MarkÂ S Tremblay

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

446	38,423	3334	3915
papers	citations	91 h-index	177 g-index

456	456	456	25526
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Sedentary Behavior Research Network (SBRN) â€“ Terminology Consensus Project process and outcome. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2017, 14, 75.	4.6	2,147
2	A comparison of direct versus self-report measures for assessing physical activity in adults: a systematic review. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2008, 5, 56.	4.6	2,122
3	Systematic review of sedentary behaviour and health indicators in school-aged children and youth. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2011, 8, 98.	4.6	1,423
4	Systematic review of the relationships between objectively measured physical activity and health indicators in school-aged children and youth. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2016, 41, S197-S239.	1.9	1,282
5	Canadian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines for Children and Youth: An Integration of Physical Activity, Sedentary Behaviour, and Sleep. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2016, 41, S311-S327.	1.9	1,099
6	New Canadian Physical Activity Guidelines. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2011, 36, 36-46.	1.9	871
7	Systematic review of sedentary behaviour and health indicators in school-aged children and youth: an update. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2016, 41, S240-S265.	1.9	817
8	Impact of the COVID-19 virus outbreak on movement and play behaviours of Canadian children and youth: a national survey. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 85.	4.6	703
9	Adults' Sedentary Behavior. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2011, 41, 189-196.	3.0	691
10	Systematic review of the relationships between sleep duration and health indicators in school-aged children and youth. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2016, 41, S266-S282.	1.9	546
11	Global Matrix 3.0 Physical Activity Report Card Grades for Children and Youth: Results and Analysis From 49 Countries. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2018, 15, S251-S273.	2.0	511
12	Systematic review of physical activity and health in the early years (aged 0â€“4Âyears). Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2012, 37, 773-792.	1.9	459
13	Canadian Sedentary Behaviour Guidelines for Children and Youth. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2011, 36, 59-64.	1.9	406
14	Systematic review of the relationships between physical activity and health indicators in the early years (0-4Âyears). BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 854.	2.9	389
15	Canadian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines for the Early Years (0â€“4Âyears): An Integration of Physical Activity, Sedentary Behaviour, and Sleep. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 874.	2.9	382
16	Global Matrix 2.0: Report Card Grades on the Physical Activity of Children and Youth Comparing 38 Countries. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2016, 13, S343-S366.	2.0	349
17	Physical activity of Canadian adults: accelerometer results from the 2007 to 2009 Canadian Health Measures Survey. Health Reports, 2011, 22, 7-14.	0.8	349
18	Combinations of physical activity, sedentary behaviour and sleep: relationships with health indicators in school-aged children and youth. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2016, 41, S283-S293.	1.9	347

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	A comparison of indirect versus direct measures for assessing physical activity in the pediatric population: A systematic review. Pediatric Obesity, 2009, 4, 2-27.	3.2	346
20	Canadian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines for Adults aged 18â€“64 years and Adults aged 65 years or older: an integration of physical activity, sedentary behaviour, and sleep. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2020, 45, S57-S102.	1.9	346
21	Associations Between Active School Transport and Physical Activity, Body Composition, and Cardiovascular Fitness: A Systematic Review of 68 Studies. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2014, 11, 206-227.	2.0	306
22	Physical Activity of Children: A Global Matrix of Grades Comparing 15 Countries. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2014, 11, S113-S125.	2.0	304
23	What is the Relationship between Risky Outdoor Play and Health in Children? A Systematic Review. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2015, 12, 6423-6454.	2.6	295
24	Physical activity of Canadian children and youth: accelerometer results from the 2007 to 2009 Canadian Health Measures Survey. Health Reports, 2011, 22, 15-23.	0.8	279
25	Compositional data analysis for physical activity, sedentary time and sleep research. Statistical Methods in Medical Research, 2018, 27, 3726-3738.	1.5	273
26	Importance of All Movement Behaviors in a 24 Hour Period for Overall Health. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2014, 11, 12575-12581.	2.6	268
27	Standardizing and Optimizing the Use of Accelerometer Data for Free-Living Physical Activity Monitoring. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2005, 2, 366-383.	2.0	266
28	Health Risks, Correlates, and Interventions to Reduce Sedentary Behavior in Young People. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2011, 41, 197-206.	3.0	266
29	What Is the Relationship between Outdoor Time and Physical Activity, Sedentary Behaviour, and Physical Fitness in Children? A Systematic Review. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2015, 12, 6455-6474.	2.6	265
30	Associations between sleep duration, sedentary time, physical activity, and health indicators among Canadian children and youth using compositional analyses. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2016, 41, S294-S302.	1.9	265
31	The International Study of Childhood Obesity, Lifestyle and the Environment (ISCOLE): design and methods. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 900.	2.9	264
32	Active Video Games and Health Indicators in Children and Youth: A Systematic Review. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e65351.	2.5	264
33	Position Statement on Active Outdoor Play. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2015, 12, 6475-6505.	2.6	261
34	A collaborative approach to adopting/adapting guidelines - The Australian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines for the early years (Birth to 5 years): an integration of physical activity, sedentary behavior, and sleep. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 869.	2.9	261
35	Systematic review of sedentary behaviour and health indicators in the early years (aged 0â€“4Âyears). Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2012, 37, 753-772.	1.9	246
36	Systematic review of the relationships between sleep duration and health indicators in the early years (0â€“4Âyears). BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 855.	2.9	246

