## Hannah M Badland

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6671712/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

156 papers 7,769 citations

43 h-index 81 g-index

161 all docs

161 docs citations

times ranked

161

7070 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	City planning and population health: a global challenge. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 2912-2924.	13.7	781
2	Public open space, physical activity, urban design and public health: Concepts, methods and research agenda. Health and Place, 2015, 33, 75-82.	3.3	292
3	Associations of children's independent mobility and active travel with physical activity, sedentary behaviour and weight status: A systematic review. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2013, 16, 312-319.	1.3	249
4	Do low-income neighbourhoods have the least green space? A cross-sectional study of Australia's most populous cities. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 292.	2.9	226
5	Urban liveability: Emerging lessons from Australia for exploring the potential for indicators to measure the social determinants of health. Social Science and Medicine, 2014, 111, 64-73.	3.8	204
6	Perceived Neighborhood Environmental Attributes Associated with Walking and Cycling for Transport among Adult Residents of 17 Cities in 12 Countries: The IPEN Study. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2016, 124, 290-298.	6.0	195
7	An Ethical Framework for Automated, Wearable Cameras in Health Behavior Research. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2013, 44, 314-319.	3.0	189
8	Can Virtual Streetscape Audits Reliably Replace Physical Streetscape Audits?. Journal of Urban Health, 2010, 87, 1007-1016.	3.6	184
9	Transport, urban design, and physical activity: an evidence-based update. Transportation Research, Part D: Transport and Environment, 2005, 10, 177-196.	6.8	174
10	International comparisons of the associations between objective measures of the built environment and transport-related walking and cycling: IPEN adult study. Journal of Transport and Health, 2016, 3, 467-478.	2.2	160
11	Using the SenseCam to Improve Classifications of Sedentary Behavior in Free-Living Settings. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2013, 44, 290-296.	3.0	148
12	Advancing Science and Policy Through a Coordinated International Study of Physical Activity and Built Environments: IPEN Adult Methods. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2013, 10, 581-601.	2.0	148
13	A Longitudinal Analysis of the Influence of the Neighborhood Built Environment on Walking for Transportation: The RESIDE Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 180, 453-461.	3.4	148
14	Planning Healthy, Liveable and Sustainable Cities: How Can Indicators Inform Policy?. Urban Policy and Research, 2015, 33, 131-144.	1.3	130
15	Neighborhood Built Environment and Transport and Leisure Physical Activity: Findings Using Objective Exposure and Outcome Measures in New Zealand. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2012, 120, 971-977.	6.0	129
16	Applying GPS to enhance understanding of transport-related physical activity. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2009, 12, 549-556.	1.3	122
17	Developing indicators of public open space to promote health and wellbeing in communities. Applied Geography, 2015, 57, 112-119.	3.7	118
18	Combining GPS, GIS, and Accelerometry: Methodological Issues in the Assessment of Location and Intensity of Travel Behaviors. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2010, 7, 102-108.	2.0	108

