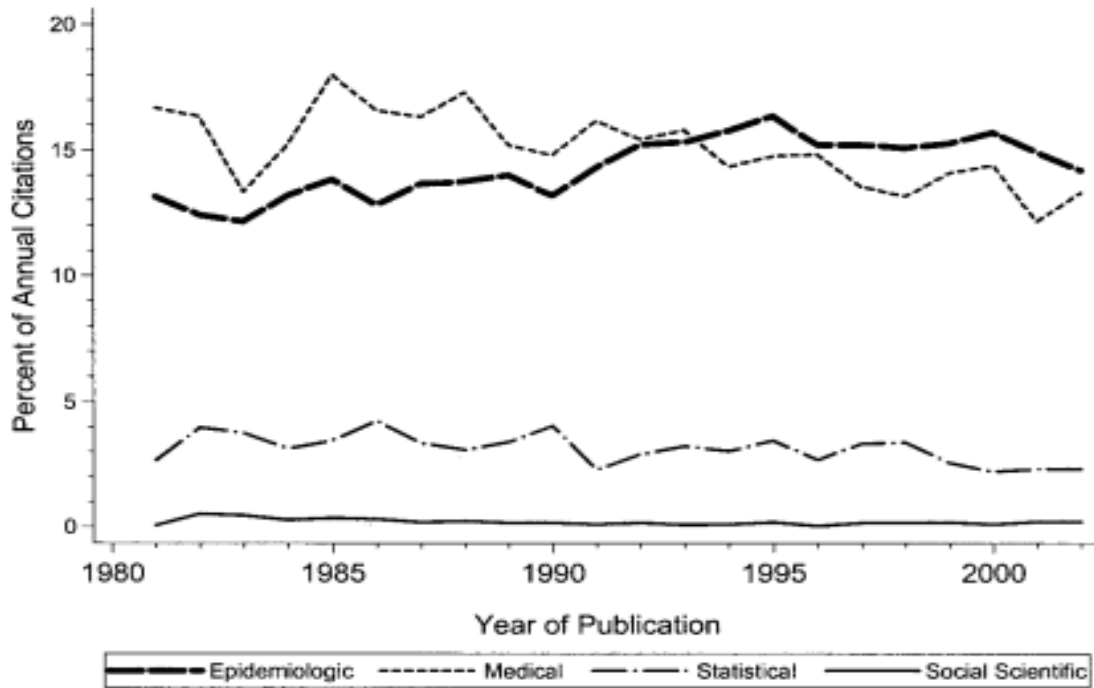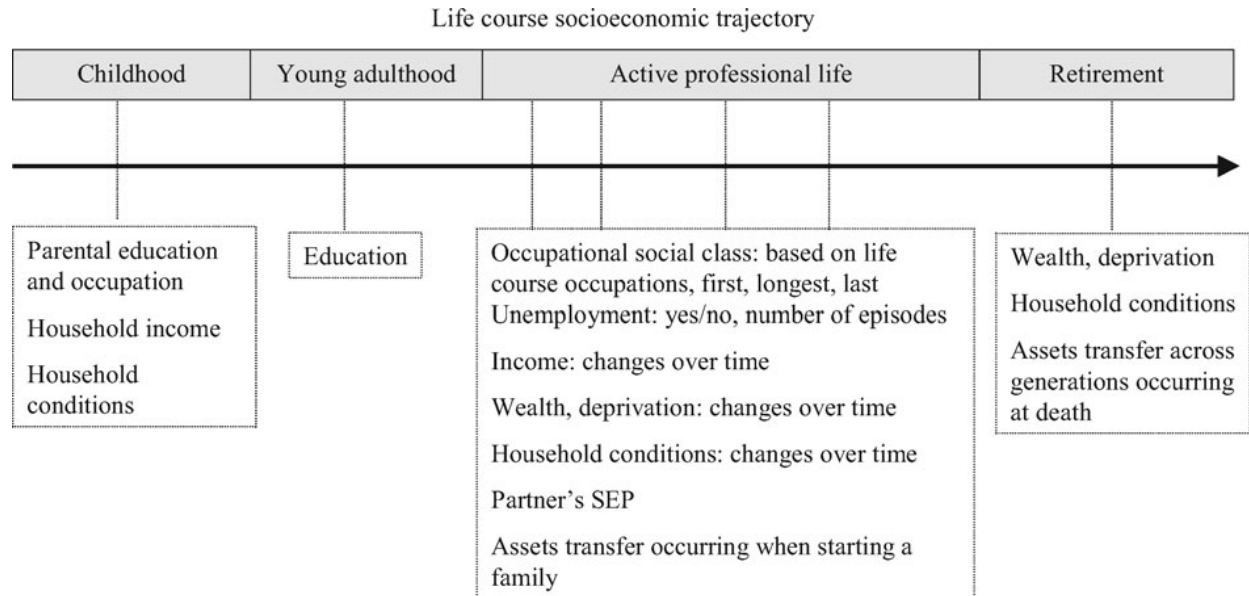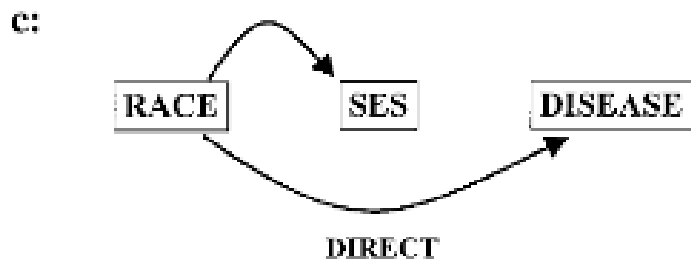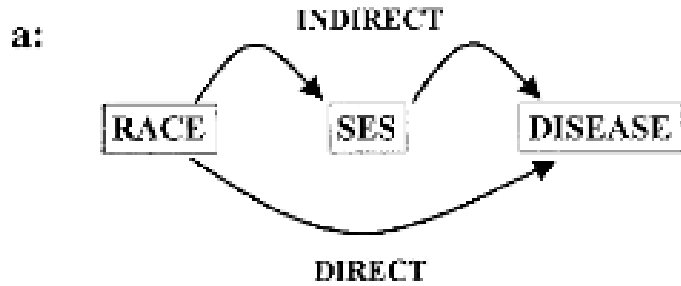**Supplemental Figure 1**. *American Journal of Epidemiology* citations by discipline. From *American Journal of Epidemiology* © 2008; 161(5):494-500. Oakes JM. An analysis of *American Journal of Epidemiology* citations with special reference to