Terry L Conway

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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105	10,647	41344	31849
papers	citations	49 h-index	101 g-index

105	105	105	9752
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Many Pathways from Land Use to Health: Associations between Neighborhood Walkability and Active Transportation, Body Mass Index, and Air Quality. Journal of the American Planning Association, 2006, 72, 75-87.	1.7	970
2	Physical activity in relation to urban environments in 14 cities worldwide: a cross-sectional study. Lancet, The, 2016, 387, 2207-2217.	13.7	800
3	Using Accelerometers in Youth Physical Activity Studies: A Review of Methods. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2013, 10, 437-450.	2.0	549
4	Neighborhood built environment and income: Examining multiple health outcomes. Social Science and Medicine, 2009, 68, 1285-1293.	3.8	527
5	Objective Light-Intensity Physical Activity Associations With Rated Health in Older Adults. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 172, 1155-1165.	3.4	460
6	Environmental interventions for eating and physical activity. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2003, 24, 209-217.	3.0	432
7	Active Commuting to School. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2006, 38, 787-793.	0.4	412
8	Leisure-Time Physical Activity in School Environments: An Observational Study Using SOPLAY. Preventive Medicine, 2000, 30, 70-77.	3.4	339
9	Imputation of Missing Data When Measuring Physical Activity by Accelerometry. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2005, 37, S555-S562.	0.4	326
10	Interactions between psychosocial and built environment factors in explaining older adults' physical activity. Preventive Medicine, 2012, 54, 68-73.	3.4	307
11	Aging in neighborhoods differing in walkability and income: Associations with physical activity and obesity in older adults. Social Science and Medicine, 2011, 73, 1525-1533.	3.8	273
12	Student Activity Levels, Lesson Context, and Teacher Behavior during Middle School Physical Education. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 2000, 71, 249-259.	1.4	208
13	Age Differences in the Relation of Perceived Neighborhood Environment to Walking. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2009, 41, 314-321.	0.4	206
14	Evaluation of a Two-Year Middle-School Physical Education Intervention: M-SPAN. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2004, 36, 1382-1388.	0.4	204
15	Income and Racial Disparities in Access to Public Parks and Private Recreation Facilities. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2008, 34, 9-15.	3.0	195
16	Clustering of Sedentary Behaviors and Physical Activity among Youth: A Cross-National Study. Pediatric Exercise Science, 2002, 14, 401-417.	1.0	192
17	Income disparities in perceived neighborhood built and social environment attributes. Health and Place, 2011, 17, 1274-1283.	3.3	160
18	Contribution of streetscape audits to explanation of physical activity in four age groups based on the Microscale Audit of Pedestrian Streetscapes (MAPS). Social Science and Medicine, 2014, 116, 82-92.	3.8	160

