*Table S1*. Example raw and family-centered peer dysfunction scores.

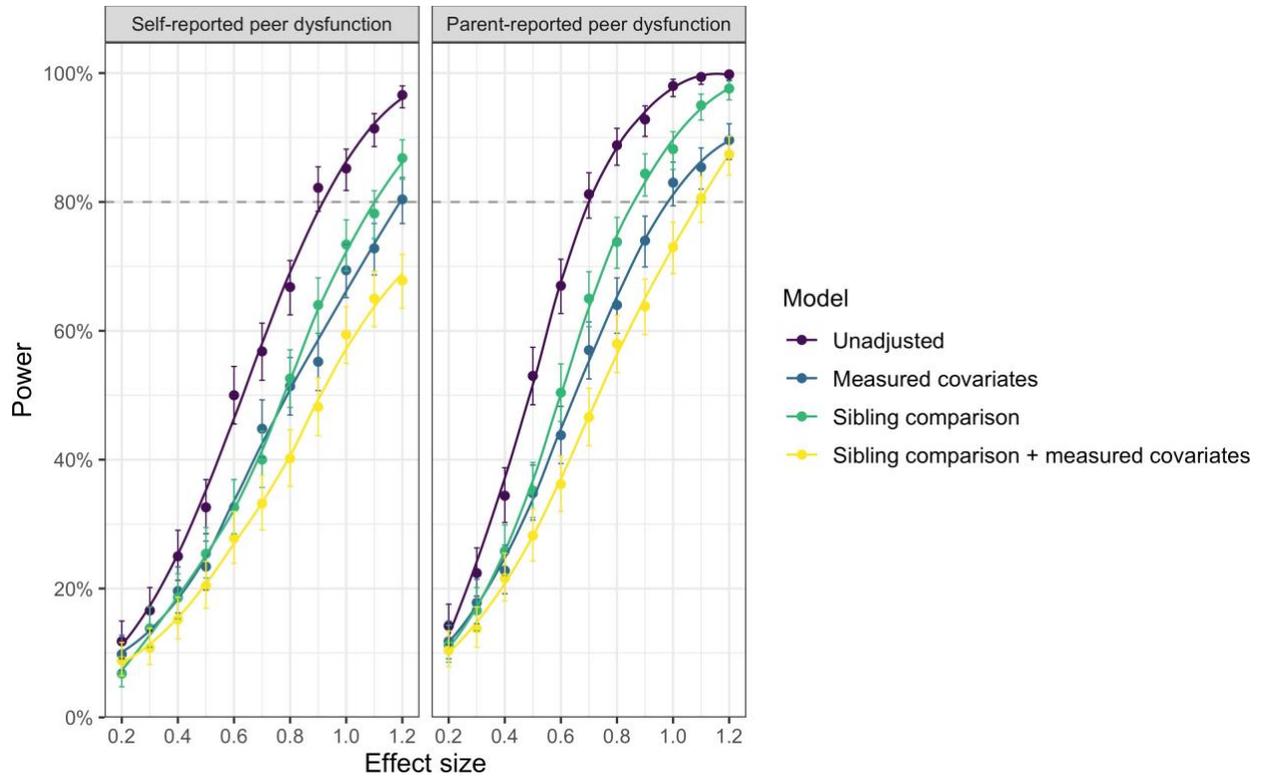| Family | Sibling | Raw Score | Family Average | Family-Centered Peer Dysfunction Score |
|--------|---------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1 | A | 1 | 3 | -2 |
| 1 | B | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | A | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| 2 | B | 3 | 4 | -1 |
| 2 | C | 1 | 4 | -3 |
| 3 | A | 5 | 6 | -1 |
| 3 | B | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 4 | A | 2 | 4.5 | -2.5 |
| 4 | B | 4 | 4.5 | -0.5 |
| 4 | C | 3 | 4.5 | -1.5 |
| 4 | D | 9 | 4.5 | 4.5 |

*Figure S1*. Results of simulation-based sensitivity analyses of the effect of self-reported (left) or parent-reported (right) adolescent peer dysfunction on adult depression.