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19	Travel behavior and objectively measured urban design variables: Associations for adults traveling to work. Health and Place, $2008$ , $14$ , $85$ - $95$ .	3.3	105
20	(Re)Designing the built environment to support physical activity: Bringing public health back into urban design and planning. Cities, 2013, 35, 294-298.	5 <b>.</b> 6	103
21	Using wearable cameras to categorise type and context of accelerometer-identified episodes of physical activity. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2013, 10, 22.	4.6	100
22	Examining associations between urban design attributes and transport mode choice for walking, cycling, public transport and private motor vehicle trips. Journal of Transport and Health, 2017, 6, 155-166.	2.2	100
23	Portable Global Positioning System Receivers. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2013, 44, e19-e29.	3.0	92
24	Street network measures and adults' walking for transport: Application of space syntax. Health and Place, 2016, 38, 89-95.	3.3	85
25	The Urban Liveability Index: developing a policy-relevant urban liveability composite measure and evaluating associations with transport mode choice. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2019, 18, 14.	2.5	85
26	Can the Neighborhood Built Environment Make aÂDifference in Children's Development? Building the Research Agenda to Create Evidence for Place-BasedÂChildren's Policy. Academic Pediatrics, 2016, 16, 10-19.	2.0	81
27	Social and built-environment factors related to children's independent mobility: The importance of neighbourhood cohesion and connectedness. Health and Place, 2017, 46, 107-113.	3.3	75
28	Associations between the neighbourhood built environment and out of school physical activity and active travel: An examination from the Kids in the City study. Health and Place, 2015, 36, 57-64.	3.3	73
29	Mismatch between Perceived and Objectively Measured Land Use Mix and Street Connectivity: Associations with Neighborhood Walking. Journal of Urban Health, 2015, 92, 242-252.	3.6	69
30	Assessing Walking and Cycling Environments in the Streets of Madrid: Comparing On-Field and Virtual Audits. Journal of Urban Health, 2015, 92, 923-939.	3.6	69
31	Associations of the perceived and objective neighborhood environment with physical activity and sedentary time in New Zealand adolescents. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2017, 14, 145.	4.6	68
32	Identifying appropriate land-use mix measures for use in a national walkability index. Journal of Transport and Land Use, $2018,11,1$	1.2	66
33	Perceptions of air pollution during the work-related commute by adults in Queensland, Australia. Atmospheric Environment, 2009, 43, 5791-5795.	4.1	65
34	Using spatial measures to test a conceptual model of social infrastructure that supports health and wellbeing. Cities and Health, 2017, 1, 194-209.	2.6	63
35	Understanding the Relationship between Activity and Neighbourhoods (URBAN) Study: research design and methodology. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 224.	2.9	62
36	Kids in the city study: research design and methodology. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 587.	2.9	62

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37	Environmental and socio-demographic associates of children's active transport to school: a cross-sectional investigation from the URBAN Study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2014, 11, 70.	4.6	62
38	Associations between children's independent mobility and physical activity. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 91.	2.9	60
39	Utility of accelerometer thresholds for classifying sitting in office workers. Preventive Medicine, 2010, 51, 357-360.	3.4	56
40	Identification of Accelerometer Nonwear Time and Sedentary Behavior. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 2011, 82, 779-783.	1.4	55
41	Recruitment and Retention of Children in Behavioral Health Risk Factor Studies: REACH Strategies. International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 2014, 21, 794-803.	1.7	55
42	Associations between individual socioeconomic position, neighbourhood disadvantage and transport mode: baseline results from the HABITAT multilevel study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2015, 69, 1217-1223.	3.7	55
43	Developing a research and practice tool to measure walkability: a demonstration project. Health Promotion Journal of Australia, 2014, 25, 160-166.	1.2	52
44	Intersection of neighborhood dynamics and socioeconomic status in small-area walkability: the Heart Healthy Hoods project. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2017, 16, 21.	2.5	46
45	Linking GPS and travel diary data using sequence alignment in a study of children's independent mobility. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2011, 10, 64.	2.5	45
46	Understanding child disadvantage from a social determinants perspective. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2018, 72, 223-229.	3.7	45
47	Creating healthy and sustainable cities: what gets measured, gets done. The Lancet Global Health, 2022, 10, e782-e785.	6.3	45
48	Combining GPS with heart rate monitoring to measure physical activity in children: A feasibility study. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2009, 12, 583-585.	1.3	42
49	Physical Activity Levels by Occupational Category in Non-Metropolitan Australian Adults. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2010, 7, 718-723.	2.0	41
50	How are the built environment and household travel characteristics associated with children's active transport in Melbourne, Australia?. Journal of Transport and Health, 2019, 12, 115-129.	2.2	41
51	Examining Public Open Spaces by Neighborhood-Level Walkability and Deprivation. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2010, 7, 818-824.	2.0	40
52	Testing spatial measures of public open space planning standards with walking and physical activity health outcomes: Findings from the Australian national liveability study. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2018, 171, 57-67.	7.5	40
53	What is the meaning of urban liveability for a city in a low-to-middle-income country? Contextualising liveability for Bangkok, Thailand. Globalization and Health, 2019, 15, 51.	4.9	40
54	Liveable for whom? Prospects of urban liveability to address health inequities. Social Science and Medicine, 2019, 232, 94-105.	3.8	40

