

Table 1.

Distribution (number and percent) of subjective social status rankings in CARDIA (by sex and race) and in Whitehall-II (by sex)

Ladder ranking						
Low status				High status		
	1 and 2	3 and 4	5 and 6	7 and 8	9 and 10	N
Women						
CARDIA						
Black	63 (6.3)	203 (20.2)	518 (51.6)	173 (17.3)	46 (4.6)	1003
White	18 (1.8)	132 (12.9)	487 (47.5)	366 (35.7)	22 (2.2)	1025
Whitehall-II	29 (1.2)	293 (12.4)	872 (36.8)	991 (41.8)	187 (7.9)	2372
Men						
CARDIA						
Black	31 (4.4)	143 (20.3)	351 (49.9)	141 (20.1)	37 (5.3)	703
White	12 (1.3)	89 (9.9)	361 (40.1)	397 (44.1)	42 (4.7)	901
Whitehall-II	65 (1.4)	627 (13.6)	1732 (37.6)	1918 (41.6)	267 (5.8)	4609

Table 2.

Correlation (Pearson) among education, occupation and income and between these and ladder scores for six groups

Group	Intercorrelations between			Correlations with SSS		
	Education–occupation	Income–occupation	Education–income	Occupation	Education	Income
CARDIA black women	0.51	0.38	0.42	0.15	0.19	0.19
CARDIA white women	0.52	0.35	0.36	0.28	0.32	0.51
Whitehall-II women	0.56	0.66	0.47	0.56	0.40	0.45
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CARDIA black men	0.55	0.45	0.48	0.11*	0.18	0.23
CARDIA white men	0.65	0.42	0.42	0.35	0.40	0.53
Whitehall-II men	0.51	0.66	0.44	0.58	0.39	0.46

\* $p < 0.01$ .All others significant at  $p < 0.001$ .

Table 3.

Regressions predicting SSS: partial  $R^2$  for education, income and occupation and  $R^2$  for model

	CARDIA		Whitehall-II	CARDIA		Whitehall-II
	Black women	White women	Women	Black men	White men	Men
Education	0.05	0.03	0.13	0.01**	0.05	0.11
Income	0.02	0.28	0.13	0.06	0.31	0.13
Occupation	0.00*	0.00*	0.44	0.00*	0.00*	0.47

\*Not significant.

\*\* $p < 0.01$ .All others significant  $p < 0.0001$ .

Table 4.

Age-adjusted prevalence of health problems according to subjective status

	Low status					High status	Significance of trend
	1 and 2	3 and 4	5 and 6	7 and 8	9 and 10		
<b>Hypertension</b>							
CARDIA black women	36.67	36.95	29.70	27.38	25.00	$p \leq 0.02$	
CARDIA white women	22.22	16.92	11.67	6.13	9.52	$p \leq 0.01$	
Whitehall-II women	27.50	25.85	17.32	17.81	19.71	$p \leq 0.01$	
CARDIA black men	31.03	30.07	29.68	38.41	29.73	$p \leq 0.33$	
CARDIA white men	33.33	31.46	24.30	18.07	11.90	$p \leq 0.01$	
Whitehall-II men	27.85	29.21	27.14	24.85	25.73	$p \leq 0.02$	
<b>Fair/poor global health</b>							
CARDIA black women	41.27	17.73	9.65	7.51	6.52	$p \leq 0.001$	
CARDIA white women	27.78	20.45	6.16	3.83	0	$p \leq 0.001$	
Whitehall-II women	44.33	24.64	12.84	8.34	4.21	$p \leq 0.001$	
CARDIA black men	32.26	14.69	11.97	8.51	5.41	$p \leq 0.001$	
CARDIA white men	25.00	15.73	6.09	3.53	2.38	$p \leq 0.001$	
Whitehall-II men	42.12	26.67	15.72	9.14	4.70	$p \leq 0.001$	
<b>CES-D depression &gt; 16 or GHQ "cases"</b>							
CARDIA black women	61.90	35.35	21.89	18.24	19.57	$p \leq 0.001$	
CARDIA white women	50.00	33.33	10.72	7.99	14.29	$p \leq 0.001$	
Whitehall-II women	47.75	24.50	13.10	7.84	3.99	$p \leq 0.001$	
CARDIA black men	51.61	26.87	13.26	12.77	21.62	$p \leq 0.001$	
CARDIA white men	16.67	22.47	9.47	7.63	7.14	$p \leq 0.001$	
Whitehall-II men	42.76	22.89	15.29	8.79	10.52	$p \leq 0.001$	

Table 5.

