

**Supplementary Table S-F2-11. Summary of Original Studies Published Between 2014-2017 on Sedentary Behavior and Type 2 Diabetes, Weight Status, Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) and Cancer**

Reference	Year of Publication	Population	Sample Size	Age	Definition of Sedentary Behavior	Follow-up Period	Main Results	Dose-Response
<b><i>Type 2 Diabetes</i></b>								
Manini et al. 2014	2014	US Women; Women's Health Initiative Observational Study	88,829	50-79 y	Daily sitting time	1994-98 to 2011  Mean of 11.1 y	Risk ratios (95% CI) for incident diabetes across levels of daily TV viewing time in fully adjusted model: ≤7 h/d: 1.00 (reference) 8-11 h/d: 1.06 (1.0-1.1) 12-15 h/d: 1.10 (1.0-1.2) ≥16 h/d: 1.13 (0.95-1.3) P for trend = 0.001  Significant interaction with BMI (p=0.006), with a significant association between sitting and incident diabetes in obese women only.  No effect modification with physical activity was observed.	Yes
Smith & Hamer, 2014	2014	UK Adults; English Longitudinal Study of Aging	5964	Mean of 64.6 y	TV viewing	2008-10 to 2010-11  ~2 y	OR (95% CI) for incident diabetes across levels of daily TV viewing time in fully adjusted model: <2 h/d: 1.00 (reference) 2 to <4 h/d: 1.82 (0.71-4.70) 4 to <6 h/d: 2.23 (0.86-5.73) ≥6 h/d: 2.54 (0.99-6.51) P for trend = 0.18	No

							<p>Significant effects of TV viewing were observed but were attenuated to the null when BMI was included as a covariate.</p> <p>Active participants with high TV viewing were not an increased risk.</p>	
Anjana et al. 2015	2015	Indian Adults; Chennai Urban Rural Epidemiology Study (CURES)	3589	≥20 y	Daily sitting time; TV viewing	2001-03 to 2012-13  Median of 8.9 y	<p>RR (95% CI) for incident diabetes across quartiles of daily sitting time (h/d) in fully adjusted model:</p> <p>Q1: 1.00 (reference) Q2: 1.22 (0.88-1.68) Q3: 1.45 (1.07-1.98) Q4: 1.84 (1.36-2.49)</p> <p>RR (95% CI) for incident diabetes across quartiles of daily TV viewing (h/d) in fully adjusted model:</p> <p>Q1: 1.00 (reference) Q2: 1.52 (1.07-2.17) Q3: 1.93 (1.29-2.88) Q4: 2.09 (1.42-3.05)</p>	Not tested
Barone Gibbs et al. 2015	2015	US Adults; Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study	1718	38-50 y	Waist Accelerometry (<100 counts/min)	2005-06 to 2010-11  ~5 y	<p>OR for incident diabetes across quartiles of levels of sedentary time in fully adjusted model:</p> <p>&lt;6 h/d: 1.00 (reference) 6-7.9 h/d: 0.80 8-9.9 h/d: 0.65 ≥10 h/d: 0.57</p>	No

							P for trend = 0.27  OR (95% CI) for incident diabetes per 1 hour of sedentary time: 0.95 (0.79-1.15).	
Joseph et al. 2016	2016	US Adults; The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA) Study	5829	Mean of 61.8 y	TV viewing; Total sedentary time (TV viewing + Reading)	2000-2002 to 2010-2012  Median of 11.1 y	HR (95% CI) for incident diabetes across levels of daily TV viewing time in fully adjusted model: 0-2 h/d: 1.00 (reference) 2.01 to 4 h/d: 1.18 (0.99-1.41) 4.01 to 6 h/d: 1.43 (1.11-1.85) >6 h/d: 2.68 (1.38-5.21)  HR (95% CI) for incident diabetes across levels of total sedentary time in fully adjusted model: 0-2 h/d: 1.00 (reference) 2.01 to 4 h/d: 1.21 (1.00-1.48) 4.01 to 6 h/d: 1.43 (1.13-1.80) >6 h/d: 1.65 (1.26-2.14)  Associations remained statistically significant after adjustment of BMI and other covariates.  Significant, graded associations observed in Non-Hispanic whites but not in Chinese Americans, African Americans or Hispanic Americans.	Yes
Petersen et al. 2016	2016	Danish Adults;	72,608	≥18 y	Daily sitting time	2007-08 to 2012	HR (95% CI) for incident diabetes across levels of daily sitting time in fully adjusted model:	Not tested

