

Supplementary Table S1. Agreement between camera and accelerometer data by means (95% CI), equivalence testing, intraclass correlation coefficient and Spearman's rho, $n = 636$ person-hours, $n = 53$ participants.

Episode	Mean (95% CI) Camera (min/h) ¹	Mean (95% CI) Accelerometer (min/h) ²	Accelerometer Region of Equivalence ³	Equivalence Test t -Value ³	Equivalence Test p - Value ³	ICC (95% CI) ⁴	Correlation (Spearman's)	Correlation (Spearman's) p -Value
Sedentary	34 (29,39)	19 (16,22)	17, 21	26.8	1.00	0.74 (0.70,0.78)	0.66	<0.001
Light	18 (13,23)	30 (28,32)	27, 33	-21.0	1.00	0.39 (0.29,0.48)	0.27	<0.001
MVPA	5 (2,8)	11 (8,14)	10, 12	-16.7	1.00	0.64 (0.58,0.69)	0.55	<0.001

¹Coded using the 2011 Compendium of Physical Activities (Compendium) [16]. Camera captures images approximately every 30-s i.e., the first two images every minute were included in the analysis
²Using Freedson (1998) cut-points [11]. Counts per minute (CPM); Sedentary 0 – 99; Light 100 – 1951; Moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) ≥ 1952
³Equivalence testing was conducted using two one sided t tests
⁴Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC, two way mixed; consistency); $p < 0.05$ considered statistically significant. CI indicates confidence interval.