**Supplement: Table S2.** Detailed description of socioeconomic status indicators of included studies. Abbreviations: ACORN = A geodemographic segmentation tool; GDP = Gross domestic product; Pop. = Population; Q1-Q4 = quartiles; Q1-Q5 = quintiles; SEIFA = Socioeconomic Indexes for Areas; SES = Socioeconomic status; Yrs = years of age; 1Information retrieved from Forrest 2015; 2Information retrieved from Erhunmwunsee 2012; 3Information retrieved from Hui 2005 and Australian Bureau of Statistics; 4Information retrieved from Booth 2010; 5Correspondence with author; 6Information retrieved from Hastert 2015; 7Information retrieved from Krieger 2002; 8Information retrieved from Iyen-Omofoman 2011; 9Information retrieved from Sun 2014 and US Census Bureau; 10Information retrieved from Stanbury 2016; aBased on four census variables: male unemployment, lack of car ownership, overcrowding, and low social class; bBased on six domains: income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training, housing, and geographical access to services; cBased on several area-level variables, for example: education, English speaking, employment, marital status, car ownership, housing, employment, income; dBased on four variables: unemployment, non-car ownership, non-home ownership, household overcrowding

| **Paper** | **Level, country****(approximated size)** | **SES Indicator(s)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Education** | **Income** | **Occupation** | **Index** |
| Aarts 2013 [44] | Individual | Level 1: primary school only,Level 2: lower vocational and lower secondary school,Level 3: intermediate vocational and intermediate/higher secondary school,Level 4: higher vocational school and university |  |  |  |
| Aarts 2015 [63] | Postal code, The Netherlands (8-17 households) |  |  |  | House value and household income: low, intermediate, high SES, institutionalized, unknown |
| Berglund 2010 [45] | Individual | Low: ≤ 9 yrs /mandatory school, Middle: 10-12 yrs/ high school, High: ≥ 13 yrs/ post high school /college /university | Lowest 50% and highest 50% household disposable income | Low: blue collar and low level white collar workers,High: intermediate and high level white collar workers and the self-employed,Unknown: no employment or missing |  |
| Berglund 2012 [64] | Lower super output area level, England(Median pop. = 1534)1 |  | Based on income domain of 2007 Indices of Deprivation, quintilesQ1: most affluent, Q5: most deprived |  |  |
| Bonett 1984 [65] | Collection district, Australia(200-300 dwellings) |  | Median male income |  |  |
| Booth 2010 [66] | Electoral enumeration area, Canada(max. 650 residents) |  | Median household incomequintilesQ1: $24000Q2:$31000Q3:$36000Q4:$44000Q5:$55000 |  |  |
| Boyd 1999 [67] | Census tract, USA (Median pop. = 3800)County level, USA(Median pop. = 19000)Census enumeration area, Canada(Median pop. = 700)Census subdivision, Canada(Median pop. = 9000) |  | Median household incomequintilesQ1: wealthiest 20%Q5: poorest 20 % |  |  |
| Campbell 2000 [29] | Output area, Scotland (Median pop. = 124 households) |  |  |  | Carstairs indexa quintilesQ1: least deprivedQ5: most deprived |
| Caposole 2014 [68] | Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000)2 |  | Poverty status in past 12 mthsSES 1: <5 %SES 2: 5-10 %SES 3: 10-20 %SES 4: >20 % |  |  |
| Chang 2012 [46] | Individual |  | Individual and aggregated levelIndividualIncome-related insurance paymentHigh: ≥ US$1142 per month (NT$40001); Moderate: US$571–1141 per month (NT$20000–40000); Low: < US$571 per month (NT$ 20000);NT$ = New Taiwan DollarNeighborhoodAdvantaged: higher-than median household income,Disadvantaged: lower-than median household income |  |  |
| Cheyne 2013 [69] | Lower super output area level, UK(Median pop. = 1534)1 |  |  | ACORN group: WA wealthy achievers, UP urban professional, CO comfortably off, MM moderate means, HP hard pressed | Index of multiple deprivation (IMD)bquintilesQ1: least deprivedQ5: most deprived |
| Chirikos 1984 [30] | Individual |  | Continuous and categories: High: >$12999Low:<$6000 | White collar/blue collar |  |
| Chouaid 2017 [70] | Commune, France(Mean pop. = 1815) |  |  |  | Social deprivation index (SDI): unemployment rate, median household income, % high school graduates in adult population, % blue-collar workers in active populationquartilesQ1: most deprivedQ2: deprivedQ3: privilegedQ4: most privileged |
