Chen et al. **"Accelerometer-Assessed Physical Activity and Incident Diabetes in a Population Covering the Adult Lifespan: the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos"**

Online Supplementary Material

Supplementary Table 1. Age-adjusted population characteristics according to the status of adherence to the accelerometer wear protocols[1]

	Adherence status[2]		P value
	Non-adherent	Adherent	
Number of participants	3665	12,750	
Age, y	42.4 (41.9, 42.8)	46.9 (46.6, 47.1)	<0.001
Male sex, %	51.8 (50.6, 53.0)	48.2 (47.0, 49.4)	0.11
Study field center, %			
Bronx	28.0 (24.2, 32.2)	29.2 (26.4, 32.2)	<0.001
Chicago	12.5 (10.4, 14.9)	16.5 (14.5, 18.5)	
Miami	37.1 (32.2, 42.3)	28.1 (24.3, 32.3)	
San Diego	22.4 (19.3, 26.1)	26.2 (22.9, 29.8)	
Hispanic/Latino background, %			
Central/South American	13.0 (11.3, 14.9)	12.1 (10.9, 13.5)	<0.001
Cuban	26.4 (22.7, 30.5)	10.4 (9.0, 11.9)	
Dominican	8.1 (6.6, 9.8)	19.4 (16.4, 22.8)	
Mexican	30.1 (26.6, 33.9)	38.3 (35.2, 41.5)	
Puerto-Rican	17.7 (15.2, 20.5)	16.2 (14.7, 17.9)	
Other/>1 heritage	4.7 (3.6, 6.2)	3.6 (3.1, 4.1)	
Above high school education, %	39.3 (36.7, 41.9)	39.3 (37.6, 41.0)	0.76
Annual household income, %			
≤$25,000	52.5 (49.9, 55.2)	51.6 (49.6, 53.6)	0.002
>$25,000	35.6 (33.0, 38.4)	39.3 (37.2, 41.4)	
Not reported	11.9 (10.4, 13.5)	9.1 (8.3, 10.0)	
Employment status, %			
Not employed	56.4 (53.8, 58.9)	48.8 (47.5, 50.2)	<0.001
Employed part-time (≤35 h/wk)	14.9 (13.5, 16.4)	16.9 (16.0, 17.8)	
Employed full-time (>35 h/wk)	28.7 (26.6, 30.9)	34.3 (33.1, 35.6)	
Smoking status, %			
Never	57.5 (54.9, 60.1)	61.1 (59.8, 62.4)	<0.001
Former	18.3 (16.2, 20.5)	18.7 (17.8, 19.1)	
Current	24.3 (22.3, 26.4)	20.2 (19.1, 21.4)	
Alcohol consumption, %			
None	52.2 (49.8, 54.5)	48.8 (47.2, 50.3)	<0.001
Light to moderate[3]	41.0 (38.8, 43.4)	45.8 (44.3, 47.4)	
Heavier	6.8 (5.9, 7.9)	5.4 (4.9, 6.0)	
Total energy intake, kcal/d	1967 (1940, 1994)	1984 (1966, 2001)	0.23
AHEI-2010 score	46.5 (46.1, 46.9)	47.8 (47.4, 48.1)	<0.001
Accelerometer wearing days	1.13 (1.08, 1.18)	5.12 (5.09, 5.15)	<0.001
History of CVD, %	9.7 (8.3, 11.2)	6.8 (6.2, 7.5)	0.14
Family history of diabetes, %	41.1 (38.3, 44.0)	41.4 (40.0, 42.9)	0.073
Prevalent diabetes	19.8 (18.0, 21.6)	17.4 (16.6, 18.3)	0.066
Baseline BMI, kg/m^2	29.9 (29.6, 30.3)	29.2 (29.0, 29.4)	<0.001
Baseline waist circumference, cm	98.8 (97.9, 99.7)	96.9 (96.5, 97.3)	<0.001
Baseline body fat mass, kg	28.2 (27.4, 28.9)	26.4 (26.0, 26.8)	<0.001

  AHEI, Alternative Healthy Eating Index; BMI, body mass index; CVD, cardiovascular disease; MVPA, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity.

