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Sedentary time in older men and women: an international consensus statement and research priorities

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ABSTRACT

Sedentary time is a modifiable determinant of poor health, and in older adults, reducing sedentary time may be an important first step in adopting and maintaining a more active lifestyle. The primary purpose of this consensus statement is to provide an integrated perspective on current knowledge and expert opinion pertaining to sedentary behaviour in older adults on the topics of measurement, associations with health outcomes, and interventions. A secondary yet equally important purpose is to suggest priorities for future research and knowledge translation based on gaps identified. A five-step Delphi consensus process was used. Experts in the area of sedentary behaviour and older adults (n=15) participated in three surveys, an in-person consensus meeting, and a validation process. The surveys specifically probed measurement, health outcomes, interventions, and research priorities. The meeting was informed by a literature review and conference symposium, and it was used to create statements on each of the areas addressed in this document. Knowledge users (n=3) also participated in the consensus meeting. Statements were then sent to the experts for validation. It was agreed that *self-report* tools need to be developed for understanding the context in which sedentary time is accumulated. For *health outcomes*, it was agreed that the focus of sedentary time research in older adults needs to include geriatric-relevant health outcomes, that there is insufficient evidence to quantify the dose–response relationship, that there is a lack of evidence on sedentary time from older adults in assisted facilities, and that evidence on the association between sedentary time and sleep is lacking. For *interventions*, research is needed to assess the impact that reducing sedentary time, or breaking up prolonged bouts of sedentary time has on geriatric-relevant health outcomes. Research priorities listed for each of these areas should be considered by researchers and funding agencies.

INTRODUCTION

Sedentary (sitting) time is an important modifiable determinant of health,¹ and it is an important predictor of healthy ageing.² While research on the causes and consequences of excessive sedentary time is expanding rapidly in all populations, this line of inquiry should be of particular interest to researchers, gerontologists and healthcare

practitioners working with older adults. Research from over 10 countries indicates that older adults are sedentary for approximately 10 hours per day.³ The volume of sedentary time that older adults accumulate is greater than any other age group^{4–9}; however, even among older adults, older age is associated with more sedentary time.¹⁰ While there is no consistent sex difference in total sedentary time, there appear to be differences in the patterns and types of sedentary behaviours in which older men and women engage.^{11–13}

Managing sedentary time is important for the prevention of disease and disability^{14–16} and also for the management of existing conditions.^{17–18} Too much sitting may have particularly deleterious consequences for older adults, in part because they accumulate the least physical activity of any age group.⁴ Very few older adults are engaging in the relatively high volume of daily moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity that appears to be necessary to counteract the adverse effects of too much sitting¹⁹ and may have neither the physical capacity nor the desire to achieve such a goal.^{20–23}

Ageing is associated with a decline in physical function; prolonged periods of muscular unloading may exacerbate losses in muscle and bone mass and further increase the risk of falls, frailty and dependence. The unique challenges facing older adults, such as age-associated functional (physical and cognitive) changes, may be just as important as conventional morbidity and mortality outcomes, as they have been shown to more strongly impact the quality of life of older adults.^{24–26} These issues, combined with the ubiquitous nature of sedentary behaviour, means that understanding the relationship between sedentary time and healthy ageing is of particular importance. This is even more urgent given that globally there will be more than two billion older adults by the year 2050.²⁷

Considerable research has been conducted to better understand the determinants of sedentary time among older adults. A transdisciplinary, international consensus framework that includes research priorities pertaining to determinants of sedentary time was recently created.²⁸ Through the review process, unique determinants such as physical function, living arrangements and the presence of chronic disease were identified for older adults,²⁹ further highlighting the need for



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age-specific research in this area. To further advance this age-specific research, perspective is needed on measurement techniques and the current state of knowledge on the impact of sedentary time on healthy ageing.

