Supplemental Table 1. Hollingshead Categorical Rankings for Educational and Occupational Attainment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Education** | **Occupation** |
| 0 = not applicable or unknown | 0 = not applicable or unknown |
| 1 = < 7th grade | 1 = Farm laborer/Menial Service/Students/Housewives/ Welfare/No Regular Occupation) |
| 2 = Junior High (7th, 8th, 9th grades) | 2 = Unskilled Worker |
| 3 = Partial High School (10th, 11th grades) | 3 = Machine Operator/Semi-Skilled Workers |
| 4 = High School Graduate | 4 = Skilled Manual Workers/Smallest Business Owner/Craftsman/Tenant Farmers |
| 5 = Partial College (at least one year of specialized training) | 5 = Clerical/Sales/Very Small Farm or Business Owner |
| 6 = College/University (4-year degree) | 6 = Technicians/Semi-Professionals/Smaller Business Owner |
| 7 = Graduate/Professional Training | 7 = Managers/Minor Professionals/Small Business Owner/Farm Owners |
|  | 8 = Administrators/Lesser Professionals/Medium Business Owner |
|  | 9 = Higher Executives/Major Professionals/Large Business Owner |

Supplemental Methods.

Statistics. To compare the educational and occupational attainment across diagnostic groups, a cumulative logit model with proportional odds property was employed (McCullagh and Nelder, 1989). Since the highest achieved educational and occupational attainments are ordinal variables, we employed the following cumulative logit models. For

Here J = 7 for education and J = 9 for occupation. The resulting odds ratio between schizophrenia and unaffected comparison groups is the odds ratio between bipolar disorder and unaffected comparison groups is and the odds ratio between major depressive disorder and unaffected comparison groups is . The resulting indicates that the schizophrenia group has lower odds of having higher attainment than the control group.

Note that since occupation has two more categories than education, the model for occupation consumes two more degrees of freedom due to the baseline odds , for .

LITERATURE CITED

Mccullagh, P. & Nelder, J. A. 1989. *Generalized Linear Models,* Boca Raton, FL, CRC Press.