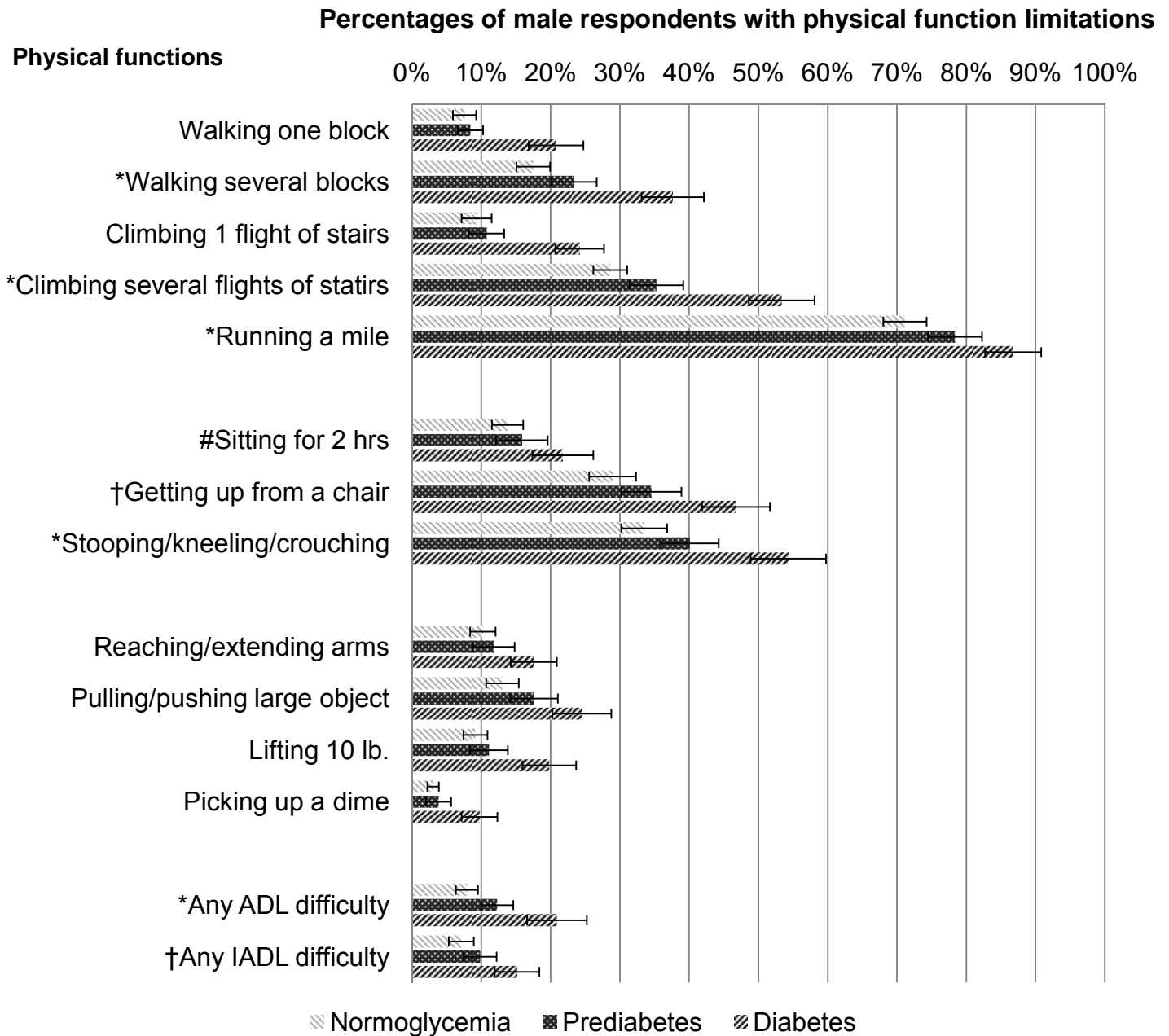SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 1. Prevalence of physical function limitations among U.S. adults 53 years of age and older with normoglycemia, prediabetes, and diabetes, by sex (male respondents, N=2,500; female respondents, N=3,491).

a.   Male

Weighted percentages were derived using Health and Retirement Study (HRS) respondent population weights to adjust for differential probability of selection into the sample and differential nonresponse.