statistics and social science. Published by Oxford University Press. Printed with permission. All rights reserved.
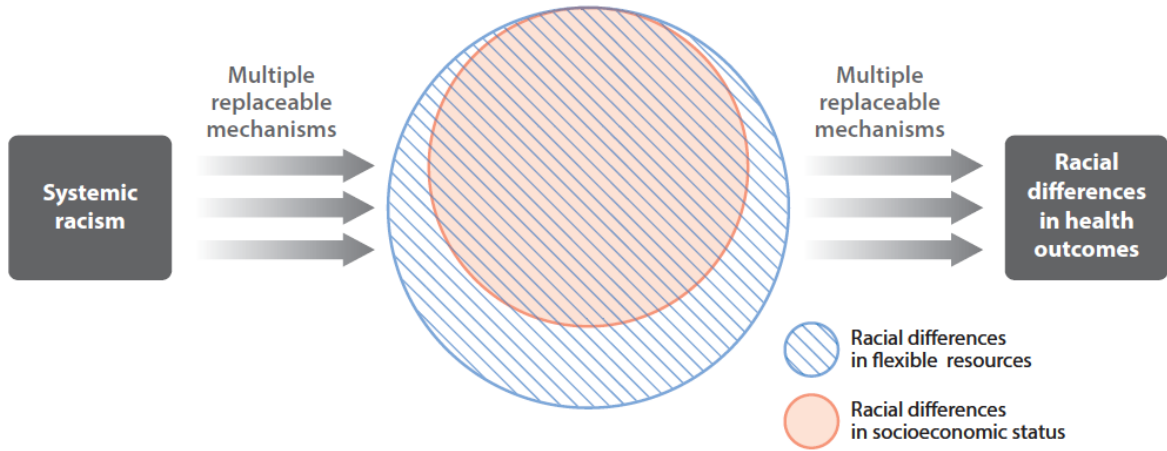
Supplemental Figure 2 Socioeconomic position over the life course. From *British Medical Bulletin* © 2007 (1). Galobardes B, Lynch J, Smith GD. Measuring socioeconomic position in health research. Published by Oxford University Press. Printed with permission.

