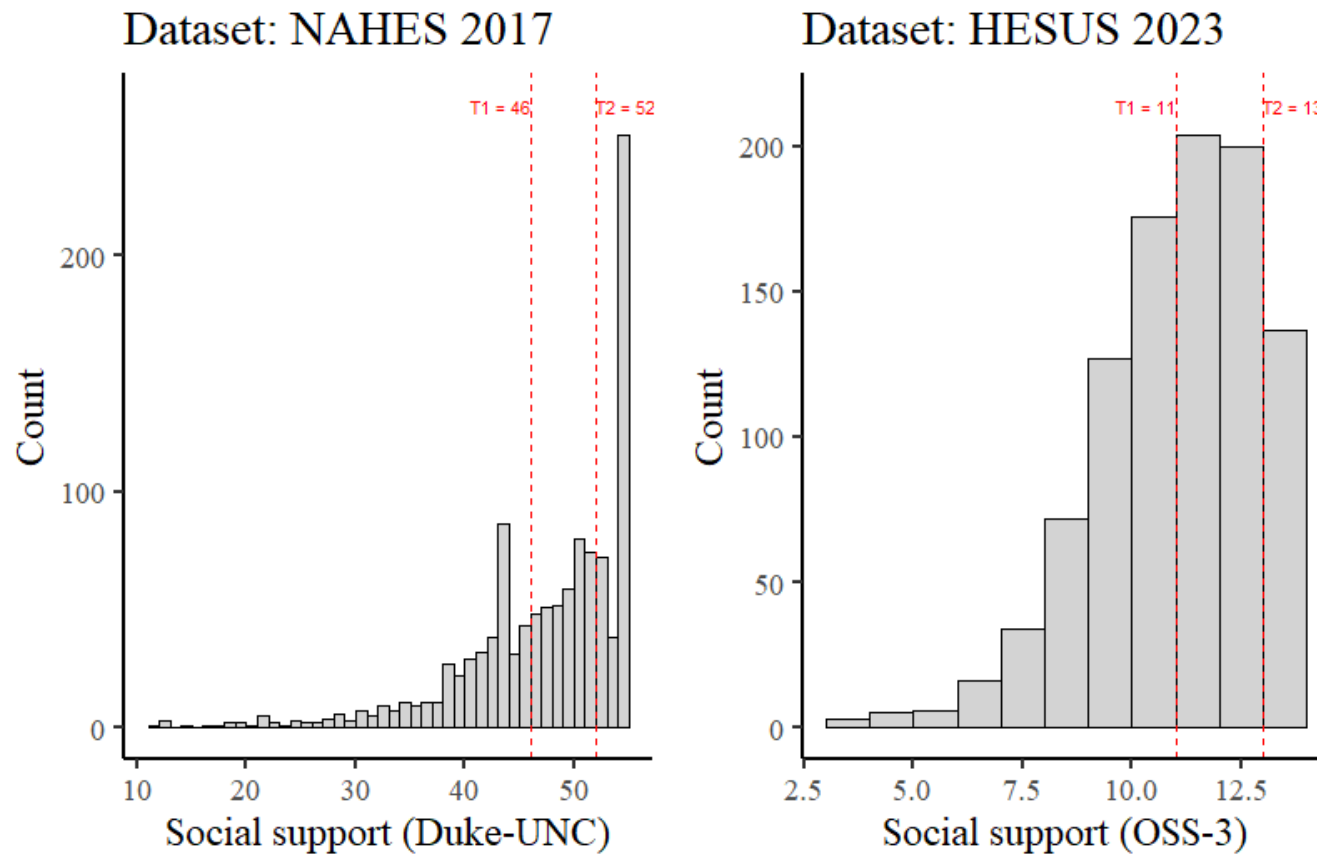


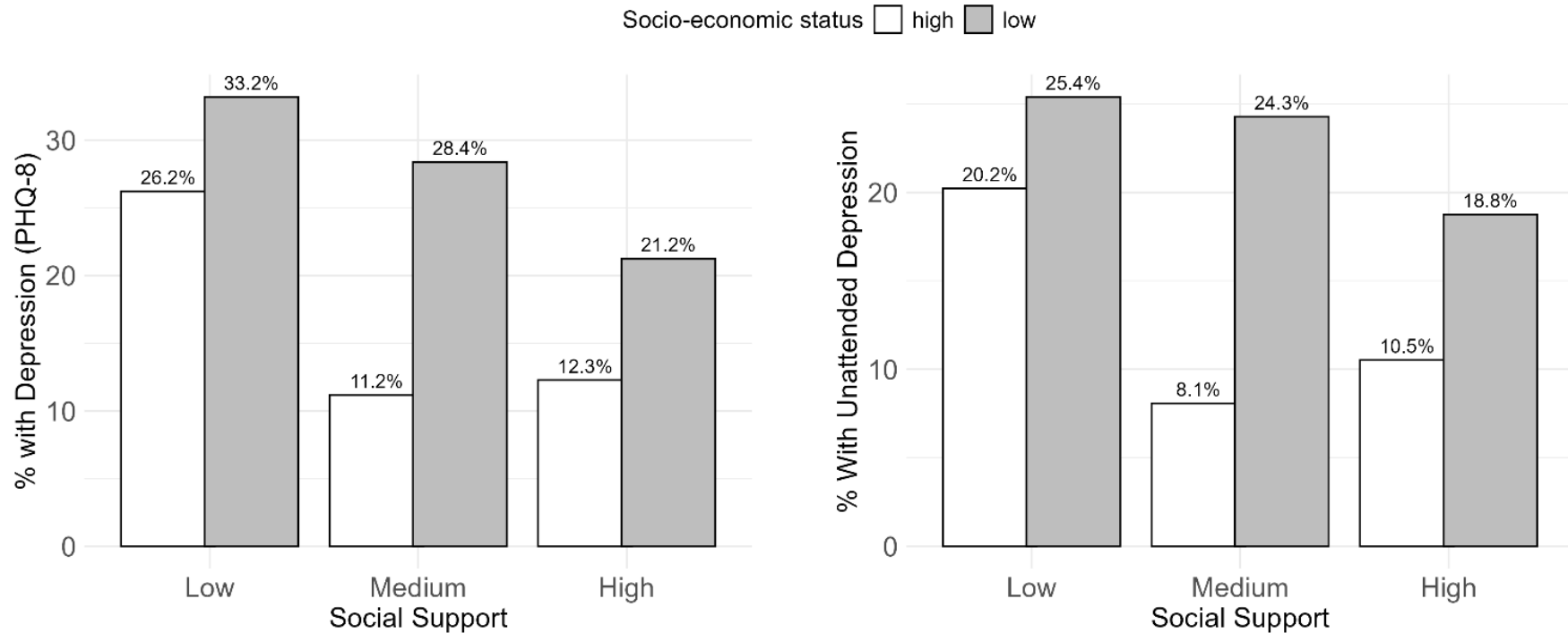
### Supplemental Figures

**Figure S1.** Distribution of Social Support Scores in the National Health Survey of Spain 2017 (NAHES,  $n = 1,143$ ) and the Health Survey of Spain 2023 (HESUS,  $n = 980$ ).

*Note.* T1 = first tercile; T2 = second tercile.

