## Chiaki Tanaka

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1970791/publications.pdf

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52	1,255	15	34
papers	citations	h-index	g-index
53	53	53	1689
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	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
2	Longitudinal changes in objectively measured sedentary behaviour and their relationship with adiposity in children and adolescents: systematic review and evidence appraisal. Obesity Reviews, 2014, 15, 791-803.	6.5	90
3	Triaxial Accelerometry for Assessment of Physical Activity in Young Children*. Obesity, 2007, 15, 1233-1241.	3.0	66
4	Prediction Models Discriminating between Nonlocomotive and Locomotive Activities in Children Using a Triaxial Accelerometer with a Gravity-removal Physical Activity Classification Algorithm. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e94940.	2.5	49
5	Daily Physical Activity in Japanese Preschool Children Evaluated by Triaxial Accelerometry: The Relationship between Period of Engagement in Moderate-to-Vigorous Physical Activity and Daily Step Counts. Journal of Physiological Anthropology, 2009, 28, 283-288.	2.6	43
6	Locomotive and Non-Locomotive Activity as Determined by Triaxial Accelerometry and Physical Fitness in Japanese Preschool Children. Pediatric Exercise Science, 2012, 24, 420-434.	1.0	40
7	Objectively evaluated physical activity and sedentary time in primary school children by gender, grade and types of physical education lessons. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 948.	2.9	38
8	Seasonal changes in objectively measured sedentary behavior and physical activity in Japanese primary school children. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 969.	2.9	33
9	Cross-sectional examination of 24-hour movement behaviours among 3- and 4-year-old children in urban and rural settings in low-income, middle-income and high-income countries: the SUNRISE study protocol. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e049267.	1.9	28
10	Results from the Japan's 2018 report card on physical activity for children and youth. Journal of Exercise Science and Fitness, 2019, 17, 20-25.	2.2	25
11	Locomotive and non-locomotive activities evaluated with a triaxial accelerometer in adults and elderly individuals. Aging Clinical and Experimental Research, 2013, 25, 637-643.	2.9	24
12	Estimation of daily inhalation rate in preschool children using a tri-axial accelerometer: A pilot study. Science of the Total Environment, 2011, 409, 3073-3077.	8.0	22
13	Results From Japan's 2016 Report Card on Physical Activity for Children and Youth. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2016, 13, S189-S194.	2.0	21
14	Association between objectively evaluated physical activity and sedentary behavior and screen time in primary school children. BMC Research Notes, 2017, 10, 175.	1.4	20
15	Reference charts of body proportion for Japanese girls and boys. Annals of Human Biology, 2004, 31, 681-689.	1.0	16
16	Changes in Weight, Sedentary Behaviour and Physical Activity during the School Year and Summer Vacation. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 915.	2.6	15
17	Prevalence and Correlates of Physical Activity Among Children and Adolescents: A Cross-Sectional Population-Based Study of a Rural City in Japan. Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 30, 404-411.	2.4	15
18	Associations of Physical Activity and Sedentary Time in Primary School Children with Their Parental Behaviors and Supports. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 1995.	2.6	14