  [1]Data are age-adjusted mean (95% CI) for continuous variables or percentage (95% CI) for categorical variables based on the entire study population regardless of follow-up status. All results except for age and number of participants were weighted for survey design.

  [2]Individuals who had at least 3 adherent days were considered adherent (an adherent day was defined as at least 10 h of wear time).

  [3]Alcohol consumption of ≤1 drink/d in women or ≤2 drinks/d in men.

Supplementary Table 2. Age-specific association between MVPA (quartile) and incident diabetes according to Hispanic/Latino background (Mexican versus others)[1]

| | MVPA quartile[2] | | | | P-trend |
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		Mexican[3]			
≤50 y					
Cases/participants	56/413	52/535	48/548	57/525	
Incidence rate[4]	14.8 (10.0, 19.7)	14.9 (8.0, 21.9)	11.3 (7.3, 15.3)	19.5 (9.2, 29.8)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.88 (0.51, 1.51)	0.55 (0.33, 0.91)	0.92 (0.54, 1.57)	0.54
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.89 (0.52, 1.52)	0.54 (0.32, 0.90)	0.94 (0.58, 1.51)	0.47
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.91 (0.53, 1.57)	0.55 (0.32, 0.94)	0.98 (0.53, 1.82)	0.50
>50 y					
Cases/participants	86/387	43/260	32/258	21/179	
Incidence rate[4]	40.7 (29.1, 52.4)	29.1 (17.9, 40.2)	20.0 (10.0, 30.1)	25.2 (14.3, 36.2)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.70 (0.42, 1.17)	0.45 (0.28, 0.73)	0.30 (0.16, 0.58)	<0.001
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.76 (0.49, 1.17)	0.49 (0.30, 0.80)	0.39 (0.22, 0.69)	<0.001
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.74 (0.48, 1.15)	0.47 (0.27, 0.81)	0.36 (0.19, 0.67)	<0.001
		Non-Mexican[3]			
≤50 y					
Cases/participants	57/561	55/584	46/616	47/638	
Incidence rate[4]	12.1 (7.9, 16.3)	11.5 (7.4, 15.5)	15.2 (8.0, 22.5)	14.5 (8.8, 20.3)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.78 (0.47, 1.28)	0.97 (0.56, 1.69)	0.93 (0.53, 1.64)	0.97
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.80 (0.50, 1.29)	0.96 (0.57, 1.62)	0.99 (0.60, 1.64)	0.84
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.82 (0.51, 1.33)	1.00 (0.58, 1.73)	1.07 (0.62, 1.84)	0.66
>50 y					
Cases/participants	121/698	53/404	54/376	43/298	
Incidence rate[4]	32.7 (26.1, 39.3)	19.4 (12.6, 26.2)	23.6 (15.5, 31.8)	21.3 (13.5, 29.0)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.58 (0.38, 0.90)	0.60 (0.39, 0.93)	0.56 (0.37, 0.85)	0.003
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.64 (0.43, 0.95)	0.68 (0.46, 0.99)	0.63 (0.42, 0.96)	0.011
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.67 (0.45, 0.99)	0.72 (0.48, 1.08)	0.71 (0.44, 1.13)	0.075

MVPA, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity; Q, quartile.

[1]Results were from multivariable survey Poisson regression models that were weighted for survey design, nonresponse, and noncompliance with accelerometer wear protocols.

[2]Quartiles are sex-specific due to the substantially different MVPA levels in men and women; MVPA ranges across quartiles are ≤12.4, 12.5-25.5, 25.6-47.9, and ≥48.0 min/d in men, and ≤5.7, 5.8-13.9, 14.0-29.1, and ≥29.2 min/d in women, respectively.

[3]P values for interaction between MVPA quartile and age on diabetes risk was 0.017 for Mexican and 0.068 for non-Mexican populations, respectively, after the adjustment for covariates included in the model 3.

[4]Age-adjusted incidence rate per 1000 person-years.

Model 1 included study field center, baseline age, sex, and Hispanic/Latino background (where appropriate).

