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Taking up physical activity in later life and healthy ageing: the English longitudinal study of ageing

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ABSTRACT

Background Physical activity is associated with improved overall health in those people who survive to older ages, otherwise conceptualised as healthy ageing. Previous studies have examined the effects of mid-life physical activity on healthy ageing, but not the effects of taking up activity later in life. We examined the association between physical activity and healthy ageing over 8 years of follow-up.

Methods Participants were 3454 initially disease-free men and women (aged 63.7±8.9 years at baseline) from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, a prospective study of community dwelling older adults. Self-reported physical activity was assessed at baseline (2002–2003) and through follow-up. Healthy ageing, assessed at 8 years of follow-up (2010–2011), was defined as those participants who survived without developing major chronic disease, depressive symptoms, physical or cognitive impairment.

Results At follow-up, 19.3% of the sample was defined as healthy ageing. In comparison with inactive participants, moderate (OR, 2.67, 95% CI 1.95 to 3.64), or vigorous activity (3.53, 2.54 to 4.89) at least once a week was associated with healthy ageing, after adjustment for age, sex, smoking, alcohol, marital status and wealth. Becoming active (multivariate adjusted, 3.37, 1.67 to 6.78) or remaining active (7.68, 4.18 to 14.09) was associated with healthy ageing in comparison with remaining inactive over follow-up.

Conclusions Sustained physical activity in older age is associated with improved overall health. Significant health benefits were even seen among participants who became physically active relatively late in life.

specific health and function problems in old age, and has pronounced effects on strength, flexibility, aerobic capacity, walking capacity, balance and mental and cognitive decline.^{5–6} For example, randomised controlled trials in elderly samples have demonstrated favourable effects of exercise training on cognitive⁷ and physical function.⁸ In addition, physical activity has been associated with increased survival in the elderly.^{9–10}

Several epidemiological studies have previously examined the prospective association between mid-life physical activity and healthy ageing using a multidimensional construct made up of components including chronic disease, mental health, physical and cognitive function.^{11–15} The Cardiovascular Health Study,¹³ the Harvard alumni study,¹⁴ Whitehall II study¹² and Nurses' Health Study¹¹ all observed robust associations between physical activity and exceptional survival. However, one of the limitations of prior studies is a failure to capture the effects of changes in physical activity through follow-up. A major advantage of using data from cohort studies with repeated assessments is the ability to examine the effects of changes in physical activity on health outcomes. This issue is particularly relevant in older populations as there is limited evidence on the health effects of becoming physically active relatively late in life.

The aim of this study was to examine the association between physical activity and healthy ageing over an 8-year follow-up in the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). We specifically focused on the effects of physical activity changes through follow-up on healthy ageing.

INTRODUCTION

In a growing elderly population, healthy ageing is becoming a crucial factor to reduce the burden of disease and disability and related healthcare costs.¹ One of the key targets recently outlined by the European Commission's Active and Healthy Ageing Innovation Partnership is to achieve an increased healthy life expectancy of 2 years by the year 2020.² *Healthy ageing* is a multidimensional phenotype and does not merely capture the absence of clinical disease, but also incorporates freedom from physical disability, plus preserved cognitive, affective and social functioning.³ There are limited data on modifiable midlife risk factors for healthy ageing. Emerging evidence suggests that regular physical activity is among the most important lifestyle factors for maintenance of good health at older ages. Across developed regions of the world, inactivity ranks alongside tobacco, alcohol and obesity as a leading cause of reduced healthy life expectancy.⁴ Inactivity contributes to several

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study sample and procedures

ELSA is an ongoing cohort study that contains a nationally representative sample of the English population living in households.¹⁶ The ELSA cohort consists of men and women born on or before 29 February 1952. The sample was drawn from households that have participated in Health Survey for England (HSE) in 1998, 1999 and 2001 ('wave 0'). HSE recruits participants using multistage-stratified probability sampling with post-code sectors selected at the first stage and household addresses selected at the second stage. Interviews at baseline (wave 1; 2002–2003) were carried out with 11 391 individuals (5186 men and 6205 women); the overall response rate was 70% at the household level and 67% at the individual level. Participants were re-assessed every 2 years thereafter and follow-up for healthy ageing was made 8 years later at wave 5 (2010–2011). The present analysis contained survivors at follow-up.



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Participants gave full informed written consent to participate in the study and ethical approval was obtained from the London Multi-Centre Research Ethics Committee.

