

David B Ogilvie

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

133
papers

9,109
citations

41344

49
h-index

45317

90
g-index

135
all docs

135
docs citations

135
times ranked

9680
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Using natural experiments to evaluate population health interventions: new Medical Research Council guidance. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2012, 66, 1182-1186.	3.7	696
2	Interventions to promote walking: systematic review. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2007, 334, 1204.	2.3	549
3	Scaling up physical activity interventions worldwide: stepping up to larger and smarter approaches to get people moving. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 388, 1337-1348.	13.7	508
4	Improving health through policies that promote active travel: A review of evidence to support integrated health impact assessment. <i>Environment International</i> , 2011, 37, 766-777.	10.0	452
5	The Lancet Commission on diabetes: using data to transform diabetes care and patient lives. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2020, 396, 2019-2082.	13.7	327
6	Promoting walking and cycling as an alternative to using cars: systematic review. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2004, 329, 763.	2.3	304
7	The implications of megatrends in information and communication technology and transportation for changes in global physical activity. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2012, 380, 282-293.	13.7	233
8	The TIPPME intervention typology for changing environments to change behaviour. <i>Nature Human Behaviour</i> , 2017, 1, .	12.0	231
9	Interventions to promote cycling: systematic review. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2010, 341, c5293-c5293.	2.3	229
10	Effect of questionnaire length, personalisation and reminder type on response rate to a complex postal survey: randomised controlled trial. <i>BMC Medical Research Methodology</i> , 2011, 11, 62.	3.1	201
11	New Walking and Cycling Routes and Increased Physical Activity: One- and 2-Year Findings From the UK iConnect Study. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2014, 104, e38-e46.	2.7	185
12	Physical Activity and Transitioning to Retirement. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2012, 43, 329-336.	3.0	171
13	Is active travel associated with greater physical activity? The contribution of commuting and non-commuting active travel to total physical activity in adults. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2012, 55, 206-211.	3.4	155
14	Impact of New Transport Infrastructure on Walking, Cycling, and Physical Activity. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2016, 50, e45-e53.	3.0	127
15	Systematic reviews of health effects of social interventions: 2. Best available evidence: how low should you go?. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2005, 59, 886-892.	3.7	125
16	A translational framework for public health research. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2009, 9, 116.	2.9	121
17	Associations of individual, household and environmental characteristics with carbon dioxide emissions from motorised passenger travel. <i>Applied Energy</i> , 2013, 104, 158-169.	10.1	120
18	Associations between active commuting and physical and mental wellbeing. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2013, 57, 135-139.	3.4	120

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19	Using natural experimental studies to guide public health action: turning the evidence-based medicine paradigm on its head. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2020, 74, 203-208.	3.7	111
20	Systematic reviews of health effects of social interventions: 1. Finding the evidence: how far should you go?. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2005, 59, 804-808.	3.7	99
21	Personal and environmental correlates of active travel and physical activity in a deprived urban population. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2008, 5, 43.	4.6	99
22	An Applied Ecological Framework for Evaluating Infrastructure to Promote Walking and Cycling: The iConnect Study. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2011, 101, 473-481.	2.7	91
23	Change in active travel and changes in recreational and total physical activity in adults: longitudinal findings from the iConnect study. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2013, 10, 28.	4.6	90
24	Changes in household, transport and recreational physical activity and television viewing time across the transition to retirement: longitudinal evidence from the EPIC-Norfolk cohort. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2014, 68, 747-753.	3.7	85
25	Who uses new walking and cycling infrastructure and how? Longitudinal results from the UK iConnect study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2013, 57, 518-524.	3.4	83
26	Impact of changes in mode of travel to work on changes in body mass index: evidence from the British Household Panel Survey. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2015, 69, 753-761.	3.7	83
27	Motivations for active commuting: a qualitative investigation of the period of home or work relocation. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2012, 9, 109.	4.6	73
28	New Roads and Human Health: A Systematic Review. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2003, 93, 1463-1471.	2.7	72
29	Evaluating the health effects of social interventions. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2004, 328, 282-285.	2.3	71
30	The experience of physical activity and the transition to retirement: a systematic review and integrative synthesis of qualitative and quantitative evidence. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2012, 9, 97.	4.6	71
31	Changing the environment to improve population health: a framework for considering exposure in natural experimental studies. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2016, 70, 941-946.	3.7	71
32	Evaluating Health Effects of Transport Interventions. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2006, 31, 118-126.	3.0	70
33	Effectiveness and equity impacts of town-wide cycling initiatives in England: A longitudinal, controlled natural experimental study. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2013, 97, 228-237.	3.8	70
34	Associations between active commuting and physical activity in working adults: Cross-sectional results from the Commuting and Health in Cambridge study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2012, 55, 453-457.	3.4	68
35	Financial Incentives to Promote Active Travel. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2012, 43, e45-e57.	3.0	68
36	The factors influencing car use in a cycle-friendly city: the case of Cambridge. <i>Journal of Transport Geography</i> , 2013, 28, 67-74.	5.0	68

