

The effects of cycling on health outcomes: results of four sensitivity meta-analyses
in which missing correlations were replaced with 0.50

Health outcome	n^*	$d^\dagger$	95% CI ‡	$p^\S$	I^2 (%) $^\parallel$	τ^2 ¶	Q^{**}	$p^{\dagger\dagger}$	95% PI ‡‡
Body mass (kg)	180 (4)	-1.45	-4.90, 2.00	0.410	74.8	8.27	12.24	0.007	-8.06, 5.16
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	141 (3)	-0.02	-0.76, 0.72	0.957	0.0	0.00	0.18	0.914	-0.76, 0.72
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	161 (3)	-1.24	-5.76, 3.28	0.591	0.0	0.00	0.52	0.771	-5.76, 3.28
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	161 (3)	-0.50	-3.98, 2.98	0.779	0.0	0.00	0.42	0.812	-3.98, 2.98

* Pooled sample size (number of studies)

† Pooled mean difference between the pre-post effects found in the intervention and control groups. A positive value indicates a larger increase in the average score in a given test as result of cycling participation, compared with controls.

‡ 95% confidence interval for d

§ p-value for d

‖ I^2 measure of heterogeneity between studies expressed as percentage

¶ Tau-squared measure of heterogeneity between studies

** Cochran's Q

†† p-value from the Cochran's Q test of heterogeneity between studies

‡‡ 95% prediction interval for d