

**Table S4: Sensitivity analysis of the linear regression models to assess the severity and frequency of decompression illness as a risk factor for reduced executive functioning including fishermen. The models were adjusted for age, depressive symptoms, and hazardous alcohol consumption; N= 161.**

	% Perseverative responses		% Perseverative errors		% Non-perseverative errors	
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup> (p <sub>Anova</sub> )	0.140 (p=0.000)		0.138 (p=0.000)		0.003 (p=0.360)	
	B	95% CI	B	95% CI	B	95% CI
<b>Age (years)</b>						
<40	0		0		0	
40-49	12.30	2.74 – 21.86	9.48	2.49 – 16.47	0.18	-4.75– 5.12
50-59	14.03	4.11 – 23.95	10.55	3.29 – 17.80	2.21	-2.91 – 7.33
<b>Depressive symptoms</b> <sup>1</sup>	15.74	4.88 – 26.59	11.35	3.41 – 19.29	-5.15	-10.76 – 0.45
yes vs. no						
<b>Hazardous alcohol consumption</b> <sup>2</sup>	6.57	-1.26 – 14.41	4.83	-0.90 – 10.55	-1.74	-5.78– 2.30
yes vs. no						
<b>History of decompression illness score</b> <sup>3</sup>	0.86	0.02 – 1.70	0.58	0.04 – 1.19	-0.23	-0.67 – 0.20

<sup>1</sup> Anhedonia or low mood “more than half the days” in the last two weeks. <sup>2</sup> AUDIT-C questionnaire score ≥5. <sup>3</sup> Score of self-reported history of decompression illness according to severity and frequency of symptoms. Missing n= 1.