

Scott T Leatherdale

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/443291/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

167
papers

3,509
citations

172457
29
h-index

189892
50
g-index

173
all docs

173
docs citations

173
times ranked

4050
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Applying systematic review search methods to the grey literature: a case study examining guidelines for school-based breakfast programs in Canada. <i>Systematic Reviews</i> , 2015, 4, 138.	5.3	450
2	The COMPASS study: a longitudinal hierarchical research platform for evaluating natural experiments related to changes in school-level programs, policies and built environment resources. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2014, 14, 331.	2.9	225
3	Natural experiment methodology for research: a review of how different methods can support real-world research. <i>International Journal of Social Research Methodology: Theory and Practice</i> , 2019, 22, 19-35.	4.4	161
4	Reliability and Validity of a School-Based Physical Activity Questionnaire. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2006, 38, 1593-1600.	0.4	157
5	Electronic cigarette use and smoking initiation among youth: a longitudinal cohort study. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2017, 189, E1328-E1336.	2.0	135
6	The substance use profile of Canadian youth: Exploring the prevalence of alcohol, drug and tobacco use by gender and grade. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2012, 37, 318-322.	3.0	80
7	The Protective Effects of School Connectedness on Substance Use and Physical Activity. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 2018, 63, 724-731.	2.5	74
8	Reliability and validity of the weight status and dietary intake measures in the COMPASS questionnaire: are the self-reported measures of body mass index (BMI) and Canada's food guide servings robust?. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2013, 10, 42.	4.6	62
9	An examination of internet and land-based gambling among adolescents in three Canadian provinces: results from the youth gambling survey (YGS). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2016, 16, 277.	2.9	58
10	Sleep duration trends and trajectories among youth in the COMPASS study. <i>Sleep Health</i> , 2017, 3, 309-316.	2.5	56
11	Risky business: a longitudinal study examining cigarette smoking initiation among susceptible and non-susceptible e-cigarette users in Canada. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2018, 8, e021080.	1.9	55
12	Trends of poly-substance use among Canadian youth. <i>Addictive Behaviors Reports</i> , 2019, 10, 100189.	1.9	55
13	The SMART Study, a Mobile Health and Citizen Science Methodological Platform for Active Living Surveillance, Integrated Knowledge Translation, and Policy Interventions: Longitudinal Study. <i>JMIR Public Health and Surveillance</i> , 2018, 4, e31.	2.6	55
14	A cross-sectional examination of modifiable risk factors for chronic disease among a nationally representative sample of youth: are Canadian students graduating high school with a failing grade for health?. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2013, 13, 569.	2.9	54
15	Medical cannabis use in Canada: vapourization and modes of delivery. <i>Harm Reduction Journal</i> , 2016, 13, 30.	3.2	49
16	Marijuana and Alcohol Use as Predictors of Academic Achievement: A Longitudinal Analysis Among Youth in the COMPASS Study. <i>Journal of School Health</i> , 2017, 87, 310-318.	1.6	49
17	Clustering of risk-related modifiable behaviours and their association with overweight and obesity among a large sample of youth in the COMPASS study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 102.	2.9	49
18	Prevalence and correlates of youth poly-substance use in the COMPASS study. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2020, 107, 106400.	3.0	45