This consensus statement was generated by 15 researchers from five countries across four continents. All group members were researchers in the area of sedentary time among older adults, with expertise in physiology, psychology/behaviour change, public health, rehabilitation, measurement of sedentary time and/or epidemiology. The purpose of this statement is, first, to provide an integrated perspective on current knowledge and expert opinion on three main issues as they relate to older men and women: (1) the validity/reliability of self-reported sedentary time measures compared with objectively measured data; (2) existing knowledge of health consequences associated with sedentary time, including dose response; and (3) interventions that show promise for reducing sedentary time. To advance the study of sedentary time and healthy ageing at a pace that reflects the demands of rapid population ageing, research priorities must be established. Thus, a second purpose was to identify 5-year research priorities for the field and provide information that is relevant for practitioners and other knowledge users concerned with improving the health of older men and women.

METHODS

Terminology

For this statement, older adults were those aged 60 years and older.³⁰ However, it should be noted that older adults have a range of functional abilities that do not necessarily correlate with chronological age. Therefore, older adults across the mobility spectrum and, those living in different settings (community-dwelling vs various levels of assisted living) were considered.

Throughout this consensus statement, we use the term 'sedentary time' to describe time spent in a seated or reclining posture with low energy expenditure. This is a widely accepted definition of sedentary time³¹; however, it is important to note that much of the available research evidence is not, as yet, derived from the use of measurement tools that can explicitly identify posture or behaviours during sedentary time. Sedentary time is a multifaceted construct. There are many different types of sedentary behaviours (eg, watching TV, reading or transportation), and they can occur in different domains or settings (eg, home or work), at different times of day, alone or with others.³² The context of sedentary time is an important consideration for research on health outcomes and the development of interventions.

Process

This consensus statement was created using a standard Delphi consensus process that was led by SD and JLC.^{33 34} In accordance with recommendations, experts in the field of sedentary time and ageing were identified through PubMed searches and through recommendations from previously identified experts. Twenty-six experts were initially sent an invitation to participate in the consensus process. Of these, 13 experts agreed to participate (in addition to SD and JLC). All these experts regularly publish in the area and appropriately represent a breadth of perspectives on the topics included in this statement.

The Delphi process consisted of three surveys, an in-person consensus meeting, and expert validation. Step one consisted of a survey of six open-ended questions related to each of the areas of interest. They were stated as follows:

- ▶ What is the validity/reliability of self-reported sedentary time compared with objectively measured sedentary time in older men and women?
- ▶ What is the range of health consequences and the dose of sedentary time associated with these consequences in older men and women?
- ▶ What intervention strategies have shown promise in reducing sedentary time among older men and women?
- ▶ What are the important age, sex (biological) and gender (sociocultural) differences in sedentary time?
- ▶ What are the priorities for future research?
- ▶ What are the priorities for knowledge translation and what are the key messages we can disseminate at this time?

The question pertaining to sex and gender was specifically included due to growing concerns over the inappropriate use of these terms in health research and their impact on the interpretation of findings.^{35 36} Sex is a set of biological attributes (physical and physiological) in humans, while gender refers to social constructs that cannot be defined using binary terms.³⁷

Data from step one were qualitatively analysed and categorised into themes that then informed the development of the second survey. In step two, a survey with a series of statements on the same issues were presented using Likert scales and statements for ranking. Results from step two were used to inform the next survey. In step three, the survey used Likert scales to determine agreement on statements pertaining to sedentary time patterns, and age, sex, and gender differences. They were also used for prioritising the need for individual and population level interventions, and research priorities for cross-sectional, longitudinal, randomised controlled, qualitative, and laboratory/mechanistic studies.

Prior to the consensus meeting (step four), a review of the literature on sedentary time and older adults was synthesised and sent to the experts with the results of the three surveys. The literature review was sent to the experts after the three surveys were conducted to ensure that both the experts' perspectives and the evidence could be discussed at the meeting. The experts and knowledge users also attended a 90 min symposium at the World Congress on Active Aging on 30 June 2016. The symposium summarised the main findings of the review, as well as issues pertaining to sex, gender, and age differences in sedentary time and health outcomes, determinants of sedentary time, and patterns of sedentary time. Eleven of the experts (four were unable to attend but were sent audiotapes and notes on the meeting afterwards) as well as three knowledge users met on 2 July 2016 in Melbourne, Australia. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss results of the surveys in the context of the areas of interest and in light of the literature review.³⁸ The goal was to create initial statements in each area as well as to identify the most important priorities for both research and knowledge translation.

