Neville Owen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effect of physical inactivity on major non-communicable diseases worldwide: an analysis of burden of disease and life expectancy. Lancet, The, 2012, 380, 219-229.	13.7	6,107
2	Global physical activity levels: surveillance progress, pitfalls, and prospects. Lancet, The, 2012, 380, 247-257.	13.7	4,021
3	Correlates of adults??? participation in physical activity: review and update. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2002, 34, 1996-2001.	0.4	2,203
4	Does physical activity attenuate, or even eliminate, the detrimental association of sitting time with mortality? A harmonised meta-analysis of data from more than 1 million men and women. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 1302-1310.	13.7	1,783
5	Too Much Sitting. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2010, 38, 105-113.	3.0	1,713
6	Letter to the Editor: Standardized use of the terms "sedentary―and "sedentary behaviours― Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2012, 37, 540-542.	1.9	1,500
7	Environmental factors associated with adults' participation in physical activity A review. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2002, 22, 188-199.	3.0	1,427
8	Breaks in Sedentary Time. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31, 661-666.	8.6	1,220
9	Sedentary Behaviors and Subsequent Health Outcomes in Adults. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2011, 41, 207-215.	3.0	1,211
10	Sedentary time and cardio-metabolic biomarkers in US adults: NHANES 2003–06. European Heart Journal, 2011, 32, 590-597.	2.2	1,150
11	Understanding environmental influences on walking. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2004, 27, 67-76.	3.0	1,043
12	Physiological and health implications of a sedentary lifestyle. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2010, 35, 725-740.	1.9	1,020
13	Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting Reduces Postprandial Glucose and Insulin Responses. Diabetes Care, 2012, 35, 976-983.	8.6	952
14	Evidence-based intervention in physical activity: lessons from around the world. Lancet, The, 2012, 380, 272-281.	13.7	898
15	Objectively Measured Sedentary Time, Physical Activity, and Metabolic Risk. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31, 369-371.	8.6	887
16	Toward a better understanding of the influences on physical activity. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2002, 23, 5-14.	3.0	814
17	Physical activity in relation to urban environments in 14 cities worldwide: a cross-sectional study. Lancet, The, 2016, 387, 2207-2217.	13.7	800
18	City planning and population health: a global challenge. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 2912-2924.	13.7	781

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19	Adults' Sedentary Behavior. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2011, 41, 189-196.	3.0	691
20	Television Viewing Time and Mortality. Circulation, 2010, 121, 384-391.	1.6	684
21	Physical activity and sedentary behavior: A population-based study of barriers, enjoyment, and preference Health Psychology, 2003, 22, 178-188.	1.6	682
22	Too little exercise and too much sitting: Inactivity physiology and the need for new recommendations on sedentary behavior. Current Cardiovascular Risk Reports, 2008, 2, 292-298.	2.0	656
23	Sedentary Behavior: Emerging Evidence for a New Health Risk. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2010, 85, 1138-1141.	3.0	617
24	Social–Cognitive and Perceived Environment Influences Associated with Physical Activity in Older Australians. Preventive Medicine, 2000, 31, 15-22.	3.4	588
25	High-Intensity Resistance Training Improves Glycemic Control in Older Patients With Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2002, 25, 1729-1736.	8.6	581
26	Associations of neighbourhood greenness with physical and mental health: do walking, social coherence and local social interaction explain the relationships?. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2008, 62, e9-e9.	3.7	570
27	Neighborhood Walkability and the Walking Behavior of Australian Adults. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2007, 33, 387-395.	3.0	529
28	Objectively Measured Light-Intensity Physical Activity Is Independently Associated With 2-h Plasma Glucose. Diabetes Care, 2007, 30, 1384-1389.	8.6	508
29	Sedentary Behavior and Cardiovascular Morbidity and Mortality: A Science Advisory From the American Heart Association. Circulation, 2016, 134, e262-79.	1.6	490
30	Overweight and obesity in Australia: the 1999–2000 Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab). Medical Journal of Australia, 2003, 178, 427-432.	1.7	489
31	Walkability of local communities: Using geographic information systems to objectively assess relevant environmental attributes. Health and Place, 2007, 13, 111-122.	3.3	476
32	Physical Activity Preferences, Preferred Sources of Assistance, and Perceived Barriers to Increased Activity among Physically Inactive Australians. Preventive Medicine, 1997, 26, 131-137.	3.4	474
33	Too much sitting – A health hazard. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2012, 97, 368-376.	2.8	458
34	Test-retest reliability of four physical activity measures used in population surveys. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2004, 7, 205-215.	1.3	448
