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# How fast is fast enough? Walking cadence (steps/min) as a practical estimate of intensity in adults: a narrative review

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** Cadence (steps/min) may be a reasonable proxy-indicator of ambulatory intensity. A summary of current evidence is needed for cadence-based metrics supporting benchmark (standard or point of reference) and threshold (minimums associated with desired outcomes) values that are informed by a systematic process.

**Objective** To review how fast, in terms of cadence, is enough, with reference to crafting public health recommendations in adults.

**Methods** A comprehensive search strategy was conducted to identify relevant studies focused on walking cadence and intensity for adults. Identified studies (n=38) included controlled (n=11), free-living observational (n=18) and intervention (n=9) designs.

**Results** There was a strong relationship between cadence (as measured by direct observation and objective assessments) and intensity (indirect calorimetry). Despite acknowledged interindividual variability,  $\geq 100$  steps/min is a consistent heuristic (e.g. evidence-based, rounded) value associated with absolutely defined moderate intensity (3 metabolic equivalents (METs)). Epidemiological studies report notably low mean daily cadences (ie, 7.7 steps/min), shaped primarily by the very large proportion of time (13.5 hours/day) spent between zero and purposeful cadences ( $< 60$  steps/min) at the population level. Published values for peak 1-min and 30-min cadences in healthy free-living adults are  $> 100$  and  $> 70$  steps/min, respectively. Peak cadence indicators are negatively associated with increased age and body mass index. Identified intervention studies used cadence to either prescribe and/or quantify ambulatory intensity but the evidence is best described as preliminary.

**Conclusions** A cadence value of  $\geq 100$  steps/min in adults appears to be a consistent and reasonable heuristic answer to 'How fast is fast enough?' during sustained and rhythmic ambulatory behaviour.

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## INTRODUCTION

Despite the training advantages associated with more vigorous intensities of physical activity, walking remains the most commonly reported form of exercise.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, ambulatory activity (most apparently walking, including any other bipedal locomotion) is integral to activities performed in the course of transportation, occupation, leisure time and domestic duties for most

able-bodied individuals.<sup>3</sup> The fundamental unit of human locomotor movement underlying all forms and purposes of ambulation is a step, which can be objectively captured and summarised as steps/day using most contemporary wearable technologies.

A total daily accounting of accumulated steps is a volume indicator of physical activity,<sup>4</sup> with no consideration for the variable intensities of effort associated with execution. Advances in many research-grade and commercial-grade wearable technologies have enabled the time-stamped tracking of step accumulation patterns over shorter time frames. Cadence (steps/min) has been strongly linked to objectively measured speed ( $r=0.97$ ) and intensity ( $r=0.94$ ) under controlled laboratory conditions (eg, treadmill speeds from 1.8 to 12.1 km/hour).<sup>5</sup>

We have previously described the potential for moving the study of cadence out of the laboratory and into the study of free-living human step accumulation patterns.<sup>3</sup> In the free-living context, step accumulation patterns observed over a minute (ie, cadence) can effectively communicate free-living differences between incidental or sporadic movements and more purposeful movements leading up to the more persistent patterns indicative of walking and running.<sup>3,6</sup> Extrapolating from laboratory-based studies of steady state cadence,<sup>5</sup> we have described that the intensity of effort will be quite low at zero cadence (no ambulation) and relatively lower values (eg, 1–19 steps/min or incidental stepping; 20–39 steps/min or sporadic stepping; 40–59 steps/min or purposeful stepping).<sup>6</sup> As bout length increases, the step accumulation patterns of free-living shift more and more towards one that approximates a rhythmic, continuous, forward-advancing movement pattern more easily recognised as 'walking' and associated with increasingly higher intensities.

These walking patterns can be described more appropriately as a rate (slow or 60–79 steps/min, medium or 80–99 steps/min, brisk or 100–119 steps/min and all faster forms of locomotion or 120+ steps/min).<sup>6</sup> It is important to emphasise that the lowest cadence bands reflect a step accumulation pattern that is not 'comically slow motion' purposeful stepping, but one that is indicative of a naturally incidental or sporadic stepping pattern accumulated in real life.

In 2012, we published a narrative review describing the potential for cadence to represent behavioural patterns of ambulatory activity in



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free-living contexts.<sup>3</sup> The topics covered included: 1) measurement of cadence under controlled conditions, 2) measuring free-living cadence, 3) the relationship between cadence measured under controlled and free-living conditions, 4) measuring change in cadence under controlled and free-living conditions, 5) instrumentation capable of capturing free-living cadence and 6) targeting cadence in physical activity intervention.<sup>3</sup> The purpose of this current review is to present the state of evidence supporting benchmark (standard or reference) and threshold (minimums associated with desired outcomes) values for cadence-based metrics as an initial step in addressing 'How fast is fast enough?' in terms of clinical and public health recommendations for adults.

This line of inquiry builds on the literature that established 'How many steps/day are enough?' for adults<sup>5,8</sup> and 'How many steps/day are too few?'.<sup>9</sup> We anticipate that the benchmark and threshold values reported herein will be useful for communicating and interpreting cadence-based metrics. This information has potential value and utility across a wide range of audiences, including researchers, clinicians, device manufacturers and the general community. For example, walking cadence can be used to prescribe physical activity (eg, in public health guidelines), shape behaviour (eg, in physical activity interventions and clinical therapeutic programme) and/or analyse behaviour (eg, making sense of data from research-grade and consumer-grade physical activity monitors).

## METHODS

### Search strategy

This is a narrative review informed by a systematic search strategy. The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement<sup>10,11</sup> was used to guide our overall approach and writing structure, but not all of the PRISMA items were applicable to our review question 'How fast is fast enough?' under controlled or free-living conditions.

In July 2017, we systematically searched CINAHL, ERIC, PsycINFO, PubMed, SPORTDiscus and Web of Science search engines using Boolean keyword strings of 'walk AND (pedometer OR accelerometer) AND ((cadence OR ('steps per minute' OR steps/min) OR stride)) to identify relevant studies published in English language since 2000.

### Eligibility criteria and study selection

We chose to focus on adults, as cadence-based research in children and adolescents is currently less developed. Review articles, abstracts not linked to any published article and duplicates were initial exclusions. Subsequently, two authors (HH and EJA) independently screened all records by title and abstract. Any discrepancies were resolved by further discussion before proceeding to the full-text screening stage. Inclusion criteria for original research studies of adults were: 1) controlled studies of the relationship between cadence and intensity, or 2) observational studies reporting cadence-based metrics in free-living conditions or 3) intervention studies that had used cadence to prescribe and/or analyse ambulatory behaviour. All coauthors reviewed the list of selected articles and reference sections were scanned to identify any studies that may have been missed on the electronic database search.

### Data collection process

Data items extracted and tabulated by HH and EJA were: study design; authors; sample characteristics; measurement methods; protocol; analytical strategy and cadence-related study

outcomes. Several authors (EJA, DAR, MK and TVB) shared auditing of this information for quality control. Discrepancies were resolved by consensus. If studies reported cadence-based metrics in terms of stride frequency, we converted these to steps/min (eg, measures in stride were multiplied by 2). Any apparent inconsistencies in contents summarised within and across tables (eg, manners of reporting instrument brand, models, number of decimal points, ages, etc) reflect inconsistent conventions tied to the original articles. Values are generally presented as mean  $\pm$  SD, unless otherwise indicated.

### Synthesis of results: categorising and collating benchmark values and heuristic thresholds

After studies were identified, we began synthesising their information by categorising the study designs (controlled, free-living observational, intervention) and the various ways that cadence-based metrics have been defined, captured and reported in the literature. Based on our collective extensive experience and expertise in the field collecting step-based data, we focused on the cadence-based metrics that were most relevant to public health and clinical utility.

We initially approached 'How fast is fast enough?' in terms of our current ability to set threshold (ie, minimum) values associated with moderate intensity (ie, the intensity advocated in most public health physical activity recommendations). This can inform tracking real-time intensity relative to enacted cadence and analysis of recorded time spent above objectively monitored cadences. This tactic also echoes accelerometry-based approaches in recent decades that have calibrated time-stamped activity counts in a similar manner; the difference is that activity counts are unit-less summarisations of an acceleration signal, whereas cadence is a more direct interpretation of the accelerometer's signal in terms that are more congruent with the originating, underlying and observable human ambulatory pattern. Our group consensus process was focused on identifying consistency in heuristic (ie, reasonable, not necessarily precise) values associated with absolutely defined moderate and vigorous intensity as assessed by indirect calorimetry.