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19	Association between neighborhood walkability and GPS-measured walking, bicycling and vehicle time in adolescents. Health and Place, 2015, 32, 1-7.	3.3	136
20	Physical activity, weight status, and neighborhood characteristics of dog walkers. Preventive Medicine, 2008, 47, 309-312.	3.4	133
21	Out and about: Association of the built environment with physical activity behaviors of adolescent females. Health and Place, 2012, 18, 55-62.	3.3	132
22	Reliability and Validity of CHAMPS Self-Reported Sedentary-to-Vigorous Intensity Physical Activity in Older Adults. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2012, 9, 225-236.	2.0	131
23	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
24	Neighborhood built environment and socioeconomic status in relation to physical activity, sedentary behavior, and weight status of adolescents. Preventive Medicine, 2018, 110, 47-54.	3.4	123
25	Comparison of older and newer generations of ActiGraph accelerometers with the normal filter and the low frequency extension. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2013, 10, 51.	4.6	122
26	The Relation of Perceived and Objective Environment Attributes to Neighborhood Satisfaction. Environment and Behavior, 2017, 49, 136-160.	4.7	113
27	Perceived neighborhood environmental attributes associated with adultsâ€™ leisure-time physical activity: Findings from Belgium, Australia and the USA. Health and Place, 2013, 19, 59-68.	3.3	96
28	Neighborhood Environments and Objectively Measured Physical Activity in 11 Countries. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 2253-2264.	0.4	96
29	Linking green space to neighborhood social capital in older adults: The role of perceived safety. Social Science and Medicine, 2018, 207, 38-45.	3.8	96
30	Built environment characteristics and parent active transportation are associated with active travel to school in youth age 12â€“15. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2014, 48, 1634-1639.	6.7	88
31	Is Your Neighborhood Designed to Support Physical Activity? A Brief Streetscape Audit Tool. Preventing Chronic Disease, 2015, 12, E141.	3.4	86
32	Neighborhood built environment and socio-economic status in relation to multiple health outcomes in adolescents. Preventive Medicine, 2017, 105, 88-94.	3.4	79
33	But I Like PE. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 2008, 79, 18-27.	1.4	78
34	Physical Activity in Older Adults: an Ecological Approach. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2017, 51, 159-169.	2.9	78
35	Interactive Effects of Built Environment and Psychosocial Attributes on Physical Activity: A Test of Ecological Models. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2012, 44, 365-374.	2.9	72
36	Is the relationship between the built environment and physical activity moderated by perceptions of crime and safety?. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2014, 11, 24.	4.6	72

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37	Objectively-assessed neighbourhood destination accessibility and physical activity in adults from 10 countries: An analysis of moderators and perceptions as mediators. Social Science and Medicine, 2018, 211, 282-293.	3.8	71
38	School-Level Intraclass Correlation for Physical Activity in Adolescent Girls. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2004, 36, 876-882.	0.4	69
39	Neighborhood Environment and Physical Activity Among Older Adults: Do the Relationships Differ by Driving Status?. Journal of Aging and Physical Activity, 2014, 22, 421-431.	1.0	68
40	Correlates of Physical Activity in Black, Hispanic, and White Middle School Girls. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2010, 7, 184-193.	2.0	66
41	Socioeconomic and race/ethnic disparities in observed park quality. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 395.	2.9	65
42	Sedentary behaviors of adults in relation to neighborhood walkability and income.. Health Psychology, 2012, 31, 704-713.	1.6	64
43	Locations of Physical Activity as Assessed by GPS in Young Adolescents. Pediatrics, 2016, 137, .	2.1	64
44	Parental and Adolescent Perceptions of Neighborhood Safety Related to Adolescents' Physical Activity in Their Neighborhood. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 2016, 87, 191-199.	1.4	63
45	Influence of the Built Environment on Pedestrian Route Choices of Adolescent Girls. Environment and Behavior, 2015, 47, 359-394.	4.7	61
46	Disparities in pedestrian streetscape environments by income and race/ethnicity. SSM - Population Health, 2016, 2, 206-216.	2.7	61
47	Patterns of Walkability, Transit, and Recreation Environment for Physical Activity. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2015, 49, 878-887.	3.0	56
48	GIS-measured walkability, transit, and recreation environments in relation to older Adults' physical activity: A latent profile analysis. Preventive Medicine, 2016, 93, 57-63.	3.4	54
49	International study of perceived neighbourhood environmental attributes and Body Mass Index: IPEN Adult study in 12 countries. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 62.	4.6	52
50	International comparison of observation-specific spatial buffers: maximizing the ability to estimate physical activity. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2017, 16, 4.	2.5	52
51	Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status and Non School Physical Activity and Body Mass Index in Adolescent Girls. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2009, 6, 731-740.	2.0	50
52	Contextual factors related to implementation of classroom physical activity breaks. Translational Behavioral Medicine, 2017, 7, 581-592.	2.4	50
53	From neighborhood design and food options to residentsâ€™ weight status. Appetite, 2011, 56, 693-703.	3.7	49
54	Do associations between objectively-assessed physical activity and neighbourhood environment attributes vary by time of the day and day of the week? IPEN adult study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2017, 14, 34.	4.6	49

