S8 Table. Odds ratio results for the comparison of systemic stress between different aspects of burial types in males and females.\*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pathological condition | OR4a | OR5 | OR6 | ORMHb | Interpretation |
| Males |  |  |  |  |  |
| Enamel Hypoplasia | 1.88 | 3.00 | — | 2.30 | 2.30 times greater prevalence in the lineage burials |
| *Cribra Orbitalia* | 3.53 | — | — | 3.53 | 3.53 times greater prevalence in the lineage burials |
| Osteoperiostitis | 1.17 | 0.67 | — | 1.06 | 1.06 times greater prevalence in the lineage burials |
| Females |  |  |  |  |  |
| Enamel Hypoplasia | 2.07 | — | — | 1.04 | 1.04 times greater prevalence in the lineage burials |
| *Cribra Orbitalia* | 0.22 | **0.07e** | — | **0.15c** | **6.62 times greater prevalence in the refuse pits** |
| Osteoperiostitis | 0.19 | — | — | **0.13d** | **7.69 times greater prevalence in the refuse pits** |

\* — ORs were not calculated when any cell values are zero.

a OR4 to OR6 correspond to individual odds ratios for adult age groups 4 to 6 (see Table 2).

b ORMH, the Mantel-Haenszel common odds ratio of each pathological condition.

c The difference is statistically significant (χ2 = 6.380, df = 1, P = 0.007).

d The difference is statistically significant (χ2 = 7.249, df = 1, P = 0.006).

e The prevalence is about 14.29 times greater in the refuse pit females at age 35 to 49 years. The difference is statistically significant (χ2 = 5.888, df = 1, P = 0.042).