Supplement A. Description of variables used in the inverse probability of treatment weights (IPTW).

Food and water insecurity

Water insecurity: this is a composite of several variables related to water:

1. In the past 30 days, how often did you worry about whether your household would have enough water for all of its needs?
2. In the past 30 days, how often did you or any household members collect water for drinking from an undesirable or dirty water source because you could not collect water from a preferred or clean source?
3. In the past 30 days, how often did you or any household members drink water that you thought might not be safe for health?
4. In the past 30 days, how often did you or any household members drink less water than you needed because there was not enough water or because it was too difficult to collect more water?
5. In the past 30 days, how often did you or any household members use less water than you needed because there was not enough water or because it was too difficult to collect more water?
6. In the past 30 days, how often was there no water at all in your household because it was too difficult to collect more water?
7. In the past 30 days, how often did you or any household members go to sleep at night thirsty because there was not enough water?

8. In the past 30 days, how often did you feel angry or frustrated about not having enough water for the household?

Each question was answered on a 0-3 scale, 0 meaning never, 1 meaning rarely, 2 meaning sometimes, and 3 meaning often. Total score was calculated by summing all questions. This total score was then quintiled.

Food insecurity: this is a composite of several variables related to food:

1. In the past 30 days, how often was there no food at all in your household because you lacked money to purchase more?
2. In the past 30 days, how often did you or any household members go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?
3. In the past 30 days, how often did you or any household members go a whole day without eating anything because there was not enough food?

Each question was answered on a 0-3 scale, 0 meaning never, 1 meaning rarely, 2 meaning sometimes, and 3 meaning often. Total score was calculated by summing all questions. This total score was then quintiled.

Alcohol use

This variable measured whether or not the survey participant was a heavy drinker. The heavy drinker variable was created using three measures of alcohol use, including bingeing ("In the past year, did you ever take 6 or more drinks in a single morning, afternoon, or night?"), spending on alcohol ("In the past 30 days, did you yourself spend more than 25,000 USh on any kind of alcohol?"), and time spent intoxicated ("In the past 30 days, did you experience

drunkenness or intoxication on 3 or more of those days?"). A "Yes" answer to any of those three questions classified the respondent as a heavy drinker.

Household asset ownership

The household asset index was created through principal components analysis, including ownership of land (number of plots), a radio, a lantern, a bike, a television, an electric iron, a *boda-boda* (motorcycle), a refrigerator, a stove, a car, a ventilated improved pit latrine, cement walls, and cement floors. The household asset index did not include variables with many missing observations (number of cows, number of goats, number of chickens, ownership of a mobile phone, number of rooms in house, ownership of a rainwater harvesting tank). The household asset index was then quintiled.

Sex

Self-reported sex of the survey respondent.

Age

Age of the survey respondent categorized as 17, 18-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46-55, or 56 years and older.

Marital status

Self-reported marital status of the survey respondent (married/cohabitating, single/never married or separated/divorced/widowed).

Village of residence

Village of residence of the survey respondent (Buhingo, Bushenyi, Nyamikanja I, Bukuna II, Nyakabare, Bukuna I, Rwembogo, or Nyamikanja II).

Distance from the HF

This variable measured the distance between the survey respondent's village and the health fair site. There were three different health fair sites, each occurring on a different day. Using the registration day of the respondent to determine which health fair site they attended, and the coordinates of the respondent's village, distance between respondent village and health fair site was calculated using Stata's geodist command. The latitude and longitude of all three health fair sites were averaged to compute average village to health fair distances, and this was used to fill in the missing values for respondents who did not attend the health fair.

Difference between the altitude of the household residence and the altitude of the HF

This variable measured the altitude between the survey respondent's village and the health fair site. There were three different health fair sites, each occurring on a different day. Using the registration day of the respondent to determine which health fair site they attended, and the altitude of the respondent's village, altitude between respondent village and health fair site was calculated. The altitudes of all three health fair sites were averaged to compute average village to health fair altitude differences, and this was used to fill in the missing values for respondents who did not attend the health fair.

Educational attainment

Educational attainment category of the survey respondent (none; some primary, P1-P6; completed primary, P7-P8; more than primary, S1-S6, vocation, or university).

Self-reported HIV status

Self-reported HIV status of the survey respondent (positive or negative).

Self-reported overall health

Self-reported overall health of the survey respondent (very good, good, bad, or very bad).

