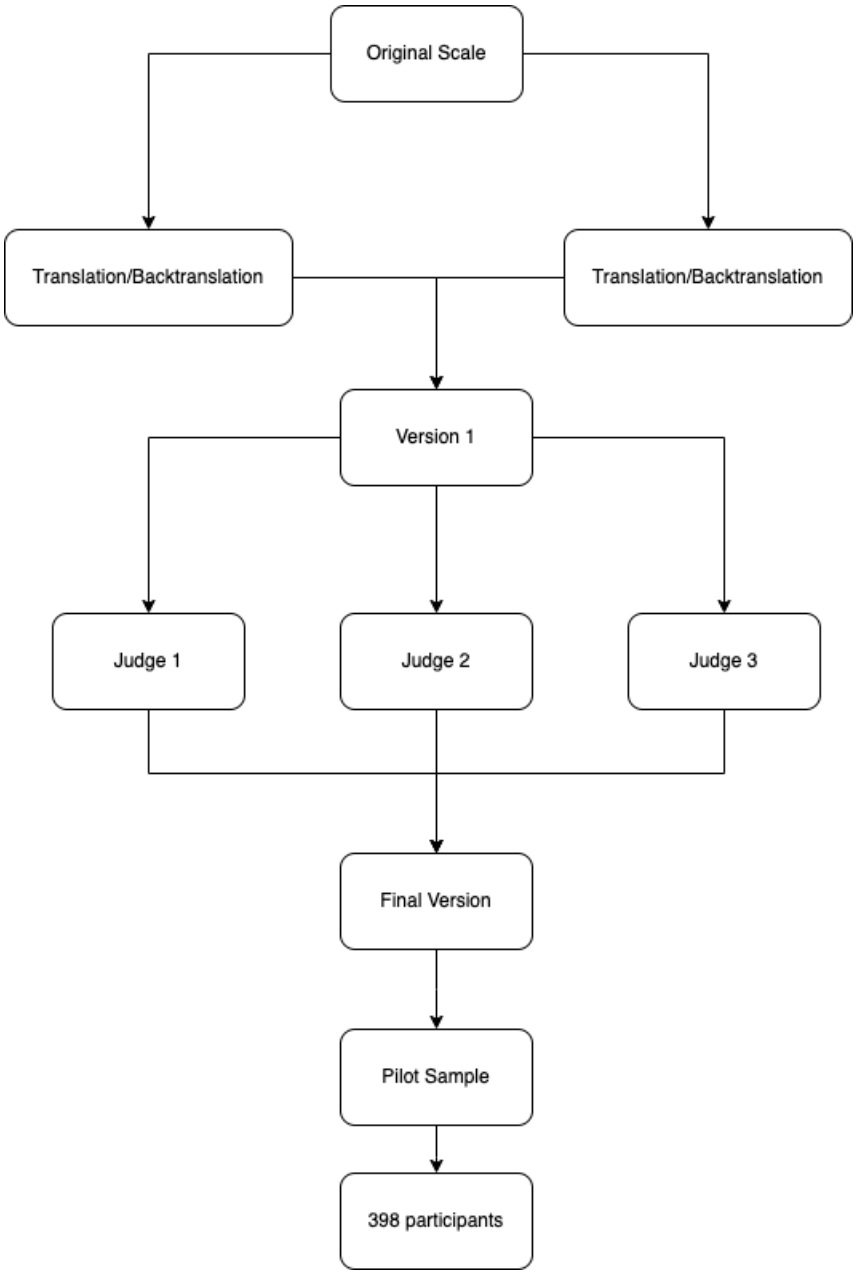
http://doi.org/10.47626/1516-4446-2023-3198

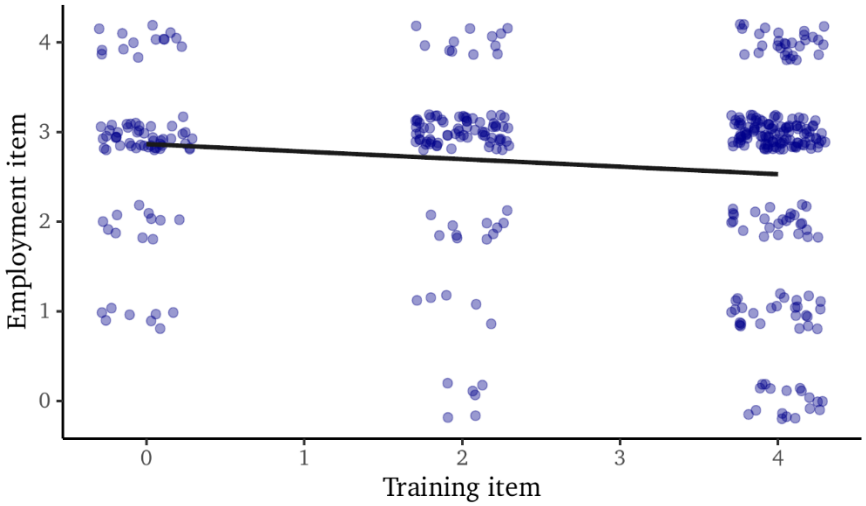
Figure S1 Steps of the translation and cross-cultural adaptation process of the Cognitive Reserve Assessment Scale in Health