Model 2 included the covariates in model 1 and additionally included education (no high school; at most high school; greater than high school), annual household income (≤10,000; 10,001-25,000; 25,001-50,000; 50,001-75,000; ≥75,001$), employment status (retired and not employed; not retired and not employed; part-time employed; full-time employed), smoking (never; former; current ≤10 packing-year; current >10 packing-year), alcohol consumption (never; former; current ≤2 drinks/d in men or ≤1 drink/d in women; current >2 drinks/d in men or >1 drink/d in women), AHEI-2010 score (continuous), total energy (kcal/d), history of CVD (yes; no), number of days wearing accelerometer, and family history of diabetes (yes; no).

Model 3 included the covariates in model 2 and additionally included sedentary time (h/d).

Supplementary Table 3. Age-specific association between MVPA (4 convenient categories) and incident diabetes[1,2]

	MVPA categories, min/d				P-trend
	≤ 5	>5 to ≤15	>15 to ≤30	>30	
≤50 y					
Cases/participants	82/666	116/1187	93/1106	127/1461	
Incidence rate[3]	13.5 (9.7, 17.3)	13.6 (10.3, 17.0)	13.3 (8.7, 18.0)	15.5 (11.0, 20.0)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.88 (0.60, 1.30)	0.79 (0.51, 1.21)	0.81 (0.56, 1.18)	0.31
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.83 (0.58, 1.21)	0.75 (0.50, 1.14)	0.80 (0.56, 1.16)	0.34
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.84 (0.58, 1.21)	0.76 (0.50, 1.16)	0.82 (0.54, 1.24)	0.46
>50 y					
Cases/participants	158/823	125/797	84/620	86/620	
Incidence rate[3]	34.3 (27.5, 41.1)	26.9 (21.0, 32.7)	21.6 (15.2, 28.0)	21.5 (15.1, 28.0)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.73 (0.54, 0.98)	0.51 (0.36, 0.72)	0.43 (0.30, 0.62)	<0.001
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.73 (0.55, 0.98)	0.54 (0.38, 0.76)	0.45 (0.33, 0.63)	<0.001
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.74 (0.55, 0.99)	0.54 (0.38, 0.78)	0.46 (0.32, 0.68)	<0.001

MVPA, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity.

[1]Results were from multivariable survey Poisson regression models that were weighted for survey design, nonresponse, and noncompliance with accelerometer wear protocols.

[2]P values for interaction between MVPA categories and age on diabetes risk was <u>0.028</u> after the adjustment for covariates included in the model 3.

[3]Age-adjusted incidence rate per 1000 person-years.

<u>Model 1</u> included study field center, baseline age, sex, and Hispanic/Latino background.

<u>Model 2</u> included the covariates in model 1 and additionally included education (no high school; at most high school; greater than high school), annual household income (≤10,000; 10,001-25,000; 25,001-50,000; 50,001-75,000; ≥75,001 $), employment status (retired and not employed; not retired and not employed; part-time employed; full-time employed), smoking (never; former; current ≤10 packing-year; current >10 packing-year), alcohol consumption (never; former; current ≤2 drinks/d in men or ≤1 drink/d in women; current >2 drinks/d in men or >1 drink/d in women), AHEI-2010 score (continuous), total energy intake (kcal/d), history of CVD (yes; no), number of days wearing accelerometer, and family history of diabetes (yes; no).

<u>Model 3</u> included the covariates in model 2 and additionally included sedentary time (h/d).

Supplementary Table 4. Association between MVPA (quartile) and incident diabetes by 4 age groups[1]

