

**Table S1** Reliability and validity of measures in the Koori Growing Old Well Study Phase 1 participant interview.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reliability/Validity</b>	<b>Previous research with Aboriginal Australians</b>
Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) [1]	28-items with five scales measuring physical abuse and neglect, emotional abuse and neglect, and sexual abuse.	The CTQ has strong psychometric properties, including internal consistency ( $\alpha=.91$ ), stability of reports overtime, invariant factor structure, and external validity ascertained with response verification techniques [1-2]	Used to explore cultural group differences in incarcerated juvenile offenders, including 102 (42% of study sample) Indigenous participants [3].
Measure of Indigenous Racism Experiences (MIRE) [4]	31-item scale developed to measure self-reported racism for Aboriginal Australians.	Internal consistency of the key Interpersonal Racism scale was good ( $\alpha=0.83$ ) and convergent validity with a discrimination survey item demonstrated [4]	In a population health study of Aboriginal Australians (n=312), 70% of respondents reported experiences of racism, most commonly in older age groups [5].
Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, short form (CD-RISC10) [6]	10-item scale assessing perceptions of personal resilience, or an individual's ability to adapt and cope with stress.	Factor analysis was used to revise the original 25-item version into a brief unidimensional scale with good reliability ( $\alpha=0.85$ ) [6]. These findings were further supported recently in an Australian sample [7]. Evidence for construct validity was shown in CD-RISC10 scores moderating the effect of childhood trauma (CTQ) on adult psychiatric symptoms [6].	No previous research with Aboriginal Australians. However, previously validated in a range of cross-cultural groups [8-9].
Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) [10]	5-item measure of global life satisfaction.	Good test-retest reliability (0.82) and internal consistency (0.87), and convergent validity demonstrated [10]	No previous research with Aboriginal Australians. However, used widely in a range of cultural and language groups, including indigenous populations in other countries [11].

Measure	Description	Reliability/Validity	Previous research with Aboriginal Australians
modified Patient Health Questionnaire (mPHQ9) [12]	9-item screening tool for depression modified for use with Aboriginal Australians.	Culturally acceptable tool [12] with sound reliability ( $\alpha=.80$ ), sensitivity (80%) and specificity (71.4%) [13]	This version of the PHQ was specifically modified and validated in consultation with this population.
Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT-C) [14]	Brief, 3-item screen for excessive alcohol consumption developed by the World Health Organisation	Performs similarly to the full AUDIT, with adequate sensitivity (91%) and specificity (70%) to detect heavy drinking at a cut-off score $\geq 4$ [14].	AUDIT used to assess risky levels of alcohol use in Indigenous Australians [15]. Short-form used in a large Australian survey (n=78,974) to determine the prevalence of heavy drinking, including Aboriginal participants [16].

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