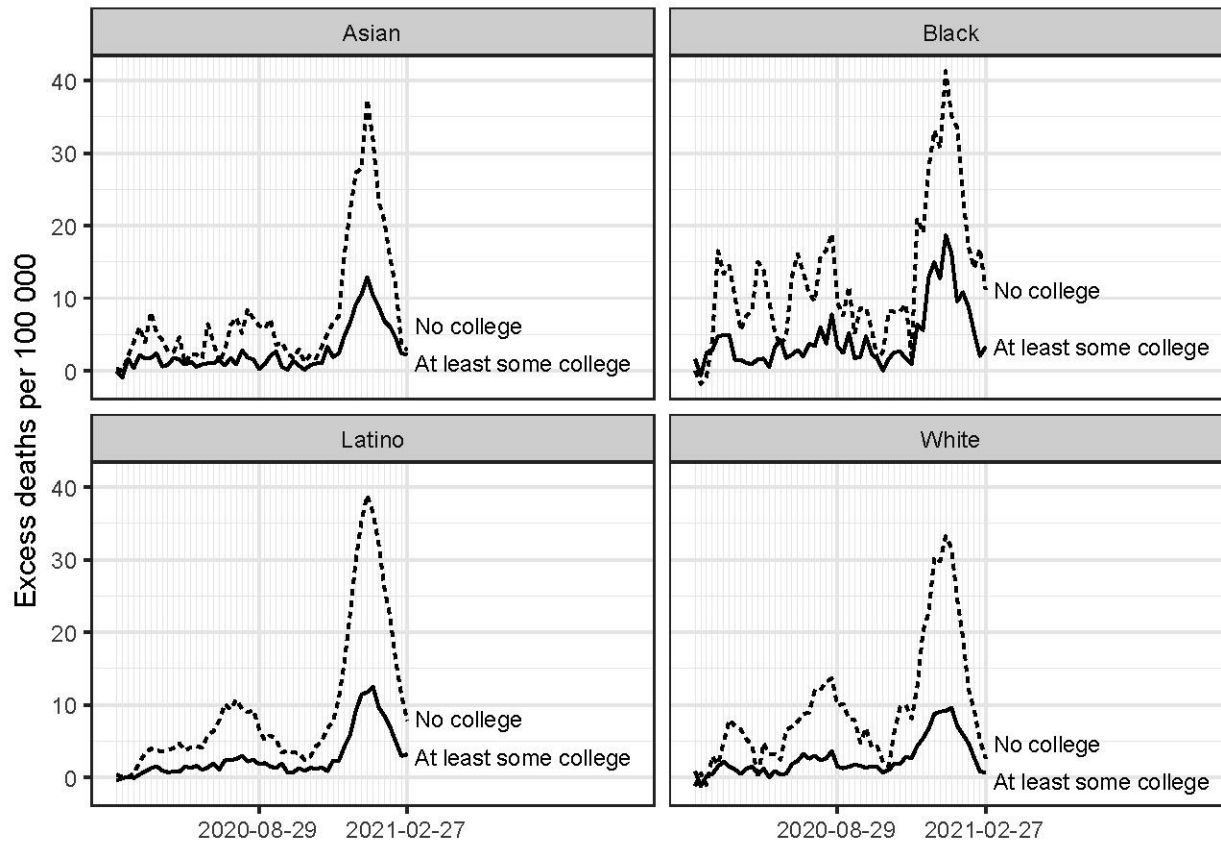


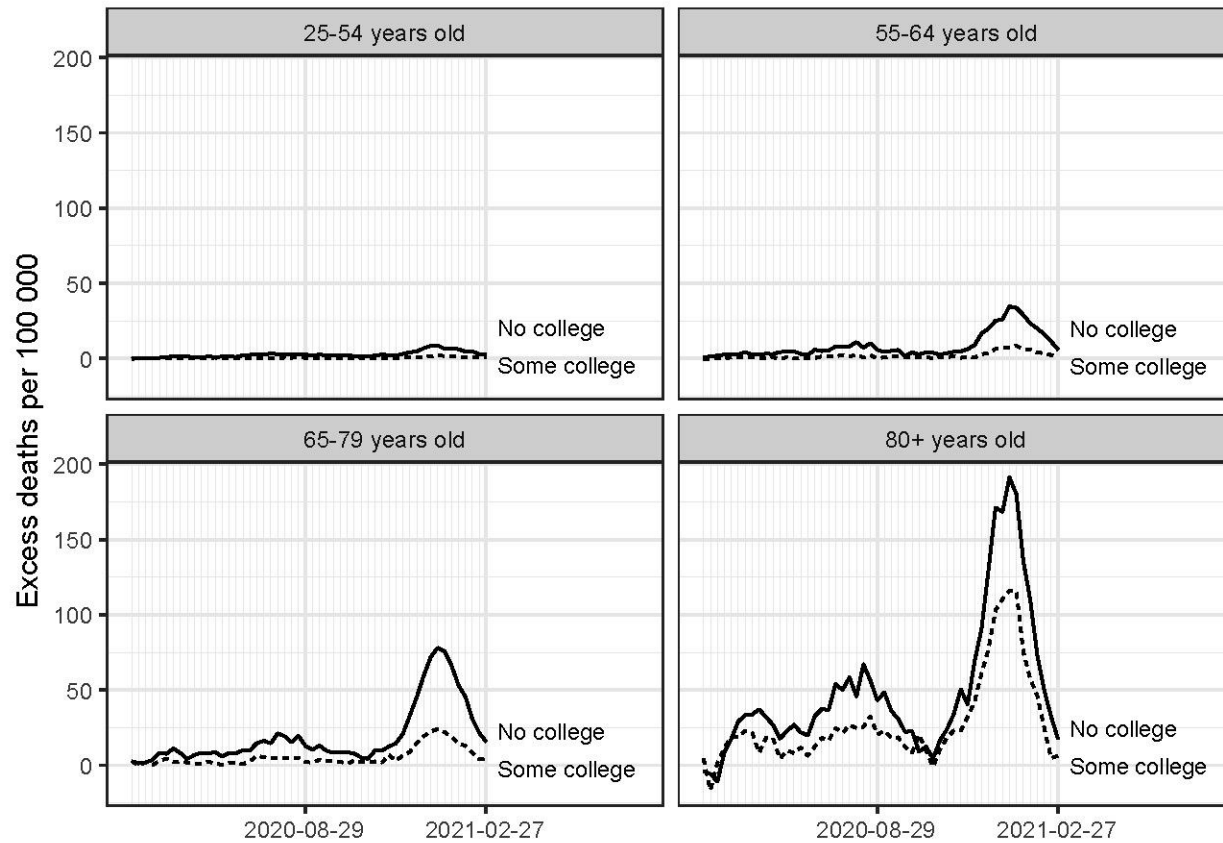
**Appendix**  
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**Appendix Figure 1.** Per-capita excess mortality by levels of educational attainment and race/ethnicity, California, March 2020 through February 2021.



