

Hannah M Badland

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

156
papers

7,769
citations

61984

43
h-index

60623

81
g-index

161
all docs

161
docs citations

161
times ranked

7070
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Exercise facilities and the prevalence of obesity and type 2 diabetes in the city of Madrid. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2022, 65, 150-158.	6.3	7
2	Leveraging Research to Drive More Equitable Reading Outcomes: An Update. <i>Academic Pediatrics</i> , 2022, 22, 1115-1117.	2.0	1
3	Data to Decisions: Methods to Create Neighbourhood Built Environment Indicators Relevant for Early Childhood Development. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 5549.	2.6	7
4	Creating healthy and sustainable cities: what gets measured, gets done. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2022, 10, e782-e785.	6.3	45
5	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. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 6780.	2.6	3
6	Measuring and monitoring liveability in a low-to-middle income country: a proof-of-concept for Bangkok, Thailand and lessons from an international partnership. <i>Cities and Health</i> , 2021, 5, 320-328.	2.6	10
7	Public transport availability and healthcare use for Australian adults aged 18-60 years, with and without disabilities. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2021, 20, 101001.	2.2	11
8	Building Capacity in Monitoring Urban Liveability in Bangkok: Critical Success Factors and Reflections from a Multi-Sectoral, International Partnership. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 7322.	2.6	3
9	Inequities in Children's Reading Skills: The Role of Home Reading and Preschool Attendance. <i>Academic Pediatrics</i> , 2021, 21, 1046-1054.	2.0	7
10	Cross-sectional evidence of the cardiometabolic health benefits of urban liveability in Australia. <i>Npj Urban Sustainability</i> , 2021, 1, .	8.0	7
11	The Disability and Wellbeing Monitoring Framework: data, data gaps, and policy implications. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2020, 44, 227-232.	1.8	18
12	Area-Level Associations between Built Environment Characteristics and Disability Prevalence in Australia: An Ecological Analysis. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 7844.	2.6	8
13	Use of health services by preschool-aged children who are developmentally vulnerable and socioeconomically disadvantaged: testing the inverse care law. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2020, 74, jech-2019-213384.	3.7	6
14	Examining the relationship between urban liveability and gender-based violence: A systematic review. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2020, 64, 102365.	3.3	7
15	Living liveable? RESIDE's evaluation of the "Liveable Neighborhoods" planning policy on the health supportive behaviors and wellbeing of residents in Perth, Western Australia. <i>SSM - Population Health</i> , 2020, 10, 100538.	2.7	16
16	From Ballarat to Bangkok: how can cross-sectoral partnerships around the Sustainable Development Goals accelerate urban liveability?. <i>Cities and Health</i> , 2020, 4, 199-205.	2.6	7
17	Associations between Public Transport Accessibility around Homes and Schools and Walking and Cycling among Adolescents. <i>Children</i> , 2020, 7, 30.	1.5	5
18	Using an Online Data Portal and Prototype Analysis Tools in an Investigation of Spatial Livability Planning. , 2020, , 585-607.		0

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19	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. <i>Children's Geographies</i> , 2019, 17, 49-63.	2.3	30
20	Access to and availability of exercise facilities in Madrid: an equity perspective. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2019, 18, 15.	2.5	27
21	What is the meaning of urban liveability for a city in a low-to-middle-income country? Contextualising liveability for Bangkok, Thailand. <i>Globalization and Health</i> , 2019, 15, 51.	4.9	40
22	Daily Walking among Commuters: A Cross-Sectional Study of Associations with Residential, Work, and Regional Accessibility in Melbourne, Australia (2012-2014). <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2019, 127, 97004.	6.0	9
23	How are the built environment and household travel characteristics associated with children's active transport in Melbourne, Australia?. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2019, 12, 115-129.	2.2	41
24	Thinking differently: Reducing obesity and health inequities through action on the social determinants of health. <i>Health Promotion Journal of Australia</i> , 2019, 30, 7-8.	1.2	2
25	Reducing Inequities in Early Childhood Mental Health: How Might the Neighborhood Built Environment Help Close the Gap? A Systematic Search and Critical Review. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 1516.	2.6	38
26	Local Housing Characteristics Associated with Early Childhood Development Outcomes in Australian Disadvantaged Communities. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 1719.	2.6	7
27	The Urban Liveability Index: developing a policy-relevant urban liveability composite measure and evaluating associations with transport mode choice. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2019, 18, 14.	2.5	85
28	Liveable for whom? Prospects of urban liveability to address health inequities. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2019, 232, 94-105.	3.8	40
29	Using Photovoice to Examine Physical Activity in the Urban Context and Generate Policy Recommendations: The Heart Healthy Hoods Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 749.	2.6	7
30	Precariously placed: housing affordability, quality and satisfaction of Australians with disabilities. <i>Disability and Society</i> , 2019, 34, 121-142.	2.2	20
31	Collaboration between physical activity researchers and transport planners: A qualitative study of attitudes to data driven approaches. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2018, 8, 157-168.	2.2	4
32	Understanding child disadvantage from a social determinants perspective. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2018, 72, 223-229.	3.7	45
33	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. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2018, 49, 101-110.	3.3	28
34	Testing spatial measures of public open space planning standards with walking and physical activity health outcomes: Findings from the Australian national liveability study. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i> , 2018, 171, 57-67.	7.5	40
35	Comparing private and public transport access to diabetic health services across inner, middle, and outer suburbs of Melbourne, Australia. <i>BMC Health Services Research</i> , 2018, 18, 286.	2.2	10
36	Improving planning analysis and decision making: The development and application of a Walkability Planning Support System. <i>Journal of Transport Geography</i> , 2018, 69, 129-137.	5.0	27