| Clement-Duchene 2016 [47] | Individual | Not applicable, some grade school, high school graduate, some college or more, missing | Annual household incomeless than $20000, $20000-$40000, $40000-$60000, $60000 or more, missing |  |  |
| Coleman 2001 [71] | Census enumeration district, England/Wales(Mean pop. = 500) |  |  |  | Carstairs indexaquintilesQ1: affluentQ5: deprived |
| Coleman 2004 [31] | Electoral ward, England(Mean pop. = 6600) |  |  |  | Carstairs indexa (patients diagnosed 1986-95)IMD income domain (patients diagnosed 1996-99) |
| Currow 2014 [72] | Postal code area, Australia(Median pop. = 3708)3 |  |  |  | SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantagec, quintiles Q1: least disadvantaged Q5: most disadvantaged |
| Dabbikeh 2017 [73] | Enumeration area(max. 650 residents)dissemination area(400-700 residents),Canada4 |  | Gross median household income Quintiles Q5: wealthiest 20% Q1: poorest 20%and categories$20000, $40000, $60000, $80000, $100000 |  |  |
| Dalton 2008[49] | Individual | Basic/high school, vocational education, higher education, unknown | Household income of taxation and interest per personLow: 1st quartile,Medium: 2nd-3rd quartile,High: 4th quartile | *Occupation 1*Working, unemployed, early retirement pension*Occupation 2*Creative core, creative professionals, bohemians, service class, manual class, agricultural class, unknown |  |
| Dalton 2015 [48] | Individual | Short: mandatory education of up to 7 or 9 yrs for people born before or after 1958, respectively, Medium: between 8-10 and 12 yrs, last grades of primary /secondary/vocational education, Higher: > 12 yrs | Household income of taxation and interest per person,Low: 1st quartile,Medium: 2nd-3rd quartile,High: 4th quartile |  |  |
| Denton 2017 [74] | Postal code area, Australia(Median pop. = 3708) |  |  |  | SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantagec, quintiles Q1: least disadvantaged Q5: most disadvantaged |
| Di Maio 2012 [50] | Individual | High: at least high school diploma, Low: less than high school diploma |  |  |  |
| Ellis 2014 [75] | Lower super output area level, UK(Median pop. = 1500)5 |  |  |  | Index of multiple deprivation (IMD)bquintilesQ1: least deprivedQ5: most deprived |
| Erhunmwunsee 2012 [76] | Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000) | Education 1: % at least high school, Education 2: % bachelor´s degree, quartiles | Income 1: % living below poverty line, Income 2: median household income, quartiles |  |  |
| Evans and Pritchard 2000 [77] | Country level, Europe/USA |  | % GDP expenditure on health |  |  |
| Forrest 2015 [78] | Lower super output area level, UK(Median pop. = 1534) |  | Based on income domain of Index of Multiple Deprivationb 2007 + 2010quintilesQ1: least deprived Q5: most deprived |  |  |
| Fujino 2007a [51] | Individual | Educational background: ≤15, 16-18, ≥19 |  |  |  |
| Fujino 2007b [32] | Individual |  |  | Type of employment: employed, part time, self-employed, housewife, unemployed, othersType of jobs 1: office work, manual work, othersType of jobs 2: sedentary work, sedentary and standing, standing position, moving |  |
| Gomez 2016 [79] | Census block group, USA(Median population: 1070)6 |  |  |  | Index:Education, occupation, employment, household income, poverty, rent and house valuesquintilesQ1 (low SES)Q5 (high SES) |
| Gorey 1997 [33] | Census tract, USA/Canada(Mean pop. USA=3661, Canada=4843) |  | Income group: high, middle, lowtercilesannual household incomeCanada: low=CAD$24400; USA: low=USD$117001990 Toronto-Detroit comparison on median income status by tertile, in US dollars, was as follows: Canada: High= $56 600Middle= $43 300Low= $30 400USA:High= $51 500Middle= $35 700Low= $17 800 |  |  |
| Greenwald 1994 [34] | Individual +Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000)2 | Number of years of schooling | Family income |  |  |
| Greenwald 1998 [80] | Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000)2 |  | Median family income, deciles |  |  |
| Grivaux 2011 [52] | Individual |  |  | Socio-professional category: Farmer, manager, service provider, self-employed, unemployed, employee, manual worker |  |
| Hall 2004 [81] | Collection district, Australia(200-300 dwellings) |  |  |  | SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantagec, quintiles Q1: least disadvantagedQ5: most disadvantaged |