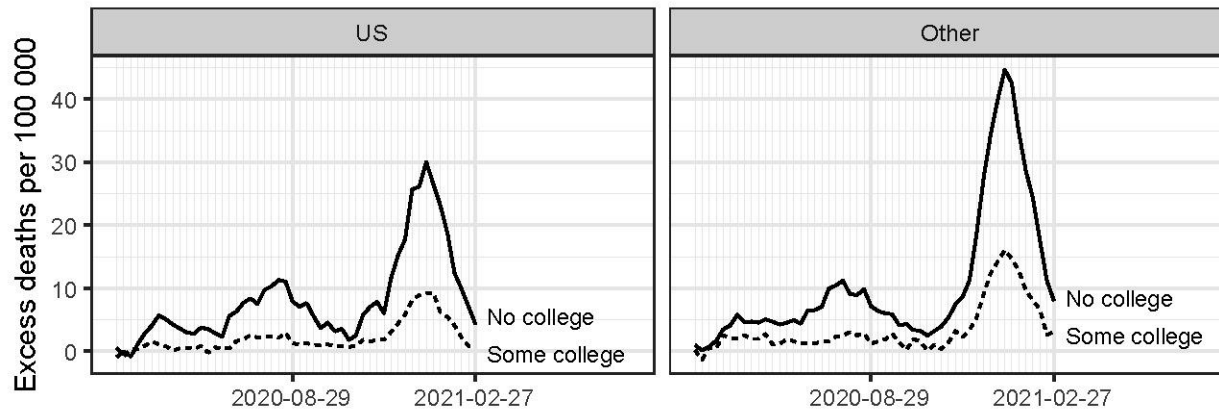
**Appendix**  
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**Appendix Figure 2.** Per-capita excess mortality by levels of educational attainment and age group, California, March 2020 through February 2021.



