**Table S3.** Association between participation frequency in a long-term care prevention program and locomotive syndrome in males.

| | Crude model | | | Model I | | | Model II | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | OR | 95%CI | p-value | OR | 95%CI | p-value | OR | 95%CI | p-value |
| Participation frequency in the prevention program | | | | | | | | | |
| Low participation | Ref | | | Ref | | | Ref | | |
| Medium participation | 1.809 | 0.538–6.082 | 0.338 | 1.544 | 0.446–5.347 | 0.493 | 1.591 | 0.439–5.767 | 0.480 |
| High participation | 1.908 | 0.673–5.406 | 0.224 | 1.701 | 0.589–4.914 | 0.326 | 1.724 | 0.589–5.048 | 0.321 |

Dependent variable: locomotive syndrome=0, non-locomotive syndrome=1.

Adjustment variable: Model I: Age (≥75 years/<75 years). Model II: Age (≥75 years/<75 years) and residential area.

CI: confidence interval, OR: odds ratio, Ref: reference.