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55	Public transport access and availability in the RESIDE study: Is it taking us where we want to go?. Journal of Transport and Health, 2014, 1, 45-49.	2.2	39
56	Reducing Inequities in Early Childhood Mental Health: How Might the Neighborhood Built Environment Help Close the Gap? A Systematic Search and Critical Review. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 1516.	2.6	38
57	Association of neighbourhood residence and preferences with the built environment, work-related travel behaviours, and health implications for employed adults: Findings from the URBAN study. Social Science and Medicine, 2012, 75, 1469-1476.	3.8	37
58	Utility of passive photography to objectively audit built environment features of active transport journeys: an observational study. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2013, 12, 20.	2.5	37
59	Time Spent Commuting to Work and Mental Health: Evidence From 13 Waves of an Australian Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 659-667.	3.4	37
60	The impact of multidimensional disadvantage over childhood on developmental outcomes in Australia. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 47, 1485-1496.	1.9	37
61	High group level validity but high random error of a self-report travel diary, as assessed by wearable cameras. Journal of Transport and Health, 2014, 1, 190-201.	2.2	36
62	Socio-demographic factors and neighbourhood social cohesion influence adults' willingness to grant children greater independent mobility: A cross-sectional study. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 690.	2.9	36
63	Objectively-measured physical activity in New Zealand workers. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2005, 8, 143-151.	1.3	35
64	Area-Level Disparities of Public Open Space: A Geographic Information Systems Analysis in Metropolitan Melbourne. Urban Policy and Research, 2015, 33, 306-323.	1.3	35
65	Examining commute routes: applications of GIS and GPS technology. Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine, 2010, 15, 327-330.	3.4	34
66	Identifying, creating, and testing urban planning measures for transport walking: Findings from the Australian national liveability study. Journal of Transport and Health, 2017, 5, 151-162.	2.2	34
67	Are public open space attributes associated with walking and depression?. Cities, 2018, 74, 119-125.	5.6	34
68	Using simple agent-based modeling to inform and enhance neighborhood walkability. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2013, 12, 58.	2.5	33
69	The Built Environment and Transport-Related Physical Activity: What We Do and Do Not Know. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2005, 2, 435-444.	2.0	32
70	Socio-ecological predictors of the uptake of cycling for recreation and transport in adults: Results from the RESIDE study. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 396-399.	3.4	32
71	Assessing neighbourhood destination access for children: development of the NDAI-C audit tool. Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design, 2015, 42, 1148-1160.	1.7	32
72	How Does Car Parking Availability and Public Transport Accessibility Influence Work-Related Travel Behaviors?. Sustainability, 2010, 2, 576-590.	3.2	30

