

**REPORT ON THE  
ACTIVE LIVING RESEARCH IMPACT SURVEY  
2007-2010**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The aim of the Active Living Research (ALR) impact survey was to gather evidence from grantees on the extent to which ALR has achieved its aims. The first survey was administered in 2007, and grantees were asked to report impacts of the ALR grant between 2001 and 2006. From 2007 on, the grantees survey has been administered every year to examine impacts of ALR grant in the previous year. The 30-40 minute survey was completed online.

Response rates:

- 2007, 73 out of 87 grantees (84%)
- 2008, 79 out of 95 grantees (83%)
- 2009, 76 out of 108 grantees (70%)
- 2010, 95 out of 134 grantees (71%)

The survey was used to evaluate the following aims based on the identified indicators:

- Building the evidence base: publications, presentations, other research products
- Building capacity among researchers: recruiting investigators, career advancements, teaching, collaborations
- Building the field by leveraging additional funds
- Informing policy debates: communications to policymakers and the media
- Evaluating performance of the National Program Office

**BACKGROUND**

ALR was funded in October 2001 to develop a new field of research into the environmental and policy influences on active living, with the goal of informing policy change. The first grants were funded in 2002, and at the time of this writing grants have been funded through nine rounds of Calls for Proposals in addition to multiple special solicitations. ALR has been entrusted with two authorizations with a total of \$27,960 million research fund.

**PROCEDURE**

The survey was modeled on the grantee survey conducted annually by the Substance Abuse Policy Research Program (SAPRP). The survey was sent to ALR grantees every year from 2007 to 2010. Potential participants were sent an invitation by email, and they completed the 30-40 minute survey online. As an incentive to participate, respondents were entered into a drawing for prizes (e.g. iPod music players).

The data were cleaned by NPO staff. The round of research was correctly allocated and grantee status was verified. Persons were only considered a grantee if they were officially recorded as a PI or Co-PI on a project. Data were analyzed by ALR staff using Microsoft Office Excel 2007 and SPSS 17.0.

## RESULTS

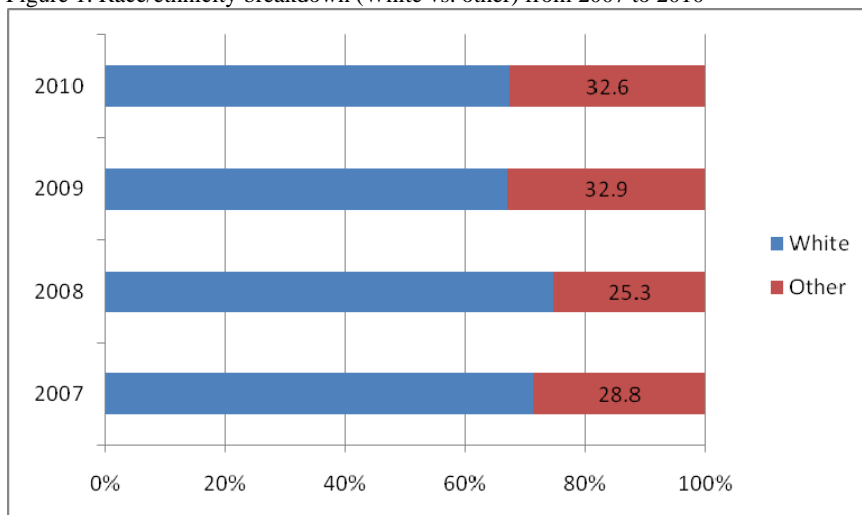
### Grantee characteristics

We analyzed grantee demographic profiles from 2007 to 2010. Grantees were more likely to be females, have doctorate degree, and white (Table 1). However, we have seen an increasing percentage of non-white grantees from 2007 to 2010 (Figure 1).

Table 1 Grantees' gender, race/ethnicity, educational level and research experience

Grantee Characteristics (%)	2007 (n=73)	2008 (n=79)	2009 (n=76)	2010 (n=95)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	41.1	36.7	40.8	34.7
Female	58.9	63.3	59.2	62.1
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
African American	8.2	8.9	6.6	12.0
Asian	9.6	8.9	14.5	14.1
Latino/Hispanic	6.8	5.1	9.2	8.7
White	71.2	74.7	67.1	67.4
Multiple race/ethnicity	4.1	2.5	2.6	0.0
<b>Educational level</b>				
Doctorate, MD or JD	90.4	97.5	92.1	98.9
Master or lower	9.6	2.5	7.9	1.1
<b>Research experience</b>				
≤2 years	7.7	16.5	12.2	8.7
3-5 years	24.6	27.8	27.0	18.5
6-9 years	29.2	16.5	13.5	22.8
10 years above	38.5	39.2	47.3	50.0

Figure 1. Race/ethnicity breakdown (White vs. other) from 2007 to 2010



ALR promotes a transdisciplinary approach for conducting research, and the ALR grantees' disciplinary profile has largely reflect the multidisciplinary backgrounds of ALR grantees. Across the four years, the biggest categories are public health and urban planning.

Table 2 Grantees' disciplines (2007-2010)

Discipline (%)	2007 (n=68)	2008 (n=79)	2009 (n=76)	2010 (n=95)
Anthropology	1.5		3.9	4.3
Architecture	1.5	2.5	15.8	10.9
Behavioral Science	3.1	6.3	30.3	32.6
Business	1.5		1.3	3.2
Child Development				7.6
Criminology/Criminal Justice		1.3	2.6	2.2
Economics	1.5		6.6	13.0
Education	4.2		11.8	12.0
Engineering				5.3
Environmental Science	1.5			6.5
Epidemiology	6.2	10.1	40.8	29.3
Food Sciences			2.6	1.1
Geography	4.6	5.1	19.7	25.0
Health Service Research		1.3	3.9	6.5
Landscape Architecture	1.5	1.3	11.8	7.6
Law		1.3	2.6	2.2
Medicine	1.5	6.3	13.2	15.2
Nursing	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.1
Nutrition	10.8	10.1	25.0	27.2
Other	3.1	1.3	7.6	8.4
Physical Activity/Exercise Science	3.1	5.1	36.8	46.7
Political science			1.3	
Policy Studies	3.1	1.3	9.2	7.6
Psychology	6.2	5.1	22.4	18.5
Public administration			1.3	3.3
Public Health	10.8	15.2	56.6	56.5
Public policy			15.8	20.7
Recreation/Leisure Science	3.1	2.5	6.6	9.8
Sociology	1.5	1.3	10.5	12.0
Statistics	1.5		28.9	30.4
Transportation	4.6	3.8	21.1	15.2
Urban Planning	24.6	17.7	53.5	45.7

Note: In 2007 and 2008, respondents were asked to select one primary discipline. In 2009 and 2010, respondents could choose as many disciplines as possible

## Building the evidence base

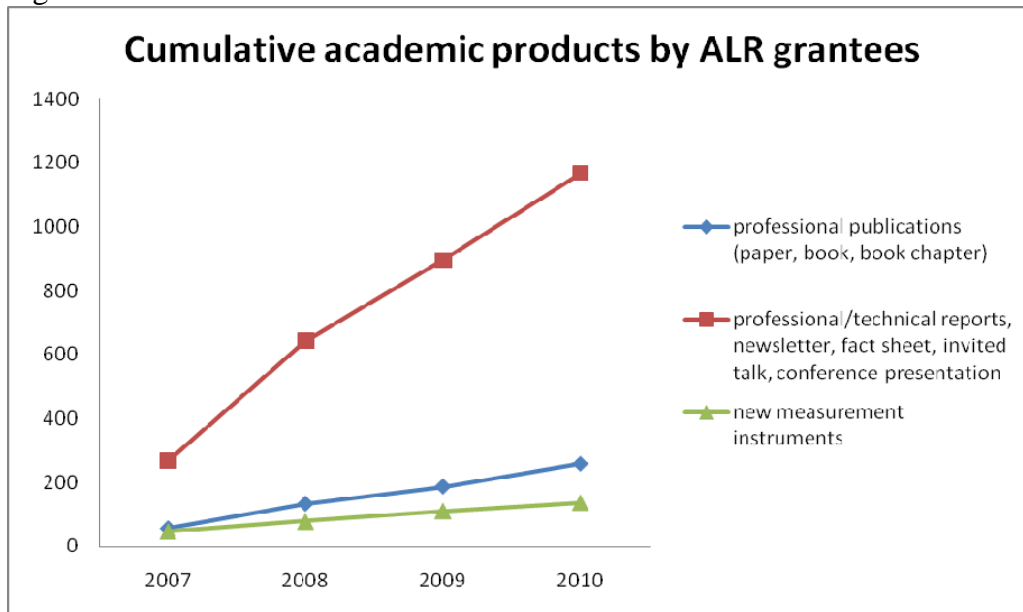
To evaluate the contribution of the ALR grants to building the evidence base, grantees were asked to report any published/in press journal article, book, book chapter, technical report, newsletter, fact sheet, invited talk, conference and other presentation, and new measurement instrument related to ALR grants. Numbers were summed by categories for each year (Table 3). We present the cumulative academic products to show the continuous academic impacts of ALR grants (Figure 2). Note that the 2007 survey recorded academic products between 2001 and 2006; therefore the graph approximates cumulative academic products from 2001 to 2009.