	MVPA quartile[2,3]				P-trend
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
≤40 y					
Cases/participants	38/424	31/551	30/623	43/649	
Incidence rate[4]	16.2 (7.3, 25.1)	7.6 (4.5, 10.7)	8.3 (4.2, 12.4)	9.8 (5.9, 13.6)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.82 (0.44, 1.51)	0.77 (0.42, 1.39)	0.95 (0.56, 1.61)	0.92
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.81 (0.43, 1.50)	0.75 (0.42, 1.32)	0.95 (0.58, 1.57)	0.93
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.81 (0.44, 1.50)	0.75 (0.43, 1.32)	0.97 (0.55, 1.73)	0.95
41~50 y					
Cases/participants	75/550	76/568	64/541	61/514	
Incidence rate[4]	19.7 (12.3, 27.0)	22.7 (16.0, 29.5)	22.2 (12.2, 32.2)	24.1 (14.2, 34.0)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.87 (0.56, 1.37)	0.75 (0.48, 1.19)	0.88 (0.54, 1.39)	0.47
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.93 (0.60, 1.45)	0.87 (0.58, 1.33)	0.86 (0.55, 1.35)	0.49
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.95 (0.60, 1.50)	0.91 (0.58, 1.43)	0.92 (0.54, 1.57)	0.73
51~60 y					
Cases/participants	124/662	66/450	65/459	45/358	
Incidence rate[4]	28.7 (21.7, 35.8)	33.3 (22.2, 44.3)	20.2 (12.1, 28.3)	26.6 (12.3, 40.8)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.73 (0.51, 1.06)	0.65 (0.43, 1.00)	0.53 (0.34, 0.82)	0.003
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.75 (0.52, 1.08)	0.67 (0.45, 1.01)	0.54 (0.35, 0.85)	0.005
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.74 (0.50, 1.09)	0.66 (0.43, 1.02)	0.53 (0.33, 0.85)	0.008
>60 y					
Cases/participants	83/423	30/214	21/175	19/119	
Incidence rate[4]	39.8 (28.0, 51.5)	24.3 (15.4, 33.3)	20.8 (10.3, 31.3)	19.6 (9.0, 30.2)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.52 (0.29, 0.94)	0.39 (0.20, 0.72)	0.39 (0.20, 0.74)	<0.001
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.52 (0.30, 0.89)	0.39 (0.21, 0.74)	0.41 (0.23, 0.74)	<0.001
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.54 (0.31, 0.93)	0.44 (0.23, 0.87)	0.49 (0.26, 0.94)	0.004

MVPA, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity; Q, quartile.

[1]Results were from multivariable survey Poisson regression models that were weighted for survey design, nonresponse, and noncompliance with accelerometer wear protocols.

[2]Quartiles are sex-specific due to the substantially different MVPA levels in men and women. MVPA ranges across quartiles are ≤12.4, 12.5-25.5, 25.6-47.9, and ≥48.0 min/d in men, and ≤5.7, 5.8-13.9, 14.0-29.1, and ≥29.2 min/d in women, respectively.

[3]P values for interaction between MVPA quartile and age on diabetes risk was 0.017 after the adjustment for covariates included in the model 3.

[4]Age-adjusted incidence rate per 1000 person-years.

Model 1 included study field center, baseline age, sex, and Hispanic/Latino background.

Model 2 included the covariates in model 1 and additionally included education (no high school; at most high school; greater than high school), annual household income (≤10,000; 10,001-25,000; 25,001-50,000; 50,001-75,000; ≥75,001 $), employment status (retired and not employed; not retired and not employed; part-time employed; full-time employed), smoking (never; former; current ≤10 packing-year; current >10 packing-year), alcohol consumption (never; former; current ≤2 drinks/d in men or ≤1 drink/d in women; current >2 drinks/d in men or >1 drink/d in women), AHEI-2010 score (continuous), total energy intake (kcal/d), history of CVD (yes; no), number of days wearing accelerometer, and family history of diabetes (yes; no).

Model 3 included the covariates in model 2 and additionally included sedentary time (h/d).

Supplementary Table 5. Age-specific association between MVPA defined by alternate accelerometer counts (≥1065 counts/min) and incident diabetes[1]