Life course socioeconomic trajectory

Childhood	Young adulthood	Active professional life	Retirement

Parental education and occupation

Household income

Household conditions

Education

Occupational social class: based on life course occupations, first, longest, last Unemployment: yes/no, number of episodes

Income: changes over time

Wealth, deprivation: changes over time

Household conditions: changes over time

Partner's SEP

Assets transfer occurring when starting a family

Wealth, deprivation

Household conditions

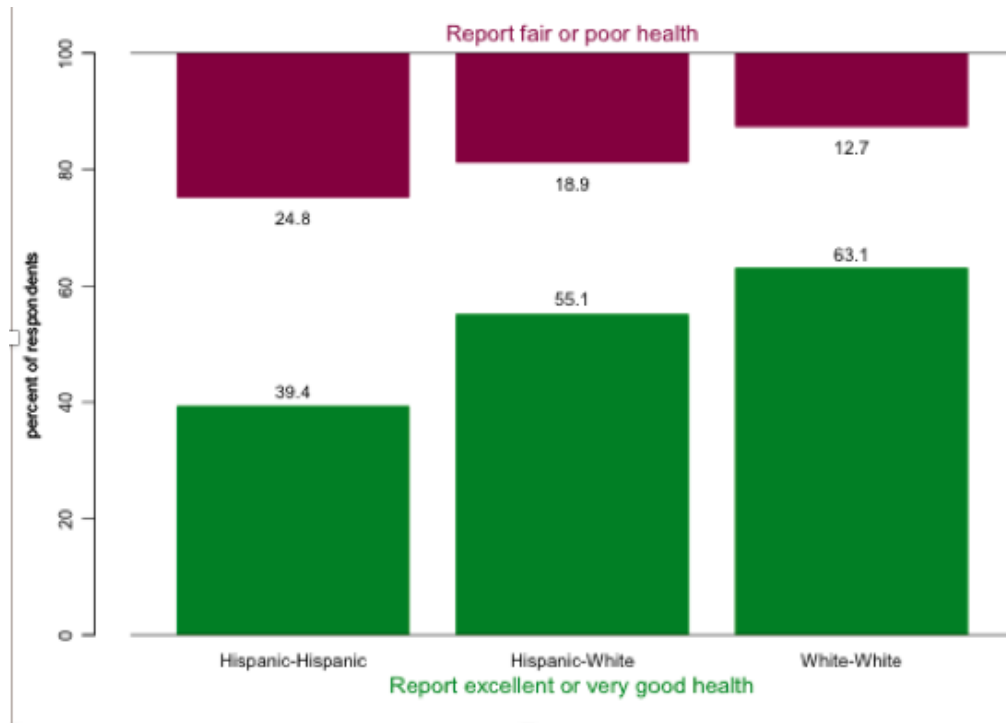Assets transfer across generations occurring at death

Supplemental Figure 3 Direct and indirect pathway between race and disease. From *American Journal of Epidemiology* © 2001;154(4):291-8. Kaufman JS, Cooper RS. Commentary: considerations for use of racial/ethnic classification in etiologic research. Published by Oxford University Press. Printed with permission. All rights reserved.

