Supplementary Table S-F2-4. Summary of Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses on Sedentary Behavior and Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Mortality

Reference	Year of Publication	Dates Covered	Type of Publication	Definition of Sedentary	Number of Studies	Results
Proper et al. 2011	2011	1989 to February 2010	Systematic review	Sitting time, TV viewing	2	Two high quality studies (one for sitting time and one for TV viewing) reported significant associations between sedentary behavior and CVD 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 CVD 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 CVD mortality comparing the highest versus lowest levels of sedentary behavior = 1.90 (95% CI: 1.36-2.66).
Biswas et al. 2015	2015	Inception to August 2014	Meta-analysis	Sitting time, TV viewing, Screen time, Accelerometry	7	All forms of sedentary behavior were combined in the meta-analysis and the summary HR for CVD mortality = 1.15 (95% CI: 1.11-1.20).
Ekelund et al. 2016	2016	Inception to October 2015	Meta-analysis	Sitting time, TV viewing	11	The meta-analysis examined the joint associations between sedentary time, physical activity and CVD mortality. High levels of moderate intensity physical activity (i.e., about 60–75 min per day) seem to eliminate the increased risk of CVD death associated with high sitting time and high TV viewing.

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

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