Author Table 1

Comparison of Intercept and Slope Estimates for Models with Covariates

Scale	Covariates	Intercept		Slope		Quadratic
		γ_{00}: Mean	u_0:Variance	γ_{10}: Mean	u_1:Variance	γ_{20}: Mean
CES-D						
Model 1	Age, Age^2	5.78 (.11)**	13.93**	.52 (.07)**	3.18**	.43 (.03)**
Model 2	Demographics	5.87 (.17)**	13.90**	.66 (.10)**	3.14**	.43 (.04)**
Model 3	Medication	5.59 (.17)**	13.44**	.68 (.10)**	3.08**	.45 (.04)**
Model 4	Disease burden[1]	5.94 (.20)**	14.77**	-.05 (.30)	5.19**	.80 (.16)**
Model 5	ADLs[1]	5.03 (.30)**	10.34**	.24 (.43)	5.78**	.58 (.18)**
Model 6	IADLs[1]	5.17 (.30)**	10.34**	.15 (.42)	5.82*	.62 (.17)**
Model 7	Death	5.22 (.20)**	13.54**	.35 (.12)**	3.18**	.37 (.05)**
Model 8	Disease burden and death	5.12 (.22)**	13.74**	.21 (.14)	2.99**	.35 (.04)**
Model 9	>5 years from death	5.84 (.16)**	13.80**	.49 (.10)**	3.00**	.38 (.03)**
Depressed Affect						
Model 1	Age, Age^2	1.13 (.04)**	1.32**	.05 (.02)*	.50**	.15 (.01)**
Model 2	Demographics	1.02 (.06)**	1.31**	.11 (.04)**	.50**	.15 (.01)**
Model 3	Medication	1.01 (.06)**	1.29**	.11 (.04)**	.47**	.14 (.02)**
Model 4	Disease burden[1]	.97 (.07)**	1.28**	.12 (.11)	.65**	.16 (.06)**
Model 5	ADLs[1]	.91 (.11)**	.74**	.10 (.16)	.76*	.13 (.06)*
Model 6	IADLs[1]	.93 (.11)**	.75*	.07 (.15)	.77*	.15 (.06)**
Model 7	Death	.98 (.07)**	1.30**	.04 (.05)	.50**	.13 (.02)**
Model 8	Disease burden and death	.95 (.08)**	1.33**	.01 (.05)	.51**	.13 (.01)**
Model 9	>5 years from death	1.02 (.06)**	1.31**	.08 (.04)*	.48**	.13 (.01)**

Supplementary Table Continued

Somatic						
Model 1	Age, Age^2	2.89 (.05)**	2.99**	.39 (.03)**	.43**	.20 (.01)**
Model 2	Demographics	2.75 (.08)**	2.98**	.44 (.04)**	.43**	.21 (.02)**
Model 3	Medication	2.73 (.08)**	2.91**	.44 (.04)**	.43**	.21 (.02)**
Model 4	Disease burden[1]	2.63 (.09)**	2.92**	.27 (.14)	.81**	.31 (.08)**
Model 5	ADLs[1]	2.87 (.15)**	2.75**	.04 (.21)	.74	.30 (.09)**
Model 6	IADLs[1]	2.95 (.15)**	2.74 **	.01 (.20)	.78	.32 (.08)**
Model 7	Death	2.76 (.09)**	2.99**	.33 (.05)**	.43**	.17 (.02)**
Model 8	Disease burden and death	2.64 (.10)**	2.95**	.27 (.06)**	.39**	.16 (.01)**
Model 9	>5 years from death	2.76 (.08)**	2.96**	.37 (.04)**	.44**	.18 (.01)**
Interpersonal						
Model 1	Age, Age^2	.17 (.01)**	.05**	-.01 (.01)	.02**	.02 (.00)**
Model 2	Demographics	.17 (.01)**	.05**	.00 (.01)	.02**	.02 (.00)**
Model 3	Medication	.17 (.01)**	.04**	.00 (.01)	.02**	.02 (.00)**
Model 4	Disease burden[1]	.16 (.02)**	.05**	.00 (.03)	.03**	.03 (.02)
Model 5	ADLs[1]	.22 (.03)**	.05	.03 (.04)	.00	-.01 (.02)
Model 6	IADLs[1]	.23 (.04)**	.06	.03 (.04)	.00	-.02 (.02)
Model 7	Death	.17 (.02)**	.05**	-.02 (.01)	.02**	.02 (.00)**
Model 8	Disease burden and death	.16 (.02)**	.05**	-.02 (.01)	.15**	.02 (.00)
Model 9	>5 years from death	.17 (.01)**	.05**	-.01 (.00)	.02**	.02 (.00)**

