Appendix A. Statistics from Results of Hierarchical Logistic Regressions of Health Outcomes on Predictor and Control Variables[1]

	Self-Rated Health	Obesity	Cardiovascular Disease	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Depression	Difficulty Concentrating	Health Care too Expensive
Null model							
Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC)	0.010	.008	.010	.019	.012	.013	.016
Design effect	195.836	161.221	201.643	386.660	231.985	252.985	321.631
Effective sample size	4874.839	5921.521	4374.455	2469.020	4115.234	3773.622	2968.219
ICCs of models with additional variables							
Individual controls	.003	.006	.005	.006	.006	.005	.005
Individual and state-level controls	.002	.003	.003	.004	.004	.004	.001
Individual and state controls, and Gini	.002	.003	.003	.004	.003	.004	.003
Individual and state controls, and overall uniformity	.002	.003	.003	.004	.004	.004	.003
Individual and state controls, and high uniformity	.002	.003	.002	.004	.004	.004	.002
Individual and state controls, and low uniformity	.002	.003	.003	.004	.004	.003	.003

[1] n=954,671/48. ICC is the intraclass correlation coefficient. All models utilize sampling weights. Individual controls include age, gender, race, education, income, relationships status, health insurance, and health behaviors (exercise in past 30 days, current smoker, and reported binge drinking). State-level controls include median household income, the percent with health insurance, and the percent on SNAP. The random component of the intercept is significant at the .001 level, two-tailed, in all models.