## Table 1

| **Variable** | **N** | **Median** | **SD** | **Low** | **High** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcomes: Health** |  |  |  |  |  |
| BMI [kg/m2] a | 4,748 | 16.6 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 27.6 |
| Total Morbidity [count] b | 1,569 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Infections/parasites [yes/no] b | 1,569 | 13.6 |  |  |  |
| Respiratory disease [yes/no] b | 1,569 | 42.4 |  |  |  |
| Gastrointestinal [yes/no] b | 1,569 | 41.2 |  |  |  |
| **Predictors** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age [years] | 4,783 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 15.0 |
| Sex [0=female, 1=male] | 4,783 | 49.6 |  |  |  |
| Household wealth [Bs] | 4,783 | 8,012 | 5,438 | 386 | 56,664 |
| Community Size [Adults >15] | 4,783 | 188.0 | 102.5 | 27.0 | 346.0 |
| Distance to market town [km] | 4,783 | 29.0 | 36.7 | 5.0 | 140.0 |
| Mean Community Wealth [Bs] | 4,783 | 8,531 | 1,833 | 3,930 | 16,250 |
| Community Wealth inequality [Gini] | 4,783 | 0.27 | 0.06 | 0.15 | 0.53 |
| a Whether higher or lower BMI is better is a bit ambiguous: in high-income countries higher BMI is associated with worse health, lower status and greater inequality, whereas in low-income countries the reverse may be true. | | | | | |
| b see Supplementary Table S1 for an overview of the most common morbidities by category. | | | | | |