Note. *N*=2320. Model 1 includes age and age squared (*n*=2,320, 10,982 visits). Model 2 includes age, age squared, sex, ethnicity, and education (*n*=2,320, 10,982 visits). Model 3 includes age, age squared, sex, ethnicity, education, and antidepressant medication use (*n*=2,287, 10,442 visits). Model 4 includes age, age squared, sex, ethnicity, education, and disease burden for participants 60 years and older (*n*=1,482, 6,593 visits). Model 5 includes age, age squared, sex, ethnicity, education, and activities of daily living (ADLs) (*n*=972, 2,286 visits). Model 6 includes age, age squared, sex, ethnicity, education, and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) (*n*=972, 2,286 visits). Model 7 includes age, age squared, sex, ethnicity, education, and a dummy-coded variable comparing those who died versus those still living at the time of analysis (*n*=2,320, 10,982 visits). Model 8 includes age, age squared, sex, ethnicity,

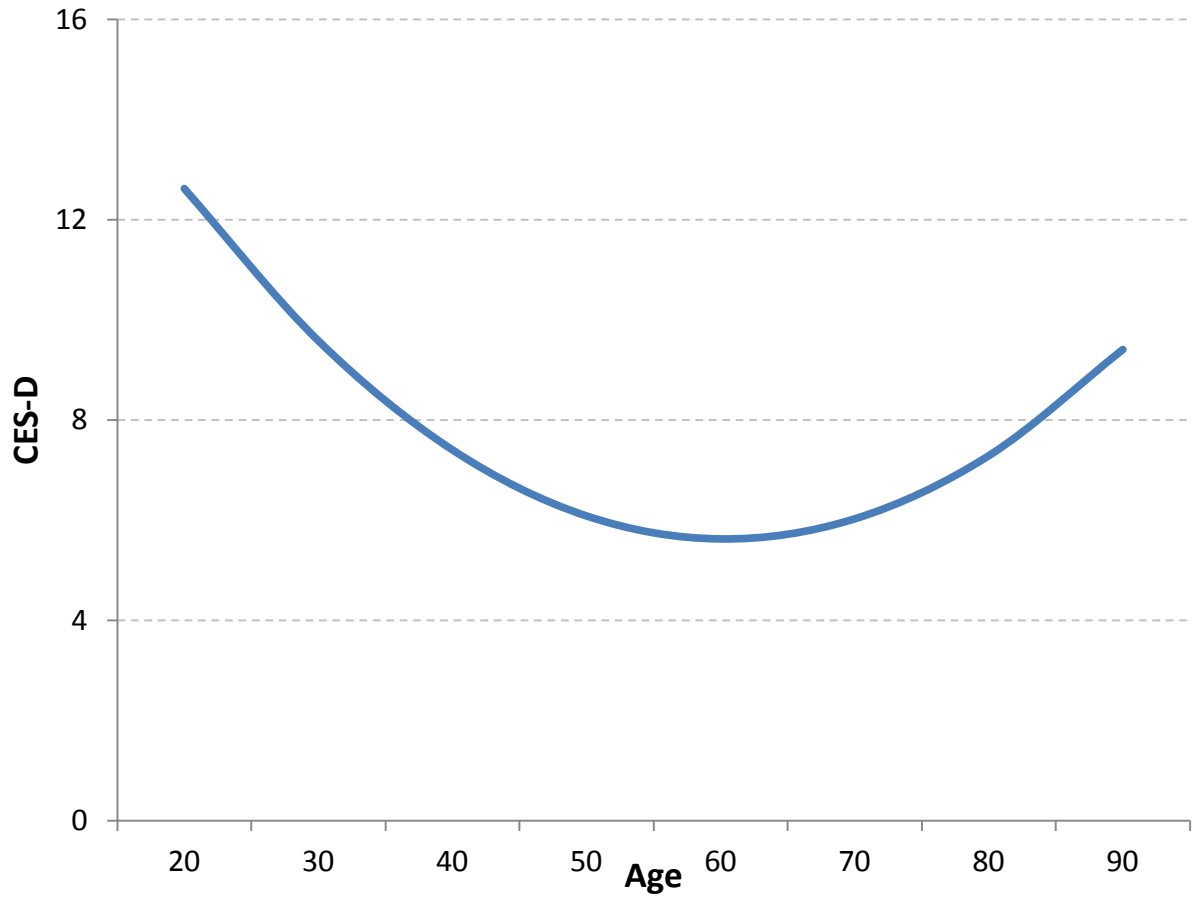
education, the dummy-coded death variable, and disease burden (*n*=2,239, 9,702 visits). Model 9 includes age, age squared, sex, ethnicity, and education on assessments five years before death (*n*=2,216, 10,175 visits).