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37	Neighbourhood, Route and Workplace-Related Environmental Characteristics Predict Adults' Mode of Travel to Work. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e67575.	2.5	68
38	Evaluating the impacts of new walking and cycling infrastructure on carbon dioxide emissions from motorized travel: A controlled longitudinal study. Applied Energy, 2014, 128, 284-295.	10.1	67
39	Title: Can changing the physical environment promote walking and cycling? A systematic review of what works and how. Health and Place, 2019, 58, 102161.	3.3	67
40	Commuting and health in Cambridge: a study of a 'natural experiment' in the provision of new transport infrastructure. BMC Public Health, 2010, 10, 703.	2.9	66
41	Assessing the Evaluability of Complex Public Health Interventions: Five Questions for Researchers, Funders, and Policymakers. Milbank Quarterly, 2011, 89, 206-225.	4.4	65
42	Evaluating the travel, physical activity and carbon impacts of a "natural experiment" in the provision of new walking and cycling infrastructure: methods for the core module of the iConnect study. BMJ Open, 2012, 2, e000694.	1.9	65
43	Changes in mode of travel to work: a natural experimental study of new transport infrastructure. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 81.	4.6	65
44	Longitudinal associations of active commuting with wellbeing and sickness absence. Preventive Medicine, 2016, 84, 19-26.	3.4	64
45	Correlates of time spent walking and cycling to and from work: baseline results from the commuting and health in Cambridge study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2011, 8, 124.	4.6	63
46	Predicting walking and cycling behaviour change using an extended Theory of Planned Behaviour. Journal of Transport and Health, 2018, 10, 11-27.	2.2	62
47	Changes in active commuting and changes in physical activity in adults: a cohort study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 161.	4.6	61
48	The impact of public transportation strikes on use of a bicycle share program in London: Interrupted time series design. Preventive Medicine, 2012, 54, 74-76.	3.4	58
49	New walking and cycling infrastructure and modal shift in the UK: A quasi-experimental panel study. Transportation Research, Part A: Policy and Practice, 2017, 95, 320-333.	4.2	56
50	Quantifying the physical activity energy expenditure of commuters using a combination of global positioning system and combined heart rate and movement sensors. Preventive Medicine, 2015, 81, 339-344.	3.4	55
51	Picturing commuting: photovoice and seeking well-being in everyday travel. Qualitative Research, 2015, 15, 201-218.	3.5	50
52	Longitudinal associations of active commuting with body mass index. Preventive Medicine, 2016, 90, 1-7.	3.4	48
53	Perceived characteristics of the environment associated with active travel: development and testing of a new scale. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2008, 5, 32.	4.6	45
54	Patterns and predictors of changes in active commuting over 12months. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 776-784.	3.4	45

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55	Incorporating walking or cycling into car journeys to and from work: The role of individual, workplace and environmental characteristics. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2013, 56, 211-217.	3.4	42
56	Healthy travel and the socio-economic structure of car commuting in Cambridge, UK: A mixed-methods analysis. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2012, 74, 1929-1938.	3.8	41
57	Correlates of walking and cycling for transport and recreation: factor structure, reliability and behavioural associations of the perceptions of the environment in the neighbourhood scale (PENS). <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2013, 10, 87.	4.6	41
58	Variability in baseline travel behaviour as a predictor of changes in commuting by active travel, car and public transport: a natural experimental study. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2016, 3, 77-85.	2.2	41
59	Physical activity and the environment: conceptual review and framework for intervention research. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2017, 14, 156.	4.6	41
60	Economic Instruments for Population Diet and Physical Activity Behaviour Change: A Systematic Scoping Review. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e75070.	2.5	37
61	Associations of health, physical activity and weight status with motorised travel and transport carbon dioxide emissions: a cross-sectional, observational study. <i>Environmental Health</i> , 2012, 11, 52.	4.0	36
62	Reliability and Validity of the Transport and Physical Activity Questionnaire (TPAQ) for Assessing Physical Activity Behaviour. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e107039.	2.5	36
63	How do couples influence each other's physical activity behaviours in retirement? An exploratory qualitative study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2013, 13, 1197.	2.9	35
64	The association of cycling with all-cause, cardiovascular and cancer mortality: findings from the population-based EPIC-Norfolk cohort. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2013, 3, e003797.	1.9	35
65	Evaluating the Health Impacts of Food and Beverage Taxes. <i>Current Obesity Reports</i> , 2014, 3, 432-439.	8.4	35
66	Are GIS-modelled routes a useful proxy for the actual routes followed by commuters?. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2015, 2, 219-229.	2.2	35
67	Patterns of health behaviour associated with active travel: a compositional data analysis. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 26.	4.6	35
68	Individual Characteristics Associated with Mismatches between Self-Reported and Accelerometer-Measured Physical Activity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e99636.	2.5	34
69	Development of methods to objectively identify time spent using active and motorised modes of travel to work: how do self-reported measures compare?. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2014, 11, 116.	4.6	34
70	Young people's access to tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2005, 331, 393-396.	2.3	33
71	Distribution of physical activity facilities in Scotland by small area measures of deprivation and urbanicity. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2010, 7, 76.	4.6	33
72	Health impacts of the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway: a natural experimental study. <i>Public Health Research</i> , 2016, 4, 1-154.	1.3	33