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	The Vancouver 2010 Olympics and leisure-time physical activity rates among youth in Canada: any evidence of a trickle-down effect?. <i>Leisure Studies</i> , 2016, 35, 241-257.	1.9	44
20	Effect of Mailing Nicotine Patches on Tobacco Cessation Among Adult Smokers. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2016, 176, 184.	5.1	41
21	A Longitudinal Examination of the Interrelationship of Multiple Health Behaviors. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2014, 47, 283-289.	3.0	40
22	Exploring the Predictive Validity of the Susceptibility to Smoking Construct for Tobacco Cigarettes, Alternative Tobacco Products, and E-Cigarettes. <i>Nicotine and Tobacco Research</i> , 2019, 21, 323-330.	2.6	39
23	Use of Conventional and Alternative Tobacco and Nicotine Products Among a Sample of Canadian Youth. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 2015, 57, 123-125.	2.5	38
24	An examination of the co-occurrence of modifiable risk factors associated with chronic disease among youth in the COMPASS study. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2015, 26, 519-528.	1.8	36
25	The Associations Between E-Cigarettes and Binge Drinking, Marijuana Use, and Energy Drinks Mixed With Alcohol. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 2017, 60, 320-327.	2.5	35
26	Trends in youth e-cigarette and cigarette use between 2013 and 2019: insights from repeat cross-sectional data from the COMPASS study. <i>Canadian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2021, 112, 60-69.	2.3	34
27	Measurement Invariance of the Flourishing Scale among a Large Sample of Canadian Adolescents. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 7800.	2.6	33
28	An analysis of weight perception and physical activity and dietary behaviours among youth in the COMPASS study. <i>SSM - Population Health</i> , 2016, 2, 841-849.	2.7	32
29	Are one-year changes in adherence to the 24-hour movement guidelines associated with depressive symptoms among youth?. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2020, 20, 793.	2.9	32
30	Trends in youth cannabis use across cannabis legalization: Data from the COMPASS prospective cohort study. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2021, 22, 101351.	1.8	32
31	Examining communication- and media-based recreational sedentary behaviors among Canadian youth: Results from the COMPASS study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2015, 74, 74-80.	3.4	31
32	Modifiable predictors of insufficient sleep durations: A longitudinal analysis of youth in the COMPASS study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2018, 106, 164-170.	3.4	30
33	Examining the Association Between Physical Activity, Sedentary Behavior and Sport Participation With E-Cigarette Use and Smoking Status in a Large Sample of Canadian Youth. <i>Nicotine and Tobacco Research</i> , 2019, 21, 285-292.	2.6	30
34	The relationship between school physical activity policy and objectively measured physical activity of elementary school students: a multilevel model analysis. <i>Archives of Public Health</i> , 2014, 72, 20.	2.4	27
35	The school environment and sugar-sweetened beverage consumption among Guatemalan adolescents. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2017, 20, 2980-2987.	2.2	27
36	Binge drinking and academic performance, engagement, aspirations, and expectations: a longitudinal analysis among secondary school students in the COMPASS study. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2017, 37, 376-385.	1.1	26

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Factors associated with social casino gaming among adolescents across game types. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 1167.	2.9	24
38	Active Healthy Kids Canada's Position on Active Video Games for Children and Youth. Paediatrics and Child Health, 2013, 18, 529-532.	0.6	23
39	Do weight perception and bullying victimization account for links between weight status and mental health among adolescents?. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 1062.	2.9	21
40	The period prevalence of risk behavior co-occurrence among Canadians. Preventive Medicine, 2016, 85, 11-16.	3.4	20
41	Examining Guidelines for School-Based Breakfast Programs in Canada: A Systematic Review of the Grey Literature. Canadian Journal of Dietetic Practice and Research, 2017, 78, 92-100.	0.6	20
42	Are one-year changes in adherence to the 24-hour movement guidelines associated with flourishing among Canadian youth?. Preventive Medicine, 2020, 139, 106179.	3.4	20
43	Factors associated with adolescent online and land-based gambling in Canada. Addiction Research and Theory, 2017, 25, 525-532.	1.9	19
44	Examining Predictors of Breakfast Skipping and Breakfast Program Use Among Secondary School Students in the COMPASS Study. Journal of School Health, 2018, 88, 150-158.	1.6	18
45	Co-morbid substance use behaviors among youth: any impact of school environment?. Global Health Promotion, 2012, 19, 50-59.	1.3	17
46	Examining the impact of changes in school tobacco control policies and programs on current smoking and susceptibility to future smoking among youth in the first two years of the COMPASS study: looking back to move forward. Tobacco Induced Diseases, 2015, 13, 8.	0.6	17
47	Artificial intelligence (AI) and cancer prevention: the potential application of AI in cancer control programming needs to be explored in population laboratories such as COMPASS. Cancer Causes and Control, 2019, 30, 671-675.	1.8	17
48	Coffee and cigarettes: Examining the association between caffeinated beverage consumption and smoking behaviour among youth in the COMPASS study. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2020, 19, 101148.	1.8	17
49	A cross-sectional examination of school characteristics associated with overweight and obesity among grade 1 to 4 students. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 982.	2.9	16
50	Youth sleep durations and school start times: a cross-sectional analysis of the COMPASS study. Sleep Health, 2017, 3, 432-436.	2.5	16
51	Do school physical activity policies and programs have a role in decreasing multiple screen time behaviours among youth?. Preventive Medicine, 2018, 110, 106-113.	3.4	16
52	Observation of High School Students' Food Handling Behaviors: Do They Improve following a Food Safety Education Intervention?. Journal of Food Protection, 2018, 81, 917-925.	1.7	16
53	Examining associations between school food environment characteristics and sugar-sweetened beverage consumption among Canadian secondary-school students in the COMPASS study. Public Health Nutrition, 2019, 22, 1928-1940.	2.2	16
54	Factors associated with cannabis use change in youth: Evidence from the COMPASS study. Addictive Behaviors, 2019, 90, 158-163.	3.0	16