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37	Sedentary Behaviour as an Emerging Risk Factor for Cardiometabolic Diseases in Children and Youth. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2014, 38, 53-61.	0.8	238
38	Promoting healthy movement behaviours among children during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2020, 4, 416-418.	5.6	228
39	Proportion of children meeting recommendations for 24-hour movement guidelines and associations with adiposity in a 12-country study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 123.	4.6	224
40	Utilization and Harmonization of Adult Accelerometry Data. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2015, 47, 2129-2139.	0.4	222
41	Changes in the rates of awareness, treatment and control of hypertension in Canada over the past two decades. Cmaj, 2011, 183, 1007-1013.	2.0	220
42	Temporal trends in the cardiorespiratory fitness of children and adolescents representing 19 high-income and upper middle-income countries between 1981 and 2014. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2019, 53, 478-486.	6.7	219
43	Systematic review of the relationships between sedentary behaviour and health indicators in the early years (0â€“4Âyears). BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 868.	2.9	216
44	Correlates of Total Sedentary Time and Screen Time in 9â€“11 Year-Old Children around the World: The International Study of Childhood Obesity, Lifestyle and the Environment. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0129622.	2.5	211
45	The whole day matters: Understanding 24-hour movement guideline adherence and relationships with health indicators across the lifespan. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2020, 9, 493-510.	6.5	208
46	Canadian Physical Activity Guidelines for the Early Years (aged 0â€“4Âyears). Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2012, 37, 345-356.	1.9	202
47	Systematic review of physical activity and cognitive development in early childhood. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2016, 19, 573-578.	1.3	202
48	Effect of training status and exercise mode on endogenous steroid hormones in men. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2004, 96, 531-539.	2.5	196
49	Technical Reliability Assessment of Three Accelerometer Models in a Mechanical Setup. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2006, 38, 2173-2181.	0.4	194
50	Age and Gender Differences in Youth Physical Activity. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2007, 39, 830-835.	0.4	192
51	Canadian childhood obesity estimates based on WHO, IOTF and CDC cut-points. Pediatric Obesity, 2010, 5, 265-273.	3.2	187
52	Sedentary behaviour and health in adults: an overview of systematic reviews. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2020, 45, S197-S217.	1.9	187
53	International normative 20â€…m shuttle run values from 1â€…142â€…026 children and youth representing 50 countries. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2017, 51, 1545-1554.	6.7	179
54	Physical Activity, Sedentary Time, and Obesity in an International Sample of Children. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2015, 47, 2062-2069.	0.4	171