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73	Seasonality in physical activity: Should this be a concern in all settings?. Health and Place, 2011, 17, 1084-1089.	3.3	30
74	Examining associations between area-level spatial measures of housing with selected health and wellbeing behaviours and outcomes in an urban context. Health and Place, 2017, 43, 17-24.	3.3	30
75	Children's independence and affordances experienced in the context of public open spaces: a study of diverse inner-city and suburban neighbourhoods in Auckland, New Zealand. Children's Geographies, 2019, 17, 49-63.	2.3	30
76	Children's Out-of-School Independently Mobile Trips, Active Travel, and Physical Activity: A Cross-Sectional Examination from the Kids in the City Study. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2016, 13, 318-324.	2.0	29
77	Evaluating the health inequalities impact of area-based initiatives across the socioeconomic spectrum: a controlled intervention study of the New Deal for Communities, 2002–2008. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2014, 68, 979-986.	3.7	28
78	Supermarket access, transport mode and BMI: the potential for urban design and planning policy across socio-economic areas. Public Health Nutrition, 2017, 20, 3304-3315.	2.2	28
79	Modest ratios of fast food outlets to supermarkets and green grocers are associated with higher body mass index: Longitudinal analysis of a sample of 15,229 Australians aged 45 years and older in the Australian National Liveability Study. Health and Place, 2018, 49, 101-110.	3.3	28
80	Understanding the relationship between town size and physical activity levels: A population study. Health and Place, 2006, 12, 538-546.	3.3	27
81	Too far from home? Adult attitudes on children's independent mobility range. Children's Geographies, 2016, 14, 482-489.	2.3	27
82	Improving planning analysis and decision making: The development and application of a Walkability Planning Support System. Journal of Transport Geography, 2018, 69, 129-137.	5.0	27
83	Access to and availability of exercise facilities in Madrid: an equity perspective. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2019, 18, 15.	2.5	27
84	Reconnecting urban planning with health: a protocol for the development and validation of national liveability indicators associated with noncommunicable disease risk behaviours and health outcomes. Public Health Research and Practice, $2014$ , $25$ , .	1.5	27
85	Objectively Measured Commute Distance: Associations with Actual Travel Modes and Perceptions to Place of Work or Study in Auckland, New Zealand. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2007, 4, 80-86.	2.0	25
86	Development of a systems model to visualise the complexity of children's independent mobility. Children's Geographies, 2016, 14, 91-100.	2.3	25
87	Measuring children's independent mobility: comparing objective and self-report approaches. Children's Geographies, 2011, 9, 263-271.	2.3	24
88	Creating and applying public transport indicators to test pathways of behaviours and health through an urban transport framework. Journal of Transport and Health, 2017, 4, 208-215.	2.2	24
89	Local Food Environments, Suburban Development, and BMI: A Mixed Methods Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 1392.	2.6	24
90	Built environment and physical activity in New Zealand adolescents: a protocol for a cross-sectional study: TableÂ1. BMJ Open, 2014, 4, e004475.	1.9	23

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91	Neighbourhood socioeconomic and transport disadvantage: The potential to reduce social inequities in health through transport. Journal of Transport and Health, 2017, 7, 256-263.	2.2	23
92	People living in hilly residential areas in metropolitan Perth have less diabetes: spurious association or important environmental determinant?. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2013, 12, 59.	2.5	22
93	Neighbourhood built environment associations with body size in adults: mediating effects of activity and sedentariness in a cross-sectional study of New Zealand adults. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 956.	2.9	22
94	School Travel Plans: Preliminary Evidence for Changing School-Related Travel Patterns in Elementary School Children. American Journal of Health Promotion, 2011, 25, 368-371.	1.7	21
95	Who does well where? Exploring how self-rated health differs across diverse people and neighborhoods. Health and Place, 2013, 22, 82-89.	3.3	20
96	The development of policy-relevant transport indicators to monitor health behaviours and outcomes. Journal of Transport and Health, 2015, 2, 103-110.	2.2	20
97	Precariously placed: housing affordability, quality and satisfaction of Australians with disabilities. Disability and Society, 2019, 34, 121-142.	2.2	20
98	Travel perceptions, behaviors, and environment by degree of urbanization. Preventive Medicine, 2008, 47, 265-269.	3.4	19
99	Geographic Analysis of Motor Neuron Disease Mortality and Heavy Metals Released to Rivers in Spain. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 2522.	2.6	19
100	The Disability and Wellbeing Monitoring Framework: data, data gaps, and policy implications. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2020, 44, 227-232.	1.8	18
101	Associations between children $\times$ <sup>3</sup> s active travel and levels of physical activity and sedentary behavior. Journal of Transport and Health, 2015, 2, 336-342.	2.2	17
102	Could strength of exposure to the residential neighbourhood modify associations between walkability and physical activity?. Social Science and Medicine, 2015, 147, 232-241.	3.8	17
103	Public open space desktop auditing tool—Establishing appropriateness for use in Australian regional and urban settings. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 2016, 20, 65-70.	5.3	17
104	Perceptions of replacing car journeys with non-motorized travel: Exploring relationships in a cross-sectional adult population sample. Preventive Medicine, 2006, 43, 222-225.	3.4	16
105	Indicators of a healthâ€promoting local food environment: a conceptual framework to inform urban planning policy and practice. Health Promotion Journal of Australia, 2017, 28, 82-84.	1.2	16
106	Living liveable? RESIDE's evaluation of the "Liveable Neighborhoods―planning policy on the health supportive behaviors and wellbeing of residents in Perth, Western Australia. SSM - Population Health, 2020, 10, 100538.	2.7	16
107	The incidence of injuries traveling to and from school by travel mode. Preventive Medicine, 2008, 46, 74-76.	3.4	15
108	Testing spatial measures of alcohol outlet density with selfâ€rated health in the ⟨scp⟩A⟨/scp⟩ustralian context: Implications for policy and practice. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2016, 35, 298-306.	2.1	15

