 – 21.58	7.74	-1.07 – 16.55	0.72	-5.95 – 7.38
50-59	10.29	-2.29 – 22.86	7.87	-1.36 – 17.10	4.17	-2.81 – 11.14
<b>Educational level</b>						
Complete secondary & superior	0		0		0	
Complete primary & incomplete secondary	1.36	-8.91 – 11.62	1.08	-6.46 – 8.61	1.48	-4.21 – 7.18
Incomplete primary	23.74	11.34 – 36.15	16.39	7.28 – 25.49	-4.26	-11.15 – 2.63
<b>Depressive symptoms</b> <sup>1</sup>	9.42	-6.75 – 25.58	6.53	-5.34 – 18.40	-6.17	-15.15 – 2.80
yes vs. no						
<b>History of decompression illness score</b> <sup>2</sup>	1.10	0.13 – 2.07	0.78	0.06 – 1.49	-0.41	-0.95 – 0.13

<sup>1</sup> Anhedonia or low mood “more than half the days” in the last two weeks. <sup>2</sup> Score of self-reported history of decompression illness according to severity and frequency of symptoms. Missing n= 1.