**Supplementary Information for:**

**A social rank explanation of how money influences health**

**Additional Tables**

**British Household Panel Study (BHPS)**

The cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses examining the link between absolute income and health in BHPS are summarized in regression 1 of Tables S1 – S10. Next, three separate sets of analyses were conducted, one for each rank income variable described above (i.e. based on geographic area reference groups (see regression 2 in Tables S1 – S10), education and gender groups (regression 3 in Tables S1 – S10), and finally five-year age-band groups (regression 4 in Tables S1 – S10)). The rank income variable was entered into a regression model containing absolute income, distance from the reference group mean income, and covariates. The results for the cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses examining the role of rank income derived from education and gender groups are detailed in Tables 3 and 4 in the main text respectively, and all BHPS rank group analyses are outlined more comprehensively in Tables S1-S10.

**English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA)**

The results of the analyses linking absolute wealth and health in ELSA are presented in regression 1 of Tables S11 – S22 below and summarized in Table 2 in the main text. Following this, each of the rank wealth variables was entered into the cross-sectional and longitudinal models. The rank wealth variable derived from education and gender groups was then used to predict health as detailed in Tables 3 and 4 in the main text and regression 2 in Tables S11 – S22. These analyses tested whether rank of wealth predicting health metrics in ELSA after adjusting for absolute income, distance from the mean of the comparison group income, and covariates. Additional analyses clarified the robustness of these results by analysing the role of rank wealth derived based on five-year age reference groups (see regression 3 in Tables S11 – S22).

**Table S1.**

*BHPS: Summary of Multi-Level Cross-Sectional Multiple Regressions Predicting Self-Rated Health from Absolute Income and Ranked Position of Income* (N = 218,859)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | *B* | *SE* | 99% CI (*b*) |
| 1 | Intercept | **-0.39**\*\* | 0.10 | -0.65, -0.13 |
|  | Absolute income | **-0.05\*\*** | 0.00 | -0.06, -0.04 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Intercept | **-0.31\*\*** | 0.10 | -0.57, -0.04 |
|  | Income rank by region | **-0.17\*\*** | 0.02 | -0.21, -0.13 |
|  | Absolute income | 0.01 | 0.01 | -0.01, 0.02 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Intercept | **-0.32\*\*** | 0.10 | -0.58, -0.06 |
|  | Income rank by education and gender | **-0.15\*\*** | 0.01 | -0.19, -0.11 |
|  | Absolute income | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.01, 0.02 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Intercept | **-0.25\*\*** | 0.05 | -0.37, -0.12 |
|  | Income rank by age | **-0.16\*\*** | 0.01 | -0.20, -0.12 |
|  | Absolute income | 0.01 | 0.01 | -0.01, 0.02 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, disability status, labor force status, dummy variables identifying both region and wave, and distance from mean reference group income.

**Table S2.**

*BHPS: Predicting Changes in Subjective Health Over Time: Summary of Multi-Level Regressions Predicting Self-Rated Health from Absolute Income and Ranked Position of Income (N = 181,830)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | B | *SE* | 99% CI (*b*) |
| 1 | Intercept | **-0.19\*\*** | 0.11 | -0.47, 0.08 |
|  | Baseline self-rated health | **0.29\*\*** | 0.00 | 0.28, 0.29 |
|  | Absolute income | **-0.04\*\*** | 0.00 | -0.05, -0.03 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Intercept | **-0.29**\* | 0.12 | -0.57, 0.00 |
|  | Baseline self-rated health | **0.29\*\*** | 0.00 | 0.28, 0.29 |
|  | Income rank by region | **-0.12\*\*** | 0.02 | -0.16, -0.08 |
|  | Absolute income | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.02, 0.02 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Intercept | **-0.15** | 0.11 | -0.42, 0.13 |
|  | Baseline self-rated health | **0.29\*\*** | 0.00 | 0.28, 0.29 |
|  | Income rank by education and gender | **-0.11\*\*** | 0.02 | -0.15, -0.07 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.00 | 0.01 | -0.02, 0.02 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Intercept | **-0.17\*\*** | 0.05 | -0.30, -0.05 |
|  | Baseline self-rated health | **0.29\*\*** | 0.00 | 0.28, 0.29 |
|  | Income rank by age | **-0.11\*\*** | 0.02 | -0.16, -0.07 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.00 | 0.01 | -0.02, 0.02 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, disability status, labor force status, dummy variables identifying both region and wave, and distance from mean reference group income.

