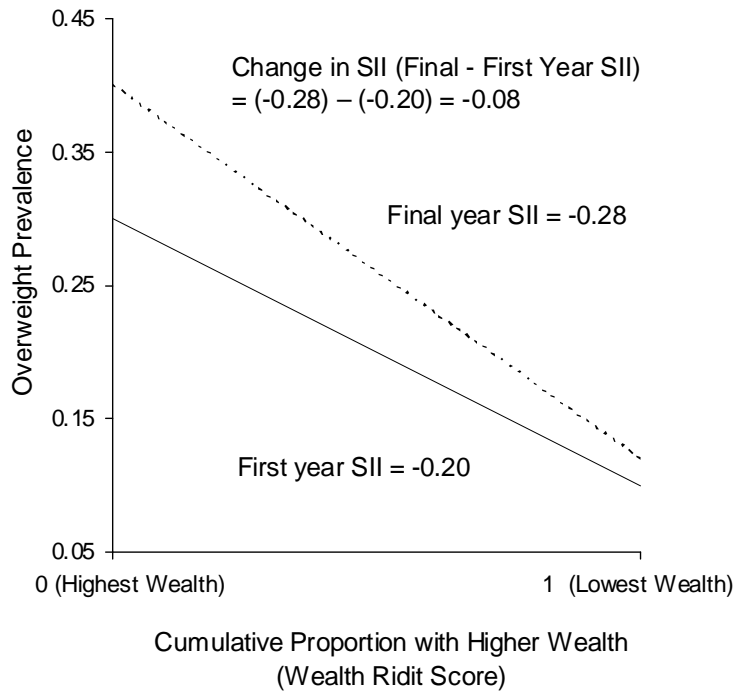
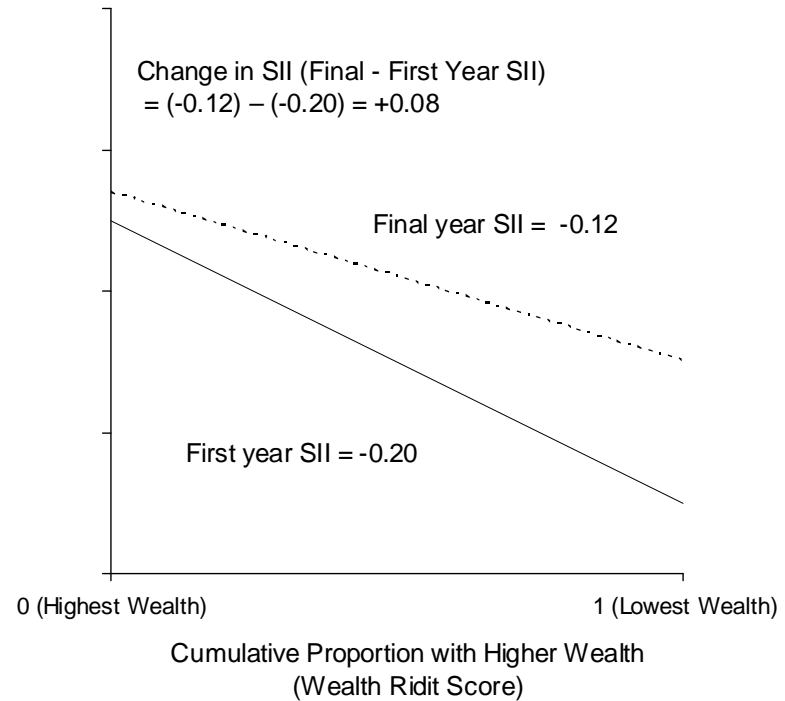


Country A. Steeper slope in final year (compared to first year) yields a negative change score between first and final year SII and indicates overweight prevalence increased faster in wealthier groups



Country B. Flatter slope in final year (compared to first year) yields a positive change score between first and final year SII and indicates overweight prevalence increased faster in less wealthy groups



