## Table 1

| **Variable** | **N** | **Median** | **SD** | **Low** | **High** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcomes: Psychosocial** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression [sum score] | 670 | 40.0 | 7.1 | 23.0 | 62.0 |
| Conflicts [count] | 401 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Labor Partners [count] a | 399 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 13.0 |
| Non-social Problems [count] | 398 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 7.0 |
| Urinary Cortisol [pg/ml] | 811 | 155,191 | 149,602 | 93 | 851,308 |
| **Outcomes: Health** |  |  |  |  |  |
| BMI [kg/m2] b | 5,179 | 23.3 | 2.8 | 16.0 | 36.6 |
| Systolic Blood Pressure [mmHg] | 3,195 | 110.0 | 12.8 | 60.0 | 190.0 |
| Diastolic Blood Pressure [mmHg] | 3,195 | 70.0 | 10.0 | 24.0 | 136.0 |
| Self-rated Health [scale] a | 2,523 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 5.0 |
| Total Morbidity [count] c | 1,542 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 5.0 |
| Infections/parasites [yes/no] c | 1,542 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Respiratory disease [yes/no] c | 1,542 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Gastrointestinal [yes/no] c | 1,542 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| **Predictors** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age [years] | 5,383 | 35.0 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 91.0 |
| Sex [0=female, 1=male] | 5,383 | 46.2 |  |  |  |
| Household wealth [Bs] | 5,383 | 8,104 | 5,481 | 386 | 56,664 |
| Community Size [Adults >15] | 5,383 | 145.0 | 104.3 | 27.0 | 346.0 |
| Distance to market town [km] | 5,383 | 30.0 | 39.3 | 5.0 | 140.0 |
| Mean Community Wealth [Bs] | 5,383 | 8,531 | 1,869 | 3,930 | 16,250 |
| Community Wealth inequality [Gini] | 5,383 | 0.27 | 0.06 | 0.15 | 0.53 |
| a Reverse coded in analyses to make higher values worse outcomes. | | | | | |
| b 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. | | | | | |
| c see Supplementary Table S1 for an overview of the most common morbidities by category. | | | | | |