List of NHANES Studies using 10 hours or more as definition of a valid day

[1], [2], [11]–[20], [3], [21]–[30], [4], [31], [5]–[10]

[1] J. Hartz *et al.*, “Clustering of Health Behaviors and Cardiorespiratory Fitness Among U.S. Adolescents,” *J. Adolesc. Heal.*, vol. 62, no. 5, pp. 583–590, May 2018.

[2] E. I. Fishamn *et al.*, “Association between Objectively Measured Physical Activity and Mortality in NHANES,” *Med. Sci. Sport. Exerc.*, vol. 48, no. 7, pp. 1303–1311, Jul. 2016.

[3] C. Tudor-Locke *et al.*, “Improving wear time compliance with a 24-hour waist-worn accelerometer protocol in the International Study of Childhood Obesity, Lifestyle and the Environment (ISCOLE),” *Int. J. Behav. Nutr. Phys. Act.*, vol. 12, no. 1, p. 11, 2015.

[4] Y. Kim, G. J. Welk, S. I. Braun, and M. Kang, “Extracting Objective Estimates of Sedentary Behavior from Accelerometer Data: Measurement Considerations for Surveillance and Research Applications,” *PLoS One*, vol. 10, no. 2, p. e0118078, Feb. 2015.

[5] J. P. Kulinski *et al.*, “Association Between Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Accelerometer-Derived Physical Activity and Sedentary Time in the General Population,” *Mayo Clin. Proc.*, vol. 89, no. 8, pp. 1063–1071, Aug. 2014.

[6] J. van der Velde, H. Savelberg, N. Schaper, and A. Koster, “Moderate Activity and Fitness, Not Sedentary Time, Are Independently Associated with Cardio-Metabolic Risk in U.S. Adults Aged 18–49,” *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health*, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 2330–2343, Feb. 2015.

[7] D. L. Wolff-Hughes, D. R. Bassett, and E. C. Fitzhugh, “Population-Referenced Percentiles for Waist-Worn Accelerometer-Derived Total Activity Counts in U.S. Youth: 2003 – 2006 NHANES,” *PLoS One*, vol. 9, no. 12, p. e115915, Dec. 2014.

[8] E. Füzéki, T. Engeroff, and W. Banzer, “Health Benefits of Light-Intensity Physical Activity: A Systematic Review of Accelerometer Data of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES),” *Sport. Med.*, vol. 47, no. 9, pp. 1769–1793, Sep. 2017.

[9] P. H. Lee, “A sensitivity analysis on the variability in accelerometer data processing for monitoring physical activity,” *Gait Posture*, vol. 41, no. 2, pp. 516–521, Feb. 2015.

[10] J. P. Kulinski *et al.*, “Association between low ankle-brachial index and accelerometer-derived sedentary and exercise time in the asymptomatic general population,” *Vasc. Med.*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 332–338, Aug. 2015.

[11] W. R. Boyer, D. L. Wolff-Hughes, D. R. Bassett, J. R. Churilla, and E. C. Fitzhugh, “Accelerometer-Derived Total Activity Counts, Bouted Minutes of Moderate to Vigorous Activity, and Insulin Resistance: NHANES 2003–2006,” *Prev. Chronic Dis.*, vol. 13, p. 160159, Oct. 2016.

[12] S. A. Ham and B. E. Ainsworth, “Disparities in Data on Healthy People 2010 Physical Activity Objectives Collected by Accelerometry and Self-Report,” *Am. J. Public Health*, vol. 100, no. S1, pp. S263–S268, Apr. 2010.

[13] C. Tudor-Locke, M. M. Brashear, W. D. Johnson, and P. T. Katzmarzyk, “Accelerometer profiles of physical activity and inactivity in normal weight, overweight, and obese U.S. men and women,” *Int. J. Behav. Nutr. Phys. Act.*, vol. 7, no. 1, p. 60, 2010.

[14] B. K. CLARK *et al.*, “Relationship of Television Time with Accelerometer-Derived Sedentary Time,” *Med. Sci. Sport. Exerc.*, vol. 43, no. 5, pp. 822–828, May 2011.

[15] C. Tudor-Locke *et al.*, “Patterns of adult stepping cadence in the 2005–2006 NHANES,” *Prev. Med. (Baltim).*, vol. 53, no. 3, pp. 178–181, Sep. 2011.

