**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE**

**Article title:**

Socioeconomic patterning of chronic conditions and behavioral risk factors in rural South Asia: A multi-site cross-sectional study

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**Supplementary Table 1: Details on measurement of chronic conditions and behavioral risk factors in the Chronic Disease Risk Factor (CDRF) Study in India and Bangladesh (2011-13)**

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| Behavioral Risk factors | |
| Fruit consumption | We created a binary measure for >= 1 piece of fruit per day based on self-reported consumption on daily, weekly and monthly basis including servings. |
| Vegetable consumption | We created a binary measure for >=2 vegetables per day based on self-reported consumption on daily, weekly and monthly basis including servings of raw, leafy and other vegetables. |
| Vigorous Physical Activity | We created a binary measure for work or sport-related (sports, fitness or recreation) vigorous physical activity involving increases in breathing or heartrate for at least 10 minutes continuously based on self-reports of the General Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPAQ). |
| Smoked tobacco use, cigarette and beedi use | We created a binary measure for current smoking, current smoking of cigarettes and current smoking of beedis as self-reported by men only. |
| Chewed tobacco use | We created a binary measure for current use of chewed tobacco including betel nut and other forms of tobacco as self-reported by men only. |
| Harmful use of alcohol | We created a binary measure for harmful use of alcohol (including hazardous use and alcohol dependence) using the AUDIT scale (AUDIT score>16) by men only. |
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| Chronic Conditions | |
| Overweight and obesity | We measured height (to the closest 1 mm by a plastic portable Leicester stadiometer) and weight to the closest 100 grams by a digital Tanita weighing machine) to estimate body mass index (BMI)= Weight (in kgs) /Height^2 (in meters). Respondents were considered overweight and obesity if BMI>=25. |
| Hypertension | We measured systolic and diastolic BP (in mmHg) using an Omron HEM 7300 digital automatic blood pressure monitor (Matsusaka Co., Japan) with large, medium and small cuffs based on participant’s size. Three readings were taken from the left arm after the participant was sitting for five minutes. We considered the third reading and imputed missing values from the second reading. We estimated hypertension if systolic BP>=140 and diastolic BP>=90. |
| Diabetes | We measured glucose (mg/dL) using the OneTouch Ultra2 digital glucometer (Johnson & Johnson, USA) from finger-prick blood samples. Respondents asked to fast for 12 hours before sample collection and those who did not fast were excluded from the analysis. We estimated diabetes if fasting glucose>126. |
| Vision Impairment | We measured visual acuity using a local Snellen’s chart that was kept 6 meters away from the participant. We recorded readings without and later with glasses. At the Matlab site, data on glasses were not collected and hence data from this site were removed from the analysis. |
| Impaired Lung Function | We measured lung function by the ratio of forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1 in litres) and forced vital capacity (FVC in litres) using a PMP4 Spiro Pro Spirometer manufactured by Card Guard Scientific Survival Ltd. We estimated impaired lung function if the ratio <0.7. |
| Depression Score | We measured moderate to severe depressive symptoms using the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9, 0-27). Scores on the PHQ-9 included minor (5-9), moderate (10-14), moderately severe (15-19) or severe depressive (20-27) symptoms. |
| Disability Score | We measured moderate to severe disability using the WHO Disability Assessment Schedule II. DAS II is a measure of disability across physical and mental health conditions (range: 0-41) and scores include none (0-5), mild (5-25) and moderate to severe (25-41). |