| Hastert 2015 [82] | Census block group, USA(Median population: 1070) | High school graduate/ General Educational Development (GED) or below, some college/technical school, college graduate, advanced degree | Annual household income<$20 000, $20 000–39 999, $40 000–59 999, $60 000–79 999 and $80 000 or more |  | Index: log of median value of owner-occupied housing units, log of medianhousehold income, % households receiving net rental,interest or dividend income, % adults ages 25 and older who completed high school and who completed college, and % employed persons ages 16 and older in professional and managerial occupationsquintiles Q1: high SESQ5: low SES |
| Haynes 2008 [83] | Census area units, New Zealand(approx. 2300 residents) |  |  |  | 2001 NZ deprivation index:Car access, tenure, benefit receipt, unemployment, low income, telephone access, single parent families, qualifications, living spaceLow: lowest quartile (whole sample), Medium: quartiles two and three incorporating half the records around the median,High: records between the 75 and 95 percentiles,Highest: the highest 5 % of records |
| Herndon 2008 [53] | Individual | Grades 1-8, grades 9-11, high school graduate, some college, college degree |  |  |  |
| Hui 2005 [84] | Postal code area, Australia(Median pop. = 3708) |  |  |  | SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantagec, quintiles Q1: least disadvantaged Q5: most disadvantaged |
| Hussain 2008 [54] | Individual | <9 yrs, 9-11 yrs, 12-13 yrs, university graduate |  |  |  |
| Ito 2014 [85] | Cho-aza level, Japan(av. Pop. = 3000) |  |  |  | Areal deprivation index (ADI)quintilesQ1: least deprived Q5: most deprived |
| Iyen-Omofoman 2011 [86] | Output area, UK(Median pop. = 150 households) |  |  |  | Townsend Index of multiple deprivationdquintiles Q1: least deprivedQ5: most deprived |
| Jack 2006 [87] | Ward level, UK(Median pop. = 4974) |  |  |  | Index of multiple deprivation (IMD)b quintilesQ1: least deprived Q5: most deprived |
| Jansen 2014 [35] | District level, Germany(Median pop. = 126571) |  |  |  | German Index of Multiple DeprivationquintilesQ1: most affluentQ5: most deprived |
| Jeffreys 2009 [36] | Mesh-block, New Zealand(minimum 100) |  |  |  | New Zealand deprivation index (NZDep)nine variables: % of people (a) with no access to a telephone(b) aged 18 to 59 years, receiving a means-tested benefit(c) aged 18 to 59 years, unemployed (d) living in households with equivalized income below an income threshold(e) with no access to a car( f) aged <60 years, living in a single-parent family(g) aged 18 to 59 years, without any qualifications(h) not living in their own home(i) living in households below the equivalized bedroom occupancy threshold. Deciles (four groups): D1-D4 (least deprived)D5+D6D7+D8D9+D10 (most deprived) |
| Johnson 2014 [88] | Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000)2 | Educational attainment, quartilesQ1: highQ4: low | Economic deprivation, quartilesQ1: lowQ4: high |  |  |
| Johnson 2016 [89] | Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000)2 | Educational attainment, quartilesQ1: highQ4: low | Economic deprivation, quartilesQ1: lowQ4: high |  |  |
| Khullar 2015 [90] | Zip code, USA(Average pop.: 30000)7 | % adults not graduating high school: ≥29, 20-28.9, 14-19.9, <14 % | Median household income: <$30000, $30000-$34999, $35000-45999, $46000+ |  |  |
| Kravdal 2000 [55] | Individual | Compulsory/7-9 years of schooling,Secondary/10-12 years of schooling,Lower-level post-secondary/normally requiring 13-16 years of schooling,High-level post-secondary/defined as a level corresponding to at least Master`s degree and thus normally requiring 17 or more years of schooling |  | Combined occupation/educationLow education/7-12yrs: Manual (except \*), Non-manual (except \*) (\*=hotel and restaurant workers, ship's officers, deck and engine-room crew, Farmer, Fisherman, No occupation recorded) Medium education/13-16yrs: (Largely) manual, Non-manual (low level), Non-manual (high level, except teacher), TeacherHigh education/17 or more yrs: Teacher, Physician, OthersMedium or high education: No occupation recorded |  |
| Kwak 2007a [91] + Kwak 2017b [37] | Dong, Korea(approx. 24723 residents) |  |  |  | Deprivation index, 8 indicators: 1. residents living alone,2. female household head,3. no housing ownership,4. low education level (less than high school graduation among those aged 35-64),5. low occupational social class (low social class among economically active household heads aged 15-64 according to occupation based social class classification),6. the divorced or separated in marital status among those aged 15 or over,7. population aged 65 or over,8. unemployment among males aged 15-64; continuous and categorical quartilesQ1: least deprivedQ4. most deprived |
