

Supplementary

Table S1: The impact of socioeconomic factors and geriatric syndromes on frailty (n=301).

| Logistic regression models | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Univariable models | | | Multivariable model 1 | | | Multivariable model 2 | | |
| | OR | 95% CI | p-value | OR | 95% CI | p-value | OR | 95% CI | p-value |
| Cognitive function^a | | | | | | | | | |
| (Moca) | | | | | | | | | |
| Dysfunction vs Normal (<26 vs ≥26) | 3.06 | 1.21-7.69 | 0.017 | 1.59 | 0.58-4.34 | 0.357 | 1.65 | 0.55-4.98 | 0.469 |
| Depression (GDS) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mild vs Normal | 3.02 | 1.75-5.22 | <0.001 | 2.16 | 1.15-4.04 | 0.016 | 2.62 | 1.33-5.17 | 0.005 |
| Severe vs Normal | 4.73 | 2.28-9.80 | <0.001 | 2.33 | 0.99-5.47 | 0.052 | 2.05 | 0.80-5.24 | 0.134 |
| Comorbidity^b (CCI) | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe (CCI≥5) vs Mild | 1.40 | 0.82-2.39 | 0.213 | 1.25 | 0.67-2.31 | 0.475 | 1.06 | 0.49-2.27 | 0.876 |
| Disability in ADL^c | | | | | | | | | |
| Barthel 11-15 vs Barthel 16-20 | 3.60 | 1.52-8.50 | 0.003 | 1.83 | 0.67-4.97 | 0.232 | 1.86 | 0.65-5.34 | 0.247 |
| Barthel ≤10 vs Barthel 16-20 | 5.67 | 1.97-16.29 | 0.001 | 1.89 | 0.56-6.37 | 0.300 | 1.83 | 0.52-6.37 | 0.340 |
| Homebound status^d | | | | | | | | | |
| Semi-homebound vs Non-homebound | 6.78 | 3.26-14.11 | <0.001 | 4.55 | 2.05-10.06 | <0.001 | 3.73 | 1.58-8.76 | 0.003 |
| Homebound vs Non-homebound | 6.08 | 3.11-11.88 | <0.001 | 3.53 | 1.60-7.78 | 0.002 | 2.60 | 1.07-6.28 | 0.034 |
| CVD[*] | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes vs No | 1.42 | 0.87-2.30 | 0.151 | - | - | - | 1.34 | 0.67-2.69 | 0.400 |
| Age (years) | | | | | | | | | |
| ≥80 vs <80 | 1.69 | 1.04-2.73 | 0.032 | - | - | - | 1.15 | 0.60-2.22 | 0.658 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | |
| Men vs Women | 0.55 | 0.33-0.924 | 0.024 | - | - | - | 1.01 | 0.48-2.11 | 0.972 |
| Annual individual Income | | | | | | | | | |
| >4500 vs <4500 | 0.41 | 0.25-0.68 | <0.001 | - | - | - | 0.45 | 0.25-0.83 | 0.011 |
| Smoking | | | | | | | | | |
| Smoker vs Non Smoker | 0.41 | 0.16-1.03 | 0.060 | - | - | - | 0.69 | 0.20-2.41 | 0.568 |
| Ex-Smoker vs Non Smoker | 1.04 | 0.44-2.42 | 0.923 | - | - | - | 1.79 | 0.55-5.79 | 0.329 |
| Educational Level | | | | | | | | | |
| Highschool vs Uneducated | 0.39 | 0.17-0.91 | 0.030 | - | - | - | 0.55 | 0.21-1.45 | 0.233 |
| Bachelor/MSc/PhD vs Uneducated | 0.59 | 0.22-1.61 | 0.310 | - | - | - | 1.12 | 0.36-3.46 | 0.840 |

Notes: The impact of geriatric syndromes and socioeconomic factors on frailty taking into consideration possible confounding effects is examined in model 2 (Multivariate model), particularly multi-variate model 2 analysis after adjusting OR for CVD, age, gender, annual individual income, smoking, and educational level.

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio. An OR>1 indicates a greater likelihood of elderly people having (Yes, Mild, Severe, VS. etc.) to be frail. Bars represent 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). ^a**Cognitive Function:** MoCA<26 is indicative of cognitive dysfunction; ^b**Comorbidity** refers to the mean values of the CCI index and not to the actual number of illnesses; ^c**Disability in ADL** refers to the level of functional independence in the domains of personal care and mobility on performing Activities of Daily Living (ADL). **Barthel ≤10** indicates that the person is dependent or “disabled”; ^d**Homebound status** refers to the ability of a person to leave of home during the last month due to its illnesses. Homebound (able to leave home at least once a week in the last month); Semi-homebound: (able to get home about 2 times a week with help), Non-homebound: (about 2 times a week but without help). **Abbreviations:** GDS, Geriatric Depression Scale; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity index; Barthel Scale -Activities of Daily Living. ^{*}CVD: Cardiovascular disease.