		Danish Health Examination Survey (DANHES)		Mean of 48.5 y		Mean of 4.9 y	<p>0-&lt;6 h/d: 1.00 (reference)  6-&lt;10 h/d: 1.07 (0.96-1.20)  ≥10 h/d: 1.10 (0.95-1.28)</p> <p>Significant effects were observed when models that included age and sex as covariates but not significant when adjusting for other covariates including BMI and physical activity.</p> <p>Significant interaction with BMI (p=0.05), with significant effects only in obese group.</p> <p>No significant interaction with moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, but sitting was only associated with diabetes in people with low moderate-to-vigorous physical activity in stratified analyses.</p>	
Nguyen et al. 2017	2017	Australian Adults; 45 and Up Study	29,572	≥45 y  Mean of 58.9 y	Daily sitting time	2006-08 to 2010  Median of 2.7 y	OR (95% CI) for incident diabetes across levels of daily sitting time in fully adjusted model: <8 h/d: 1.00 (reference) ≥8 h/d: 0.91 (0.72-1.15)	Not tested
Asvold et al. 2017	2017	Norwegian Adults; Nord-Trondelag Health (HUNT) Study	28,051	≥20 y  Mean of 45 y	Daily sitting time	1995-97 to 2006-08  ~11 y	HR (95% CI) for incident diabetes across levels of daily sitting time in fully adjusted model: ≤4 h/d: 1.00 (reference) 5-7 h/d: 1.00 (0.86-1.15) ≥8 h/d: 1.09 (0.95-1.26)	Not tested

							<p>Significant effects were observed in models that included age, sex and education as covariates but were not significant when adjusting for other covariates including BMI and physical activity.</p> <p>No significant interaction with obesity status (<math>p=0.65</math>).</p> <p>Significant interaction with physical activity (<math>p=0.01</math>), with significant effects only in people with low leisure-time physical activity.</p>	
<b>Weight Status</b>								
Altenburg et al. 2014	2014	Adults in Netherlands; The Hoorn Prevention Study	622	30-50 y	Sedentary time	2007 to 2010  ~2 y	<p>Prospective association (Beta and 95% CI) between overall sedentary time (h/d) and weight: 0.03 (-0.06 – 0.12).</p> <p>Prospective association (Beta and 95% CI) between overall sedentary time (h/d) and waist circumference: 0.01 (-0.09 – 0.06).</p>	No
Bell et al. 2014	2014	UK Adults; Whitehall II Cohort Study	3670	Mean of 56 y	Leisure-time sitting time	1997-99 to 2002-2004 and 2007-09  ~5 y and 10 y follow-ups	<p>OR (95% CI) across levels of leisure-time sitting for incident obesity (<math>BMI \geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2</math>):</p> <p><u>5 y Follow-up:</u></p> <p>0-11.5 h/wk: 1.00 (reference) 15-23 h/wk: 0.80 (0.56-1.15) 25-90 h/wk: 1.01 (0.71-1.45)</p>	No