Physical activity assessment

Self-reported physical activity was collected at baseline, and included questions on the frequency of participation in vigorous, moderate and light physical activities (more than once per week, once per week, one to three times per month, hardly ever). Physical activity was further categorised into three groups, as previously described¹⁷: inactive (no moderate or vigorous activity on a weekly basis); moderate activity at least once a week and vigorous activity at least once a week. These physical activity questions were repeated at wave 3 (2006–2007), thus enabling us to assess changes in physical activity levels through follow-up. A binary physical activity variable (inactive or moderate/vigorous activity) was created and a change in physical activity over 4 years (waves 1–3) was categorised into four groups: always inactive, became inactive, became active and always active. We have recently validated the physical activity questionnaire in 116 (61 men and 55 women) ELSA participants (aged 64.5 ± 12.5 years) using objective accelerometry devices (Hamer M, 2012; unpublished data). Participants wore a GeneActiv device on their wrist for seven consecutive days. The three category exposure variable described above was moderately correlated with objectively assessed hours per day of moderate-vigorous intensity activity (Spearman's $r=0.21$, $p=0.02$).

Outcome: healthy ageing

Although there is no consensus on the definition of *healthy ageing*, recent working definitions have included not only disease status but also cognitive, physical and other functions. For the current analyses we employed previously described criteria^{11–12} for the following four domains: (1) being free from major chronic disease; (2) having no major impairment of cognitive function; (3) having no major limitation of physical functions and (4) and having good mental health. Healthy ageing was defined as those participants who survived without developing any of the above limitations.

Disease status was measured using self-reported physician diagnosis of major chronic diseases, including cardiovascular diseases (arrhythmia, myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, angina, heart murmur, stroke) diabetes or high blood sugar, cancer, obstructive lung diseases (including chronic bronchitis, emphysema), Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer disease.

Cognitive function was assessed objectively using a battery of widely used neuropsychological tests validated through clinical-pathological studies.¹⁸ Participants were presented with a list of 10 words that were read out by a computer at the rate of one word every 2 s. A total of four such lists were available and these were randomly allocated by the computer. Following presentation of the words, participants were asked to recall as many words as they could (immediate recall). Participants were also asked to recall these words after an interval during which they completed other cognitive function tests (delayed recall). The number of correctly recalled words was used as a measure of memory. Verbal fluency was used as a measure of executive function. Participants were asked to name as many members of a specific category (in this case, animals) as they could in 1 min. The number of animals named was used as a measure of executive function. A global cognitive function score was calculated from the sum of standardised scores on each test, as previously described.¹² A global score of less than –1 SD from the mean was used to define cognitive impairment.

Mental health

Depressive symptoms were assessed using the eight-item Centre of Epidemiological Studies Depression (CES-D) scale. As in previous studies, we used a score of ≥ 4 to define cases of elevated depressive symptoms.¹⁹ The CES-D is highly validated for use in older adults and displays excellent psychometric properties.^{20–21}

Disability and physical function

We assessed disability based on participants' responses to questions on perceived difficulties in basic (eg, difficulty dressing, including putting on shoes and socks)²² and instrumental (eg, difficulty preparing a hot meal) activities of daily living.²³ Participants with difficulties in one or more activities were considered to have some degree of disability. Physical functioning was objectively assessed using walking speed measured over an 8-foot long (2.44 m) course. Adequate physical function was defined as gait speed greater than 0.6 m/s, which has previously been used as a cut-point to predict poor health and function.²⁴

Covariates

Baseline demographic and health-related covariates included cigarette smoking (current, previous or non-smoker), current frequency of alcohol intake (daily, at least weekly, rarely, never), marital status (married, single, divorced, widowed). Wealth was used as our measure of socioeconomic status, as this has been shown to best capture the material resources available to older adults.²⁵ Wealth was calculated as net of debt and included the total value of the participant's home (excluding mortgage), financial assets such as savings, business assets, and physical wealth such as artwork or jewellery.