| Lara 2014 [93] | Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000)2,5 |  |  |  | Composite score: education median household income, % living 200% below poverty level, % of blue-collar workers, % older than 15 years in workforce, without job, median rent, median house value;Lowest SES (quintiles 1, 2) Mid SES (quintile 3)Highest SES (quintiles 4,5) |
| Lara 2017 [92] | Census block group, USA(Median population: 1070)6 |  |  |  | Neighborhood socioeconomic status (imputed): education, occupation, unemployment, household income, poverty, rent, house valuesSES1(lowest), SES5 (highest) |
| Lipworth 1970 [38] | Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000)2 |  | Median family income: < $5000>$5000 |  |  |
| Louwmam 2010 [94] | Postal code, The Netherlands (8-17 households) |  |  |  | Individual fiscal data, economic value of the home and household income deciles: Low=deciles1-3,Medium=deciles 4-7,High=deciles 8-10),separate class for long-term care providing institutions (e.g. nursing home) |
| Mackillop 1997 [95] | 64 % Postal code(Mean pop. = 50)32 % residence codes(Mean pop. = 9000)Canada |  | Median household income:>50000, 40000-50000, 30000-40000, 20000-30000, <20000 |  |  |
| McMillan 2017 [96] | Zip code, USA(Average pop.: 30000)7 |  | Median income:<$63000, ≥$63000 |  |  |
| Melvan 2015 [97] | Zip code, USA(Average pop.: 30000)7 | % adults not graduating high school: ≥29, 20-28.9, 14-19.9, <14 % | Median household income: <$30000, $30000-$34999, $35000-45999, $46000+ |  |  |
| Niu 2010 [98] | Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000)2 |  | Poverty rate: % of population classified as being below the official poverty threshold<5 %, 5-10 %, 10-20 %, ≥20 % |  |  |
| Nur 2015 [99] | Lower super output area level, England(Median pop. = 1534) |  |  |  | Index of multiple deprivation (IMD)b quintilesQ1: least deprived Q5: most deprived |
| O’Dowd 2015 [100] | Output area, UK(150 households)8 |  |  |  | Townsend Index of multiple deprivationdquintiles Q1: least deprivedQ5: most deprived |
| Ou 2007 [5] + Ou 2008 [101] + Ou 2009 [6] | Census block group, USA(Median population: 1070)6 |  |  |  | Composite measure: median school years, % high school graduates, median income, % living below poverty level, median rent, median house value, % blue-collar job, % > 16 yrs of age in workforce without job; % below 200% of poverty levelquintiles, Q5: highest SES |
| Pagano 2010 [56] | Individual | High: university degreeIntermediate: high school or some secondary educationLow: elementary schoolMissing: not declared |  |  |  |
| Pastorino 1990 [57] | Individual |  |  | High: intellectual workersMid: craftsmen or skilled manual workersLow: unskilled manual workers |  |
| Pokhrel 2010 [39] | Individual | Highest attained educational degree or certificateBasic: lasting typically <10 yrsSecondary: 10-12 yrsHigh: 13 yrs or more |  |  |  |
| Pollock 1997 [102] | Enumeration district, UK(Pop. range 200-600) |  |  |  | Townsend Index of multiple deprivationddecilesD1: lowest SESD10: highest SES |
| Rachet 2008 [103] | Lower super output area level, England(Median pop. = 1500)5 |  | Income domain score of IMD 2004, quintilesQ1 most affluent Q5 most deprived |  |  |
| Rachet 2010 [40] | Lower super output area level, England(Median pop. = 1500) |  | Income domain score of IMD 2004, quintilesQ1 most affluent Q5 most deprived |  |  |
| Riaz 2011 [104] | Lower super output area level, England(Median pop. = 1500) |  | Income domain score of IMD 2004, quintilesQ1: most affluent Q5: most deprived |  |  |
| Rich 2011 [105] | Lower super output area level, England(Median pop. = 1534)1 |  |  |  | Townsend Index of multiple deprivationdquintiles Q1: least deprived Q5: most deprived |
| Schrijvers 1995a [106] | Postal code, The Netherlands (8-17 households) |  |  |  | 45 categories of a socioeconomic classification: original classification divided into 5 categories, average number of years of education of main income earners quintilesQ1: high SESQ5: low SES |
| Schrijvers 1995b [107] | Census enumeration district, England(Average 400 households) |  |  |  | Carstairs indexa quintilesQ1: affluentQ5: deprived |