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55	Moderating effects of age, gender and education on the associations of perceived neighborhood environment attributes with accelerometer-based physical activity: The IPEN adult study. Health and Place, 2015, 36, 65-73.	3.3	44
56	NEWS for Africa: adaptation and reliability of a built environment questionnaire for physical activity in seven African countries. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 33.	4.6	44
57	Developing and validating an abbreviated version of the Microscale Audit for Pedestrian Streetscapes (MAPS-Abbreviated). Journal of Transport and Health, 2017, 5, 84-96.	2.2	42
58	Determining thresholds for spatial urban design and transport features that support walking to create healthy and sustainable cities: findings from the IPEN Adult study. The Lancet Global Health, 2022, 10, e895-e906.	6.3	42
59	Adults' physical activity patterns across life domains: Cluster analysis with replication.. Health Psychology, 2010, 29, 496-505.	1.6	40
60	Participation in Extracurricular Physical Activity Programs at Middle Schools. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 2002, 73, 187-192.	1.4	39
61	Interactions of psychosocial factors with built environments in explaining adolescents' active transportation. Preventive Medicine, 2017, 100, 76-83.	3.4	38
62	Development and reliability of a streetscape observation instrument for international use: MAPS-global. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2018, 15, 19.	4.6	37
63	School-Level Intraclass Correlation for Physical Activity in Sixth Grade Girls. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2006, 38, 926-936.	0.4	35
64	Interacting psychosocial and environmental correlates of leisure-time physical activity: A three-country study.. Health Psychology, 2014, 33, 699-709.	1.6	35
65	Sociodemographic Moderators of Relations of Neighborhood Safety to Physical Activity. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 1554-1563.	0.4	34
66	Identifying Walking Trips From GPS and Accelerometer Data in Adolescent Females. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2012, 9, 421-431.	2.0	33
67	Operation Stay Quit: Evaluation of Two Smoking Relapse Prevention Strategies for Women after Involuntary Cessation during U.S. Navy Recruit Training. Military Medicine, 2004, 169, 236-242.	0.8	31
68	Online versus in-person comparison of Microscale Audit of Pedestrian Streetscapes (MAPS) assessments: reliability of alternate methods. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2017, 16, 27.	2.5	31
69	Assessing health-related resources in senior living residences. Journal of Aging Studies, 2011, 25, 206-214.	1.4	29
70	Do associations of sex, age and education with transport and leisure-time physical activity differ across 17 cities in 12 countries?. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2019, 16, 121.	4.6	29
71	Dog walking among adolescents: Correlates and contribution to physical activity. Preventive Medicine, 2016, 82, 65-72.	3.4	28
72	Active Transportation by Transit-Dependent and Choice Riders and Potential Displacement of Leisure Physical Activity. Journal of Planning Education and Research, 2016, 36, 225-238.	2.7	26