After the meeting, consensus statements were categorised according to level of evidence (table 1) and sent to the expert group for review and validation (step five). This was to ensure that the statements provided below reflect the views of the experts who participated in the surveys and meeting.

FINDINGS

The findings of the consensus process are presented by research question. Consensus statements are listed following a summary of the literature review and the survey results (*steps one to three*) for each question. Please see the accompanying review in this issue for further details on the literature pertaining to

Table 1 Categories of research evidence applied to statements (adapted from Buckley *et al*)⁷³

Category	Methodology	Descriptor
A	Randomised, controlled trials (RCTs)	Data are overwhelmingly from RCT studies, and findings are consistent.
B	RCT (limited data) and high-quality observational data	Few RCTs exist; they have small sample sizes and/or results are inconsistent. AND/OR Observational studies supported by evidence of causality from laboratory-based or experimental studies.
C	Non-RCTs, observational studies	Outcomes are from uncontrolled, non-randomised and/or observational studies (overwhelmingly cross-sectional).
D	Expert consensus	Evidence is insufficient for categorisation in A–C; panel's expert opinion.

measurement, associations with health outcomes, and interventions.³⁸

What is the validity/reliability of self-reported sedentary time compared with objectively measured data in older men and women?

The validity/reliability of self-reported sedentary time is an important issue as it influences the interpretation of studies using self-report tools. From the nine studies reviewed in the literature, seven studies compared self-report tools with accelerometers,^{39–45} and two compared self-report tools with inclinometers.^{46,47} Since inclinometers provide information on posture, and the definition of sedentary behaviour includes reference to posture, self-report tools should be validated against inclinometers. All but two studies reported that the self-reported tool being assessed underestimated total sedentary time. One tool was found to overestimate total sedentary time among those who accumulated more than 640 min/day,³⁹ while another tool was found to overestimate sedentary time by 1 hour/day.⁴⁶ The test–retest reliability of specific sedentary activities, particularly TV time and computer use, was found to be acceptable.^{39,40} Further information and interpretation pertaining to these studies can be found in the accompanying review.³⁸

There was consensus that self-report measures of sedentary time have limitations in terms of validity and reliability, and that improvements in these tools are needed. However, it was acknowledged that self-report is important for examining the *context* of sedentary time and identifying specific *types* of sedentary behaviours (eg, TV viewing, reading and driving). In light of the value that self-report tools can add to sedentary time research, using valid and reliable methods of studying, the context of sedentary time was identified as a priority. The issue of measurement of movement behaviours, including sleep, over a 24-period was discussed at the meeting. Sleep was not raised through any of the three prior surveys, nor was it mentioned in any of the studies on self-report.

The consensus meeting, review of evidence and expert validation led to the development of the following statements on the use of self-reported sedentary time for research with older men and women:

1. Self-report has limited value for the measurement of total sedentary time. (Evidence category: C and D)
2. The context (what, when, where and with whom) of sedentary time is important and, at present, is primarily assessed using self-report tools. (Evidence category: D)
3. A comprehensive approach that includes subjective and objective measures that account for behaviours across the 24 hours, such as sleep, posture, active behaviours, and sedentary time, is needed. (Evidence category: D)

What is the range of health consequences and the dose of sedentary time associated with these consequences in older men and women?

Research on sedentary time and health outcomes in older adults has focused primarily on outcomes of mortality and cardiometabolic disease risk factors or outcomes. A growing body of longitudinal evidence suggests an association between sedentary time and mortality.^{48,49} There also appears to be an association between sedentary time and some cardiometabolic disease risk factors, although much of the evidence comes from cross-sectional studies.^{50–52} There is a dearth of research on the association of sedentary time with other health outcomes such as cancer, pulmonary disease, mental health and more. Furthermore, few high-quality studies have looked at the association between sedentary time and geriatric-relevant health outcomes, that is, non-disease outcomes that strongly influence quality of life in this population.