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109	Health Associations with Transport-Related Physical Activity and Motorized Travel to Destinations. International Journal of Sustainable Transportation, 2008, 2, 77-90.	4.1	14
110	How to Have Sustainable Transportation without Making People Drive Less or Give Up Suburban Living. Journal of the Urban Planning and Development Division, ASCE, 2014, 140, 04014008.	1.7	14
111	Conceptualising and Measuring Spatial Indicators of Employment Through a Liveability Lens. Social Indicators Research, 2016, 127, 565-576.	2.7	14
112	Using the Public Open Space Attributable Index tool to assess children's public open space use and access by independent mobility. Children's Geographies, 2017, 15, 193-206.	2.3	14
113	What are the associations between neighbourhood walkability and sedentary time in New Zealand adults? The URBAN cross-sectional study. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e016128.	1.9	14
114	More than a snapshot in time: pathways of disadvantage over childhood. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 47, 1307-1316.	1.9	14
115	Understanding the relationships between private automobile availability, overall physical activity, and travel behavior in adults. Transportation, 2008, 35, 363-374.	4.0	13
116	Use of wearable cameras to assess population physical activity behaviours: an observational study. Lancet, The, 2012, 380, S35.	13.7	13
117	What constitutes a â€~trip'? Examining child journey attributes using GPS and self-report. Children's Geographies, 2014, 12, 249-256.	2.3	13
118	Distance to School is Associated with Sedentary Time in Children: Findings from the URBAN Study. Frontiers in Public Health, 2014, 2, 151.	2.7	11
119	Public transport availability and healthcare use for Australian adults aged 18–60 years, with and without disabilities. Journal of Transport and Health, 2021, 20, 101001.	2.2	11
120	Comparing private and public transport access to diabetic health services across inner, middle, and outer suburbs of Melbourne, Australia. BMC Health Services Research, 2018, 18, 286.	2.2	10
121	Are Measures Derived From Land Use and Transport Policies Associated With Walking for Transport?. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2018, 15, 13-21.	2.0	10
122	Measuring and monitoring liveability in a low-to-middle income country: a proof-of-concept for Bangkok, Thailand and lessons from an international partnership. Cities and Health, 2021, 5, 320-328.	2.6	10
123	Posters in a sample of professional worksites have no effect on objectively measured physical activity. Health Promotion Journal of Australia, 2005, 16, 78-81.	1.2	9
124	Test-Retest Reliability of a Survey to Measure Transport-Related Physical Activity in Adults. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 2006, 77, 386-390.	1.4	9
125	Measuring time spent outdoors using a wearable camera and GPS., 2013,,.		9
126	Daily Walking among Commuters: A Cross-Sectional Study of Associations with Residential, Work, and Regional Accessibility in Melbourne, Australia (2012–2014). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2019, 127, 97004.	6.0	9

