

Supplemental Table 1: Sample Form for Data Extraction (applied to each study that met the inclusion criteria in the review)		
Data	Description of Data	Data Categories
Publication Characteristics		
Author name	Name of first author	Write in
Publication year	Year the article was published	Write in
Publication citation	Full citation of the article	Write in
Study Characteristics		
Geographic location	Geographic location where the study was conducted	1=United States (specify state) 2=Other (specify)
Data source	Source of the data	Write in
Sample size	Size of the study sample	Write in
Study design	Study design	1=Cross-sectional 2=Cohort 3=Case-comparison 4=Other (specify) 5=None specified
Physical health outcome	Physical health outcome under study	1=Birth outcomes (specify type) 2=Cardiovascular (specify type) 3=Functional limitations (specify type) 4=Mortality (specify type) 5=Other (specify)
Participant Characteristics		
Age	Age range of study participants	Write in
Sex	Sex of the study participants	1=Women 2=Men
Racial and/or ethnic group	Race and/or ethnicity of study participants	1=African American or Black (specify) 2=Hispanic or Latinx (specify) 3=Asian (specify) 4=Other (specify)
Nativity	Nativity status of participants	1=Native-born (specify) 2=Foreign-born (specify)
Weathering Hypothesis Characteristics		
Type of test	The test used to examine the weathering hypothesis	1=Age patterns 2=Modifiers of age distributions (specify) 3=Biological/physiological stress mechanisms (specify) 4=Other (specify)
Population comparisons	Population comparisons used to test the weathering hypothesis	1=African American or Black versus White (specify) 2=Hispanic/Latinx versus White (specify) 3=Asian versus White (specify) 4=Other (specify)
Evidence	Evidence regarding support for the weathering hypothesis	1=Support (specify population, outcome, justification) 2=No support (specify population, outcome, justification) 3=Partial support (specify population, outcome, justification)

Risk of Bias Characteristics		
Participant selection	Methods to select/recruit participants (e.g. medical records)	Write in
Participant retention	Location where participants were selected (e.g. hospital)	Write in
Measurement of exposure	List of exposures and methods for measuring exposures	Write in
Measurement of outcome	List of outcomes and methods for measuring outcomes	Write in
Confounding variables	List of confounding variables and methods for measuring confounding variables	Write in
Statistical methods	Data analyses description and power/sample size assessment	Write in
Study limitations	Limitations of the study	Write in

Supplemental Table 2. Adapted Version of the Quality in Prognostic (QUIPS) Tool (adapted for this systematic review)		
Domains	Basis for Judgment	Ratings
Study Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adequate participation in the study by eligible persons b. Description of the source population or population of interest c. Description of the baseline study sample d. Adequate description of the sampling frame and recruitment e. Adequate description of the period and place of recruitment f. Adequate description of inclusion and exclusion criteria 	<p>High Risk of Bias: The relationship between the exposure and outcome is very likely to be different for participants and eligible nonparticipants</p> <p>Low Risk of Bias: The relationship between the exposure and outcome may be or is unlikely to be different for participants and eligible nonparticipants</p>
Study Attrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adequate response rate for study participants b. Description of attempts to collect information on participants who dropped out c. Reasons for loss to follow-up are provided d. Adequate description of participants lost to follow-up e. There are no important differences between participants who completed the study and those who did not 	<p>High Risk of Bias: The relationship between the exposure and outcome is very likely to be different for completing and non-completing participants</p> <p>Low Risk of Bias: The relationship between the exposure and outcome may be or is unlikely to be different for completing and non-completing participants</p>
Exposure Measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A clear definition or description of the exposure is provided b. Method of exposure measurement is adequately valid and reliable c. Continuous variables are reported or appropriate cut points are used d. The method and setting of measurement of exposure is the same for all study participants e. Adequate proportion of the study sample has complete data for the exposure f. Appropriate methods of imputation are used for missing exposure data 	<p>High Risk of Bias: The measurement of the exposure is very likely to be different for different levels of the outcome of interest</p> <p>Low Risk of Bias: The measurement of the exposure may be or is unlikely to be different for different levels of the outcome of interest</p>
Outcome Measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A clear definition of the outcome is provided b. Method of outcome measurement used is adequately valid and reliable c. The method and setting of outcome measurement is the same for all study participants 	<p>High Risk of Bias: The measurement of the outcome is very likely to be different related to the baseline level of the exposure</p> <p>Low Risk of Bias: The measurement of the outcome may be or is unlikely to be different related to the baseline level of the exposure</p>
Study Confounding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All important confounders are measured b. Clear definitions of the important confounders measured are provided c. Measurement of all important confounders is adequately valid and reliable d. The method and setting of confounding measurement are the same for all study participants e. Appropriate methods are used if imputation is used for missing confounder data f. Important potential confounders are accounted for in the study design g. Important potential confounders are accounted for in the analysis 	<p>High Risk of Bias: The observed effect of the exposure on the outcome is very likely to be distorted by another factor related to exposure and outcome</p> <p>Low Risk of Bias: The observed effect of the exposure on outcome may be or is unlikely to be distorted by another factor related to exposure and outcome</p>
Statistical Analysis and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sufficient presentation of data to assess the adequacy of the analytic strategy b. Strategy for model building is appropriate and is based on a conceptual framework or model c. The selected statistical model is adequate for the design of the study d. There is no selective reporting of results 	<p>High Risk of Bias: The reported results are very likely to be spurious or biased related to analysis or reporting</p> <p>Low Risk of Bias: The reported results may be or are unlikely to be spurious or biased related to analysis or reporting</p>
Source for the original QUIPS tool: Hayden JA, van der Windt DA, Cartwright JL, Côté P, Bombardier C. Assessing bias in studies of prognostic factors. <i>Ann Intern Med</i> 2013;158(4):280-6		