Geriatric-relevant outcomes include physical function, cognitive function, urinary incontinence and mental health (depressive symptoms). Research on these outcomes and their association with sedentary time is covered extensively in the accompanying review.³⁸ Briefly, evidence from cross-sectional studies indicates that there is an association between sedentary time and performance on functional fitness tests, strength, activities of daily living, and falls; there is also evidence of an association between breaks in sedentary time and physical function. Sex and age differences have been reported for some of these associations. For cognitive function, evidence from cross-sectional studies suggests that there is an association between sedentary time and dementia/mild cognitive impairment, performance on neurocognitive tests and brain structure/activity. However, this research should be interpreted with caution as many studies used self-report and did not define a dose of sedentary time. Only one study to date has assessed the association between sedentary time and urinary incontinence; no association was found. Evidence from a small number of cross-sectional studies of mental health suggests that higher sedentary time may be associated with greater psychological distress and depressive symptoms. To date, studies on sedentary time and sleep show no association. Finally, sedentary time appears to be inversely associated with general well-being and quality of life, based on a small number of cross-sectional studies. Of note, the majority of studies reviewed on the association between geriatric-relevant outcomes and sedentary time were cross-sectional, thus, reverse causality cannot yet be ruled out, and the term 'consequences' cannot be appropriately applied to this work. Although our objective was to assess health consequences, at this time, we can only assess associations with health outcomes.

Many studies reviewed found that associations between sedentary time and health outcomes remained significant after adjusting the models for moderate to vigorous intensity physical

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activity. There is also research to suggest that among young and middle-aged adults, accumulating 60–75 min of moderate to vigorous intensity physical activity can negate the effects of prolonged sitting¹⁹; no such data are available on older adults at this time. Importantly, few older adults meet minimum guidelines for physical activity.⁵³ Therefore, reducing sedentary time may have greater practical implications for older adults than it would for younger adults. More work is needed to elucidate the interactive and independent effects of sedentary time and physical activity on the health of older adults.

Through the first three steps of the Delphi process, the effect of sedentary time on physical function and cognitive function were identified as key areas that require more research, as were mental health, social isolation, and quality of life. It was generally agreed that there is a graded relationship between sedentary time and health but that this relationship likely differs by health outcome and likely is not linear. It was also agreed that due to lack of evidence at this time, it is difficult to identify or quantify a threshold where risk would become clinically relevant. The context in which sedentary time is accumulated is important to health outcomes; however, the mechanism for these contextual differences is not fully understood. The dose of sedentary time associated with negative health outcomes may vary depending on the type of sedentary behaviour; that is, activities that are cognitively and socially engaging may have different effects than those that are less engaging.¹²

Throughout the surveys, there was general consensus that it is important to consider age when assessing physical function, cognitive function, isolation/loneliness, cardiometabolic disease, and quality of life; however, during the in-person meeting, it was agreed that functional ability may be more important than chronological age. Poor functional ability may be a determinant as well as a consequence of sedentary behaviour and physical inactivity, and it may affect the context of sedentary time. Specifically, older adults may live independently or in assisted living facilities. Little research has been done to understand the unique impact of these environments on sedentary time accumulation. The experts also discussed the need for research in hospital settings. In many countries, older adults are admitted to the hospital for non-life threatening conditions. This may be associated with extended in-hospital stays that lead to an increase in sedentary time and physical inactivity.⁵⁴

It was also agreed that sex may influence the relationship between sedentary time and specific health outcomes, such as physical function,^{55,56} metabolic syndrome,⁵² mental health⁵⁷ and quality of life.² To our knowledge, no studies have specifically addressed gender differences in the area of sedentary behaviour and ageing research. However, researchers have suggested that social and cultural norms about social behaviour are distinctly different, and thus examining gender is important in this field.⁵⁷

The consensus meeting, review of evidence and expert validation led to the development of the following statements on the association between sedentary time and health outcomes in older men and women:

1. There are associations of sedentary time with all-cause mortality, obesity, cardiometabolic disease, and physical function (Evidence category: C). There is limited evidence on the association of sedentary time with well-being, cancer, pulmonary disease, stroke as well as with geriatric-relevant outcomes including mobility, cognitive function, incontinence, and mental health. (Evidence category: D)
2. To date, there is cross-sectional evidence that suggests a graded relationship of sedentary time with health. The available evidence is insufficient to quantify the threshold

associated with clinically relevant risk. (Evidence category: D)

3. Associations between sedentary time and health outcomes have mainly been studied in community-dwelling older adults; more research is needed in different settings such as hospitals and assisted living facilities. (Evidence category: D)
4. Nocturnal and daytime sleep duration and quality may play important roles in the associations of sedentary time and health. Better methods to distinguish sleep from sedentary time are needed in order to fully understand these roles. (Evidence category: D)
5. The interaction between sedentary time and physical activity is important. Interactions between sedentary time and physical activity should be tested in all studies. (Evidence category: C and D)
6. Other variables such as sex, functional capacity, and setting may influence the relationship between sedentary time and health, but these have not been well studied. They should be included in future work; researchers are also encouraged to reanalyse previous work considering these important variables. (Evidence category: C and D)
7. Patterns of sedentary time are associated with some health outcomes; longer bouts and fewer breaks in sedentary time appear to be associated with worse health regardless of total sedentary time. Longitudinal and experimental research is needed to understand the impact of these patterns on specific health outcomes. (Evidence category: C and D)

What interventions have shown promise in reducing sedentary time among older men and women?

High-quality intervention research on reducing sedentary time in older adults is sparse. Of the 13 studies available, seven specifically targeted reducing sedentary time,^{58–64} while the remaining either included or exclusively targeted increasing physical activity.^{63 65–69} Only six were randomised controlled trials,^{66–70} and only five had follow-up periods of 6 months or longer.^{66–70} Most studies found statistically significant decreases in total sedentary time as a result of the intervention, and some also reported a decrease in prolonged sedentary time, or a reduction in specific types of sedentary activities. Most intervention studies did not examine changes in health outcomes; therefore, at this time, we cannot evaluate the clinical impact of reducing sedentary time in older adults.^{63 64 66} Further information and interpretation pertaining to these interventions can be found in the supplementary table and the intervention section of the accompanying review.³⁸

Through the first three steps of the Delphi process, interventions targeting the environment as well as individual behaviour change were both considered important. In addition to reducing total sedentary time, breaking up sedentary time was identified as an important strategy. There was no consensus on whether interventions that focus on physical activity will be effective for reducing sedentary time, or if interventions should focus on sedentary time specifically. It was noted that interventions with a social component and interventions that were accessible to older adults across the mobility spectrum would be important considerations.

The consensus meeting, review of evidence and expert validation led to the development of the following statements on sedentary time interventions targeting older men and women:

1. A better understanding of the correlates and determinants of different types of sedentary time can be used to inform the development of interventions. (Evidence category: D)

- Individual behaviour change interventions show promise for reducing sedentary time in the short term (Evidence category: B); long-term changes and environmental or organisational level interventions have not been assessed.
- Intervention research should focus on older adults across the spectrum of function from community-dwelling older adults to those in assisted living environments. (Evidence category: D)
- Intervention studies should measure changes in behaviour as well as changes in health outcomes. Without measuring both, clinically meaningful changes in sedentary time cannot be established. (Evidence category: D)
- Interventions should distinguish between reclining and sitting postures as these may have different implications for people with mobility limitations as well as differential effects on health outcomes. (Evidence category: D)

What are the priorities for knowledge translation and the key messages we can disseminate at this time?

Three knowledge users from three different countries were invited to the consensus meeting to consult on key knowledge translation priorities. It was agreed that there is a need for evidence-informed messages and guidelines about sedentary time for older adults. However, some research indicates that there is a lack of awareness of current physical activity recommendations,⁷¹ thus innovative methods for disseminating public health messages, particularly among older adults, are also needed.