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Tobacco, alcohol and marijuana use among Indigenous youth attending off-reserve schools in Canada: cross-sectional results from the Canadian Student Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2019, 39, 207-215.	1.1	16
56	We do not smoke but some of us are more susceptible than others: A multilevel analysis of a sample of Canadian youth in grades 9 to 12. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2014, 39, 1329-1336.	3.0	15
57	Factors associated with heavy drinking among off-reserve First Nations and Métis youth and adults: Evidence from the 2012 Canadian Aboriginal Peoples Survey. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2016, 87, 95-102.	3.4	15
58	Estimating how extra calories from alcohol consumption are likely an overlooked contributor to youth obesity. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2017, 37, 194-200.	1.1	15
59	Psychological correlates and binge drinking behaviours among Canadian youth: a cross-sectional analysis of the mental health pilot data from the COMPASS study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2019, 9, e028558.	1.9	15
60	School start time changes in the COMPASS study: associations with youth sleep duration, physical activity, and screen time. <i>Sleep Medicine</i> , 2019, 56, 16-22.	1.6	15
61	High school sport participation and substance use: A cross-sectional analysis of students from the COMPASS study. <i>Addictive Behaviors Reports</i> , 2020, 12, 100298.	1.9	15
62	A cross-sectional analysis examining the association between dieting behaviours and alcohol use among secondary school students in the COMPASS study. <i>Journal of Public Health</i> , 2017, 39, fdw034.	1.8	14
63	Examining changes in school vending machine beverage availability and sugar-sweetened beverage intake among Canadian adolescents participating in the COMPASS study: a longitudinal assessment of provincial school nutrition policy compliance and effectiveness. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 121.	4.6	14
64	Where Should We Eat? Lunch Source and Dietary Measures Among Youth During the School Week. <i>Canadian Journal of Dietetic Practice and Research</i> , 2015, 76, 157-165.	0.6	13
65	A quasi-experimental examination of how school-based physical activity changes impact secondary school student moderate- to vigorous- intensity physical activity over time in the COMPASS study. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2016, 13, 86.	4.6	13
66	Longitudinal association between movement behaviours and depressive symptoms among adolescents using compositional data analysis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0256867.	2.5	13
67	Learning from Non-Reported Data: Interpreting Missing Body Mass Index Values in Young Children. <i>Measurement in Physical Education and Exercise Science</i> , 2010, 14, 241-251.	1.8	12
68	The association of school connectedness and bullying involvement with multiple screen-time behaviours among youth in two Canadian provinces: a COMPASS study. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2018, 38, 368-379.	1.1	12
69	Identifying patterns of alcohol use among secondary school students in Canada: A multilevel latent class analysis. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2020, 100, 106120.	3.0	12
70	Weight Perception and Weight-control Intention among Youth in the COMPASS Study. <i>American Journal of Health Behavior</i> , 2016, 40, 614-623.	1.4	11
71	Factors Associated with Students Meeting Components of Canada's New 24-Hour Movement Guidelines over Time in the COMPASS Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 5326.	2.6	11
72	Substance use classes and symptoms of anxiety and depression among Canadian secondary school students. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2021, 41, 153-164.	1.1	11