Social network size

This variable measured the survey respondent's social network size. The survey respondent was asked to name up to six people (18 years or older) in five categories (up to 30 people total) that they share some sort of social relationship with. The categories included people with whom the survey respondent spent time for leisure, enjoyment, or relaxation; people with whom the survey respondent discussed any kind of money matters; people to whom the survey respondent had gone to for emotional support; people with whom the survey respondent discussed any kind of health issue; and people with whom the survey respondent shared, borrowed, received, or exchanged any food. The number of people named by the survey respondent was used as an approximate measure for social network size.

Index of social participation

This variable measured the survey respondent's social participation through counting the number of social groups the respondent is a part of. This included vocational groups, positive living groups (for HIV positive people), local council committees, water committees, VHT groups, NAADS groups, revolving fund/SACCO/any other registered savings groups, church or other religious groups, women's groups, and gardening committees.

Supplementary table 1: Comparison of population estimates based on weightings from inverse probability of health fair attendance models versus true population statistics

Characteristic	Weighted Estimate (95%CI)	True Population Estimate
Lifetime Consumption of Alcohol (%)		
Never	42.3 (36.3-48.5)	40.9
>5 years ago	17.2 (13.9-21.0)	17.5
1-5 years ago	11.3 (7.7-16.4)	9.8
<1 year ago	29.2 (24.9-34.0)	31.7
Waist Circumference (cm)	85.6 (84.1-87.1)	85.3
Self-Reported HIV Status (%)	8.3 (6.1-11.1)	8.7
Self-Reported Happiness (%)		
Not happy	17.0 (13.9-20.7)	17.3
Fairly happy	70.6 (64.3-76.2)	72.4
Very happy	12.4 (7.5-19.8)	10.0

Supplementary Table 2: Comparison of characteristics of participants with and without ECG data

Characteristic	With ECG Data (n=828)	Missing ECG Data (n=28)	p-value
Age (years)	43.9 (42.7 – 45.1)	44.7 (38.0 – 51.30	0.822
Male Sex	37.1% (n=306)	50.0% (n=14)	0.2
Body Mass Index (kg/m^2)	24.7 (24.3 – 25.0)	24.1 (22.7 – 25.4)	0.524
Diabetes Mellitus	2.8 (1.6 – 3.9)	0 (n=0)	0.428
Hypertension	15.2 (12.8 – 17.7)	13.8 (1.2 – 26.3)	0.833
Prior *AMI or Heart Failure	5.6 (4.0 – 7.1)	6.9 (-2.3 – 1.6)	.758
Prior Stroke	2.7 (1.6 – 3.8)	3.5 (-3.2 – 11.0)	0.796

*AMI – acute myocardial infarction

Supplementary Table 3: Characteristics of Health Fair Attendees versus Non-attendees

Characteristic	Attendees (n = 829)	Non-attendees (n = 928)	p-value
Sex			
Female	62.4%	48.6%	<0.001
Age (years)	43.6 (42.3 -44.8)	34.1 (33.1 – 35.1)	<0.001
≤30 years (%)	4.3%	16.5%	
30-50 years (%)	65.6%	69.5%	
>50 years	30.1%	14.0%	<0.000
Formal educational attainment			
None	18.5%	11.7%	
Some primary education	34.2%	23.1%	
Completed primary education	23.5%	20.9%	
At least secondary education	23.8%	44.4%	<0.001
Self-Reported Health			
Very bad	1.4%	0.7%	
Bad	26.5%	13.1%	
Good	59.6%	71.1%	
Very Good	12.6%	15.0%	<0.001

Supplementary Table 5: ECG Outcomes Presented with Weights Trimmed at the 5th and 95th Percentile

ECG Finding	Study Sample Estimates (n=828)	Trimmed Weight Population Estimate (95% CI)
Normal ECG (%)	68.1	68.8 (65.0 - 72.3)
*IVCD (%)	0.7	0.9 (0.3 – 2.2)
Left Ventricular Hypertrophy (%)	1.7	1.3 (0.8 – 2.3)
Left Bundle Branch Block (%)	0.7	0.8 (0.3 – 2.1)
Q Wave Myocardial Infarction (%)	1.2	0.9 (0.5 – 1.8)
Right Bundle Branch Block (%)	1.1	1.2 (0.5 – 2.6)

*IVCD – interventricular conduction delay