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Gender differences in physical activity and sedentary behavior of Japanese primary school children during school cleaning time, morning recess and lunch recess. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 985.	2.9	14
20	Association between 24â€hour movement guidelines and physical fitness in children. Pediatrics International, 2020, 62, 1381-1387.	0.5	13
21	Proportion of Japanese primary school children meeting recommendations for 24-h movement guidelines and associations with weight status. Obesity Research and Clinical Practice, 2020, 14, 234-240.	1.8	13
22	Daily Inhalation Rate and Timeâ€Activity/Location Pattern in Japanese Preschool Children. Risk Analysis, 2012, 32, 1595-1604.	2.7	12
23	Objectively-measured physical activity and body weight in Japanese pre-schoolers. Annals of Human Biology, 2013, 40, 541-546.	1.0	12
24	Estimation of the Respiratory Ventilation Rate of Preschool Children in Daily Life Using Accelerometers. Journal of the Air and Waste Management Association, 2011, 61, 46-54.	1.9	11
25	UNIAXIAL ACCELEROMETER FOR ASSESSING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN 5- TO 6-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN. Japanese Journal of Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine, 2007, 56, 489-500.	0.0	10
26	The Choice of Pedometer Impacts on Daily Step Counts in Primary School Children under Free-Living Conditions. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 4375.	2.6	10
27	Prediction of Physical Activity Intensity with Accelerometry in Young Children. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 931.	2.6	9
28	Contribution of non-locomotive activity to habitual physical activity in Japanese workers. Japanese Journal of Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine, 2012, 61, 435-441.	0.0	9
29	Association between age at onset of independent walking and objectively measured sedentary behavior is mediated by moderate-to-vigorous physical activity in primary school children. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0204030.	2.5	8
30	Variability in school children's activity occurs in the recess and beforeâ€school periods. Pediatrics International, 2018, 60, 727-734.	0.5	8
31	Validation of the Physical Activity Questions in the World Health Organization Health Behavior in School-Aged Children Survey Using Accelerometer Data in Japanese Children and Adolescents. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2021, 18, 151-156.	2.0	7
32	The relationship between sleep habits, lifestyle factors, and achieving guideline-recommended physical activity levels in ten-to-fourteen-year-old Japanese children: A cross-sectional study. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0242517.	2.5	7
33	Levels and Correlates of Objectively Measured Sedentary Behavior in Young Children: SUNRISE Study Results from 19 Countries. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2022, 54, 1123-1130.	0.4	6
34	COMPARISON OF LEVELS OF DAILY PHYSICAL ACTIVITY BETWEEN JAPANESE PRESCHOOL CHILDREN ENROLLED IN KINDERGARTENS AND NURSERY SCHOOLS. Japanese Journal of Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine, 2009, 58, 123-130.	0.0	5
35	Association of Neighborhood Food Environment and Physical Activity Environment With Obesity: A Large-Scale Cross-Sectional Study of Fifth- to Ninth-Grade Children in Japan. Inquiry (United States), 2021, 58, 004695802110556.	0.9	5
36	CHARACTERISTICS OF BONE DENSITY IN ADOLESCENT SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMERS. Japanese Journal of Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine, 2006, 55, 165-174.	0.0	4

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#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Adherence to the Japanese Physical Activity Guideline During Early Childhood Among Rural Preschoolers: A Cross-sectional Study. Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 31, 194-202.	2.4	3
38	Validity of Japanese version of a two-item 60-minute moderate-to-vigorous physical activity screening tool for compliance with WHO physical activity recommendations. The Journal of Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine, 2021, 10, 99-107.	0.3	3
39	Estimating model of sedentary behavior with tri-axial accelerometer in elementary school children. The Journal of Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine, 2021, 10, 119-126.	0.3	3
40	Gender Differences in Metabolic Responses During Water Walking. International Journal of Aquatic Research and Education, $2011,5,.$	0.2	3
41	Relationship between daily physical activity and neighborhood environment among Japanese preschool children. Japan Journal of Human Growth and Development Research, 2011, 2011, 51_37-51_45.	0.1	3
42	Characteristics of body height and proportion in elementary school synchronized swimmers. Suiei Suichu Undo Kagaku, 2004, 7, 35-40.	0.2	2
43	The development of an estimation model for energy expenditure during water walking by acceleration and walking speed. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2014, 17, 96-101.	1.3	1
44	Compliance with a physical activity guideline among junior high school students. Pediatrics International, 2021, 63, 1514-1520.	0.5	1
45	Relationship between objective and subjective daily physical activity for preschool children. Japan Journal of Human Growth and Development Research, 2013, 2013, 18-24.	0.1	1
46	Effect Of Morphology And Body Composition On Prediction Of Physical Activity Intensity Using An Accelerometer. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2010, 45, 480.	0.4	0
47	Relationship Between Daily Physical Activity And Neighborhood Environment Among Japanese Preschool Children. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 571.	0.4	O
48	Relationship of exercise at preschool and out of school and daily physical activity to physical fitness in preschool children in the Kanto region: a cross-sectional study. Japanese Journal of Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine, 2014, 63, 323-331.	0.0	0
49	Establishment of evaluation methods for international comparison of daily physical activity and its factors in Japanese children. Japanese Journal of Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine, 2017, 66, 235-244.	0.0	О
50	Physical activity in young children during outdoor and indoor free playing time and in physical education lessons in preschools. Japanese Journal of Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine, 2019, 68, 207-213.	0.0	0
51	Relationship Between Exercise And Daily Physical Activity With Physical Fitness In Preschool Children. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 120-121.	0.4	0
52	Comparison of daily step counts by pedometers under freeâ€'living conditions in young children. Japan Journal of Human Growth and Development Research, 2022, 2022, 12-21.	0.1	0