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## Supplementary Materials for

### **Smithian growth in a nonindustrial society**

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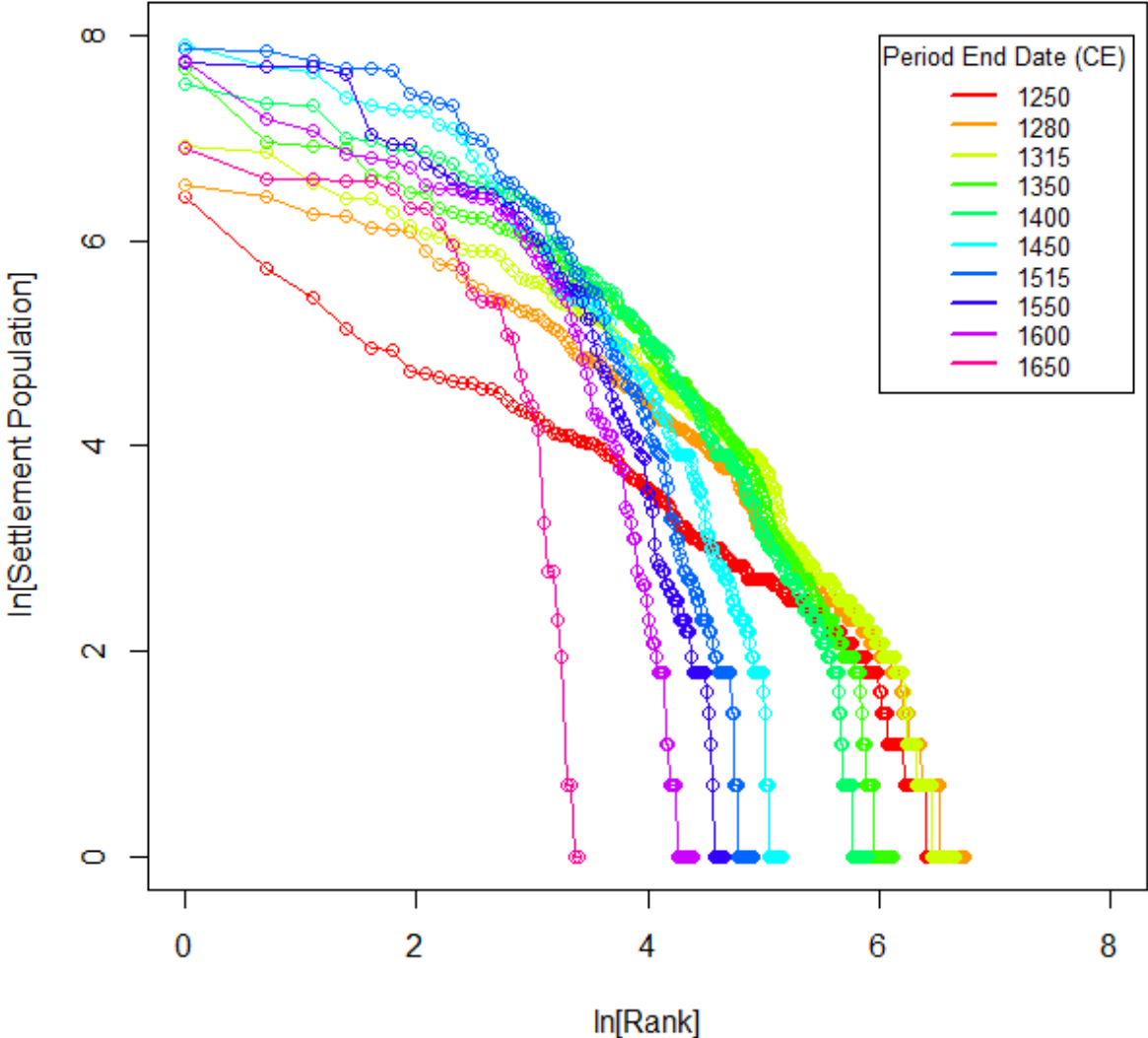
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Fig. S1  
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**Figure S1.** Rank-size distributions for the Northern Rio Grande Pueblo settlement system over time. Note that these distributions became increasingly non-Zipfian, with the population agglomerating into fewer, larger settlements at the top of the distribution.



**Table S1.** Regression results for the relationship between settlement population, consumption and personal possessions. Data were log-transformed prior to analysis, and the independent variable is settlement population in both cases.

<b>Dependent variable</b>	<b>Consumption index</b>	<b>Possessions index</b>	<b>Productive Diversity</b>
<b>Number of cases</b>	192	141	57
<b>Coefficient (95% C.I.)</b>	1.188 (1.099 – 1.278)	1.159 (1.117 – 1.201)	.845 (.697 – .995)
<b>Intercept (95% C.I.)</b>	-1.355 (-1.743 – -0.968)	2.943 (2.769 – 3.118)	-0.524 (-1.198 – 0.149)
<b>r<sup>2</sup></b>	.779	.954	.692
<b>F-ratio</b>	671.222	2883.445	123.705
<b>P-value</b>	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001

**Table S2.** Coordinates of the centers and intercepts for consumption and possessions, by period. Note that  $\langle \ln N \rangle$  is different for each index in a given time period because the sample of settlements for which data are available vary, and the analysis focuses on the relationship between  $\langle \ln N \rangle$  and  $\langle \ln Y \rangle$  given the available paired samples.

Period (CE)	Consumption index			Possessions index		
	$\langle \ln N \rangle$	$\langle \ln Y \rangle$	$\ln[Y_0]$	$\langle \ln N \rangle$	$\langle \ln Y \rangle$	$\ln[Y_0]$
1200-1250	2.664	2.254	-0.856	2.075	5.685	3.263
1250-1280	3.128	2.307	-1.343	2.722	6.322	3.146
1280-1315	3.623	2.721	-1.508	2.442	5.297	2.447
1315-1350	3.595	2.511	-1.684	4.316	6.110	1.073
1350-1400	3.592	3.101	-1.091	4.303	7.842	2.820
1400-1450	3.867	3.432	-1.081	4.248	7.926	2.968
1450-1515	5.919	5.771	-1.136	7.296	11.154	2.639
1515-1550	5.021	4.533	-1.326	5.837	9.778	2.967
1550-1600	6.109	6.085	-1.044	4.188	7.829	2.942
1600-1650	6.276	6.018	-1.306	6.765	10.952	3.057

**Table S3.** Regression results for the relationship between scaling intercepts and period end date.

<b>Dependent variable</b>	<b>Consumption index <i>ln</i>[<math>Y_0</math>]</b>	<b>Possessions index <i>ln</i>[<math>Y_0</math>]</b>
<b>Number of cases</b>	10	10
<b>Coefficient (95% C.I.)</b>	.0002 (-.0010 – .0014)	.0008 (-.0023 – .0039)
<b>Intercept (95% C.I.)</b>	-1.4714 (-3.2149 – .2722)	1.6002 (-2.8478 – 6.0483)
<b><math>r^2</math></b>	.0086	.0304
<b>F-ratio</b>	.0697	.2510
<b>P-value</b>	.7984	.6299