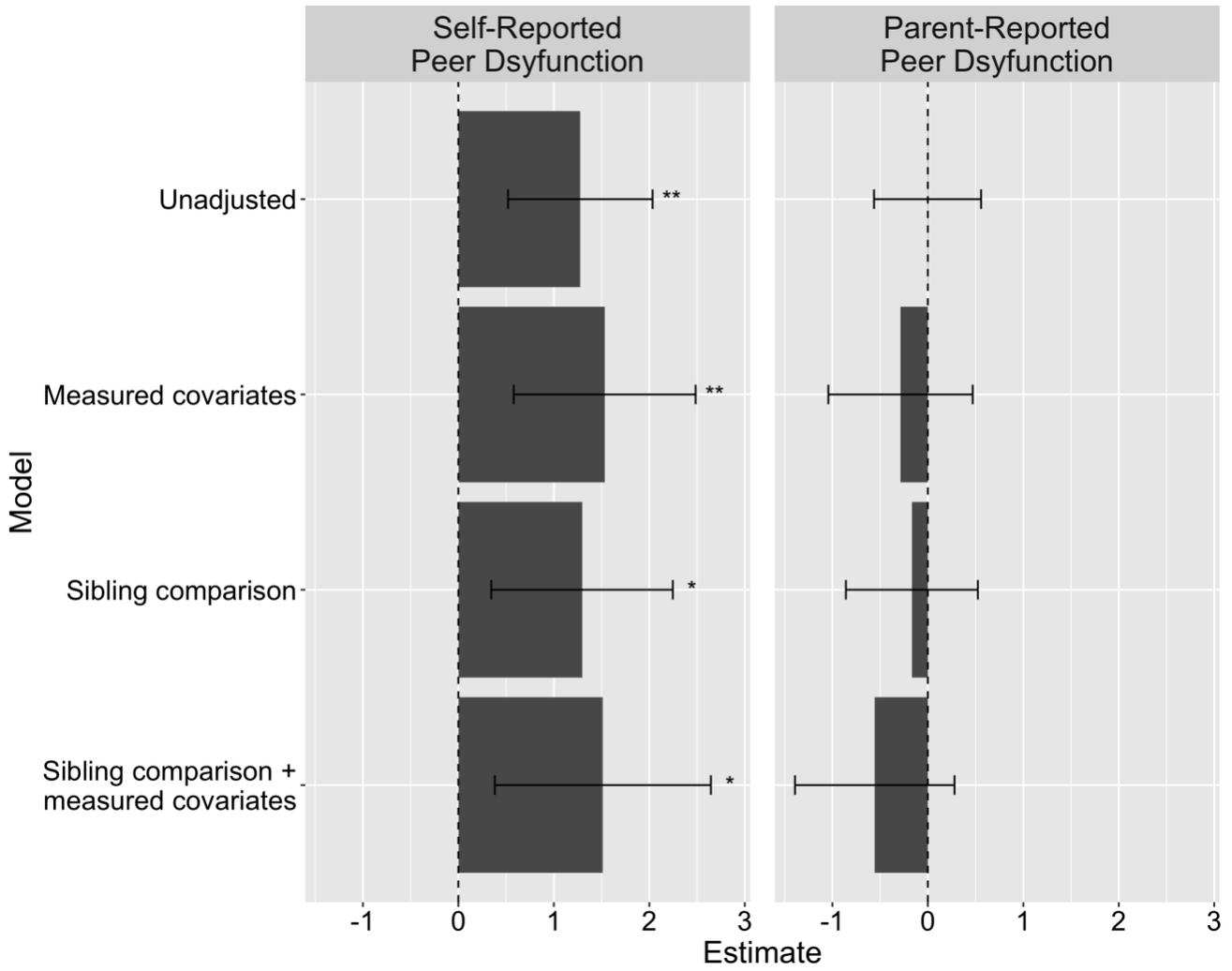
*Figure S2*. The unique unstandardized effects of self-reported (left) versus parent-reported (right) adolescent peer dysfunction on adult depressive symptoms. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. * *p*<.05 ** *p*<.01 *** *p*<.001