	Quartile for MVPA[2,3]				P-trend
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	Men and women				
≤50 y					
Cases/participants	106/935	103/1125	103/1153	106/1207	
Incidence rate[4]	12.6 (9.2, 15.9)	13.7 (9.7, 17.6)	15.1 (10.3, 20.0)	15.1 (10.2, 20.1)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	1.04 (0.71, 1.52)	0.87 (0.60, 1.27)	0.98 (0.68, 1.41)	0.70
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.98 (0.68, 1.41)	0.86 (0.59, 1.25)	0.96 (0.67, 1.36)	0.68
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (0.69, 1.43)	0.89 (0.60, 1.32)	1.01 (0.66, 1.56)	0.92
>50 y					
Cases/participants	199/1055	101/696	85/612	68/497	
Incidence rate[4]	34.7 (28.8, 40.7)	22.7 (16.5, 28.8)	21.6 (15.0, 28.2)	21.1 (13.6, 28.7)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.65 (0.47, 0.90)	0.54 (0.38, 0.76)	0.51 (0.36, 0.71)	<0.001
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.69 (0.50, 0.94)	0.57 (0.41, 0.80)	0.52 (0.37, 0.72)	<0.001
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.69 (0.50, 0.96)	0.58 (0.41, 0.82)	0.53 (0.35, 0.79)	<0.001
	Men				
≤50 y					
Cases/participants	40/375	40/415	38/430	48/457	
Incidence rate[4]	12.6 (7.4, 17.8)	13.9 (8.0, 19.8)	17.1 (8.8, 25.5)	20.4 (11.6, 29.2)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	1.17 (0.65, 2.08)	0.76 (0.43, 1.34)	1.15 (0.64, 2.05)	0.94
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	1.10 (0.63, 1.92)	0.80 (0.47, 1.38)	1.15 (0.67, 1.96)	0.82
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	1.10 (0.63, 1.91)	0.80 (0.44, 1.47)	1.14 (0.55, 2.34)	0.93
>50 y					
Cases/participants	78/395	37/230	32/216	26/185	
Incidence rate[4]	40.7 (31.0, 50.5)	25.5 (14.9, 36.0)	20.9 (11.2, 30.6)	26.4 (13.3, 39.6)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.64 (0.40, 1.01)	0.44 (0.26, 0.75)	0.51 (0.30, 0.85)	0.002
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.66 (0.43, 1.02)	0.48 (0.29, 0.79)	0.52 (0.30, 0.89)	0.002
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.64 (0.40, 1.01)	0.45 (0.27, 0.76)	0.46 (0.24, 0.88)	0.003
	Women				
≤50 y					
Cases/participants	66/560	63/710	65/723	58/750	
Incidence rate[4]	12.6 (8.2, 17.1)	12.9 (8.8, 17.0)	13.4 (8.9, 18.0)	10.6 (6.5, 14.7)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.94 (0.57, 1.53)	0.97 (0.60, 1.59)	0.76 (0.47, 1.24)	0.32
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.91 (0.57, 1.46)	0.93 (0.56, 1.53)	0.72 (0.45, 1.13)	0.19
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.94 (0.59, 1.50)	0.98 (0.59, 1.62)	0.79 (0.44, 1.42)	0.50
>50 y					
Cases/participants	121/660	64/466	53/396	42/312	
Incidence rate[4]	30.0 (22.9, 37.2)	20.7 (13.8, 27.5)	23.4 (15.2, 31.5)	15.8 (9.7, 21.8)	
Model 1 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.69 (0.45, 1.05)	0.64 (0.42, 0.97)	0.50 (0.31, 0.80)	0.003
Model 2 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.68 (0.45, 1.03)	0.63 (0.43, 0.92)	0.48 (0.30, 0.76)	0.001
Model 3 (RR [95% CI])	1.00 (reference)	0.72 (0.47, 1.11)	0.69 (0.46, 1.03)	0.56 (0.33, 0.95)	0.022

MVPA, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity; Q, quartile.

[1]Results were from multivariable survey Poisson regression models that were weighted for survey design, nonresponse, and noncompliance with accelerometer wear protocols.

[2]Quartiles are sex-specific due to the substantially different MVPA levels in men and women. MVPA ranges across quartiles are ≤24.0, 24.1-43.3, 43.4-70.2, and ≥70.3 min/d in men, and ≤12.4, 12.5-24.8, 24.9-43.5, and ≥43.6 min/d in women, respectively.

[3]P values for interaction between MVPA quartile and age on diabetes risk were 0.006 for the whole study population, 0.008 for men, and 0.32 for women based on model 3.

[4]Age-adjusted incidence rate per 1000 person-years.

Model 1 included study field center, baseline age, sex (where appropriate), and Hispanic/Latino background.

