

Free-Living Energy Balance Behaviors Are Associated With Greater Weight Loss During a Weight Loss Program

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Supplementary Material

1 Supplementary Data

Supplementary table 1. LOCF hierarchical linear regression analyses predicting change in % BM between baseline and week 14 from early-late change in movement and eating behaviours.

Model	Variables	B (95% CI)	SE B	β	p	F	R ²	$\triangle \mathbf{R}^2$
Predic	tor variable:	Early-late change (△) in movement an	d eating	g behavio	ours		
2	-	-	-	-	-	28.30	.71	.02
	Constant	-2.82 (-3.67, -1.97)	0.43	-	<.001	-	-	-
	Programme type	-1.13 (-2.30, 0.05)	0.59	-0.13	= .060	-	-	-
	△ Vigorous PA (min/d)	-0.48 (-0.62, -0.33)	0.07	-0.46	< .001	-	-	-
	△ Total EE (kcal/d)	0.03 (0.03, 0.04)	0.01	1.74	< .001	-	-	-
	△ Moderate PA (min/d)	-0.14 (-0.17, -0.10)	0.02	-1.12	< .001	-	-	-
	△ Light PA (min/d)	-0.05 (-0.07, -0.04)	0.01	-0.75	< .001	-	-	-
	Energy density (kcal/g)	2.18 (0.21, 4.16)	0.99	0.14	= .031	-	-	-

Unstandardised beta (B), standard error for the unstandardised beta (SE B), standardised beta (β), N = 77. Model two was conducted using the LOCF sample.



Supplementary table 2. LOCF analyses exploring change in energy expenditure (EE), free-living physical activity (from light to vigorous physical activity [PA]), sedentary behaviour (SB), energy intake and macronutrient composition between week 3 and 12. Data are adjusted $M \pm SD$ (95% confidence intervals).

	Group n	Week 3 (early)	Week 12 (late)	Early-late change (△)
T-4-1 FF (11/4)	CWL 40	2605.257 ± 346.69 (2495.90, 2714.61)	, 2553.877 ± 362.42 (2439.56, 2668.20)	-51.38 ± 233.36 (-124.98, 22.23)
Total EE (kcal/d)	NWL 32	2572.882 ± 347.74 (2450.25, 2695.52)	2541.994 ± 64.26 (2413.80, 26°	70.19) -30.89 ± 234.06 (-113.43, 51.66)
Link DA (min/J)	CWL 40	199.19 ± 72.26 (176.40,	221.99) 189.15 ± 76.74 (164.94, 213.35	$-10.04 \pm 62.28 (-29.69, 9.60)$
Light PA (min/d)	NWL 32	185.52 ± 72.49 (159.96,	211.09) 167.43 ± 76.97 (140.28, 194.58	$-18.09 \pm 62.46 (-40.12, 3.93)$
M. J 4 . DA ($74.64 \pm 47.08 \ (59.79, 89.48)$	$86.80 \pm 53.75 \ (69.85, 103.76)$	$12.17 \pm 37.03 \ (0.486, 23.85)$
Moderate PA (min/d)		$65.06 \pm 47.22 \ (48.41, 81.72)$	$63.99 \pm 53.91 \ (44.98, 83.00)$	-1.07 ± 37.14 (-14.17, 12.03)
N ' D ' (' / I)		$2.10 \pm 3.65 \ (0.95, 3.25)$	$3.99 \pm 4.81 \ (2.47, 5.51)$	$1.89 \pm 4.31 \ (0.53, 3.25)$ *
Vigorous PA (min/d)		$1.20 \pm 3.66 \ (-0.09, \ 2.49)$	$0.72 \pm 4.83 \ (98, 2.42)$	$-0.48 \pm 4.32 \ (-2.00, 1.05)$
SB (min/d)	CWL 40	719.58 ± 95.69 (689.40,	749.76) 710.29 ± 105.43 (677.03, 743.5	$-9.29 \pm 93.28 (-38.71, 20.13)$