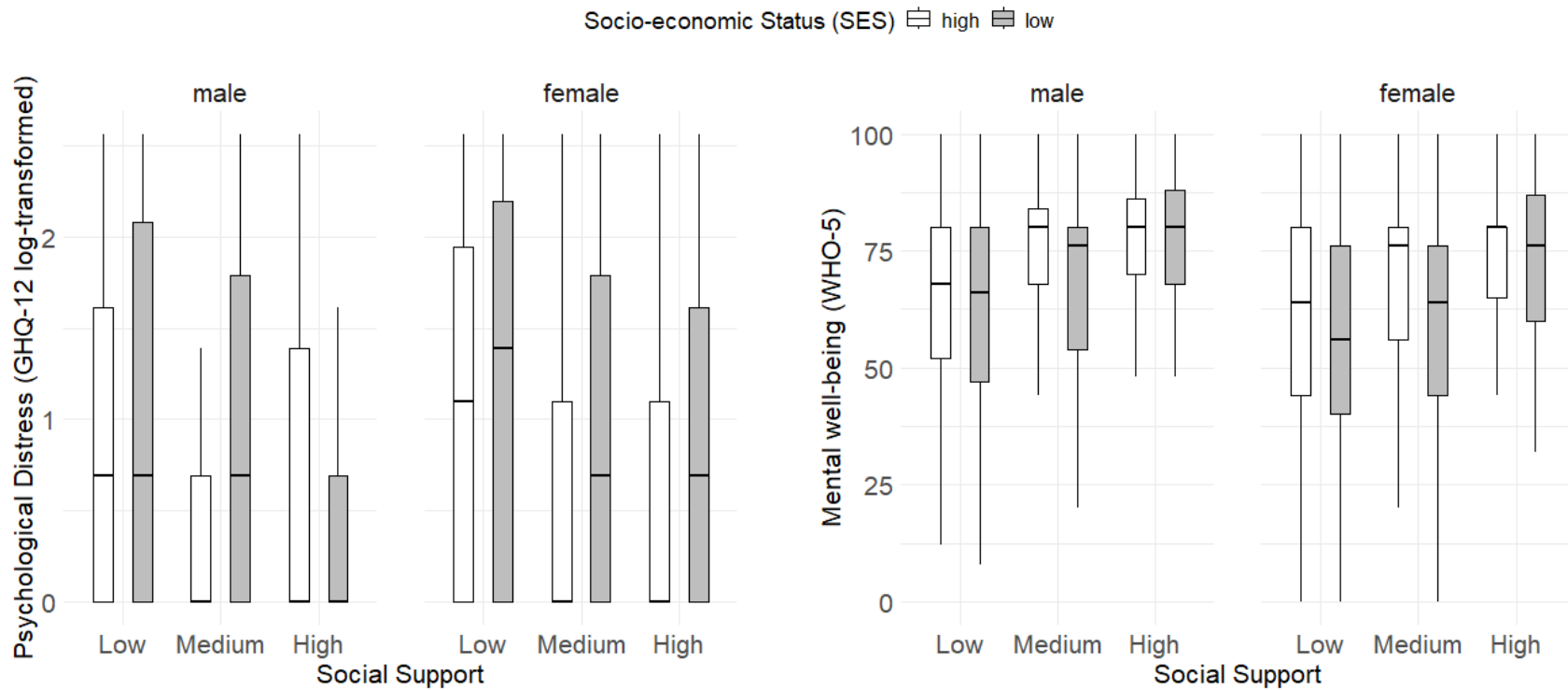


**Figure S2.** Percentage of Participants with Significant Psychological Distress (GHQ12 score  $\geq 5$ ) and Unattended Significant Psychological Distress (GHQ12 score  $\geq 5$  and Not Having Consulted with a Mental Healthcare Professional in the Past yYear) according to Socio-economic Status and Social Support Tercile in NAHES 2017 ( $N = 1,043$ ).



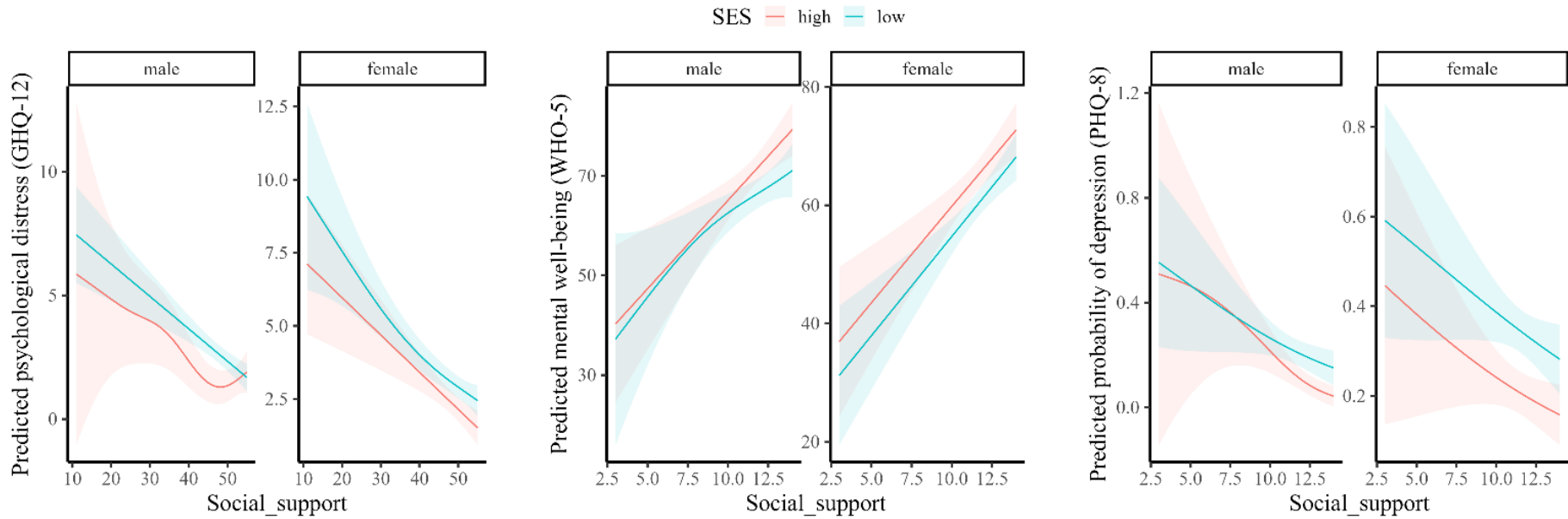
**Figure S3.** Gender Differences in the Effects of Socio-economic Status and Social Support in Psychological Distress in NAHES 2017 and Mental Well-being in HESUS 2023.

