

Prospective Cohort Study of Overweight and Obesity among Rural Indian Adults:
Socio-demographic Predictors of Prevalence, Incidence, and Remission

ONLINE SUPPLEMENT

Online supplement Table 1 Odds Ratio (OR) with 95% Confidence Interval (CI) estimated from logistic regression showing the gender differences in prevalence of overweight (body mass index of ≥ 23 kg/m²) in 2008 and 2017, and incidence and remission of overweight.

		Overweight in 2008: Number of events (n=3,039)	
		Unadjusted	Adjusted [‡]
		OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
Sex			
Men	1,107	1.00	1.00
Women	1,932	1.52 (1.40-1.64)*	1.50 (1.29-1.74)*
		Overweight in 2017 Number of events (n=5,152)	
Sex			
Men	1,888	1.00	1.00
Women	3,264	1.57 (1.47-1.67)*	1.41 (1.25-1.58)*
		Incidence of overweight Number of events (n=2,313)	
Sex			
Men	902	1.00	1.00
Women	1,411	1.59 (1.45-1.75)*	1.28 (1.08-1.52)*
		Remission of overweight Number of events (n=392)	
Sex			
Men	170	1.00	1.00
Women	222	0.72 (0.58-0.89)*	0.75 (0.51-1.11)

[‡]All logistic regression models are adjusted for age (in years), marital status, highest grade of education attained, employment, social group, religion, wealth quintile, block of residence, alcohol use, smokeless tobacco use, and smoking.

OR: Odds Ratio; CI: Confidence Interval; Level of significance: * p< 0. 05

Online supplement Table 2 Predictors of overweight (body mass index of ≥ 23 kg/m²) in 2017, among men and women.

	Men			Women		
		Unadjusted	Adjusted [‡]		Unadjusted	Adjusted [‡]
	Number of events (n= 1,888)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	Number of events (n=3,264)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
Baseline characteristics[©]						
Age (in years)						
18-24	54	1.00	1.00	50	1.00	1.00
25-35	503	1.57 (1.16-2.12)*	1.48 (1.07-2.04)*	912	1.86 (1.36-2.53)*	1.84 (1.32-2.55)*
36-49	728	1.64 (1.22-2.21)*	1.38 (0.97-1.95)	1,373	2.30 (1.70-3.13)*	2.36 (1.70-3.27)*
50+	603	1.16 (0.86-1.56)	0.85 (0.60-1.22)	929	1.58 (1.16-2.15)*	1.67 (1.20-2.33)*

OR: Odds Ratio; CI: Confidence Interval; Level of significance: * p< 0. 05

[©] Background characteristics represent the information from 2008, except information on age which was collected in 2017.

[‡] All logistic regression models are adjusted for age (in years), marital status, highest grade of education attained, employment, social group, religion, wealth quintile, block of residence, alcohol use, smokeless tobacco use, and smoking.