							<p>P for trend: 0.96</p> <p><u>10 y Follow-up:</u></p> <p>0-11.5 h/wk: 1.00 (reference)</p> <p>15-23 h/wk: 0.96 (0.69-1.32)</p> <p>25-90 h/wk: 1.10 (0.79-1.55)</p> <p>P for trend: 0.64</p> <p>There was a significant interaction between sitting time and physical activity at 5 y (p=0.02) but not 10 y (p=0.37). At 5 y, the combination of high physical activity and low sedentary time was associated with an OR of 0.26 (95% CI: 0.11-0.64) for incident obesity.</p>	
Helajarvi et al. 2014	2014	Finnish Adults: Young Finns Study	1387	33-50 y at follow-up (2011)	TV viewing	2001 to 2011  ~10 y	<p>Constantly low TV time (<math>\leq 1</math> h/d) was associated with a lower increase in BMI and waist circumference.</p> <p>The increase in BMI and waist circumference was at least 2-fold higher in the high TV time (<math>\geq 3</math>/d) group compared to the low TV (<math>\leq 1</math> h/d) time group.</p> <p>Correlations between TV time and changes in waist circumference were statistically significant.</p> <p>No evidence was found for reverse causation or</p>	Yes

							bidirectionality of the relationships.	
Wijndaele et al. 2014	2014	UK Adults; The ProActive Trial Cohort	171	30-50 y  Mean of 42.5 y	Waist Accelerometry ( $<100$ counts/min) TV viewing	Mean of 6.3 y	<p>Association between changes in sedentary time and changes in waist circumference over follow-up [regression coefficient (95% CI)] in fully adjusted model: 0.93 (-0.08-1.95).</p> <p>Association between changes in TV viewing and changes in waist circumference over follow-up [regression coefficient (95% CI)] in fully adjusted model: 1.24 (-0.14-2.63).</p> <p>There was no significant interaction between change moderate-to-vigorous physical activity and change in TV viewing on 6-year changes in waist circumference.</p>	No
Wiseman et al. 2014	2014	Australian Women; Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab)	1001	Mean of 56.9 y	TV viewing	1999-2000 to 2004-05	<p>Association between changes in TV viewing and changes in BMI over follow-up [regression coefficient (95% CI)] in fully adjusted model: 0.50 (0.20-0.81); <math>p=0.001</math></p> <p>Association between changes in TV viewing and changes in waist circumference over follow-up [regression coefficient (95% CI)] in fully adjusted model: 1.18 (0.49-1.87); <math>p=0.001</math></p>	Yes

Florecio et al. 2015	2015	Brazilian Women	85	Mean of 27.8 y	TV viewing	2009-2013 ~4 y	Prospective association (Beta and 95% CI) between TV viewing (h/d) and change in weight: 0.64 (0.003-1.275); p=0.048.	Yes
Golubic et al. 2015	2015	UK Adults; The ProActive Trial Cohort	231	Mean of 41.3	Waist Accelerometry (<100 counts/min)	Median of 7.4 y	Standardized betas (95% CI) for association between sedentary time and body weight status indicators in fully adjusted models, including MVPA: Weight: 0.09 (0.04-0.14) WC: 0.03 (-0.04-0.09) Fat mass: 0.10 (0.03-0.17) Percent fat: 0.06 (-0.01-0.13) Fat mass index: 0.09 (0.02-0.16)  Standardized betas (95% CI) for association between body weight status indicators and sedentary time in fully adjusted models: Weight: 0.16 (0.07-0.25) WC: 0.10 (0.02-0.18) Fat mass: 0.15 (0.07-0.22) Percent fat: 0.14 (0.05-0.22) Fat mass index: 0.14 (0.06-0.22)  The relationships between sedentary behavior and indicators of body weight status were reciprocal.	Yes
Smith et al. 2015	2015	UK Adults; English Longitudinal	3777	Mean of 64.8 y	TV viewing	2008-10 to 2012-13 ~4 y	OR (95% CI) for relationship between TV viewing and incident obesity in fully adjusted model: < 2 h/d: 1.00 (reference)	No for obesity



