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Table S1 Summary of studies of income inequality and health over time, additional to Zheng (2012)

Reference	Outcome	Country	Sample	Observation Level	Inequality Measure	Covariates	Estimator	Result(s) βineq; p-value	Other Tests	Findings
Babones (2008)	Life Expectancy	96 Countries 94 Countries (Exl. Soviet Block) 45 Countries (Trend Cases) 43 Countries (Trend cases exl. Soviet block)	1970--1995	Country	Gini	GDP per capita	Fixed effect (1st Difference) OLS	-0.031; p>0.1	Simple regression, Cross Sectional Regressions, Income artefact exercise	Not Supportive
							Fixed effect (1st Difference) OLS	0.019; p>0.1		Not Supportive
							Fixed effect (1st Difference) OLS	-0.055; p>0.1		Not Supportive
							Fixed effect (1st Difference) OLS	0.071; p>0.1		Not Supportive
	Child Mortality	92 Countries 89 Countries (Exl. Soviet Block) 45 Countries (Trend cases) 42 Countries (Trend cases exl. Soviet block)	1970--1995	Country	Gini	GDP per capita	Fixed effect (1st Difference) OLS	0.091; p>0.1		Not Supportive
							Fixed effect (1st Difference) OLS	0.101; p>0.1		Not Supportive
							Fixed effect (1st Difference) OLS	0.162; p>0.1		Not Supportive
							Fixed effect (1st Difference) OLS	0.191; p>0.1		Not Supportive
Cantarero et al (2005)	Life Expectancy (male)	International	1993-2000	Country	Gini (OECD Scale)	(1/GDP), (1/GDP) squared	REM	-0.073; p<0.1	NB: Hausman Test prefers FEM estimates	Supportive
							FEM	-0.094; p<0.05		Supportive
					Gini (Modified OECD scale)		REM	-0.075; p<0.05		Supportive
							FEM	-0.097; p<0.05		Supportive
	Child Mortality	International	1993-2000	Country	Gini (OECD Scale)		REM	0.069; p<0.05	NB: Hausman Test prefers REM estimates	Supportive
							FEM	0.087; p<0.1		Supportive
					Gini (Modified OECD scale)		REM	0.057; p<0.1		Supportive
							FEM	0.097; p>0.1		Not Supportive

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Author (Year)	Variable	Country	Period	Level	Control Variables	Method	Estimate	Significance	Notes	Conclusion	
Clarkwest (2008)	Change in life expectancy	USA	1970-2000	Regional	Δ Gini	OLS	-0.100	p<0.01	Alternate specification with different fixed effects and other initial values	Supportive	
Drabo (2011)	CO2 Emissions	International	1970-2000	Country	Gini (EHII database)	1st Stage: EHII, GDP per capita, GDP per capita squared, population density, Primary School enrolment, Fertiliser use, Foreign direct investment, trade openness 2nd Stage: GDP per capitat-1, Immunisation rate, Primary School enrollmentt-1, CO2 emissions*	2SLS: 1st Stage	4.41	p<0.05	Alternate specifications with different environmental indicators,	
	Log odds of under five survival rate						2SLS: 2nd Stage	-0.23	p<0.1		Supportive
	SO2 Emissions						2SLS: 1st Stage	2.82	p>0.1		
	Log odds of under five survival rate						2SLS: 2nd Stage	-0.21	p<0.01		Mixed
	Biological Oxygen Demand						2SLS: 1st Stage	9.58	p<0.1		
	Log odds of under five survival rate						2SLS: 2nd Stage	-0.24	p<0.01		Supportive
	Log odds of under five survival rate						GMM	-1.40	p<0.05		Supportive

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	Log odds of under five survival rate					GDP per capita, immunisation rate, Primary school enrolment, fertiliser use, two lags of the dependent variable, CO2 Emissions	GMM	-1.20; p<0.1	Supportive
	Log odds of under five survival rate					GDP per capita, immunisation rate, Primary school enrolment, fertiliser use, two lags of the dependent variable, SO2 Emissions	GMM	-1.30; p<0.05	Supportive
	Log odds of under five survival rate					GDP per capita, immunisation rate, Primary school enrolment, fertiliser use, two lags of the dependent variable, Biological Oxygen demand	GMM	1.10; p>0.1	Not Supportive
Gravelle and Sutton (2009)	Self Assessed Health	Great Britain	1980-2000/2001	Individual	Regional Gini	controls rents home, medium formal qualification, low formal qualification, foreign/other formal qualification, no formal qualification, social class II-V, Social Class unclassified, Equivalised income, equivalised income squared, equivalised income cubed, equivalised income 4th root, regional	Ordered Probit	-1.60; p<0.01	Tests of relative deprivation with alternate measures, alternate specifications of regional gini coefficient including lags, alternate specifications of national gini coefficient including lags Supportive
						controls, time fixed effects	Ordered Probit	0.94; p<0.01	Mixed