Model 2 included the covariates in model 1 and additionally included education (no high school; at most high school; greater than high school), annual household income (≤10,000; 10,001-25,000; 25,001-50,000; 50,001-75,000; ≥75,001 $), employment status (retired and not employed; not retired and not employed; part-time employed; full-time employed), smoking (never; former; current ≤10 packing-year; current >10 packing-year), alcohol consumption (never; former; current ≤2 drinks/d in men or ≤1 drink/d in women; current >2 drinks/d in
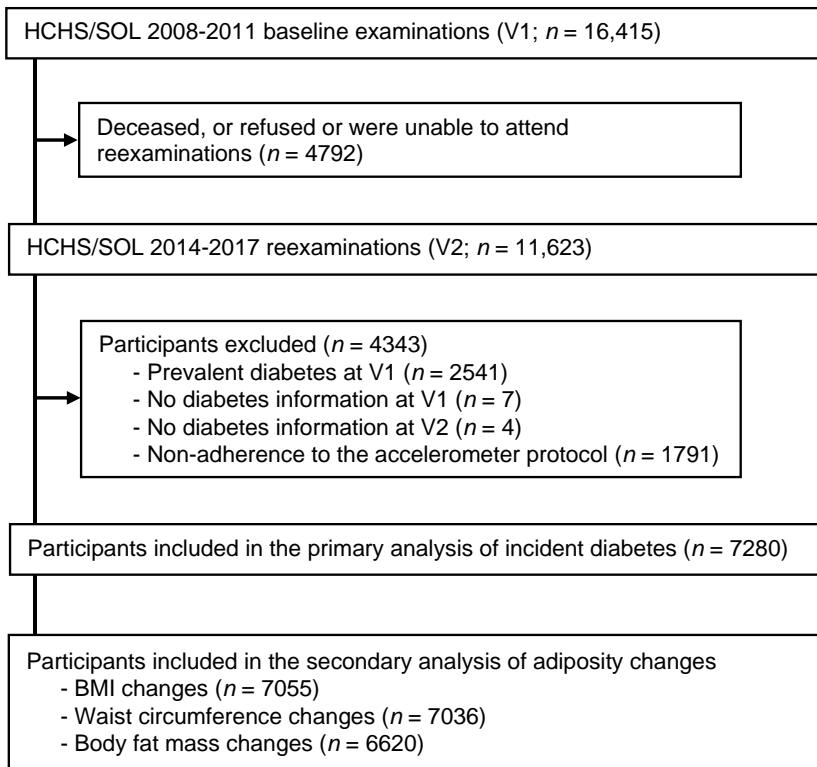
men or >1 drink/d in women), AHEI-2010 score (continuous), total energy intake (kcal/d), history of CVD (yes; no), number of days wearing accelerometer, and family history of diabetes (yes; no).

Model 3 included the covariates in model 2 and additionally included sedentary time (h/d).

Supplementary Figure 1. Flow chart of participant selection

HCHS/SOL 2008-2011 baseline examinations (V1; n = 16,415)

Deceased, or refused or were unable to attend reexaminations (n = 4792)

HCHS/SOL 2014-2017 reexaminations (V2; n = 11,623)

Participants excluded (n = 4343)
- Prevalent diabetes at V1 (n = 2541)
- No diabetes information at V1 (n = 7)
- No diabetes information at V2 (n = 4)
- Non-adherence to the accelerometer protocol (n = 1791)

Participants included in the primary analysis of incident diabetes (n = 7280)