We collated free-living observational estimates of time above a range of cadences as initial benchmark values, and categorised published peak cadence indicators (generally the average cadence representing the highest, not necessarily consecutive, 1, 30 or 60 min accumulated in a day) assessed during free-living and related to different health-related outcome variables. This approach provides important benchmark values for these novel metrics and is an initial step in exploring the potential for setting thresholds of 'best natural effort'. We also catalogued emerging intervention research to identify how cadence-based metrics have been employed to shape and/or evaluate change in daily ambulatory activity accumulation patterns.

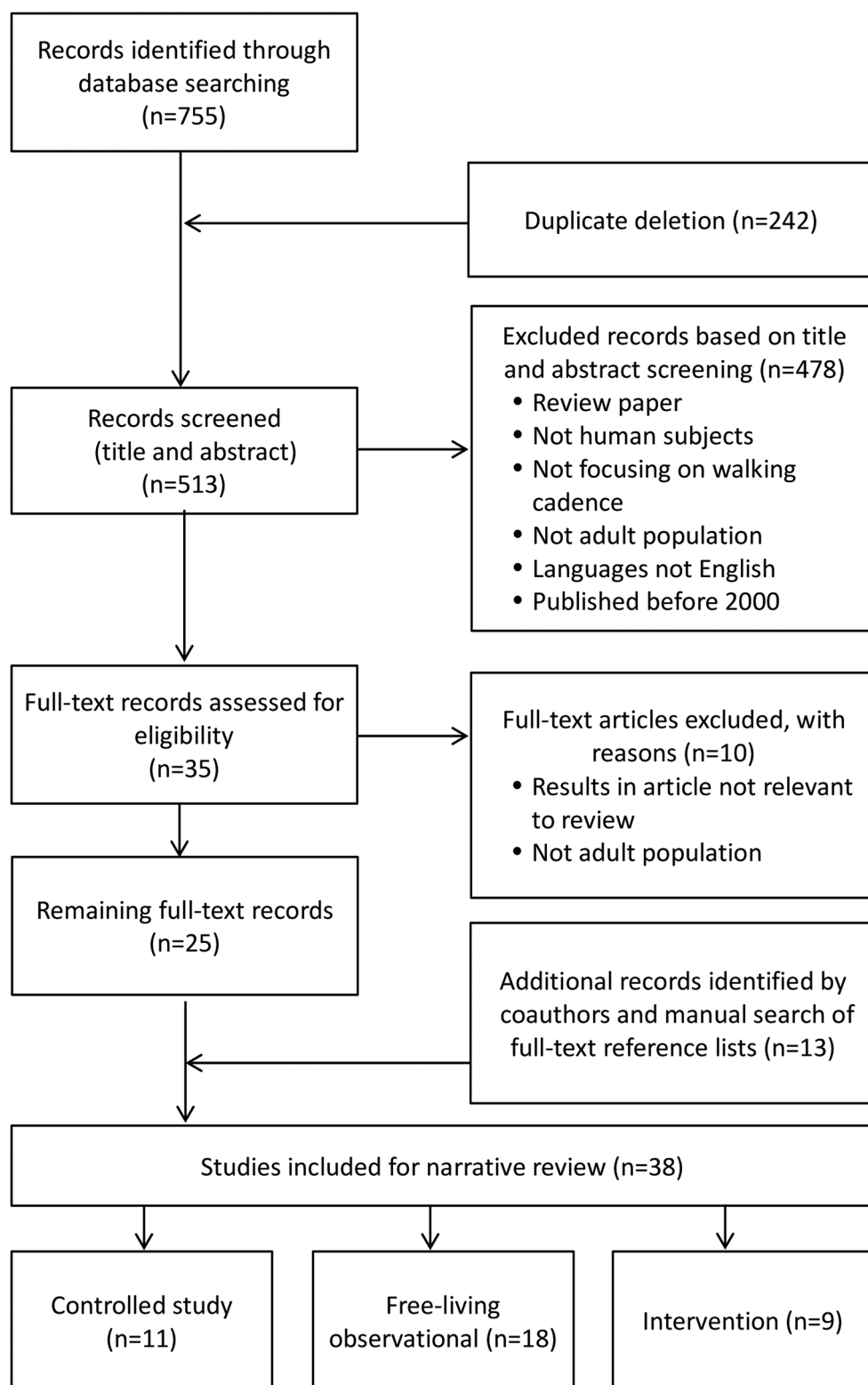
### Assessment of internal validity and risk of bias

EJA and HH independently evaluated the risk of bias of the nine identified intervention studies using the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool<sup>12</sup> (as suggested by the PRISMA statement).<sup>10,11</sup> Any discrepancies in the determination of risk of bias for each study across the individual items of the tool were resolved by discussion until a consensus was reached.

## RESULTS

### Search strategy and identified cadence-related definitions

Figure 1 presents a PRISMA-inspired flow chart documenting the outcome at each stage of our implemented search process. We



**Figure 1** Flow of identification, screening, eligibility and inclusion phases for the literature review.

identified 38 controlled ( $n=11$ ), free-living observational ( $n=18$ ) and intervention studies ( $n=9$ ) reporting cadence as an explicit or implicit indicator of intensity. Cadence-based metrics and the definitions used in the identified studies are presented in [table 1](#).

#### Controlled studies of cadence

[Table 2](#) presents 11 controlled studies (sample size ranged from 17 to 226 participants) conducted with adult samples that

have focused on determining cadence associated with moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA), typically defined absolutely in terms of metabolic equivalents (METs; 1 MET=3.5 mL/kg/min of  $O_2$  consumption), with 3 METs generally held to be the threshold for moderate intensity.<sup>13</sup> One exception<sup>14</sup> used 40% of  $VO_{2\text{reserve}}$  as an indicator of relative intensity associated with cardiorespiratory benefits. Although there is a published study that estimated exercise intensity from monitored heart rate

**Table 1** Reported cadence-based metrics and their definitions

Cadence-based metric	Definition
Cadence	A gait parameter (ie, steps/min) <sup>6</sup> Indicative of a step accumulation pattern over a 1 min time period <sup>3</sup> Alternative terms: step frequency, step rate, stride frequency, stride rate or walking tempo <sup>3</sup>
Uncensored mean cadence	Total raw steps accumulated over 1440 min, divided by device wear time <sup>41</sup>
Censored mean cadence	Total steps accumulated over 1440 min after censoring steps taken at intensity <500 activity counts/min, divided by device wear time <sup>41</sup>
Zero cadence	Non-movement during wear time <sup>23</sup> Indicative of sedentary time <sup>42</sup>
Peak 1 min cadence	Steps/min recorded for the highest single minute in a day <sup>24</sup> Alternative terms: peak stride rate <sup>43</sup> or maximum 1 min cadence <sup>44</sup>
Peak 30 min cadence	Average steps/min recorded for the 30 highest, but not necessarily consecutive, minutes in a day <sup>24</sup> Alternative term: peak activity index <sup>44</sup>
Peak 60 min cadence	Average steps/min recorded for the 60 highest, but not necessarily consecutive, minutes in a day <sup>24</sup>
Cadence bands	Organised cadences into bands of approximately 20 step/min increments <sup>6</sup>
Total minutes at 1–19 steps/min	Incidental movement <sup>6</sup>
Total minutes at 20–39 steps/min	Sporadic movement <sup>6</sup>
Total minutes at 40–59 steps/min	Purposeful steps <sup>6</sup>
Total minutes at 60–79 steps/min	Slow walking <sup>6</sup>
Total minutes at 80–99 steps/min	Medium walking <sup>6</sup>
Total minutes at 100–119 steps/min	Brisk walking <sup>6</sup>
Total minutes ≥120 steps/min	Including all faster ambulation <sup>6</sup>
Total minutes >0 steps/min	Any movement <sup>6</sup>
Total minutes >19 steps/min	Non-incidental movement <sup>6</sup>
Low cadence*	Two definitions: 1–60 steps/min <sup>43</sup> and <30 steps/min <sup>44</sup>
Moderate cadence*	Two definitions: 61–120 steps/min <sup>43</sup> and 30–60 steps/min <sup>44</sup>
High cadence*	Two definitions: ≥120 steps/min <sup>43</sup> and >60 steps/min <sup>44</sup>
Maximum 5 min cadence	Average steps/min of the maximum number of steps obtained over 5 continuous minutes each day <sup>44</sup>
Maximum 20 min cadence	Average steps/min of the maximum number of steps obtained over 20 continuous minutes each day <sup>44</sup>
Maximum 30 min cadence	Average steps/min of the maximum number of steps obtained over 30 continuous minutes each day <sup>44</sup>
Maximum 60 min cadence	Average steps/min of the maximum number of steps obtained over 60 continuous minutes each day <sup>44</sup>