**Table S3.**

*BHPS: Summary of Multi-Level Cross-Sectional Multiple Regressions Predicting SF-36 (General Health) from Absolute Income and Ranked Position of Income* (N = 29,692)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | *B* | *SE* | 99% CI (*b*) |
| 1 | Intercept | **79.65\*\*** | 14.64 | 41.95, 117.35 |
|  | Absolute income | **2.15\*\*** | 0.18 | 1.70, 2.61 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Intercept | **89.39\*\*** | 10.30 | 62.86, 115.92 |
|  | Income rank by region | **6.73\*\*** | 0.88 | 4.47, 8.98 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.23 | 0.36 | -1.15, .68 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Intercept | **79.61\*\*** | 14.65 | 41.88, 117.33 |
|  | Income rank by education and gender | **6.69\*\*** | 0.80 | 4.62, 8.76 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.32 | 0.34 | -1.21, 0.57 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Intercept | **71.35\*\*** | 2.88 | 63.92, 78.78 |
|  | Income rank by age | **7.03\*\*** | 0.85 | 4.84, 9.22 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.36 | 0.35 | -1.27, 0.55 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, disability status, labor force status, dummy variables identifying both region and wave, and distance from mean reference group income.

**Table S4.**

*BHPS: Predicting Changes in SF-36 (General Health) Over Time: Summary of Multi-Level Regressions Predicting SF-36 (General Health) from Absolute Income and Ranked Position of Income (N = 9,707)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | *SE* | 95% CI (*b*) |
| 1 | Intercept | **42.70** | 28.07 | -12.31, 97.72 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (General Health) | **0.61\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.59, 0.63 |
|  | Absolute income | **0.95\*\*** | 0.27 | 0.42, 1.49 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Intercept | **33.82**\*\* | 3.25 | 27.45, 40.19 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (General Health) | **0.61\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.59, 0.63 |
|  | Income rank by region | 2.75 | 1.44 | -0.06, 5.57 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.01 | 0.57 | -1.14, 1.11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Intercept | **41.68** | 28.07 | -13.34, 96.70 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (General Health) | **0.61\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.59, 0.63 |
|  | Income rank by gender and education | 2.33 | 1.32 | -0.26, 4.91 |
|  | Absolute income | 0.11 | 0.55 | -0.98, 1.19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Intercept | **31.36\*\*** | 4.34 | 22.86, 39.87 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (General Health) | **0.61\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.59, 0.63 |
|  | Income rank by age | 1.68 | 1.39 | -1.05, 4.41 |
|  | Absolute income | 0.35 | 0.56 | -0.75, 1.46 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, disability status, labor force status, dummy variables identifying both region and wave, and distance from mean reference group income.

**Table S5.**

*BHPS: Summary of Multi-Level Cross-Sectional Multiple Regressions Predicting SF-36 (Physical Functioning) from Absolute Income and Ranked Position of Income* (N = 30,009)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | *B* | *SE* | 99% CI (*b*) |
| 1 | Intercept | **162.02\*\*** | 12.88 | 128.84, 195.20 |
|  | Absolute income | **1.21\*\*** | 0.15 | 0.81, 1.60 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Intercept | **102.63\*\*** | 10.69 | 75.11, 130.16 |
|  | Income rank by region | **5.12\*\*** | 0.77 | 3.14, 7.10 |
|  | Absolute income | **-0.64**\* | 0.31 | -1.45, 0.173 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Intercept | **160.41\*\*** | 12.88 | 127.24, 193.58 |
|  | Income rank by education and gender | **4.58\*\*** | 0.71 | 2.77, 6.40 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.50 | 0.30 | -1.28, 0.29 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Intercept | **101.33\*\*** | 2.49 | 94.92, 107.74 |
|  | Income rank by age | **4.73\*\*** | 0.74 | 2.81, 6.65 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.52 | 0.31 | -1.32, 0.28 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, disability status, labor force status, dummy variables identifying both region and wave, and distance from mean reference group income.