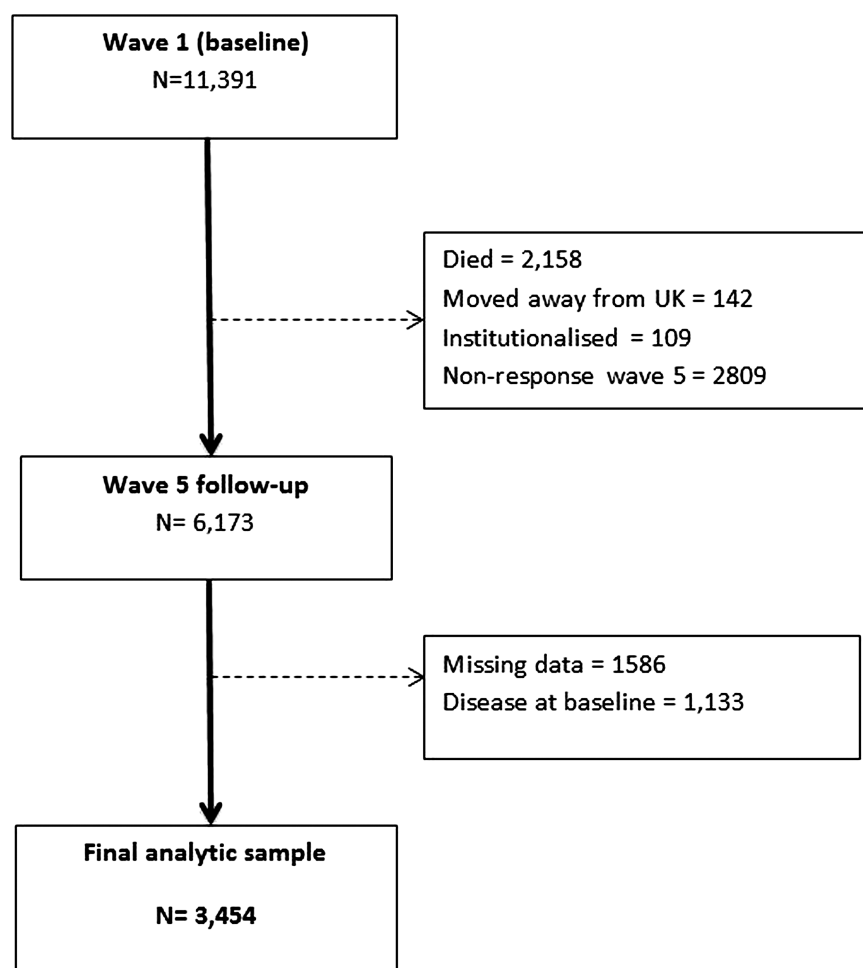
Statistical analyses

We used χ^2 tests to examine differences in baseline characteristics with respect to healthy ageing. Multiple logistic regressions were used to examine the association between physical activity at baseline and healthy ageing at follow-up. In multivariate models, we adjusted for several covariates in a step-wise fashion: model 1 contained basic variables including age and sex; model 2 contained additional baseline behavioural and demographic covariates, including smoking, alcohol use, marital status and wealth quintile. Covariates were selected a priori based on existing data linking these covariates to both physical activity and healthy ageing.^{11–15} We used a similar modelling approach to investigate associations between change in physical activity and healthy ageing. All analyses were conducted using SPSS V20.

RESULTS

The selection of participants for the present study is summarised in figure 1. Any participants with existing chronic disease at baseline (wave 1) and wave 2 were excluded. The final analytic sample comprised 3454 individuals (aged 63.7 ± 8.9 years at baseline, 42.5% men). Excluded participants were slightly older (64.4 vs 63.7 years, $p=0.002$), more likely to be physically inactive (27.7% vs 18.9%, $p<0.001$), and less wealthy (17.4% in top quintile vs 23.6%, $p<0.001$) compared with those included. At baseline, participants who were defined as healthy agers at follow-up (19.3% of the sample) were older, more likely to be never smokers, regular alcohol drinkers, more physically active, married and had greater wealth (table 1). In a subsample of participants ($N=1953$) with available clinical data from the wave 2 nurse assessment, healthy agers demonstrated more favourable lipid profiles and glycaemic control, lower

Figure 1 A flow chart describing the selection of participants for the present study.



body mass index and higher blood haemoglobin levels (see online supplementary table S1).