\*Values converted from stride rates by multiplying by 2.

response to increasing cadences,<sup>15</sup> table 2 only includes those studies that estimated intensity from indirect calorimetry. Eight studies reported measuring observed steps using a hand tally counter, the other three relied on a record of technology-detected steps taken. Nine studies reported cadences (measured in ostensibly healthy samples) associated with absolutely defined moderate intensity congruent with a heuristic value (ie, reasonably acceptable guiding value) of >100 steps/min. A single study of unilateral transtibial amputees reported that a

cadence >85 steps/min was associated with absolutely defined moderate intensity.<sup>16</sup>

Most samples were relatively young with average ages <40 years. The two studies<sup>14 17</sup> focused expressly on older adults presented conflicting findings. Peacock *et al*<sup>17</sup> reported that ~100 steps/min (exactly, 99 steps/min according to personal communication with Dr David Rowe, a coauthor on the study) was generally associated with absolutely defined moderate intensity at 3 METs (a conventional public health intensity marker) but was moderated by age and height (lower cadences with older ages and increased height). In contrast to the Peacock *et al*<sup>17</sup> conclusion that advanced age moderated a *lower* cadence requirement for absolutely defined intensity at 3 METs, Serrano *et al*<sup>14</sup> concluded that a *higher* cadence (ie, 115 steps/min) was associated with relatively defined moderate intensity measured at 40% of VO<sub>2reserve</sub>, a cardio-respiratory fitness-based marker established from a prior maximum fitness test. The three studies that included estimates of absolutely defined vigorous intensity reported values congruent with a heuristic value of >130 steps/min associated with 6 METs in ostensibly healthy samples.<sup>18–20</sup>

### Free-living observational study of cadence

Technology monitored cadence-based data were measured in terms of 1) mean steps/min for the whole day,<sup>4 21 22</sup> 2) time accumulated in different cadence bands<sup>6 23–25</sup> (ie, time spent at zero, 1–19, 20–39, 40–59 steps/min, etc) and/or above a specific cadence threshold indicative of at least moderate intensity (eg, 100 steps/min)<sup>18 26 27</sup> and 3) peak cadence indicators (indices of ‘best natural effort’).<sup>3</sup> Peak cadence indicator metrics include peak 1 min cadence (the highest single recorded minute of steps in a day),<sup>24 28</sup> peak 30 min cadence (an average of the highest, not necessarily consecutive, 30 min of a day)<sup>24 28</sup> and peak 60 min cadence (an average of the highest, not necessarily consecutive, 60 min of a day).<sup>24 29</sup>

Detailed information of studies that have reported peak 1 min and 30 min cadences are presented in table 3. Those studies presented data from approximately 7500 participants/patients. A variety of chronically ill populations as well as healthy participants were represented in these studies and included those adults aged up to ≥90 years. Ostensibly healthy adults aged <60 years had peak 1 min cadences of typically >100 steps/min. Relatively older and/or unhealthy individuals had lower peak 1 min cadences, sometimes in the 70 steps/min range. Smaller studies noted differences between men and women in peak 1 min cadence while studies with more participants did not. Peak 1 min cadence was higher on weekdays compared with weekends.<sup>28</sup>

Figure 2 is supplemental to table 3 and graphically depicts peak 30 min cadences reported by age, sex, body mass index (BMI)-defined weight status, weekday versus weekend, day or by specified chronic illness or disability. Where multiple studies reported values based on the same data set, for example, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), only a single study’s data are presented. Across studies, peak 30 min cadence was negatively associated with age. Peak 30 min cadence was negatively associated with BMI, although individuals in the underweight BMI category had similar peak 30 min cadences to those classified as obese. Individuals with one or more diseases had lower peak 30 min cadences than ostensibly healthy individuals. Natural breaks in the data for peak 30 min cadence are unclear. Relatively younger and/or healthy adults had peak 30 min cadence values >70 steps/min (sometimes >80



**Table 2** Cadence-based controlled study designs focusing on intensity (ie, MVPA/3 METs) measured with indirect calorimetry

Reference	Sample characteristics	Measurement	Protocol	Analytical strategy	Findings
Tudor-Locke <sup>18</sup> 2005	25 men, 25 women; A convenience adult sample; 18–39 years (25.4±4.7 years for men, 23.6±3.4 years for women)	Steps: Yamax SW-200 pedometer, (Yamax, Tokyo); Indirect calorimetry: Physiodyne Instrument, Quogue, New York	6 min exercise bouts at three treadmill speeds (4.8, 6.4 and 9.7 km/hour)	Actual METs were calculated for each speed; Linear regression was used to quantify the relationship between steps/min and METs; Regression equations generated were used to establish steps/min cut-point corresponding to moderate intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For men 96, 125 and 153 steps/min corresponding to moderate (3 METs), hard (6 METs) and very hard (9 METs) intensity activity, respectively</li> <li>For women 107, 136 and 162 steps/min, respectively</li> <li>Roughly 100 steps/min for both for moderate-intensity activity</li> </ul>
Marshall <sup>26</sup> 2009	39 men, 58 women; Community Latino adult sample; 32.1±10.6 years	Steps: Yamax SW-200 pedometer (Yamax, Tokyo); Indirect calorimetry: VacuMed	6 min incremental walking bouts at 3.9, 4.8, 5.7 and 6.6 km/hour	Three analytic approaches: 1) multiple regression—step counts from each treadmill speed were used to develop a prediction equation for generating a cut-point associated with moderate intensity; 2) mixed modelling—random coefficients models was developed to take account of the data-dependence structure and 3) receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves—optimal cut-point was examined using sensitivity and specificity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For all participants 89, 106 and 107 steps/min corresponding to 3 METs when using multiple regression, mixed modelling and ROC curve, respectively</li> <li>For men 92, 101 and 102 steps/min, respectively</li> <li>For women, 91, 111 and 115 steps/min, respectively</li> <li>Support 100 steps/min for moderate-intensity activity</li> </ul>
Beets <sup>45</sup> 2010	9 men, 11 women; Healthy adults; 20–40 years (26.4±4.6 years)	Steps: hand tally counter; Indirect calorimetry: K4, Cosmed, Italy	6 min overground walking at 1.8, 2.7, 3.6, 4.5 and 5.4 km/hour	Actual METs were calculated for each speed; Random effects models were used to predict steps/min from METs and participant anthropometric measures; Regression equations generated were used to establish steps/min corresponding to 3 METs; Model estimates were used to predict steps/min corresponding to heights ranging from 5 ft. to 6 ft. 6 in.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 steps/min corresponded to 3 METs</li> <li>Estimated steps/min decreased by ~1.15 steps/min as leg length increased by 1 cm</li> <li>Ranges of steps/min corresponding to leg length for individuals 152.4–193.1 cm were from 111 to 85, respectively</li> </ul>
Nielson <sup>1</sup> 2011	50 men, 50 women; A convenience sample of physically active adults; 23.3±3.9 years (24.2±4.0 for men and 22.4±3.5 for women)	Steps: hand tally counter; Indirect calorimetry: TrueMan 2400 metabolic cart, Consistent Technologies, Sandy, Utah	10 min treadmill walking bouts at cadences of 80, 90, 100, 110 and 120 steps/min	Energy expenditure at each stage was calculated by multiplying the average steady-state oxygen consumption by the appropriate caloric equivalent obtained from the measured steady-state non-protein respiratory exchange ratio value; Descriptive statistics were computed for the MET values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Walking speeds at cadences of 80, 90, 100, 110 and 120 steps/min were 2.6, 3.0, 4.0, 4.7 and 5.6 km/hour for both genders, respectively</li> <li>MET values for each cadence were 2.6, 2.8, 3.2, 3.7 and 4.6 METs, respectively</li> <li>Findings concur with 100 steps/min for moderate-intensity activity</li> </ul>
Rowe <sup>46</sup> 2011	37 men, 38 women; University employees and their families; 18–64 years (32.9±12.4 years)	Steps: hand tally counter; Indirect calorimetry	Three treadmill and overground walking trials at slow, medium, and fast walking speeds	Multiple regression analysis was used to develop a regression equation to predict overground VO <sub>2</sub> from cadence and stride length indicators; Mixed model regression was used to develop an equation determining the cadence cut-point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cadence corresponding to 3 MET was 103 steps/min</li> <li>The range of 3 MET cadence in different heights was from 90 to 113 steps/min for adults 198 to 152 cm, respectively</li> </ul>
Abel <sup>19</sup> 2011	9 men, 10 women; A convenience sample of physically active university students; 28.8±6.8 years (27.1±3.1 years for men and 30.3±8.9 years for women)	Steps: hand tally counter; Indirect calorimetry: TrueMax 2400, Sandy, Utah	10 min treadmill walking trials at 3.2, 4.8 and 6.4 km/hour and running at 8.0, 9.7 and 11.3 km/hour	Linear and non-linear regression analyses were both used to develop prediction equations to determine cadence cut-points at various intensities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For men, estimated steps/min were 94 and 125 for moderate (3 METs) and vigorous (6 METs) intensity, respectively</li> <li>For women, 99 and 135 steps/min were equivalent to moderate and vigorous intensity, respectively</li> <li>Should walk at a pace of 100 steps/min to achieve moderate intensity</li> </ul>
Wang <sup>20</sup> 2013	117 men, 109 women; Recreationally active community Chinese adults sample; 21.7±0.2 years	Steps: hand tally counter; Indirect calorimetry: Cortex MetaMax3B	Four 6 min bouts overground walking at 3.8, 4.8, 5.6 and 6.4 km/hour (50 m rectangular track)	ROC curves were used to determine optimal cadence cut-points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cadences corresponding to 3 and 6 METs were 105 and 130 steps/min, respectively</li> </ul>