**Table 6.**

*BHPS: Predicting Changes in SF-36 (Physical Functioning) Over Time: Summary of Multi-Level Regressions Predicting SF-36 (Physical Functioning) from Absolute Income and Ranked Position of Income (N = 9,762)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | *SE* | 95% CI (*b*) |
| 1 | Intercept | **101.32\*\*** | 24.71 | 52.88, 149.77 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (Physical Functioning) | **0.66\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.64, 0.68 |
|  | Absolute income | **0.69\*\*** | 0.24 | 0.22, 1.16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Intercept | **44.17\*\*** | 2.97 | 38.34, 50.00 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (Physical Functioning) | **0.66\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.64, 0.68 |
|  | Income rank by region | **2.78\*** | 1.26 | 0.31, 5.26 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.29 | 0.50 | -1.28, 0.69 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Intercept | **100.43\*\*** | 24.71 | 51.99, 148.87 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (Physical Functioning) | **0.66\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.64, 0.68 |
|  | Income rank by gender and education | **2.52\*** | 1.16 | 0.24, 4.79 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.23 | 0.49 | -1.18, 0.73 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Intercept | **43.24\*\*** | 3.90 | 35.59, 50.90 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (Physical Functioning) | **0.66\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.64, 0.68 |
|  | Income rank by age | **2.79\*** | 1.23 | 0.39,5.19 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.29 | 0.50 | -1.27, 0.68 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, disability status, labor force status, dummy variables identifying both region and wave, and distance from mean reference group income.

**Table S7.**

*BHPS: Summary of Multi-Level Cross-Sectional Multiple Regressions Predicting SF-36 (Role Limitations due to Physical Health) from Absolute Income and Ranked Position of Income* (N = 29,811)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | *B* | *SE* | 99% CI (*b*) |
| 1 | Intercept | **138.40\*\*** | 25.01 | 73.99, 202.81 |
|  | Absolute income | **1.86\*\*** | 0.29 | 1.12, 2.60 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Intercept | **126.66\*\*** | 22.60 | 68.44, 184.87 |
|  | Income rank by region | **8.81\*\*** | 1.46 | 5.05, 12.57 |
|  | Absolute income | **-1.36**\* | 0.61 | -2.92, 0.20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Intercept | **135.60\*\*** | 25.00 | 71.21, 199.99 |
|  | Income rank by education and gender | **7.85\*\*** | 1.34 | 4.41, 11.30 |
|  | Absolute income | -1.13 | 0.58 | -2.64, 0.37 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Intercept | **99.96\*\*** | 4.57 | 88.18, 111.74 |
|  | Income rank by age | **8.11\*\*** | 1.41 | 4.47, 11.74 |
|  | Absolute income | -1.12 | 0.60 | -2.65, 0.42 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, disability status, labor force status, dummy variables identifying both region and wave, and distance from mean reference group income.

**Table S8.**

*BHPS: Predicting Changes in SF-36 (Role Limitations due to Physical Health) Over Time: Summary of Multi-Level Regressions Predicting SF-36 (Role Limitations due to Physical Health) from Absolute Income and Ranked Position of Income (N = 9,677)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | *SE* | 95% CI (*b*) |
| 1 | Intercept | **141.43\*\*** | 49.51 | 44.39, 238.48 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (Role Limitations – Physical Health) | **0.28\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.26, 0.30 |
|  | Absolute income | **2.26\*\*** | 0.48 | 1.31, 3.20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Intercept | **79.12\*** | 5.74 | 67.86, 90.37 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (Role Limitations – Physical Health) | **0.28\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.26, 0.30 |
|  | Income rank by region | **7.58\*\*** | 2.54 | 2.60, 12.56 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.42 | 1.02 | -2.42, 1.57 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Intercept | **138.29\*\*** | 49.50 | 41.25, 235.32 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (Role Limitations – Physical Health) | **0.28\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.26, 0.30 |
|  | Income rank by gender and education | **6.48\*\*** | 2.33 | 1.92, 11.05 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.11 | 0.98 | -2.03, 1.80 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Intercept | **71.82\*\*** | 7.70 | 56.73, 86.91 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (Role Limitations – Physical Health) | **0.28\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.26, 0.30 |
|  | Income rank by age | **5.18\*** | 2.46 | 0.35, 10.00 |
|  | Absolute income | 0.40 | 1.00 | -1.56, 2.36 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, disability status, labor force status, dummy variables identifying both region and wave, and distance from mean reference group income.

