

Supplemental Table 1

National Health and Aging Trend Study COVID-19 survey participant characteristics

	<b>Characteristic</b>
Age (%)	
65-74	737 (41)
75-79	913 (27)
80-84	738 (17)
≥85	869 (15)
Gender (%)	
Male	1,370 (44)
Female	1,887 (56)
Race/ethnicity (%)	
White	2,472 (81)
Black	543 (8)
Other	67 (4)
Hispanic	133 (8)
Mean income to poverty ratio mean (SE)	4.25 (0.16)
Mean income, in U.S. \$ (SE)	64,998 (2,431)
Educational achievement (%)	
<High school	471 (14)
High school	827 (24)
Some college	897 (29)
Bachelors or higher	1,023 (33)
Mean financial strain (SE)	0.07 (0 .01)
Homeownership (%)	
Rent	869 (25)
Own with mortgage	670 (25)
Own without payments	1,680 (50)
Retirement status (%)	
No	2,696 (90)
Yes	341 (10)
Professional occupation (%)	
No	1,955 (60)
Yes	1,290 (40)
Mean household size (SE)	1.97 (0.03)
Marital status (%)	
Married/partnered	1,600 (55)
Separated/divorced	443 (14)
Widowed	1,105 (27)
Never married	107 (3)
Mean BMI, in kg/m <sup>2</sup> (SE)	28.27 (0.15)
Mean chronic conditions (SE)	1.56 (0.02)
Self-rated health (%)	
Poor	110 (3)

Fair	574 (17)
Good	1,185 (34)
Very good	1,055 (34)
Excellent	329 (12)
Depressive symptoms <sup>a</sup> (%)	
No	2,946 (91)
Yes	311 (9)
Anxiety symptoms <sup>b</sup> (%)	
No	2,988 (92)
Yes	248 (8)
Mean walking speed, in m/s (SE)	0.76 (0.01)
Mean sleep quality score (SE)	7.26 (0.05)
Isolation (%)	
Not isolated	103 (3)
Socially isolated	460 (15)
Severely socially isolated	2,581 (82)

Note: Descriptive statistics calculated before multiple imputation, applying sampling weights so that inferences can be drawn to 2020 population of US adults aged 70 and older.

Supplemental Table 2

Associations between income decline during COVID-19 and financial difficulty due to COVID-19 with mental health summary score and components of mental health summary score, including symptoms of anxiety, depression and PTSD about the outbreak, during the COVID-19 pandemic among National Health and Aging Trends Study participants

	<b>Income decline during COVID-19<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Financial difficulty due to COVID-19<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>n</b>
Mental health related to COVID-19 summary score coefficient (SE), p value	<b>-0.1592 (0.0464), &lt;0.001</b>	3029	<b>-0.3811 (0.0569), &lt;0.001</b>	3025
Denies feeling worried/anxious about the outbreak OR (95% CI)	<b>0.71 (0.54, 0.94)</b>	3028	<b>0.50 (0.36, 0.69)</b>	3024
Denies feeling sad/depressed about the outbreak OR (95% CI)	<b>0.69 (0.52, 0.91)</b>	3028	<b>0.37 (0.27, 0.51)</b>	3024
Denying PTSD symptoms about the outbreak coefficient (SE), p value	<b>-0.1676 (0.0498), 0.001</b>	3028	<b>-0.3924 (0.0621), &lt;0.001</b>	3025

Note: All models adjusted for age, gender, race/ethnicity, and 2019 values for income to poverty ratio, financial strain, retirement status, BMI, chronic conditions, self-rated health, presence of depressive symptoms, presence of anxiety symptoms, walking speed, sleep quality and social isolation. Sampling weights were applied to all analyses so that inferences can be drawn to 2020 population of US adults aged 70 and older and applied propensity score weights to produce doubly robust estimates of the average treatment effect. In addition to the variables listed above for the adjusted models, the propensity score model included education, professional occupation, homeownership, household size and marital status. Bold font indicates statistically significant results at  $p < 0.05$ .