Table 3. Grantees' contributions to building the evidence base (2007-2010)

Products	2007 (n=68)	2008 (n=79)	2009 (n=76)	2010 (n=95)
# "professional" publications: journal article, book, book chapter	55	77	54	71
# "professional" reports: technical report, newsletter, fact sheet invited talk, conference and other presentation	267	376	253	273
# new measurement instruments	47	31	32	26

Note: Completed products include published and accepted/in press.

Figure 2.



Grantees were asked to estimate the number of professional advancements that could be partly attributed to their ALR grants. In every year's survey, the majority of grantees reported at least one professional advancement as a result of the ALR grant(s). This finding suggests that investigators are professionally benefiting from their ALR grants. ALR has helped grantees in capacity building; and this may increase the chances for the grantees to continue this line of

work. The specific types of academic advancement contributed to ALR grants are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 Academic products on capacity building (2007-2010)

Products/activities	2007 (n=73)		2008 (n=79)		2009 (n=76)		2010 (n=95)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Consulting	17	23.3	18	22.8	16	21.1	20	21.0
Employment/Promotion/Advancement	18	24.7	20	25.3	7	9.2	15	16.7
Advancement in professional organization	4	5.5	6	7.6	3	3.9	5	5.6
Invited to collaborate with others	50	68.5	47	59.5	37	48.7	57	60.0
World Wide Web Site (about ALR grant)	6	8.2	7	8.9	4	5.3	2	2.1
Other (e.g. other grants, dissertation)	7	9.6	11	13.9	5	6.6	28	29.5

ALR encourages collaboration across disciplines and institutions. In every year's survey, the majority of grantees reported new collaboration as a result of ALR grants within and outside grantees' institutions (Table 5).

Table 5 Active Living Research participation and grant resulted in new collaboration

New collaboration	2006 (n=73)		2007 (n=79)		2008 (n=76)		2009 (n=95)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Within grantee's institution	62	84.9	57	72.2	50	65.8	63	66.3
Outside the grantee's institution	56	76.7	56	70.8	51	67.1	68	71.6

Although ALR grants have clearly benefited grantees' research career, to make long-term and sustainable impact, it is important that the grantees incorporate ALR concepts in teaching to guide the next generation of researchers into the field. Grantees were asked whether and how they incorporated ALR concepts in teaching. As shown in Table 6, the majority of grantees reported changes in teaching as a result of ALR grants.

Table 6 ALR Grantees Incorporate ALR Concepts in Teaching

	2007 (n=79)		2008 (n=76)		2009 (n=95)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Incorporate new ALR content in courses	38	48.1	37	48.7	47	49.5
Create new course related to ALR	7	8.9	3	3.9	10	10.5
Supervise/ mentor students related to ALR	36	45.6	32	42.1	41	43.2
Give lecture/presentation within the research institute	41	51.9	34	44.7	46	48.4
Give lecture/presentation outside the research institute	34	43.0	34	44.7	41	43.2
Other	4	5.1	0	0	5	5.3
Any changes in teaching	69	87.3	65	85.5	82	86.3

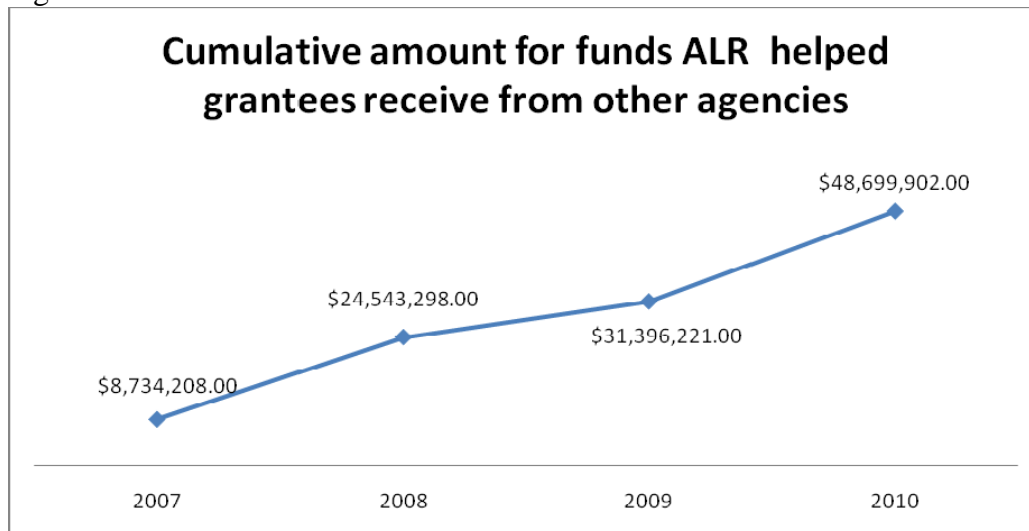
## Leveraging RWJF's Investment

Grantees were asked to provide details of funding received from agencies other than ALR to conduct research on environmental or policy aspects related to physical activity.

- In the 2007 survey, 25 grantees reported a total of \$16,974,208 funds received. Among the 25 grantees, 15 of them (60%) believed that their ALR grants helped them receive additional funding, which totaled \$8,734,208.
- In the 2008 survey, 21 grantees reported receiving a total of \$ 24,586,802 in research funds. Most (76%) grantees who received additional funding reported that ALR grants helped them secure funding from other agencies, which totaled \$15,809,090.
- In the 2009 survey, 23 grantees reported a total of \$15,586,351 funds received. About two thirds (76%) of them reported that ALR grants helped them receive additional funding, which totaled \$6,852,923.
- In the 2010 survey, 30 grantees reported receiving additional funds of \$29,760,219. Eighteen (60%) reported that ALR grant helped them secure funding from other agencies, which totaled \$17,303,681.

The large number has demonstrated ALR grantees' success in leveraging additional funding. Active Living Research has played a substantial role in helping grants leverage funding outside the ALR. Figure 3 summarizes cumulative results of leveraging additional funding outside ALR from the 2006 to the 2010 survey. Note that the 2007 survey recorded funding received between 2001 and 2006; therefore the graph approximates cumulative funding from 2001 to 2009.