Continued

Table 2 Continued

Reference	Sample characteristics	Measurement	Protocol	Analytical strategy	Findings
Rowe <sup>47</sup> 2013	25 currently inactive adults; 16–64 years (34±13 years)	Steps: hand tally counter; Indirect calorimetry: Cosmed, Italy and AEI Technologies, USA	A moderate intensity (4.3 km/hour) treadmill walking trial; Overground walking trial: a 10 min self- paced 'brisk' walk and moderate-paced (with metronome prompt) walk	Single-sample t-test, repeated measures t-test, Cohen's d, Bland-Altman plots and one-way repeated measures analyses of variance were used to determine study outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Cadence corresponding to 3.88±0.53 METs was 114±8 steps/min</li> <li>▲ Cadences during self-paced brisk walking and metronome-paced walking were 124±8 and 114±8 steps/min, respectively</li> </ul>
Rowe <sup>16</sup> 2014	17 unilateral transibial amputees (TTAs); 52.2±12.9 years	Steps: hand tally counter; Indirect calorimetry: Servomex, Woburn, Massachusetts	Two 5 min walking trials around a speed corresponding to approximately 50% maximal age-predicted HR	Linear regression was used to develop prediction equations to determine intensity from cadence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ 86 steps/min corresponded to 3 MET intensity</li> </ul>
Peacock <sup>17</sup> 2014	29 women; 60–87 years (71.3±12.4 years)	Steps: hand tally counter; Indirect calorimetry: Zoetermeer, The Netherlands	4 min treadmill walking at self-selected slow, medium and fast speeds (order was counterbalanced)	A regression model (model 2 in the paper) was used to predict moderate-intensity cadence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Predicted cadence corresponding to 3 METs was approximately 99 steps/min, which was moderated by age and height (lower cadences with older ages and increased height)</li> </ul>
Serrano <sup>14</sup> 2017	121 apparently healthy older adults, 49 men; 68.6±7.8 years; 60 for algorithm development (68.1±8.6 years) and 61 for algorithm validation (69.1±7.1 years)	Steps: step sensor+Garmin FR60 (Foot Pod, Garmin Rome, Italy); Indirect calorimetry: a portable metabolic cart	Visit 1—walking test on a treadmill to achieve maximal capacity (VO <sub>2max</sub> ) within 10–12 min; Visit 2—200 m flat surface walking test until achieving 40% of VO <sub>2reserve</sub> and 2 min walking at the targeted intensity	Linear regression was used to predict walking cadence at 40% VO <sub>2reserve</sub> from height, body weight, body mass index and cadence at self-selected walking speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Mean walking cadence was 115±10 steps/min corresponding to relatively defined moderate intensity (40% of VO<sub>2reserve</sub>) based on a prior maximum fitness test</li> </ul>

MET values presented for the Nielson *et al* (2011) study were calculated by dividing 150 from the recorded values of MET-minute (150 minutes) in the original article.<sup>45</sup> Walking speeds were converted into kilometers per hour if other metrics were used in the original manuscript.

HR, heart rate reserve; MET, metabolic equivalent; MVPA, moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity; NR, not reported.

steps/min), whereas relatively older and/or unhealthy individuals had peak 30 min cadence values <70 steps/min.

### Intervention studies

Nine studies (table 4) either provided cadence-based recommendations as part of an intervention (n=5) or used cadence-based metrics to analyse accelerometer data (n=4). At this early stage in intervention research, cadence-based metrics appear to be readily sensitive to physical activity intervention. An additional focus on manipulating cadence in step-based interventions appears to increase speed of walking and engagement in continuous bouts, but does not seem to lead to more daily steps or consistently to more total time in MVPA. Most studies were at high risk of selection, performance, detection and attrition bias (table 5), indicating an overall high risk of bias (poor internal validity) (table 5).

### DISCUSSION

The surge of availability of commercial wearable technologies capable of detecting minute-by-minute step accumulation patterns presents an opportunity to provide cadence-based values to guide and monitor healthful ambulatory activity. Because people wear these devices increasingly frequently, there is a need for guidance on how to monitor and interpret these data. However, such devices are not absolutely necessary to track cadence as it can be simply determined by manually counting the number of steps accumulated during a 1 min period (or 15 s multiplied by 4, or 10 s multiplied by 6) or more crudely by dividing the total number of steps accumulated during a bout of exercise by the duration of the bout (eg, 3000 steps/30 min=100 steps/min). Cadence may also be shaped using rhythmic auditory cues (eg, a metronome) or music.<sup>30 31</sup> Therefore, the use of cadence as a marker of physical activity intensity may have clinical and practical value. Furthermore, there is potential for it to be effectively combined with steps/day (an indicator of ambulatory volume) and time spent at zero cadence (an indicator of non-ambulatory or sedentary time) to provide an integrated snapshot of different aspects of human movement/non-movement behaviour.<sup>32</sup>

### Controlled studies of cadence

Perhaps the most compelling observation that can be made is that, despite acknowledged interindividual variability, there is remarkable consistency supporting ≈100 steps/min as a heuristic value associated with the threshold for absolutely defined moderate intensity in ostensibly healthy individuals without movement impairments. This overall consistent finding for a broad heuristic moderate-intensity benchmark value is in stark contrast to the prevailing situation of 'cut-point wars' associated with waist and wrist worn accelerometer-determined activity counts, where consensus regarding values associated with intensity markers have proven elusive.