The linguistic adaptation of the CRASH started with a document in Portuguese obtained by the translation/backtranslation method conducted by two bilingual translators (ARR and SA - T1 and T2), independently. Subsequently, the degree of equivalence between the original Spanish and the Portuguese version was evaluated and a first version of the CRASH was obtained (Version 1). Subsequently, three judges (DBS, JB, and LC) were selected to comprise the specialist committee that evaluated and suggested adaptations for better comprehension of the item by the Brazilian population. In addition, these specialists evaluated each item of the translated instrument individually according to semantic, idiomatic, cultural, and conceptual equivalences (Judge 1, Judge 2, and Judge 3). Considering all these suggestions, we obtained a final version of the scale (Final Version). After this step, each item was assessed in a pilot sample of 10 healthy controls and 10 patients with bipolar disorder and was found to be correctly understood by interviewers and patients, thus providing content validity to the scale (Pilot Sample). We also compared means (SD) in this sample in order to test the ability of the CRASH to discriminate cases and controls (preliminary analysis). As the last step, we applied the CRASH in a total of 398 individuals from the general population in order to analyze the psychometric properties of the instrument as described in the statistical analysis (see supplementary data).

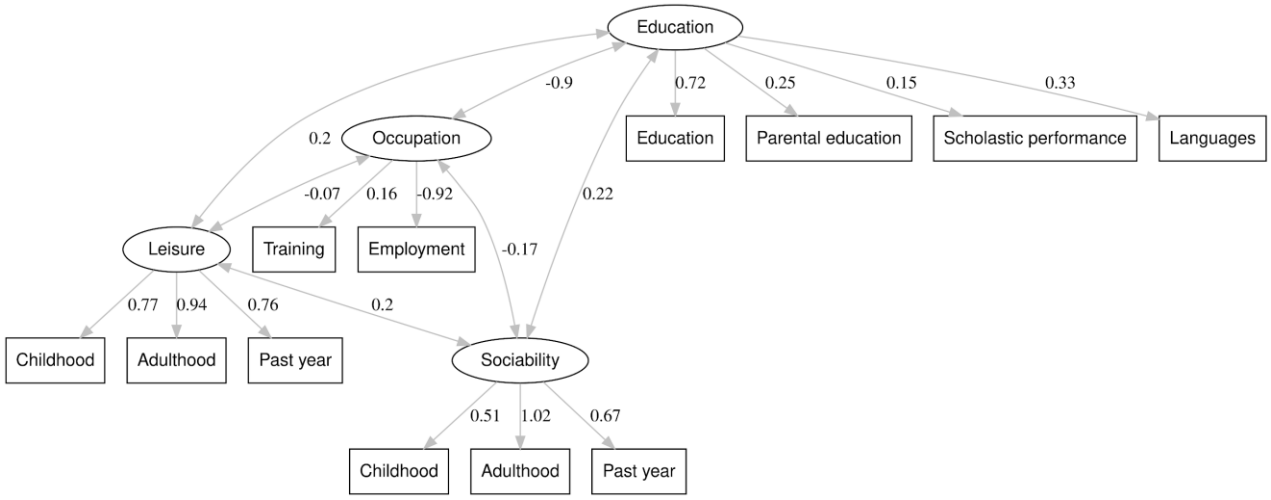
http://doi.org/10.47626/1516-4446-2023-3198

Figure S2 Scatterplot of training-related and employment items in the CRASH instrument



The plot shows that the higher the score on the training item, the lower the scores presented in the employment variable, even though the effect of the negative association is not large (r = -0.128).

Figure S3 Confirmatory factor analysis structure of the CRASH instrument based on Amoretti et al. (2019) with standardized factor loadings and correlations between factors



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Table S1 Standardized factor loadings for each item in the CRASH for confirmatory factor analysis with the original factorial structure proposed by Amoretti et al. (2019)

Factor/item	λ
Sociability	
Childhood	0.514
Adulthood	1.017
Past year	0.674
Leisure	
Childhood	0.769
Adulthood	0.940
Past year	0.762
Occupation	
Training	0.157
Employment	-0.925
Education	
Education	0.718
Parental education	0.255
Scholastic performance	0.154
Languages	0.329

λ refers to the standardized factor loadings in the confirmatory factor analysis.

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Table S2 Fit measures of the confirmatory factor analysis of CRASH based on the original factorial structure proposed by Amoretti et al. (2019)

Fit measure	Value
χ^2 statistic	130.796
χ^2 *p*-value	< 0.001
CFI	0.927
TLI	0.899
RMSEA	0.066 (0.052, 0.079)
GFI	0.992
AGFI	0.984
SRMR	0.079