Figure 3



## Policy Impacts

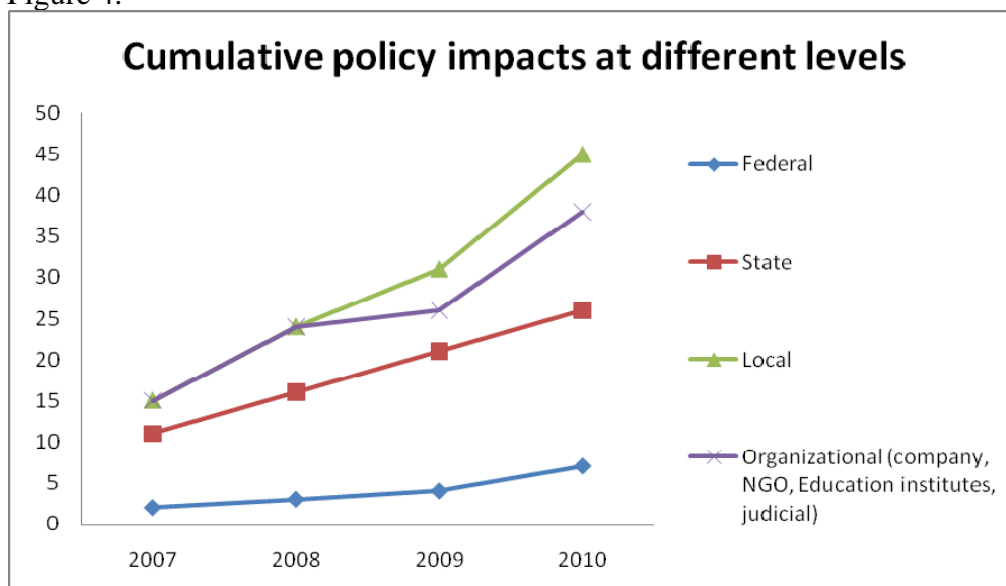
Respondents were asked to report policy impacts resulted from their ALR work. In every year's survey, between about 15% and 30% grantees reported policy impact, and each grantee reported multiple policy impacts. More impacts have been made in policy change than policy implementation. More policy impacts have been made on the local and organizational levels than the federal and state levels (Table 7).

Figure 4 presents cumulative policy impacts resulted from ALR grants based on grantee surveys from 2007 to 2010. Note that the 2007 survey recorded policy impacts between 2001 and 2006; therefore the graph approximates cumulative policy impacts from 2001 to 2009. Due to ALR's increasing focus on policy change, we have observed a remarkable increase in policy impacts in 2009, as reported in the 2010 grantee survey.

Table 7 ALR grantees' Impact on Policies

Policy Impact	2007 (n=68)	2008 (n=79)	2009 (n=76)	2010 (n=95)
Grantee reported policy impacts	22	13	10	20
Policy change (changing law, regulation, policy; influencing policy making and modification)	24	34	24	54
Policy implementation (changing policy enforcement and implementation, allocating resources for programs/interventions)	9	10	6	16
<b>Levels of the Policy Impact</b>				
Federal	2	1	1	3
State	11	5	5	5
Local	15	9	7	14
Organizational (company, NGO, Education institutes, judicial)	15	9	2	12

Figure 4.

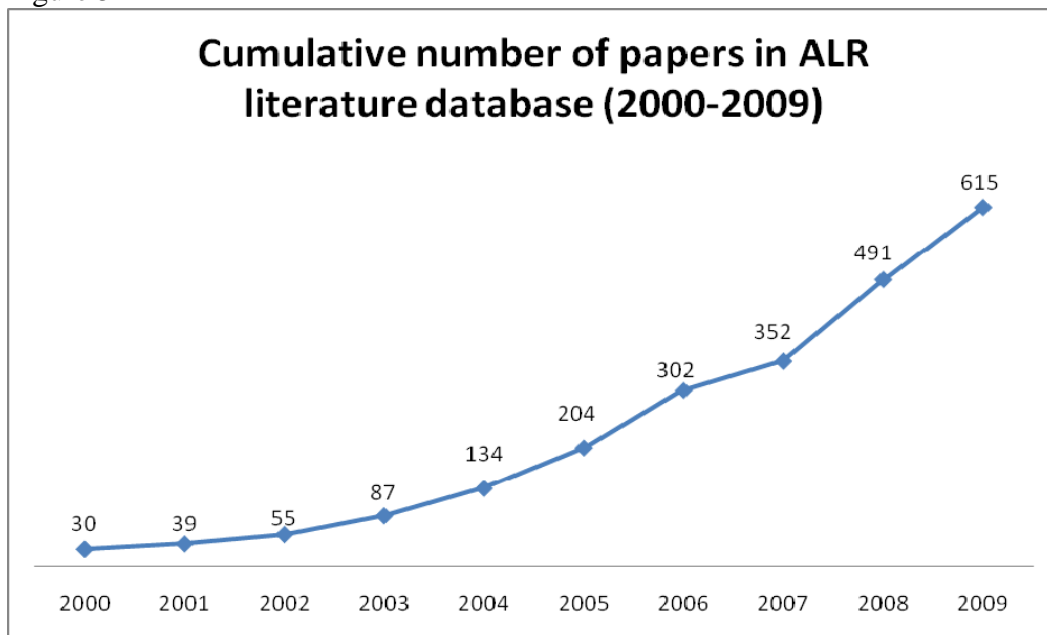


## Field building

As a result of ALR, the field of environment and physical activity/obesity has grown rapidly in the last decade. More and more journal articles have been published by grantees and non-grantees. To evaluate the field building of environment and physical activity/obesity, we provide the number of publications in the ALR literature database in the last ten years.

The ALR online literature database features papers that examine the relationship of environment and policy with physical activity and obesity. The number of papers in the literature database is an important indicator of the academic products in this area. As shown in Figure 5, the number of papers has grown significantly from 2001 when the first ALR grant was funded, and the growth has been accelerated in the last few years.

Figure 5



## Publications from ALR grants

Bedimo-Rung, A.L., Mowen, A.J., & Cohen, D.A. (2005). The significance of parks to physical activity and public health: A conceptual model. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 28(2S2), 159-168.

Bedimo-Rung, A.L., Gustat, J., Tompkins, B.J., Rice, J., & Thomson, J. (2006). Development of a direct observation instrument to measure environmental characteristics of parks for physical activity. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 3(Suppl. 1), S176-S189.

Boarnet, M. Day, K., Alfonzo, M., Forsyth, A., & Oakes, J.M. (2006). The Irvine-Minnesota inventory to measure built environments: Reliability tests. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 30(2), 153-259.

Day, K., Boarnet, M., Alfonzo, M., & Forsyth, A. (2006). The Irvine-Minnesota inventory to measure built environments: Development. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 30(2), 144-152.

Ewing, R., Handy, S., Brownson, R., Clemente, O., & Winston, E. (2006). Identifying and measuring urban design qualities related to walkability. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 3(Suppl. 1), S223-S240.

Ewing, R. (in press). Pedestrian- and Transit-Friendly Design. *Urban Land Institute and American Planning Association*.

Saelens, B.E., Frank, L.D., Auffrey, C., Whitaker, R.C., Burdette, H.L., & Colabianchi, N. (2006). Measuring physical environments of parks and playgrounds: EAPRS instrument development and inter-rater reliability. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 3(Suppl. 1), S190-S207.

Granner, M.L. & Sharpe, P.A. (2004). Monitoring physical activity: Uses and measurement issues with automated counters. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 1(2), 131-141.

Boehmer, T.K., Hoehner, C.M., Deshpande, A.D., Brennan Ramirez, L.K., Brownson, R.C. (2007). Perceived and observed neighborhood indicators of obesity among urban adults. *International Journal of Obesity*, 31(6), 968-977.

Boehmer, T.K., Hoehner, C.M., Wyrwich, K.W., Brennan Ramirez, L.K., Brownson, R.C. (2006). Correspondence between perceived and observed measures of neighborhood environmental supports for physical activity. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 3(1), 22-36.

Hoehner, C.M., Ivy, A., Brennan Ramirez, L.K., Handy, S.L., Brownson, R.C. (2007). Active neighborhood checklist: A user-friendly and reliable tool for assessing activity-friendliness. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 21(6), 534-537.

Brennan Ramirez L.K., Hoehner C.M., Brownson R.C., Cook R., Anderson M.Q., Orleans C.T., Hollander M., Barker D.C., Bors P., Ewing R., Killingsworth R., Petersmarck K., Schmid T., Wilkinson B. (2006). Developing indicators of activity-friendly communities: An evidence-based consensus development process. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 31(6), 515-524.

Hoehner, C.M., Ivy, A., Brennan Ramirez, L.K., Meriwether, B., Brownson, R.C. (2006). How reliably do community members audit the neighborhood environment for its support of physical activity? Implications for participatory research. *Journal of Public Health Management and Practice*, 12(3), 270-277.

Brownson, R.C., Royer C., Ewing, R., McBride, T.D. (2006). Researchers and policymakers: Travelers in parallel universes. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 30(2), 164-172.

Hoehner, C.M., Brennan Ramirez, L.K., Elliott, M.B., Handy, S.L., Brownson, R.C. (2005). Perceived and objective environmental measures and physical activity among urban adults. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 28(2S2), 105-116.

