|  |
| --- |
| **Supplemental Table 4**. Indirect and direct associations of neighborhood social environment (IV) with depressive symptoms (DV) through mediators (M) in JHS participants (n=2,114)a |
|  | Neighborhood Violence | Neighborhood Problems | Neighborhood Social Cohesion |
|   | B | SE | 95% CI | B | SE | 95% CI | B | SE | 95% CI |
| Path a: IV on M | -1.12\*\* | 0.40 | -1.90, -0.35 | -0.67\* | 0.28 | -1.22, -0.12 | 0.74 | 0.38 | -0.01, 1.50 |
| Path b: M on DV | -0.25\*\*\* | 0.07 | -0.39, -0.10 | -0.24\*\* | 0.07 | -0.39, -0.10 | -0.25\*\*\* | 0.08 | -0.40, -0.11 |
| Path c': Direct effect | 3.65\*\* | 1.35 | 1.01, 6.30 | 3.11\*\* | 0.95 | 1.24, 4.98 | -1.87 | 1.31 | -4.45, 0.70 |
| Paths a x b: Indirect effect | 0.27\* | 0.13 | 0.06, 0.57⁑ | 0.16 | 0.09 | 0.03, 0.36⁑ | -0.19 | 0.12 | -0.46, 0.00 |
| **Note**: P-values: \*p<.05; \*\*p<.01; \*\*\*p<.001. ⁑Statistically significant 95% Bias-Corrected Confidence Interval. IV: Independent variables. DV: Dependent variable. M: Mediators. All models were adjusted for covariates. aThe analytic sample was based on the removal of those who are disable from walking (n=95).  |