Linda Rothman BScOT

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/72647/publications.pdf

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48 papers 1,128 citations

393982 19 h-index 414034 32 g-index

48 all docs

48 docs citations

48 times ranked

1083 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The decline in active school transportation (AST): A systematic review of the factors related to AST and changes in school transport over time in North America. Preventive Medicine, 2018, 111, 314-322.	1.6	146
2	Annual and Seasonal Trends in Ambulatory Visits for Pediatric Concussion in Ontario between 2003 and 2013. Journal of Pediatrics, 2017, 181, 222-228.e2.	0.9	100
3	Body-Checking Rules and Childhood Injuries in Ice Hockey. Pediatrics, 2006, 117, e143-e147.	1.0	86
4	Walking and child pedestrian injury: a systematic review of built environment correlates of safe walking. Injury Prevention, 2014, 20, 41-49.	1.2	71
5	Influence of social and built environment features on children walking to school: An observational study. Preventive Medicine, 2014, 60, 10-15.	1.6	69
6	Associations between parents׳ perception of traffic danger, the built environment and walking to school. Journal of Transport and Health, 2015, 2, 327-335.	1.1	60
7	Motor Vehicle-Pedestrian Collisions and Walking to School: The Role of the Built Environment. Pediatrics, 2014, 133, 776-784.	1.0	54
8	Pedestrian crossing location influences injury severity in urban areas. Injury Prevention, 2012, 18, 365-370.	1.2	45
9	Annual Trends in Follow-Up Visits for Pediatric Concussion in Emergency Departments and Physicians' Offices. Journal of Pediatrics, 2018, 192, 184-188.	0.9	38
10	School environments and social risk factors for child pedestrian-motor vehicle collisions: A case-control study. Accident Analysis and Prevention, 2017, 98, 252-258.	3.0	32
11	The school environment and student car drop-off at elementary schools. Travel Behaviour & Society, 2017, 9, 50-57.	2.4	29
12	Installation of speed humps and pedestrian-motor vehicle collisions in Toronto, Canada: a quasi-experimental study. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 774.	1,2	28
13	Active school transportation and the built environment across Canadian cities: Findings from the child active transportation safety and the environment (CHASE) study. Preventive Medicine, 2021, 146, 106470.	1.6	27
14	Effect of reducing the posted speed limit to 30 km per hour on pedestrian motor vehicle collisions in Toronto, Canada - a quasi experimental, pre-post study. BMC Public Health, 2020, 20, 56.	1.2	25
15	State-of-the-art review: preventing child and youth pedestrian motor vehicle collisions: critical issues and future directions. Injury Prevention, 2021, 27, 77-84.	1.2	25
16	Exploring the impact of a dedicated streetcar right-of-way on pedestrian motor vehicle collisions: A quasi experimental design. Accident Analysis and Prevention, 2014, 71, 222-227.	3.0	24
17	Cyclist-motor vehicle collisions before and after implementation of cycle tracks in Toronto, Canada. Accident Analysis and Prevention, 2020, 135, 105360.	3.0	23
18	School Playground Surfacing and Arm Fractures in Children: A Cluster Randomized Trial Comparing Sand to Wood Chip Surfaces. PLoS Medicine, 2009, 6, e1000195.	3.9	22