**Table S9.**

*BHPS: Summary of Multi-Level Cross-Sectional Multiple Regressions Predicting SF-36 (Pain) from Absolute Income and Ranked Position of Income* (N = 29,843)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | *B* | *SE* | 99% CI (*b*) |
| 1 | Intercept | **147.07\*\*** | 18.78 | 98.69, 195.45 |
|  | Absolute income | **1.74\*\*** | 0.22 | 1.17, 2.30 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Intercept | **122.81\*\*** | 16.25 | 80.95, 164.68 |
|  | Income rank by region | **8.10\*\*** | 1.11 | 5.25, 10.95 |
|  | Absolute income | **-1.20\*\*** | 0.46 | -2.37, -0.03 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Intercept | **144.63\*\*** | 18.77 | 96.28, 192.99 |
|  | Income rank by education and gender | **6.93\*\*** | 1.01 | 4.33, 9.54 |
|  | Absolute income | **-0.87**\* | 0.44 | -2.01, 0.26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Intercept | **93.94\*\*** | 3.51 | 84.89, 102.98 |
|  | Income rank by age | **7.53\*\*** | 1.07 | 4.78, 10.28 |
|  | Absolute income | **-1.01\*** | 0.45 | -2.17, 0.14 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p < .*05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, disability status, labor force status, dummy variables identifying both region and wave, and distance from mean reference group income.

**Table S10.**

*BHPS: Predicting Changes in SF-36 (Pain) Over Time: Summary of Multi-Level Regressions Predicting SF-36 (Pain) from Absolute Income and Ranked Position of Income (N = 9,693)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | *SE* | 99% CI (*b*) |
| 1 | Intercept | **158.69\*\*** | 35.45 | 89.20, 228.18 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (Pain) | **0.40\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.38, 0.42 |
|  | Absolute income | **1.55\*\*** | 0.35 | 0.87, 2.22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Intercept | **63.11\*\*** | 4.15 | 54.98, 71.24 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (Pain) | **0.40\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.38, 0.42 |
|  | Income rank by region | **6.29\*\*** | 1.82 | 2.72, 9.86 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.68 | 0.73 | -2.11, 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Intercept | **156.40\*\*** | 35.44 | 86.92, 225.88 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (Pain) | **0.40\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.38, 0.42 |
|  | Income rank by gender and education | **5.07\*\*** | 1.67 | 1.60, 8.34 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.30 | 0.70 | -1.68, 1.07 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Intercept | **57.02\*\*** | 5.53 | 46.18, 67.86 |
|  | Baseline SF-36 (Pain) | **0.40\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.38, 0.42 |
|  | Income rank by age | **5.56\*\*** | 1.76 | 2.11, 9.02 |
|  | Absolute income | -0.44 | 0.72 | -1.84, 0.96 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p < .*05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, disability status, labor force status, dummy variables identifying both region and wave, and distance from mean reference group income.

**Table S11.**

*ELSA: Summary of Cross-Sectional Multiple Regressions Predicting Self-Rated Health from*

*Absolute Wealth and Ranked Position of Wealth* (N = 8,638)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | SE | 95% CI (*b*) | |
| 1 | Intercept | **2.84\*\*** | 1.45 | 2.56 | 3.12 |
|  | Absolute wealth | **-0.19\*\*** | 0.02 | -0.22 | -0.16 |
| 2 | Intercept | **2.07\*\*** | 0.331 | 1.42 | 2.72 |
|  | Wealth rank by education and gender | **-0.55\*\*** | 0.06 | -0.68 | -0.43 |
|  | Absolute wealth | -0.02 | 0.02 | -0.07 | 0.03 |
| 3 | Intercept | **4.64\*\*** | 1.32 | 2.07 | 7.23 |
|  | Wealth rank by age | **-0.69\*\*** | 0.07 | -0.82 | -0.56 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.05 | 0.02 | -0.04 | 0.05 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p < .*05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, labor force status including disability, and distance from mean reference group wealth.