Brownson R.C., Hoehner C.M., Brennan L.K., Cook R., Elliott M., McMullen K. (2004). Reliability of two instruments for auditing the environment for physical activity. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 1, 191-208.

Hoehner, C.M., Brennan, L.K., Brownson, R.C., Handy, S.L., Killingsworth, R. (2003). Opportunities for integrating public health and urban planning approaches to promote active community environments. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 18(1), 14-20.

Colabianchi, N., Kinsella, A.E., Coulton, C.J., Moore, S.M. (2009). Utilization and physical activity levels at renovated and unrenovated school playgrounds. *Preventive Medicine*, 48(2), doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2008.11.005.

Cradock, A.L., Melly, S.J., Allen, J.G., Morris, J.S., Gortmaker, S.L. (2009). Youth destinations associated with objective measures of physical activity in adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 45(3S), S91-S98.

Cradock, A., Melly, S., Allen, J., Morris, J. & Gortmaker, S. (2007). Characteristics of school campuses and physical activity among youth. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 33(2), 106-113.

Dill, J. (2009). Bicycling for transportation and health: The role of infrastructure. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 30(S1), S95-110.

Dill, J. & Voros, K. (2007). Factors affecting bicycling demand: Initial survey findings from the Portland region. *Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board*, 2031, 9-17.

Forsyth, A., Hearst, M., Oakes, J.M., Schmitz, K.H. (2008). Design and Destinations: Factors Influencing Walking and Total Physical Activity. *Urban Studies*, 45(9), 1973-96.

Oakes, J.M., Forsyth, A., Schmitz, K.H. (2007). The effects of neighborhood density and street connectivity on walking behavior: the Twin Cities walking study. *Epidemiologic Perspectives & Innovations*, 4(16), <http://www.epi-perspectives.com/content/4/1/16>.

Forsyth, A., Oakes, J.M., Schmitz, K.H. (2007). Does residential density increase walking and other physical activity? *Urban Studies*, 44(4), 679-697.

Forsyth, A. Schmitz, K.H., Oakes, J.M., Zimmerman, J., & Koepp, J. (2006). Standards for [built] environmental measurement using GIS: Toward a protocol for protocols. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 3(Suppl. 1), S241-S257.

Forsyth, A., Oakes, J.M., & Schmitz, K.H. (2009). Test-Retest Reliability of the Twin Cities Walking Survey. *Journal of Physical Activity & Health*, 6(1), 119-131.

Jago R., Baranowski T., Baranowski J.C., Cullen K.W. and Thompson D. (2007). Distance to food outlets and male adolescent fruit and vegetable consumption: Mediation effects. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition & Physical Activity*, 4(35), 1-10.

Jago, R., Baranowski, T., & Baranowski, J. (2006). Observed, GIS and self-reported environmental features and adolescent physical activity. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 20(6), 422-428.

Jago, R., Baranowski, T. & Harris, M. (2006). Relationships between GIS environmental features and adolescent male physical activity: GIS coding differences. *Journal of Physical Activity & Health*, 3(Suppl. 1), 230-242.

Jago, R., Baranowski, T., Zakeri, I., & Harris, M. (2005). Observed environmental features and the physical activity of adolescent males. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 29(2), 98-104.

Lindsey, G., Wilson, J., Yang, J.A. & Alexa, C. (2008). Urban greenways, trail characteristics and trail use: Implications for design. *Journal of Urban Design*, 13(1), 53-79. DOI: 10.1080/13574800701804033.

Wilson, J., Lindsey, G. & Liu, G. (2008). Viewshed characteristics of urban pedestrian trails, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA. *Journal of Maps*, 108-118.

- Rubchinskaya, E.L., Lindsey, G. and Wilson, J. (2008). Many Marion County residents use Indianapolis greenways, *Center for Urban Policy and the Environment*, <http://www.policyinstitute.iu.edu/urban/publicationDetail.aspx?publicationID=480>.
- Lindsey, G., Wilson, J., Rubchinskaya, E., Yang, J. & Han, Y. (2007). Estimating urban trail traffic: Methods for existing and proposed trails. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 81, 299-315.
- Lindsey, G., Han, Y., Wilson, J. & Yang, J. (2006). Neighborhood correlates of urban trail use. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 3(Suppl. 1), S139-S157.
- Lindsey, P. & Lindsey, G. (2004). Using pedestrian count models to estimate urban trail traffic. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy*, 34, 1-18.
- Wolch J, Spruijt-Metz D, Jerrett M, Byrne J, Jerrett M, Chou CP, Tatalovich Z, Wang L, Weaver S, Wang L, Fulton W, Reynolds KD (in press). Proximity and Perceived Safety as Determinants of Urban Trail Use: Findings from a Three-City Study. *Health and Place*.
- Spruijt-Metz D, Wolch J, Jerrett M, Byrne J, Hsieh S, Ranell M, Xie B, Wang L, Chou CP, Reynolds KD (in press). Development, reliability and validity of an urban trail use survey. *American Journal of Health Promotion*.
- Dunton, G. F., Spruijt-Metz, D., Wolch, J. R., Chou, C., Jerrett, M., Byrne, J. A., Weaver, S. H., & Reynolds, K. D. (2009). Reasons for urban trail use predict levels of trail-related physical activity. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 6(4), 426-434.
- Reynolds, K.D., Wolch, J., Byrne, J., Chou, C.P., Feng, G., Weaver, S., Jerrett, M. (2007). Trail characteristics as correlates of urban trail use, *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 21(Suppl. 4), 335-345.
- Schwartz, M., Aytur, S.A., Evenson, K.R., Rodríguez, D.A. (2009). Are perceptions about worksite neighborhoods and policies associated with walking? *American Journal of Health Promotion*. 24(2), 146-151.
- Cho G., Rodriguez D.A., Khattak A.J. (2009). The role of the built environment in explaining relationships between perceived and actual pedestrian and bicyclist safety. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 41,692–702
- Shay E., Rodriguez D.A., Cho G., Clifton K.J., Evenson K.R. (2009). Comparing objective measures of environmental supports for pedestrian travel in adults. *International Journal of Health Geographics*, <http://www.ij-healthgeographics.com/content/8/1/62>.
- Rodríguez, D., Aytur, S.A., Oakes, M. Forsyth, D. and Clifton K. (2008). Relation of modifiable neighborhood attributes to walking. *Preventive Medicine*, 47(3), 260-64.

- Salvesen, D., Evenson, K.R., Rodriguez, D. and Brown A. (2008). Factors influencing implementation of local policies to promote physical activity: A case study of Montgomery County, Maryland. *Journal of Public Health Management and Practice*, 14(3), 280-288.
- Clifton, K., Livi, A., & Rodríguez, D.A. (2007). The development and testing of an audit for the pedestrian environment. *Landscape & Urban Planning*, 80(1-2), 95-110.
- Strath, S.J., Isaacs, R.F., & Greenwald, M.J. (2007). Operationalizing environmental indicators for influencing physical activity in the elderly. *Journal of Physical Activity & Aging*. 15(4), 412-424.
- Troped, P.J., Cromley, E.K., Fragala, M.S., Melly, S.J., Hasbrouck, H.H., Gortmaker, S.L., Brownson, R.C. (2006). Development and reliability and validity testing of an audit tool for trail/path characteristics: The Path Environment Audit Tool (PEAT). *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 3(Suppl. 1), S158-S175.
- Troped PJ, Oliveira MS, Matthews CE, Cromley EK, Melly SJ, Craig B. (2008) Prediction of activity mode with global positioning system and accelerometer data. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, 40(5), 972-978.
- Cromley, E.K., Troped, P.J., Melly, S.J., Huffman, F.T. (2008). Community Trails in Community Context: GIS Analysis of Associations between Trail and Neighborhood Characteristics. *University of Connecticut Center for Geographic Information and Analysis*. Available online at: [http://digitalcommons.uconn.edu/uccgia\\_papers/4/](http://digitalcommons.uconn.edu/uccgia_papers/4/).
- Wells, N.M. and Yang, Y. (2008). Neighborhood design & walking: A quasi-experimental longitudinal study of low-income Southern women moving to neotraditional or suburban neighborhoods. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 34(4), 313-319.
- Nicoll, G. & Zimring, C. (2009). Effect of Innovative Building Design on Physical Activity. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 30(S1), S111-S123.
- Chang, V.W., Hillier, A.E., Mehta, N.K. (2009). Neighborhood Racial Isolation, Disorder and Obesity. *Social Forces*, 87, 2063-2092. Available online at: [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/social\\_forces/summary/v087/87.4.chang.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/social_forces/summary/v087/87.4.chang.html)
- Bedimo-Rung A.L., Thomson J.L., Mowen A.J., Gustat J., Tompkins B.J., Strikmiller P.K., et al. (2008). The condition of neighborhood parks following Hurricane Katrina: Development of a post-hurricane assessment instrument. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 5(1), 45-57.
- Diez Roux, A.V., Evenson, K.R., McGinn, A.P., Brown, D.G., Moore, L., Brines, S., et al. (2007). Density of recreational resources and physical activity in a sample of adults. *American Journal of Public Health*, 97(3), 493-499.

