**Association of accelerometer-derived step volume and intensity with hospitalizations and mortality in older adults: A prospective cohort study**

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Supplementary Table 1. Hazard ratios and 95%CIs for hospitalization and all-cause mortality by step volume and step intensity: sensitivity analysis with left-truncation (<2 years) in the fully adjusted modela.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Hazard ratio (95%CI) |
| Hospitalization | Model 1a |
| Steps/day (per additional 1,000 steps) | 0.95 (0.89–1.00) |
| Steps/min | 0.95 (0.91–0.99)\* |
| All-cause mortality |  |
| Steps/day (per additional 1,000 steps) | 0.87 (0.80–0.95)\* |
| Steps/min | 0.89 (0.83–0.95)\* |

Notes: The estimate reported is the effect on either mortality or hospitalization for every unit increase in the predictor of interest. The reference is the median value for each predictor of interest (5310 for daily steps and 6.7 for steps/min).

a Fully adjusted model with covariates age, sex, BMI, education, income, marital status, and comorbidities.

\* Significant at *p* <0.05

Abbreviations: 95%CI = 95% confidence intervals; BMI = body mass index.