		Study of Ageing (ELSA)					<p>2-&lt;4 h/d: 1.02 (0.66-1.57)  4-&lt;6 h/d: 1.08 (0.68-1.70)  ≥6 h/d: 1.28 (0.82-2.01)  P for trend = 0.13</p> <p>OR (95% CI) for relationship between TV viewing and incident abdominal obesity (high waist circumference) in fully adjusted model:  &lt; 2 h/d: 1.00 (reference)  2-&lt;4 h/d: 1.19 (0.88-1.61)  4-&lt;6 h/d: 1.25 (0.90-1.73)  ≥6 h/d: 1.48 (1.07-2.03)  P for trend = 0.015</p>	Yes for abdominal obesity
Thomee et al. 2015	2015	Swedish Adults	2593	20-24 y	Computer gaming and emailing/chatting	2007 baseline ~1 and 5 y	<p>OR (95% C.I.) for relationship between computer gaming and incident overweight over 5 y in fully adjusted model:</p> <p><u>Men</u>  None: 1.0 (reference)  &lt;1 h/d: 0.9 (0.58-1.42)  1-2 h/d: 0.9 (0.48-1.69)  &gt;2 h/d: 1.4 (0.77-2.66)</p> <p><u>Women</u>  None: 1.0 (reference)  &lt;1 h/d: 1.0 (0.63-1.56)  1-2 h/d: 2.7 (1.45-5.01)  &gt;2 h/d: 3.0 (1.29-6.83)</p> <p>OR (95% CI) for relationship between emailing/chatting and</p>	Not tested

							<p>incident overweight over 5 y in fully adjusted model:</p> <p><u>Men</u></p> <p>&lt;1 h/d: 1.0 (reference)  1-2 h/d: 1.2 (0.77-1.94)  &gt;2 h/d: 1.5 (0.81-2.72)</p> <p><u>Women</u></p> <p>&lt;1 h/d: 1.0 (0.63-1.56)  1-2 h/d: 0.8 (0.54-1.28)  &gt;2 h/d: 1.2 (0.69-2.05)</p> <p>There was a significant association between computer gaming and 5-y changes in BMI in women but not in men.</p>	
Kaikkonen et al. 2015	2015	Finnish Adults: Young Finns Study	1715	24-39 y	Screen time	2001 to 2007  ~6 y	Baseline screen time was related to 6-year weight change in young (24-27 y) men only (beta =0.153; p=0.018).	Yes, in young men only
Menai et al. 2016	2016	French Adults; Supplementation and Antioxidant Vitamins and Minerals Cohort	2517	45-65 y  Mean of 55.5 y	Sedentary time (TV viewing, computer use and reading)	2001 to 2007  ~6 y	<p>Increased TV viewing over follow-up was associated with increased BMI (p&lt;0.01) and percent fat (p&lt;0.001) and marginally with changes in waist circumference (p=0.06).</p> <p>A reciprocal relationship was also observed with significant associations between baseline BMI (p=0.04), percent fat (p=0.01) and waist circumference and (p&lt;0.001) changes in TV</p>	Yes

							time; baseline BMI (p=0.01) and waist circumference (p=0.02) were also associated with changes in computer use. Time spent reading at baseline was not associated with changes in body weight status.	
Saidj et al. 2016	2016	Danish Adults; Health2006 Cohort	1403	18-69 y  Mean of 44 y	Leisure time sitting; Occupational sitting	2006-08 to 2011-12  ~5 y	Higher work sitting at baseline predicted decreased waist circumference over five years (p<0.05) but not change in BMI.  Leisure time sitting at baseline was not associated with changes in BMI or waist circumference.  There was evidence of a reciprocal relationship as baseline higher BMI and waist circumference were both predictors of 5 year increases in leisure-time sitting (p<0.0001).	Yes, for work sitting
Shibata et al. 2016	2016	Australian Adults; Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab)	3261	25-74 y	TV viewing	1999-2000 to 2004-05 to 2011-12  ~12 y	In continuous analysis, an increase in TV viewing over the first 5 years was significantly associated with an increase in waist circumference over the full 12-year follow-up (p<0.05).  In categorical analysis, TV viewing was not associated with changes in waist circumference (p=0.06).	Yes, for continuous analysis
Su et al. 2017	2017	Chinese Adults; Chinese Health	15,050	18-60 y	Daily sedentary time	2004 to 2011	Coefficients (95% CI) for relationship between sedentary	Not tested

