

**S2 Table.**

**Crude and adjusted logistic regression analysis of hypertension prevalence (SBP/DBP  $\geq$ 140/90 mmHg detected during the study and/or self-reported medical history of hypertension) in participants aged between 30 and 75 years in the provinces of Panama and Colon using merged data from the PREFREC (2010) and ENSPA (2019) studies. Odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs).**

	Crude analysis	Adjusted analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	Model A	Model B
<b>Study Year</b>			
PREFREC (2010) study (reference)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
ENSPA (2019) study	<b>1.16 (0.98–1.37)</b>	0.82 (0.64–1.04)	0.79 (0.62–1.02)
<b>Demographic Factors</b>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Women (reference)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Men	0.84 (0.71–1.00)	<b>0.74 (0.60–0.92)</b>	<b>0.70 (0.56–0.89)</b>
<b>Age group</b>			
$\geq$ 50 years (reference)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
<50 years	<b>3.76 (3.18–4.45)</b>	<b>3.60 (2.95–4.38)</b>	<b>3.40 (2.76–4.19)</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Caucasian (reference)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Afro-Panamanian	1.11 (0.85–1.44)	1.01 (0.74–1.38)	1.00 (0.73–1.37)
Mestizo	1.14 (0.91–1.42)	1.17 (0.90–1.53)	1.15 (0.88–1.52)
Indigenous	<b>3.59 (2.22–5.80)</b>	<b>2.09 (1.18–3.72)</b>	<b>2.49 (1.36–4.55)</b>
Others (including Asians)	1.36 (0.81–2.27)	0.99 (0.56–1.73)	0.87 (0.52–1.47)
<b>Established risk factors for hypertension</b>			
<b>Tabaco consumption</b>			
Non-smoker (reference)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Ex-smoker	<b>0.71 (0.54–0.91)</b>	1.09 (0.80–1.49)	1.16 (0.84–1.58)
Current smoker	0.94 (0.65–1.38)	0.83 (0.50–1.38)	0.84 (0.49–1.44)
<b>Body mass index categories<sup>1</sup></b>			
Underweight	1.87 (0.84–4.13)	1.41 (0.59–3.36)	1.38 (0.56–3.40)
Normal weight (reference)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Overweight	0.81 (0.65–1.01)	<b>0.70 (0.55–0.90)</b>	<b>0.66 (0.51–0.86)</b>
Obesity	<b>0.50 (0.40–0.62)</b>	<b>0.41 (0.31–0.54)</b>	<b>0.38 (0.29–0.50)</b>
<b>Physical inactivity</b>			
No (reference)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Yes	1.03 (0.86–1.23)	0.94 (0.75–1.19)	0.95 (0.74–1.21)
<b>Family history of hypertension</b>			
No (reference)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Yes	<b>0.38 (0.32–0.45)</b>	<b>0.41 (0.33–0.50)</b>	<b>0.40 (0.33–0.50)</b>
<b>Self-reported medical history of diabetes</b>			
No (reference)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Yes	<b>0.28 (0.21–0.39)</b>	<b>0.41 (0.29–0.59)</b>	<b>0.41 (0.29–0.59)</b>
<b>BP assessment in the year before study enrollment</b>			
No (reference)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Yes	<b>0.42 (0.36–0.50)</b>	<b>0.54 (0.44–0.67)</b>	<b>0.53 (0.43–0.66)</b>
<b>Socioeconomic Factors</b>			
<b>Region</b>			
Urban (reference)	1 (ref)		1 (ref)
Non-urban	<b>1.02 (0.86–1.20)</b>		0.93 (0.73–1.17)
<b>Education</b>			
Higher education (reference)	1 (ref)		1 (ref)
Secondary education	0.95 (0.77–1.18)		1.05 (0.80–1.37)
No/primary education	<b>0.55 (0.44–0.70)</b>		<b>0.71 (0.52–0.98)</b>
<b>Monthly Family Income</b>			
$\geq$ 1,000 PAB (reference)	1 (ref)		1 (ref)
250–999 PAB	1.07 (0.85–1.37)		0.85 (0.64–1.13)
<250 PAB	0.87 (0.67–1.13)		0.72 (0.50–1.03)

SBP=systolic blood pressure. DBP=diastolic blood pressure. OR=odds ratio. CIs=confidence intervals. BP=blood pressure. BMI=body mass index. PAB=Panamanian Balboa.

Model A= adjusted by study year, sex, age group, ethnicity, BMI categories, physical inactivity, family history of hypertension, self-reported medical history of diabetes, tobacco consumption, and BP assessment in the year before study enrollment.

Model B= further adjusted by region, education, and monthly family income.

<sup>1</sup>According to World Health Organization (WHO).