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 2 **Supplementary Figure 1** Directed acyclic graph showing the causal pathway from baseline
 3 self-rated health (SRH) to death, including assumed confounders.

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6 **Supplementary Table 1** Cancer diagnoses in the Norwegian Women and Cancer cohort, by
 7 International Classification of Diseases Revision 10 (ICD-10) category.

ICD-10 codes	Cancer sites	N
C00-C14	Lip, oral cavity, and pharynx	190
C15-C26	Digestive organs	2967
C30-C39	Respiratory and intrathoracic organs	1345
C40-C41	Bone and articular cartilage	13
C43-C44	Skin	1113
C45-C49	Mesothelial and soft tissue	142
C50	Breast	5075
C51-C58	Female genital organs	2104
C64-C68	Urinary tract	463
C69-C72	Eye, brain, and other parts of CNS	343
C73-C75	Thyroid and other endocrine organs	249
C76	Other ill-defined sites	107
C81-C96	Lymphoid, haemopoietic, and related tissue	1115
D37-D48	Neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour	193

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10 **Supplementary Table 2** Associations between baseline self-rated health (SRH) and
 11 mortality after cancer diagnosis in the Norwegian Women and Cancer cohort (N=15 412),
 12 assessed with flexible parametric modelling using restricted cubic splines with 2 knots to
 13 baseline SRH. We stratified by the cancer sites listed in supplementary table 1.

	Age-adjusted ^a		Multivariable ^b	
	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI
Good vs. very good SRH (N=9742)	1.03	0.97-1.12	0.99	0.91-1.07
Poor vs. very good SRH (N=1268)	1.25	1.10-1.41	1.14	1.00-1.30

14 a) Age adjustment was performed using age as the underlying timescale

15 b) In the multivariable models, we adjusted for age (timescale), physical activity level, body mass index, smoking habits, alcohol
 16 consumption, duration of education, household income, and living with spouse or partner.

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19 **Supplementary Table 3** Associations (hazard ratios [HRs] with 95% confidence intervals
 20 [CIs]) between baseline self-rated health (SRH) and all-cause mortality or cancer diagnosis
 21 at median age at the end of follow-up in the Norwegian Women and Cancer cohort.

	Median age	Age-adjusted ^a		Multivariable ^b	
		HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI
Full cohort (N=110 104)	68				
Good vs. very good SRH (N=67 244)		1.42	1.34-1.50	1.19	1.12-1.26
Poor vs. very good SRH (N=7487)		2.66	2.46-2.88	1.81	1.66-1.97
Transition 1: entry to cancer diagnosis (N=110 104)	62				
Good vs. very good SRH (N=67 244)		1.12	1.06-1.17	1.14	1.08-1.20
Poor vs. very good SRH (N=7487)		1.40	1.28-1.53	1.44	1.32-1.58
Transition 2: entry to death, cancer-free women (N=94 685)	68				
Good vs. very good SRH (N=9742)		2.00	1.81-2.22	1.59	1.44-1.77
Poor vs. very good SRH		5.68	4.99-6.47	3.34	2.91-3.84
Transition 3: cancer diagnosis to death (N=15 412)	68				
Good vs. very good SRH (N=9742)		1.06	0.97-1.16	1.01	0.93-1.11
Poor vs. very good SRH (N=1268)		1.34	1.17-1.53	1.20	1.04-1.39

22 a) Age adjustment was performed using age as the underlying timescale

23 b) In the multivariable models, we adjusted for age (timescale), physical activity level, smoking habits, education length,
 24 household income, living with spouse or partner, BMI, and alcohol consumption.

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