


```
Estat phtest
Test of proportional-hazards assumption
Time: Time
```

	chi2	df	Prob>chi2
Global test	16.64	16	0.4093

Figure S3. Residual analysis. Test of proportional-hazards assumption
Abbreviations: chi2: Chi-square test; df: Degrees of freedom;
Prob: Probability.

```
Estat phtest, detail
Test of proportional-hazards assumption
Time: Time
```

	rho	chi2	df	Prob>chi2
cf_tercil	-0.03666	0.55	1	0.4600
af_tercil	0.01399	0.08	1	0.7798
dor_tercil	0.02745	0.35	1	0.5532
sg_tercil	0.05043	0.98	1	0.3210
vit_tercil	-0.00139	0.00	1	0.9759
am_tercil	-0.09167	3.20	1	0.0735
as_tercil	0.01400	0.08	1	0.7778
sm_tercil	-0.06614	1.91	1	0.1674
compfis_te-1	0.06676	1.85	1	0.1738
compmen_te-1	-0.05353	1.18	1	0.2776
sexo1	0.02662	0.31	1	0.5778
idade	0.03187	0.46	1	0.4973
renda2	0.01688	0.13	1	0.7219
escolarida-4	0.07233	2.43	1	0.1192
num_deronica	-0.02330	0.27	1	0.6038
aflazer11	0.00067	0.00	1	0.9889
Global test		16.64	16	0.4093

Figure S4. Residual analysis. Detailed test of proportional-hazards assumption
Abbreviations: chi2: Chi-square test; df: Degrees of freedom;
Prob: Probability; rho: Spearman's correlation coefficient.

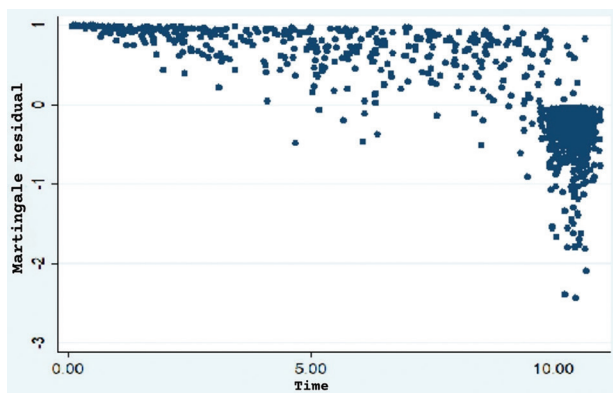


Figure S5. Residual analysis. Martingale test

2. Codebook and database

The database is owned by the CCAS Group at the University of Campinas and is made accessible to provide supplementary information, enabling other researchers to replicate the analysis.

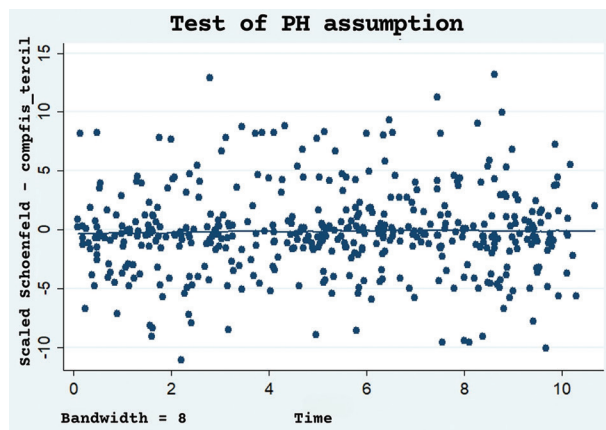


Figure S6. Residual analysis. Schoenfeld test – physical component
Abbreviation: PH: Proportional hazard.

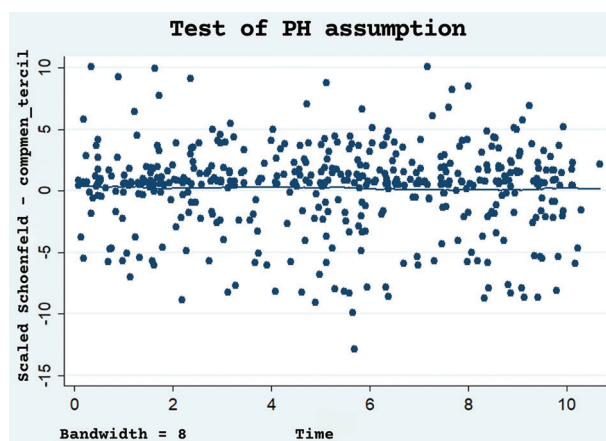


Figure S7. Residual analysis. Schoenfeld test – Mental component
Abbreviation: PH: Proportional hazard.

Codebook

Sex: Female or Male

Age: Years

Final weight: Corresponds to the inverse of the probability of being included in the analysis. The final weight was obtained by multiplying all the weights: “Final weight = Design weight X non-response weight X post-stratification weight” (Alves MCGP, Escuder MML, Claro RM, Da Silva NN. Sorteio intradomiciliar em inquéritos de saúde. Rev Saude Publica. 2014; 48: 86–93. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-8910.2014048004540> PMID: 24789641)

Status: Non-death or Death

Year of death: Year (example 2016)

Time: Calculated as the interval between the date of death and the baseline interview date

Education level: Categorized as 0 – 3, 4 – 7, and 8 or more years of education

Race: Based on the individuals' own perception of the color of their skin (1) white, (2) black, yellow, brown

Income: <1 minimum wage (MW), 1 to 3 MWs and ≥ 3 MWs, with 415.00 Brazilian real as the reference MW in 2008 (Law 11709/2008)

No. chronic diseases: Number of chronic diseases

LTPA: Leisure-time physical active (active, insufficiently active, and inactive)

Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) was investigated using the 36-item Short Form Health Survey. The sum of the scores from the questions was converted into a single score ranging from 0 to 100, with scores closer to 100 indicating a better quality of life (QoL) (Ware [2007]. User's Manual for the 36v2[®] Health Survey).

Eight domains and two components of HRQoL:

BP: Bodily pain

GH: General health

MH: Mental health

PF: Physical functioning

RP: Role physical

RE: Role emotional

SF: Social functioning

VIT: Vitality

The instrument allows the calculation of two summary components: the physical component and the mental component. The scales for bodily pain, physical functioning, and role-physical contribute to the physical component score, while the scales of role-emotional, social functioning, and mental health are part of the summary measure for the mental component. Two scales (vitality and general health) show correlations with both components. To obtain the component scores, the average scores of the American population were used, following recommendations in the manual, as no data were available for the general population in Brazil during this period (Ware, 2007).

Physical comp: Physical component

Mental comp: Mental component