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37	Are public open space attributes associated with walking and depression?. <i>Cities</i> , 2018, 74, 119-125.	5.6	34
38	Are Measures Derived From Land Use and Transport Policies Associated With Walking for Transport?. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2018, 15, 13-21.	2.0	10
39	Local food environments: Australian stakeholder perspectives on urban planning and governance to advance health and equity within cities. <i>Cities and Health</i> , 2018, 2, 46-59.	2.6	6
40	City Know-how. <i>Cities and Health</i> , 2018, 2, 1-10.	2.6	2
41	Geographic Analysis of Motor Neuron Disease Mortality and Heavy Metals Released to Rivers in Spain. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2018, 15, 2522.	2.6	19
42	More than a snapshot in time: pathways of disadvantage over childhood. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 47, 1307-1316.	1.9	14
43	Local Food Environments, Suburban Development, and BMI: A Mixed Methods Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2018, 15, 1392.	2.6	24
44	The impact of multidimensional disadvantage over childhood on developmental outcomes in Australia. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 47, 1485-1496.	1.9	37
45	Identifying appropriate land-use mix measures for use in a national walkability index. <i>Journal of Transport and Land Use</i> , 2018, 11, .	1.2	66
46	Creating and applying public transport indicators to test pathways of behaviours and health through an urban transport framework. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2017, 4, 208-215.	2.2	24
47	Time Spent Commuting to Work and Mental Health: Evidence From 13 Waves of an Australian Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 186, 659-667.	3.4	37
48	Social and built-environment factors related to children's independent mobility: The importance of neighbourhood cohesion and connectedness. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2017, 46, 107-113.	3.3	75
49	Examining associations between area-level spatial measures of housing with selected health and wellbeing behaviours and outcomes in an urban context. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2017, 43, 17-24.	3.3	30
50	Indicators of a health-promoting local food environment: a conceptual framework to inform urban planning policy and practice. <i>Health Promotion Journal of Australia</i> , 2017, 28, 82-84.	1.2	16
51	Neighbourhood socioeconomic and transport disadvantage: The potential to reduce social inequities in health through transport. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2017, 7, 256-263.	2.2	23
52	Supermarket access, transport mode and BMI: the potential for urban design and planning policy across socio-economic areas. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2017, 20, 3304-3315.	2.2	28
53	Are Area-Level Measures of Employment Associated with Health Behaviours and Outcomes?. <i>Social Indicators Research</i> , 2017, 134, 237-251.	2.7	8
54	Examining associations between urban design attributes and transport mode choice for walking, cycling, public transport and private motor vehicle trips. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2017, 6, 155-166.	2.2	100