The following two priorities were identified:

- Recommendations are needed that integrate messages on movement across the spectrum, from sleep to vigorous intensity physical activity, throughout the 24-hour day.
- Effective implementation strategies are needed to ensure appropriate uptake of recommendations.

It was also agreed that at this time, knowledge users working with older adults can provide a message that, regardless of age, ability, working status, and home setting, older adults should strive to *reduce total sedentary time, break up prolonged periods of sedentary time, and move more*. This message is already being disseminated to older adults living in some countries.⁷² Reducing sedentary time should be considered in leisure time, in the home, at work and during transportation.

CONCLUSIONS

This consensus statement was developed through a five-step Delphi consensus process with an international group of experts in sedentary behaviour in older adults. The process was informed by a review of literature and a conference symposium. The goal was to provide consensus, based on current knowledge and expert opinion, and to help advance the field by identifying key research priorities. First, while *self-report methods* for measuring sedentary time have value for examining the context of sedentary behaviour, they require improvement from the perspective of validity and reliability. Novel methods of objectively assessing both the dose and context of sedentary time should be explored; these will be important for discerning the health consequences of different types of sedentary behaviours accumulated in different contexts. Second, research on *health outcomes* needs to expand to include the effect of sedentary time on geriatric-relevant health outcomes of physical and cognitive function, urinary incontinence, depressive symptoms, and overall quality of life. Furthermore, the dose–response relationship between sedentary time and health among older adults must be defined, and the interaction with physical activity should be examined. Third,

What are the priorities for future research?

Several important gaps in the field became evident through the literature review and the Delphi process; priorities for research in the next 5 years were identified. The key priorities that emerged were: intervention strategies for reducing sedentary time, determining the dose of sedentary time associated with increased health risk, and determining the health effects of different types of sedentary behaviours (eg, TV vs computer vs reading). It was also noted that it is important for future research to examine sedentary time as a determinant of poor health and as a consequence of poor health. In step three of the Delphi process, research priorities were categorised by study design and health outcome.

The following statements on 5-year research priorities were agreed on at the consensus meeting and through expert validation:

- New objective methods of providing context for sedentary time (eg, wearable cameras, global positioning system and Wi-Fi) should be further validated, and development of new self-report tools should focus on providing context to device-based measures.
- Research on sedentary time is needed in different settings and across the mobility spectrum.
- Research on sedentary time needs to include geriatric-relevant health outcomes. There is a clear need for longitudinal, mechanistic, and experimental studies specifically looking at physical and cognitive function.
- Research assessing the effectiveness of sedentary time reduction interventions that target the environment and organisation level, and interventions that compare the effectiveness of physical activity and sedentary time interventions, are needed.
- Research is needed to develop effective implementation strategies for dissemination of sedentary time messages to older adults and professionals working with older adults.
- Sex and gender may interact with sedentary time to influence health outcomes. To date, sedentary time research has not appropriately distinguished between sex and gender. Sex and Gender Equity in Research guidelines were developed by an international panel to promote the systematic reporting of sex and gender in research.³⁷ Future work should stratify analyses by sex or gender, with careful consideration of the definitions of these terms; a growing number of agencies and peer-reviewed journals require such analyses.

limited work has studied the effectiveness of various *intervention strategies*, and this is a key research priority. Fourth, there is a need to provide *evidence-informed messages* for both practitioners and the public about the effects of sedentary time on the health of older adults. While it is acknowledged that recommendations are needed that integrate movement throughout the entire day, there are gaps in the research that must be addressed before that message is ready for translation. In the meantime, practitioners working with older adults can safely provide a message that all older adults should strive to reduce total sedentary time, break up prolonged periods of sedentary time, and move more.

Increasing age is associated with a decrease in physical and cognitive function, and sedentary behaviour may be a modifiable risk factor that can reduce the risk of disease and disability

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among older adults. In light of the ageing population, there is considerable potential for reducing sedentary behaviour to improve quality of life of older adults, and perhaps ease the burden on the healthcare system. We encourage researchers and funding agencies to consider the research priorities listed for each of these areas.

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