Baseline physical activity and healthy ageing at follow-up

At follow-up, 38.4% of the sample had developed a chronic illness, 17.6% reported depressive symptoms, 32% reported disability, 19.2% had cognitive impairment and 17.7% had inadequate gait speed. There was a dose-response association between baseline physical activity and healthy ageing at 8 years follow-up, such that participants reporting participation in moderate or vigorous activity were 3.1-fold and 4.3-fold more likely to be healthy agers, respectively, in comparison with inactive participants (table 2). These effect estimates were only slightly attenuated after adjustment for standard covariates and did not appear to be influenced by further adjustment for biological risk factors (see online supplementary table S2). Among the covariates, wealth and smoking predicted healthy ageing; compared with participants in the poorest quintile, those in the richest were more likely to be healthy agers (multivariate adjusted OR=2.81, 95% CI 1.93 to 4.10). Smokers were less likely to be healthy agers (multivariate adjusted OR=0.66, 0.48 to 0.89). When we examined the association between physical activity and individual components of healthy ageing, all components remained independently associated with physical activity after mutual adjustment for one another (table 3).

Change in physical activity and successful ageing

We examined associations between 4-year change in physical activity and subsequent healthy ageing. Over the 4 years, 8.9%

of the sample remained inactive, 11.9% became inactive, 9% became active and 70.1% remained active (moderate or vigorous activity at least once a week). Becoming active or remaining active was associated with healthy ageing in comparison with remaining inactive (table 4), and these associations persisted in fully adjusted models.

DISCUSSION

The main findings from the present study demonstrate a dose-response association between physical activity and healthy ageing over 8 years of follow-up in an initially disease-free population. The novel aspect of this study was in examining the impact of changes in physical activity on healthy ageing, made possible by repeated collection of physical activity data over follow-up. Importantly, we demonstrate, for the first time, that participants who remained physically active through follow-up were most likely to age successfully, although participants who took up activity during the follow-up period were also more likely to remain healthy compared with those who were inactive throughout. In fact, participants who remained active over 4 years of follow-up were over sevenfold more likely to be healthy agers after covariate adjustment. In comparison, when using a single assessment of physical activity at baseline, participants reporting vigorous activity were just over three times more likely to be healthy agers. Thus, repeated assessment of the exposure variable improved prediction of our outcome. Undoubtedly, controlled trials are the best test of causality. However, longitudinal studies of community samples have several advantages in that they are more representative, and can be followed up over longer periods of time without the risk of

Table 1 Characteristics of the study population at baseline (N=3454)

	Healthy ageing (n=665)	Unhealthy ageing (n=2789)	p Value
Age (years)	67.0±4.2	62.9±9.5	<0.001
Men	300 (45.1)	1169 (41.9)	0.13
Smoking			<0.001
Never	307 (46.2)	1010 (36.2)	
Previous	301 (45.3)	1264 (45.3)	
Current	57 (8.6)	515 (18.5)	
Alcohol intake			0.017
Daily	217 (32.6)	804 (28.8)	
At least once per week (but not daily)	220 (33.1)	891 (31.9)	
Rarely	186 (28.0)	822 (29.5)	
Never	42 (6.3)	272 (9.8)	
Physical activity			<0.001
Inactive	55 (8.3)	598 (21.4)	
Moderate (at least once per week)	345 (51.9)	1347 (48.3)	
Vigorous (at least once per week)	265 (39.8)	844 (30.3)	
Marital status			0.016
Married	479 (72.0)	1890 (67.8)	
Single, never married	25 (3.8)	141 (5.1)	
Separated/divorced	56 (8.4)	341 (12.2)	
Widowed	105 (15.8)	417 (15.0)	
Wealth quintile			<0.001
1 (lowest)	45 (6.8)	458 (16.4)	
2	103 (15.5)	538 (19.3)	
3	135 (20.3)	601 (21.5)	
4	172 (25.9)	586 (21.0)	
5 (highest)	210 (31.6)	606 (21.7)	

Percentages denoted in brackets.

contamination effects that is a concern in trials with extended follow-up. In the present study we aimed to minimise possible confounding by controlling for key covariables (including age, sex, smoking, alcohol intake, marital status and wealth as a marker of social status) and reduce the risk of reverse causality by removing participants with prevalent disease at baseline. We also demonstrated associations between healthy ageing and several biomarkers that have been previously associated with physical activity in

Table 2 OR (95% CI) for the association of baseline physical activity and healthy ageing over 8 years follow-up (N=3454)

	Healthy ageing cases Total N	Model 1 OR (95% CI)	Model 2 OR (95% CI)
Inactive	55/653	1.00 (ref)	1.00
Moderate physical activity	345/1692	3.12 (2.30 to 4.24)	2.67 (1.95 to 3.64)
Vigorous physical activity	265/1109	4.35 (3.16 to 5.98)	3.53 (2.54 to 4.89)
p-trend		<0.001	<0.001

Model 1; adjustment for age, sex.