	NWL 32	$740.60 \pm 95.98 \ (706.76, 774.45)$	$756.26 \pm 105.75 \ (718.96, 793.55)$	$15.65 \pm 93.56 (-17.34, 48.65)$
Total EI (kcal/d)	CWL 41	$1558.50 \pm 464.34 \ (1413.91, 1703.10)$	1558.96 ± 455.11 (1417.24, 1700.69)	0.46 ± 388.72 (-120.59, 121.51)
Total El (Kcal/u)	NWL 33	$1710.02 \pm 465.97 \ (1548.28, 1871.75)$	1606.19 ± 456.71 (1447.66, 1764.72)) -103.83 ± 390.10 (-239.23, 31.58)
Carbohydrate intake	CWL 41	$46.15 \pm 6.29 \ (44.19, 48.10)$	$44.85 \pm 8.13 \ (42.32, 47.39)$	-5.91 ± 45.65 (-20.13, 8.30)
(%)	NWL 33	$43.38 \pm 6.31 \ (41.19, 45.57)$	41.99 ± 8.16 (39.17, 44.83)	-12.43 ± 45.81 (-28.33, 3.47)
Fat intake (%) †	CWL 41	$31.96 \pm 4.62 \ (30.52, 33.40)$	$32.73 \pm 5.89 \ (30.90, 34.57)$	$1.88 \pm 19.83 \ (-4.30, 8.05)$
rat mtake (70) i	NWL 33	$33.68 \pm 4.64 \ (32.07, 35.29)$	$35.74 \pm 5.92 \ (33.68, 37.79)$	-1.75 ± 19.90 (-8.66, 5.16)
Protein intake (%)	CWL 41	$19.08 \pm 3.00 \ (18.15, 20.02)$	$18.96 \pm 3.59 \ (17.84, 20.08)$	-0.83 ± 17.63 (-6.32, 4.66)
1 Totem make (70)	NWL 33	$19.53 \pm 3.02 \ (18.48, 20.57)$	$19.88 \pm 3.60 \ (18.63, 21.13)$	$0.36 \pm 4.13 \ (-1.12, 1.84)$
Energy density	CWL 41	$1.24 \pm 0.29 \ (1.15, 1.33)^{a}$	$1.36 \pm 0.32 \ (1.25, 1.45)$	$0.11 \pm 0.30 \; (0.02, 0.21)$
(kcal/g) †	NWL 33	$1.42 \pm 0.30 \ (1.31, \ 1.52)^{a}$	$1.49 \pm 0.32 \ (1.38, 1.60)$	$0.08 \pm 0.30 \ (-0.03, \ 0.18)$

Data from the SenseWear Armband were missing for 2 participants because they did not want to wear the SWA or they did not comply with the wear procedure. Asterisks indicates early-late change is significant (* p < .05); † indicates main effect of group is significant; and when necessary superscript letters are used to indicate differences between groups, i.e., the same letter is used for any pair when there is a significant difference observed (if bold p < 0.01, otherwise p < 0.05).



2 Supplementary data

2.1 Between group comparison of changes in body mass index and body composition

BMI significantly differed between all three time points [$\eta p^2 = 0.256$; p < .001; post hoc results all p < .001], see table 3. There was also a week x group interaction [$\eta p^2 = 0.511$; p < .001] that revealed that compared with NWL, CWL had a significantly greater reduction in BMI at all three timepoints: baseline and week 2 [CWL: -1.16 ± 0.43 kg/m² (-1.29, -1.03 kg/m²); NWL: -0.57 ± 0.43 kg/m² (-0.72, -0.43 kg), $\eta p^2 = 0.321$; p < .001]; baseline and week 14 [CWL: -2.68 ± 0.97 kg/m² (-2.98, -2.38 kg/m²); NWL: -0.43 ± 0.98 kg/m² (-0.77, -0.09 kg/m²), $\eta p^2 = 0.570$; p < .001]; and weeks 2 and 14 [CWL: -1.52 ± 0.90 kg/m² (-1.80, -1.24 kg/m²); NWL: 0.15 ± 0.90 kg/m² (-0.17, -0.46 kgm²), $\eta p^2 = 0.459$; p < .001]. There was a significant interaction between week and programme type for BMI [p = .04].

On average, FM was higher early in the intervention (week 2 [41.91 \pm 7.26 kg (39.35, 44.48 kg)]) compared to late in the intervention (week 14 [40.00 \pm 6.99 kg (37.45, 42.56 kg), $\eta p^2 = 0.157$; p = .01]). CWL experienced a significant early-late decrease in FM [-3.83 \pm 2.14 kg (-4.60, -3.06 kg)] whereas NWL did not [0.01 \pm 2.18 kg (-0.79, 0.81 kg), $\eta p^2 = 0.438$; p < .001]. The main effect of group was not significant [$\eta p^2 = 0.052$; p = .08]. Similarly, for FFM the main effect of week and group and the week x group interaction were not significant [largest $\eta p^2 = 0.044$; smallest p = .11].