35	Website-Delivered Physical Activity Interventions. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2007, 33, 54-64.	3.0	434
36	Occupational Sitting and Health Risks. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 39, 379-388.	3.0	423

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37	Perceived Environmental Aesthetics and Convenience and Company Are Associated with Walking for Exercise among Australian Adults. Preventive Medicine, 2001, 33, 434-440.	3.4	395
38	Overweight and obesity in Australia: the 1999–2000ÂAustralian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab). Medical Journal of Australia, 2004, 180, 418-418.	1.7	368
39	Prolonged sedentary time and physical activity in workplace and non-work contexts: a cross-sectional study of office, customer service and call centre employees. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2012, 9, 128.	4.6	347
40	Associations of TV viewing and physical activity with the metabolic syndrome in Australian adults. Diabetologia, 2005, 48, 2254-2261.	6.3	338
41	Television Time and Continuous Metabolic Risk in Physically Active Adults. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2008, 40, 639-645.	0.4	335
42	Perceived environment attributes, residential location, and walking for particular purposes. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2004, 26, 119-125.	3.0	327
43	Behavioral epidemiology: A systematic framework to classify phases of research on health promotion and disease prevention. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2000, 22, 294-298.	2.9	324
44	Residents' perceptions of walkability attributes in objectively different neighbourhoods: a pilot study. Health and Place, 2005, 11, 227-236.	3.3	324
45	Associations Between Recreational Walking and Attractiveness, Size, and Proximity of Neighborhood Open Spaces. American Journal of Public Health, 2010, 100, 1752-1757.	2.7	321
46	Sit–Stand Workstations. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2012, 43, 298-303.	3.0	318
47	Reallocating Time to Sleep, Sedentary Behaviors, or Active Behaviors: Associations With Cardiovascular Disease Risk Biomarkers, NHANES 2005–2006. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 179, 323-334.	3.4	317
48	Motivational Readiness, Self-Efficacy and Decision-Making for Exercise1. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 1992, 22, 3-16.	2.0	316
49	Too much sitting: a novel and important predictor of chronic disease risk?. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2008, 43, 81-83.	6.7	313
50	Telephone Interventions for Physical Activity and Dietary Behavior Change. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2007, 32, 419-434.	3.0	309
51	Public open space, physical activity, urban design and public health: Concepts, methods and research agenda. Health and Place, 2015, 33, 75-82.	3.3	292
52	Reducing sitting time in office workers: Short-term efficacy of a multicomponent intervention. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 43-48.	3.4	286
53	Physical activity and sedentary behavior: A population-based study of barriers, enjoyment, and preference Health Psychology, 2003, 22, 178-188.	1.6	276
54	Benefits for Type 2 Diabetes of Interrupting Prolonged Sitting With Brief Bouts of Light Walking or Simple Resistance Activities. Diabetes Care, 2016, 39, 964-972.	8.6	273

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55	Physical activity interventions using mass media, print media, and information technology. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 1998, 15, 362-378.	3.0	270
56	Recommendations for physical activity in older adults. BMJ, The, 2015, 350, h100-h100.	6.0	257
57	Reducing occupational sedentary time: a systematic review and metaâ€analysis of evidence on activityâ€permissive workstations. Obesity Reviews, 2014, 15, 822-838.	6.5	254
58	Validity and reliability of measures of television viewing time and other nonâ€occupational sedentary behaviour of adults: a review. Obesity Reviews, 2009, 10, 7-16.	6.5	250
59	Neighborhood SES and walkability are related to physical activity behavior in Belgian adults. Preventive Medicine, 2010, 50, S74-S79.	3.4	244
60	Deleterious Associations of Sitting Time and Television Viewing Time With Cardiometabolic Risk Biomarkers. Diabetes Care, 2010, 33, 327-334.	8.6	243
61	Correlates of Non-Concordance between Perceived and Objective Measures of Walkability. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2009, 37, 228-238.	2.9	240
62	Insufficiently Active Australian College Students: Perceived Personal, Social, and Environmental Influences. Preventive Medicine, 1999, 28, 20-27.	3.4	237
63	Destinations that matter: Associations with walking for transport. Health and Place, 2007, 13, 713-724.	3.3	235
64	Destination and Route Attributes Associated with Adults' Walking. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2012, 44, 1275-1286.	0.4	235
65	Do the associations of sedentary behaviour with cardiovascular disease mortality and cancer mortality differ by physical activity level? A systematic review and harmonised meta-analysis of data from 850 060 participants. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2019, 53, 886-894.	6.7	232
