

Appendix 15. Sensitivity analysis showing the association of occupational and leisure-time physical activity with all-cause mortality for studies with baseline assessment of physical activity in 1989 or earlier versus in 1990 or later. Models are shown for males and females and are from model 3; i.e., adjusted for leisure-time physical activity, age, BMI, smoking and education level.

			Males			Females		
			n	N	HR [95% CI]	n	N	HR [95% CI]
Year of baseline assessment	1989 or earlier	Sedentary OPA	90,317	11	1.00 (reference)	67,273	7	1.00 (reference)
		Low OPA	64,011	10	1.01 [0.90-1.14]	111,549	6	1.05 [0.94-1.17]
		Moderate OPA	50,249	11	1.12 [0.93-1.35]	44,957	7	0.98 [0.87-1.11]
		High OPA	29,513	10	1.14 [0.88-1.47]	5,305	7	1.19 [0.71-1.99]
	1990 or later	Sedentary OPA	25,999	7	1.00 (reference)	24,942	7	1.00 (reference)
		Low OPA	15,946	7	1.01 [0.99-1.04]	23,605	7	0.95 [0.87-1.03]
		Moderate OPA	12,315	7	1.04 [1.00-1.07]	15,525	5	0.95 [0.89-1.01]
		High OPA	7,784	7	1.14 [1.02-1.26]	1,207	5	0.94 [0.87-1.02]
N = number of studies; HR = hazard ratio; 95% CI = 95% confidence interval; OPA = Occupational physical activity Note that the number of studies (N) differs across comparisons, as not all occupational physical activity categories were available from all studies (see Appendix 4 for an overview). Occupational physical activity levels reflect the physical activity continuum, i.e., sedentary, low, moderate, and high. Categories roughly indicate: mainly sitting work (sedentary), work that mainly involves standing or walking, but without lifting or carrying loads (low), work that involves carrying light objects or walking stairs (moderate), physically demanding work involving frequent carrying or lifting heavy loads (high).								