Moore, L.V., Diez Roux, A.V., Evenson, K.R., McGinn, A.P., & Brines, S.J. (2008). Availability of recreational resources in minority and low socioeconomic status areas. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 34(1), 16-22.

Rodriguez, D.A., Evenson, K.R., Diez Roux, A.V., Brines, S.J. (2009). Land use, Residential density, and Walking: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 37(5), 397-404.

Spengler, J.O., Floyd, M.F., Maddock, J.E., Gobster, P.H. Suau, L., Norman, G. (in press). Correlates of park-based physical activity among children in diverse communities: Results from an observational study in two cities. *American Journal of Health Promotion*.

Floyd, M.F., Spengler, J.O., Maddock, J.E., Gobster, P.H., Suau, L. (2008). Park-based physical activity in diverse communities of two US cities: An observational study. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 34(4), 299-305.

Floyd, M.F., Spengler, J.O., Maddock, J.E., Gobster, P.H., Suau, L. (2008). Environmental and social correlates of physical activity in neighborhood parks: An observational study in Tampa and Chicago. *Leisure Sciences*, 30(4), 360-375.

Kirchner, C.E., Gerber, E.G. & Smith, B.C. (2008). Designed to deter: Community barriers to physical activity for people with visual or motor impairments. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 34(4), 349-352.

Lee R.E., Booth K.M., Reese-Smith J., Regan G.R., Howard H.H. (2005). The physical activity resource assessment (PARA) instrument: Evaluating features, amenities and incivilities of physical activity resources in urban neighborhoods. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, 2(13).

Xingyou, Z., Christoffel, K.K., Mason, M., Lin, L. (2006). Identification of contrastive and comparable school neighborhoods for childhood obesity and physical activity research. *International Journal of Health Geographics*, 5(14).

Cronan, M. K., Shinew, K. J., & Stodolska, M. (2008). Trail use among Latinos: Recognizing diverse uses among a specific population. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 26, 62-86.

Skowron, M., Stodolska, M., & Shinew, K.J. (2008). Determinants of leisure time physical activity participation among Latina females. *Leisure Sciences*, 30(5), 429-447.

Stodolska, M., Shinew, K.J., & Li, M.Z. (2010). Recreation Participation Patterns and Physical Activity among Latino Visitors to Three Urban Outdoor Recreation Environments. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 28(2).

Wilbur, J., McDevitt, J., Wang, E., Dancy, B., Briller, J., Ingram, D., Nicola, T., Lee, H., & Zenk, S. (2006). Recruitment of African American women to a walking program: Eligibility, ineligibility, and attrition during screening. *Research in Nursing and Health*, 29(3), 176-187.

Zenk S.N., Wilbur J., Wang E., McDevitt J., Block R., McNeil S., Oh A, Savar N. (2009). Neighborhood environment and adherence to a walking intervention in African-American women. *Health Education and Behavior*, 36(1), 167-181, DOI: 10.1177/1090198108321249.

Kelder, S.H., Springer, A.S., Barroso, C.S., Smith, C.L., Sanchez, E., Ranjit, N., et al. (2009). Implementation of Texas Senate Bill 19 to Increase Physical Activity in Elementary Schools. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 30(1), S221-S247.

McDonald, N.C., Deakin, E., & Aalborg, A.E. (2010). Influence of the Social Environment on Children's School Travel. *Preventive Medicine*, 50(S1), S65-S68.

McDonald, N.C. & Aalborg, A. (2009). Why Parents Drive Children to School: Implications for Safe Routes to School Programs. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 75(3), 331-342.

Ahrentzen, S. (2008). Sustaining active-living communities over the decades: Lessons from a 1930s greenbelt town. *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, 33(3), 429-453.

Birch, E. (2006, September). Changing place in the new downtown. *The New Downtown Princeton: Policy Research Institute for the Region*.

Adler, S., Dobson, N., Perl Fox, K. & Weigand, L. (2008). Advocating for active living on the rural-urban fringe: A case study of planning in the Portland, Oregon, metropolitan area. *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, 33(3), 525-558.

Ewing, R. & Brown, S. (2009). U.S. Traffic Calming Manual, *American Planning Association/American Society of Civil Engineers*.

Ewing, R. (2008). Traffic calming in the United States: Are we following Europe's lead? *Urban Design International*, 13(2), 90-104, DOI: 10.1057/udi.2008.20.

Clifton, K., Ewing, R., Knapp, G. & Song, Y. (2008). Quantitative analysis of urban form: A multidisciplinary review. *Journal of Urbanism*, 1, 17-45.

Eyler, A.A., Brownson, R.C., Evenson, K.R., Levinger, D., Maddock, J.E., Pluto, D., Troped, P.J., Schmid, T.L., Carnoske, C., Richards, K.L. & Steinman, L.E. (2008). Policy influences on community trail development. *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, 33(3), 407-427.

Hanson, R. & Young, G. (2008). Active living and biking: Tracing the evolution of a biking system in Arlington, VA. *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, 33(3), 387-406.

- Lees, E., Salvesen, D. & Shay, E. (2008). Collaborative school planning and active schools: A case study of Lee County, Florida. *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, 33(3), 595-615.
- Lopez, R., Campbell, R. & Jennings, J. (2008). The Boston schoolyard initiative: A public-private partnership for rebuilding urban play spaces. *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, 33(3), 617-638.
- Schilling, J. & Keyes, S.D. (2008). The promise of Wisconsin's 1999 comprehensive planning law: Land-use policy reforms to support active living. *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, 33(3), 455-496.
- Siikamäki, J. & Wernstedt, K. (2008). Turning brownfields into greenspaces: Examining incentives and barriers to revitalization. *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, 33(3), 559-593.
- Cradock AL, Troped PJ, Fields B, Melly SJ, Simms SV, Gimmler F, Fowler M. (2009). Factors associated with federal transportation funding for local pedestrian and bicycle programming and facilities. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 30(S1), S38-72.
- McCann B, Handy S, Bailey L, Ernst M, McRee L, Meharg E, Ewing R, Wright K (2009). The regional response to federal funding for bicycle and pedestrian projects. *Institute of Transportation Studies*, University of California, Davis, Research Report UCD-ITS-RR-09-15. Available online at [http://pubs.its.ucdavis.edu/publication\\_detail.php?id=1304](http://pubs.its.ucdavis.edu/publication_detail.php?id=1304).
- Jerrett, M., McConnell, R., Chang, C.C.R., Wolch, J., Reynolds, K., Lurmann, F., et al. (2010). Automobile Traffic Around the Home and Attained Body Mass Index: A Longitudinal Cohort Study of Children Aged 10-18 years. *Preventive Medicine*, 50(S1), S50-S58.
- Sister, C., Wolch, J., & Wilson, J. (2010). Got Green? Addressing Environmental Justice in Park Provision. *GeoJournal*, 75(3), 229-248.
- Ghaemi, P., Swift, J., Sister, C., Wilson, J.P., & Wolch, J. (2009). Design and Implementation of a Web-Based Platform to Support Interactive Environmental Planning. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*, 33(6), 482-491.
- Dahmann, N., Wolch, J., Joassart-Marcelli, P., Reynolds, K., & Jerrett, M. (2010). The Active City? Disparities in Provision of Urban Public Recreation Resources. *Health & Place*, 16(3), 431-445.
- Bocarro, J., Floyd, M., Moore, R., Baran, P., Danninger, T., Smith, W., Cosco, N. (2009). Adaptation of the System for Observing Physical Activity and Recreation in Communities (SOPARC) to Assess Age Groupings of Children. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 6(6), 699-707.
- Moore, R., Cosco, N. (In press). Using behaviour mapping to investigate healthy outdoor

environments for children and families: conceptual framework, procedures, and applications. In Ward Thompson, C., Bell, S., Aspinall, P. Innovative Approaches to Research Excellence in Landscape and Health. London: Routledge.