The horizontal line inside the box represents the median and the box shows the interquartile range.

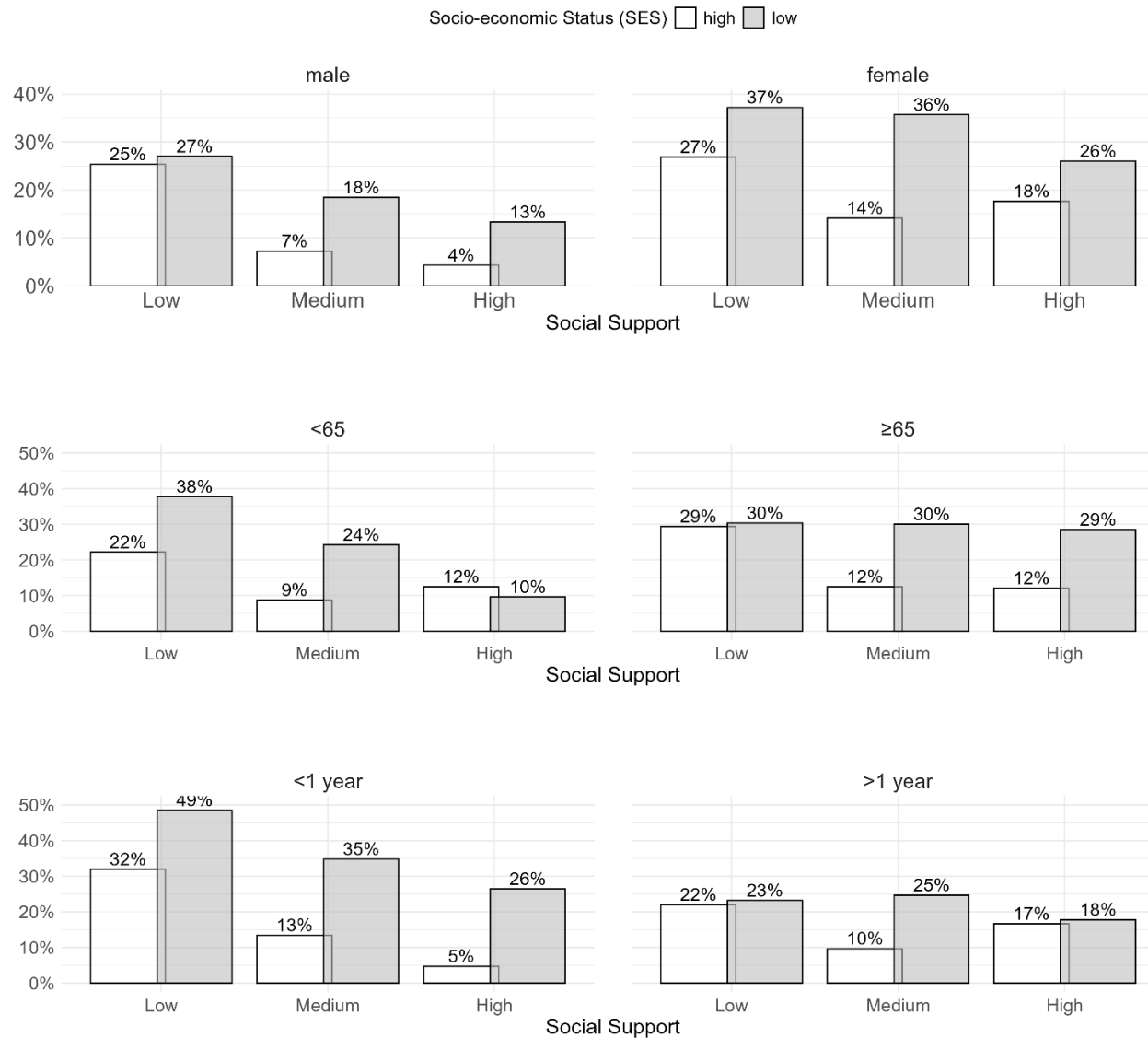


**Figure S4.** Predicted Values of the Main Outcome Variables Shown as Smooth Functions of Social Support (estimated using penalized regression splines), Separately for Each Level of Socio-economic Status (SES) and as a Function of Gender (male vs. female).