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55	Intersection of neighborhood dynamics and socioeconomic status in small-area walkability: the Heart Healthy Hoods project. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2017, 16, 21.	2.5	46
56	Using the Public Open Space Attributable Index tool to assess children's public open space use and access by independent mobility. <i>Children's Geographies</i> , 2017, 15, 193-206.	2.3	14
57	Identifying, creating, and testing urban planning measures for transport walking: Findings from the Australian national liveability study. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2017, 5, 151-162.	2.2	34
58	THE AUTHORS REPLY. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 186, 1300-1301.	3.4	0
59	What are the associations between neighbourhood walkability and sedentary time in New Zealand adults? The URBAN cross-sectional study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e016128.	1.9	14
60	Using spatial measures to test a conceptual model of social infrastructure that supports health and wellbeing. <i>Cities and Health</i> , 2017, 1, 194-209.	2.6	63
61	Using an Online Data Portal and Prototype Analysis Tools in an Investigation of Spatial Livability Planning. <i>International Journal of E-Planning Research</i> , 2017, 6, 1-21.	1.4	5
62	Associations of the perceived and objective neighborhood environment with physical activity and sedentary time in New Zealand adolescents. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2017, 14, 145.	4.6	68
63	Perceived Neighborhood Environmental Attributes Associated with Walking and Cycling for Transport among Adult Residents of 17 Cities in 12 Countries: The IPEN Study. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2016, 124, 290-298.	6.0	195
64	Testing spatial measures of alcohol outlet density with self-rated health in the Australian context: Implications for policy and practice. <i>Drug and Alcohol Review</i> , 2016, 35, 298-306.	2.1	15
65	Health service access in urban growth areas: examining the evidence and applying a case study approach. <i>Australian Planner</i> , 2016, 53, 83-90.	1.1	3
66	Too far from home? Adult attitudes on children's independent mobility range. <i>Children's Geographies</i> , 2016, 14, 482-489.	2.3	27
67	City planning and population health: a global challenge. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 388, 2912-2924.	13.7	781
68	Public open space desktop auditing tool—Establishing appropriateness for use in Australian regional and urban settings. <i>Urban Forestry and Urban Greening</i> , 2016, 20, 65-70.	5.3	17
69	Children's Out-of-School Independently Mobile Trips, Active Travel, and Physical Activity: A Cross-Sectional Examination from the Kids in the City Study. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2016, 13, 318-324.	2.0	29
70	Conceptualising and Measuring Spatial Indicators of Employment Through a Liveability Lens. <i>Social Indicators Research</i> , 2016, 127, 565-576.	2.7	14
71	Can the Neighborhood Built Environment Make a Difference in Children's Development? Building the Research Agenda to Create Evidence for Place-Based Children's Policy. <i>Academic Pediatrics</i> , 2016, 16, 10-19.	2.0	81
72	Development of a systems model to visualise the complexity of children's independent mobility. <i>Children's Geographies</i> , 2016, 14, 91-100.	2.3	25

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73	Discussion of "How to Have Sustainable Transportation without Making People Drive Less or Give Up Suburban Living" by Mark Delucchi and Kenneth S. Kurani. <i>Journal of the Urban Planning and Development Division, ASCE</i> , 2016, 142, 07016001.	1.7	2
74	International comparisons of the associations between objective measures of the built environment and transport-related walking and cycling: IPEN adult study. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2016, 3, 467-478.	2.2	160
75	Street network measures and adults' walking for transport: Application of space syntax. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2016, 38, 89-95.	3.3	85
76	Public Open Spaces, Children's Independent Mobility. , 2016, , 315-335.		1
77	Neighbourhood built environment associations with body size in adults: mediating effects of activity and sedentariness in a cross-sectional study of New Zealand adults. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 956.	2.9	22
78	Assessing neighbourhood destination access for children: development of the NDAI-C audit tool. <i>Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design</i> , 2015, 42, 1148-1160.	1.7	32
79	Planning Healthy, Liveable and Sustainable Cities: How Can Indicators Inform Policy?. <i>Urban Policy and Research</i> , 2015, 33, 131-144.	1.3	130
80	Area-Level Disparities of Public Open Space: A Geographic Information Systems Analysis in Metropolitan Melbourne. <i>Urban Policy and Research</i> , 2015, 33, 306-323.	1.3	35
81	Using spatial analysis of the Australian Early Development Index to advance our understanding of "neighbourhood effects" research on child health and development. <i>Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health</i> , 2015, 51, 577-579.	0.8	5
82	Associations between the neighbourhood built environment and out of school physical activity and active travel: An examination from the Kids in the City study. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2015, 36, 57-64.	3.3	73
83	Developing indicators of public open space to promote health and wellbeing in communities. <i>Applied Geography</i> , 2015, 57, 112-119.	3.7	118
84	Mismatch between Perceived and Objectively Measured Land Use Mix and Street Connectivity: Associations with Neighborhood Walking. <i>Journal of Urban Health</i> , 2015, 92, 242-252.	3.6	69
85	Associations between children's active travel and levels of physical activity and sedentary behavior. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2015, 2, 336-342.	2.2	17
86	Public open space, physical activity, urban design and public health: Concepts, methods and research agenda. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2015, 33, 75-82.	3.3	292
87	Associations between individual socioeconomic position, neighbourhood disadvantage and transport mode: baseline results from the HABITAT multilevel study. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2015, 69, 1217-1223.	3.7	55
88	Could strength of exposure to the residential neighbourhood modify associations between walkability and physical activity?. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2015, 147, 232-241.	3.8	17
89	Socio-demographic factors and neighbourhood social cohesion influence adults' willingness to grant children greater independent mobility: A cross-sectional study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 690.	2.9	36
90	Assessing Walking and Cycling Environments in the Streets of Madrid: Comparing On-Field and Virtual Audits. <i>Journal of Urban Health</i> , 2015, 92, 923-939.	3.6	69