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19	Spatial distribution of roadway environment features related to child pedestrian safety by census tract income in Toronto, Canada. Injury Prevention, 2020, 26, 229-233.	1.2	21
20	The impact of pedestrian countdown signals on pedestrian-motor vehicle collisions: a reanalysis of data from a quasi-experimental study. Injury Prevention, 2014, 20, 155-158.	1.2	20
21	Driver and road characteristics associated with child pedestrian injuries. Accident Analysis and Prevention, 2019, 131, 248-253.	3.0	17
22	Do school crossing guards make crossing roads safer? A quasi-experimental study of pedestrian-motor vehicle collisions in Toronto, Canada. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 732.	1.2	16
23	The built environment and active transportation safety in children and youth: a study protocol. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 728.	1.2	14
24	Motor Vehicle and Pedestrian Collisions: Burden of Severe Injury on Major Versus Neighborhood Roads. Traffic Injury Prevention, 2010, 11, 43-47.	0.6	13
25	The impact of pedestrian countdown signals on pedestrian–motor vehicle collisions: a quasi-experimental study. Injury Prevention, 2012, 18, 210-215.	1.2	13
26	Methodology of estimating restraint use in children: Roadside observation or parking lot interview survey. Accident Analysis and Prevention, 2010, 42, 1545-1548.	3.0	12
27	Dangerous student car drop-off behaviors and child pedestrian–motor vehicle collisions: An observational study. Traffic Injury Prevention, 2016, 17, 454-459.	0.6	12
28	Examining the impact of cycle lanes on cyclist-motor vehicle collisions in the city of Toronto. Journal of Transport and Health, 2016, 3, 523-528.	1.1	11
29	A geography of child and elderly pedestrian injury in the City of Toronto, Canada. Journal of Transport Geography, 2018, 66, 321-329.	2.3	11
30	Child pedestrian and cyclist injuries, and the built and social environment across Canadian cities: the Child Active Transportation Safety and the Environment Study (CHASE). Injury Prevention, 2022, 28, 311-317.	1.2	9
31	Barriers and Enablers to Enacting Child and Youth Related Injury Prevention Legislation in Canada. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2016, 13, 656.	1.2	8
32	Recent trends in child and youth emergency department visits because of pedestrian motor vehicle collisions by socioeconomic status in Ontario, Canada. Injury Prevention, 2019, 25, 570-573.	1.2	8
33	Pilot study to evaluate school safety zone built environment interventions. Injury Prevention, 2022, 28, 243-248.	1.2	7
34	Direct observations of active school transportation and stroller use in kindergarten children. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2016, 4, 558-562.	0.8	6
35	Prevention of unintentional childhood injury: A review of study designs in the published literature 2013–2016. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2019, 15, 100918.	0.8	5
36	Spatial distribution of pedestrian-motor vehicle collisions before and after pedestrian countdown signal installation in Toronto, Canada. Injury Prevention, 2019, 25, 110-115.	1.2	4

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Equity, walkability, and active school transportation in Toronto, Canada: A cross-sectional study. Transportation Research, Part D: Transport and Environment, 2022, 108, 103336.	3.2	4
38	Getting at Mode Share: Comparing 3 Methods of Travel Mode Measurement for School Travel Research. Journal of School Health, 2019, 89, 365-372.	0.8	3
39	Impact of road traffic and speed on children: Injuries, social inequities, and active transport., 2020,, 103-117.		3
40	Methodological considerations in MVC epidemiological research. Injury Prevention, 2021, 27, 155-160.	1.2	3
41	The relationship between motor vehicle speed and active school transportation at elementary schools in Calgary and Toronto, Canada. Journal of Transport and Health, 2021, 21, 101034.	1.1	2
42	PW 0821â€The effect of lowering residential speed limits to 30 km/h on child pedestrian injuries in toronto, canada. , 2018, , .		1
43	PW 0318â€Child pedestrian risk and social equity: spatial distribution of roadway safety features in toronto, canada. , 2018, , .		1
44	PW 0373â€Evaluation of the vision zero school safety zones program in the city of toronto- policy makers and researchers working together. , 2018, , .		0
45	PW 1782â€An environmental scan of road safety policies in toronto, canada. , 2018, , .		O
46	PW 2239â€A review of study designs in childhood unintentional injury prevention research in the published literature. , 2018, , .		0
47	PW 2912â€The effects of cycle tracks implementation on cyclist-motor vehicle collisions in toronto, canada., 2018, , .		O
48	PW 1778â \in Pedestrian motor-vehicle collision (PMVC) related injuries in children and youth â \in " a case control study., 2018,,.		O