Shaded areas are 95% confidence intervals.

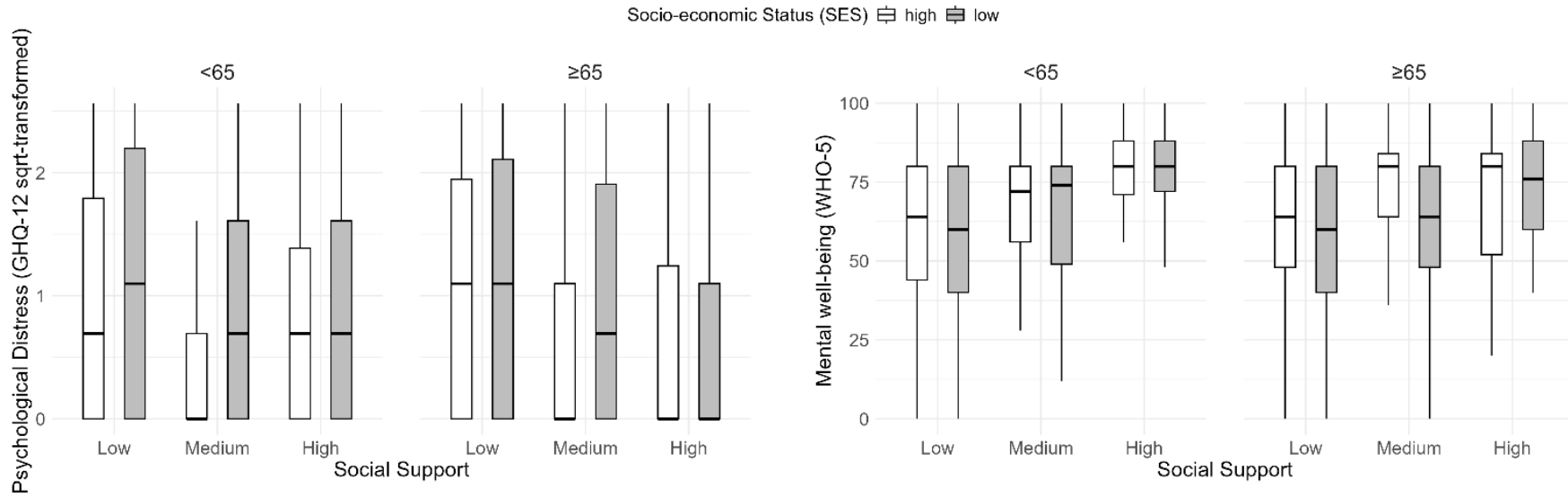


**Figure S5.** Gender (male vs. female), Age (< 65 vs. ≥ 65 years old), and Time since Diagnosis (< 1 year vs. > 1 year ago) Differences in the Effects of Socio-economic Status and Social Support on Depression in HESUS 2023.



