Kathryn M Neckerman

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

39 papers	4,181 citations	257450 24 h-index	330143 37 g-index
41 all docs	41 docs citations	41 times ranked	4087 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Built Environments and Obesity in Disadvantaged Populations. Epidemiologic Reviews, 2009, 31, 7-20.	3.5	669
2	Using Google Street View to Audit Neighborhood Environments. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2011, 40, 94-100.	3.0	458
3	Neighborhood Food Environment and Walkability Predict Obesity in New York City. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2009, 117, 442-447.	6.0	324
4	The Urban Built Environment and Obesity in New York City: A Multilevel Analysis. American Journal of Health Promotion, 2007, 21, 326-334.	1.7	269
5	Hiring Strategies, Racial Bias, and Inner-City Workers. Social Problems, 1991, 38, 433-447.	2.9	221
6	Segmented assimilation and minority cultures of mobility. Ethnic and Racial Studies, 1999, 22, 945-965.	2.3	202
7	Disparities in Urban Neighborhood Conditions: Evidence from GIS Measures and Field Observation in New York City. Journal of Public Health Policy, 2009, 30, S264-S285.	2.0	177
8	Neighborhood safety and green space as predictors of obesity among preschool children from low-income families in New York City. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 189-193.	3.4	161
9	Streetscape Features Related to Pedestrian Activity. Journal of Planning Education and Research, 2016, 36, 5-15.	2.7	157
10	Effect of Individual or Neighborhood Disadvantage on the Association Between Neighborhood Walkability and Body Mass Index. American Journal of Public Health, 2009, 99, 279-284.	2.7	143
11	Measuring Urban Design. , 2013, , .		137
12	Is the Environment Near Home and School Associated with Physical Activity and Adiposity of Urban Preschool Children?. Journal of Urban Health, 2011, 88, 1143-1157.	3.6	131
13	Reconsidering Access: Park Facilities and Neighborhood Disamenities in New York City. Journal of Urban Health, 2011, 88, 297-310.	3.6	130
14	Disparities in Neighborhood Food Environments: Implications of Measurement Strategies. Economic Geography, 2010, 86, 409-430.	4.6	120
15	Development and deployment of the Computer Assisted Neighborhood Visual Assessment System (CANVAS) to measure health-related neighborhood conditions. Health and Place, 2015, 31, 163-172.	3.3	95
16	Beyond Income Poverty: Measuring Disadvantage in Terms of Material Hardship and Health. Academic Pediatrics, 2016, 16, S52-S59.	2.0	92
17	Validity of an Ecometric Neighborhood Physical Disorder Measure Constructed by Virtual Street Audit. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 180, 626-635.	3.4	88
18	Using GPS Data to Study Neighborhood Walkability and Physical Activity. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2016, 50, e65-e72.	3.0	80

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Disparities in the Food Environments of New York City Public Schools. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 39, 195-202.	3.0	73
20	Use of Google Street View to Assess Environmental Contributions to Pedestrian Injury. American Journal of Public Health, 2016, 106, 462-469.	2.7	73
21	Creating and validating GIS measures of urban design for health research. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 2009, 29, 457-466.	5.1	69
22	Development of a Neighborhood Walkability Index for Studying Neighborhood Physical Activity Contexts in Communities across the U.S. over the Past Three Decades. Journal of Urban Health, 2019, 96, 583-590.	3.6	46
23	More neighborhood retail associated with lower obesity among New York City public high school students. Health and Place, 2013, 23, 104-110.	3.3	40
24	Measuring health-relevant businesses over 21 years: refining the National Establishment Time-Series (NETS), a dynamic longitudinal data set. BMC Research Notes, 2015, 8, 507.	1.4	36
25	Aesthetic Amenities and Safety Hazards Associated with Walking and Bicycling for Transportation in New York City. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2013, 45, 76-85.	2.9	35
26	Neighborhood physical disorder in New York City. Journal of Maps, 2016, 12, 53-60.	2.0	26
27	Disparities in trajectories of changes in the unhealthy food environment in New York City: A latent class growth analysis, 1990–2010. Social Science and Medicine, 2019, 234, 112362.	3.8	24
28	Neighborhood Recreation Facilities and Facility Membership Are Jointly Associated with Objectively Measured Physical Activity. Journal of Urban Health, 2019, 96, 570-582.	3.6	23
29	Overweight and obesity: Can we reconcile evidence about supermarkets and fast food retailers for public health policy?. Journal of Public Health Policy, 2013, 34, 424-438.	2.0	16
30	Using Universal Kriging to Improve Neighborhood Physical Disorder Measurement. Sociological Methods and Research, 2020, 49, 1163-1185.	6.8	13
31	Comparing Nutrition Environments in Bodegas and Fast-Food Restaurants. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2014, 114, 595-602.	0.8	10
32	Takeaway food and health. BMJ, The, 2014, 348, g1817-g1817.	6.0	9
33	Associations between Greenspace and Gentrification-Related Sociodemographic and Housing Cost Changes in Major Metropolitan Areas across the United States. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 3315.	2.6	8
34	Neighborhood Walkability and Mortality in a Prospective Cohort of Women. Epidemiology, 2021, 32, 763-772.	2.7	7
35	CHAPTER 6: The Emergence of "Underclass" Family Patterns, 1900-1940. , 1993, , 194-219.		6
36	Neighborhood walkability and poverty predict excessive gestational weight gain: A cross-sectional study in New York City. Obesity, 2022, 30, 503-514.	3.0	4

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37	Health and Health-Related Resources in Newly Designated Federally Qualified Opportunity Zones: United States, 2012â€"2016. American Journal of Public Health, 2020, 110, 407-415.	2.7	1
38	Addressing patientâ€™s unmet social needs: disparities in access to social services in the United States from 1990 to 2014, a national times series study. BMC Health Services Research, 2022, 22, 367.	2.2	1
39	Divided Households. Social Science History, 1995, 19, 371-398.	0.5	0