

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 1. All-Cause Mortality ^a Among Adults Aged 25 Years and Older With Self-Report of Diagnosed Diabetes, National Health Interview Survey, 1997-2003 with follow-up through December 31, 2006.

		RH (95%CI)
Education level		
< HS		1.70 (1.06, 2.71)
HS graduate		1.40 (0.86, 2.28)
Some college		1.49 (0.93, 2.40)
College graduate		1.00 (reference)
Financial wealth		
Neither		1.47 (1.01, 2.15)
Either home ownership or stock/dividend or both		1.00 (reference)
Income-to-poverty ratio		
< 100%		1.06 (0.57, 1.95)
100-199%		1.28 (0.75, 2.18)
200-399%		1.05 (0.66, 1.65)
≥400%	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; SEP, socioeconomic position.

^a Proportional hazards models (95% CI) for all-cause mortality with simultaneous adjustment for SEP measures. Adjusted for Income-to-poverty ratio (<100%, 100%-199%, 200%-399%, ≥400%), education (<HS, HS graduate, some college, college or higher), financial wealth (own home and/or dividends from stocks, neither), age (continuous), sex, race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, other), born in the United States, diabetes treatment (insulin alone, oral meds alone, combination, no reported treatment), diabetes duration (years, continuous), functional limitation (yes/no), number of comorbidities (0, 1-2, 3+), self-reported health (poor/fair, good, very good/excellent), health insurance status (private insurance, public insurance, no insurance), access to care (do you have a place you usually go for care?), cost of care (did you not seek medical care in past year because of cost?), report of psychosocial distress (score of 13 or higher on Kessler 6 scale).

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Supplementary Table 2. All-Cause Mortality^a by Socioeconomic Position Among Adults Aged ≥25 Years With Self-Report of Type 2 Diagnosed Diabetes, National Health Interview Survey, 1997-2003 with follow-up through December 31, 2006 (n = 5,941).

SES measure	Mortality per 100 person years (SE)	Unadjusted	Model 1 ^b	Model 2 ^c	Model 3 ^d	Model 4 ^e
Education level						
< HS	2.14 (0.059)	4.04 (2.77, 5.87)	2.23 (1.55, 3.20)	1.44 (0.99, 2.09)	1.51 (1.03, 2.21)	1.52 (1.04, 2.23)
HS graduate	1.08 (0.114)	2.04 (1.38, 3.02)	1.54 (1.05, 2.25)	1.16 (0.79, 1.70)	1.23 (0.83, 1.82)	1.23 (0.83, 1.81)
Some college	0.76 (0.093)	1.43 (0.95, 2.17)	1.38 (0.93, 2.07)	1.14 (0.77, 1.71)	1.18 (0.78, 1.78)	1.20 (0.79, 1.81)
College graduate or higher	0.53 (0.089)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Financial wealth						
Neither home ownership nor stock/dividend	1.183 (0.184)	1.21 (0.79, 1.59)	1.80 (1.26, 2.57)	1.53 (1.04, 2.26)	1.54 (1.04, 2.26)	1.53 (1.04, 2.25)
Either home or stock/dividend ownership or both	1.03 (0.063)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Income-to-poverty ratio^f						
< 100%	1.31 (0.183)	2.28 (1.54, 3.38)	2.03 (1.32, 3.11)	1.16 (0.73, 1.83)	1.06 (0.66, 1.73)	1.05 (0.64, 1.70)
100-199%	1.66 (0.185)	2.67 (1.89, 3.77)	1.86 (1.25, 2.77)	1.33 (0.87, 2.04)	1.25 (0.81, 1.94)	1.25 (0.81, 1.93)
200-399%	1.19 (0.115)	2.10 (1.50, 2.94)	1.46 (1.00, 2.13)	1.14 (0.77, 1.70)	1.14 (0.76, 1.70)	1.14 (0.76, 1.72)
≥400%	0.53 (0.087)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; SES, socioeconomic position; HS, high school.

^a Proportional hazards models (95% CI).

^b Log-likelihood ratio *P*-value <0.001 comparing model 1 to unadjusted model.

^c Log-likelihood ratio *P*-value <0.001 comparing model 2 to model 1.

^d Log-likelihood ratio *P*-value <0.001 comparing model 3 to model 2.

^e Log-likelihood ratio *P*-value <0.001 comparing model 4 to model 3.

^f Income-to-poverty ratio models not tested.

Model 1: SES measure and age (continuous), sex, race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, other), born in the United States.

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Model 2: model 1 + diabetes treatment (insulin alone, oral meds alone, combination, no reported treatment), diabetes duration (years, continuous), functional limitation (yes/no), number of comorbidities (0, 1-2, 3+), self-reported health (poor/fair, good, very good/excellent).

Model 3: model 2 + health insurance status (private insurance, public insurance, no insurance), access to care (do you have a place you usually go for care?), cost of care (did you not seek medical care in past year because of cost?).

Model 4: model 3 + report of psychosocial distress (score of 13 or higher on Kessler 6 scale).