SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of reaching blood pressure control goals by sedentary time and moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) tertiles among Hispanics/Latinos with diagnosed diabetes and hypertension (n=1,237)

	Sedentary time*				MVPA†			
	Tertile 1	Tertile 2	Tertile 3	P-trend	Tertile 1	Tertile 2	Tertile 3	P-trend
Model 1	1.50 (0.93, 2.43)	1.31 (0.87, 1.97)	Reference	0.103	Reference	1.11 (0.74, 1.68)	1.12 (0.71, 1.76)	0.699
Model 2	1.39 (0.85, 2.30)	1.27 (0.85, 1.93)	Reference	0.200	Reference	1.05 (0.69, 1.59)	0.96 (0.60, 1.56)	0.805

Model 1 was adjusted for age, sex, annual household income, education, employment status, Hispanic/Latino background, field center, smoking, alcohol consumption, duration of diabetes, health insurance status, alternative healthy eating index-2010 (continuous), self-reported physical health score (continuous), and use of antidiabetic, antihypertensive and lipid-lowering medications; Model 2 was additionally adjusted for MVPA (continuous)* or sedentary time (continuous)†.

Blood pressure control was defined based on the following cut-offs recommended by the American Diabetes Association: blood pressure control, systolic blood pressure<140mmHg and diastolic blood pressure<80 mmHg.

Table S2. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of reaching lipid control goals by sedentary time and moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) tertiles among Hispanics/Latinos with diagnosed diabetes and dyslipidemia (n=1,260)

	Sedentary time*				MVPA†			
Outcome	Tertile 1	Tertile 2	Tertile 3	P-trend	Tertile1	Tertile 2	Tertile 3	P-trend
LDL-c control								
Model 1	1.34 (0.77, 2.31)	1.13 (0.69, 1.87)	Reference	0.299	Reference	0.98 (0.61, 1.58)	1.20 (0.71, 2.02)	0.413
Model 2	1.30 (0.72, 2.37)	1.12 (0.68, 1.86)	Reference	0.385	Reference	0.95 (0.58, 1.54)	1.10 (0.62, 1.94)	0.653
HDL-c control								
Model 1	1.45 (0.90, 2.34)	0.88 (0.57, 1.37)	Reference	0.111	Reference	1.19 (0.76, 1.86)	1.35 (0.86, 2.13)	0.226
Model 2	1.41 (0.85, 2.36)	0.87 (0.56, 1.37)	Reference	0.166	Reference	1.09 (0.70, 1.70)	1.07 (0.65, 1.76)	0.877
Triglyceride control								
Model 1	2.39 (1.48, 3.85)	1.29 (0.84, 1.99)	Reference	<0.001	Reference	1.27 (0.82, 1.97)	1.05 (0.67, 1.62)	0.871
Model 2	2.83 (1.71, 4.69)	1.39 (0.90, 2.14)	Reference	<0.001	Reference	1.15 (0.74, 1.79)	0.81 (0.50, 1.29)	0.194

Model 1 was adjusted for age, sex, annual household income, education, employment status, Hispanic/Latino background, field center, smoking, alcohol consumption,

duration of diabetes, health insurance status, alternative healthy eating index-2010 (continuous), self-reported physical health score (continuous), and use of antidiabetic, antihypertensive and lipid-lowering medications; Model 2 was additionally adjusted for (MVPA) (continuous)* or sedentary time (continuous)†.

Blood lipid control was defined based on the following cut-offs recommended by the American Diabetes Association: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-c) control, LDL-c<100 mg/dL; triglyceride control, triglycerides<150 mg/dL; and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-c) control, HDL-c>40 mg/dL for men or >50 mg/dL for women.

Table S3. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of reaching major cardiovascular disease risk factor control by sedentary time and moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) tertiles among Hispanics/Latinos with diagnosed diabetes (n=1,699)

	Sedentary time*				MVPA†			
Outcome	Tertile 1	Tertile 2	Tertile 3	*P*-trend	Tertile1	Tertile 2	Tertile 3	*P*-trend
Number of participants	567	565	567	-	568	567	564	-
Median (range) of sedentary time/MVPA	10.9 (4.7, 12.0)	12.7 (12.0, 13.3)	14.0 (13.3, 15.7)	-	1.2 (0, 4.5)	9.2 (4.6, 16.5)	31.7 (16.6, 385.2)	-
Glycemic control								
Model 1	1. 79 (1.15, 2.77)	1.37 (0.94, 2.01)	Reference	0.010	Reference	1.06 (0.72, 1.57)	1.40 (0.92, 2.15)	0.086
Model 2	1.78 (1.12, 2.84)	1.37 (0.93, 2.02)	Reference	0.015	Reference	1.00 (0.67, 1.49)	1.18 (0.76, 1.83)	0.390
Blood pressure control								