**Table S12.**

*ELSA: Summary of Longitudinal Multiple Regressions Predicting Self-Rated Health from Absolute Wealth and Ranked Position of Wealth* (N = 6,036)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | SE | 95% CI (*b*) | |
| 1 | Intercept | **1.04\*\*** | 0.15 | 0.74 | 1.34 |
|  | Baseline self-rated health | **0.56\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.54 | 0.59 |
|  | Absolute wealth | **-0.08\*\*** | 0.02 | -0.11 | -0.05 |
| 2 | Intercept | **0.61** | 0.34 | -0.06 | 1.27 |
|  | Baseline self-rated health | **0.56\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.54 | 0.58 |
|  | Wealth rank by education and gender | **-0.20\*\*** | 0.06 | -0.32 | -0.08 |
|  | Absolute wealth | -0.02 | 0.03 | -0.07 | 0.03 |
| 3 | Intercept | **2.77\*** | 1.33 | 0.17 | 5.37 |
|  | Baseline self-rated health | **0.56\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.54 | 0.58 |
|  | Wealth rank by age | **-0.28\*\*** | 0.07 | -0.41 | -0.15 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.02 | 0.03 | -0.05 | 0.05 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, labor force status including disability, and distance from mean reference group wealth.

**Table S13.**

*ELSA: Summary of Cross-Sectional Logistic Regressions Predicting the Presence of Long-standing Illness from Absolute Wealth and Ranked Position of Wealth* (N = 8,756)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | SE | 95% CI for Exp. (*b*) | |
| 1 | Intercept | -0.15 | 0.37 |  |  |
|  | Absolute wealth | **-0.22\*\*** | 0.03 | 0.75 | 0.85 |
| 2 | Intercept | **-1.92\*\*** | 0.62 |  |  |
|  | Wealth rank by education and gender | **-0.86\*\*** | 0.14 | 0.33 | 0.55 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.94 | 1.16 |
| 3 | Intercept | **-6.00\*** | 2.77 |  |  |
|  | Wealth rank by age | **-0.98\*\*** | 0.14 | 0.28 | 0.50 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.96 | 1.17 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound one indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, labor force status including disability, and distance from mean reference group wealth.

**Table S14.**

*ELSA: Summary of Longitudinal Multiple Regressions Predicting the Presence of Long-standing Illness from Absolute Wealth and Ranked Position of Wealth* (N = 6,244)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | SE | 95% CI for Exp. (*b*) | |
| 1 | Intercept | -0.68 | 0.50 |  |  |
|  | Baseline long-standing illness | **1.93\*\*** | 0.06 | 6.11 | 7.70 |
|  | Absolute wealth | **-0.16\*\*** | 0.05 | 0.79 | 0.94 |
| 2 | Intercept | -0.22 | 0.86 |  |  |
|  | Baseline long-standing illness | **1.92\*\*** | 0.06 | 6.10 | 7.69 |
|  | Wealth rank by education and gender | **-0.45\*** | 0.18 | 0.45 | 0.90 |
|  | Absolute wealth | -0.00 | 0.07 | 0.86 | 1.15 |
| 3 | Intercept | -1.05 | 3.64 |  |  |
|  | Baseline long-standing illness | **1.92\*\*** | 0.06 | 6.81 | 7.65 |
|  | Wealth rank by age | **-0.58\*\*** | 0.19 | 0.40 | 0.81 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.89 | 1.18 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound one indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, labor force status including disability, and distance from mean reference group wealth.

**Table S15.**

*ELSA: Summary of Cross-Sectional Logistic Regressions Predicting Whether Long-standing Illness is Limiting from Absolute Wealth and Ranked Position of Wealth* (N = 4,864)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | SE | 95% CI for Exp. (*b*) | |
| 1 | Intercept | 0.14 | 0.52 |  |  |
|  | Absolute wealth | **-0.24\*\*** | 0.05 | 0.72 | 0.86 |
| 2 | Intercept | -0.39 | 0.94 |  |  |
|  | Wealth rank by education and gender | **-0.54\*\*** | 0.19 | 0.40 | 0.84 |
|  | Absolute wealth | -0.07 | 0.07 | 0.81 | 1.07 |
| 3 | Intercept | **18.88\*\*** | 4.27 |  |  |
|  | Wealth rank by age | **-0.66\*\*** | 0.20 | 0.35 | 0.76 |
|  | Absolute wealth | -0.04 | 0.07 | 0.84 | 1.11 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound one indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, labor force status including disability, and distance from mean reference group wealth.