66	The association between television viewing and overweight among Australian adults participating in varying levels of leisure-time physical activity. International Journal of Obesity, 2000, 24, 600-606.	3.4	231
67	Replacing sitting time with standing or stepping: associations with cardio-metabolic risk biomarkers. European Heart Journal, 2015, 36, 2643-2649.	2.2	227
68	Utilization and Harmonization of Adult Accelerometry Data. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2015, 47, 2129-2139.	0.4	222
69	A Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial to Reduce Office Workers' Sitting Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2016, 48, 1787-1797.	0.4	219
70	Feasibility of Reducing Older Adults' Sedentary Time. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2011, 41, 174-177.	3.0	213
71	Are workplace interventions to reduce sitting effective? A systematic review. Preventive Medicine, 2010, 51, 352-356.	3.4	212
72	Evaluation of an internet-based physical activity intervention: A preliminary investigation. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2003, 25, 92-99.	2.9	211

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73	Association of Television Viewing With Fasting and 2-h Postchallenge Plasma Glucose Levels in Adults Without Diagnosed Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2007, 30, 516-522.	8.6	208
74	Obesity as a barrier to physical activity. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2000, 24, 331-333.	1.8	205
75	Mismatch between perceived and objectively assessed neighborhood walkability attributes: Prospective relationships with walking and weight gain. Health and Place, 2011, 17, 519-524.	3.3	203
76	Physical Activity and Television Viewing in Relation to Risk of Undiagnosed Abnormal Glucose Metabolism in Adults. Diabetes Care, 2004, 27, 2603-2609.	8.6	198
77	Changes in neighborhood walking are related to changes in perceptions of environmental attributes. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2004, 27, 60-67.	2.9	197
78	Perceived Neighborhood Environmental Attributes Associated with Walking and Cycling for Transport among Adult Residents of 17 Cities in 12 Countries: The IPEN Study. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2016, 124, 290-298.	6.0	195
79	Objectively measured physical activity and sedentary time of breast cancer survivors, and associations with adiposity: findings from NHANES (2003–2006). Cancer Causes and Control, 2010, 21, 283-288.	1.8	192
80	Associations of objectively-assessed physical activity and sedentary time with depression: NHANES (2005–2006). Preventive Medicine, 2011, 53, 284-288.	3.4	187
81	Workplace Sitting and Height-Adjustable Workstations. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2014, 46, 30-40.	3.0	187
82	Glucose Indices, Health Behaviors, and Incidence of Diabetes in Australia. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31, 267-272.	8.6	181
83	Leisure-Time, Occupational, and Household Physical Activity among Professional, Skilled, and Less-Skilled Workers and Homemakers. Preventive Medicine, 2000, 30, 191-199.	3.4	179
84	Print versus website physical activity programs. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2003, 25, 88-94.	3.0	176
85	International variation in neighborhood walkability, transit, and recreation environments using geographic information systems: the IPEN adult study. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2014, 13, 43.	2.5	176
86	Identifying adults' valid waking wear time by automated estimation in activPAL data collected with a 24 h wear protocol. Physiological Measurement, 2016, 37, 1653-1668.	2.1	174
87	Sedentary behaviour and health: mapping environmental and social contexts to underpin chronic disease prevention. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2014, 48, 174-177.	6.7	166
88	Breaking up workplace sitting time with intermittent standing bouts improves fatigue and musculoskeletal discomfort in overweight/obese office workers. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2014, 71, 765-771.	2.8	161
89	Alternating Bouts of Sitting and Standing Attenuate Postprandial Glucose Responses. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 2053-2061.	0.4	160
90	Home-Based Resistance Training Is Not Sufficient to Maintain Improved Glycemic Control Following Supervised Training in Older Individuals With Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2005, 28, 3-9.	8.6	157

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91	Light-Intensity Physical Activity and Cardiometabolic Biomarkers in US Adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e71417.	2.5	156
92	Sedentary time in older adults: a critical review of measurement, associations with health, and interventions. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2017, 51, 1539-1539.	6.7	155
93	Associations of Leisure-Time Internet and Computer Use With Overweight and Obesity, Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviors: Cross-Sectional Study. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2009, 11, e28.	4.3	155
94	Is Television Viewing Time a Marker of a Broader Pattern of Sedentary Behavior?. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2008, 35, 245-250.	2.9	152
95	Breaking up prolonged sitting reduces resting blood pressure in overweight/obese adults. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2014, 24, 976-982.	2.6	152
