eTable 1: Associations of educational attainment with calculated 10-year risk for coronary heart disease from marginal QR models by gender and study sample, 2006 HRS and 2003-2008 NHANES[f]

	Female				Male			
	NHANES		HRS		NHANES		HRS	
	HS	*College*	*HS*	*College*	*HS*	*College*	*HS*	*College*
OLS	-12	-24	-10	-27	-5	-15	-5	-18
	(-16, -7)	(-29, -19)	(-13, -6)	(-30, -24)	(-11, 2)	(-21, -7)	(-9, -1)	(-22, -15)
P10	-4	-10	-1	-16	2	-6	-2	-11
	(-11, 4)	(-19, -1)	(-8, 5)	(-24, -9)	(-12, 14)	(-18, 7)	(-10, 5)	(-19, 3)
P25	-11	-20	-3	-25	-4	-17	-3	-19
	(-17, -5)	(-27, -12)	(-10, 4)	(-32, -18)	(-12, 5)	(-26, -7)	(-10, 3)	(-25, -12)
P50	-13	-27	-9	-29	-10	-22	-9	-24
	(-20, -7)	(-34, -20)	(-15, -2)	(-36, -22)	(-20, 1)	(-32, -10)	(-15, -3)	(-30, -17)
P75	-13	-30	-13	-33	-10	-16	-9	-19
	(-21, -4)	(-37, -22)	(-20, -6)	(-39, -26)	(-20, 2)	(-26, -5)	(-15, -1)	(-26, -11)
P90	-17	-33	-18	-33	-8	-14	-4	-17
	(-30, -3)	(-43, -20)	(-27, -9)	(-39, -26)	(-22, 11)	(-28, 3)	(-12, 4)	(-24, -10)

[f] All estimates in the Appendix table are unweighted. All models included age, a quadratic term for age, race (NHW, NHB, Hispanic, Other), and country of birth (US-born vs. Non- US-born). We report the 100*(exponentiated regression coefficient-1) for the dependent variable which can be interpreted as percentage change in 10-year CHD risk for the comparison *vs.* reference group. Standard errors computed by bootstrapping the results 500 times were used to construct normal-based 95% confidence intervals. The estimates presented in the table above can be interpreted as the percent change in the outcome for the comparison *vs.* reference group. Individuals with less than a HS degree served as the reference group.

eTable 2: Associations of educational attainment with BMI from marginal QR models by gender and study sample, 2006 HRS and 2003-2008 NHANES[f]

	Female				Male			
	NHANES		HRS		NHANES		HRS	
	HS	*College*	*HS*	*College*	*HS*	*College*	*HS*	*College*
OLS	0	-7	2	-5	-2	-3	-2	-3
	(-2, 2)	(-9, -5)	(0, 4)	(-7, -4)	(-3, 0)	(-4, -1)	(-4, 0)	(-4, -2)
P10	-1	-6	2	-4	2	1	3	4
	(-4, 1)	(-9, -2)	(0, 5)	(-8, -1)	(-1, 5)	(-2, 5)	(1, 6)	(1, 8)
P25	0	-7	0	-8	3	1	3	2
	(-2, 2)	(-10, -4)	(-2, 2)	(-10, -5)	(0, 5)	(-2, 3)	(1, 5)	(0, 5)
P50	-2	-7	0	-9	3	-2	3	0
	(-4, 0)	(-10, -4)	(-3, 2)	(-11, -6)	(1, 5)	(-4, 1)	(1, 4)	(-3, -2)
P75	-5	-10	-1	-8	2	-2	0	-4
	(-7, -2)	(-12, -7)	(-4, 1)	(-10, -5)	(0, 5)	(-5, 1)	(-2, 2)	(-6, -1)
P90	-3	-9	1	-5	-1	-4	0	-7
	(-6, 1)	(-12, -5)	(-3, 4)	(-8, -1)	(-4, 2)	(-7, 0)	(-3, 4)	(-10, -3)

Sample R code for quantile regression models using NHANES data:

```
dclus3<-svydesign(id=~cluster,strata=~stratum,weights=~surveywt,data=nhanes_male,nest=TRUE)

bclus1<-as.svrepdesign(dclus1, type=”bootstrap”, replicate=500)

withReplicates(bclus1,
quote(coef(rq(logCHD_risk~cat_ged+cat_bagrad+KAGE+kage2+race_black+race_other+race_his+usborn_no,tau=0.75,weights=.weights))))
```