Model 2; adjustment for age, sex, smoking (never; previous; current), alcohol (daily; at least weekly; rarely; never), marital status (married; always single; separated; widowed), wealth quintile.

Table 3 OR (95% CI) for the association of physical activity and different components of healthy ageing over 8 years follow-up (N=3454)

	Model 1 OR (95% CI)	Model 2 OR (95% CI)
Chronic disease		
Inactive	1.00 (ref)	1.00
Moderate physical activity	0.70 (0.58 to 0.84)	0.78 (0.64 to 0.95)
Vigorous physical activity	0.61 (0.50 to 0.74)	0.67 (0.54 to 0.84)
p-trend	<0.001	0.001
Depressive symptoms (CES-D>3)		
Inactive	1.00 (ref)	1.00
Moderate physical activity	0.51 (0.41 to 0.64)	0.67 (0.53 to 0.85)
Vigorous physical activity	0.36 (0.27 to 0.46)	0.51 (0.39 to 0.67)
p-trend	<0.001	0.001
Cognitive impairment		
Inactive	1.00 (ref)	1.00
Moderate physical activity	0.71 (0.56 to 0.90)	0.88 (0.69 to 1.13)
Vigorous physical activity	0.49 (0.37 to 0.64)	0.64 (0.48 to 0.85)
p-trend	<0.001	0.005
ADL/IADL		
Inactive	1.00 (ref)	1.00
Moderate physical activity	0.43 (0.35 to 0.52)	0.57 (0.46 to 0.70)
Vigorous physical activity	0.30 (0.24 to 0.37)	0.41 (0.33 to 0.52)
p-trend	<0.001	<0.001
Impaired gait speed (<0.6 m/s)		
Inactive	1.00 (ref)	1.00
Moderate physical activity	0.38 (0.30 to 0.49)	0.54 (0.40 to 0.72)
Vigorous physical activity	0.23 (0.17 to 0.32)	0.41 (0.29 to 0.58)
p-trend	<0.001	<0.001

Model 1; adjustment for age, sex.

Model 2; adjustment for age, sex and mutually for all components of healthy ageing model.

ADL, activities of daily living; CES-D, Centre of Epidemiological Studies Depression; IADL, instrumental activities of daily living.

ELSA.¹⁷ This supports the biological plausibility of our findings and further reinforces the likelihood of causality. Thus, taken together prospective observational studies of representative community samples are an important approach for establishing links between physical activity and healthy ageing.

The prevalence of healthy ageing in ELSA is comparable with previous studies. For example, in the Nurses' Health Study, 10.8% met the criteria for healthy ageing¹¹ and 20.9% met the

Table 4 OR (95% CI) for the association of physical activity change over wave 1–3 and healthy ageing at follow-up (N=3051)

	Healthy ageing cases Total N	Model 1 OR (95% CI)	Model 2 OR (95% CI)
Remained inactive	12/273	1.00 (ref)	1.00
Became inactive	37/363	2.50 (1.27 to 4.94)	2.36 (1.19 to 4.68)
Became active	34/275	3.57 (1.79 to 7.14)	3.37 (1.67 to 6.78)
Remained active	521/2140	9.51 (5.22 to 17.33)	7.68 (4.18 to 14.09)
p-trend		<0.001	<0.001

Model 1; adjustment for age, sex.

Model 2; adjustment for age, sex, smoking, alcohol (daily; at least weekly; rarely; never), marital status (married; always single; separated; widowed), wealth quintile.

criteria in the British Whitehall II study of civil servants.¹² Slight differences are possibly due to variations in the criteria used for defining healthy ageing and also differences in follow-up time. For example, previous studies^{11–12} have used longer follow-up periods of 14–16 years, with younger samples at baseline. Thus, our sample may have already contained a high proportion of healthy survivors at baseline. Social function is included in the definition of healthy ageing although seldom used, thus this dimension of ageing should be considered in future studies.