		and Nutrition Survey (CHNS)					<p>time and body weight over follow-up:</p> <p><u>Men</u></p> <p>0-3 h/d: 1.00 (reference)</p> <p>3-&lt;6 h/d: 0.05 (-0.13-0.23)</p> <p>≥6 h/d: 0.45 (0.14-0.76)</p> <p><u>Women</u></p> <p>0-3 h/d: 1.00 (reference)</p> <p>3-&lt;6 h/d: 0.07 (-0.08-0.23)</p> <p>≥6 h/d: 0.29 (0.11-0.49)</p> <p>OR (95% CI) for relationship between sedentary time and incidence of overweight/obesity over follow-up:</p> <p><u>Men</u></p> <p>0-3 h/d: 1.00 (reference)</p> <p>3-&lt;6 h/d: 1.04 (0.90-1.18)</p> <p>≥6 h/d: 1.19 (1.04-1.35)</p> <p><u>Women</u></p> <p>0-3 h/d: 1.00 (reference)</p> <p>3-&lt;6 h/d: 1.01 (0.77-1.25)</p> <p>≥6 h/d: 1.10 (0.90-1.29)</p>	
<b>Cardiovascular Disease</b>								
Petersen et al. 2014	2014	Danish Adults; Danish Health Examination Survey (DANHES)	71,363	18-99 y  Mean of 48.1 y	Daily sitting time	2007-08 to 2012  Mean of 5.4 y	<p>HR (95% CI) for incident myocardial infarction (MI) across levels of daily sitting time in fully adjusted model:</p> <p>&lt;6 h/d: 1.00 (reference)</p> <p>6-&lt;10 h/d: 1.09 (0.83-1.43)</p> <p>≥10 h/d: 1.38 (1.01-1.88)</p> <p>P for trend = 0.05</p>	MI: Yes  CHD: No

							<p>HR (95% CI) for incident coronary heart disease (CHD) across levels of daily sitting time in fully adjusted model:</p> <p>&lt;6 h/d: 1.00 (reference)</p> <p>6-&lt;10 h/d: 0.96 (0.85-1.09)</p> <p>≥10 h/d: 1.07 (0.91-1.27)</p> <p>P for trend = 0.59</p> <p>No significant interaction between sitting time and leisure-time physical activity for MI or CHD.</p>	
Young et al. 2014	2014	US Men; California Men's Health Study	82,695	≥45 y  Mean of 58 y	Daily sedentary time spent TV viewing, sitting at a computer or reading	2002-03 to 2012  Mean of 7.8 y	<p>HR (95% CI) for heart failure across levels of daily sedentary time in fully adjusted model:</p> <p>≤2 h/d: 1.00 (reference)</p> <p>3-4 h/d: 1.13 (1.04-1.24)</p> <p>≥5 h/d: 1.34 (1.21-1.84)</p> <p>P for trend &lt;0.0001</p> <p>Significant effects were observed in normal weight, overweight and obese men.</p> <p>Elevated risks associated with sedentary time were observed in all ethnic groups, but were statistically significant in Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic groups only (not significant in Asian, Black or Other groups).</p>	Yes

