

Supplementary Table 1. Characteristics of study participants according to sex

Variables	Men (n=2795)	Women (n=3318)	P-value
Age, year	44.83 (14.8)	45.24 (13.2)	0.256
Education level			<0.001
Primary	126 (4.5)	321(9.7)	
Secondary	1365 (48.8)	1568 (47.3)	
Higher	13.4 (46.7)	1429 (43.1)	
Employment			<0.001
Unemployed	704 (25.2)	2523 (76.0)	
Employed	2091(74.8)	795 (24.0)	
Marital status			0.262
Unmarried	760 (27.2)	860 (25.9)	
Married	2035(72.8)	2485 (74.1)	
Smoking status			<0.001
Yes	631(22.6)	92 (2.8)	
No	2164 (77.4)	3226 (97.2)	
Leisure-time physical activity	926.01(542.8)	683.23 (463.4)	<0.001
CKD			<0.001
Yes	427 (15.3)	960 (28.9)	
No	2368 (84.7)	2358 (71.1)	
History of CVD			0.025
Yes	396 (14.2)	539 (16.2)	
No	239 9 (85.8)	2779 (83.8)	
History of cancer			0.054
Yes	7 (0.3)	19 (0.6)	
No	2788 (99.7)	3299 (99.4)	
SBP, mmHg	115.64(13.9)	107.35 (14.3)	<0.001
DBP, mmHg	75.62 (13.0)	72.14 (9.31)	<0.001
WC, cm	95.66 (11.1)	91.40 (11.5)	<0.001
FBS, mg/dL	93.90 (9.1)	91.88 (8.87)	<0.001
TG, mg/dL	153.32 (95.1)	124.26 (69.1)	<0.001
HDL, mg/dL	43.00 (9.8)	50.99 (10.8)	<0.001
MetS			<0.001
Yes	1459 (52.2)	975 (29.4)	
No	1336 (47.8)	2343 (70.6)	

Categorical and continuous variables are expressed as mean (SD) and number (%), respectively. The P-value was assessed using Chi-square tests for categorical variables and the T-test for continuous variables. Abbreviations: Chronic kidney disease (CKD); cardiovascular disease (CVD); systolic blood pressure (SBP); Diastolic blood pressure (DBP); waist circumference (WC); fasting blood sugar (FBS); triglyceride (TG), high-density lipoprotein (HDL); metabolic syndrome (MetS).

Supplementary Table 2. The association between participants' characteristics with the physical and mental component summary of HRQoL according to sex

	Men (n=2795)				Women (n=3318)			
	Physical component summary		Mental component summary		Physical component summary		Mental component summary	
	β	P-value	β	P-value	β	P-value	β	P-value
Intercept	50.013	<0.001	44.182	<0.001	47.011	<0.001	40.189	<0.001
Age	-0.089	<0.001	0.033	0.076	-0.182	<0.001	0.006	0.7291
Education Level								
Primary	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Secondary	0.326	0.589	0.237	0.8043	1.711	0.001	0.900	0.1994
Higher	1.413	0.022	1.295	0.189	2.494	<0.001	1.464	0.0636
Smoking status								
No	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Yes	0.022	0.935	-3.271	<0.001	-1.164	0.160	-5.675	<0.001
Leisure-time physical activity	0.989	<0.001	0.329	0.039	1.157	<0.001	1.174	<0.001
Employment								
Employed	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Unemployed	-1.088	<0.001	0.799	0.094	-0.669	0.061	-0.049	0.9179
Marital status								
Married	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Unmarried	-0.288	0.400	-1.293	0.017	0.856	0.0083	-0.660	0.1266
CKD								
No	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Yes	-0.292	0.409	0.595	0.290	0.172	0.605	0.537	0.2283
History of CVD								
No	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Yes	-1.878	<0.001	-1.024	0.062	-2.253	<0.001	-1.094	0.0282
History of Cancer								
No	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Yes	-0.073	0.975	-2.414	0.516	-3.001	0.094	-0.781	0.7443
MetS								
No	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Yes	-0.386	0.120	-0.073	0.8518	-1.476	<0.001	-1.058	0.0434

Models are adjusted for age, occupation, education, marital status, smoking, leisure-time physical activity, history of CVD, CKD, and history of cancer. Abbreviations: Chronic kidney disease (CKD); cardiovascular disease (CVD). For categorical variables, β represents the increase in the average response for each category compared to the reference category by adjusting other variables. β for continuous variables represents the increase in mean response per unit increase in each independent variable after adjusting for the effects of other variables.