[1] The coefficients for the estimated trajectory are different for these models because they were estimated on a reduced number of participants/visits restricted to participants age 60 and older. Focusing on participants 60 and older, the linear slope was not significant, but the quadratic slope was steeper. Before including disease burden or functional limitations in the model, the coefficients for the total CES-D were 5.81 (SE=.19), $p<.01$, for the intercept, .06 (SE=.27), *ns*, for the linear slope, and .84 (SD=.13), $p<.01$, for the quadratic slope. The coefficients for Depressed Affect were .94 (SE=.06), $p<.01$, for the intercept, .11 (SE=.10), *ns*, for the linear slope, and .20 (SD=.05), $p<.01$, for the quadratic slope. The coefficients for Somatic Complaints were 2.60 (SE=.08), $p<.01$, for the intercept, .34 (SE=.13), $p<.01$, for the linear slope, and .32 (SD=.06), $p<.01$, for the quadratic slope. The coefficients for Interpersonal Problems were .16 (SE=.02), $p<.01$, for the intercept, .00 (SE=.03), *ns*, for the linear slope, and .02 (SD=.01), *ns*, for the quadratic slope

Author Figure 1

Estimated trajectory of the CES-D total scale score (A), depressed affect (B), somatic complaints (C), interpersonal problems (D), and well-being (E) in their original metric, from the hierarchical linear modeling analysis. The trajectory of well-being should be interpreted with caution due to complexities in the relation between well-being and age (see Sutin et al., in press).

S1A.



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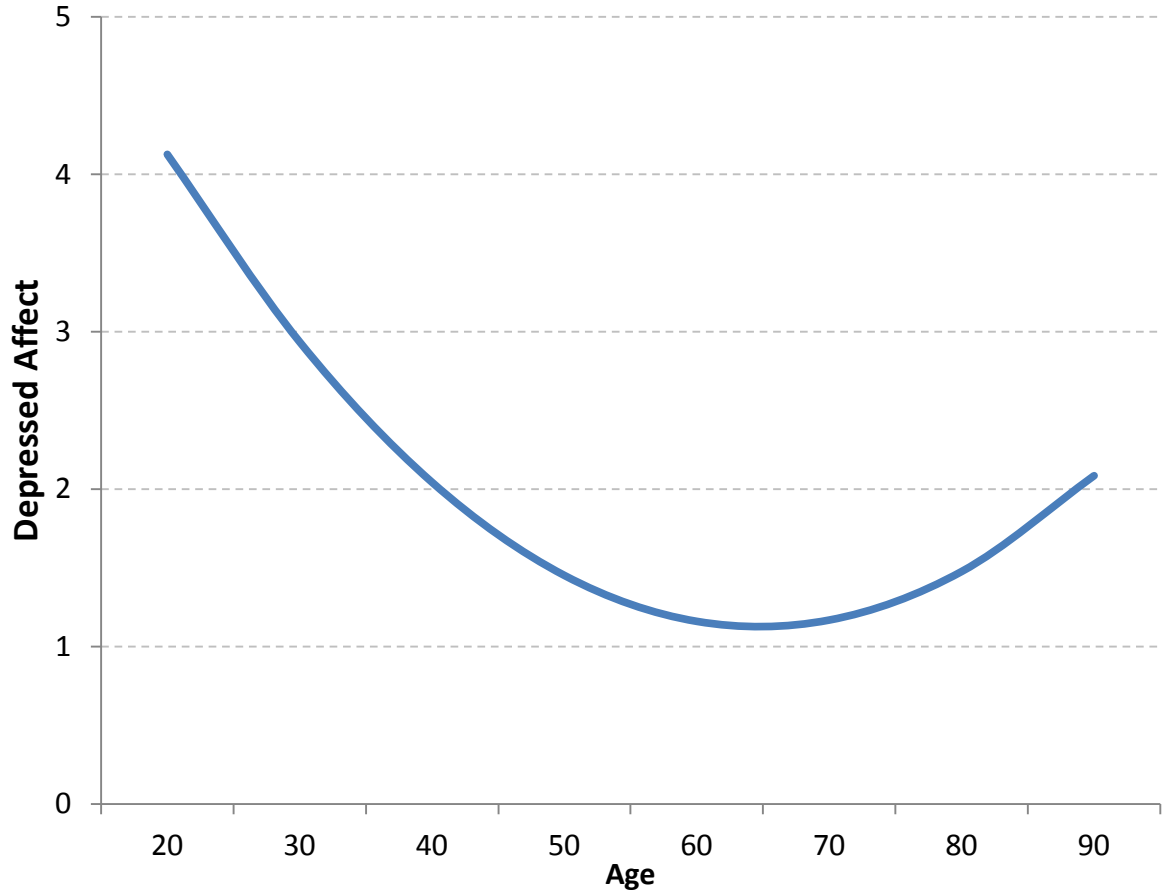