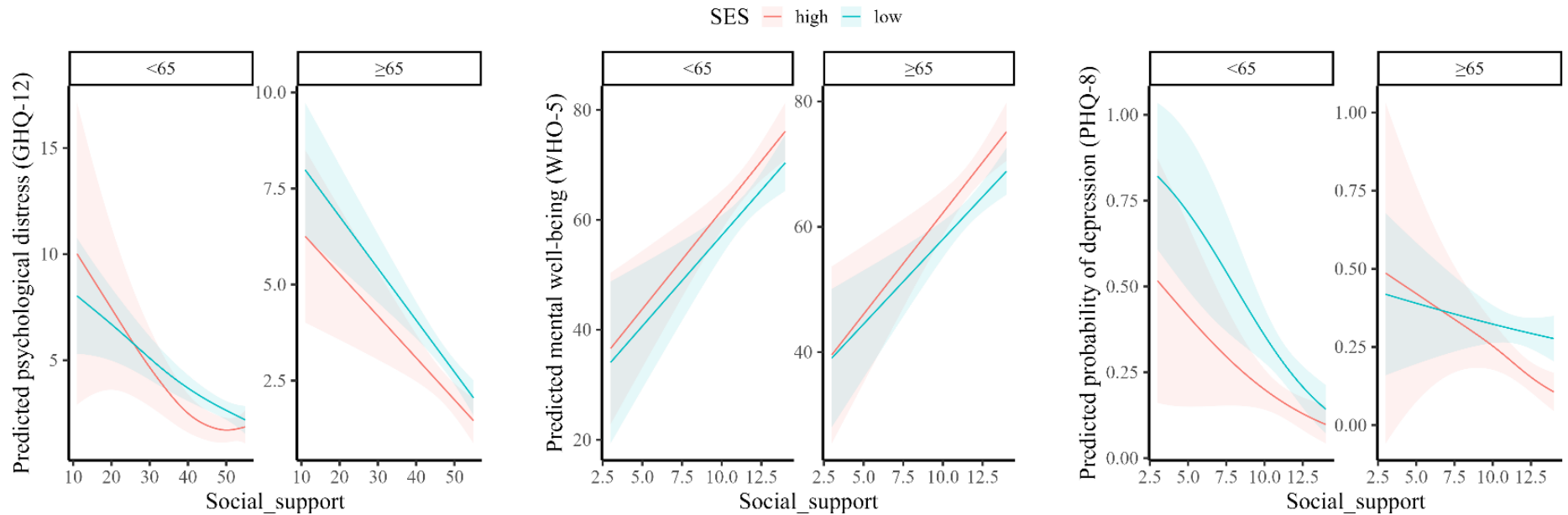
**Figure S6.** Age Differences in the Effects of Socio-economic Status and Social Support in Psychological Distress in NAHES 2017 and Mental Well-being in HESUS 2023.

The horizontal line inside the box represents the median and the box shows the interquartile range.



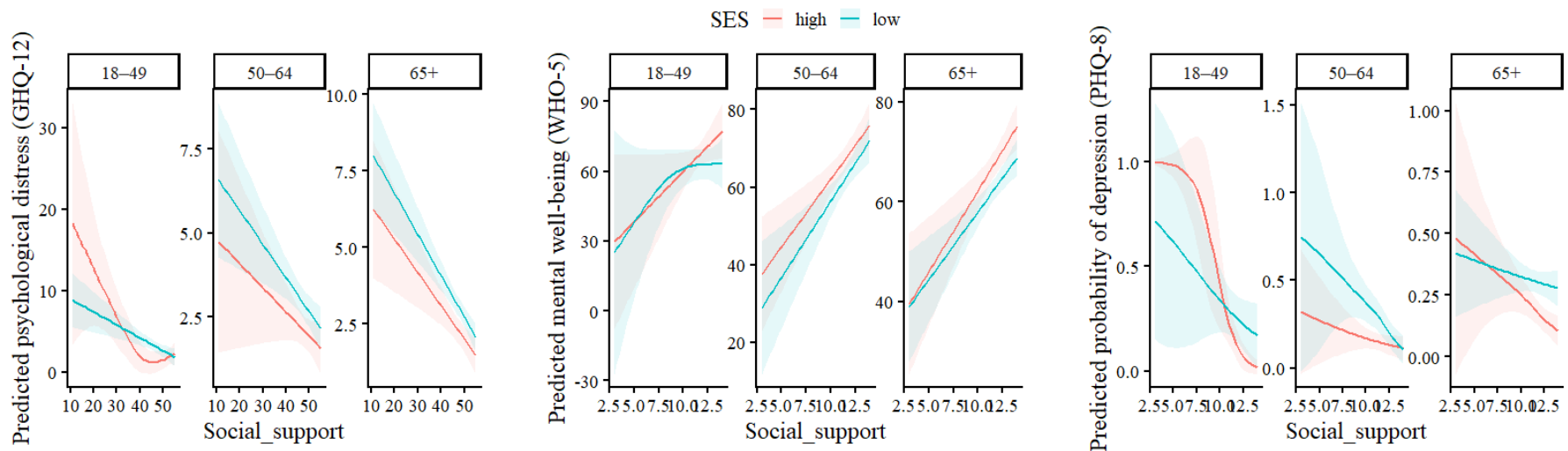
**Figure S7.** Predicted Values of the Main Outcome Variables Shown as Smooth Functions of Social Support (estimated using penalized regression splines), Sparately for Each Level of Socio-economic Status (SES) and as a Function of Age (< 65 vs. ≥ 65 years old).