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55	Health associations with meeting new 24-hour movement guidelines for Canadian children and youth. Preventive Medicine, 2017, 95, 7-13.	3.4	168
56	Improving wear time compliance with a 24-hour waist-worn accelerometer protocol in the International Study of Childhood Obesity, Lifestyle and the Environment (ISCOLE). International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 11.	4.6	161
57	Combinations of physical activity, sedentary time, and sleep duration and their associations with depressive symptoms and other mental health problems in children and adolescents: a systematic review. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 72.	4.6	160
58	Physical activity and sedentary behavior during the early years in Canada: a cross-sectional study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2013, 10, 54.	4.6	154
59	Associations between 24 hour movement behaviours and global cognition in US children: a cross-sectional observational study. The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2018, 2, 783-791.	5.6	154
60	Proportion of preschool-aged children meeting the Canadian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines and associations with adiposity: results from the Canadian Health Measures Survey. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 829.	2.9	153
61	Healthy movement behaviours in children and youth during the COVID-19 pandemic: Exploring the role of the neighbourhood environment. Health and Place, 2020, 65, 102418.	3.3	153
62	Systematic review of sedentary behavior and cognitive development in early childhood. Preventive Medicine, 2015, 78, 115-122.	3.4	148
63	Moderate and vigorous physical activity intensity cut-points for the Actical accelerometer. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2011, 29, 783-789.	2.0	146
64	Geographic and Demographic Variation in the Prevalence of Overweight Canadian Children. Obesity, 2003, 11, 668-673.	4.0	144
65	The Canadian Assessment of Physical Literacy: methods for children in grades 4 to 6 (8 to 12Âyears). BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 767.	2.9	144
66	Quality control and data reduction procedures for accelerometry-derived measures of physical activity. Health Reports, 2010, 21, 63-9.	0.8	144
67	Actical Accelerometer Sedentary Activity Thresholds for Adults. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2011, 8, 587-591.	2.0	143
68	Daily Step Target to Measure Adherence to Physical Activity Guidelines in Children. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2012, 44, 977-982.	0.4	143
69	Canadian Sedentary Behaviour Guidelines for the Early Years (aged 0â€“4Âyears). Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2012, 37, 370-380.	1.9	143
70	Introduction to the Canadian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines for Children and Youth: An Integration of Physical Activity, Sedentary Behaviour, and Sleep. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2016, 41, iii-iv.	1.9	141
71	Folate status of the population in the Canadian Health Measures Survey. Cmaj, 2011, 183, E100-E106.	2.0	136
72	Patterns of sedentary time and cardiometabolic risk among Canadian adults. Preventive Medicine, 2014, 65, 23-27.	3.4	136

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73	Development of a consensus statement on the role of the family in the physical activity, sedentary, and sleep behaviours of children and youth. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 74.	4.6	130
74	Systematic review of the relationships between combinations of movement behaviours and health indicators in the early years (0-4Âyears). BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 849.	2.9	128
75	Canadian children's and youth's adherence to the 24-h movement guidelines during the COVID-19 pandemic: A decision tree analysis. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2020, 9, 313-321.	6.5	126
76	Exploring the impact of COVID-19 on the movement behaviors of children and youth: A scoping review of evidence after the first year. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2021, 10, 675-689.	6.5	126
77	Canadian Agility and Movement Skill Assessment (CAMSA): Validity, objectivity, and reliability evidence for children 8â€“12 years of age. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2017, 6, 231-240.	6.5	125
78	Estimates of obesity based on self-report versus direct measures. Health Reports, 2008, 19, 61-76.	0.8	123
79	Evidence of an Overweight/Obesity Transition among School-Aged Children and Youth in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Systematic Review. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e92846.	2.5	122
80	Temporal Trends and Correlates of Physical Activity, Sedentary Behaviour, and Physical Fitness among School-Aged Children in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Systematic Review. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2014, 11, 3327-3359.	2.6	120
81	Long-Term Importance of Fundamental Motor Skills: A 20-Year Follow-Up Study. Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly, 2014, 31, 67-78.	0.8	120
82	Relationship between lifestyle behaviors and obesity in children ages 9â€“11: Results from a 12â€country study. Obesity, 2015, 23, 1696-1702.	3.0	120
83	Hormonal Responses to Endurance and Resistance Exercise in Females Aged 19-69 Years. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2002, 57, B158-B165.	3.6	115
84	Systematic review of the relationship between 20 m shuttle run performance and health indicators among children and youth. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2018, 21, 383-397.	1.3	115
85	The association between accelerometer-measured patterns of sedentary time and health risk in children and youth: results from the Canadian Health Measures Survey. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 200.	2.9	107
86	Canadaâ€™s Physical Literacy Consensus Statement: process and outcome. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 1034.	2.9	105
87	Obesity, overweight and ethnicity. Health Reports, 2005, 16, 23-34.	0.8	105
88	Fitness of Canadian children and youth: results from the 2007-2009 Canadian Health Measures Survey. Health Reports, 2010, 21, 7-20.	0.8	103
89	Influence of exercise duration on post-exercise steroid hormone responses in trained males. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2005, 94, 505-513.	2.5	101
90	Validity of the Actical Accelerometer Step-Count Function. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2007, 39, 1200-1204.	0.4	99

