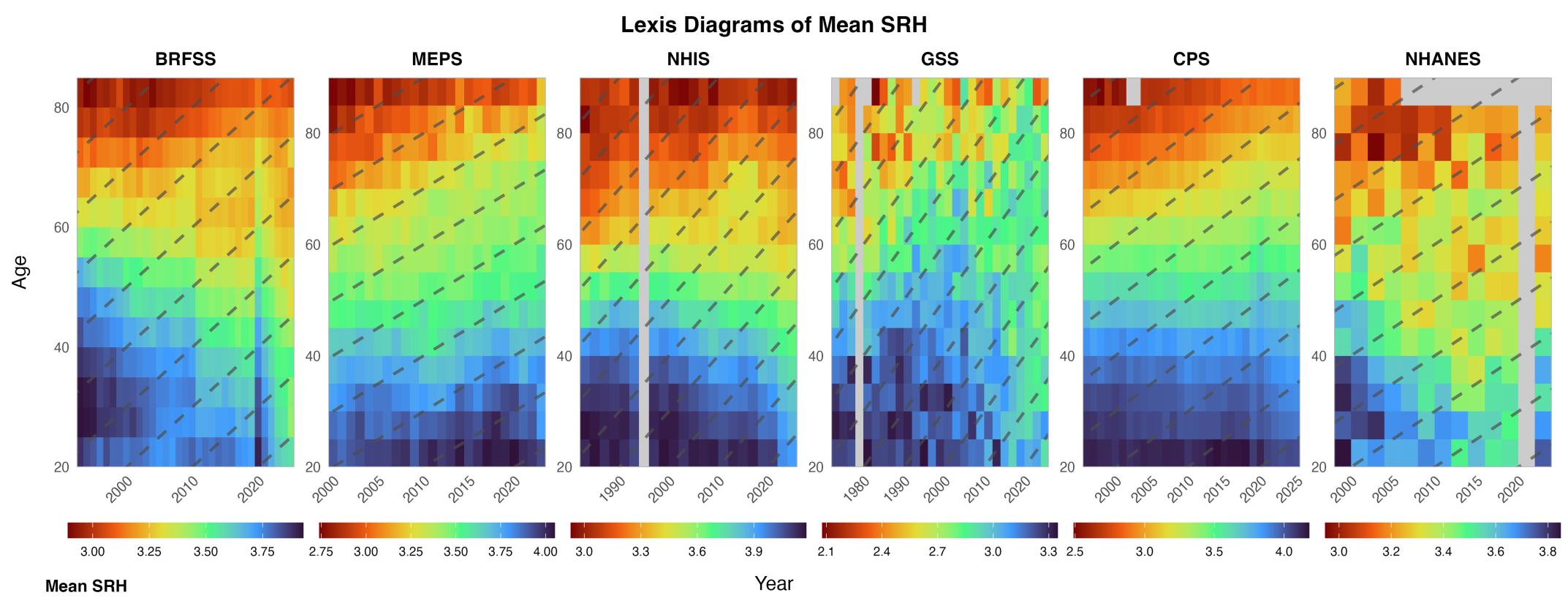


A



B

### Age x Period Interaction Test Results

All surveys show significant interaction (age gradient changed over time)

#### Continuous SRH

#### Fair/Poor (Binary)

Survey	F-statistic	p-value
BRFSS	1.44	$p < 10..$
NHIS	1.49	$p < 10^{12}$
MEPS	2.37	$p < 10^3.$
NHANES	1.88	$p < 10^1.$
GSS	2.83	$p < 10...$
CPS	2.29	$p < 10.^3$

Survey	F-statistic	p-value
BRFSS	1.33	$p < 10..$
NHIS	10.87	$p < 10^{3..}$
MEPS	1.80	$p < 10^1.$
NHANES	1.61	$p < 10..$
GSS	4.00	$p < 10^{1.2}$
CPS	1.51	$p < 10^1.$

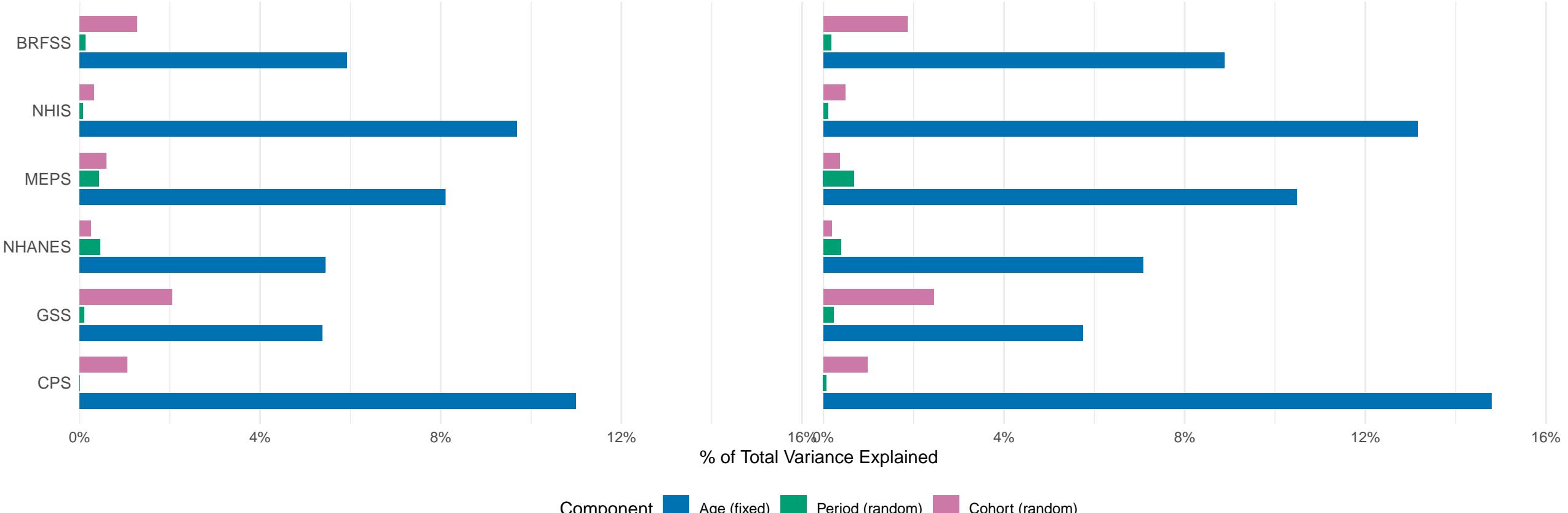
C

### Variance Decomposition: Age (fixed) vs Temporal Effects (random)

Age dominates (5–15%); temporal effects (period + cohort) together explain <3%

#### Continuous SRH

#### Fair/Poor (Binary)



D

### Summary and Methodological Considerations

#### Interpretation:

- . Age (fixed effects) explains 5–15% of SRH variance
- . Temporal effects (period + cohort, random effects) add <3%
- . Lexis diagrams show no diagonal (cohort) patterns
- . Age x Period interaction is significant in all surveys

#### Methodological Note:

Due to the APC identification problem ( $\text{Cohort} = \text{Period} - \text{Age}$ ), period and cohort effects cannot be definitively separated. We report their combined contribution as "temporal effects." The absence of cohort patterns in Lexis diagrams, combined with significant age x period interactions, supports the interpretation of period-driven convergence.