Yousefian, A., Ziller, E., Swartz, J., Hartley, D. (2009). Active living for rural youth: addressing physical inactivity in rural communities. *Journal of Public Health Management and Practice*, 15(3), 223-231.

Yousefian, A., Hennessy, E., Umstattd, M.R., Economos, C.D., Hallam, J.S., Hyatt, R.R., et al. (2010). Development of the Rural Active Living Assessment Tools: Measuring Rural Environments. *Preventive Medicine*, 50(S1), S86-S92.

Yousefian, A., Hennessy, E., Umstattd, M.R., Economos, C.D., Hallam, J.S., Hyatt, R.R., et al. (2010). Development of the Rural Active Living Assessment Tools: Measuring Rural Environments. *Preventive Medicine*, 50(S1), S86-S92.

Yousefian, A., Hennessy, E., Umstattd, M.R., Economos, C.D., Hallam, J.S., Hyatt, R.R., et al. (2010). Development of the Rural Active Living Assessment Tools: Measuring Rural Environments. *Preventive Medicine*, 50(S1), S86-S92.

Mendoza, J.A., Watson, K., Nguyen, N., Cerin, E., Baranowski, T., & Nicklas, T. (In Press). Active Commuting to School and Association with Physical Activity and Adiposity among US Youth. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*.

Mendoza, J.A., Watson, K., Baranowski, T., Nicklas, T.A., Uscanga, D.K., & Hanfling, M.J. (In Press). Validity of Instruments to Assess Students' Travel and Pedestrian Safety. *BMC Public Health*. <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/10/257>

Zhu, X. & Lee, C. (2009). Correlates of Walking to School and Implications for Public Policies: Survey Results from Parents of Elementary School Children in Austin, Texas. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 30, S177–S202.

Gibbons, L., Pollack, K., Curriero, F., Shields, T., Smart, M., Furr-Holden, D., Cooley, M. (in press) Neighborhood Incivilities, Perceived Neighborhood Safety and Walking Behavior among Urban-Dwelling Children. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*.

Purciel, M.L., Neckerman, K.M., Lovasi, G.S., Quinn, J.W., Weiss, C., Ewing, R., & Rundle, A. (2009). Creating and validating GIS measures of urban design for health research. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 29(4), 457-166. [doi:10.1016/j.jenvp.2009.03.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2009.03.004)

Evenson, K.R., Ballard, K., Lee, G., & Ammerman, A. (2009). Implementation of a School-Based State Policy to Increase Physical Activity. *Journal of School Health*, 79(5), 231-238.

- Belansky, E.S., Cutforth, N., DeLong, E., Ross, C., Scarbro, S., Gilbert, L., et al. (2009). Early Impact of the Federally Mandated Local Wellness Policy on Physical Activity in Rural, Low-Income Elementary Schools in Colorado. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 30(S1), S141-S160.
- Whitaker R.C., Gooze R.A., Hughes C.C., & Finkelstein D.M. (2009). A National Survey of Obesity Prevention Practices in Head Start. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, 163(12):1144-1150.
- Hughes, C.C., Gooze, R.A., Finkelstein, D.M., & Whitaker, R.C. (2010). Barriers To Obesity Prevention In Head Start. *Health Affairs*, 29(3), 454-462.
- Fernandes, M. & Sturm, R. (2010). Facility Provision in Elementary Schools: Correlates with Physical Education, Recess, and Obesity. *Preventive Medicine*, 50(S1), S30-S35.
- Barroso, C.S., Kelder, S.H., Springer, A.E., Smith, C.L., Ranjit, N., Ledingham, C. & Hoelscher, D.M. (2009). Senate Bill 42: Implementation and impact on physical activity in middle schools. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 45(3S), S82-S90.
- Wridt, P. (2010). A Qualitative GIS Approach to Mapping Urban Neighborhoods with Children to Promote Physical Activity and Child-Friendly Community Planning. *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design*, 37(1), 129-147.
- Aytur, S.A., Rodríguez, D.A., & Evenson, K.R., Catellier, D.J., & Rosamond, W.D. (2008). The sociodemographics of land use planning: Relationships to physical activity, accessibility, and equity. *Health and Place*, 14, 367-385.
- Aytur, S.A., Rodríguez, D.A., & Evenson, K.R., Catellier, D.J., & Rosamond, W.D. (2007). Promoting active community environments through land use and transportation planning. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 21(Suppl. 4), 397-407.
- Aytur, S. (2006, Spring). Land use and transportation planning to promote physical activity in North Carolina. *Carolina Planning Journal*, 31(1), 19-25.
- Rodriguez, D.A., Targa, F., & Aytur, S. (2006). Transportation implications of urban containment policies: A study of the largest twenty-five U.S. metropolitan areas. *Urban Studies*, 43(10), 1879-1897.
- Moore, R. and Cosco, N. (2007). Greening Montessori school grounds by design. *North American Montessori Teachers Association Journal*, 32(1), 129-152.
- Cosco, N. (2007). Developing Evidence-Based Design: Environmental Interventions for Healthy Development of Young Children in the Outdoors. In Ward-Thompson, C. and Travlou, P. (Eds.), *Open Space: People Space*, London: Routledge.

- Moore, R. and Cosco, N. (2006). *Well-Being by Nature: Therapeutic Gardens for Children*. Landscape Architecture Technical Information Series (LATIS) Forum on Therapeutic Garden Design. Therapeutic Gardens in Healthcare Settings. Washington, DC: American Society of Landscape Architects (on-line resource).
- Hestenes, L., DeBord, K., Moore, R., Cosco, N., & McGuinnis, J. (2005). *Preschool Outdoor Environment Measurement Scale (POEMS)*. Winston Salem: Kaplan Co.
- Cosco, N., Thigpen, B., Moore, R., O'Brien, M., & Mendel, C. (2004). *Head Start Growth and Readiness in the Outdoor World (HS-GROW): Linking research to practice*. Washington: Head Start Bureau.
- Coutts, C. (2008). Greenway accessibility and physical activity behavior. *Environment and Planning B*, 35(3), 552-563.
- Coutts, C. (2009). Locational influence of land use type on the distribution of uses along urban river greenways. *Journal of Urban Planning and Development*, 135(1), 31-38.
- Joseph, A. & Zimring, C. (2007). Where active older adults walk: Understanding the factors related to path choice for walking among active retirement community residents. *Environment and Behavior*, 39, 75-105.
- Harris-Kojetin, L., Kiefer, K., Joseph, A., & Zimring, C. (2005). Encouraging physical activity among retirement community residents - The role of campus commitment, programming, staffing, promotion, financing and accreditation. *Seniors Housing & Care Journal*, 13(1), 3-20.
- King, D. (2008). Neighborhood and individual factors in activity in older adults: Results from the neighborhoods and senior health study. *Journal of Aging and Physical Activity*, 16(2), 144-170.
- Lee, C. (2007). Environment and active living: The roles of health risk and economic factors. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 21(Suppl. 4), 293-304.
- Lee, C. & Moudon, A.V. (2006). Correlates of walking for transportation or recreation purposes. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 3(Suppl. 1), S77-S98.
- McDonald, N. (2008). Critical factors for active transportation to school among low-income and minority students: Evidence from the 2001 National Household Travel Survey. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 34(4): 341-344.
- McDonald, N. (2008). Children's mode choice for the school trip: The role of distance and school location in walking to school. *Transportation* 35(1), 23-35.
- McDonald, N. (2007). Active transportation to school: Trends among U.S. schoolchildren, 1969-2001. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 32(6), 509-516.