96	Sedentary behavior: Understanding and influencing adults' prolonged sitting time. Preventive Medicine, 2012, 55, 535-539.	3.4	148
97	Advancing Science and Policy Through a Coordinated International Study of Physical Activity and Built Environments: IPEN Adult Methods. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2013, 10, 581-601.	2.0	148
98	Impact of an Australian mass media campaign targeting physical activity in 1998. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2001, 21, 41-47.	3.0	143
99	Measuring Older Adults' Sedentary Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 2127-2133.	0.4	143
100	Associations of Location and Perceived Environmental Attributes with Walking in Neighborhoods. American Journal of Health Promotion, 2004, 18, 239-242.	1.7	142
101	Associations Between Television Viewing Time and Overall Sitting Time with the Metabolic Syndrome in Older Men and Women: The Australian Diabetes Obesity and Lifestyle Study. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2011, 59, 788-796.	2.6	142
102	Relationships of Land Use Mix with Walking for Transport: Do Land Uses and Geographical Scale Matter?. Journal of Urban Health, 2010, 87, 782-795.	3.6	141
103	Managing Sedentary Behavior to Reduce the Risk of Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease. Current Diabetes Reports, 2014, 14, 522.	4.2	138
104	Increased Cardiometabolic Risk Is Associated with Increased TV Viewing Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2010, 42, 1511-1518.	0.4	137
105	Effects of body composition and fat distribution on ventilatory function in adults. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1998, 68, 35-41.	4.7	135
106	Perceived Barriers to Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Adults: An Ecological Perspective. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2010, 7, 451-459.	2.0	135
107	Breaking-up Sedentary Time Is Associated With Physical Function in Older Adults. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2015, 70, 119-124.	3.6	135
108	Engagement and retention of participants in a physical activity website. Preventive Medicine, 2005, 40, 54-59.	3.4	134

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109	Evidence-Based Approaches to Dissemination and Diffusion of Physical Activity Interventions. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2006, 31, 35-44.	3.0	132
110	Health promotion research and the diffusion and institutionalization of interventions. Health Education Research, 1999, 14, 121-130.	1.9	131
111	Joint associations of multiple leisure-time sedentary behaviours and physical activity with obesity in Australian adults. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2008, 5, 35.	4.6	129
112	Reported Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior: Why Do You Ask?. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2012, 9, S68-S75.	2.0	129
113	International study of objectively measured physical activity and sedentary time with body mass index and obesity: IPEN adult study. International Journal of Obesity, 2015, 39, 199-207.	3.4	127
114	Translating active living research into policy and practice: One important pathway to chronic disease prevention. Journal of Public Health Policy, 2015, 36, 231-243.	2.0	126
115	Does Walking in the Neighbourhood Enhance Local Sociability?. Urban Studies, 2007, 44, 1677-1695.	3.7	125
116	Perceived neighbourhood environmental attributes associated with adults× ³ recreational walking: IPEN Adult study in 12 countries. Health and Place, 2014, 28, 22-30.	3.3	125
117	Sitting Less and Moving More: Improved Glycaemic Control for Type 2 Diabetes Prevention and Management. Current Diabetes Reports, 2016, 16, 114.	4.2	125
118	Stage Distributions for Five Health Behaviors in the United States and Australia. Preventive Medicine, 1999, 28, 61-74.	3.4	124
119	Physical activity measurement- a primer for health promotion. Global Health Promotion, 2006, 13, 92-103.	0.7	122
120	Neighborhood Walkability and TV Viewing Time Among Australian Adults. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2007, 33, 444-449.	3.0	122
121	The Descriptive Epidemiology of a Sedentary Lifestyle in Adult Australians. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1992, 21, 305-310.	1.9	121
122	Associations of sitting accumulation patterns with cardio-metabolic risk biomarkers in Australian adults. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0180119.	2.5	120
123	Perceived neighborhood environmental attributes associated with adults' transport-related walking and cycling: Findings from the USA, Australia and Belgium. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2012, 9, 70.	4.6	119
124	Correlates of Agreement between Accelerometry and Self-reported Physical Activity. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2016, 48, 1075-1084.	0.4	119
125	Checklist of Health Promotion Environments at Worksites (CHEW): Development and Measurement Characteristics. American Journal of Health Promotion, 2002, 16, 288-299.	1.7	117
126	Interactive health communication in preventive medicine Internet-based strategies in teaching and research. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2000, 19, 113-120.	3.0	116

