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| **Table S6 The effects of covariates on the instantaneous hazard of mortality at all ages, by gender§,\***  |
|  | Males |  | Females |
|  | Betaa | SEb | P |  | Betaa | SEb | P |
| Adopted | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.737 |  | -0.11 | 0.15 | 0.941 |
| Age | -0.00 | 0.00 | 0.172 |  | -0.68 | 0.00 | <0.001\*\*\* |
| Age-2 | 9.69 | 0.02 | <0.001\*\*\* |  | 6.95 | 0.02 | <0.001\*\*\* |
| Living birth order | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.161 |  | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.000\*\*\* |
| Craftsmanc | -0.04 | 0.08 | 0.666 |  | -0.08 | 0.09 | 0.385 |
| Laborerc | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.012\* |  | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.494 |
| Landlordc | -0.15 | 0.14 | 0.286 |  | -0.04 | 0.15 | 0.776 |
| Merchantc | -0.03 | 0.04 | 0.498 |  | -0.11 | 0.04 | 0.009\*\* |
| Uxorilocald | -0.00 | 0.04 | 0.865 |  | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.034\* |
| Illegitimatee | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.065 |  | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.893 |
| Moderate minor marriagef | -0.61 | 0.03 | 0.080 |  | -0.05 | 0.04 | 0.160 |
| High minor marriagef | -0.32 | 0.03 | <0.001\*\*\* |  | -0.22 | 0.04 | <0.001\*\*\* |
| Birth cohort = 2g | -0.05 | 0.07 | 0.444 |  | -0.05 | 0.08 | 0.563 |
| Birth cohort = 3g | -0.09 | 0.11 | 0.409 |  | -0.04 | 0.13 | 0.767 |
| Birth cohort = 4g | 0.06 | 0.16 | 0.724 |  | 0.25 | 0.18 | 0.164 |
| Adopted x cohort 2 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.316 |  | -0.27 | 0.13 | 0.035\* |
| Adopted x cohort 3 | -0.76 | 0.35 | 0.029\* |  | -0.40 | 0.14 | 0.005\*\* |
| Adopted x cohort 4 | 0.16 | 0.41 | 0.706 |  | -0.34 | 0.25 | 0.176 |
| Adopted x moderate minor marriage | -0.27 | 0.26 | 0.282 |  | -0.09 | 0.17 | 0.571 |
| Adopted x high minor marriage | -0.18 | 0.24 | 0.442 |  | -0.24 | 0.15 | 0.115 |
| **§**Number of death events (male) =5,985; number of records = 369,440; Number of death events (female) = 4,978; number of records = 278,797; includes all individuals from 0.5 years. \*p-value ≤0.05, \*\*≤0.01, \*\*\*≤0.001. Adoption is modeled as a time-dependent covariate. See text for details. N is reduced compared to total sample due to missingness.aBeta is the estimated coefficient of the relationship between a given independent variable (e.g., gender) and the outcome of interest (here, the log hazard of mortality); i.e., a one-unit change in the independent variable is associated with a Beta increase in the log hazard of dying at any time. bSE is standard error of the estimated Beta.cReference category for head of household’s occupation is agriculture.dReference category is not uxorilocally married.eReference category is legitimate.fReference category is low prevalence of minor marriage; based on Supplementary Table 1; see Supplementary Methods for details.gReference category is birth cohort 1; see Supplementary Table 1.  |