- McDonald, N. (2006). An exploratory analysis of children's travel patterns. *Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board*, 1977, 1-7. Available online at:  
<http://trb.metapress.com/content/k785388k8w875136/?p=0b43a47336d94ca58e2279eac586ebc4&pi=0>
- Nelson, M.C., & Gordon-Larsen, P. (2006). Physical activity and sedentary behavior patterns are associated with selected adolescent health risk behaviors. *Pediatrics*, 117, 1281-1290.
- Nelson, M.C., Gordon-Larsen, P., Adair, L.S., & Popkin, B.M. (2005). Adolescent physical activity and sedentary behavior: patterning and long-term maintenance. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 28(3), 259-266.
- Nelson, M.C., Gordon-Larsen, P., Song, Y., & Popkin, B.M. (2006). Built and social environments: Associations with adolescent overweight and activity. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 31(2), 109-117.
- Nicoll G. (2007). Spatial measures associated with stair use. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 21(Suppl. 4), 346-352.
- Zimring, C., Joseph, A., Nicoll, G., & Tsepas, S. (2005). Influences of building design and site design on physical activity research and intervention opportunities. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 28(2), 186-193.
- Ries AV, Voorhees CC, & Gittelsohn J. An exploration of environmental barriers and facilitators of physical activity among urban African American youth. (In press) *Journal of Children, Youth and the Environment*.
- Ries, A.V., Voorhees, C.C., Roche, K.M., Gittelsohn, J., Yan, A.F., & Astone, N.M. (2009). A quantitative examination of park characteristics related to park use and physical activity among urban youth. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 45(3S), S64-S70.
- Ries, A.V., Gittelsohn, J., Voorhees, C.C., Roche, K., Clifton, K.J., & Astone, N. (2008). The environment and urban adolescents' use of recreational facilities for physical activity: A qualitative study. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 23(1), 43-50.
- Ries, A.V., Voorhees, C.C., Gittelsohn, J., Roche, K., & Astone, N. (2008). Adolescents' perceptions of environmental influences on physical activity. *American Journal of Health Behavior* 32(1), 26-39.
- Vincent, J.M. & Filardo, M. (2007). School construction and renovation spending: Who's benefiting? *Educational Facility Planner* 42(1): 26-30.
- Filardo, M., Vincent, J.M., Sung, P. & Stein, T. (2006). *Growth and disparity: A decade of U.S. public school construction*. Washington, DC: BEST (Building Educational Success Together).

- McKoy, D. & Vincent, J.M. (2005). The center for cities & schools: Connecting research and policy agendas. *Berkeley Planning Journal*, 18(1), 57-77.
- McKoy, D. & Vincent, J.M. (2007). Engaging schools in urban revitalization: The YPLAN (Youth – Plan, Learn, Act, Now!). *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 26(4), 389-403.
- McKoy, D. & Vincent, J.M. (2008). Housing and education: The inextricable link. In J.H. Carr and N. Kutty (Eds.), *Segregation: The rising costs for America*. London: Routledge.
- McKoy, D., & Vincent, J.M. (2007). Understanding the housing-schools nexus: Integrating housing and educational policy and practice to improve neighborhoods and schools. In J.H. Carr (Ed.), *A history of housing discrimination an examination of barriers and efforts to achieve an inclusive society*. Washington, DC: National Fair Housing Alliance.
- Vincent, J.M. (2006). Public schools as public infrastructure: Roles for planning researchers. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 25(4), 433-437.
- Vincent, J.M. (2008). Public schools as public infrastructure: Schools, community, and land use planning. In Elmer, V. and Leigland, A. (Eds.), *Infrastructure planning and finance: A guide for local officials*. Point Arena, CA: Solano Press Books.
- Lee, C. & Zhu, X. (2008). School transportation, health, and equity: The role of built environments. In P. O. Inweldi (Ed.), *Transportation Research Trends*. Hauppauge, New York: Nova Science Publishers.
- Zhu, X. & Lee, C. (2008). Walkability and safety around elementary schools: Economic and ethnic disparities. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 34(4), 282-290.
- Zhu, X. & Lee, C. (2009). Correlates of Walking to School and Implications for Public Policies: Survey Results from Parents of Elementary School Children in Austin, Texas. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 30(S1), S177-S202.
- Yan, A.F., Voorhees, C.C., Clifton, K., & Burnier, C. (2010). “Do You See What I See?” – Correlates of Multidimensional Measures of Neighborhood Types and Perceived Physical Activity-related Neighborhood Barriers and Facilitators for Urban Youth. *Preventive Medicine*, 50(S1), S18-S23.
- Edwards, M. B., Kanters, M. A., & Bocarro, J. N. (in press). Opportunities for extracurricular physical activity in North Carolina middle schools. *Journal of Physical Activity & Health*.

Day, K., Anderson, C., Powe, M., McMillan, T. & Winn, D. (2007). Remaking Minnie Street: The impacts of urban revitalization on crime and pedestrian safety. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 26(3), 315-331.

Frank, L., Kerr, J., Chapman, J., & Sallis, J. (2007). Urban form relationships with walk trip frequency and distance among youth. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 21(Suppl. 4), 305-311.

Kerr, J., Frank, L., Sallis, J.F., & Chapman, J. (2007). Urban form correlates of pedestrian travel in youth: Differences by gender, race-ethnicity, and household attributes. *Transportation Research—Part D*, 12(3), 177-182. Available online at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.trd.2007.01.006>

Handy, S., Cao, X. & Mokhtarian, P. (2008). The Causal Influence of Neighborhood Design on Physical Activity within the Neighborhood: Evidence from Northern California. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 22(5), 350-358.

Handy, S., Cao, X. & Mokhtarian, P. (2006). Self-selection in the relationship between the built environment and walking: Evidence from northern California. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 72(1), 55-74.

Handy, S., Sallis, J., Weber, D., Maibach, E., Hollander, M. (2008). Is support for traditionally designed communities growing? Evidence from two national surveys. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 74(2), 209-221.

Durant, N., Kerr, J., Harris, S.K, Saelens, B.E., Norman, G.J., and Sallis, J.F. (2009). Environmental and safety barriers to youth physical activity in parks and streets: Reliability and validity. *Pediatric Exercise Science*, 21, 86-99.

Durant N, Doyle S, Harris SK, Kerr J, Saelens BE, Norman G, Sallis JF. (2009) Relation of School Environment and Policy to Adolescent Physical Activity *J Sch Health* 79 (4):153-9;quiz 205-6.

Grow, M.H., Saelens, B.E., Kerr, J., Durant, N., Norman, G. & Sallis J. (2008). Where are youth active? Roles of proximity, active transport, and built environment. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, 40(12), 2071-2079.

Forman, H., Kerr, J., Norman, G., Saelens, B., Durant, N., Harris, S., Sallis, J. (2008). Reliability and validity of destination-specific barriers to walking and cycling for parents and adolescents. *Preventive Medicine*, 46(4), 311-316.

Rosenberg, D., Ding, D., Sallis, J.F., Kerr, J., Norman, G.J., Durant, N., Harris, S.K., & Saelens, B.E. (2009). Neighborhood Environment Walkability Scale for Youth (NEWS-Y): Reliability and relationship with physical activity, *Preventive Medicine*, 49, 213-218.

King, A.C., Toobert, D., Ahn, D., Resnicow, K., Coday, M., Riebe, D., Garber, C.E., Hurtz, S., Morton, J., and Sallis, J.F. (2006). Perceived environments as physical activity correlates and moderators of interventions in five studies. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 21(1), 24-35.

## **Selective transcripts of responses to open-ended questions**

The open-ended questions produced an abundance of testimonials, insights, and opinions. We have received a large amount of feedback from grantees that spent a lot of time and efforts on the open-ended questions. Due to space limit, we have only selected a small number of transcripts to represent grantees' responses. Transcripts are organized in the following category: 1) general comments, 2) influence on research, 3) influence on communication approaches, 4) important events, 5) stories to share.