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127	Sit less and move more for cardiovascular health: emerging insights and opportunities. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2021, 18, 637-648.	13.7	116
128	Objective Versus Perceived Walking Distances to Destinations. Environment and Behavior, 2008, 40, 401-425.	4.7	115
129	Gender differences in prevalence of the metabolic syndrome in Gulf Cooperation Council Countries: a systematic review. Diabetic Medicine, 2010, 27, 593-597.	2.3	115
130	Effects of breaking up prolonged sitting on skeletal muscle gene expression. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 114, 453-460.	2.5	115
131	Acute effects of breaking up prolonged sitting on fatigue and cognition: a pilot study. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e009630.	1.9	115
132	Addressing the Nonexercise Part of the Activity Continuum: A More Realistic and Achievable Approach to Activity Programming for Adults With Mobility Disability?. Physical Therapy, 2012, 92, 614-625.	2.4	114
133	Sharing good NEWS across the world: developing comparable scores across 12 countries for the neighborhood environment walkability scale (NEWS). BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 309.	2.9	113
134	Television Viewing Time is Associated with Overweight/Obesity Among Older Adults, Independent of Meeting Physical Activity and Health Guidelines. Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 22, 50-56.	2.4	112
135	Reducing office workers' sitting time: rationale and study design for the Stand Up Victoria cluster randomized trial. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 1057.	2.9	111
136	Built Environment, Physical Activity, and Obesity: Findings from the International Physical Activity and Environment Network (IPEN) Adult Study. Annual Review of Public Health, 2020, 41, 119-139.	17.4	110
137	Sitting time and socio-economic differences in overweight and obesity. International Journal of Obesity, 2007, 31, 169-176.	3.4	109
138	The effectiveness of callback counselling for smoking cessation: a randomized trial. Addiction, 2001, 96, 881-889.	3.3	107
139	Relationship of Television Time with Accelerometer-Derived Sedentary Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 822-828.	0.4	107
140	Trends in physical activity participation and the impact of integrated campaigns among Australian adults, 1997–99. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2003, 27, 76-79.	1.8	106
141	Retest Reliability of Recall Measures of Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Australian Adults. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1996, 25, 153-159.	1.9	105
142	Evidence of physical activity participation among men and women in the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council: a review. Obesity Reviews, 2010, 11, 457-464.	6.5	104
143	Associations of objectively assessed physical activity and sedentary time with biomarkers of breast cancer risk in postmenopausal women: findings from NHANES (2003–2006). Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2011, 130, 183-194.	2.5	103
144	Sedentary Behavior and Public Health: Integrating the Evidence and Identifying Potential Solutions. Annual Review of Public Health, 2020, 41, 265-287.	17.4	103

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145	The SOS-framework (Systems of Sedentary behaviours): an international transdisciplinary consensus framework for the study of determinants, research priorities and policy on sedentary behaviour across the life course: a DEDIPAC-study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 83.	4.6	102
146	Dimensions of quality of life and psychosocial variables most salient to colorectal cancer patients. Psycho-Oncology, 2006, 15, 20-30.	2.3	101
147	Don't take cancer sitting down. Cancer, 2013, 119, 1928-1935.	4.1	101
148	Interrupting prolonged sitting with brief bouts of light walking or simple resistance activities reduces resting blood pressure and plasma noradrenaline in type 2 diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2016, 34, 2376-2382.	0.5	101
149	A Cluster RCT to Reduce Workers' Sitting Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 2032-2039.	0.4	101
150	Associations of physical activity with body weight and fat in men and women. International Journal of Obesity, 2001, 25, 914-919.	3.4	100
151	Promoting physical activity: the new imperative for public health. Health Education Research, 2000, 15, 367-376.	1.9	99
152	Validity of Self-Reported Measures of Workplace Sitting Time and Breaks in Sitting Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 1907-1912.	0.4	98
153	Perceived neighborhood environmental attributes associated with adults' leisure-time physical activity: Findings from Belgium, Australia and the USA. Health and Place, 2013, 19, 59-68.	3.3	96
154	Neighborhood Environments and Objectively Measured Physical Activity in 11 Countries. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 2253-2264.	0.4	96
155	Too much sitting and all-cause mortality: is there a causal link?. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 635.	2.9	96
156	University campus settings and the promotion of physical activity in young adults: lessons from research in Australia and the USA. Health Education, 2001, 101, 116-125.	0.9	95
157	Explaining socio-economic status differences in walking for transport: An ecological analysis of individual, social and environmental factors. Social Science and Medicine, 2009, 68, 1013-1020.	3.8	95
