

**Supplementary Table S-F2-1. Summary of Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses on Sedentary Behavior and All-cause Mortality**

Reference	Year of Publication	Dates Covered	Type of Publication	Definition of Sedentary	Number of Studies	Results
Grontved and Hu 2011	2011	1970 to March 2010	Meta-analysis	TV viewing	3	Pooled RR per 2 hours of TV viewing and all-cause mortality = 1.13 (95% CI: 1.07-1.18); risk appeared to increase after 3 hours per day of TV viewing.
Proper et al. 2011	2011	1989 to February 2010	Systematic review	Sitting time, TV viewing	3	Two high quality studies (one for sitting time and one for TV viewing) reported significant associations between sedentary behavior and all-cause mortality.
Thorp et al. 2011	2011	1996 to January 2011	Systematic review	Sitting time, TV viewing	6	Convincing evidence was found of an association between sedentary behavior and all-cause mortality in men and women.
Wilmot et al. 2012	2012	Inception to January 2012	Meta-analysis	Sitting time, TV viewing	8	All forms of sedentary behavior were combined in the meta-analysis and the summary HR for all-cause mortality comparing the highest versus lowest levels of sedentary behavior = 1.49 (95% CI: 1.14-2.03).
Chau et al. 2013	2013	1989 to January 2013	Meta-analysis	Sitting time	6	With physical activity adjustment, the spline model of best fit had dose-response HRs of 1.00 (95% CI: 0.98-1.03), 1.02 (95% CI: 0.99-1.05) and 1.05 (95% CI: 1.02-1.08) for every 1-hour increase in sitting time in intervals between 0-3, >3-7 and >7 h/day total sitting, respectively.
de Rezende et al. 2014	2014	Inception to May 2013	Systematic review	Sitting time	3	Greater sitting time was related to an increased risk of all-cause mortality in older adults.
Sun et al. 2015	2015	Inception to March 2015	Meta-analysis	TV viewing	10	Summary RR of all-cause mortality for the highest category of TV viewing time versus the lowest was 1.33 (95% CI: 1.20-1.47). In dose-response meta-analysis, TV viewing time was statistically significantly associated with all-cause mortality risk in a J-shaped fashion ( $P_{\text{nonlinearity}} = 0.001$ ).
Biswas et al. 2015	2015	Inception to August 2014	Meta-analysis	Sitting time,	14	All forms of sedentary behavior were combined in the meta-analysis and the summary HR for all-cause mortality = 1.22 (95% CI: 1.09-1.41).

				TV viewing, Screen time, Accelerometry		
Ekelund et al. 2016	2016	Inception to October 2015	Meta-analysis	Sitting time, TV viewing	16	The meta-analysis examined the joint associations between sedentary time, physical activity and all-cause mortality. High levels of moderate intensity physical activity (i.e., about 60–75 min per day) seem to eliminate the increased risk of death associated with high sitting time. However, this high activity level attenuates, but does not eliminate the increased risk associated with high TV-viewing time.

Legend: CI=confidence interval, HR=hazard ratio, RR=relative risk, TV=television

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