Participants included in the secondary analysis of adiposity changes
- BMI changes (n = 7055)
- Waist circumference changes (n = 7036)
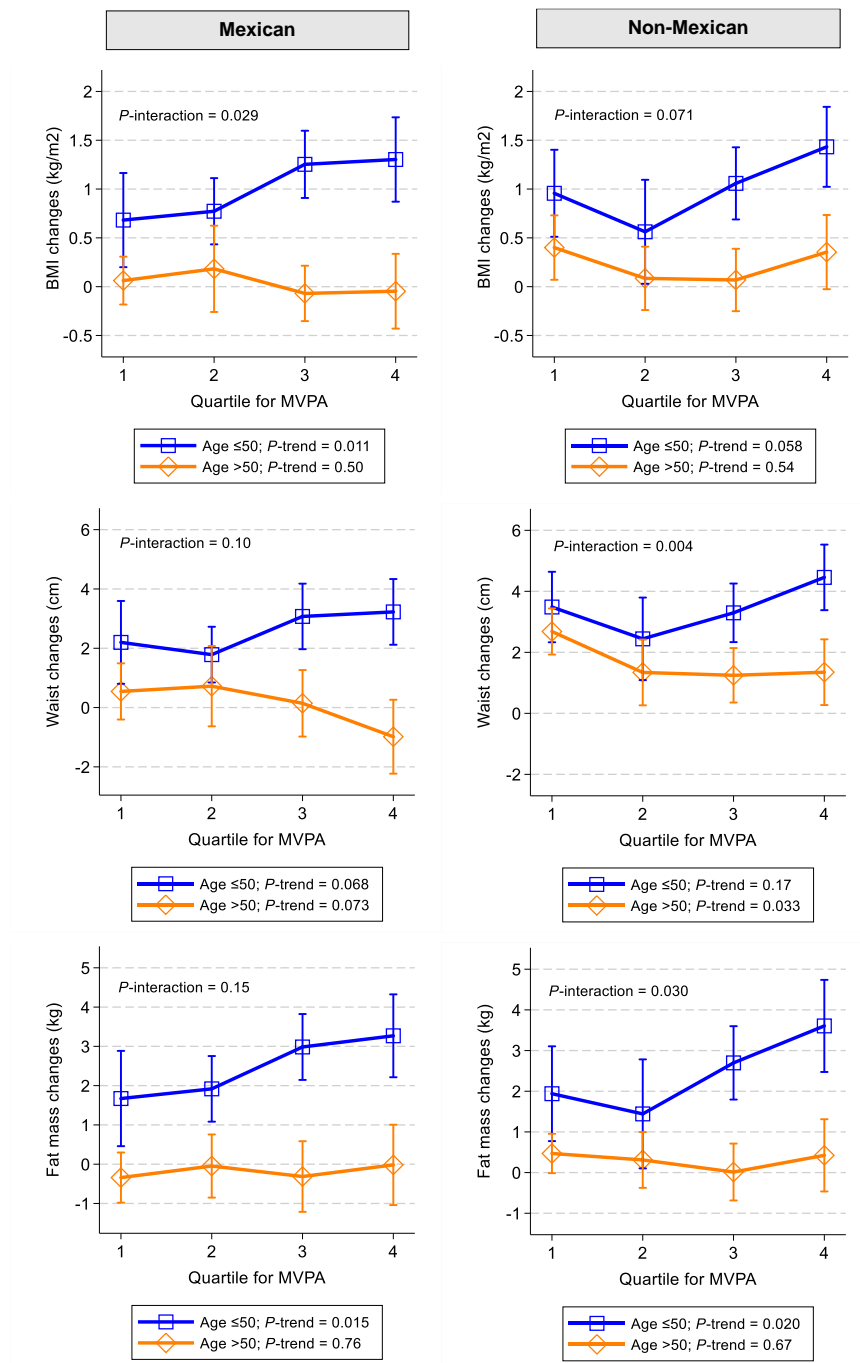- Body fat mass changes (n = 6620)

Supplementary Figure 2. Age-specific association between moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) and changes in adiposity in men and women.