							There was small additive interaction effect between low physical activity and high sedentary time (RR=0.08; 95% C.I.: 0.03-0.14).	
Borodulin et al. 2015	2015	Finnish Adults; FINRISK 2002 Study	4516	25-74 y	Daily sitting time	2002 to 2010  Mean of 8.6 y	HR (95% CI) for incident fatal and nonfatal cardiovascular disease per hour of daily sitting time on a typical week day from fully adjusted model: 1.06 (1.01-1.11).	Yes
Chomistek et al. 2015	2015	US Women; Nurses' Health Study II	88,940	27-44 y	TV viewing	1991 to 2011  ~20 y	HR (95% CI) for incident coronary heart disease across levels of weekly TV viewing time in fully adjusted model: ≤1 h/wk: 0.94 (0.64-1.38) 1.1-4.9 h/wk: 0.84 (0.61-1.15) 5.0-9.9 h/wk: 0.83 (0.60-1.14) 10-19.9 h/wk: 0.71 (0.51-0.99) ≥20 h/wk: 1.00 (reference) P for trend = 0.60	No
McDonnell et al. 2016	2016	US Adults; Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Study	22,257	≥45 y	TV viewing	Mean of 7.1 y	HR (95% CI) for incident stroke across levels of daily TV viewing in fully adjusted model: <2 h/d: 1.00 (reference) 2-<4 h/d: 1.13 (0.88-1.45) ≥4 h/d: 1.12 (0.85-1.48) P for trend NS  No significant interactions were observed between TV viewing time and age, race or sex on incident stroke.	No

Moller et al. 2016	2016	Danish Adults; Danish Work Environment Cohort Study (DWECS)	11,996	18-59 y	Occupational sitting	1990 to 2010  Mean of 12.2 y	RR (95% CI) for incident coronary heart disease per 10 h/wk of occupational sitting time: 0.98 (0.88-1.09).	No
<b>Cancer</b>								
Lynch et al. 2014	2014	US Men; NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study	170,481	50-71 y	Daily sitting time; TV viewing	1996 to 2006  Mean of 8.5 y	<p>HR (95% CI) for incident prostate cancer across levels of daily sitting time in fully adjusted model:  &lt;3 h/d: 1.00 (reference)  3-4 h/d: 0.95 (0.90-1.00)  5-6 h/d: 0.94 (0.89-0.98)  7-8 h/d: 0.93 (0.88-0.99)  ≥9 h/d: 0.98 (0.91-1.05)  P for trend = 0.09</p> <p>HR (95% CI) for incident prostate cancer across levels of TV viewing in fully adjusted model:  &lt;3 h/d: 1.00 (reference)  3-4 h/d: 1.01 (0.94-1.09)  5-6 h/d: 1.01 (0.94-1.08)  7-8 h/d: 0.98 (0.91-1.07)  ≥9 h/d: 1.03 (0.92-1.15)  P for trend = 0.53</p> <p>There were no significant interactions between sitting or TV viewing and race or moderate-to-vigorous physical activity. There was a significant interaction between TV viewing</p>	No

							and BMI (p=0.02). There was a significant negative trend (p=0.04) between TV viewing and prostate risk among normal weight men but no significantly reduced risk in any category of TV viewing.	
Catsburg et al. 2014	2014	Canadian Women; Canadian Study of Diet, Lifestyle and Health	1094 cases; 3299 sub-cohort	Not reported	Weekly sitting time; TV Viewing	Not reported	<p>HR (95% CI) for breast cancer across levels of weekly sitting time:</p> <p>&lt;12.5 h/wk: 1.00 (reference)</p> <p>12.5-24 h/wk: 0.90 (0.71-1.15)</p> <p>24-39 h/wk: 1.08 (0.86-1.35)</p> <p>39-54 h/wk: 1.10 (0.87-1.38)</p> <p>&gt;54 h/wk: 0.98 (0.76-1.25)</p> <p>P for trend=0.63</p> <p>HR (95% CI) for breast cancer across levels of weekly TV viewing:</p> <p>≤1 h/wk: 1.00 (reference)</p> <p>2-5 h/wk: 1.07 (0.85-1.35)</p> <p>6-10 h/wk: 1.04 (0.82-1.33)</p> <p>11-20 h/wk: 0.98 (0.76-1.27)</p> <p>≥21 h/wk: 1.17 (0.86-1.59)</p> <p>P for trend = 0.62</p>	No
Hildebrand et al. 2015	2015	US Women; American Cancer Society Cancer Prevention II Nutrition Cohort	63,972	50-74 y	Daily leisure-time sitting	1992 to 2011  ~19 y	<p>RR (95% CI) for incident ovarian cancer across levels of daily sitting time in fully adjusted model:</p> <p>&lt;3 h/d: 1.00 (reference)</p> <p>3-5 h/d: 1.05 (0.88-1.24)</p> <p>≥6 h/d: 1.44 (1.12-1.85)</p>	Yes