Several previous studies, including the Cardiovascular Health Study,¹³ the Harvard Alumni Study,¹⁴ Whitehall II study¹² and Nurses' Health Study¹¹ have all observed strong associations with physical activity and exceptional survival. In contrast, other studies have not observed these associations.¹⁵ The present study is one of the first to assess associations between changes in activity and healthy aging. A reduction in physical activity may be one of the first indicators of the disease onset. However, in the present study participants who became physically active after baseline were more likely to be healthy than those who remained sedentary and those who became inactive. In a recent 11-year follow-up study of older Australian men, participants who met the physical activity recommendations at baseline and follow-up were most likely to be successful agers at follow-up.²⁶ Several other cohort studies have demonstrated that an increase in physical activity in older age is protective against all-cause mortality.^{27–28} Although our assessment of physical activity change was crude, the results appear to suggest that maintaining or beginning any form of regular activity is beneficial. The mechanisms underlying these effects remain unclear. One key mechanism may involve inflammatory pathways. Regular physical activity is associated with sustained levels of lower inflammatory markers in older adults.²⁹ In addition, low-grade inflammation has been linked to many of the components of healthy ageing, including chronic disease,^{30–31} depression,³² cognitive decline,³³ sarcopenia and disability.^{34–35}

Our study has some limitations. Chronic disease was based on self-report of physician diagnosis, though previous work has demonstrated the validity of this measure in ELSA.³⁶ Self-reported physical activity was crudely assessed and, consistent with others,³⁷ was modestly related to objective accelerometry measures. For this reason, and because self-reported physical activity in older adults has been shown to overestimate actual activity and underestimate its true effects on mortality in older adults,¹⁰ our study may have considerably underestimated the strength of associations between physical activity and healthy ageing. As in any observational study, residual confounding may explain our results. However, the effect estimates were a little attenuated after a range of multivariate adjustments. In a subsample with available clinical data we did also make adjustments for other clinical covariates such as body mass index, inflammatory markers, glucose metabolism and blood lipid levels, although these factors may be on the causal pathway linking physical activity with healthy ageing. The participants excluded from our analyses were less physically active and generally of lower social status, which could have introduced bias into the results, although the impact of resurvey non-response has been shown to have negligible effects in previous research.³⁸ Despite these limitations, our study also has some notable strengths. These include the repeated serial collection of data enabling us to model changes in physical activity; the objective assessments of several healthy ageing outcomes; the use of a large national sample of community-dwelling men and women.

In summary, a sustained level of physical activity in older age is associated with improved overall health in participants surviving over an 8-year follow-up. Moreover, significant health benefits were even seen among participants who became physically active relatively late in life. This study supports public health initiatives designed to engage older adults in physical activity, even those who are of advanced age.

What are the new findings?

- Sustained physical activity was prospectively associated with improved healthy ageing (absence of disease, freedom from disability, high cognitive and physical functioning, good mental health).
- Significant health benefits were even seen among participants who became physically active relatively late in life.

How might it impact on clinical practice in the near future?

The results support public health initiatives designed to engage older adults in physical activity.

Contributors MH had full access to the data, and takes responsibility for the integrity and accuracy of the results. All authors contributed to the concept and design of study, drafting and critical revision of the manuscript.

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Patient consent Obtained.

Ethics approval London Multi-Centre Research Ethics Committee.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement The data were made available through the UK Data Archive.

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BRITISH JOURNAL OF SPORTS MEDICINE

Regular physical activity in later life boosts likelihood of “healthy ageing” up to sevenfold

Helps stave off major ill health and dementia even for those getting started relatively late

[Taking up physical activity in later life and healthy ageing: the English longitudinal study of ageing Online First doi 10.1136/bjsports-2013-092993]

It's never too late to get physically active, with even those starting relatively late in life reaping significant health benefits, finds research published online in the ***British Journal of Sports Medicine***.

Four years of sustained regular physical activity boosted the likelihood of healthy ageing sevenfold compared with consistent inactivity, the findings show.

The researchers tracked the health of almost 3500 people, whose average age was 64, for more than eight years. All were participants in the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, which involves a nationally representative sample of the household population of England, born on or before 29 February 1952.

The researchers wanted to quantify the impact of physical activity on the risk of developing long term conditions, depression, and dementia, and on the likelihood of “healthy ageing.”

This is usually taken to mean not only an absence of major disease and disability, but also good mental health, the preservation of cognitive abilities, and the ability to maintain social connections/activities.

There's a growing body of evidence to suggest that regular physical activity is essential for the maintenance of good health, while across the developed world, inactivity is ranked alongside smoking, excess drinking, and obesity as a leading cause of reduced life expectancy.