a:

INDIRECT

RACE → SES → DISEASE

DIRECT

b:

INDIRECT

RACE → SES → DISEASE

c:

RACE → SES   DISEASE

DIRECT

Supplemental Figure 4 Model of racism as a fundamental cause. Reproduced with permission of *Annual Review of Sociology*, Volume 41:311-30 in 2015 © by Annual Reviews, http://www.annualreviews.org
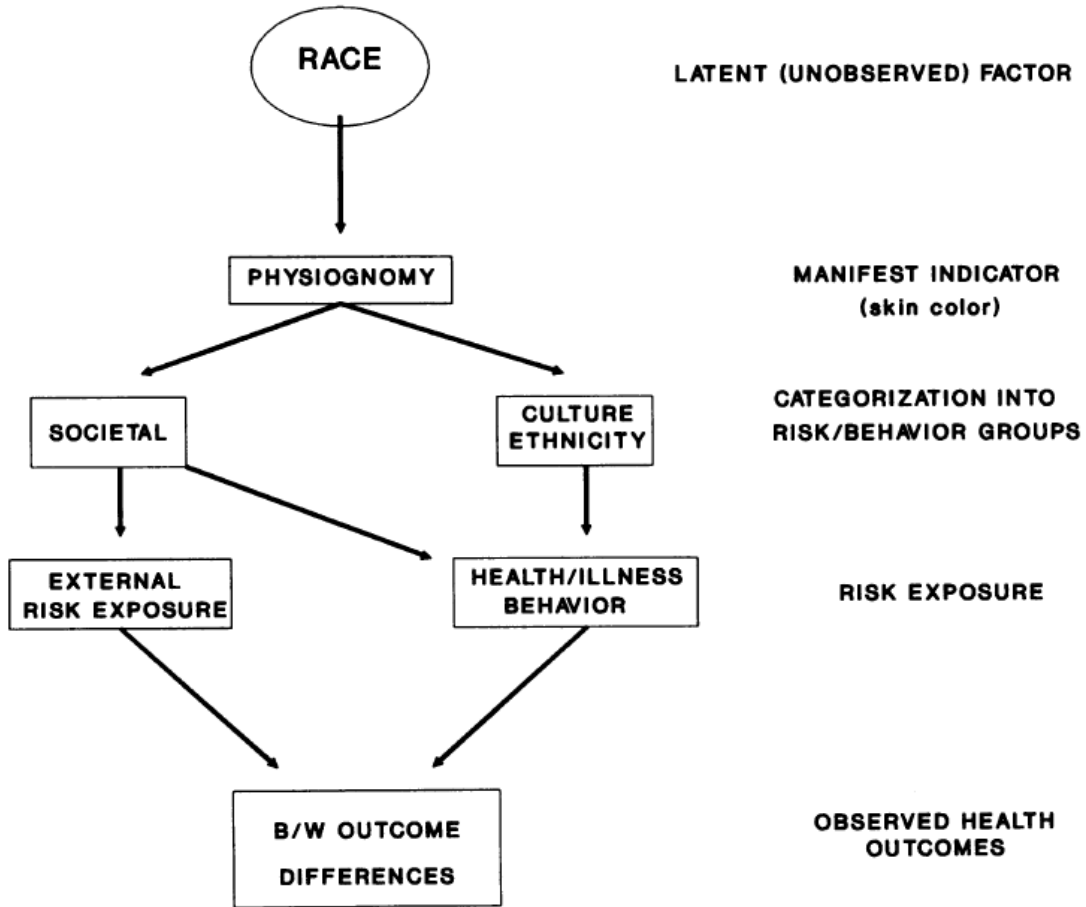
Supplemental Figure 5 General health status, by self-identified and socially assigned "race." From *Ethnicity & Disease* © 2008. Jones, Camara Phyllis et al. Published by ISHIB. Printed with permission. All rights reserved.