							P for trend = 0.006  There was no significant interaction between sitting time and BMI (p=0.78).	
Patel et al. 2015	2015	US Adults; American Cancer Society Cancer Prevention Study II Nutrition Cohort	146,722	50-74 y	Leisure sitting time	1992 to 2009  Men: Mean of 13,2 y  Women: Mean of 15.8 y	RR (95% CI) for incident total cancer across levels of leisure-time sitting in fully adjusted models: <u>Women</u> <3 h/d: 1.00 (reference) 3-5 h/d: 1.01 (0.97-1.05) ≥6 h/d: 1.10 (1.04-1.17) <u>Men</u> <3 h/d: 1.00 (reference) 3-5 h/d: 0.99 (0.96-1.03) ≥6 h/d: 1.00 (0.96-1.05)  In women, sitting time was associated with risk of multiple myeloma, invasive breast cancer, and ovarian cancer.  There were no associations between sitting time and site-specific cancers in men.  There were no significant interactions between sitting time and physical activity in men or women.  There was a significant interaction between sitting time and BMI in men only (p=0.04),	Not tested

							with a borderline significant association between sitting time and overall cancer risk in obese men (RR= 1.11; 95% CI: 1.00-1.24) but not in overweight or normal weight men.	
Nomura et al. 2016	2016	US Women; The Black Women's Health Study	46,734	21-69 y	Total sitting time; Sitting at work; TV viewing	1995-2013	<p>RR (95% CI) for incident breast cancer across levels of total sitting time in fully adjusted model:</p> <p>&lt;5 h/d: 1.00 (reference)  5-&lt;7 h/d: 1.14 (0.99-1.33)  7-&lt;10 h/d: 1.21 (1.04-1.42)  ≥10 h/d: 1.41 (1.16-1.71)  P for trend&lt;0.001</p> <p>RR (95% CI) for incident breast cancer across levels of sitting time at work in fully adjusted model:</p> <p>&lt;1 h/d: 1.00 (reference)  1-2 h/d: 1.01 (0.82-1.24)  3-4 h/d: 1.10 (0.91-1.32)  ≥5 h/d: 1.16 (0.91-1.37)  P for trend=0.03</p> <p>RR (95% CI) for incident breast cancer across levels of TV viewing in fully adjusted model:</p> <p>&lt;5 h/d: 1.00 (reference)  5-&lt;7 h/d: 0.89 (0.73-1.09)  7-&lt;10 h/d: 0.96 (0.79-1.17)  ≥10 h/d: 1.11 (0.89-1.38)</p>	Yes

							<p>P for trend=0.04</p> <p>Sedentary time updated through follow-up (1995-2001).</p> <p>No significant interactions between sedentary time and physical activity (p=0.27) or BMI (p=0.22).</p>	
Wang et al. 2016	2016	US Women; Women's Health Initiative Observational Study and Clinical Trial Prospective Cohort	129,401	50-79 y	Daily sitting time	1993 to 2009  Mean of 11.8 y	<p>RR (95% CI) for incident lung cancer across levels of daily sitting time in fully adjusted models:</p> <p>≤5 h/d: 1.00 (reference)</p> <p>6-&lt;10 h/d: 1.08 (0.95-1.22)</p> <p>≥10 h/d: 1.10 (0.95-1.28)</p> <p>Global p value = 0.37</p>	No

Legend: BMI=body mass index, CI=confidence interval, HR=hazard ratio, OR=odds ratio, RR=relative risk, TV=television, WC=waist circumference

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