Participants described the frequency and intensity of regular physical activity they did in 2002-3, and then every subsequent two years until 2010-11.

Their responses were categorised as: inactive (no moderate or vigorous activity on a weekly basis); moderately active (at least once a week); and vigorously active (at least once a week).

Any changes in frequency and intensity were noted at the two yearly monitoring sessions: always inactive; became inactive; became active; always active.

Serious ill health, such as heart disease/stroke, diabetes, emphysema, or Alzheimer's disease, was confirmed by medical records.

Cognitive abilities and mental health were assessed using a battery of validated tests, while disability was measured according to participants' responses to questions about the ease with which they were able to carry out routine activities of daily living, and an objective test of walking speed.

Nearly one in 10 of the sample became active and 70% remained active. The rest remained inactive or became inactive.

At the end of the monitoring period almost four out of 10 had developed a long term condition; almost one in five was depressed; a third had some level of disability; and one in five was cognitively impaired.

But one in five was defined as a healthy ager. And there was a direct link to the likelihood of healthy ageing and the amount of exercise taken.

Those who had regularly indulged in moderate or vigorous physical activity at least once a week were three to four times more likely to be healthy agers than those who had remained inactive, after taking account of other influential factors.

Those who became physically active also reaped benefits, compared with those who did nothing. They were more than three times as likely to be healthy agers.

And those who sustained regular physical activity over the entire period were seven times as likely to be healthy agers as those who had consistently remained inactive.

“This study supports public health initiatives designed to engage older adults in physical activity, even those who are of advanced age,” conclude the authors.

Table S1. Clinical characteristics of the study population (N=1,953). Data are mean \pm SD.

Variable	Healthy ageing (n= 431)	Unhealthy ageing (n=1522)	p-value
Total cholesterol (mmol/l)	6.13 \pm 1.06	6.09 \pm 1.17	0.51
HDL cholesterol (mmol/l)	1.60 \pm 0.40	1.54 \pm 0.38	<0.001
Triglycerides (mmol/l)	1.61 \pm 0.87	1.83 \pm 1.14	<0.001
C-reactive protein (mg/L) [†]	3.29 \pm 2.18	3.23 \pm 2.12	0.73
Haemoglobin (g/dL)	14.52 \pm 1.25	14.29 \pm 1.63	0.007
Glycated haemoglobin, HbA1c (%)	5.46 \pm 0.35	5.52 \pm 0.58	0.03
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	136.8 \pm 18.2	134.9 \pm 18.2	0.06
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	27.1 \pm 3.8	27.9 \pm 4.8	<0.001

[†]Values presented as geometric mean.

Participants' body weight was measured using Tanita electronic scales without shoes and in light clothing, and height was measured using a Stadiometer with the Frankfort plane in the horizontal position. BMI was calculated using the standard formulae [weight (kilograms)/height (meters) squared]. Systolic and diastolic BP was measured with an Omron HEM-907 blood pressure monitor three times in the sitting position after 5-minute rest between each reading. The initial reading was discarded and an average of the second and third BP recordings was used for the present analyses. Blood analysis was carried out at the Royal Victoria Infirmary (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, UK). Detailed information on the technicalities of the blood analysis, the internal quality control, and the external quality assessment for the laboratory have been described (Graig R, Deverill C, Pickering K. Quality control of blood, saliva and urine analytes. In: K. Spronston and J. Mindell, Editors, Health survey for England 2004, Methodology and documentation Vol. 2, The Information Centre, London, 2006, pp. 34–41.)

Table S2 Odds ratio (95% confidence interval) for the association of baseline physical activity and healthy ageing over 8 years follow up in clinical sub-sample.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
Inactive	1.00 (ref)	1.00	1.00
Moderate physical activity	2.51 (1.72 – 3.66)	2.13 (1.45 – 3.13)	2.11 (1.43 – 3.11)
Vigorous physical activity	3.51 (2.38 – 5.17)	2.85 (1.91 – 4.23)	2.82 (1.89 – 4.21)
p-trend	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

Model 1; adjustment for age, sex.

Model 2; adjustment for age, sex, smoking (never; previous; current), alcohol (daily; at least weekly; rarely; never), marital status (married; always single; separated; widowed), wealth quintile.

Model 3; additionally adjusted for biological risk markers (HDL cholesterol, triglycerides, C-reactive protein, glycated haemoglobin, haemoglobin, BMI)