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Roll-your-own tobacco use among Canadian youth: is it a bigger problem than we think?. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 557.	2.9	10
74	Weight Management, Weight Perceptions, and Health-Compromising Behaviours Among Adolescent Girls in the COMPASS Study. Journal of Primary Prevention, 2018, 39, 345-360.	1.6	10
75	High School Bullying and Mental Disorder: an Examination of the Association with Flourishing and Emotional Regulation. International Journal of Bullying Prevention, 2020, 2, 241-252.	2.2	10
76	Changes in cannabis use modes among Canadian youth across recreational cannabis legalization: Data from the COMPASS prospective cohort study. Addictive Behaviors, 2021, 122, 107025.	3.0	10
77	Age at first alcohol use predicts current alcohol use, binge drinking and mixing of alcohol with energy drinks among Ontario Grade 12 students in the COMPASS study. Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice, 2019, 39, 298-305.	1.1	10
78	The association between senior student tobacco use rate at school and alternative tobacco product use among junior students in Canadian secondary schools. Tobacco Induced Diseases, 2014, 12, 8.	0.6	9
79	Do provincial policies banning smoking in cars when children are present impact youth exposure to secondhand smoke in cars?. Preventive Medicine, 2015, 78, 59-64.	3.4	9
80	School Breakfastâ€Club Program Changes and Youth Eating Breakfast During the School Week in the <scp>COMPASS</scp> Study. Journal of School Health, 2016, 86, 568-577.	1.6	9
81	Food Purchasing Behaviors and Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption among Canadian Secondary School Students in the COMPASS Study. Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior, 2018, 50, 803-812.e1.	0.7	9
82	Exploring the association between E-cigarette retailer proximity and density to schools and youth E-cigarette use. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2019, 15, 100912.	1.8	9
83	Protective or risky? The longitudinal association of team sports participation and health-related behaviours in Canadian adolescent girls. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2019, 110, 616-625.	2.3	9
84	Youth consumption of alcohol mixed with energy drinks in Canada: Assessing the role of energy drinks. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2019, 14, 100865.	1.8	9
85	Are weight status and weight perception associated with academic performance among youth?. Journal of Eating Disorders, 2020, 8, 52.	2.7	9
86	Longitudinal associations between bullying and alcohol use and binge drinking among grade 9 and 10 students in the COMPASS study. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2020, 111, 1024-1032.	2.3	9
87	Changing the Smoking Trajectory: Evaluating the Impact of School-Based Tobacco Interventions on Changes to Susceptibility to Future Smoking. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2017, 14, 1182.	2.6	8
88	The role of peer victimization in the physical activity and screen time of adolescents: a cross-sectional study. BMC Pediatrics, 2017, 17, 170.	1.7	8
89	Dieting predicts engagement in multiple risky behaviours among adolescent Canadian girls: a longitudinal analysis. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2018, 109, 61-69.	2.3	8
90	Identifying behavioural characteristics of tobacco product and e-cigarette use clusters: A repeat cross-sectional analysis. Addictive Behaviors, 2019, 90, 77-84.	3.0	8