Results were from multivariable survey linear regression models that were weighted for survey design, nonresponse, and noncompliance with accelerometer wear protocols. In addition to the covariates listed in the model 3 of Table 2 in the article, results were further adjusted for lag time between the two study visits and baseline level of the examined adiposity measure. The number of men by age groups (≤50/>50 y) were 1629/995 (BMI changes), 1625/990 (waist changes), or 1525/899 (fat mass changes); and the number of women by age groups (≤50/>50 y) were 2643/1788 (BMI changes), 2636/1785 (waist changes), or 2552/1644 (fat mass changes).
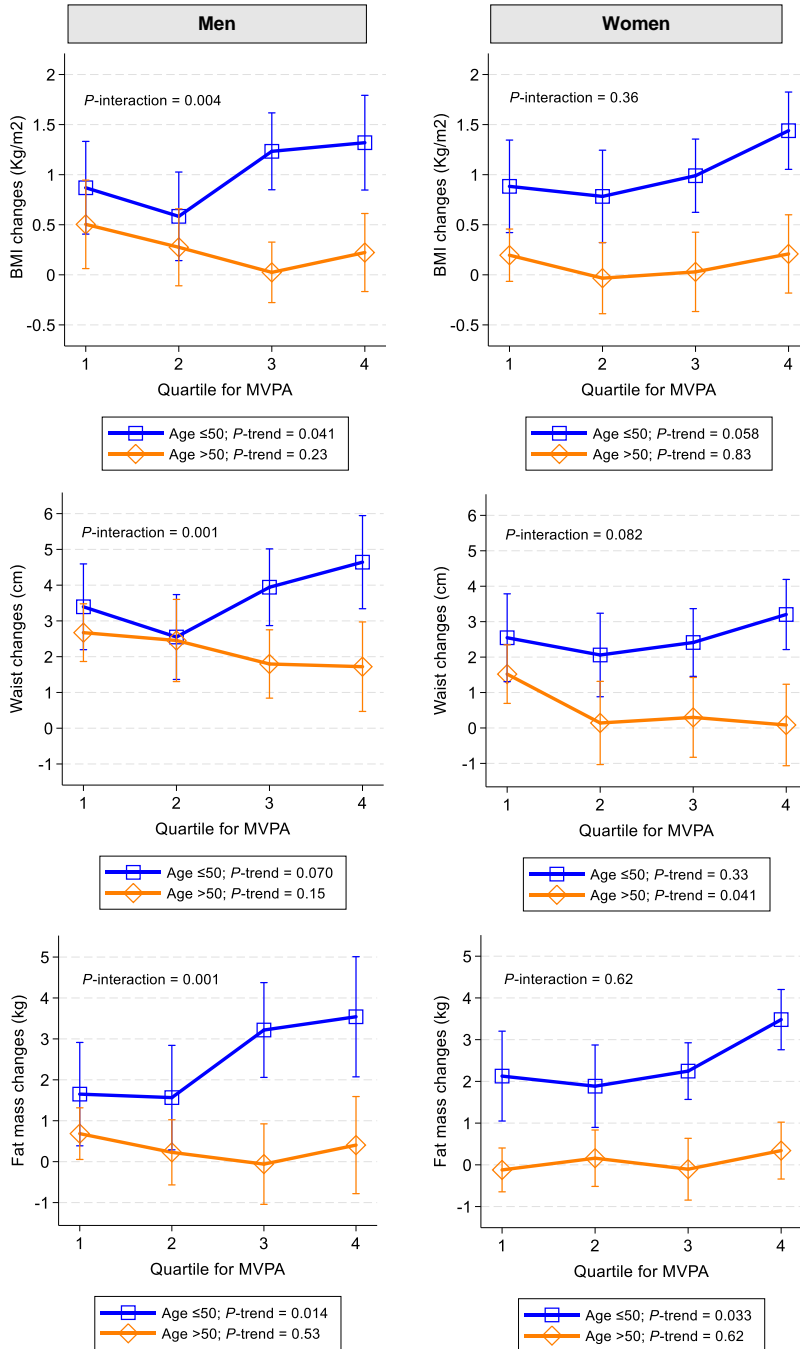
Supplementary Figure 3. Age-specific association between moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) and changes in adiposity in Mexican and non-Mexican population.

Results were from multivariable survey linear regression models that were weighted for survey design, nonresponse, and noncompliance with accelerometer wear protocols. In addition to the covariates listed in the model 3 of Table 2 in the article, results were further adjusted for lag time between the two study visits and baseline level of the examined adiposity measure. The number of Mexicans by age groups (≤50/>50 y) were 1964/1057 (BMI changes), 1959/1056 (waist changes), or 1898/996 (fat mass changes); and the number of non-Mexicans by age groups (≤50/>50 y) were 2308/1726 (BMI changes), 2302/1719 (waist changes), or 2179/1547 (fat mass changes).

Supplementary Figure 4. Association between moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) and changes in adiposity by 4 age groups.

Results were from multivariable survey linear regression models that were weighted for survey design, nonresponse, and noncompliance with accelerometer wear protocols. In addition to the covariates listed in the model 3 of Table 2 in the article, results were further adjusted for lag time between the two study visits and baseline level of the examined adiposity measure. The number of participants by 4 age groups (≤40/41-50/51-60/>60 y) were 2140/2132/1885/898 (BMI changes), 2137/2124/1882/893 (waist changes), or 2064/2013/1737/806 (fat mass changes).