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91	The development of policy-relevant transport indicators to monitor health behaviours and outcomes. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2015, 2, 103-110.	2.2	20
92	Distance to School is Associated with Sedentary Time in Children: Findings from the URBAN Study. <i>Frontiers in Public Health</i> , 2014, 2, 151.	2.7	11
93	Developing a research and practice tool to measure walkability: a demonstration project. <i>Health Promotion Journal of Australia</i> , 2014, 25, 160-166.	1.2	52
94	How to Have Sustainable Transportation without Making People Drive Less or Give Up Suburban Living. <i>Journal of the Urban Planning and Development Division, ASCE</i> , 2014, 140, 04014008.	1.7	14
95	Built environment and physical activity in New Zealand adolescents: a protocol for a cross-sectional study: Table A1. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2014, 4, e004475.	1.9	23
96	Environmental and socio-demographic associates of children's active transport to school: a cross-sectional investigation from the URBAN Study. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2014, 11, 70.	4.6	62
97	Knuiman et al. Respond to "Time-Varying Neighborhood Environments". <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 180, 467-468.	3.4	1
98	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. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2014, 68, 979-986.	3.7	28
99	Associations between children's independent mobility and physical activity. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2014, 14, 91.	2.9	60
100	What constitutes a "trip"? Examining child journey attributes using GPS and self-report. <i>Children's Geographies</i> , 2014, 12, 249-256.	2.3	13
101	A Longitudinal Analysis of the Influence of the Neighborhood Built Environment on Walking for Transportation: The RESIDE Study. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 180, 453-461.	3.4	148
102	Recruitment and Retention of Children in Behavioral Health Risk Factor Studies: REACH Strategies. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2014, 21, 794-803.	1.7	55
103	Do low-income neighbourhoods have the least green space? A cross-sectional study of Australia's most populous cities. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2014, 14, 292.	2.9	226
104	Public transport access and availability in the RESIDE study: Is it taking us where we want to go?. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2014, 1, 45-49.	2.2	39
105	Urban liveability: Emerging lessons from Australia for exploring the potential for indicators to measure the social determinants of health. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2014, 111, 64-73.	3.8	204
106	High group level validity but high random error of a self-report travel diary, as assessed by wearable cameras. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2014, 1, 190-201.	2.2	36
107	Public Open Spaces, Children's Independent Mobility. , 2014, , 1-21.		1
108	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. <i>Public Health Research and Practice</i> , 2014, 25, .	1.5	27

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109	Using wearable cameras to categorise type and context of accelerometer-identified episodes of physical activity. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2013, 10, 22.	4.6	100
110	Utility of passive photography to objectively audit built environment features of active transport journeys: an observational study. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2013, 12, 20.	2.5	37
111	People living in hilly residential areas in metropolitan Perth have less diabetes: spurious association or important environmental determinant?. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2013, 12, 59.	2.5	22
112	Using simple agent-based modeling to inform and enhance neighborhood walkability. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2013, 12, 58.	2.5	33
113	Socio-ecological predictors of the uptake of cycling for recreation and transport in adults: Results from the RESIDE study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2013, 57, 396-399.	3.4	32
114	(Re)Designing the built environment to support physical activity: Bringing public health back into urban design and planning. <i>Cities</i> , 2013, 35, 294-298.	5.6	103
115	Associations of children's independent mobility and active travel with physical activity, sedentary behaviour and weight status: A systematic review. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2013, 16, 312-319.	1.3	249
116	Who does well where? Exploring how self-rated health differs across diverse people and neighborhoods. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2013, 22, 82-89.	3.3	20
117	An Ethical Framework for Automated, Wearable Cameras in Health Behavior Research. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2013, 44, 314-319.	3.0	189
118	Using the SenseCam to Improve Classifications of Sedentary Behavior in Free-Living Settings. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2013, 44, 290-296.	3.0	148
119	Portable Global Positioning System Receivers. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2013, 44, e19-e29.	3.0	92
120	Advancing Science and Policy Through a Coordinated International Study of Physical Activity and Built Environments: IPEN Adult Methods. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2013, 10, 581-601.	2.0	148
121	Measuring time spent outdoors using a wearable camera and GPS. , 2013, , .		9
122	Neighborhood Built Environment and Transport and Leisure Physical Activity: Findings Using Objective Exposure and Outcome Measures in New Zealand. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2012, 120, 971-977.	6.0	129
123	OP08â€¦Evaluating the Health Inequalities Impact of the New Deal for Communities Initiative. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2012, 66, A3.3-A4.	3.7	1
124	Use of wearable cameras to assess population physical activity behaviours: an observational study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2012, 380, S35.	13.7	13
125	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. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2012, 75, 1469-1476.	3.8	37
126	Seasonality in physical activity: Should this be a concern in all settings?. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2011, 17, 1084-1089.	3.3	30

