

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**FUNCTIONAL DISABILITY AND SOCIAL CONFLICT INCREASE RISK OF
DEPRESSION IN OLDER ADULTHOOD AMONG BOLIVIAN FORAGER-FARMERS**

(Revision 4)

Table S1. Prevalence of social conflict among adults aged 50+^a

Currently bothered by conflict with/over	% reporting
“Other” kin (non-nuclear)	93
Non-kin (including Tsimane and non-Tsimane Bolivians)	57
Sorcery	37
Spouse	28
Gossip	9
Adult child (age 18+)	4

^a2% of respondents reported no conflict (22% reported one conflict, and 76% reported multiple conflicts).

Effects of age and sex on the probability of reporting conflict

Age is inversely associated with social conflict score (Std. $\beta = -.180$, $p = .001$, $n = 325$). Sex has no independent effect (Unstd. $B_{\text{Male}} = .109$, $p = .324$). Age is inversely associated with the probability of reporting conflict with non-kin (adjusted OR/year = .976, $p = .082$), over sorcery (adjusted OR/year = .960, $p = .007$, controlling for sex), and over gossip (adjusted OR/year = -.944, $p = .044$). There is no age-related change in the probability of reporting conflict with non-nuclear kin, with a spouse, or with an adult child.

Effects of BMI, disability score, and subsistence involvement score on the probability of reporting conflict

Neither BMI nor subsistence involvement score are associated with social conflict score (controlling for age and sex). However, disability score is positively associated with social conflict score (Std. $\beta = .129$, $p = .021$, same controls). Higher disability scores are associated with greater probability of reporting conflict with non-nuclear kin (adjusted OR = 2.148/SD increase, $p = .010$), and with non-kin (adjusted OR = 2.026, $p < .001$); disability score is not associated with other conflicts.

Figure S1. Mean (\pm SE) item score by sex (straight and dashed lines), and sex difference as a percentage of the maximum possible item score (bars). Items are ordered by female means (descending) (n=155 women, 170 men).

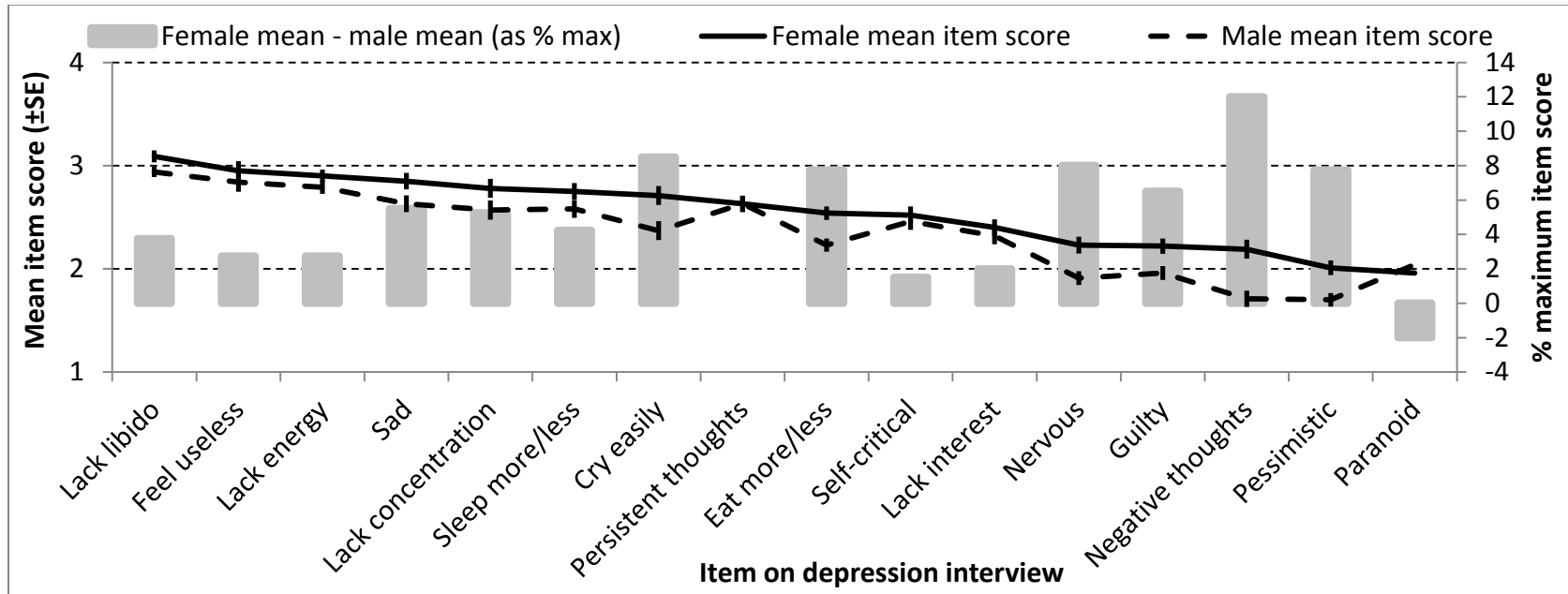


Figure S2. Histogram of depression scores by sex (n=155 women, 170 men). A dashed vertical line at 75 indicates women (18%) and men (7%) whose mean item score ≥ 3 (“often” experiences symptom).