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Trends and predictors of exclusive e-cigarette use, exclusive smoking and dual use among youth in Canada. Addictive Behaviors, 2020, 109, 106481.	3.0	8
92	Researchers Supporting Schools to Improve Health: Influential Factors and Outcomes of Knowledge Brokering in the COMPASS Study. Journal of School Health, 2018, 88, 54-64.	1.6	7
93	Long-term effectiveness of mailed nicotine replacement therapy: study protocol of a randomized controlled trial 5-year follow-up. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 28.	2.9	7
94	Behavioural patterns only predict concurrent BMI status and not BMI trajectories in a sample of youth in Ontario, Canada. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0190405.	2.5	7
95	A gender-stratified, multilevel latent class assessment of chronic disease risk behaviours' association with Body Mass Index among youth in the COMPASS study. Preventive Medicine, 2019, 126, 105758.	3.4	7
96	Sex-Related Differences in Adolescent Cannabis Use: Influences of School Context and School Connectedness. Journal of School Health, 2020, 90, 878-886.	1.6	7
97	The role of school characteristics in pre-legalization cannabis use change among Canadian youth: implications for policy and harm reduction. Health Education Research, 2020, 35, 297-305.	1.9	7
98	Can We Reverse this Trend? Exploring Health and Risk Behaviours of Grade 12 Cohorts of Ontario Students from 2013-2019. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 3109.	2.6	7
99	Identifying trajectories of alcohol use in a sample of secondary school students in Ontario and Alberta: longitudinal evidence from the COMPASS study. Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice, 2019, 39, 244-253.	1.1	7
100	Longitudinal trends and predictors of muscle-strengthening activity guideline adherence among Canadian youths. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2022, 25, 230-234.	1.3	7
101	The correlates of physical activity among adult Māoris. Ethnicity and Health, 2018, 23, 629-648.	2.5	6
102	Beyond Quitting: Any Additional Impact of Mailing Free Nicotine Patches to Current Smokers?. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2018, 20, 654-655.	2.6	6
103	An examination of how age of onset for alcohol, cannabis, and tobacco are associated with physical activity, screen time and BMI as students are preparing to graduate from high school. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2019, 15, 100956.	1.8	6
104	Caffeinated energy drink consumption and predictors of use among secondary school students over time in the COMPASS cohort study. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2019, 15, 100911.	1.8	6
105	Food Safety Education Needs of High-School Students: Leftovers, Lunches, and Microwaves. Journal of School Health, 2019, 89, 578-586.	1.6	6
106	Exploring the Bi-Directional Association between Tobacco and E-Cigarette Use among Youth in Canada. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 4256.	2.6	6
107	An examination of how age of onset for alcohol, cannabis, and tobacco are associated with school outcomes in grade 12. Addictive Behaviors, 2020, 102, 106215.	3.0	6
108	Reluctancy towards Help-Seeking for Mental Health Concerns at Secondary School among Students in the COMPASS Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 7128.	2.6	6

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Predictors of One-Year Change in How Youth Perceive Their Weight. <i>Journal of Obesity</i> , 2020, 2020, 1-15.	2.7	6
110	Modes of cannabis use among Canadian youth in the COMPASS study; using LCA to examine patterns of smoking, vaping, and eating/drinking cannabis. <i>Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy</i> , 2021, 28, 156-164.	1.3	6
111	The Energy to Smoke: Examining the Longitudinal Association between Beverage Consumption and Smoking and Vaping Behaviours among Youth in the COMPASS Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 3864.	2.6	6
112	Weight control intentions and mental health among Canadian adolescents: a gender-based analysis of students in the COMPASS study. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2021, 41, 119-130.	1.1	6
113	A comparison of repeat cross-sectional and longitudinal results from the COMPASS study: design considerations for analysing surveillance data over time. <i>International Journal of Social Research Methodology: Theory and Practice</i> , 2022, 25, 597-609.	4.4	6
114	Exploring and visualizing the small-area-level socioeconomic factors, alcohol availability and built environment influences of alcohol expenditure for the City of Toronto: a spatial analysis approach. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2019, 39, 15-24.	1.1	6
115	Challenges to evidence-based health promotion: a case study of a Food Security Coalition in Ontario, Canada. <i>Health Promotion International</i> , 2018, 33, 760-769.	1.8	5
116	Factors influencing the non-medical use of prescription opioids among youth: results from the COMPASS study. <i>Journal of Substance Use</i> , 2020, 25, 507-514.	0.7	5
117	Priority setting for school nutrition research: developing a collaborative research agenda. <i>Canadian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2020, 111, 1020-1023.	2.3	5
118	Exploring gender differences in the longitudinal association between bullying and risk behaviours with Body Mass Index among COMPASS youth in Canada. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2020, 139, 106188.	3.4	5
119	Examining If Changes in the Type of School-Based Intramural Programs Affect Youth Physical Activity over Time: A Natural Experiment Evaluation. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 2752.	2.6	5
120	High School Intramural Participation and Substance Use: A Longitudinal Analysis of COMPASS Data. <i>Substance Use and Misuse</i> , 2021, 56, 1108-1118.	1.4	5
121	Cannabis cessation among youth: rates, patterns and academic outcomes in a large prospective cohort of Canadian high school students. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2020, 40, 95-103.	1.1	5
122	Micro-level factors associated with alcohol use and binge drinking among youth in the COMPASS study (2012/13 to 2017/18). <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2020, 40, 63-69.	1.1	5
123	A cross-sectional examination of the correlates of current smoking among off-reserve First Nations and Métis adults: Evidence from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2016, 54, 75-81.	3.0	4
124	Examining the association between exposure to various screen time sedentary behaviours and cannabis use among youth in the COMPASS study. <i>SSM - Population Health</i> , 2019, 9, 100487.	2.7	4
125	Determining the long-term health burden and risk of sequelae for 14 foodborne infections in British Columbia, Canada: protocol for a retrospective population-based cohort study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2020, 10, e036560.	1.9	4
126	Does social support moderate the association between hunger and mental health in youth? A gender-specific investigation from the Canadian Health Behaviour in School-aged Children study. <i>Nutrition Journal</i> , 2020, 19, 134.	3.4	4

