

Supplemental Table 1: Coverage of Inequality Generating Behavior of Advantaged People, Self-Reports of Discrimination, and Health Behaviors/Traits in Major Nationally Representative Immigrant Health Repeat Cross-Sectional or Longitudinal Studies in the United States								
Data Set	Brief Description & Study Design	Migrant Health Focus	Health Inequality Generating Behavior of Advantaged Groups	Lifetime, Every day, Workplace, Discrimination	Behavior of Advantaged as Self-Reported by Recipients of Such Behaviors			
					Other Racism Related	Class Discrimination	Health Behaviors/ Traits	Biomarkers
<b>National Institute of Health's Hispanic Community Health Study/ Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL)</b>	The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) and six other institutes, centers and offices of the National Institute of Health (NIH) sponsored study conducted in 4 different field centers in the U.S. on a total of 16,000 Hispanic/Latino origin people. Assesses health related risk factors, health conditions and the role of acculturation.  Longitudinal	Yes. Focuses on Latinx population health with an interest in acculturation factors.	None	Two questions in socio cultural questionnaire include perceived discrimination based on race.  "How often do people treat you unfairly because you are Hispanic/Latino?" and "How often have you seen friends treated unfairly because they are Hispanic/Latino?"	None	None	Sleep, diet, hypertension, anxiety, obesity, physical activity, smoking, medication and supplement use, and health care use.	Biospecimen collection including blood and urine samples.
<b>New Immigrant Survey (NIS)</b>	The National Institute of Health (NIH) and 7 other institutes, centers and offices sponsored NIS multicohort study to assess and evaluate new legal immigrants residing in the United States (including lifestyle, social networks, employment) and compare health of immigrants and citizens. Phone and in person interviews were conducted with adult (12,500) and child (1,250) sample throughout the U.S. from 21 birth countries.  Longitudinal	Yes. Focuses on migrant population with attention to how legal permanent residency impacts health and wellbeing.	None	There are no questions pertaining to discrimination.	None	None	Hygienic behaviors (e.g., smoking and drinking history), use/source/costs of health care services, depression, pain.	None
<b>The Mexican Family Life Survey (MxFLS)</b>	The National Institute of Child Health and Development and many other institutions and centers sponsored MxFLS to gather data on the wellbeing of Mexicans over time including health, education, migration, labor etc., The first wave in 2002 collected information of about 35,000 in 150 urban and rural communities and for waves 2 and 3 about 90% of the sample were reinterviewed even after migration to the U.S.  Longitudinal	Yes. This data focuses on Mexican migrants and collects data on health.	None	There are no questions pertaining to discrimination.	None	None	Use of health service, reproductive health, exercise, smoking, and self treatment.	Weight, blood pressure, and hemoglobin.
<b>National Longitudinal Study of Adolescents to Adult Health (ADD Health)</b>	The United States Department of Health and Human Services and other institutes and centers sponsored ADD Health to provide longitudinal survey health data on adolescents. The first wave included 20,000 adolescents in grades 7-12 in 1994-95 school year. Follows up have been conducted in 1996, 2001-2, 2008, 2016-18.  Longitudinal	Not directly focused on migrant health but includes information about citizenship status and parents' birth country.	None	Question in waves 1 and 2: students at this school are prejudiced." Wave 4 asks about day-to-day life "You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people" Wave 5 added four more questions covering "poorer service," "not as smart," "threatened or harassed" and "afraid of you"	None	Waves 4 and 5 asks if the reason could be "financial situation."	Smoking, diet, sleep, alcohol, sun exposure, and exercise.	Buccal cell DNA, urine samples, and blood samples.