P-values are from χ^2 test for association between the indicated variables and 3 glycemic groups. Standard error (SE) bars are presented for each physical function.
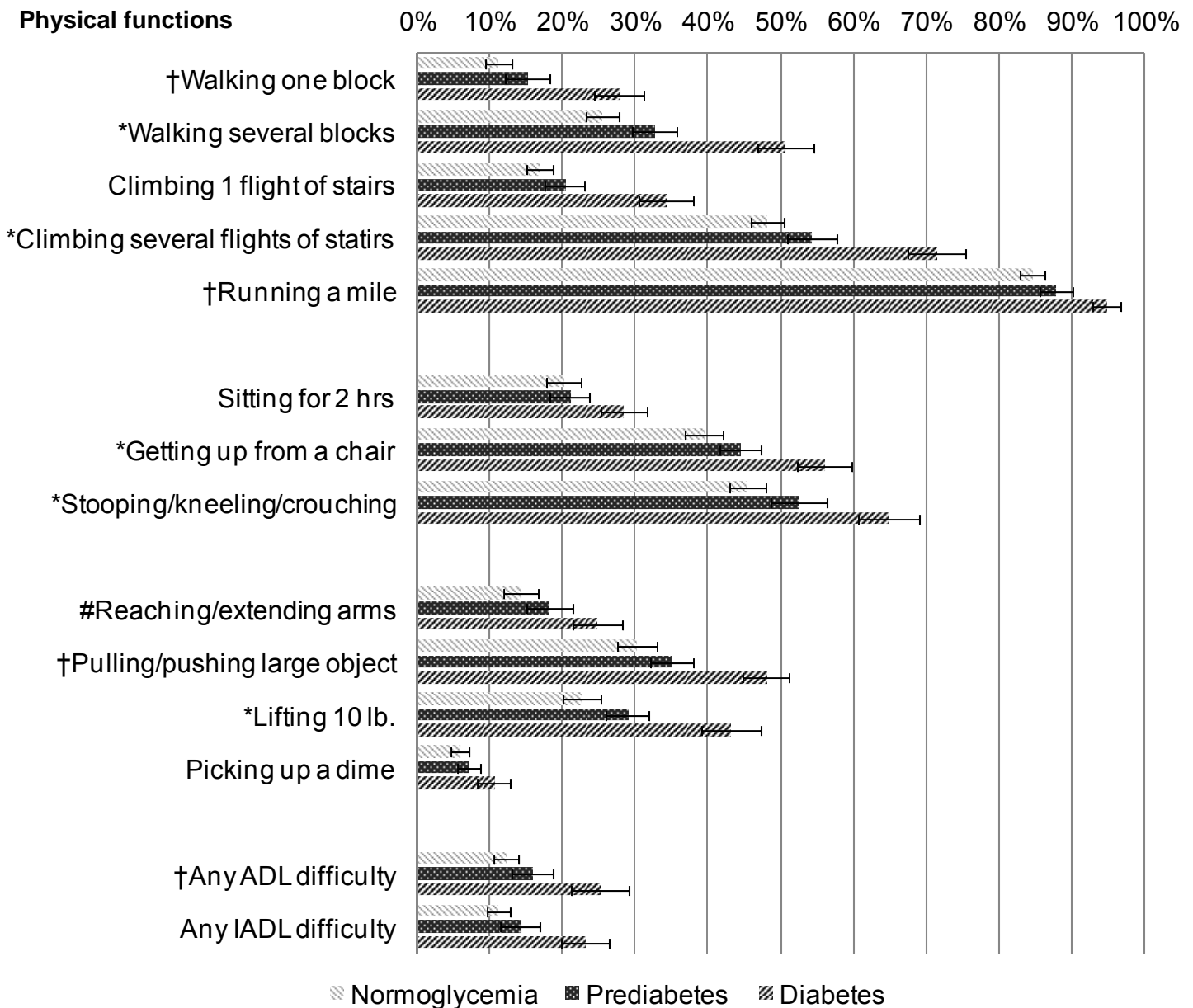
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

For all physical function items, p<0.01 when comparing the 3 glycemic groups; p<0.01 when comparing prediabetes vs. diabetes, except #p=0.048 for sitting up for 2 hours; *p<0.02 and †p<0.05 when comparing respondents with prediabetes vs. normoglycemia.
Abbreviations: ADL=Activities of daily living; IADL=Instrumental activities of daily living; lb. = pounds

b. Female

Percentages of female respondents with physical function limitations

Weighted percentages were derived using Health and Retirement Study (HRS) respondent population weights to adjust for differential probability of selection into the sample and differential nonresponse.
P-values are from χ^2 test for association between the indicated variables and 3 glycemic groups. Standard error (SE) bars are presented for each physical function.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

For all physical function items, p<0.01 when comparing the 3 glycemic groups; p<0.01 when comparing prediabetes vs. diabetes, except [#]p=0.01 for reaching/extending arms; *p<0.02 and [†]p<0.05 when comparing respondents with prediabetes vs. normoglycemia.

Abbreviations: ADL=Activities of daily living; IADL=Instrumental activities of daily living; lb. = pounds