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73	International Physical Activity and Built Environment Study of adolescents: IPEN Adolescent design, protocol and measures. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e046636.	1.9	24
74	Sources of Dietary Fat in Middle Schools. Preventive Medicine, 2002, 35, 376-382.	3.4	23
75	Within-person associations of young adolescentsâ€™ physical activity across five primary locations: is there evidence of cross-location compensation?. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2017, 14, 50.	4.6	22
76	Development and validation of the neighborhood environment walkability scale for youth across six continents. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2019, 16, 122.	4.6	22
77	Physical Activity in Youth Dance Classes. Pediatrics, 2015, 135, 1066-1073.	2.1	20
78	Caregiving, Transport-Related, and Demographic Correlates of Sedentary Behavior in Older Adults. Journal of Aging and Health, 2016, 28, 812-833.	1.7	19
79	What Do Middle School Children Bring in Their Bag Lunches?. Preventive Medicine, 2002, 34, 422-427.	3.4	18
80	Race/ethnic variations in school-year versus summer differences in adolescent physical activity. Preventive Medicine, 2019, 129, 105795.	3.4	17
81	Associations of built environment and proximity of food outlets with weight status: Analysis from 14 cities in 10 countries. Preventive Medicine, 2019, 129, 105874.	3.4	16
82	Neighborhood built environment associations with adolescents' location-specific sedentary and screen time. Health and Place, 2019, 56, 147-154.	3.3	15
83	Defining Accelerometer Nonwear Time to Maximize Detection of Sedentary Time in Youth. Pediatric Exercise Science, 2018, 30, 288-295.	1.0	14
84	Energy balance in adolescent girls: The trial of activity for adolescent girls cohort. Obesity, 2014, 22, 772-780.	3.0	13
85	Latent profile analysis of young adolescentsâ€™ physical activity across locations on schooldays. Journal of Transport and Health, 2018, 10, 304-314.	2.2	13
86	Differences in adolescent activity and dietary behaviors across home, school, and other locations warrant location-specific intervention approaches. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 123.	4.6	13
87	Women's smoking history prior to entering the US Navy: a prospective predictor of performance. Tobacco Control, 2007, 16, 79-84.	3.2	12
88	Changes in Smoking Prevalence following a Strict No-Smoking Policy in U.S. Navy Recruit Training. Military Medicine, 1996, 161, 571-576.	0.8	10
89	Challenges recruiting diverse youth for physical activity research. Preventive Medicine, 2020, 131, 105888.	3.4	10
90	Physical Activity, Sedentary Time, and Diet as Mediators of the Association Between TV Time and BMI in Youth. American Journal of Health Promotion, 2021, 35, 613-623.	1.7	10

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91	International evaluation of the Microscale Audit of Pedestrian Streetscapes (MAPS) Global instrument: comparative assessment between local and remote online observers. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2021, 18, 84.	4.6	10
92	Changes in Smoking Prevalence following a Strict No-Smoking Policy in U.S. Navy Recruit Training. Military Medicine, 1996, 161, 571-576.	0.8	9
93	Reliability of streetscape audits comparing onâ€street and online observations: MAPS-Global in 5 countries. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2021, 20, 6.	2.5	9
94	Physical activity and sedentary time in a rural adult population in Malawi compared with an age-matched US urban population. BMJ Open Sport and Exercise Medicine, 2020, 6, e000812.	2.9	7
95	Impact of a youth advocacy policy, systems and environmental change program for physical activity on perceptions and beliefs. Preventive Medicine, 2020, 136, 106077.	3.4	6
96	Engaging older adults as advocates for age-friendly, walkable communities: The Senior Change Makers Pilot Study. Translational Behavioral Medicine, 2021, 11, 1751-1763.	2.4	6
97	Ethnic and Gender Differences in Request For and Use of Low/Non-Fat Foods in Bag Lunches. Journal of School Health, 1999, 69, 332-336.	1.6	5
98	How Well Do Seniors Estimate Distance to Food? The Accuracy of Older Adultsâ€™ Reported Proximity to Local Grocery Stores. Geriatrics (Switzerland), 2019, 4, 11.	1.7	5
99	Do physical activity and sedentary time mediate the association of the perceived environment with BMI? The IPEN adult study. Health and Place, 2020, 64, 102366.	3.3	5
100	The U.S. Navy Healthy Back Program: Effect on Back Knowledge among Recruits. Military Medicine, 1994, 159, 475-484.	0.8	4
101	Building evidence to reduce inequities in youth physical activity and obesity: Introduction to the Physical Activity Research Center (PARC) Special Section. Preventive Medicine, 2019, 129, 105767.	3.4	4
102	Associations of accelerometer measured school- and non-school based physical activity and sedentary time with body mass index: IPEN Adolescent study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2022, 19, .	4.6	4
103	School Physical and Social Environment Changes in Relation to Physical Activity in Middle School. Health Behavior and Policy Review, 2015, 2, 171-181.	0.4	2
104	How Youth of Color Create Communities of Hope: Connecting Advocacy, Activity, and Neighborhood Change. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 3133.	2.6	2
105	Crime and physical activity measures from the SAFE and Fit Environments Study (SAFE): Psychometric properties across age groups. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2021, 22, 101381.	1.8	1