Two studies (Peacock *et al*<sup>17</sup> and Serrano *et al*<sup>14</sup> examined the influence of age on the relationship between cadence and intensity, and reported conflicting findings. The discrepancy is most apparently due to a combination of differences in sample ages and employed definitions of moderate intensity; the need for a maximum fitness test to establish a relative intensity index makes the Serrano approach less practical for non-research purposes (ie, public health applications). A higher cadence might be required for older adults to achieve moderate intensity,<sup>33</sup> however, our findings do not support this suggestion, at least in terms of absolutely defined moderate

**Table 3** Mean values for peak 1 min and 30 min cadences

Reference	Sample	Instrument	Monitoring frame	Peak 1 min cadence (steps/min)	Peak 30 min cadence (steps/min)
Gardner <sup>44</sup> 2007	98 participants with intermittent claudication (IC), 129 healthy controls matched for age, gender, race; 50–90 years (64±12 years for control group and 66±12 years for IC group)	StepWatch 3, Cyma, Mountlake Terrace, Washington	1 week	▲ IC 90.8±14.0* ▲ Healthy 99.0±13.6*	▲ IC 52.4±17.0* ▲ Healthy 61.6±14.8*
Mudge <sup>48</sup> 2008	40 participants >6 months poststroke; 69.2±12.6 years	StepWatch Activity Monitor (Orthocare Innovations, Mountlake Terrace, Washington)	Two 3-day periods, separated by 1 week	▲ 81±25	▲ 58±22
Gardner <sup>49</sup> 2008	133 patients with intermittent claudication; 50–90 years (67±10 years)	StepWatch 3, Cyma, Mountlake Terrace, Washington	1 week	▲ 92.2±10.8*	▲ 56.6±14.6*
Gardner <sup>21</sup> 2010	40 men, 41 women with peripheral artery disease limited by IC; men 66.3±10.0 years, women 64.1±10.9 years	StepWatch 3 (Cyma, Mountlake Terrace, Washington)	1 week	▲ Men 94.4±11.4* <sup>†</sup> ▲ Women 86.2±11.4* <sup>†</sup>	▲ Men 62±15.4* <sup>†</sup> ▲ Women 52.6±15.4* <sup>†</sup>
Mudge <sup>50</sup> 2010	30 healthy adults; 15 men, 15 women; 18–49 years (27.7±8.9 years)	StepWatch Activity Monitor (Orthocare Innovations, Mountlake Terrace, Washington)	Two 3-day periods, separated by 1 week	▲ 111.8±9.3	▲ 82.3±12.7
Parker <sup>51</sup> 2010	27 community-dwelling participants with lower limb amputations, fit with prostheses for >1 year; 20–89 years (55.2±15.8 years)	Step Activity Monitor (SAM)	1 week	NR	▲ 48.6±22.2
Tudor-Locke <sup>52</sup> 2012	3522 NHANES participants; 20+ years	ActiGraph 7164	1 week	▲ Men 100.9 ▲ Women 100.5 ▲ 20–29 years 106.6 ▲ 30–59 years 104.3 ▲ 60–69 years 94.2 ▲ 70+ years 81.5	▲ Men 73.7 ▲ Women 69.6 ▲ 20–29 years 76.8 ▲ 30–59 years 75.2 ▲ 60–69 years 65.2 ▲ 70+ years 52.6
Tudor-Locke <sup>25</sup> 2012	54 healthy adults; 20 men, 34 women; 20–36 years (26.4±4.6 years)	ActiGraph GT1M	1 week	NR	▲ Total 81.5±25.9 ▲ Men 84.2±24.3 ▲ Women 79.9±27.0
Nguyen <sup>53</sup> 2012	183 patients with cardiopulmonary illnesses: 63 patients (mean age of 67.0±3.3 years) with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), 60 heart failure (60.5±10.8 years), and 60 implantable cardioverter defibrillator (55.4±11.6 years)	StepWatch 3 Activity Monitor (SAM)	1 week	▲ Total 71±21 ▲ COPD 57±16 ▲ Heart failure 71±20 ▲ Cardiac dysrhythmias 85±18	▲ Total 71±21 ▲ COPD 57±16 ▲ Heart failure 71±20 ▲ Cardiac dysrhythmias 85±18
Tudor-Locke <sup>23</sup> 2013	15 community-dwelling older adults; 7 men, 8 women; 61–81 years (70.86±9.16 years for men and 67.38±4.31 years for women)	ActiGraph GT3X+	1 week	▲ Men 106.5±16.3 ▲ Women 96.7±19.7	▲ Men 78.3±11.1 ▲ Women 67.9±26.0
Schuna <sup>44</sup> 2013	3725 NHANES participants; 1770 men, 1955 women; 20+ years	ActiGraph 7164 (ActiGraph, Pensacola, Florida)	1 week	▲ Total 100.8±36.6 <sup>†</sup> ▲ MVPA<150 min/wk 94.3±29.2 <sup>†</sup> ▲ MVPA≥150 min/wk 105.3±31.2 <sup>†</sup> ▲ UODA (St) 96.1±29.1 <sup>†</sup> ▲ UODA (SWLC) 102.2±32.2 <sup>†</sup> ▲ UTSB≥3 hours/day 97.4±39.7 <sup>†</sup> ▲ UTSB<3 hours/day 104.4±29.5 <sup>†</sup>	▲ Total 71.6±42.7 <sup>†</sup> ▲ MVPA<150 min/wk 64.0±25.0 <sup>†</sup> ▲ MVPA≥150 min/wk 76.8±44.6 <sup>†</sup> ▲ UODA (St) 65.9±35.0 <sup>†</sup> ▲ UODA (SWLC) 73.3±37.5 <sup>†</sup> ▲ UTSB≥3 hours/day 68.2±44.1 <sup>†</sup> ▲ UTSB<3 hours/day 75.2±33.8 <sup>†</sup>
Schuna <sup>54</sup> 2013	143 community-dwelling, participants with no dementia; 43 men, 100 women; 58–92 years (71.9±7.9 years)	ActiGraph GT3X+	1 week	NR	▲ Total 63.6±24.6 ▲ Men 64.4±22.7 ▲ Women 63.3±25.5
Gardner <sup>22</sup> 2013	250 healthy subjects; 45 metabolic syndrome (MS) group; 205 control group; 10–30 years (17.9±5.5 years for control group and 17.2±5.5 years for MS group)	StepWatch 3, Orthocare Innovations, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	1 week	▲ Metabolic syndrome group 102.4±13.2* ▲ Control group 110±12.6*	▲ MS group 72.4±15.8* ▲ Control group 81±16.8*
Gonzales <sup>55</sup> 2014	45 recreationally active young adults; 22 men, 23 women; 18–31 years (22±3 years)	ActiGraph GT3X+	1 week	NR	▲ 98±25

Continued

Table 3 Continued

Reference	Sample	Instrument	Monitoring frame	Peak 1 min cadence (steps/min)	Peak 30 min cadence (steps/min)
Gonzales <sup>56</sup> 2015	43 community-dwelling older adults; 18 men, 25 women; 60–78 years (67.3±5.3 years)	ActiGraph GT3X+	1 week	NR	▲ Total 77.0±27.3 ▲ Men 76.8±25.0 ▲ Women 77.2±29.5
Kang <sup>28</sup> 2016	1282 NHANES participants; 646 men, 636 women; 17+ years	ActiGraph 7164	1 week	▲ Total 100.2±18.6 ▲ Men 99.9±16.4 – Wkdays 101.2±17.2 – Wkend 96.6±18.7 ▲ Women 100.4±20.6 – Wkdays 101.5±21.6 – Wkend 97.6±22.8	▲ Total 71.2±28.7 ▲ Men 72.7±26.6 – Wkdays 74.4±27.8 – Wkend 68.5±29.0 ▲ Women 69.7±30.7 – Wkdays 71.3±32.2 – Wkend 65.8±33.0
Gonzales <sup>56</sup> 2015	43 older adults; 19 men, 24 women; 60–78 years	ActiGraph GT3X+	1 week	▲ Lower total daily step group (<7500 steps) 96.7±15.0 ▲ Higher total daily step group (>7500 steps) 123.1±16.8 ▲ Lower 1 min peak cadence group (<105 steps/min) 88.6±8.2 ▲ Higher 1 min peak cadence group (>105 steps/min) 121.5±14.4	NR
Webber <sup>57</sup> 2017	70 older adults; 32 preoperative (11 men, 21 women, 69.9±5.3 years), 38 1-year postoperative participants with TKA (16 men, 22 women, 67.9±7.3 years)	ActiGraph GT3X+	1 week	▲ Preoperative 70.0±23.7 ▲ Postoperative 91.5±20.6	▲ Preoperative 35.9 (19.3)† ▲ Postoperative 55.6 (31.0)‡

Tudor-Locke et al (2012) did not report SD values in their original article.

