

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Operational Definition of Variables³¹

No	Variables	Operational definition
<i>Predictors</i>		
1	Sex	Biological characteristic of respondents. This variable was classified into male and female.
2	Age	Age of respondents during the IFLS-5 study. In this study, this variable was classified into < 15 years, 15 to 65 years, and > 65 years.
3	Education	Respondents' completion of any formal education based on Indonesian education system. In this study, this variable was classified into schooled and unschooled.
4	Ethnicity	Respondents' self-identified ethnicity identity. In this study, this variable was classified into Javanese and non-Javanese.
5	Demographical residence	Demographical condition of respondents' residence during the IFLS-5 study. This variable was classified into rural and urban residence.
6	Geographical residence	Geographical location of respondents' residence during the IFLS-5 study. This variable was measured by the respondents' provincial location of residence and was classified in this study into Java and non-Java residence.
7	Household size	Total number of household members in respondents' residence. In this study, this variable was classified into 1 person (i.e., living alone), 2 to 6 people, and > 6 people.
8	Annual income	Total annual earnings of each respondents in millions of Indonesian Rupiah (IDR). In this study, this variable was classified into 0 or not working, < 40, 40 to 100; and > 40.
9	Health insurance ownership	Respondents' participation or ownership of public and/or private insurance program/policy.
10	Perceived current health condition	Respondents' observation of their health during the IFLS-5 study. This variable was measured with the question " <i>In general, how is your health?</i> ", with responses classified in this study as unhealthy and healthy.
11	Days missed at primary activity last month	The number of days in the last month of the IFLS-5 study in which respondents missed their primary daily activities due to poor health. This variable was measured with the question " <i>During the last 4 weeks, how many days of your primary daily activities did you miss due to poor health?</i> ", with responses classified in this study into 0 to 7 days and > 7 days.
12	Health expectation next year	Respondents' self-assessment of expected health condition in the next year. This variable was measured with the question " <i>In general, how would you expect your health in the next year compared to now?</i> ", with responses classified in this study into being worse and about the same/better than the current year.

13	Smoking behavior	Tobacco consumption behavior of respondents since and during the IFLS-5 study. This variable was measured with two questions: “ <i>Have you ever chewed tobacco, smoked a pipe, smoked self-rolled cigarettes, or smoked cigarettes/cigars?</i> ” and “ <i>Do you still have the habit or have you totally quit?</i> ”, with responses classified in this study into non-smoker, ex-smoker, and active smoker.
14	Depressive symptoms	Respondents’ symptoms of depression aside from any formal clinical diagnosis. This variable was measured using the Center of Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D) Scale questionnaire. This variable was classified into having depressive symptoms and not having depressive symptoms.
15	Multimorbidity	Number of patients’ chronic diseases. In this study, this variable was classified into having multimorbidity and not having multimorbidity.
16	Chronic diseases	Respondents’ reports of formal chronic diseases diagnosis. These chronic diseases were classified by the IFLS-5 study to include arthritis, diabetes, digestive diseases, kidney diseases, dyslipidemia (by total or LDL cholesterol), memory-related diseases, prostate diseases, psychiatric diseases, asthma, hypertension, cancer (as a separate classification from other organ-related diseases), liver diseases, other lung diseases, stroke, tuberculosis, and cardiovascular diseases. This variable was measured with the question “ <i>Has a doctor/paramedic/nurse/midwife ever told you that you had [types of chronic disease]?</i> ” for each chronic disease.
<i>Outcome</i>		
17	Treatment nonadherence	Respondents’ report of treatment their chronic disease. This variable was measured with a question “ <i>Are you taking [types of treatment] to treat [types of chronic disease] and its complications?</i> ”. Respondents reporting no treatment for any of the chronic diseases were classified in this study as nonadherent.