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
127	A cross-sectional examination of the association between co-ed and gender-specific school intramural programs and intramural participation among a sample of Canadian secondary school students. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2020, 20, 101233.	1.8	4
128	A supportive school environment may reduce the risk of non-medical prescription opioid use due to impaired mental health among students. European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2021, 30, 293-301.	4.7	4
129	A School-Level Examination of the Association between Programs and Policies and Physical Activity Outcomes among Females from the COMPASS Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 3314.	2.6	4
130	An examination of the prospective association between physical activity and academic achievement in youth at the population level. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0253142.	2.5	4
131	Longitudinal Associations Between e-Cigarette Use, Cigarette Smoking, Physical Activity, and Recreational Screen Time in Canadian Adolescents. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2022, 24, 978-985.	2.6	4
132	Examining the role that weight perception and social influences have on mental health among youth in the COMPASS study. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2022, 57, 1671-1684.	3.1	4
133	Association between Weight and Smoking Not Mediated by Weight Loss Attempts or Bullying. American Journal of Health Behavior, 2016, 40, 21-30.	1.4	3
134	Assessing the strength of secondary school tobacco policies of schools in the COMPASS study and the association to student smoking behaviours. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2019, 110, 236-243.	2.3	3
135	Sociodemographic correlates of physical activity and screen time among adolescents in Canada and Guatemala: Results from the COMPASS system. Global Health Promotion, 2019, 26, 25-35.	1.3	3
136	Targeting mailed nicotine patch distribution interventions to rural regions of Canada: protocol for a randomized controlled trial. BMC Public Health, 2020, 20, 1757.	2.9	3
137	Environmental Factors of Youth Milk and Milk Alternative Consumption. American Journal of Health Behavior, 2020, 44, 666-680.	1.4	3
138	Hit the chronicâ€¦ physical activity: are cannabis associated mental health changes in adolescents attenuated by remaining active?. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2021, 56, 141-152.	3.1	3
139	Disciplinary Approaches for Cannabis Use Policy Violations in Canadian Secondary Schools. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 2472.	2.6	3
140	Adolescentsâ€™ adoption of COVID-19 preventive measures during the first months of the pandemic: what led to early adoption?. Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice, 2021, 41, .	1.1	3
141	The Impact of Changes in Physical Education Class Enrollment on <scp>Moderateâ€¦toâ€¦Vigorous</scp> Physical Activity Among a Large Sample of Canadian Youth. Journal of School Health, 2021, 91, 1030-1036.	1.6	3
142	School Characteristics and Physical Activity among Grade 1-4 Students. American Journal of Health Behavior, 2014, 38, 200-207.	1.4	2
143	Traffic Violations among Young People with Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 2019, 64, 511-515.	1.9	2
144	Five-Year Follow-up of a Randomized Clinical Trial Testing Mailed Nicotine Patches to Promote Tobacco Cessation. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2020, 180, 792.	5.1	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	Offering nicotine patches to all households in a community with high smoking rates: Pilot test of a population-based approach to promote tobacco cessation. <i>International Journal of Population Data Science</i> , 2021, 6, 1400.	0.1	2
146	Are closed campus policies associated with adolescent eating behaviours?. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2021, 41, 73-84.	1.1	2
147	Secondary School Nutrition Policy Compliance in Ontario and Alberta, Canada: A Follow-Up Study Examining Vending Machine Data from the COMPASS Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 3817.	2.6	2