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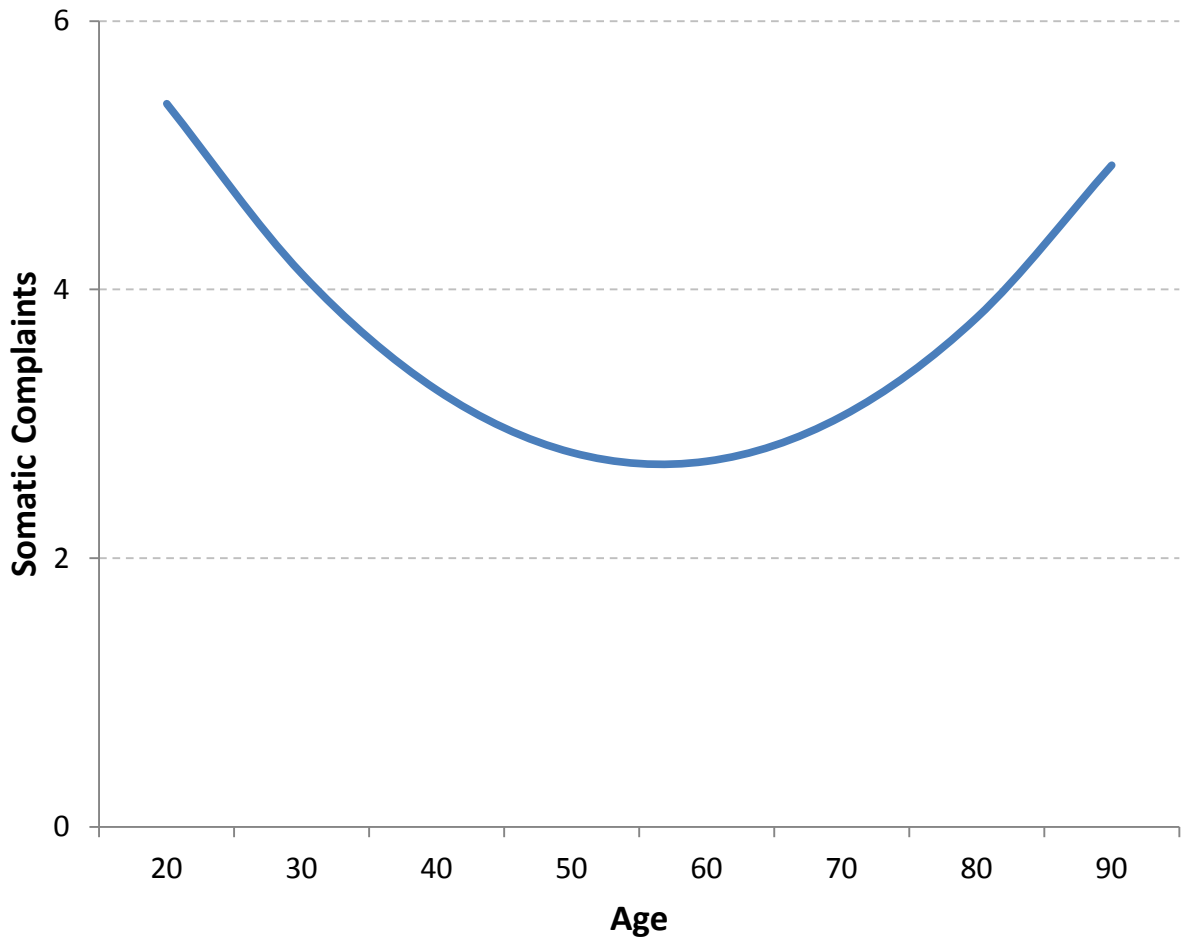