**Table S16.**

*ELSA: Summary of Longitudinal Multiple Regressions Predicting Whether Long-standing Illness is Limiting from Absolute Wealth and Ranked Position of Wealth* (N = 3,383)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | SE | 95% CI for Exp. (*b*) | |
| 1 | Intercept | **-1.35\*** | 0.65 |  |  |
|  | Baseline limiting long-standing illness | **1.61\*\*** | 0.08 | 4.27 | 5.84 |
|  | Absolute wealth | **-0.18\*\*** | 0.06 | 0.75 | 0.93 |
| 2 | Intercept | -0.59 | 1.51 |  |  |
|  | Baseline limiting long-standing illness | **1.61\*\*** | 0.08 | 4.25 | 5.83 |
|  | Wealth rank by education and gender | **-0.68\*\*** | 0.24 | 0.32 | 0.80 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.86 | 1.22 |
| 3 | Intercept | 8.93 | 5.45 |  |  |
|  | Baseline limiting long-standing illness | **1.60\*\*** | 0.08 | 4.22 | 5.79 |
|  | Wealth rank by age | **-0.81\*\*** | 0.25 | 0.27 | 0.72 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.88 | 1.24 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, labor force status including disability, and distance from mean reference group wealth.

**Table S17.**

*ELSA: Summary of Cross-Sectional Multiple Regressions Predicting Pain Levels from Absolute Wealth and Ranked Position of Wealth* (N = 8,754)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | | b | SE | 95% CI (*b*) | |
| 1 | Intercept | **0.89\*\*** | | 0.14 | 0.63 | 1.16 |
|  | Absolute wealth | **-0.13\*\*** | | 0.01 | -0.16 | -0.10 |
| 2 | Intercept | 0.34 | | 0.31 | -0.27 | 0.95 |
|  | Wealth rank by education and gender | **-0.34\*\*** | | 0.06 | -0.46 | -0.22 |
|  | Absolute wealth | -0.03 | | 0.02 | -0.07 | 0.02 |
| 3 | Intercept | -0.52 | | 1.23 | -2.93 | 1.90 |
|  | Wealth rank by age | **-0.45\*\*** | | 0.06 | -0.58 | -0.33 |
|  | Absolute wealth | -0.01 | | 0.02 | -0.05 | 0.04 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, labor force status including disability, and distance from mean reference group wealth.

**Table S18.**

*ELSA: Summary of Longitudinal Multiple Regressions Predicting Pain Levels from Absolute Wealth and Ranked Position of Wealth (N = 6,240)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | SE | 95% CI (*b*) | |
| 1 | Intercept | **0.60\*\*** | 0.15 | 0.30 | 0.90 |
|  | Baseline pain levels | **0.46\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.43 | 0.48 |
|  | Absolute wealth | **-0.04\*** | 0.02 | -0.07 | -0.01 |
| 2 | Intercept | -0.21 | 0.36 | -0.90 | 0.49 |
|  | Baseline pain levels | **0.46\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.43 | 0.48 |
|  | Wealth rank by education and gender | **-0.18\*\*** | 0.07 | -0.31 | -0.05 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.02 | 0.03 | -0.04 | 0.07 |
| 3 | Intercept | -2.44 | 1.36 | -5.11 | 0.23 |
|  | Baseline pain levels | **0.45\*\*** | 0.01 | 0.43 | 0.48 |
|  | Wealth rank by age | **-0.22\*\*** | 0.07 | -0.36 | -0.08 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.02 | 0.03 | -0.03 | 0.07 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, labor force status including disability, and distance from mean reference group wealth.

**Table S19.**

*ELSA: Summary of Cross-Sectional Logistic Regressions Predicting the Presence of Obesity from Absolute Wealth and Ranked Position of Wealth* (N = 6,762)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | | b | SE | 95% CI for Exp. (*b*) | |
| 1 | Intercept | **1.72\*\*** | | 0.45 |  |  |
|  | Absolute wealth | **-0.26\*\*** | | 0.04 | 0.72 | 0.83 |
| 2 | Intercept | 0.42 | | 0.82 |  |  |
|  | Wealth rank by education and gender | **-0.86\*\*** | | 0.17 | 0.31 | 0.59 |
|  | Absolute wealth | -0.00 | | 0.06 | 0.88 | 1.13 |
| 3 | Intercept | 1.33 | | 4.40 |  |  |
|  | Wealth rank by age | **-0.95\*\*** | | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.54 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.00 | | 0.06 | 0.89 | 1.13 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound one indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, labor force status including disability, and distance from mean reference group wealth.