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73	Evaluating causal relationships between urban built environment characteristics and obesity: a methodological review of observational studies. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2014, 11, 142.	4.6	32
74	Using alternatives to the car and risk of all-cause, cardiovascular and cancer mortality. <i>Heart</i> , 2018, 104, 1749-1755.	2.9	32
75	Recreational physical activity facilities within walking and cycling distance: Sociospatial patterning of access in Scotland. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2011, 17, 1015-1022.	3.3	31
76	Active commuting and perceptions of the route environment: A longitudinal analysis. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2014, 67, 134-140.	3.4	31
77	Does exposure to new transport infrastructure result in modal shifts? Patterns of change in commute mode choices in a four-year quasi-experimental cohort study. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2017, 6, 396-410.	2.2	31
78	Impact of offering cycle training in schools upon cycling behaviour: a natural experimental study. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2016, 13, 34.	4.6	29
79	Theorising and testing environmental pathways to behaviour change: natural experimental study of the perception and use of new infrastructure to promote walking and cycling in local communities. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2015, 5, e007593.	1.9	28
80	Making sense of the evidence in population health intervention research: building a dry stone wall. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2020, 5, e004017.	4.7	27
81	Mechanisms underpinning use of new walking and cycling infrastructure in different contexts: mixed-method analysis. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2015, 12, 24.	4.6	26
82	Lost in translation? Theory, policy and practice in systems-based environmental approaches to obesity prevention in the Healthy Towns programme in England. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2014, 29, 60-66.	3.3	25
83	Population levels of, and inequalities in, active travel: A national, cross-sectional study of adults in Scotland. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2017, 8, 129-134.	1.8	25
84	Walking and cycling to work despite reporting an unsupportive environment: insights from a mixed-method exploration of counterintuitive findings. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2013, 13, 497.	2.9	24
85	Shoe leather epidemiology: active travel and transport infrastructure in the urban landscape. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2010, 7, 43.	4.6	23
86	Characteristics of the environment and physical activity in midlife: Findings from UK Biobank. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2019, 118, 150-158.	3.4	23
87	Effects of living near an urban motorway on the wellbeing of local residents in deprived areas: Natural experimental study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0174882.	2.5	22
88	Experiences of connectivity and severance in the wake of a new motorway: Implications for health and well-being. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2018, 197, 78-86.	3.8	22
89	Can environmental improvement change the population distribution of walking?. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2017, 71, 528-535.	3.7	20
90	Changes in the mode of travel to work and the severity of depressive symptoms: a longitudinal analysis of UK Biobank. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2018, 112, 61-69.	3.4	19

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91	Access to Recreational Physical Activities by Car and Bus: An Assessment of Socio-Spatial Inequalities in Mainland Scotland. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e55638.	2.5	18
92	Sociospatial patterning of the use of new transport infrastructure: Walking, cycling and bus travel on the Cambridgeshire guided busway. Journal of Transport and Health, 2015, 2, 199-211.	2.2	18
93	The modelled impact of increases in physical activity: the effect of both increased survival and reduced incidence of disease. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 32, 235-250.	5.7	18
94	Associations of active commuting with body fat and visceral adipose tissue: A cross-sectional population based study in the UK. Preventive Medicine, 2018, 106, 86-93.	3.4	18
95	The role and status of evidence and innovation in the healthy towns programme in England: a qualitative stakeholder interview study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2013, 67, 106-112.	3.7	16
96	Obesity: the elephant in the corner. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2005, 331, 1545-1548.	2.3	15
97	Sociospatial distribution of access to facilities for moderate and vigorous intensity physical activity in Scotland by different modes of transport. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2012, 9, 55.	4.6	15
98	Use and cumulation of evidence from modelling studies to inform policy on food taxes and subsidies: biting off more than we can chew?. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 297.	2.9	15
99	Effects of new urban motorway infrastructure on road traffic accidents in the local area: a retrospective longitudinal study in Scotland. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2016, 70, 1088-1095.	3.7	15
100	Negotiating multisectoral evidence: a qualitative study of knowledge exchange at the intersection of transport and public health. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 17.	2.9	15
101	The feasibility of rapid baseline objective physical activity measurement in a natural experimental study of a commuting population. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 841.	2.9	14
102	Questioning the application of risk of bias tools in appraising evidence from natural experimental studies: critical reflections on Benton et al., IJBNPA 2016. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2017, 14, 49.	4.6	14
103	Towards co-designing active ageing strategies: A qualitative study to develop a meaningful physical activity typology for later life. Health Expectations, 2018, 21, 919-926.	2.6	14
104	From the concrete to the intangible: understanding the diverse experiences and impacts of new transport infrastructure. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 72.	4.6	13
105	Driving status, travel modes and accelerometer-assessed physical activity in younger, middle-aged and older adults: a prospective study of 90% UK Biobank participants. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 48, 1175-1186.	1.9	12
106	Cycle training for children: Which schools offer it and who takes part?. Journal of Transport and Health, 2015, 2, 512-521.	2.2	11
107	A natural experimental study of new walking and cycling infrastructure across the United Kingdom: The Connect2 programme. Journal of Transport and Health, 2021, 20, 100968.	2.2	11
108	Correlates of Reported and Recorded Time Spent in Physical Activity in Working Adults: Results from the Commuting and Health in Cambridge Study. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e42202.	2.5	11