<b>National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)</b>	NHIS is a National Center for Health statistics sponsored study designed to monitor the health of noninstitutionalized populations. In person interviews are conducted with about 35,000 households and 87,500 people per year.  Multiple Cross-Sectional	Not directly focused on migrant health but restricted data includes citizenship status to include health of migrants as well.	None	No measures of discrimination included. In supplemental material addressing other topics over the past 20 years include 1 in 2017 about cultural competence asking, "How often were you treated with respect by your health care provider?"	None	None	Smoking, exercise, alcohol obesity, sleep, preventative health care etc.	None
<b>Mexican Migration Project (MMP)</b>	The National Institute of Child and Human Development and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation sponsored MMP, a binational study that gathers data on Mexican-US migration. Tensorizes are conducted yearly of about 600 households in 154 communities in Mexico along with paired samples of migrants living in US to gather basic social, economic and demographic information. Between 1982-2018 there have been 1,388,216 people sampled and 417,866 of this sample are migrants.  Multiple Cross-Sectional	Yes. This study focuses on migrants and includes pre- and post-migration health.	None	No direct measures of discrimination but it includes questions for work conditions in the U.S. "Have you been mistreated? By whom? Did you report it to the Embassy, Consulate or STyPS?"	None	None	Includes overall quality of health (cancer, diabetes, stroke, psychiatric problems), smoking, and doctor visits.	None

<b>The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)</b>	NHANES is sponsored by the National Institute for Health Statistics to gather data on the health and nutritional status of adults and children. About 5,000 individuals are sampled yearly.  Multiple Cross-Sectional	Not directly focused on migrant health but includes data on citizenship status to include health of migrants as well	None	There are no questions pertaining to discrimination.	None	None	Smoking, diet, exercise, alcohol, obesity, sleep, health care etc.	Urine and blood samples.
<b>National Latino and Asian American Study (NLAAS)</b>  (Omitted from analysis)	NLAAS is part of the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys and supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research at the National Institute of Health (NIH), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency, and the Latino Research Program Project. NLAAS was designed to monitor the mental health of ethnic and racial minorities. The sample included noninstitutionalized 2,554 Latino respondents and 2,095 Asian American living in the U.S.  One-time Cross-Sectional	Not directly focused on migrant health but includes information on migration status and acculturation to include health of Asian and Latino migrants.	None	Includes questions about everyday discrimination. "In your day-to-day life how often have any of the following things happened to you? In questions about acculturation also includes questions related. "Do you avoid seeking health services due to fear of immigration officials?" and "Do you think you will be deported if you go to a social or government agency?"	In services questions includes, "I was concerned that I could be treated unfairly because of my race or ethnic background."	None	Alcohol, eating disorders, self treatment.	None
<b>National Survey of American Life (NSAL)</b>  (Omitted from analysis)	NSAL is part of the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys and supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, with supplemental support from the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research at the National Institute of Health, and the University of Michigan. NSAL was designed to assess the mental health of Americans with African descent. Face to face interviews were conducted with African- Americans (N = 3,570), (Afro-Caribbean's) (N = 1,623), non- Hispanic whites (N = 1,006), and Afro-Caribbean and African American adolescents, aged 13 to 17 (N = 1,200).  One-time Cross-Sectional	Not directly focused on migrant health but includes immigration status to include health of Black migrants as well.	None	Includes questions about racial discrimination. "Think about the way things are today for Black Americans compared to how they were 20 years ago. Do you think there is more racial discrimination now, less, or have things remained pretty much the same?" also lifetime treatment by police, "Have you ever been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police?" also at the workplace, "At your workplace, are [(Black Americans/Black people)] treated unfairly or badly in any ways?"	"When you were growing up, how often did your parents, or the people who raised you, talk with you about racism?"	None	Alcohol	None
<b>National Latino Health and Immigration Survey (NLHIS)</b>  (Omitted from analysis)	Sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) Center for Health Policy at the University of New Mexico to provide in-depth views to date on Latinos' experiences with the Affordable Care Act (ACA). In 2015, 1405 Latinos across the U.S. were sampled.  One-time Cross-Sectional	Yes, focused on impact of immigration and health care policy for Latino communities.	Includes self-report on state policy: "Thinking about the immigrant population in your state, would you describe [STATE] policies as favorable or unfavorable towards immigrants?"	No direct measure of discrimination but includes, "We hear a lot these days about people getting questions about their immigration status just because of how they look or how they talk. For some people, this has changed how they go about their daily life. I am going to read a list of common things people do. For each one, please tell me if you have ever avoided it because you don't want to be bothered or asked about your citizenship status."	None	None	None	None
<b>American Health Values Survey (AHVS)</b>  (Omitted from analysis)	AHVS is a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation sponsored study designed to assess the health beliefs and values of Americans including federal priority of health and care access. About 10,000 (web based, telephone, and self-administrated questionnaire) interviews were conducted.  One-time Cross-Sectional	No.	Federal priority of health such as questions about reducing the gap between the rich and the poor, improving quality education, and addressing climate change	No direct measures of discrimination.	Questions getting at racism: "When Latinos need healthcare, do you think it is easier or harder for them to get the care they need than it is for White Americans, or is there not much of a difference?"	"When low-income Americans need healthcare, do you think it is easier or harder for them to get the care they need than it is for those who are better off financially, or is there not much of a difference?"	Personal health status, and smoking.	BMI