| Shack 2007 [108] | Postcode sector(Pop. = 4660)Data zone(Pop. = 770)Scotland |  |  |  | Carstairs Indexaquintiles1991 (for patients diagnosed 1986-1995)Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)bquintiles2004 (for patients diagnosed 1996-2000) |
| Shugarman 2008 [109] | Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000)2 |  | Median income: <$29000, $29000-$41000, >$41000 |  |  |
| Skyrud 2016 [58] | Individual | EducationLow: <10 yrsMiddle: 10-12 yrsHigh: ≥13 yrs | Household incomeLow: <20th percentile,Middle: 20-80th percentile,High: >80th percentile |  |  |
| Sloggett 2007 [41] | Ward level, England/WalesMedian pop. = 4974) |  |  |  | Registrar General´s Social Classcoded 1–6 for classes I-V respectively6-point scale: professional to unskilledCarstairs indexa quintilesQ1: less disadvantagedQ5: more disadvantaged |
| Smailyte 2016 [42] | Individual | Higher: at least 14 yrs of schooling, Secondary: 10-13 yrs of schooling, Lower than secondary: up to 9 yrs of schooling,(missing included in lowest group) |  |  |  |
| Stanbury 2016 [110] | Local government areas, Australia(aver. pop = 35954) |  |  |  | Index of education and occupation scorequintiles Q1: least disadvantaged Q5: most disadvantaged |
| Sutherland 2008 [111] | Residential area, New Zealand(Median pop. = 90) |  |  |  | NZDep96 (correspondence with authors):No access to telephone, people aged 18-59 yrs receiving a means-tested benefit, unemployed aged 18-59 yrs, households below an income threshold, no access to a car, single parent family aged < 60 yrs, no qualifications aged 18-59 yrs, not living in own home, households below bedroom occupancy threshold,deciles, D1: least deprivedD10: most deprived |
| Tannenbaum 2014 [112] | Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000)2 |  | % households in a census tract at or below federal poverty linegrouped into 4 SES categories: Lowest (≥20%, L)Middle-low (10-20%, ML)Middle-high (5-10%, MH)Highest (<5% H) |  |  |
| Tervonen 2017 [22] | Census collection district(about 220 dwellings)Statistical local area(Median pop. = 21000)Australia |  |  |  | SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantagecquintiles, Q1: least disadvantagedQ5: most disadvantaged |
| Vågerö and Persson 1987 [59] | Individual |  |  | White collar workers, blue collar workers, self-employed |  |
| Vercelli 2006 [113] | Country level, Europe |  | Macroeconomic factors: Gross domestic product,total health expenditure |  |  |
| Wang 2017a [114] + Wang2017b [115] | County level, USA(average 90000 residents)9 |  | County poverty ratePercentage of people in the county living below the national poverty threshold in the 2000 U.S. CensusLow-poverty: 10 % Medium-poverty: 10-19.99 % High-poverty: 20 % |  |  |
| Wen 2005 [116] | Zip code, USA(Average pop.: 30000)7 |  |  |  | Neighborhood SES:% residents with household annual income $50000 or over (concentrated affluence), % households in a neighborhood that were below Federal poverty threshold (concentrated poverty),% college graduates (aggregate education)Neighborhood social environment index: collective efficacy (social cohesion, informal social control), social support, voluntary association, perceived violence |
| Yang 2010 [117] | Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000)2 |  | % residents in community at or below federal poverty level:<5%, 5-10%, 10-15%, >15% |  |  |
| Yeole 2004 [61] | Individual | None, <6 yrs, 6-12 yrs, >12 yrs, unknown |  |  |  |
| Yeole 2005 [60] | Individual | None, <6 yrs, 6-12 yrs, >12 yrs, unknown |  |  |  |
| Yim 2012 [62] | Individual |  | Level of premium paid to National Health InsuranceHigh: 1st quartileMiddle: 2nd to 3rd quartileLow: 4th quartile |  |  |
| Yu 2008 [119] | Local government area, Australia(aver. pop = 35954)10 |  |  |  | Summary measure of education and occupational levelsquintiles Q1: most disadvantaged Q5: least disadvantaged |
| Yu 2014 [118] | Census tract, USA(Pop. range 1500-8000) |  |  |  | Krieger´s Index:occupation, unemployed, poverty, income, education, house, ownership, living crowdednessYost´s Index:occupation, unemployed, poverty, income, education, house |
| Zhang-Salomons 2006 [43] | Census tract, USA/Canada(Mean pop. Detroit=36600, Toronto=4800) |  | Median household income adjusted to household size by an equivalence scalePoverty: % households living below the Canadian low-income cutoff level in Toronto and % households living below the US poverty line in Detroit |  |  |