Supplementary Material 32 Cost effectiveness scenario analysis – Patterson *et al.* (2018) all-cause relative risk mortality estimates from sedentary behaviour

	Costs (95% CI) [P(most costly)]	QALYs (95% CI) [P(most effective)]	ICER	Incremental net health benefit (95% CI)		
				k=£15,000	k=£20,000	k=£30,000
				[Probability of being cost-effective]		
Control	£642.06 (507.14, 798.4) [0.085]	17.79359 (17.77337, 17.81535) [0.24]		- - [0.376]	- - [0.347]	- - [0.302]
SWAL only	£691.19 (563.3, 846.93) [0.216]	17.79834 (17.7781, 17.8177) [0.433]	£10,342.24	0.001 (-0.024, 0.025) [0.424]	0.002 (-0.021, 0.026) [0.431]	0.003 (-0.02, 0.026) [0.439]
SWAL plus desk	£747.60 (641.42, 868.39) [0.699]	17.79494 (17.77544, 17.81305) [0.327]	Dominated	-0.006 (-0.037, 0.028) [0.2]	-0.004 (-0.034, 0.029) [0.222]	-0.002 (-0.033, 0.03) [0.259]