Relative Index of Inequality (RII) of SSS on *hypertension* adjusted for age, occupation, education and income in Whitehall-II men and women and CARDIA black and white men and women

RII (95% C.I.)					
	SSS (Model A) age-adjusted	Model A plus grade/SEI	Model A plus education	Model A plus income	Model A plus all three
Black women	2.29 (1.23, 4.27) <sup>a</sup>	2.30 (1.22, 4.31)	1.96 (1.04, 3.67)	1.94 (1.04, 3.65)	1.87 (0.99, 3.53)
% Reduction in RII		-1	26	27	
White women	7.34 (2.64, 20.4) <sup>b</sup>	7.13 (2.44, 20.8)	4.79 (1.61, 14.2)	3.80 (1.14, 12.6)	3.25 (0.95, 11.0)
% Reduction in RII		3	40	56	
Whitehall-II women	1.71 (1.22, 2.40) <sup>a</sup>	1.25 (0.82, 1.90)	1.72 (1.14, 2.60)	1.27 (0.84, 1.92)	1.06 (0.66, 1.73)
% Reduction in RII		65	-1	62	
Black men	0.78 (0.38, 1.63) <sup>a</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0.72 (0.37, 1.68)
White men	4.82 (2.14, 10.9) <sup>b</sup>	3.92 (1.64, 9.35)	3.64 (1.50, 8.79)	3.74 (1.43, 9.80)	3.18 (1.18, 8.47)
% Reduction in RII		24	31	28	
Whitehall-II men	1.27 (1.02, 1.57) <sup>a</sup>	1.13 (0.87, 1.47)	1.20 (0.93, 1.55)	1.13 (0.87, 1.46)	1.04 (0.77, 1.40)
% Reduction in RII		52	26	52	

For Model A, groups with different subscripts within sex, are significantly different from one another.

Table 6.

Relative Index of Inequality (RII) of SSS on *perceived global health* adjusted for age, occupation, education and income in Whitehall-II men and women and CARDIA black and white men and women

RII (95% C.I.)					
	SSS (Model A) age-adjusted	Model A plus occupation	Model A plus education	Model A plus income	Model A plus all three
Black women	21.31 (8.61, 52.8) <sup>a</sup>	18.20 (7.28, 45.6)	14.38 (5.78, 35.8)	13.66 (5.50, 33.9)	11.95 (4.83, 29.6)
% Reduction in RII		15	34	38	
White women	43.3 (12.9, 145.2) <sup>a</sup>	23.73 (6.73, 83.6)	28.45 (7.94, 101.9)	7.94 (1.94, 32.6)	6.88 (1.63, 29.1)
% Reduction in RII		46	35	84	
Whitehall-II women	3.76 (2.27, 6.22) <sup>b</sup>	3.21 (1.7, 06.10)	3.36 (1.86, 6.09)	3.51 (1.95, 6.32)	3.37 (1.69, 6.72)
% Reduction in RII		20	15	9	
Black men	5.89 (2.05, 16.9) <sup>a,b</sup>	4.67 (1.64, 13.3)	4.05 (1.41, 11.6)	3.01 (1.05, 8.61)	2.80 (0.98, 8.01)
% Reduction in RII		25	36	60	
White men	23.56 (6.19, 89.7) <sup>a</sup>	23.36 (5.51, 98.9)	10.50 (2.45, 45.1)	12.88 (2.60, 63.8)	9.20 (1.81, 46.9)
% Reduction in RII		1	58	47	
Whitehall-II men	4.16 (2.97, 5.83) <sup>b</sup>	2.69 (1.80, 4.03)	3.51 (2.38, 5.18)	3.12 (2.14, 4.55)	2.28 (1.47, 3.56)
% Reduction in RII		47	21	33	

For Model A, groups with different subscripts within sex, are significantly different from one another.

Table 7.

Relative Index of Inequality (RII) of SSS on *depressive symptoms* adjusted for age, occupation, education and income in Whitehall-II men and women and CARDIA black and white men and women

RII (95% C.I.)					
	SSS (Model A) age-adjusted	Model A plus grade/SEI	Model A plus education	Model A plus income	Model A plus all three
Black women	9.10 (4.59, 18.0) <sup>a</sup>	7.82 (3.93, 15.6)	7.22 (3.62, 14.4)	6.03 (3.03, 12.0)	5.82 (2.91, 11.7)
% Reduction in RII		16	23	38	
White women	31.3 (11.9, 82.4) <sup>b</sup>	24.69 (9.05, 67.4)	25.9 (9.38, 71.8)	11.58 (3.79, 35.3)	11.05 (3.56, 34.3)
% Reduction in RII		22	18	65	
Whitehall-II women	2.65 (1.58, 4.43) <sup>c</sup>	3.24 (1.67, 6.29)	4.29 (2.34–7.87)	3.06 (1.67, 5.64)	4.55 (2.24, 9.26)
% Reduction in RII		-36	-99	-25	
Black men	6.24 (2.50, 15.6) <sup>a</sup>	5.33 (2.14, 13.3)	4.62 (1.84, 11.6)	3.45 (1.37, 8.67)	3.28 (1.3, 8.29)
% Reduction in RII		17	31	53	
White men	6.91 (2.34, 20.38) <sup>b</sup>	7.68 (2.39, 24.6)	6.72 (2.05, 22.1)	4.44 (1.23, 16.1)	4.74 (1.26, 17.9)
% Reduction in RII		-13	3	42	
Whitehall-II men	1.78 (1.25, 2.53) <sup>c</sup>	1.40 (0.92, 2.14)	1.80 (1.20, 2.70)	1.71 (1.14, 2.55)	1.48 (0.93, 2.35)
% Reduction in RII		49	-3	9	

For Model A, groups with different subscripts within sex, are significantly different from one another.