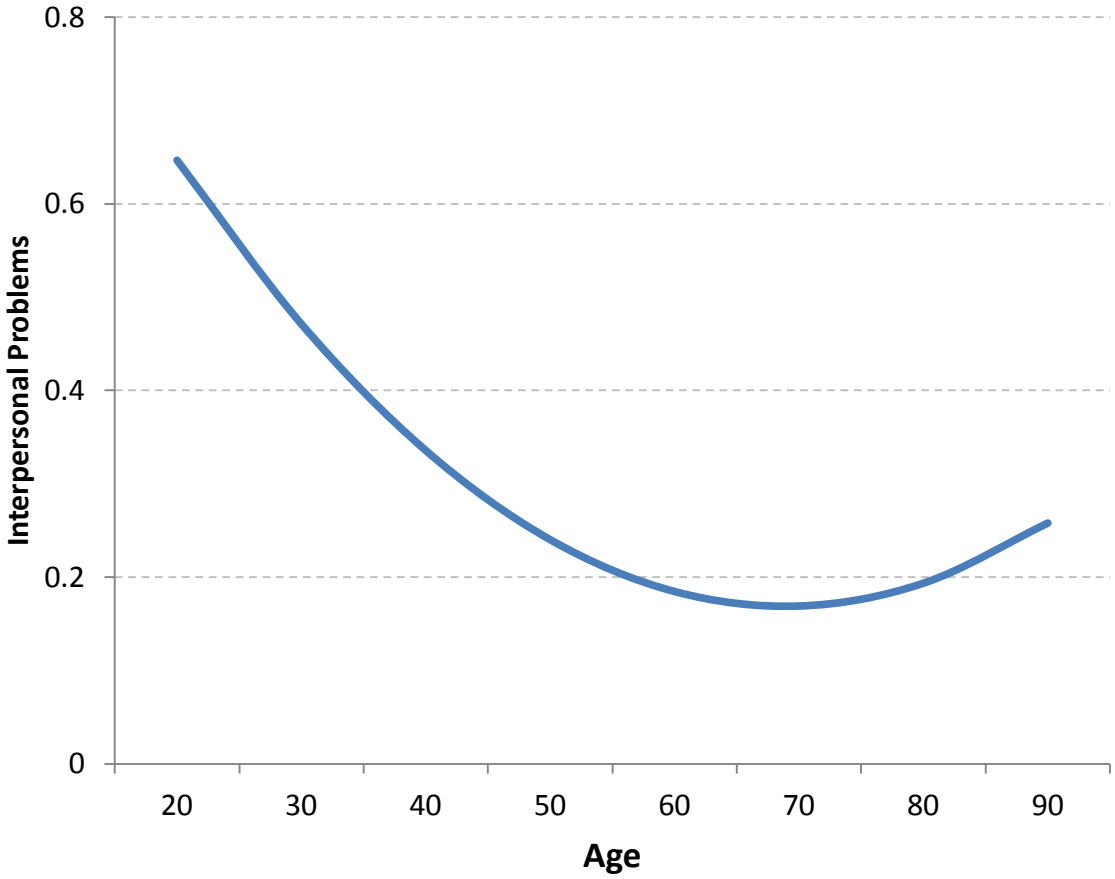


S1D.



S1E