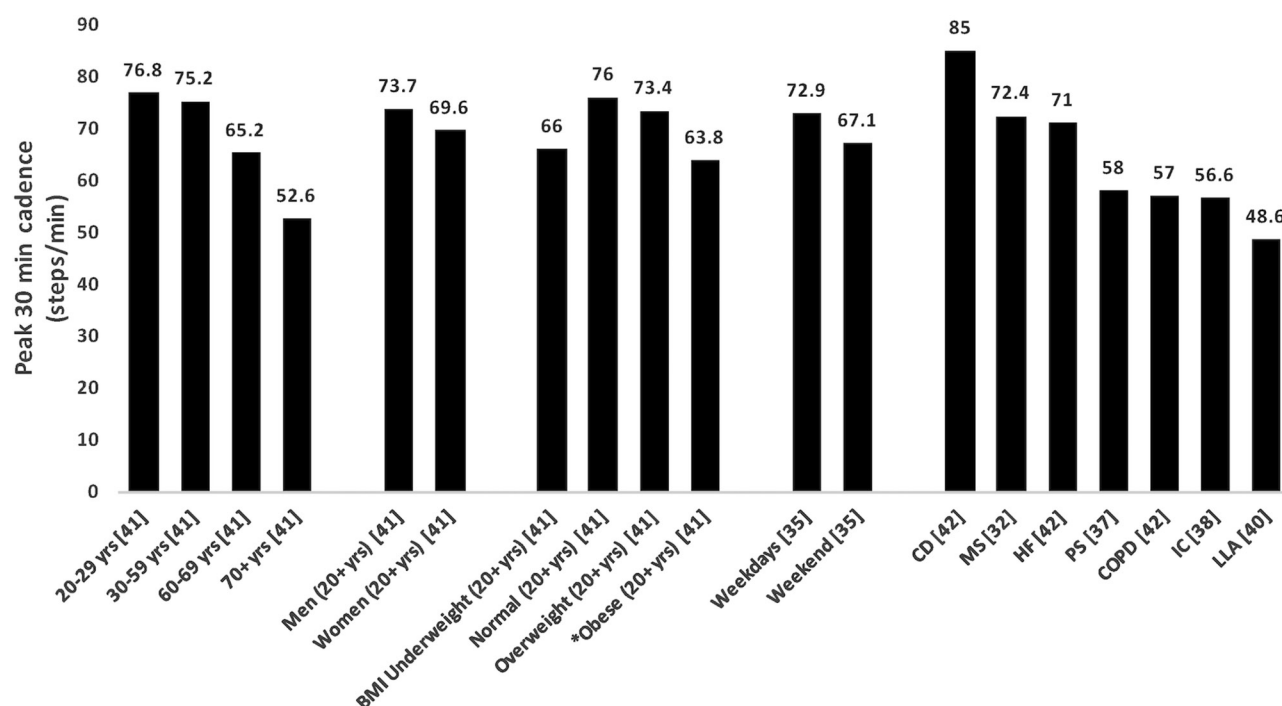
\* Converted from reported strides/min by multiplying by 2.

† SD determined by converting from reported SEs for means.

‡ Median (IQR).

LT50, leisure time sedentary behaviour; MVPA, moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity; min/wk, minutes per week; NHANES, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; NR, not reported; sit, mostly sitting; SWLC, stand, walk, lift or carry; TKA, total knee arthroplasty; UODA, usual occupational/domestic activity; wkend, weekend; wkday, weekday.





**Figure 2** Expected values of peak 30 min cadence based on age, gender, BMI and various health conditions. CD, cardiac dysrhythmias; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HF, heart failure; IC, intermittent claudication; LLA, lower limb amputations; MS, metabolic syndrome; PS, poststroke; yrs, years. \*BMI determined by weighted average obesity classes for obesity class I (30–34.9), II (35–39.9) and III ( $\geq 40$ ).

intensity. While older adults have the *capacity* to walk above 100 steps/min in both laboratory and free-living setting, this does not imply that older adults *require* a higher cadence to achieve moderate intensity.<sup>17–23</sup> Instead, older adults (especially those of advanced age) might require a relatively lower cadence to achieve moderate intensity, although it may be premature to make any firm conclusions due to the limited data available. The CADENCE-Adults study (ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT02650258; in progress) will provide more information to guide specific benchmark values.

Initial evidence suggests that  $>130$  steps/min may be similarly useful as a threshold value indicative of vigorous intensity (ie,  $\geq 6$  METs) ambulatory activity. To clarify, achieving 100 or 130 steps/min are both achievable targets for ostensibly healthy adults. The Compendium of Physical Activities<sup>34</sup> indicates that walking at 2.5 mph (4.0 km/hour) is a moderate (3 MET)-intensity activity (code 17170). Using the metabolic equations provided for walking energy expenditure provided by the American College of Sports Medicine,<sup>35</sup> 3 METs corresponds to a walking speed of 2.6 mph (4.2 km/hour). From a controlled treadmill trial of walking at 3.0 and 4.0 mph (4.8 and 5.4 km/hour) in 50 young adults,<sup>18</sup> 3 METs was the energy expenditure predicted for a speed of 2.7 mph (4.3 km/hour). From a controlled study of overground walking at speeds between 2.0 and 4.0 mph (3.2 and 6.4 km/hour), 3 METs was the predicted energy expenditure when walking at 2.7 mph (4.3 km/hour).<sup>36</sup> These data suggest that moderate-intensity walking reliably occurs at a speed of 2.6–2.7 mph (4.2–4.3 km/hour). In addition, slow to fast walking speeds ( $\sim 2.0$ –4.0 mph or 3.2–6.4 km/hour, respectively) correspond to a cadence range of 96–134 steps/min,<sup>5</sup> further emphasising the practical relevance of 100 steps/min but also 130 steps/min as heuristic cadence-intensity threshold values useful for communicating, prescribing and/or evaluating ambulatory intensity. Although

further research is needed to more firmly establish a consistent threshold value for vigorous intensity.

### Free-living observational study of cadence

Mean steps/min represents a daily average value that is shaped by the naturally large amount of time spent at zero cadence (both individually and on a population level). As a result, it is very low in absolute magnitude (US adults  $>20$  years of age accumulate an average of 7.7 daily steps/min<sup>4</sup>). Expressed in terms of average time spent in different cadence bands during daily wearing time, the US adults also accumulate  $\approx 4.8$  hours at zero cadence,  $\approx 8.7$  hours at 1–59 steps/min,  $\approx 16$  min at cadences of 60–79 steps/min,  $\approx 8$  min at 80–99 steps/min,  $\approx 5$  min at 100–119 steps/min and  $\approx 2$  min at 120+ steps/min.<sup>6</sup> Although the US adults average approximately 30 min daily at cadences  $>60$  steps/min, time spent at cadences  $>100$  steps/min are low at the population level (3.6% prevalence of averaging at least 30 min/day  $\geq 100$  steps/min). Relative to the approximately 1000 waking minutes available in a day,<sup>37</sup> it is apparent that for most people, daily continuous, rhythmic walking of at least moderate intensity is quite rare. With so many zero scores for time at this cadence level, analysts will be tempted to simply categorise monitored samples according to whether or not an individual accumulates any time at  $>100$  steps/min. The problem is that this approach misses the opportunity to explore the greater range of individual cadence-based behaviour. Furthermore, although ambulating at a cadence  $>100$  steps/min appears to be a heuristic value congruent with moderate-intensity activity, it remains possible that various health benefits can be realised with lower step accumulation patterns and thus intensities captured as time spent above lower cadence values (eg,  $>60$  steps/min and/or patterns of interrupting zero cadence sequences). This requires further evaluation. However, this approach to setting lower

