

Supplementary Table S1. Sensitivity analysis of the association of BMI with all-cause mortality and cause-specific mortality

Cause-specific mortality	Death rates per 1000 person-years	BMI							
		Underweight ($< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$)		Desirable (≥ 18.5 to $< 24.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$)		Overweight (≥ 24.0 to $< 28.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$)		Obesity ($\geq 28.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$)	
		death ₁ rates per 1000 person-years	<i>aHR</i> ₁ (95% <i>CI</i>) ^a	death ₂ rates per 1000 person-years	<i>aHR</i> ₂ (95% <i>CI</i>) ^a	death ₃ rates per 1000 person-years	<i>aHR</i> ₃ (95% <i>CI</i>) ^a	death ₄ rates per 1000 person-years	<i>aHR</i> ₄ (95% <i>CI</i>) ^a
All-cause mortality	1713/162867 (10.52)	179/9355 (19.13)	1.61 (1.37-1.89)	961/85141 (11.29)	Reference	410/49881 (0.82)	0.77 (0.68-0.86)	163/18490 (8.82)	0.81(0.68-0.96)
CVD mortality	760/162867 (4.67)	78/9355 (8.34)	1.62 (1.26-2.06)	424/85141 (4.98)	Reference	171/49881 (0.34)	0.70 (0.58-0.83)	87/18490 (4.71)	0.87(0.69-1.11)
Respiratory diseases mortality	166/162867 (1.02)	33/9355 (3.53)	1.91 (1.27-2.88)	100/85141 (1.17)	Reference	22/49881 (0.04)	0.41 (0.26-0.65)	11/18490 (0.59)	0.63(0.33-1.19)
Cancer mortality	379/162867 (2.33)	25/9355 (2.67)	1.20 (0.79-1.82)	213/85141 (2.50)	Reference	113/49881 (0.23)	1.02 (0.81-1.28)	28/18490 (1.51)	0.78(0.52-1.16)
Other reasons mortality	408/162867 (2.51)	43/9355 (4.60)	1.72 (1.24-2.40)	224/85141 (2.63)	Reference	104/49881 (0.21)	0.84 (0.66-1.06)	37/18490 (2.00)	0.74(0.51-1.06)

Note. BMI, body mass index. *aHR*, adjusted hazard ratio. Data were n/N (%), unless otherwise specified. Excluding the individuals died in first two years (2013 – 2015). BMI was classified

into four categories according to Chinese standard: Underweight ($< 18.5.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$), Desirable (≥ 18.5 to $< 24.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$) (reference), Overweight (≥ 24.0 to $< 28.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$), Obesity ($\geq 28.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$). ^a Adjusted for sex, age, education level, marital status, per income, smoking status, current alcohol drinking status, history of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and cancer, study sites of participants, frequency of meat intake, frequency of bean intake, and job intensity, using Cox models.