Supplemental Figure 6 Percent of population whose general health status is excellent or very good by self-identified race/ethnicity and socially assigned race. From *Ethnicity & Disease* © 2008. Jones, Camara Phyllis et al. Published by ISHIB. Printed with permission. All rights reserved.

Self-identified "race"/ethnicity	Socially assigned race							Row marginals
	White	Black	Hispanic	Am Indian	Asian	NHOPI	Other	
White								
% excellent or very good	58.6		50.3				49.2	58.4
95% confidence interval	57.8–59.5		36.1–64.4				34.6–63.9	57.6–59.3
Black								
% excellent or very good		44.3						44.0
95% confidence interval		42.3–46.2						42.1–45.9
Hispanic								
% excellent or very good	53.7	44.4	39.8					43.7
95% confidence interval	46.2–60.9	28.9–61.2	35.3–44.6					40.0–47.4
American Indian								
% excellent or very good	52.6			32.0				42.4
95% confidence interval	41.3–63.8			21.8–44.3				34.7–50.5
Asian								
% excellent or very good					60.6			62.6
95% confidence interval					49.7–70.5			53.2–71.1
NHOPI								
% excellent or very good								
95% confidence interval								
Other								
% excellent or very good	50.4							45.6
95% confidence interval	35.8–64.9							36.1–55.5
More than one race								
% excellent or very good	53.5	30.7						45.7
95% confidence interval	44.3–62.5	19.7–44.4						38.6–53.0

Supplemental Figure 7 Physiognomy model. From *Health Services Research* © 1994;29(1):1. LaVeist TA. Beyond dummy variables and sample selection: what health services researchers ought to know about race as a variable. Published by John Wiley and Sons. All rights reserved.

Supplemental Table 1 Nested multivariate regression of psychological distress on race for full sample ($n = 3587$). From *Stress and Health* © 2008. Nuru-Jeter, Amani et al. Published by John Wiley and Sons. Printed with permission. All rights reserved.

	Model 1: race		Model 2: income		Model 3: gender		Model 4: race × income[†]		Model 5: education and health problems		Model 6: marital status and age	
	β	SE	β	SE	β	SE	β	SE	β	SE	β	ED
Black	0.32*	0.19	0.06	0.19	0.04	0.19	0.80*	0.44	0.71	0.44	0.52	0.43
Hispanic	0.58***	0.19	0.32	0.19	0.31	0.19	0.64	0.47	0.92**	0.46	0.55	0.46
API	0.24	0.22	0.12	0.22	0.09	0.22	−0.53	0.55	−0.05	0.54	−0.14	0.54
Income	—	—	−0.44****	0.04	−0.41****	0.04	−0.36****	0.07	−0.23****	0.07	−0.17***	0.07
Household size	—	—	0.13**	0.05	0.13***	0.05	0.13***	0.05	0.15***	0.05	0.12**	0.06
Gender	—	—	—	—	0.84****	0.14	0.83****	0.14	0.79****	0.14	0.78***	0.14
Black × Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	−0.19**	0.10	−0.16	0.10	−0.16*	0.10
Hispanic × Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	−0.08	0.10	−0.12	0.10	−0.11	0.10
API × Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.11
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	−0.18***	0.06	−0.24****	0.06
Health problems	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.20****	0.21	2.38****	0.21
Marital status	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.71****	0.16
Age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	−0.03****	0.00
Adjusted R^2												0.10

*$p < 0.10$; **$p < 0.05$; ***$p < 0.01$; ****$p < 0.001$.
Black (1 = yes, 2 = no); Hispanic (1 = yes, 2 = no); API (1 = yes, 2 = no); gender (1 = women, 2 = men); health problems (1 = yes, 0 = no); marital status (1 = not married, 0 = married).
API: Asian/Pacific Islander; SE: standard error.
[†][Correction made here after initial online publication]