**Table 4** Cadence-related intervention studies

Reference	Participants	Study design and duration	Intervention group/protocol	Instruments	Findings
<b>Intervention studies that prescribed cadence in physical activity programme</b>					
Johnson <sup>58</sup> 2006	8 type 2 diabetes patients; 40–70 years (54.4±7.5 years)	Single group pre-post; 12 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 30 min/day, 3 days/week of cadence-based 'pick up the pace' (PUP) walking to increase speed/intensity</li> <li>▶ Participants first determined normal cadence during a 10 min walk (accumulated steps/10 min); normal cadence then multiplied by 1.1 (ie, 10% increase) to provide PUP training cadence</li> </ul>	Intervention: Pedometer—device make and model NR Assessment: Accelerometer—AMP 331 (Dynastream, Calgary, AB, Canada)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Average walking speed (km/hour) for PUP walking, non-PUP walking on PUP days and non-PUP days:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Week 1—5.2±0.7, 3.2±0.5, and 3.1±0.4</li> <li>– Week 4—5.4±0.7, 3.2±0.5, and 3.1±0.3</li> <li>– Week 12—5.7±0.8, 3.0±0.5, and 3.3±0.4</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Heart rate response to modified Bruce protocol significantly lower (data presented only in figure)</li> <li>▶ Haemoglobin A1c decreased (−0.35±0.55%), but was not statistically different</li> </ul>
Richardson <sup>59</sup> 2007	30 sedentary adults with type 2 diabetes; >18 years (52±12 and 53±9 years for groups, respectively)	Randomised trial; 6 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lifestyle goals (LG; n=17) targeting individualised daily total step count;</li> <li>▶ Structured goals (SG; n=13) targeting bout steps, defined as walking for ≥10 min at ≥60 steps/min</li> </ul>	Omnion HJ-720IT (Omron Healthcare, Lake Forest, Illinois)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ LG group significantly increased total steps (2122±3179, P=0.01), whereas SG group failed to reach statistical significance (1697±3564, P=0.11). No between-group difference (P=0.73)</li> <li>▶ Both groups significantly (P&lt;0.05) increased bout steps (1783±2741 vs 2101±2815 for LG and SG, respectively). No between-group difference (P=0.76)</li> </ul>
Marshall <sup>60</sup> 2013	180 Latina women; 18–65 years (36.94±8.86, 35.27±8.76 and 35.42±8.41 years for groups, respectively)	Randomised trial; 12 weeks	<p>Theory-based PA intervention+one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Self-selected goal (SELF; n=60)</li> <li>▶ A goal of 10 000 steps per day (FREQUENCY, n=60)</li> <li>▶ A goal of 3000 steps in 30 min (CADENCE, n=60)</li> </ul>	Intervention: Yamax Digi-Walker SW-200 (New Lifestyles, Lees Summit, Missouri), Assessment: Accelerometer ActiGraph 7164 (ActiGraph, Pensacola, Florida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ CADENCE group engaged in similar levels of MVPA compared with SELF and FREQUENCY groups</li> <li>▶ CADENCE group more likely to engage in bouts of MVPA&gt;10 min compared with SELF (P=0.01) and FREQUENCY (P=0.001) groups</li> </ul>
Bouchard <sup>61</sup> 2013	25 inactive older adults; aged >65 years (71.9±4.5)	Randomised trial; 8 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Manual pulse (n=8)</li> <li>▶ HR monitor (n=9)—using heart rate reserve (HRR) (≥40% of HRR) to achieve moderate intensity</li> <li>▶ Pedometer (n=8)—targeting 100 steps/min to achieve moderate intensity</li> </ul>	Intervention: HR monitor—Polar Accurex Plus (Polar Electro, Woodbury, New York, USA) and Pedometer (Yamax Health Sports, San Antonio, Texas, USA) Assessment: the long version of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire; CR-10—perception of aerobic exercise intensity on the Borg scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Only HR monitor and pedometer groups increased total aerobic exercise time as measured by HR monitor (both P&lt;0.01)</li> <li>▶ No group improved the time spent at MVPA (≥40% of HRR)</li> <li>▶ No group improved the ability to correctly identify moderate intensity, but an observed tendency in pedometer group (P=0.07)</li> </ul>
Slaght <sup>62</sup> 2017 *	42 inactive older adults; aged >65 years (66–77)	Randomised trial; 12 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Individualised walking cadence prescription using pedometer (n=20)—achieving moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity in 10 min bouts</li> <li>▶ Control group (n=22)—walking at a moderate-to-vigorous intensity in 10 min bouts at least 150 min/wk without any additional information</li> </ul>	Intervention: Pedometer (StepRx, Ontario, Canada) Assessment: Pedometer (StepRx, Ontario, Canada) and accelerometer (Phillips, Resprionics, Oregon, USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased time at moderate intensity and 10 min bout moderate intensity were found only in the intervention group compared with baseline (P≤0.01)</li> </ul>
<b>Intervention studies that analysed accelerometer data using cadence-based metrics</b>					
Gardner <sup>63</sup> 2011	119 peripheral artery disease patients with intermittent claudication; 66±12, 65±11 and 65±10 years for groups, respectively	RCT; 12 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Supervised treadmill-walking programme (n=33)—3 days/week, intermittent walking at ~2 mph for 15 min/session (first 2 weeks) progressing to 40 min (final 2 weeks)</li> <li>▶ Home-based walking programme (n=29)—3 days/week, intermittent walking at self-selected speed for 20 min/session (first 2 weeks) progressing to 45 min (final 2 weeks)</li> <li>▶ Control group—usual care (n=30)</li> </ul>	Accelerometer - StepWatch3 (Cyma, Mountlake Terrace, Washington)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Home-based walking programme resulted in significant differences both within (P&lt;0.01) and between groups (P&lt;0.01) (ie, control group)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Daily average (2.2±4.0 vs −0.6±3.6 steps/min)</li> <li>– Maximum 20 min (6.6±12.2 vs −3.8±13.8)</li> <li>– Maximum 30 min (6.8±11.4 vs −3.6±10.6)</li> <li>– Maximum 60 min (5.0±9.4 vs −2.6±8.4)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Cadence indicators (change-scores) home-based vs control group (all P&lt;0.01)</li> <li>▶ No significant within-group or between-group changes in cadence indicators for supervised treadmill-walking and control groups</li> </ul>

Continued

Table 4 Continued

Reference	Participants	Study design and duration	Intervention group/protocol	Instruments	Findings
Rider <sup>64</sup> 2014	28 adults: 21–65 years (54.7±7.9 years)	Randomised trial; 8 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Diet and PA intervention targeting MVPA time ≥40 min/day, 5 days/wk</li> <li>▲ Diet and PA intervention targeting MVPA time ≥40 min/day, 5 days/wk+reducing TV time ≤10 hours/week</li> </ul> NB: no between-group differences at 8 weeks for PA outcomes; group data collapsed for this analysis	Omron HJ-720ITC (Omron Healthcare, Lake Forest, Illinois)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Aerobic steps/day (ie, cadence &gt;60 steps/min in ≥10 min bouts) increased (baseline: 662±1008 steps/day; 8 weeks: 2514±2105 steps/day; P=0.001)</li> <li>▲ Aerobic min/day increased (baseline: 6.0±14.9 min; 4 weeks: 25.7±27.0 min, P&lt;0.05; and 8 weeks: 22.5±28.3; P&gt;0.05)</li> <li>▲ Aerobic steps/min (cadence) increased (baseline: 60±53.8 steps/min; 4 weeks: 109±23.0 steps/min, P&lt;0.05; and 8 weeks: 100±36.0 steps/min, P&gt;0.05)</li> <li>▲ Participants exceeded 100 steps/min for 89% of their aerobic minutes</li> </ul>
Mansfield <sup>65</sup> 2016	57 subacute patients with stroke: 64 (range 22–92) and 61.5 (24–81) years for groups, respectively	Randomised controlled trial; median duration of intervention 14 (range 4–91) and 14 (3–36) days for groups, respectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Intervention (n=29) - daily feedback about walking activity, including: walking time, steps/day, average cadence, longest bout duration, number of 'long' walking bouts</li> <li>▲ Control (n=28)—no feedback</li> </ul>	Two tri-axial accelerometers – Model X6-2mini (Gulf Data Concepts, Waveland, Mississippi), worn on each limb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ No significant between-group differences in change in walking time, number of steps, longest bout duration or number of long walking bouts for the feedback group compared with the control group (P&gt;0.20).</li> <li>▲ Intervention group significantly increased average cadence (76.3 (95% CI 72.9 to 79.8) to 81.1 (77.9 to 84.4) steps/min) compared with control group (76.0 (72.3 to 79.6) to 77.0 (73.7 to 80.3) steps/min; P=0.013, for between-group comparison)</li> </ul>
Barreira <sup>66</sup> 2016	90 overweight and obese white and African-American adults; 35–64 years	Randomised trial; 12 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Diet education and behaviour change (DE)</li> <li>▲ Diet education plus a pedometer-based PA intervention (DE+PA); step goal of 8300–9100 steps/day (including 30 min/day MVPA)</li> </ul>	Accelerometer—ActiGraph GT3X+ (ActiGraph, Pensacola, Florida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ No significant difference for changes in steps/day between groups</li> <li>▲ DE+PA group accumulated significantly more steps in the 80–99, 100–119 and 120+ cadence bands at postintervention (all P&lt;0.02)</li> <li>▲ DE+PA group increased peak 30 and 60 min cadences and steps accumulated within the 100–119 (463±1092 vs 56±546 steps; P=0.01) and 120+ (390±999 vs 34±321 steps; P=0.03) cadence bands compared with DE group</li> </ul>

\* An additional article, McLellan 2017,<sup>67</sup> arising from the same trial was omitted to avoid duplication of information.