— First Year - - - Final Year

WEB FIGURE LEGEND

Web Figure 1. Illustration of the slope index of inequality (SII) in overweight^{a,b}, change in SII^c, and indications for wealth-specific overweight growth rates over time. The SII for overweight is a summary measure of the level of inequality in overweight prevalence by wealth group. It is a regression-based measure that is obtained by regressing the age-standardized overweight prevalence for each SES group on the rank of each SES group in the social hierarchy, ranked by the cumulative proportion of the population with a higher wealth than the average person in each quintile (the wealth rdit score; highest wealth=0 and lowest wealth=1). A negative SII indicates lower levels of overweight in the lower wealth groups, whereas a positive SII means the lower levels of overweight in the higher wealth groups. The *change in SII* is the main outcome measure in these analyses and is the change in the SII between the first and last survey waves. A *negative change* in SII between the survey years is indicative of a faster rate of overweight prevalence growth among the higher wealth groups while a *positive change* in SII is indicative of a faster rate of overweight prevalence growth among the lower wealth groups. Overweight is defined by BMI \geq 25 (15).

Web Table 1. Descriptive Country-Level Characteristics for the First and Last Survey Years of Repeated Cross-Sectional Surveys From 37 Developing Countries (1992-2007).

	Year	Sample Size	GDP ^a	Annualized percent change in GDP	Gini coefficient ^b	Age-standardized percent overweight ^c	Annualized Change in SII ^d	Annualized Change in Prevalence difference ^e
Armenia	2000	1,723	2,294			43.8		
Armenia	2005	1,433	4,098	15.7	34.7	45.4	1.6	0.7
Bangladesh	1996	3,536	781			2.7		
Bangladesh	2007	5,320	1,178	4.6	30.8	11.5	-2.1	-1.5
Benin	1996	2,222	1,173			11.7		
Benin	2006	10,089	1,315	1.2	38.6	18.4	-2.1	-1.2
Bolivia	1994	2,183	3,118			34.9		
Bolivia	2003	8,142	3,426	1.1	58.8	50.6	0.4	0.1
Burkina Faso	1992	3,262	737			7.2		
Burkina Faso	2003	7,737	982	3.0	45.7	8.8	-1.1	-1.2
Cambodia	2000	3,231	1,009			6.3		
Cambodia	2005	3,649	1,443	8.6	41.9	10.0	-1.8	-1.1
Cameroon	1998	1,498	1,765			21.9		
Cameroon	2004	2,826	1,957	1.8	44.6	30.3	-2.1	-1.9
Chad	1996	3,430	904			5.2		
Chad	2004	2,714	1,407	6.9	39.8	8.7	-0.8	-0.9
China	1991	2,599	1,099			11.6		
China	2006	2,467	4,524	19.5	41.5	19.2	0.4	-0.6
Colombia	1995	3,189	6,700			46.6		
Colombia	2005	14,618	7,231	0.8	57.5	47.0	0.7	1.3
Cote d'Ivoire	1994	2,867	1,656			16.0		
Cote d'Ivoire	1998	1,607	1,871	3.3	40.2	21.1	-2.3	-0.5