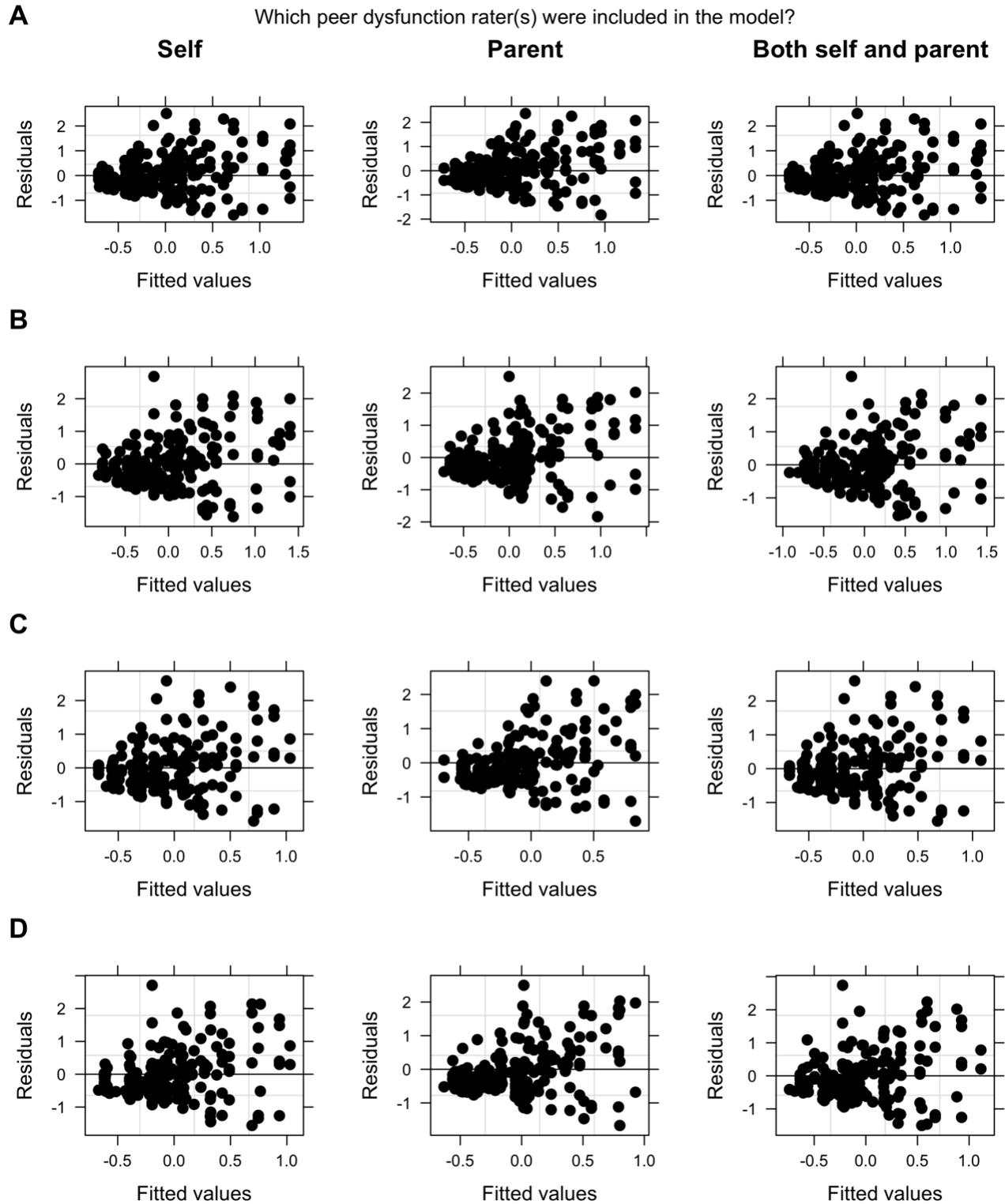
*Figure S3*. Plots of model fitted values versus residuals for the unadjusted (A), measured covariates (B), sibling comparison (C), and sibling comparison + measured covariates (D) models. Dots spread equally or randomly around the horizontal line indicates homoskedasticity.