Min/wk, minutes per week; MVPA, moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity; NR, not reported; PA, physical activity; RCT, randomised controlled trial.

time-based cadence thresholds does not alleviate the problem inherent in studying time accumulated above any set cadence threshold in these strongly positively skewed data.

To better address the issue of skewed data, we suggest using peak cadence indicators to study group/population-level patterns of intensity-related ambulatory behaviour. We describe these as indices of 'best natural effort,' shaped by 1) the highest daily personal cadence values accumulated, 2) the relative 'persistence' of this behaviour on that day and 3) the habitual regularity of that same behaviour pattern across averaged days.<sup>28</sup> As an index value, a peak cadence indicator's distribution is more likely to approximate normality than conventional time-above-threshold metrics (ie, time spent at or above 100 steps/min), because everyone has a score above zero. We recently reported strong inverse relationships (linear trends; all P<0.001) between quintiles of peak 30 min cadence and numerous cardiometabolic risk factors (eg, weight, BMI, waist circumference, insulin) in an analysis of NHANES 2005–2006 data.<sup>32</sup> While only the fifth quintile achieved a peak 30 min cadence (~96 steps for men and women) similar to the heuristic value of >100 steps/min, clinically favourable cardiometabolic risk factor values were also apparent at the third (~70 steps/min) and fourth (~80 steps/min) quintiles compared with the lowest quintiles. This opens up the possibility, assuming corroboration from prospective/intervention study designs, that lower cadences than that associated with absolutely defined moderate intensity may be appropriately prescribed to elicit specific health outcomes.

### Intervention studies

One clear application of cadence-based benchmarks and thresholds is for prescription and/or analysis of ambulatory physical activity. However, this has not been extensively studied—we only identified nine intervention studies with our systematic search. These initial findings convey the potential utility of using cadence-based metrics to either shape or identify nuanced changes in patterns of free-living ambulatory behaviour. However, based on the relatively small number of studies identified, and the generally high risk of bias, further high-quality research is needed to better understand the utility of cadence-based physical activity prescription and/or data analysis approaches. While it is premature to synthesise the evidence across studies (eg, using meta-analytic approaches) to specifically quantify the expected change in these novel cadence-based metrics and their potential associations with health-related outcomes, we anticipate high-quality evidence is likely to build on this nascent foundation.

### Limitations

We acknowledge the interindividual variability inherent to the cadence and intensity relationship. One possible source of variability is that individuals are likely to adopt different patterns of cadence and step length (based on height/leg length) to modulate increases in walking speed and intensity. A logical question, then, would be to consider the role of step length in determining walking speed and intensity. In a study of gait variability during free-living ambulatory behaviour, cadence was the primary strategy for increasing ambulatory speed up to self-selected preferred speed, and cadence and step length contributed equally beyond this point to achieve faster walking speeds.<sup>38</sup> Furthermore, cadence is strongly and consistently related to ambulatory speed and intensity,<sup>5</sup> supporting our focus on cadence as a suitable and practical proxy indicator of

**Table 5** Assessment of risk of bias using the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool<sup>12</sup>

	Risk of bias domain					
	Selection bias	Performance bias	Detection bias	Attrition bias	Reporting bias	Other bias
Johnson <sup>58</sup> 2006	High	High	High	High	Low	High
Richardson <sup>59</sup> 2007	High	High	High	High	Low	High
Gardner <sup>63</sup> 2011	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
Marshall <sup>60</sup> 2013	High	High	High	High	Low	Low
Bouchard <sup>61</sup> 2013	High	High	High	Low	Low	High
Rider <sup>64</sup> 2014	High	High	Low	Low	Low	High
Mansfield <sup>65</sup> 2016	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Barreira <sup>66</sup> 2016	High	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Slaght <sup>62</sup> 2017	High	High	High	Low	Low	High

Domains of bias as per Cochrane Risk of Bias tool:

Selection bias—random sequence generation, allocation concealment.

Performance bias—blinding of participants and personnel to intervention group allocation.

Detection bias—blinding of outcome assessors from knowledge of which intervention a participant received.

Attrition bias—incomplete outcome data, including information regarding attrition and exclusions from analyses.

Reporting bias—selective outcome reporting.

Other bias—other sources of bias.

ambulatory intensity. To reconcile these seemingly conflicting tensions, we assert that both these statements are true: 1) evidence-based heuristic cadence values (eg, ~100 steps/min indicative of absolutely defined moderate intensity intended to communicate public health recommendations) are reasonable and 2) a degree of individualised precision may be achieved by considering stature-related characteristics, and that the usefulness of such individualisation is greater for people who are further from the population average for stature. Either approach (ie, generalised vs individualised) can be rationally defended depending on expressed research, clinical, performance training or public health need.

The minimal amount of time spent at >100 steps/min on a population level is readily acknowledged; a large proportion of any representative population accumulate zero minutes above this threshold. Furthermore, time spent above relatively lower cadences is also associated with various health markers. Time spent above any set value, however, will likely exhibit similar floor (or ceiling, if set too low) effects in terms of measurement characteristics. Peak cadence indicators are derived variables indicative of an individual's 'best natural effort' and their approximately normal distribution in a population is appealing, at least from a data analytic perspective. However, they are not widely familiar. Therefore, it is too early to judge their intervention utility (eg, in terms of acceptability to the general public and practitioners) or to establish firm threshold values for surveillance or screening purposes, public health or clinical messages or programme evaluation.

It is methodologically possible to capture the instantaneous rate of just a few steps taken over smaller time intervals than a minute. However, we believe that consistently using the term cadence (and the unit steps/min) to describe the spectrum of step accumulation patterns up to and including the transition to rates of increasingly faster (and thus more intense) locomotion is reasonable. This amalgamated approach facilitates efficient measurement and communication that transcends the gaps between science, clinical practice and real life. As we have previously argued, the standardised use of a minute as the base unit of time for capturing and describing free-living cadence patterns is also reasonable.<sup>3</sup> The step accumulation pattern observed over a minute can effectively communicate

### What is already known?

- ▶ Step counting is widely accepted as a valid approach to assessing physical activity.
- ▶ Cadence (steps/min) is a known temporal gait parameter.
- ▶ Contemporary wearable technologies are capable of tracking cadence.

### What are the new findings?

- ▶ The heuristic cadence estimate of >100 steps/min is a threshold value of absolutely defined moderate-intensity ambulatory activity in ostensibly healthy adults.
- ▶ The prescription and/or evaluation of cadence-based metrics in interventions is preliminary.

free-living differences between incidental or sporadic movements and more purposeful movements leading up to the more persistent patterns indicative of walking and running.<sup>3,6</sup> Although shorter time intervals can reveal the abruptness and transience of such movements, the meaningfulness of such reductionist approaches to compartmentalising human free-living movement outside of the laboratory is not our intent.

We predicted<sup>3</sup> that some would argue that a shorter time interval would be necessary to capture the speed of brief movement patterns,<sup>39</sup> and this may be appropriate for some specific research questions. Of interest, Stanfield *et al*<sup>40</sup> objectively monitored free-living behaviour of individuals with intermittent claudication and a general unlimited sample and clearly demonstrated that differences in time spent in all rate-specific stepping patterns were obscured when cadence was represented as an instantaneous rate but effectively discriminatory when expressed as steps accumulated in a minute. We again assert that 'the purpose of studying free-living minute-by-minute step accumulation patterns is to relay the execution and relative persistence of naturally occurring ambulatory behaviour'<sup>3</sup> against an obvious human-scaled unit of time. Therefore, we feel it is appropriate to continue to use the term cadence and its unit of steps/min to efficiently and effectively capture the



range of free-living step accumulation patterns that communicate the pace of life.<sup>3</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Step-counting is now widely accepted in physical activity interventions. Advances in contemporary wearable technologies allow us to also track cadence as a reasonable indicator of ambulatory intensity. Evidence consistently supports a cadence of >100 steps/min as a heuristic threshold value indicative of absolutely defined moderate-intensity ambulatory activity in ostensibly healthy adults. Peak cadence indicators may prove useful for capturing 'best natural effort', but the evidence supporting benchmark and threshold values is immature at this time. The prescription and/or evaluation of cadence-based metrics in interventions is preliminary.

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