[16] J. M. Tucker, G. J. Welk, and N. K. Beyler, “Physical Activity in U.S. Adults,” *Am. J. Prev. Med.*, vol. 40, no. 4, pp. 454–461, Apr. 2011.

[17] G. N. Healy, C. E. Matthews, D. W. Dunstan, E. A. H. Winkler, and N. Owen, “Sedentary time and cardio-metabolic biomarkers in US adults: NHANES 2003–06,” *Eur. Heart J.*, vol. 32, no. 5, pp. 590–597, Mar. 2011.

[18] C. Tudor-Locke, C. Leonardi, W. D. Johnson, P. T. Katzmarzyk, and T. S. Church, “Accelerometer steps/day translation of moderate-to-vigorous activity,” *Prev. Med. (Baltim).*, vol. 53, no. 1–2, pp. 31–33, Jul. 2011.

[19] M. S. Hawkins *et al.*, “Objectively measured physical activity of USA adults by sex, age, and racial/ethnic groups: a cross-sectional study,” *Int. J. Behav. Nutr. Phys. Act.*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 31, 2009.

[20] J. X. Fan, M. Wen, and L. Kowaleski-Jones, “Rural–Urban Differences in Objective and Subjective Measures of Physical Activity: Findings From the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2003–2006,” *Prev. Chronic Dis.*, vol. 11, p. 140189, Aug. 2014.

[21] C. Tudor-Locke *et al.*, “Normative Steps/Day Values for Older Adults: NHANES 2005-2006,” *Journals Gerontol. Ser. A Biol. Sci. Med. Sci.*, vol. 68, no. 11, pp. 1426–1432, Nov. 2013.

[22] B. M. Lynch, D. W. Dunstan, G. N. Healy, E. Winkler, E. Eakin, and N. Owen, “Objectively measured physical activity and sedentary time of breast cancer survivors, and associations with adiposity: findings from NHANES (2003–2006),” *Cancer Causes Control*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 283–288, Feb. 2010.

[23] B. M. Lynch *et al.*, “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 Res. Treat.*, vol. 130, no. 1, pp. 183–194, Nov. 2011.

[24] M. A. Adams, W. D. Johnson, and C. Tudor-Locke, “Steps/day translation of the moderate-to-vigorous physical activity guideline for children and adolescents,” *Int. J. Behav. Nutr. Phys. Act.*, vol. 10, no. 1, p. 49, 2013.

[25] J. K. Vallance, E. A. H. Winkler, P. A. Gardiner, G. N. Healy, B. M. Lynch, and N. Owen, “Associations of objectively-assessed physical activity and sedentary time with depression: NHANES (2005–2006),” *Prev. Med. (Baltim).*, vol. 53, no. 4–5, pp. 284–288, Oct. 2011.

[26] S. M. Camhi, S. B. Sisson, W. D. Johnson, P. T. Katzmarzyk, and C. Tudor-Locke, “Accelerometer-determined moderate intensity lifestyle activity and cardiometabolic health,” *Prev. Med. (Baltim).*, vol. 52, no. 5, pp. 358–360, May 2011.

[27] V. R. Varma *et al.*, “Re-evaluating the effect of age on physical activity over the lifespan,” *Prev. Med. (Baltim).*, vol. 101, pp. 102–108, 2017.

[28] V. R. Varma *et al.*, “Total volume of physical activity: TAC, TLAC or TAC( λ ),” *Prev. Med. (Baltim).*, vol. 106, pp. 233–235, Jan. 2018.

[29] D. L. Wolff-Hughes, E. C. Fitzhugh, D. R. Bassett, and J. R. Churilla, “Total Activity Counts and Bouted Minutes of Moderate-To-Vigorous Physical Activity: Relationships with Cardiometabolic Biomarkers Using 2003–2006 NHANES,” *J. Phys. Act. Heal.*, vol. 12, no. 5, pp. 694–700, May 2015.

[30] P. D. Loprinzi, H. Lee, B. Gilham, and B. J. Cardinal, “Association Between Accelerometer-Assessed Physical Activity and Tinnitus, NHANES 2005–2006,” *Res. Q. Exerc. Sport*, vol. 84, no. 2, pp. 177–185, Jun. 2013.

[31] S. B. Sisson, S. M. Camhi, T. S. Church, C. Tudor-Locke, W. D. Johnson, and P. T. Katzmarzyk, “Accelerometer-Determined Steps/Day and Metabolic Syndrome,” *Am. J. Prev. Med.*, vol. 38, no. 6, pp. 575–582, Jun. 2010.