Supplementary Figure S2: Multivariate-adjusted average daily sedentary time\textsuperscript{a} by SEP score\textsuperscript{b}. Unimputed, casewise-deleted data.

Model 1: adjusted for age and sex; model 2: further adjustments for area deprivation, BM, limiting long standing illness, difficulty with usual activities, car ownership, drinking frequency, and smoking status; model 3: further adjustments for self-reported time spent in MVPA, accelerometer-measured MVPA time, and average accelerometer wear time on valid days. Models with accelerometer sedentary time as the outcome were also adjusted for average accelerometer wear time on valid days.

\textsuperscript{a}Coefficients represent estimated marginal means from generalised linear models, with 95\% confidence intervals. Linear trend p values were obtained from linear regression.

\textsuperscript{b}SEP1 indicates most deprived, SEP 5 indicates least deprived
Supplementary Figure S3: Multivariate-adjusted average daily sedentary time\textsuperscript{a} by SEP score\textsuperscript{b}. Weekdays.

**Accelerometer-measured sedentary time (N=2268)**

- SEP1: model 1, p<0.001
text
- SEP2: model 2, p<0.001
text
- SEP3: model 3, p<0.001
text
- SEP4: model 1, p<0.001
text
- SEP5: model 2, p<0.001
text

**TV time (N=2253)**

- SEP1: model 1, p<0.001
text
- SEP2: model 2, p<0.001
text
- SEP3: model 3, p<0.001
text
- SEP4: model 1, p<0.001
text
- SEP5: model 2, p<0.001
text

**Non-TV sitting time (N=2236)**

- SEP1: model 1, p=0.744
- SEP2: model 2, p=0.410
- SEP3: model 3, p=0.394

Model 1: adjusted for age and sex; model 2: further adjustments for area deprivation, BM, limiting long standing illness, difficulty with usual activities, car ownership, drinking frequency, and smoking status; model 3: further adjustments for self-reported time spent in MVPA, accelerometer-measured MVPA time, and average accelerometer wear time on valid days. Models with accelerometer sedentary time as the outcome were also adjusted for average accelerometer wear time on valid days.

\textsuperscript{a} Coefficients represent estimated marginal means from generalised linear models, with 95% confidence intervals. Linear trend p values were obtained from linear regression.

\textsuperscript{b} SEP1 indicates most deprived, SEP 5 indicates least deprived.
Supplementary Figure S4: Multivariate-adjusted average daily sedentary time\textsuperscript{a} by SEP score\textsuperscript{b}. Weekend days.

Accelerometer-measured sedentary time (N=2069)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEP1</th>
<th>SEP2</th>
<th>SEP3</th>
<th>SEP4</th>
<th>SEP5</th>
<th>SEP1</th>
<th>SEP2</th>
<th>SEP3</th>
<th>SEP4</th>
<th>SEP5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>model 1</td>
<td>model 2</td>
<td>model 3</td>
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TV time (N=2054)

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<th>SEP4</th>
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Non-TV sitting time (N=2041)

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Model 1: adjusted for age and sex; model 2: further adjustments for area deprivation, BMI, limiting long standing illness, difficulty with usual activities, car ownership, drinking frequency, and smoking status; model 3: further adjustments for self-reported time spent in MVPA, accelerometer-measured MVPA time, and average accelerometer wear time on valid days. Models with accelerometer sedentary time as the outcome were also adjusted for average accelerometer wear time on valid days.

\textsuperscript{a} Coefficients represent estimated marginal means from generalised linear models, with 95\% confidence intervals. Linear trend p values were obtained from linear regression.

\textsuperscript{b} SEP1 indicates most deprived, SEP 5 indicates least deprived.