Model 1	1.21 (0.81, 1.82)	1.11 (0.78, 1.59)	Reference	0.350	Reference	1.22 (0.85, 1.75)	1.29 (0.86, 1.95)	0.302
Model 2	1.05 (0.69, 1.61)	1.05 (0.74, 1.51)	Reference	0.808	Reference	1.21 (0.84, 1.74)	1.26 (0.83, 1.92)	0.374
LDL-c control								
Model 1	1.09 (0.70, 1.71)	0.83 (0.56, 1.24)	Reference	0.674	Reference	0.87 (0.58, 1.28)	1.04 (0.65, 1.65)	0.667
Model 2	1.16 (0.72, 1.85)	0.85 (0.57, 1.27)	Reference	0.526	Reference	0.86 (0.57, 1.29)	1.02 (0.62, 1.67)	0.723
HDL-c control								
Model 1	1.25 (0.84, 1.86)	0.91 (0.63, 1.32)	Reference	0.258	Reference	1.04 (0.73, 1.49)	1.17 (0.79, 1.74)	0.401
Model 2	1.27 (0.83, 1.94)	0.92 (0.63, 1.34)	Reference	0.262	Reference	0.96 (0.67, 1.38)	0.92 (0.61, 1.41)	0.727
Triglyceride control								
Model 1	1.88 (1.21, 2.90)	1.24 (0.87, 1.78)	Reference	0.004	Reference	1.20 (0.82, 1.75)	1.20 (0.82, 1.77)	0.465
Model 2	2.13 (1.34, 3.38)	1.30 (0.90, 1.88)	Reference	0.001	Reference	1.11 (0.75, 1.64)	0.94 (0.63, 1.40)	0.555

Model 1 was adjusted for age, sex, annual household income, education, employment status, Hispanic/Latino background, field center, smoking, alcohol consumption, duration of diabetes, health insurance status, alternative health eating index-2010 (continuous), self-reported physical health score (continuous), and use of antidiabetic, antihypertensive and lipid-lowering medications; Model 2 was additionally adjusted for MVPA (continuous)* or sedentary time (continuous)†.

Major cardiovascular disease risk factor control was defined based on the following cut-offs recommended by the American Diabetes Association: glycemic control, hemoglobin A_{1c}<7.0% (<53mmol/mol); blood pressure control, systolic blood pressure<140mmHg and diastolic blood pressure<80 mmHg; low-density lipoprotein cholesterol(LDL-c) control, LDL-c<100mg/dL; triglyceride control, triglycerides<150 mg/dL; and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol(HDL-c) control, HDL-c>40 mg/dL for men or >50 mg/dL for women.

Table S4. Adjusted odds ratios for reaching major CVD risk factor control goals according to tertiles of sedentary time and levels of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) among adults with diagnosed diabetes (n=1,699)

		Sedentary time		
	MVPA*	Tertile 1	Tertile 2	Tertile 3
Number of participants	Low	284	442	526
	High	283	123	41
Glycemic control				
	Low	1.55 (0.94, 2.56)	1.57 (1.05, 2.35)	Reference
	High	2.10 (1.20, 3.68)	0.88 (0.50, 1.56)	1.04 (0.42, 2.56)
Blood pressure control				
	Low	1.34 (0.84, 2.16)	1.01 (0.69, 1.48)	Reference
	High	1.27 (0.74, 2.20)	2.06 (1.17, 3.66)	1.47 (0.55, 3.90)
LDL-c control				
	Low	0.85 (0.51, 1.41)	0.71 (0.46, 1.09)	Reference
	High	1.05 (0.59, 1.87)	0.88 (0.47, 1.64)	0.24 (0.08, 0.72)
HDL-c control				
	Low	1.56 (0.96, 2.52)	0.96 (0.63, 1.46)	Reference
	High	1.25 (0.74, 2.08)	1.09 (0.62, 1.93)	2.80 (1.06, 7.38)
Triglyceride control				
	Low	2.07 (1.22, 3.52)	1.35 (0.89, 2.04)	Reference
	High	1.86 (1.07, 3.23)	1.08 (0.63, 1.86)	1.22 (0.51, 2.95)

Values are odds ratios (95% confidence intervals). Adjusted for age, sex, annual household income, education, employment status, Hispanic/Latino background, field center, smoking, alcohol consumption, duration of diabetes, health insurance status, alternative healthy eating index-2010 (continuous), self-reported physical health score (continuous), and use of antidiabetic, antihypertensive and lipid-lowering medications.

Major cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factor control was defined based on the following cut-offs recommended by the American Diabetes Association: glycemic control, hemoglobin A_{1c}<7.0% (<53mmol/mol); blood pressure control, systolic blood pressure<140mmHg and diastolic blood pressure<80 mmHg; low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-c) control, LDL-c<100mg/dL; triglyceride control, triglycerides<150 mg/dL; and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-c) control, HDL-c>40 mg/dL for men or >50 mg/dL for women.

*High MVPA defined according to the 2008 U.S. Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans as at least 150 minute/week moderate-intensity activity, 75 minute/week vigorous-intensity activity, or an equivalent combination of both.