

# Karen P Villanueva

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

53  
papers

2,618  
citations

236925

25  
h-index

189892

50  
g-index

53  
all docs

53  
docs citations

53  
times ranked

2947  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The built environment and early childhood development: qualitative evidence from disadvantaged Australian communities. <i>Children's Geographies</i> , 2023, 21, 330-346.	2.3	1
2	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
3	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
4	Correlates of dual trajectories of physical activity and sedentary time in youth: The UP & DOWN longitudinal study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2021, 31, 1126-1134.	2.9	2
5	A Novel 3-Part Approach to Tackle the Problem of Health Inequities in Early Childhood. <i>Academic Pediatrics</i> , 2021, 21, 236-243.	2.0	6
6	1461Neighbourhood disadvantage and early childhood mental health inequities across a population of children at school-entry. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 50, .	1.9	0
7	Findings from the Kids in Communities Study (KiCS): A mixed methods study examining community-level influences on early childhood development. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0256431.	2.5	5
8	Children's independent mobility: the role of school-based social capital. <i>Children's Geographies</i> , 2020, 18, 253-268.	2.3	8
9	Understanding children's neighbourhood destinations: presenting the Kids-PoND framework. <i>Children's Geographies</i> , 2020, 18, 420-434.	2.3	22
10	Deprivation matters: understanding associations between neighbourhood deprivation, unhealthy food outlets, unhealthy dietary behaviours and child body size using structural equation modelling. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2020, 74, 460-466.	3.7	15
11	Does free public transit increase physical activity and independent mobility in children? Study protocol for comparing children's activity between two Finnish towns with and without free public transit. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2020, 20, 342.	2.9	7
12	Ecological correlates of activity-related behavior typologies among adolescents. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2019, 19, 1041.	2.9	16
13	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
14	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
15	Activity-related behavior typologies in youth: a systematic review. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2019, 16, 44.	4.6	28
16	Viewing obesogenic advertising in children's neighbourhoods using Google Street View. <i>Geographical Research</i> , 2019, 57, 84-97.	1.8	25
17	Are public open space attributes associated with walking and depression?. <i>Cities</i> , 2018, 74, 119-125.	5.6	34
18	The Role of the Built Environment on Health Across the Life Course: A Call for CollaborACTION. <i>American Journal of Health Promotion</i> , 2018, 32, 1460-1468.	1.7	21

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19	Nowhere to Go and Nothing to Do but Sit? Youth Screen Time and the Association With Access to Neighborhood Destinations. <i>Environment and Behavior</i> , 2017, 49, 84-108.	4.7	19
20	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
21	Is neighbourhood access to tobacco outlets related to smoking behaviour and tobacco-related health outcomes and hospital admissions?. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2016, 88, 218-223.	3.4	16
22	Conceptualising and Measuring Spatial Indicators of Employment Through a Liveability Lens. <i>Social Indicators Research</i> , 2016, 127, 565-576.	2.7	14
23	The effect of siblings and family dog ownership on children's independent mobility to neighbourhood destinations. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2016, 40, 316-318.	1.8	14
24	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
25	Can neighborhood green space mitigate health inequalities? A study of socio-economic status and mental health. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2016, 38, 16-21.	3.3	61
26	Street network measures and adults' walking for transport: Application of space syntax. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2016, 38, 89-95.	3.3	85
27	The Effect of the Social and Physical Environment on Children's Independent Mobility to Neighborhood Destinations. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2015, 12, S84-S93.	2.0	42
28	Suspicious minds: Can features of the local neighbourhood ease parents' fears about stranger danger?. <i>Journal of Environmental Psychology</i> , 2015, 42, 48-56.	5.1	31
29	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
30	Developing indicators of public open space to promote health and wellbeing in communities. <i>Applied Geography</i> , 2015, 57, 112-119.	3.7	118
31	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
32	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
33	Does the walkability of neighbourhoods affect children's independent mobility, independent of parental, socio-cultural and individual factors?. <i>Children's Geographies</i> , 2014, 12, 393-411.	2.3	71
34	Street connectivity and walking for transport: Role of neighborhood destinations. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2014, 66, 118-122.	3.4	62
35	Does walkable neighbourhood design influence the association between objective crime and walking?. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2014, 11, 100.	4.6	40
36	Dog walking is associated with more outdoor play and independent mobility for children. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2014, 67, 259-263.	3.4	33

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37	The impact of parents'™ fear of strangers and perceptions of informal social control on children's independent mobility. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2014, 26, 60-68.	3.3	139
38	The impact of neighborhood walkability on walking: Does it differ across adult life stage and does neighborhood buffer size matter?. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2014, 25, 43-46.	3.3	118
39	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
40	Where Do Children Travel to and What Local Opportunities Are Available? The Relationship Between Neighborhood Destinations and Children's™ Independent Mobility. <i>Environment and Behavior</i> , 2013, 45, 679-705.	4.7	89
41	Neighborhood walkability and cardiometabolic risk factors in australian adults: an observational study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2013, 13, 755.	2.9	87
42	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
43	Measurement of children's physical activity using a pedometer with a built-in memory. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2013, 16, 222-226.	1.3	11
44	The impact of the built environment on health across the life course: design of a cross-sectional data linkage study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2013, 3, e002482.	1.9	49
45	Driving Down Daily Step Counts: The Impact of Being Driven to School on Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior. <i>Pediatric Exercise Science</i> , 2013, 25, 337-346.	1.0	7
46	Increasing Children's™ Physical Activity. <i>Health Education and Behavior</i> , 2012, 39, 172-182.	2.5	105
47	Conducting field research in a primary school setting: Methodological considerations for maximizing response rates, data quality and quantity. <i>Health Education Journal</i> , 2012, 71, 590-596.	1.2	4
48	How far do children travel from their homes? Exploring children's activity spaces in their neighborhood. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2012, 18, 263-273.	3.3	123
49	A cross-sectional study of the individual, social, and built environmental correlates of pedometer-based physical activity among elementary school children. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2011, 8, 30.	4.6	27
50	School site and the potential to walk to school: The impact of street connectivity and traffic exposure in school neighborhoods. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2011, 17, 545-550.	3.3	225
51	Encouraging Walking for Transport and Physical Activity in Children and Adolescents. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2009, 39, 995-1009.	6.5	165
52	Achieving 10,000 steps: A comparison of public transport users and drivers in a University setting. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2008, 47, 338-341.	3.4	95
53	Supporting an emerging workforce: Characteristics of rural and remote therapy assistants in Western Australia. <i>Australian Journal of Rural Health</i> , 2007, 15, 334-339.	1.5	13