148	Do You Really Want to Be Forever Young? Emotional Health and Psychosocial Well-being by Relative Birth Quarter in Canadian Adolescents. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 2022, 70, 625-633.	2.5	2
149	School-based tobacco control efforts and the smoking behaviour of high school students in Prince Edward Island, Canada: examining differences. <i>Primary Health Care Research and Development</i> , 2009, 10, 117.	1.2	1
150	Impact of self-reported lifetime depression or anxiety on effectiveness of mass distribution of nicotine patches. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , 2017, 26, 526-533.	3.2	1
151	Factors Associated With Current Smoking Among Off-Reserve First Nations and Māori Youth: Results From the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. <i>Journal of Primary Prevention</i> , 2017, 38, 105-119.	1.6	1
152	A quasi-experimental examination of how changes in school-level intramurals are associated with physical activity among a sample of Canadian secondary school students from the COMPASS study. <i>SSM - Population Health</i> , 2021, 14, 100805.	2.7	1
153	Bidirectional associations between cannabis, e-cigarette, and cigarette use among Canadian youth: findings from the COMPASS Study. <i>Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy</i> , 0, , 1-9.	1.3	1
154	Examining Engagement With Public Health in the Implementation of School-Based Health Initiatives: Findings From the COMPASS Study. <i>Journal of School Health</i> , 2021, 91, 825-835.	1.6	1
155	Examining if changes in gender-specific and co-ed intramural programs affect youth physical activity over time: a natural experiment evaluation using school- and student-level data from the COMPASS study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 2045.	2.9	1
156	Gender differences in the longitudinal association between multilevel latent classes of chronic disease risk behaviours and body mass index in adolescents. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2020, 40, 259-266.	1.1	1
157	Understanding Sexual Health Indicators During Adolescence: A Study to Consider Time Since Sexual Debut When Exploring Multiple Sexual Partners. <i>Archives of Sexual Behavior</i> , 2022, 51, 1765-1772.	1.9	1
158	The Relations between Youth Cannabis Use, School Cannabis Use-Related Disciplinary Approaches and Student Perceptions of School Support. <i>Substance Use and Misuse</i> , 2022, 57, 897-910.	1.4	1
159	Between-school variation and student characteristics associated with the accuracy of weight status perception among students: does the school a student attends impact his/her weight status perception?. <i>Global Health Promotion</i> , 2014, 21, 43-56.	1.3	0
160	Examining the impact of timing of alcohol use initiation on changes to body weight and weight status among students in the COMPASS study. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2019, 16, 101017.	1.8	0
161	Does having one or more smoking friends mediate the transition from e-cigarette use to cigarette smoking: a longitudinal study of Canadian youth. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2021, 32, 67-74.	1.8	0
162	Evaluating the Impact of the Healthy Kids Community Challenge (HKCC) on Physical Activity of Older Youth. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 3083.	2.6	0

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
163	Steering clear: Traffic violations among emerging adults who engage in habitual or casual cannabis use. <i>Accident Analysis and Prevention</i> , 2021, 153, 106059.	5.7	0
164	Cannabis Use, Screen Time, and Internalizing Symptoms among Canadian Youth: Testing Mediation Pathways. <i>Substance Use and Misuse</i> , 2021, 56, 1232-1240.	1.4	0
165	Use of additional nicotine replacement therapy by participants in a five-year follow-up of a tobacco cessation trial. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2021, 117, 106875.	3.0	0
166	Perceived Needs for Mental Health Care Among Emerging Adults With Cancer. <i>Emerging Adulthood</i> , 2021, 9, 768-773.	2.4	0
167	Gender differences in the longitudinal association between multilevel latent classes of chronic disease risk behaviours and body mass index in adolescents. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2020, 40, 259-266.	1.1	0