Shaded areas are 95% confidence intervals.



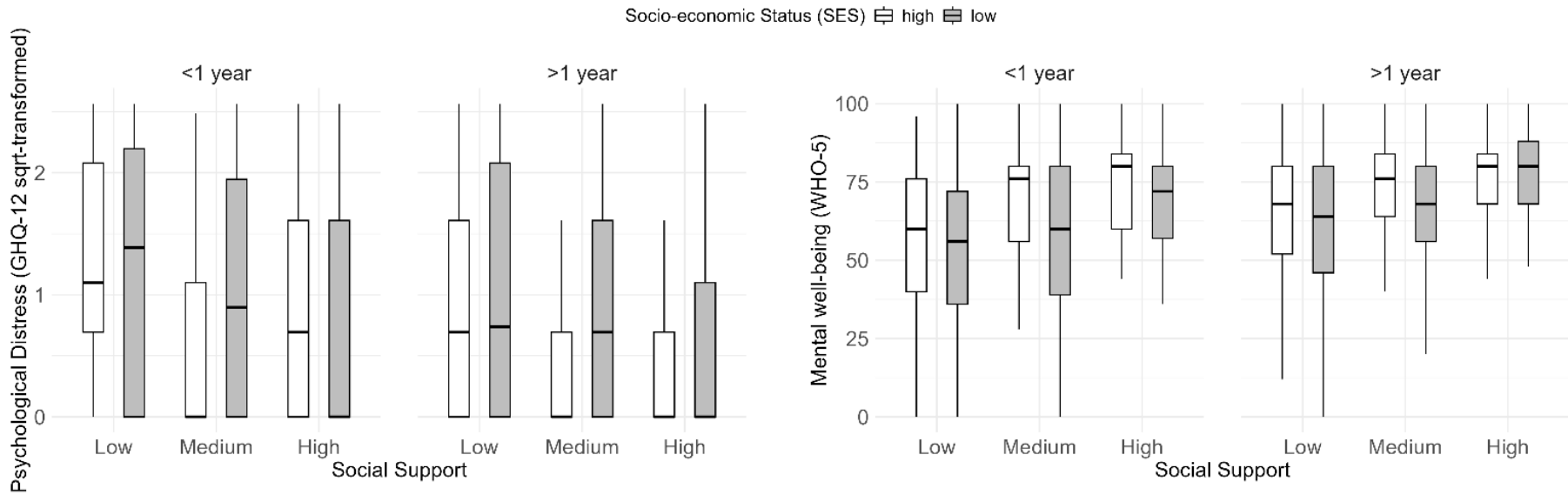
**Figure S8.** Predicted Values of the Main Outcome Variables Shown as Smooth Functions of Social Support (estimated using penalized regression splines), Separately for Each Level of Socio-economic status (SES) and as a Function of Age Divided into Three Groups (18-49, 50-64, and  $\geq 65$  years old).

Shaded areas are 95% confidence intervals.



**Figure S9.** Time since Diagnosis Differences in the Effects of Socio-economic Status and Social Support on Psychological Distress in NAHES 2017 and Mental Well-being in HESUS 2023.

The horizontal line inside the box represents the median and the box shows the interquartile range.



“The Stress-Buffering Effect of Social Support on Socio-Economic Mental Health Disparities among Cancer Survivors” (Psychosocial Intervention)

**Figure S10.** Predicted Values of the Main Outcome Variables Shown as Smooth Functions of Social Support (estimated using penalized regression splines), Separately for Each Level of Socio-economic Status (SES) and as a Function of Time since Diagnosis (< 1 vs. > 1 year ago).

Shaded areas are 95% confidence intervals.

