

Supplementary material

Table 2S. Municipal socioeconomic characteristics of municipalities according to PMAQ adhesion. Brazil 2012.

Variables	PMAQ adhesion			
	Yes		No	
	n	%	n	%
Macroregion				
North	271	7.0	178	10.4
Northeast	1,225	31.8	569	33.3
Southeast	1,168	30.3	500	29.3
South	886	22.9	302	17.7
Center-West	307	8.0	159	9.3
Quartiles of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)				
Q1(Lowest)	921	23.9	471	27.6
Q2	887	23.0	504	29.5
Q3	974	25.3	417	24.4
Q4(Highest)	1,075	27.8	316	18.5
Quartiles of Human Development Index (HDI)				
Q1(Lowest)	877	22.7	522	30.6
Q2	999	25.9	392	22.9
Q3	981	25.4	433	25.4
Q4(Highest)	1,000	25.9	361	21.1
Quintiles of IBP				
Quintile 1 (Least Deprived)	166	4.3	58	3.4
Quintile 2	246	6.4	98	5.7
Quintile 3	608	15.7	249	14.6
Quintile 4	1,095	28.4	480	28.1
Quintile 5 (Highest Deprived)	1,742	45.2	823	48.2
Quartiles of Gini coefficient				
Q1(Lowest)	961	24.9	435	25.5
Q2	1,012	26.2	375	21.9
Q3	1,002	25.9	389	22.8
Q4(Highest)	882	23.0	509	29.8

The regional distribution for municipalities that adhered and did not adhere to PMAQ-AB was as follows: 7.0% and 10.42% in the North; 31.8% and 33.3% in the Northeast; 30.3% and 29.3% in the Southeast; 22.9% and 17.7% in the South; and 8.0% and 9.3% in the Central-West, respectively.

Most municipalities that adhered to PMAQ-AB were in the fourth (highest) quartile of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (27.8%); in the second, third, and fourth quartiles of the Human Development Index (HDI); in the fifth (most deprived) quintile of the Brazilian Deprivation Index (IBP) (45.2%); and in the second quartile of the Gini coefficient (26.2%). Conversely, municipalities that did not adhere were mostly in the second quartile of GDP (29.5%); the first (lowest) quartile of HDI (30.6%); the fifth (most deprived) quintile of IBP (48.2%); and the fourth (highest) quartile of the Gini coefficient (29.8%).

Table 3S. Municipal socioeconomic characteristics of 16.566 FHS teams in PMAQ 1.

Variables	n	%
Municipalities population size		
≤ 10,000	2,477	15.0
10,001-50,000	6,301	38.0
50,001-100,000	1,785	10.8
100,001-500,000	2,990	18.0
> 500,000	3,013	18.2
Macroregion		
North	996	6.0
Northeast	5,320	32.1
South	2,855	17.2
Southeast	6,340	38.3
Central-West	1,055	6.4
Quartiles of Gross Domestic Product Per capita (GDP)		
Q1(Lowest)	2,801	16.9
Q2	3,244	19.6
Q3	3,349	20.2
Q4(Highest)	7,172	43.3
Quartiles of Human Development Index (HDI)		
Q1(Lowest)	2,750	16.6
Q2	3,146	19.0
Q3	3,098	18.7
Q4(Highest)	7,572	45.7
Quintiles of IBP		
Quintile 1 (Least Deprived)	2,519	15.2
Quintile 2	2,226	13.4
Quintile 3	2,759	16.7
Quintile 4	3,577	21.6
Quintile 5 (Highest Deprived)	5,485	33.1
Quartiles of Gini coefficient		
Q1(Lowest)	2,292	13.8
Q2	3,412	20.6
Q3	3,884	23.5
Q4(Highest)	6,978	42.1

Regarding the Family Health Strategy (FHS) teams, 38.0% were located in municipalities with populations between 10,001 and 50,000 inhabitants; 38.3% were in the Southeast region, and 32.1% in the Northeast region. Additionally, 43.3% were in the fourth quartile of GDP; 45.7% in the fourth quartile of HDI; 33.1% in the fifth (most deprived) quintile of IBP; and 42.1% in the fourth quartile of the Gini coefficient.