Appendix

Table A. Missing data for each variable

Variables	China			US		
	Total number	Number of missing	Percent	Total number	Number of missing	Percent
Self-rated health	5751	0	0.00	10374	0	0.00
Age	5730	21	0.37	10374	0	0.00
Sex	5751	0	0.00	10374	0	0.00
Marital status	5751	0	0.00	10374	0	0.00
Number of living children	5751	0	0.00	10167	207	2.00
Living arrangements	5751	0	0.00	10374	0	0.00
Currently working	5623	128	2.23	10352	22	0.21
Educational level	5746	5	0.09	10370	4	0.04
ADLs	5741	10	0.17	10364	10	0.10
IADLs	5743	8	0.14	10364	10	0.10
Self-reported memory	5699	52	0.90	9565	809	7.80
Recall summary score	5451	300	5.22	9565	809	7.80
Number of mental health problems	5302	449	7.81	9450	924	8.91
High blood pressure	5361	390	6.78	10347	27	0.26
Diabetes	5325	426	7.41	10348	26	0.25
Cancer	5361	390	6.78	10338	36	0.35
Lung disease	5371	380	6.61	10353	21	0.20
Heart problem	5348	403	7.01	10345	29	0.28
Stroke	5370	381	6.62	10352	22	0.21
Psychiatric problems	5352	399	6.94	10350	24	0.23
Arthritis	5364	387	6.73	10351	23	0.22
Ever drinking	5740	11	0.19	10371	3	0.03
Ever smoking	5746	5	0.09	10288	86	0.83

Notes: ADLs: activities of daily living; IADLs: instrumental activities of daily living

Table B. Results of logistic regression models for variables violating proportional odds assumption in the US and China respectively

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
	OR	**OR**	**OR**	**OR**
	(95% CI)	**(95% CI)**	**(95% CI)**	**(95% CI)**
US				
Education				
High-school	0.86 (0.61, 1.20)	1.01 (0.85, 1.21)	1.50 (1.26, 1.79)	1.13 (0.84, 1.50)
Some college or college and above	1.01 (0.73, 1.40)	1.28 (1.07, 1.53)	1.87 (1.56, 2.25)	1.12 (0.82, 1.52)
Hypertension	0.51 (0.41, 0.63)	0.65 (0.57, 0.74)	0.77 (0.66, 0.91)	0.85 (0.64, 1.13)
Diabetes	0.57 (0.41, 0.79)	0.52 (0.45, 0.60)	0.65 (0.56, 0.76)	0.79 (0.61, 1.01)
Stroke	0.60 (0.39, 0.92)	0.73 (0.59, 0.91)	0.81 (0.67, 0.99)	0.53 (0.40, 0.72)
Arthritis	0.50 (0.41, 0.62)	0.62 (0.54, 0.70)	0.74 (0.63, 0.87)	0.71 (0.51, 1.00)
China				
Education				
Upper secondary & vocational training	0.65 (0.14, 2.88)	0.75 (0.46, 1.24)	1.33 (0.68, 2.60)	1.62 (0.99, 2.64)
Tertiary		0.42 (0.17, 1.05)	1.19 (0.66, 2.13)	0.97 (0.52, 1.78)
Hypertension	0.76 (0.40, 1.48)	0.72 (0.56, 0.91)	0.74 (0.60, 0.91)	0.75 (0.63, 0.90)
Diabetes	1.32 (0.50, 3.48)	0.76 (0.47, 1.22)	0.67 (0.46, 0.98)	0.96 (0.74, 1.25)
Stroke	1.10 (0.20, 6.09)	0.70 (0.33, 1.48)	0.53 (0.31, 0.90)	0.51 (0.35, 0.75)
Arthritis	0.55 (0.30, 1.04)	0.49 (0.38, 0.63)	0.62 (0.50, 0.77)	0.84 (0.70, 1.01)

Notes:

1. Outcome variable in logistic regression models:

- Model 1: self-rated health ("excellent" vs. "very good", "good", "fair" and "poor")
- Model 2: self-rated health ("excellent" and "very good" vs. "good", "fair" and "poor")
- Model 3: self-rated health ("excellent", "very good", and "good" vs. "fair" and "poor")
- Model 4: self-rated health ("excellent", "very good", "good", and "fair" vs. "poor")

2. Because only 3 older adults with tertiary education level reported excellent health, the odds ratio was not estimated.

3. All models included sociodemographics (age, sex, educational level, currently working), family structure (living arrangements, number of children), functional limitations (ADLs and IADLs), cognition (self-reported memory, a total recall summary score), chronic conditions (high blood pressure, diabetes, cancer, lung disease, heart problem, stroke, psychiatric problems, and arthritis), mental health, and health-related behaviors (ever drinking and ever smoking).