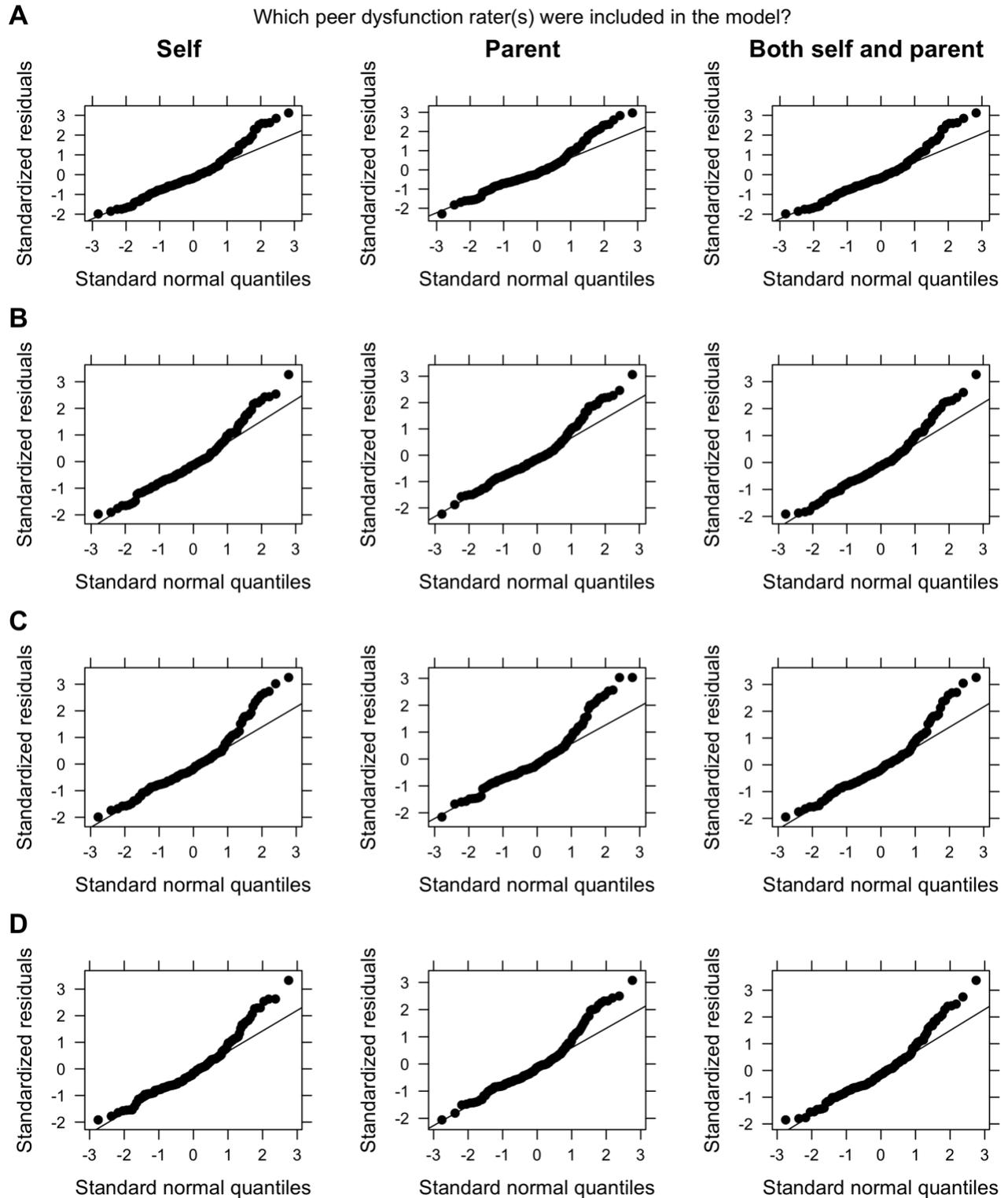
*Figure S4*. QQ plots visualizing the normality of residuals for the unadjusted (A), measured covariates (B), sibling comparison (C), and sibling comparison + measured covariates (D) models.
