

Table S1. Compositional linear regression analysis of the association between ilr-coordinates of occupational physical activity (OPA) and leisure time physical activity (LTPA) subcompositions among male manufacturers (N = 330).

OPA	LTPA											
	ilr(y ₁) [∞]			ilr(y ₁) [∞]			ilr(y ₁) [∞]			ilr(y ₁) [∞]		
	ln(SB : walk, stand, HiPA & TIB)	ln(walk : stand, HiPA, SB & TIB)	ln(stand : HiPA, SB, walk & TIB)	ln(HiPA: SB, walk, stand & TIB)	$\widehat{\beta}_1$	SE	p-value	$\widehat{\beta}_1$	SE	p-value	$\widehat{\beta}_1$	SE
ilr(z ₁) [∞]	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.22	0.07	<0.01	-0.01	0.08	0.85	-0.53	0.21	0.01
ln(walk: stand, sit & HiPA)												
ilr(z ₁) [∞]	-0.11	0.07	0.12	-0.17	0.06	<0.01	0.03	0.06	0.59	0.40	0.16	0.01
ln(stand: sit, walk & HiPA)												
ilr(z ₁) [∞]	-0.04	0.04	0.32	0.02	0.04	0.64	0.01	0.04	0.81	0.06	0.10	0.53
ln(sit: walk, stand & HiPA)												
ilr(z ₁) [∞]	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.22	0.07	<0.01	-0.01	0.08	0.85	-0.53	0.21	0.01
ln(HiPA: walk, stand & sit)												

HiPA= high intensity physical activities (stair climbing, running and cycling); SB = sedentary behaviour (sitting and lying); SE = standard error; TIB = time in bed; z₁ = first ilr-coordinate of the OPA subcomposition; y₁ = first ilr-coordinate of the LTPA subcomposition; $\widehat{\beta}_1$ = beta-coefficient associated to the first ilr-coordinate of the OPA subcomposition. Models adjusted for age, BMI, shiftwork, pain in back and/or knee and/or hip (multisite pain) and work hours.

Table S2. Compositional linear regression analysis of the association between ilr-coordinates of occupational physical activity (OPA) and leisure time physical activity (LTPA) subcompositions among female manufacturers (N = 204).

OPA	LTPA											
	ilr(y ₁) [∞]			ilr(y ₁) [∞]			ilr(y ₁) [∞]			ilr(y ₁) [∞]		
	ln(SB : walk, stand, HiPA & TIB)	ln(walk : stand, HiPA, SB & TIB)	ln(stand : HiPA, SB, walk & TIB)	ln(HiPA: SB, walk, stand & TIB)	$\widehat{\beta}_1$	SE	p-value	$\widehat{\beta}_1$	SE	p-value	$\widehat{\beta}_1$	SE
ilr(z ₁) [∞]	0.22	0.09	0.02	0.11	0.07	0.11	-0.13	0.07	0.07	-0.37	0.19	0.06
ln(walk: stand, sit & HiPA)												
ilr(z ₁) [∞]	-0.18	0.08	0.03	-0.07	0.06	0.26	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.27	0.17	0.12
ln(stand: sit, walk & HiPA)												
ilr(z ₁) [∞]	-0.01	0.04	0.80	<0.01	0.03	0.89	0.03	0.02	0.36	-0.03	0.09	0.77
ln(sit: walk, stand & HiPA)												
ilr(z ₁) [∞]	0.22	0.09	0.02	0.11	0.07	0.11	-0.13	0.07	0.07	-0.37	0.19	0.06
ln(HiPA: walk, stand & sit)												

HiPA= high intensity physical activities (stair climbing, running and cycling); SB=sedentary behaviour (sitting and lying); SE=standard error; TIB = time in bed; z₁ = first ilr-coordinate of the OPA subcomposition; y₁ = first ilr-coordinate of the LTPA subcomposition; $\widehat{\beta}_1$ = beta-coefficient associated to the first ilr-coordinate of the OPA subcomposition. Models adjusted for age, BMI, shiftwork, pain in back and/or knee and/or hip (multisite pain) and work hours.