

Supplementary Material

Relative fat mass and risk of hypertension: analysis based on a Peruvian cohort

Table of Contents

Supplementary Table S1.....	2
Supplementary Table S2.....	2
Supplementary Figure S1	3
Supplementary Figure S2	3

Table S1. Summary of covariate balance before and after propensity score matching.

	Raw (n)	Matched (n)
Number of observations	647	498
Treated observations	249	249
Control observations	398	249

Before matching (n = 647), there were 249 obese individuals (treated) and 398 non-obese (controls). After matching, the 249 obese individuals were retained and 249 comparable controls were selected, yielding a balanced sample of 498 observations.

Table S2. Standardized differences and variance ratios of covariates before and after propensity score matching.

	Standardized differences		Variance ratio	
	Raw	Matched	Raw	Matched
Sex				
Male	-0.8409642	0.0283639	0.7820779	1.036184
Age group (years)				
45 to 59	0.2329947	-0.008042	1.101286	0.9987021
60 or more	0.0380633	0.0137097	1.116442	1.038861
Education				
Primary complete	0.023292	-0.1449672	1.047743	0.7884097
Some Secondary	-0.139277	0.1286976	1.024651	1.013604
Migrant status				
Migrant rural-urban	0.325244	-0.1382605	0.8286249	1.169319
Urban	0.2236236	0.1755128	1.469721	1.330756
Asset Index				
Middle	0.2574566	0.0000000	1.176266	1.000000
Highest	0.1661644	0.0586411	1.129804	1.036155
Physical Activity				
Moderate	0.2673203	0.0251879	1.275061	1.015837
High	-0.4133568	-0.0419858	0.9073194	0.974144
Alcohol consumption				
High	-0.2081844	0.039017	0.4971645	1.189958
Tobacco use				
Yes	-0.1263985	-0.0699419	0.7103675	0.8178571

Before matching, several covariates (e.g., sex, socioeconomic status, and migration status) showed substantial standardized differences between obese and non-obese individuals, indicating marked imbalance. After matching, all standardized differences were reduced, approaching zero, and the variance ratios moved closer to unity. This indicates that the groups became comparable in their observed characteristics.

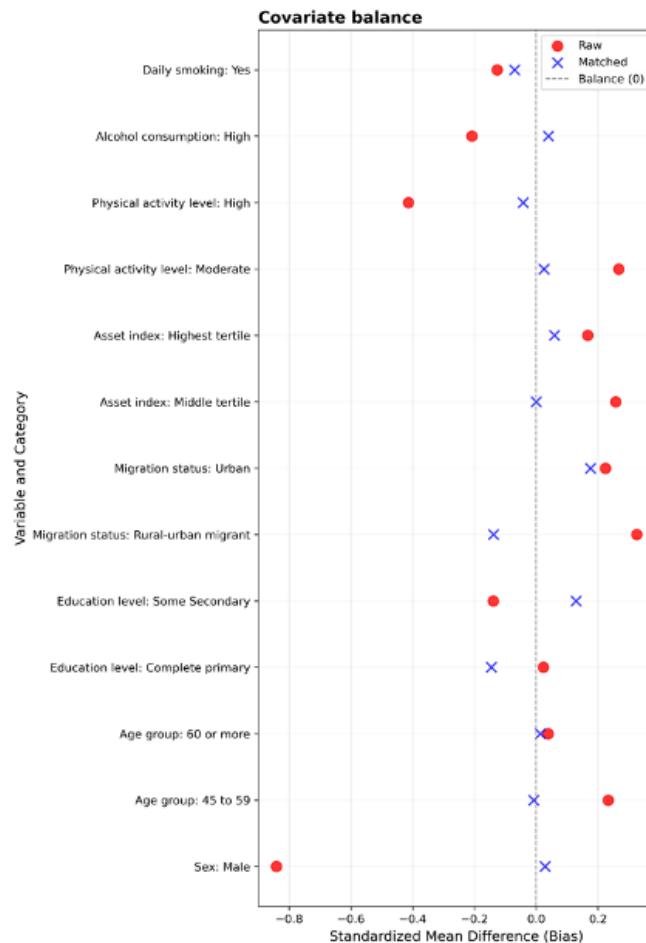


Figure S1. Standardized differences of covariates before and after propensity score matching.

Overall, the results shown in Figure S1 confirm that propensity score matching achieved an adequate covariate balance.

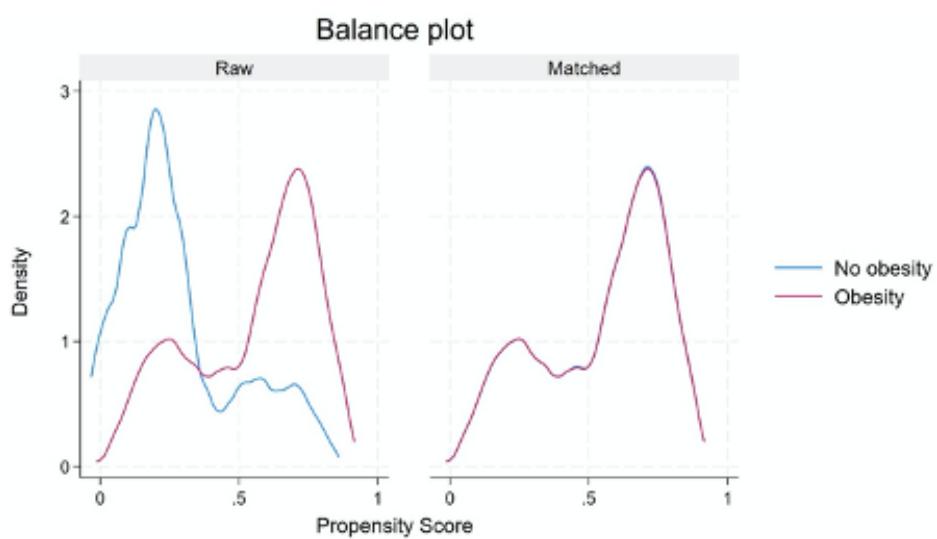


Figure S2. Distribution of propensity scores before and after matching in participants with and without obesity.

Before matching (left panel), the propensity score distributions of the obese and non-obese groups showed clear separation, reflecting initial imbalance in the observed characteristics. After matching (right panel), the density curves overlapped, indicating adequate balance between groups. This result supports the validity of the propensity score matching and confirms that the comparison between obese and non-obese individuals was carried out under greater equivalence in the covariates included in the model.