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91	The feasibility of establishing correction factors to adjust self-reported estimates of obesity. Health Reports, 2008, 19, 71-82.	0.8	97
92	Prevalence of meeting 24-Hour Movement Guidelines from pre-school to adolescence: A systematic review and meta-analysis including 387,437 participants and 23 countries. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2022, 11, 427-437.	6.5	95
93	Physical Activity and Immigrant Status. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2006, 97, 277-282.	2.3	94
94	Short Sleep Duration Is Independently Associated With Overweight and Obesity in Quebec Children. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2011, 102, 369-374.	2.3	93
95	Maternal gestational diabetes and childhood obesity at age 9â€“11: results of a multinational study. Diabetologia, 2016, 59, 2339-2348.	6.3	92
96	Health-Related Quality of Life and Lifestyle Behavior Clusters in School-Aged Children from 12 Countries. Journal of Pediatrics, 2017, 183, 178-183.e2.	1.8	92
97	Screen time and problem behaviors in children: exploring the mediating role of sleep duration. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2019, 16, 105.	4.6	90
98	Canadian Health Measures Survey. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2007, 98, 453-456.	2.3	88
99	Making a Case for Cardiorespiratory Fitness Surveillance Among Children and Youth. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2018, 46, 66-75.	3.0	88
100	Influence of sleep on developing brain functions and structures in children and adolescents: A systematic review. Sleep Medicine Reviews, 2018, 42, 184-201.	8.5	87
101	Relationships between Parental Education and Overweight with Childhood Overweight and Physical Activity in 9â€“11 Year Old Children: Results from a 12-Country Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0147746.	2.5	86
102	International variability in 20â€…m shuttle run performance in children and youth: who are the fittest from a 50-country comparison? A systematic literature review with pooling of aggregate results. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2018, 52, 276-276.	6.7	86
103	Physical activity of Canadian children and youth, 2007 to 2015. Health Reports, 2017, 28, 8-16.	0.8	86
104	The Canadian Assessment of Physical Literacy: Development of a Model of Childrenâ€™s Capacity for a Healthy, Active Lifestyle Through a Delphi Process. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2016, 13, 214-222.	2.0	84
105	Endogenous Anabolic Hormone Responses to Endurance Versus Resistance Exercise and Training in Women. Sports Medicine, 2002, 32, 1-22.	6.5	83
106	Feasibility, Validity, and Reliability of the Plank Isometric Hold as a Field-Based Assessment of Torso Muscular Endurance for Children 8â€“12 Years of Age. Pediatric Exercise Science, 2013, 25, 407-422.	1.0	80
107	Global prevalence of physical activity for children and adolescents; inconsistencies, research gaps, and recommendations: a narrative review. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2021, 18, 81.	4.6	80
108	Fitness of Canadian adults: results from the 2007-2009 Canadian Health Measures Survey. Health Reports, 2010, 21, 21-35.	0.8	80