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127	Kids in the city study: research design and methodology. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 587.	2.9	62
128	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
129	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
130	Measuring children's independent mobility: comparing objective and self-report approaches. Children's Geographies, 2011, 9, 263-271.	2.3	24
131	Identification of Accelerometer Nonwear Time and Sedentary Behavior. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 2011, 82, 779-783.	1.4	55
132	Examining Public Open Spaces by Neighborhood-Level Walkability and Deprivation. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2010, 7, 818-824.	2.0	40
133	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
134	Physical Activity Levels by Occupational Category in Non-Metropolitan Australian Adults. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2010, 7, 718-723.	2.0	41
135	Can Virtual Streetscape Audits Reliably Replace Physical Streetscape Audits?. Journal of Urban Health, 2010, 87, 1007-1016.	3.6	184
136	Examining commute routes: applications of GIS and GPS technology. Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine, 2010, 15, 327-330.	3.4	34
137	How Does Car Parking Availability and Public Transport Accessibility Influence Work-Related Travel Behaviors?. Sustainability, 2010, 2, 576-590.	3.2	30
138	Utility of accelerometer thresholds for classifying sitting in office workers. Preventive Medicine, 2010, 51, 357-360.	3.4	56
139	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
140	Applying GPS to enhance understanding of transport-related physical activity. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2009, 12, 549-556.	1.3	122
141	Understanding the Relationship between Activity and Neighbourhoods (URBAN) Study: research design and methodology. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 224.	2.9	62
142	Perceptions of air pollution during the work-related commute by adults in Queensland, Australia. Atmospheric Environment, 2009, 43, 5791-5795.	4.1	65
143	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
144	Understanding the relationships between private automobile availability, overall physical activity, and travel behavior in adults. Transportation, 2008, 35, 363-374.	4.0	13

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145	Travel behavior and objectively measured urban design variables: Associations for adults traveling to work. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2008, 14, 85-95.	3.3	105
146	The incidence of injuries traveling to and from school by travel mode. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2008, 46, 74-76.	3.4	15
147	Travel perceptions, behaviors, and environment by degree of urbanization. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2008, 47, 265-269.	3.4	19
148	Health Associations with Transport-Related Physical Activity and Motorized Travel to Destinations. <i>International Journal of Sustainable Transportation</i> , 2008, 2, 77-90.	4.1	14
149	Objectively Measured Commute Distance: Associations with Actual Travel Modes and Perceptions to Place of Work or Study in Auckland, New Zealand. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2007, 4, 80-86.	2.0	25
150	Test-Retest Reliability of a Survey to Measure Transport-Related Physical Activity in Adults. <i>Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport</i> , 2006, 77, 386-390.	1.4	9
151	Perceptions of replacing car journeys with non-motorized travel: Exploring relationships in a cross-sectional adult population sample. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2006, 43, 222-225.	3.4	16
152	Understanding the relationship between town size and physical activity levels: A population study. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2006, 12, 538-546.	3.3	27
153	Posters in a sample of professional worksites have no effect on objectively measured physical activity. <i>Health Promotion Journal of Australia</i> , 2005, 16, 78-81.	1.2	9
154	The Built Environment and Transport-Related Physical Activity: What We Do and Do Not Know. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2005, 2, 435-444.	2.0	32
155	Objectively-measured physical activity in New Zealand workers. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2005, 8, 143-151.	1.3	35
156	Transport, urban design, and physical activity: an evidence-based update. <i>Transportation Research, Part D: Transport and Environment</i> , 2005, 10, 177-196.	6.8	174