**Table S20.**

*ELSA: Summary of Longitudinal Logistic Regressions Predicting the Presence of Obesity from Absolute Wealth and Ranked Position of Wealth* (N = 4,463)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | SE | 95% CI for Exp. (*b*) | |
| 1 | Intercept | 0.38 | 0.91 |  |  |
|  | Baseline obesity | **4.29\*\*** | 0.11 | 58.93 | 90.25 |
|  | Absolute wealth | -0.02 | 0.08 | 0.84 | 1.14 |
| 2 | Intercept | -1.57 | 1.57 |  |  |
|  | Baseline obesity | **4.28\*\*** | 0.11 | 58.55 | 89.74 |
|  | Wealth rank by education and gender | **-0.84\*\*** | 0.31 | 0.23 | 0.79 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.25 | 0.13 | 1.00 | 1.66 |
| 3 | Intercept | 0.45 | 8.18 |  |  |
|  | Baseline obesity | **4.28\*\*** | 0.11 | 58.45 | 89.59 |
|  | Wealth rank by age | **-0.87\*\*** | 0.32 | 0.42 | 0.79 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.99 | 1.63 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound one indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, labor force status including disability, and distance from mean reference group wealth.

**Table S21.**

*ELSA: Summary of Cross-Sectional Multiple Regressions Predicting Levels of Allostatic Load from Absolute Wealth and Ranked Position Wealth* (N = 3,487)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | | b | SE | 95% CI (*b*) | |
| 1 | Intercept | **1.19\*\*** | | 0.36 | 0.48 | 1.90 |
|  | Absolute wealth | **-0.32\*\*** | | 0.04 | -0.40 | -0.25 |
| 2 | Intercept | -0.03 | | 0.78 | -1.57 | 1.52 |
|  | Wealth rank by education and gender | **-0.66\*\*** | | 0.15 | -0.95 | -0.37 |
|  | Absolute wealth | -0.09 | | 0.07 | -0.22 | 0.03 |
| 3 | Intercept | 2.89 | | 3.88 | -4.71 | 10.49 |
|  | Wealth rank by age | **-0.66\*\*** | | 0.16 | -0.97 | -0.35 |
|  | Absolute wealth | -0.11 | | 0.06 | -0.24 | 0.02 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, labor force status including disability, and distance from mean reference group wealth.

**Table S22.**

*Summary of Longitudinal Multiple Regressions Predicting Levels of Allostatic Load from Absolute Wealth and Ranked Position of Wealth (N = 2,185)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reg. | Predictor Variables | b | SE | 95% CI (*b*) | |
| 1 | Intercept | 0.46 | 0.39 | -0.71 | 0.80 |
|  | Baseline allostatic load | **0.56\*\*** | 0.02 | 0.52 | 0.59 |
|  | Absolute wealth | -0.08 | 0.04 | -0.16 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Intercept | -0.97 | 0.82 | -2.56 | 0.63 |
|  | Baseline allostatic load | **0.55\*\*** | 0.02 | 0.52 | 0.59 |
|  | Wealth rank by education and gender | **-0.59\*\*** | 0.16 | -0.90 | -0.29 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.13 | 0.07 | -0.01 | 0.26 |
| 3 | Intercept | -1.27 | 4.05 | -9.22 | 6.68 |
|  | Baseline allostatic load | **0.55\*\*** | 0.02 | 0.52 | 0.59 |
|  | Wealth rank by age | **-0.61\*\*** | 0.16 | -0.93 | -0.29 |
|  | Absolute wealth | 0.12 | 0.07 | -0.01 | 0.25 |

Note: Confidence intervals that do not bound zero indicate significant results; significant results (\* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01) are also starred and in bold; all regressions included demographic controls: age, gender, education, marital status, labor force status including disability, and distance from mean reference group wealth.