Egypt	1995	6,365	3,221			52.8		
Egypt	2005	10,085	4,319	3.4	31.7	76.1	2.3	1.9
Ethiopia	2000	7,265	528			2.5		
Ethiopia	2005	3,326	633	4.0	29.9	3.6	-0.4	-0.5
Ghana	1993	1,691	943			12.8		
Ghana	2003	2,826	1,116	1.8	40.8	25.2	-2.5	-2.2
Guatemala	1995	4,778	3,664			36.3		
Guatemala	1998	2,288	3,860	1.8	55.7	46.9	-5.6	-6.0
Guinea	1999	3,133	990			12.5		
Guinea	2005	2,422	1,056	1.1	43.3	13.5	0.4	0.9
Haiti	1994	1,727	1,226			11.3		
Haiti	2005	2,492	1,068	-1.2	59.5	23.2	-1.2	-0.6
Indonesia	1997	2,147	3,075			19.9		
Indonesia	2007	3,270	3,504	1.4	39.4	30.4	-0.2	0.4
Jordan	1997	2,930	3,520			65.0		
Jordan	2007	2,915	4,775	3.6	37.7	59.9	1.5	1.0
Kazakhstan	1995	1,302	4,499			38.5		
Kazakhstan	1999	674	4,909	2.3	35.3	31.3	-0.8	-1.0
Kenya	1993	3,143	1,307			15.7		
Kenya	2003	3,986	1,279	-0.2	42.3	24.2	-1.7	-1.3
Madagascar	1997	2,419	873			4.2		
Madagascar	2003	3,771	847	-0.5	44.6	6.3	-1.3	-0.5
Malawi	1992	2,100	601			10.0		
Malawi	2004	6,521	648	0.7	44.7	15.0	-0.6	-0.3
Mali	1995	3,970	762			9.0		
Mali	2006	8,476	1,025	3.1	39.5	18.9	-1.5	-0.8
Morocco	1992	2,795	2,746			32.8		
Morocco	2003	6,555	3,395	2.1	40.0	42.3	1.7	0.9
Mozambique	1997	3,012	451			10.3		
Mozambique	2003	6,736	606	5.8	45.8	15.5	-1.6	-1.0

Namibia	1992	2,029	4,305			22.2		
Namibia	2006	4,841	5,669	2.3	74.3	32.5	0.3	-0.1
Nepal	1996	3,187	829			1.7		
Nepal	2006	5,003	976	1.8	42.5	7.8	-2.0	-1.6
Nicaragua	1997	6,887	1,925			47.0		
Nicaragua	2001	6,278	2,145	2.9	52.1	54.3	-1.3	-0.9
Niger	1998	3,173	607			8.3		
Niger	2006	2,909	597	-0.1	40.5	14.9	-1.5	-0.5
Peru	1992	4,986	4,359			42.1		
Peru	2000	12,155	5,513	3.3	45.6	51.4	-0.4	-0.7
Rwanda	2000	5,092	658			13.5		
Rwanda	2005	2,918	793	4.1	46.7	11.8	-0.1	0.2
Tanzania	1996	3,597	826			13.3		
Tanzania	2004	5,776	990	2.5	34.2	18.2	-1.8	-1.4
Turkey	1993	2,222	8,434			51.6		
Turkey	2003	2,897	9,505	1.3	42.1	61.5	1.9	1.2
Uganda	1995	2,968	666			9.4		
Uganda	2006	1,616	966	4.1	42.1	17.2	-2.1	-1.4
Zambia	1996	3,558	1,149			14.8		
Zambia	2007	3,981	1,212	0.5	49.7	21.1	-1.9	-1.5
Zimbabwe	1994	1,779	1,180			26.4		
Zimbabwe	2005	4,698	1,430	1.2	50.1	28.4	-1.7	-1.4

^aGDP is per capita and adjusted by the purchasing power parity method and adjusted for inflation using the \$2005 International dollar as a base.

^bThe Gini coefficient indicated the level of income inequality with lower numbers indicating lower levels of income inequality and higher numbers indicating higher levels of income inequality. The theoretical range for the Gini coefficient is 0-100 where zero would indicate complete income equality and 100 indicates that 1 person holds 100% of the income and the remaining population holds 0% of the income (19).

^cOverweight is defined by $BMI \geq 25$ (15).

^dA positive change in the SII indicates a faster increase in overweight prevalence among the lower wealth groups and a decrease in the magnitude of the inequality in overweight in most cases (exception is Armenia where positive change still indicates lower wealth groups increased faster, but this results in an increase in the magnitude of inequality). A negative change in SII indicates a faster increase in overweight prevalence among the higher wealth groups and an increase in the overall inequality in overweight. Annualized change in SII is the change in SII divided by the number of years between the two measurements.

^eAnnualized change in prevalence difference is the overweight prevalence in the last year minus that in the first year for the lowest wealth group minus the equivalent prevalences in the highest wealth group. It is displayed in this table for comparison to the annualized slope index of inequality in direction of the estimates.