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109	Effect of a new motorway on social-spatial patterning of road traffic accidents: A retrospective longitudinal natural experimental study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0184047.	2.5	11
110	Applied public health research - falling through the cracks?. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 362.	2.9	10
111	Using spatial equity analysis in the process evaluation of environmental interventions to tackle obesity: the healthy towns programme in England. International Journal for Equity in Health, 2013, 12, 43.	3.5	10
112	Making Sense of a New Transport System: An Ethnographic Study of the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e69254.	2.5	10
113	The contribution of media analysis to the evaluation of environmental interventions: the commuting and health in Cambridge study. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 482.	2.9	9
114	Effects of living near a new urban motorway on the travel behaviour of local residents in deprived areas: Evidence from a natural experimental study. Health and Place, 2017, 43, 57-65.	3.3	9
115	Cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between active commuting and patterns of movement behaviour during discretionary time: A compositional data analysis. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0216650.	2.5	9
116	Associations between access to recreational physical activity facilities and body mass index in Scottish adults. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 756.	2.9	8
117	Longitudinal association between change in the neighbourhood built environment and the wellbeing of local residents in deprived areas: an observational study. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 545.	2.9	8
118	Health impacts of the M74 urban motorway extension: a mixed-method natural experimental study. Public Health Research, 2017, 5, 1-164.	1.3	8
119	Changes in workplace car parking and commute mode: a natural experimental study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2019, 73, 42-49.	3.7	7
120	Cycling and Diabetes Prevention: Practice-Based Evidence for Public Health Action. PLoS Medicine, 2016, 13, e1002077.	8.4	7
121	Effects of new motorway infrastructure on active travel in the local population: a retrospective repeat cross-sectional study in Glasgow, Scotland. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 77.	4.6	6
122	Methods for Researching the Physical Activity Impacts of "Natural Experiments"™ in Modifying the Built Environment. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2010, 7, S341-S355.	2.0	5
123	How can planning add value to obesity prevention programmes? A qualitative study of planning and planners in the Healthy Towns programme in England. Health and Place, 2014, 30, 120-126.	3.3	5
124	Sharing believable stories: A qualitative study exploring the relevance of case studies for influencing the creation of healthy environments. Health and Place, 2021, 71, 102615.	3.3	4
125	Qualitative research can inform clinical practice. BMJ, The, 2016, 352, i1482.	6.0	3
126	Local walking and cycling by residents living near urban motorways: cross-sectional analysis. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 1434.	2.9	3

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127	The social and physical workplace environment and commute mode: A natural experimental study. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2020, 20, 101260.	1.8	3
128	Impacts of new cycle infrastructure on cycling levels in two French cities: an interrupted time series analysis. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2022, 19, .	4.6	1
129	Travel Levels Before and After COVID-19 Control Measures in Cambridge, UK. Findings, 0, , .	0.0	0
130	P38â€¦Making sense of the evidence in population health intervention research: building a dry stone wall. , 2021, , .		0
131	OP49â€¦Impacts of the Paris cycling lane expansion plan on cycling levels: a natural experimental study*. , 2021, , .		0
132	OP50â€¦Push and/or pull: A systematic review and meta-analysis of studies evaluating the effectiveness of â€œcarrotâ€™, â€œstickâ€™, and combined interventions on modifying travel behaviour. , 2021, , .		0
133	Access to Health-Promoting Facilities and Amenities. , 2013, , 117-126.		0