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	rents home, medium formal qualification, low formal qualification, foreign/other formal qualification, no formal qualification, social class II-V, Social Class unclassified, Equivalised income, equivalised income squared, equivalised income cubed, equivalised income 4th root	Ordered Probit	-1.63; p<0.01	Supportive
	rents home, medium formal qualification, low formal qualification, foreign/other formal qualification, no formal qualification, social class II-V, Social Class unclassified, Equivalised income, equivalised income squared, equivalised income cubed, equivalised income 4th root, time fixed effects	Ordered Probit	-0.77; p<0.01	Supportive
National Gini	controls	Ordered Probit	-1.76; p<0.01	Supportive

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						rents home, medium formal qualification, low formal qualification, foreign/other formal qualification, no formal qualification, social class II-V, Social Class unclassified, Equivalised income, equivalised income squared, equivalised income cubed, equivalised income 4th root, regional controls, time fixed trend	Ordered Probit	1.33; p<0.01	Mixed
						rents home, medium formal qualification, low formal qualification, foreign/other formal qualification, no formal qualification, social class II-V, Social Class unclassified, Equivalised income, equivalised income squared, equivalised income cubed, equivalised income 4th root	Ordered Probit	-1.73; p<0.01	Supportive
						rents home, medium formal qualification, low formal qualification, foreign/other formal qualification, no formal qualification, social class II-V, Social Class unclassified, Equivalised income, equivalised income squared, equivalised income cubed, equivalised income 4th root, time trend	Ordered Probit	1.30; p<0.05	Mixed
Lorgelly & Lindley (2008)	Self-rated health (males)	UK	1991–2004	Individual	Gini	ln(income), ln(regional mean income), age, age squared, ethnicity, marriage, higher education, A-levels or similar, O-levels or similar	Ordered Probit REOP FEOP	0.309; p>0.1 0.200; p>0.1 0.229; p>0.1	Alternate specification with other income inequality measures, sensitivity analysis to ln(income), Attrition tests Not Supportive Not Supportive Not Supportive

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Author (Year)	Outcome	Geography	Time Period	Level	Variable	Model	Coefficient	Significance	Notes	Supportive
	Self-rated health (females)					Ordered Probit	0.246; p>0.1		Alternate specifications with different weighting scales on the gini coefficient	Not Supportive
Pascual et al. (2005)	Life expectancy (male)	International	1993-2000	Regional	Gini	(1/GDPpc), (1/GDPpc) squared	REM	-0.079; p<0.05		Supportive
	FEM						0.086; p<0.1		Supportive	
Ram (2005)	Deaths per 100,000	USA (51 States) USA(48 Contiguous States)	1990-2000	State	Gini	Personal income per capita, percentage of population with high school, percentage of population with university, proportion of population that is black, percentage of urban population	OLS	856.04; p<0.05	Alternate Specifications with poverty included, correlations, stepwise specifications	Supportive
							OLS	513.82; p<0.05		Supportive
							OLS	0.484; p<0.01		Supportive
Torre & Myrskylä (2011)	Life expectancy at birth (males)	International	1975-2006	Country	Gini	GDP per capita	FEM	-0.011; p>0.1	Correlations	Not Supportive
	Mortality Age 0 (males)						0.470; p<0.01	Supportive		
	Mortality Ages 1-14 (males)						0.373; p<0.01	Supportive		
	Mortality Ages 15-49 (males)						0.285; p<0.01	Supportive		
	Mortality Ages 50-64 (males)						-0.031; p>0.1	Not Supportive		
	Mortality Ages 65-90 (males)						-0.025; p>0.1	Not Supportive		
	Life expectancy at birth (females)						-0.014; p>0.1	Not Supportive		
	Mortality Age 0 (females)						0.465; p<0.01	Supportive		
	Mortality Ages 1-14 (females)						0.424; p<0.01	Supportive		
	Mortality Ages 15-49 (females)						0.171; p<0.1	Supportive		
	Mortality Ages 50-64 (females)						0.038; p>0.1	Not Supportive		
Mortality Ages 65-90 (females)	0.055; p>0.1	Not Supportive								

*Note that for the second stage of the 2SLS model we report the coefficient for CO2 emissions, as it mediates the effects of income inequality due to the IV procedure