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109	A Model of Knowledge Translation in Health. Health Promotion Practice, 2012, 13, 320-330.	1.6	79
110	Acute Sedentary Behaviour and Markers of Cardiometabolic Risk: A Systematic Review of Intervention Studies. Journal of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2012, 2012, 1-12.	1.8	79
111	Temporal and bi-directional associations between sleep duration and physical activity/sedentary time in children: An international comparison. Preventive Medicine, 2018, 111, 436-441.	3.4	78
112	The relationship between physical literacy scores and adherence to Canadian physical activity and sedentary behaviour guidelines. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 1042.	2.9	78
113	The Bias in Selfâ€reported Obesity From 1976 to 2005: A Canadaâ€“US Comparison. Obesity, 2010, 18, 354-361.	3.0	77
114	Adiposity and the isotemporal substitution of physical activity, sedentary time and sleep among school-aged children: a compositional data analysis approach. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 311.	2.9	76
115	Canadian Health Measures Survey: rationale, background and overview. Health Reports, 2007, 18 Suppl, 7-20.	0.8	76
116	Bias in self-reported estimates of obesity in Canadian health surveys: an update on correction equations for adults. Health Reports, 2011, 22, 35-45.	0.8	74
117	Canadian Assessment of Physical Literacy Second Edition: a streamlined assessment of the capacity for physical activity among children 8 to 12Âyears of age. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 1047.	2.9	72
118	Cross-sectional associations between sleep duration, sedentary time, physical activity, and adiposity indicators among Canadian preschool-aged children using compositional analyses. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 848.	2.9	71
119	Physical activity, sedentary behaviour and sleep in Canadian children: parent-report versus direct measures and relative associations with health risk. Health Reports, 2012, 23, 45-52.	0.8	70
120	Physical Activity and Ethnicity. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2006, 97, 271-276.	2.3	68
121	Top 10 Research Questions Related to Physical Literacy. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 2016, 87, 28-35.	1.4	68
122	The 20-m Shuttle Run: Assessment and Interpretation of Data in Relation to Youth Aerobic Fitness and Health. Pediatric Exercise Science, 2019, 31, 152-163.	1.0	68
123	Temporal Trends in the Cardiorespiratory Fitness of 2,525,827 Adults Between 1967 and 2016: A Systematic Review. Sports Medicine, 2019, 49, 41-55.	6.5	67
124	Clustering of lifestyle risk factors for non-communicable diseases in 304,779 adolescents from 89 countries: A global perspective. Preventive Medicine, 2020, 131, 105955.	3.4	66
125	Report Card Grades on the Physical Activity of Children and Youth Comparing 30 Very High Human Development Index Countries. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2018, 15, S298-S314.	2.0	65
126	Are We Driving Our Kids to Unhealthy Habits? Results of the Active Healthy Kids Canada 2013 Report Card on Physical Activity for Children and Youth. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2014, 11, 6009-6020.	2.6	64

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127	Physical literacy levels of Canadian children aged 8â€“12Âyears: descriptive and normative results from the RBC Learn to Playâ€“CAPL project. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 1036.	2.9	64
128	Correlates of objectively measured overweight/obesity and physical activity in Kenyan school children: results from ISCOLE-Kenya. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 436.	2.9	63
129	Associations between meeting combinations of 24-hour movement recommendations and dietary patterns of children: A 12-country study. Preventive Medicine, 2019, 118, 159-165.	3.4	63
130	Video Game Playing Is Independently Associated with Blood Pressure and Lipids in Overweight and Obese Adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e26643.	2.5	62
131	Correlates of objectively measured sedentary time and self-reported screen time in Canadian children. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 38.	4.6	61
132	Regional differences in access to the outdoors and outdoor play of Canadian children and youth during the COVID-19 outbreak. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2020, 111, 988-994.	2.3	60
133	Emerging Evidence of the Physical Activity Transition in Kenya. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2012, 9, 554-562.	2.0	59
134	Factors Associated With Lack of Awareness and Uncontrolled High Blood Pressure Among Canadian Adults With Hypertension. Canadian Journal of Cardiology, 2012, 28, 375-382.	1.7	59
135	â€œYou Canâ€™t Go to the Park, You Canâ€™t Go Here, You Canâ€™t Go Thereâ€: Exploring Parental Experiences of COVID-19 and Its Impact on Their Childrenâ€™s Movement Behaviours. Children, 2021, 8, 219.	1.5	59
136	Physical activity and inactivity profiling: the next generationThis article is part of a supplement entitled Advancing physical activity measurement and guidelines in Canada: a scientific review and evidence-based foundation for the future of Canadian physical activity guidelines co-published by Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism and the Canadian Journal of Public Health. It may be cited as Appl. Physiol. Nutr. Metab. 32(Suppl. 2E) or as Can. J. Public Health 98(Suppl. 2).. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2007, 32, S195-S207.	1.9	58
137	Advancing the Debate on â€˜Fitness Testingâ€™ for Children: Perhaps Weâ€™re Riding the Wrong Animal. Pediatric Exercise Science, 2010, 22, 176-182.	1.0	58
138	Prolonged sitting and markers of cardiometabolic disease risk in children and youth: A randomized crossover study. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2013, 62, 1423-1428.	3.4	58
139	Understanding action control of parental support behavior for child physical activity.. Health Psychology, 2016, 35, 131-140.	1.6	58
140	Trajectories of Childhood Weight Gain: The Relative Importance of Local Environment versus Individual Social and Early Life Factors. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e47065.	2.5	58
141	Place and food insecurity: a critical review and synthesis of the literature. Public Health Nutrition, 2014, 17, 94-112.	2.2	57
142	Results From Canadaâ€™s 2016 ParticipACTION Report Card on Physical Activity for Children and Youth. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2016, 13, S110-S116.	2.0	57
143	Process description and evaluation of Canadian Physical Activity Guidelines development. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2010, 7, 42.	4.6	56
144	Validation of parent-reported physical activity and sedentary time by accelerometry in young children. BMC Research Notes, 2015, 8, 735.	1.4	56