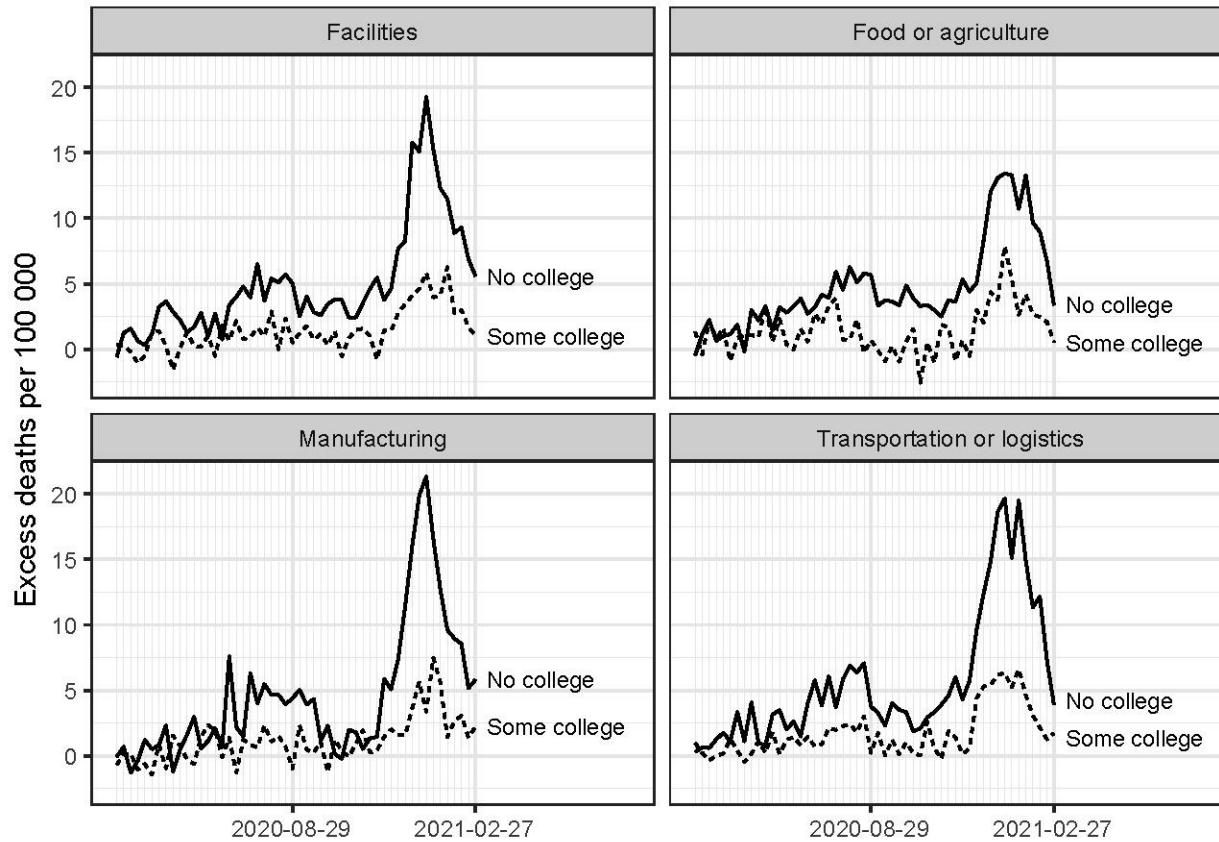
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**Appendix Figure 3.** Per-capita excess mortality by levels of educational attainment and country of birth, California, March 2020 through February 2021.



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**Appendix Figure 4.** Per-capita excess mortality by levels of educational attainment and occupational sector, California, March 2020 through February 2021.



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**Appendix Table 1.** Implications of Subgroup/Stratification Analyses for Mechanisms of Educational Inequalities in Excess Mortality During the Pandemic

<b>Stratification or effect modifying variable</b>	<b>Implications of educational inequalities in this subgroup</b>
Age	Education predicted excess mortality for people in older age groups with limited participation in the formal labor force. Education is not primarily or exclusively operating via engagement in the formal labor force. Direct occupational exposures are unlikely to be a primary mechanism of educational inequality. This does not rule out indirect mechanisms related for example to occupation of younger household members living with older adults.
Race/ethnicity	Education predicted excess mortality within every racial/ethnic group examined. Education is relevant to COVID-19 mortality for people with vastly different exposure to structural and interpersonal racism
Gender	Education predicted excess mortality within both men and women. If educational inequalities had not been observed for both groups, highly gender-stratified exposures, such as certain occupations, would have been implicated.
Occupation	For working age people, education predicted excess mortality among essential workers, non-essential workers, and people who were unemployed or had missing occupational status. This suggests occupational exposures (including exposure at work or in transit to work) were not critical to the mechanism for educational inequality.
U.S. Nativity	Educational inequality in excess mortality was observed in both immigrants and US-born individuals. If educational inequality were substantially larger for immigrants, this would implicate mechanisms related to systematic disadvantages commonly faced by immigrants, including unsafe working conditions and lower access to health care.
Urbanicity	In metropolitan areas, population density and reliance on public transit might increase risk. However, educational inequality was substantial for both residents of metropolitan areas and resident of non-metropolitan areas. The large educational inequality in both geographies suggests these mechanisms are either not the major pathways of educational inequality or are offset by other pathways that operate in non-metropolitan areas.