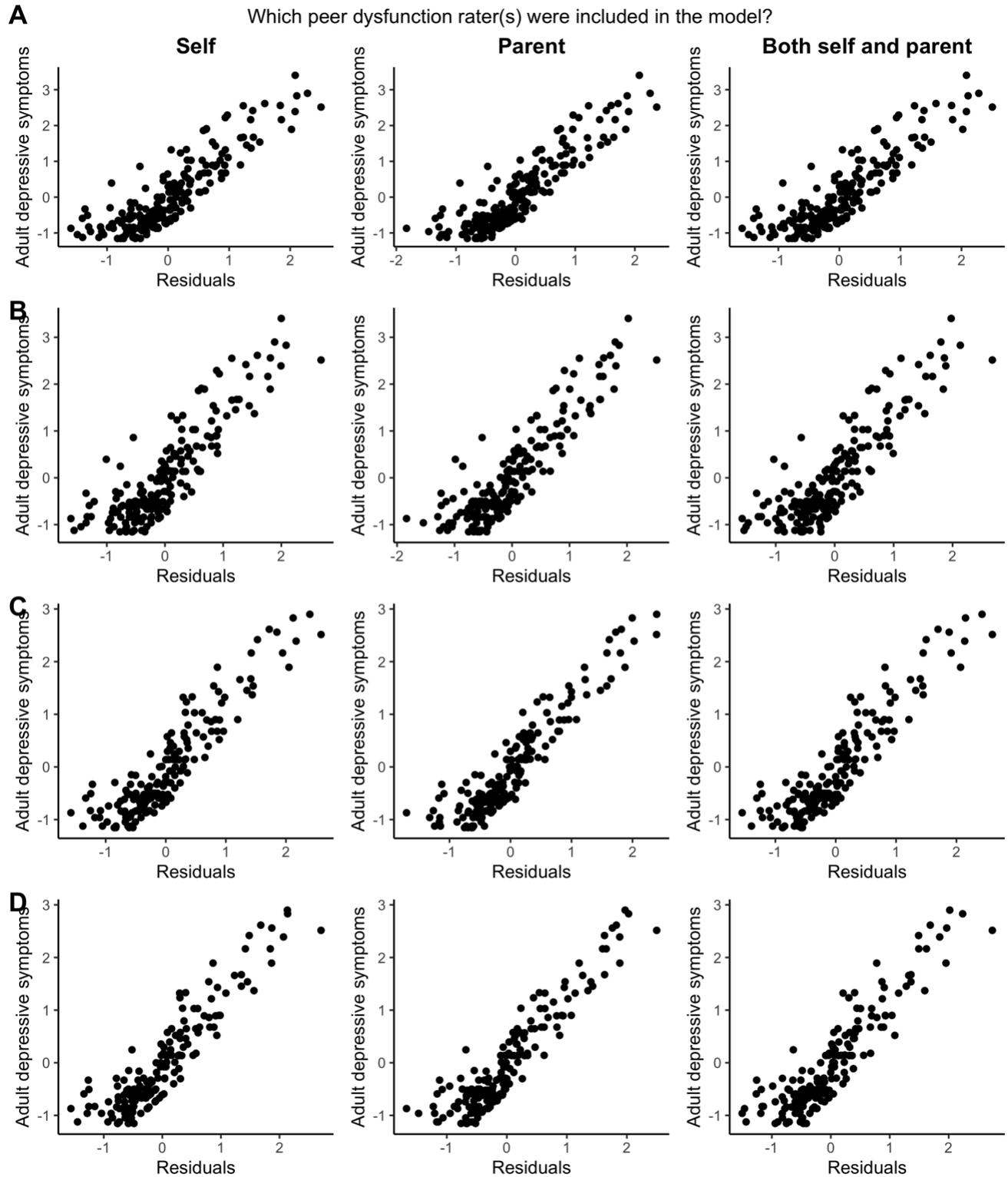
*Figure S5*. Plots of residuals versus the observed outcome (i.e., adult depressive symptoms) for the unadjusted (A), measured covariates (B), sibling comparison (C), and sibling comparison + measured covariates (D) models.