158	Initiating and maintaining recreational walking: A longitudinal study on the influence of neighborhood green space. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 178-182.	3.4	95
159	Neighborhood environmental attributes and adults' sedentary behaviors: Review and research agenda. Preventive Medicine, 2015, 77, 141-149.	3.4	95
160	Passive and mentally-active sedentary behaviors and incident major depressive disorder: A 13-year cohort study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2018, 241, 579-585.	4.1	93
161	Prospective Relationships of Physical Activity With Quality of Life Among Colorectal Cancer Survivors. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2008, 26, 4480-4487.	1.6	91
162	Does high-intensity resistance training maintain bone mass during moderate weight loss in older overweight adults with type 2 diabetes?. Osteoporosis International, 2005, 16, 1703-1712.	3.1	89

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163	Frequent interruptions of sedentary time modulates contraction- and insulin-stimulated glucose uptake pathways in muscle: Ancillary analysis from randomized clinical trials. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 32044.	3.3	89
164	Passive Versus Mentally Active Sedentary Behaviors and Depression. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2020, 48, 20-27.	3.0	89
165	Who Participates in Physical Activity Intervention Trials?. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2011, 8, 85-103.	2.0	88
166	Iterative development of Stand Up Australia: a multi-component intervention to reduce workplace sitting. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2014, 11, 21.	4.6	87
167	Current injury or disability as a barrier to being more physically active. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2001, 33, 778-782.	0.4	86
168	Associations between perceived neighborhood environmental attributes and adults' sedentary behavior: Findings from the USA, Australia and Belgium. Social Science and Medicine, 2012, 74, 1375-1384.	3.8	86
169	Acceptability and feasibility of potential intervention strategies for influencing sedentary time at work: focus group interviews in executives and employees. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 22.	4.6	86
170	Classroom Standing Desks and Sedentary Behavior: A Systematic Review. Pediatrics, 2016, 137, e20153087.	2.1	86
171	Effects of sedentary behaviour interventions on biomarkers of cardiometabolic risk in adults: systematic review with meta-analyses. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2021, 55, 144-154.	6.7	86
172	Predicting attempts and sustained cessation of smoking after the introduction of workplace smoking bans Health Psychology, 1991, 10, 336-342.	1.6	85
173	Street network measures and adults' walking for transport: Application of space syntax. Health and Place, 2016, 38, 89-95.	3.3	85
174	Sitting Less and Moving More. Hypertension, 2018, 72, 1037-1046.	2.7	85
175	Distinct associations of different sedentary behaviors with health-related attributes among older adults. Preventive Medicine, 2014, 67, 335-339.	3.4	84
176	Office workers' objectively assessed total and prolonged sitting time: Individual-level correlates and worksite variations. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2016, 4, 184-191.	1.8	84
177	Sedentary time in older men and women: an international consensus statement and research priorities. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2017, 51, 1526-1532.	6.7	84
178	Neighborhood Walkability and Sedentary Time in Belgian Adults. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 39, 25-32.	3.0	83
179	Interrupting prolonged sitting in type 2 diabetes: nocturnal persistence of improved glycaemic control. Diabetologia, 2017, 60, 499-507.	6.3	83
180	Replacing Sedentary Time: Meta-analysis of Objective-Assessment Studies. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2018, 55, 395-402.	3.0	83

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181	Socio-Demographic Correlates of Prolonged Television Viewing Time in Australian Men and Women: The AusDiab Study. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2010, 7, 595-601.	2.0	82
182	Television viewing time and reduced life expectancy: a life table analysis. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2012, 46, 927-930.	6.7	82
183	Feasibility and acceptability of reducing workplace sitting time: a qualitative study with Australian office workers. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 933.	2.9	82
184	Population Prevalence and Correlates of Stages of Change in Physical Activity. Health Education Quarterly, 1993, 20, 431-440.	1.4	81
185	Physical activity for recreation or exercise on neighbourhood streets: Associations with perceived environmental attributes. Health and Place, 2009, 15, 1058-1063.	3.3	81
186	Age-related differences in physical activity levels of young adults. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2001, 33, 255-258.	0.4	79
187	Community Center-Based Resistance Training for the Maintenance of Glycemic Control in Adults With Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2006, 29, 2586-2591.	8.6	79
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