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127	Are Area-Level Measures of Employment Associated with Health Behaviours and Outcomes?. Social Indicators Research, 2017, 134, 237-251.	2.7	8
128	Area-Level Associations between Built Environment Characteristics and Disability Prevalence in Australia: An Ecological Analysis. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 7844.	2.6	8
129	Local Housing Characteristics Associated with Early Childhood Development Outcomes in Australian Disadvantaged Communities. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 1719.	2.6	7
130	Using Photovoice to Examine Physical Activity in the Urban Context and Generate Policy Recommendations: The Heart Healthy Hoods Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 749.	2.6	7
131	Examining the relationship between urban liveability and gender-based violence: A systematic review Health and Place, 2020, 64, 102365.	3.3	7
132	From Ballarat to Bangkok: how can cross-sectoral partnerships around the Sustainable Development Goals accelerate urban liveability?. Cities and Health, 2020, 4, 199-205.	2.6	7
133	Inequities in Children's Reading Skills: The Role of Home Reading and Preschool Attendance. Academic Pediatrics, 2021, 21, 1046-1054.	2.0	7
134	Cross-sectional evidence of the cardiometabolic health benefits of urban liveability in Australia. Npj Urban Sustainability, 2021, $1$ , .	8.0	7
135	Exercise facilities and the prevalence of obesity and type 2 diabetes in the city of Madrid. Diabetologia, 2022, 65, 150-158.	6.3	7
136	Data to Decisions: Methods to Create Neighbourhood Built Environment Indicators Relevant for Early Childhood Development. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022, 19, 5549.	2.6	7
137	Local food environments: Australian stakeholder perspectives on urban planning and governance to advance health and equity within cities. Cities and Health, 2018, 2, 46-59.	2.6	6
138	Use of health services by preschool-aged children who are developmentally vulnerable and socioeconomically disadvantaged: testing the inverse care law. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2020, 74, jech-2019-213384.	3.7	6
139	Using spatial analysis of the <scp>A</scp> ustralian <scp>E</scp> arly <scp>D</scp> evelopment <scp>I</scp> ndex to advance our understanding of †neighbourhood effects' research on child health and development. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2015, 51, 577-579.	0.8	5
140	Using an Online Data Portal and Prototype Analysis Tools in an Investigation of Spatial Livability Planning. International Journal of E-Planning Research, 2017, 6, 1-21.	1.4	5
141	Associations between Public Transport Accessibility around Homes and Schools and Walking and Cycling among Adolescents. Children, 2020, 7, 30.	1.5	5
142	Collaboration between physical activity researchers and transport planners: A qualitative study of attitudes to data driven approaches. Journal of Transport and Health, 2018, 8, 157-168.	2.2	4
143	Health service access in urban growth areas: examining the evidence and applying a case study approach. Australian Planner, 2016, 53, 83-90.	1.1	3
144	Building Capacity in Monitoring Urban Liveability in Bangkok: Critical Success Factors and Reflections from a Multi-Sectoral, International Partnership. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 7322.	2.6	3

#	Article	IF	Citations
145	Access to and Quality of Neighbourhood Public Open Space and Children's Mental Health Outcomes: Evidence from Population Linked Data across Eight Australian Capital Cities. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022, 19, 6780.	2.6	3
146	Discussion of "How to Have Sustainable Transportation without Making People Drive Less or Give Up Suburban Living―by Mark Delucchi and Kenneth S. Kurani. Journal of the Urban Planning and Development Division, ASCE, 2016, 142, 07016001.	1.7	2
147	City Know-how. Cities and Health, 2018, 2, 1-10.	2.6	2
148	Thinking differently: Reducing obesity and health inequities through action on the social determinants of health. Health Promotion Journal of Australia, 2019, 30, 7-8.	1.2	2
149	OPO8â€Evaluating the Health Inequalities Impact of the New Deal for Communities Initiative. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2012, 66, A3.3-A4.	3.7	1
150	Knuiman et al. Respond to "Time-Varying Neighborhood Environments". American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 180, 467-468.	3.4	1
151	Public Open Spaces, Children's Independent Mobility. , 2014, , 1-21.		1
152	Public Open Spaces, Children's Independent Mobility. , 2016, , 315-335.		1
153	Using census data to travel through time in New Zealand: patterns in journey to work data 1981-2006. New Zealand Medical Journal, 2009, 122, 15-20.	0.5	1
154	Leveraging Research to Drive More Equitable Reading Outcomes: An Update. Academic Pediatrics, 2022, 22, 1115-1117.	2.0	1
155	THE AUTHORS REPLY. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 1300-1301.	3.4	O
156	Using an Online Data Portal and Prototype Analysis Tools in an Investigation of Spatial Livability Planning., 2020,, 585-607.		0