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145	Socioeconomic status and dietary patterns in children from around the world: different associations by levels of country human development?. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 457.	2.9	56
146	Meeting 24-h movement guidelines: Prevalence, correlates, and the relationships with overweight and obesity among Chinese children and adolescents. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2021, 10, 349-359.	6.5	56
147	Physical Activity and Body Mass Index of Children in an Old Order Amish Community. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2007, 39, 410-415.	0.4	55
148	Systematic review of the correlates of outdoor play and time among children aged 3-12â€‰years. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2021, 18, 41.	4.6	55
149	Physical Literacy Knowledge Questionnaire: feasibility, validity, and reliability for Canadian children aged 8 to 12Âyears. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 1035.	2.9	54
150	Sleep patterns and sugar-sweetened beverage consumption among children from around the world. Public Health Nutrition, 2018, 21, 2385-2393.	2.2	53
151	Physical Education Classes, Physical Activity, and Sedentary Behavior in Children. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2018, 50, 995-1004.	0.4	53
152	Harmonization of guidelines for the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular disease: the C-CHANGE Initiative. Cmaj, 2011, 183, E1135-E1150.	2.0	52
153	Compositional Analysis of the Associations between 24-h Movement Behaviours and Health Indicators among Adults and Older Adults from the Canadian Health Measure Survey. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 1779.	2.6	52
154	Review of criterion-referenced standards for cardiorespiratory fitness: what percentage of 1â€‰142â€‰026 international children and youth are apparently healthy?. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2019, 53, 953-958.	6.7	52
155	At the Mercy of the Gods: Associations Between Weather, Physical Activity, and Sedentary Time in Children. Pediatric Exercise Science, 2016, 28, 152-163.	1.0	51
156	Physical activity and brain structure, brain function, and cognition in children and youth: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials. Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2019, 16, 105-127.	1.8	51
157	Nouvelles Directives canadiennes en matiÃ¨re dâ€™activitÃ© physique. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2011, 36, 47-58.	1.9	50
158	Long-term importance of fundamental motor skills: a 20-year follow-up study. Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly, 2014, 31, 67-78.	0.8	50
159	Objectively measured patterns of sedentary time and physical activity in young adults of the Raine study cohort. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 41.	4.6	49
160	Introducing 24-Hour Movement Guidelines for the Early Years: A New Paradigm Gaining Momentum. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2020, 17, 92-95.	2.0	49
161	Impact of the Active Healthy Kids Canada Report Card: A 10-Year Analysis. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2014, 11, S3-S20.	2.0	48
162	Compositional analyses of the associations between sedentary time, different intensities of physical activity, and cardiometabolic biomarkers among children and youth from the United States. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0220009.	2.5	48

#	Article	IF	Citations
163	Few Canadian children and youth were meeting the 24-hour movement behaviour guidelines 6-months into the COVID-19 pandemic: Follow-up from a national study. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2021, 46, 1225-1240.	1.9	48
164	Meeting the. Health Reports, 2017, 28, 3-7.	0.8	48
165	Conquering Childhood Inactivity: Is the Answer in the Past?. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2005, 37, 1187-1194.	0.4	47
166	Understanding Parental Support of Child Physical Activity Behavior. American Journal of Health Behavior, 2013, 37, 469-477.	1.4	47
167	Objectivelyâ€measured sleep and its association with adiposity and physical activity in a sample of <scp>C</scp>anadian children. Journal of Sleep Research, 2015, 24, 131-139.	3.2	47
168	International Study of Childhood Obesity, Lifestyle and the Environment (ISCOLE): Contributions to Understanding the Global Obesity Epidemic. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 848.	4.1	47
169	Breastfeeding and childhood obesity: A 12â€country study. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2020, 16, e12984.	3.0	47
170	Comparing and assessing physical activity guidelines for children and adolescents: a systematic literature review and analysis. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 16.	4.6	47
171	Hormone Responses to Resistance vs. Endurance Exercise in Premenopausal Females. Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism, 2001, 26, 574-587.	1.7	46
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