### **General comments about Active Living Research program**

- It's a wonderful program! Thanks!
- The project office has been extremely responsive and facilitating and every staff member that I have communicated with has gone above and beyond and been pleasant to work with.
- It is a wonderful program that has stimulated new knowledge in a variety of areas, but especially in my field, urban planning, where it has re-enforced core values and knowledge of the field.
- One of the many strengths of this program is bringing together experts from different fields to implement active living at all levels (individual, family, community).
- ALR has provided a new direction for my career and led to its growth and development. It has raised my professional standing at my institution and altered my research focus and practice.
- More than any other funding source I believe they have demonstrated interdisciplinary research.
- The national program office (all staff!) were fantastic to work with! Very helpful, encouraging, and extremely bright. I feel very fortunate to have been part of this select group of researchers funded by ALR/RWJF. Thank you.
- I can say without reservation that the dissertation grant I received from ALR/RWJF enriched my experience as a doctoral student, and motivated me to continue research in this area.
- I think it remarkable how much you've helped the ALR community grow.
- I thank the RWJF and ALR for helping to launch my research career. I truly believe that having an ALR grant was essential to my landing my tenure-track faculty position. Thank you.
- You have done an outstanding job. When I think of excellent models of how funding should be awarded and scientific activities managed in a defined content area, ALR is right at the top of the list. From the open collaborative environment to a genuine appreciation for the work that is being done, you have adopted the right approach to this effort. Good job and I hope you are continued by the Foundation to do this important work.
- I fully support their goals, and hope they continue
- Wonderful program. Should serve as a model for collaborative research and policy between private foundations and grantees

- ALR grant reviewers should represent the fields of expertise of prospective grantees. Considering one of the main goals of ALR is to support environmental research regarding physical activity, the design disciplines should be fully considered (still no pull down menus including design or landscape architecture in ALR surveys or evaluations).
- I have been thoroughly impressed in all my dealings with the ALR program, and I feel that my opinions are widely shared among other academics familiar with the organization.
- I am very impressed with the ALR/RWJF program and urge that its funding be continued. It is a productive research program that is achieving a lot for the investment and is based on vitally important societal goals. This has been an outstanding example of the importance of foundations in providing leadership in both research and practice.
- The concepts of active living are becoming accepted in the popular culture. 5-10 more years of funding will allow for a more complete understanding of the relationship between environments and PA/obesity. Without this, I don't believe that we have reached the tipping point to change policy and environments in the US.
- This program has been a great resource to me professionally, and I think to the field of PA and environment research in general. I have gained much from my work in this area and ALR's support has been invaluable in helping me to connect to other researchers, emerging methods and so forth.

**Are there any other ways your involvement in the Active Living Research program has influenced your approach to research that are not listed above? If yes, please describe below.**

- I give more consideration to measurement of both dependent and independent variables, and, in some cases, include both objective and perceived measures in my conceptual models.
- ALR grant was influential in building links to the public health and environmental psychology research traditions, and to researchers within those groups.
- These questions are written from a health perspective; those in environmental fields typically mention quite different topics such as: using more instruments already tested for reliability and validity; documenting research activities in a more systematic way; using different statistical methods.
- It has influenced our design research approach encouraging a more rigorous, quantitative framework.
- Participation in the Active Living Research has made my approach to research more rigorous. The requirement to more explicitly tie research objectives to research outcomes and measures is a much stronger component of the ALR grant process than most other grants I have completed; this approach has strengthened my research.
- Yes, I am now pursuing a Community-Based Participatory Research approach in some of my projects and in my recently (re)submitted K01 application.
- I now look to see how papers and proposals I read include specific policy recommendations.

- I have incorporated more community-based participatory research.
- Incorporated health objectives and theories/models

**Are there any other ways your involvement in the Active Living Research program has influenced your approach to communications with end users that are not listed above? If yes, please describe below.**

- My ALR experience has encouraged me to develop shorter, pithier pieces for a general lay audience. To some degree, this new objective has remained aspirational because of time constraints, but it is an important piece that I strive for in my projects now.
- Receipt of the RWJ ALR has enhanced my work in those areas
- Has made me more aware of strength of using GIS as a community communication tool (people love maps!), but also more aware of the sensitivities that communities have re: who gets to see their data and how it's positioned (worry about stigmatizing already burdened neighborhoods, particularly re: signs of disorder within a neighborhood).
- I now always consider this in the beginning of the design of all grants.

**Briefly describe the event that you are reporting, when the event took place (month, year), and its policy impact. Include key stakeholders and organizations involved.**

- Development of an Active Living Guideline for Building Design and Renovation for the City of New York. This event was initiated after the presentation of Active Living Stair Research (by Nicoll) and Elderly walking research (by Joseph) in Dr. Craig Zimring's keynote address at the 2nd annual FIT City event.
- Influence with consultants working with Oxford Pathways Commission (March, 2008).
- Led to the creating of the Design for Health Project working with 19 cities and counties in Minnesota to incorporate health topics (including many beyond active living) into their plans (comprehensive plans, parks and recreation elements, non-motorized transportation plans, subdivision ordinances. See [www.designforhealth.net](http://www.designforhealth.net) for details.
- Our trail research has informed public policy debates in Indiana about implementation of the Indianapolis Cultural Trail and development and implementation of a new, statewide trail plan.
- Presented findings to city commissioner for parks and recreation, disseminated findings to state health department, presented at local government commission smart growth meeting in DC, presented overview of study to delegate James Hubbard, chair of health care committee.
- From January 2007-present, I'm working with other ALR researchers at my institution in a collaborative project with the Department of Transportation to assess the content and quality of pedestrian master plans (stimulated by a new DOT grant funding mechanism) and their relationship to health outcomes (ongoing).
- We have worked closely with the State Public Health Dept. for state-wide policy change.
- Habitat for Humanity is moving toward more walkable/livable neighborhood design. I believe my research played some role in this shift in focus.
- My work on traffic calming generally, including for ALR, has promoted the practice within the US.

**Do you have any stories you would like to share with us about the impact that Active Living Research has had on your work or the impact your work has had on the field of physical activity research? If so, please describe briefly now.**

- At the 2008 International Society for Behaviour Nutrition and Physical Activity there was a great deal of interest from European researchers from England, Ireland and the Netherlands in building level physical activity. This is a group that has been working in the field but would like to see more collaboration with US and Canadian researchers in this area of research.
- We studied difficulties in a coalition. We learned a great deal and used this information in 1) building a functional active living coalition and 2) exploring the theory of why group collaboration fails. We have begun to disseminate this more theoretical work. Because there is no failure in theory, it's a sounder way to do broad dissemination, we think.
- The ALR grant has jump-started a research direction for me that has been very important. I am consulting with the city of Columbia on their projects related to environmental change and I have several projects with other researchers at the university as a result of my collaboration with ALR.
- Both my undergraduate and masters degrees are in public health. My PhD is in planning. I was not sure how my apparently disparate educational foci would be accepted when I was looking for a job. Thanks to RWJ, my funded research project lent legitimacy to my research. I also believe that the increased awareness of the built environmental influence on health brought about by RWJ helped instigate the position I now hold as a professor of urban planning and public health.
- Being funded by RWJ ALR has helped me build my reputation within NYC and helped me convince government agencies to release data to me for use in my research. It has been very helpful.
- I worked with the president of the Center City District in Philadelphia. He found this information valuable in his work, especially in promoting downtown living.
- The methodology developed and preliminary results of this study were the base for two successful proposals: 1. Preventing Obesity by Modifying Childcare Center Preschool Play Areas funded by NIEHS, Obesity and the Built Environment RFA, 2006-2008. 2. Preventing Obesity by Design funded by the Blue Cross Blue Shield of North Carolina Foundation, 2007-2008.
- I have developed an introductory course, Introduction to Community Health and Human Development, for a new undergraduate program in public health. The course is based on an ecological model. ALR helped to inform the organization of the course - significance of place.
- For all the nutrition courses I teach, I consistently and consciously incorporate the importance of including the environment (physical/nutritional) as a factor in health. Given that students enrolled in one of my courses come from various disciplines (health and non-health related), the impact is great.
- What I have learned (and continue to learn) through Active Living Research (via my grant experience, the conferences and fantastic network) has led to my involvement with evaluation efforts for communities who are funded through LiveWell Colorado (a partnership that includes Kaiser Permanente, CO Health Foundation and CDPHE). The communities are working to implement evidence-based best practices at the environment

and policy level (some programs too) to promote healthy eating/active living, and reduce obesity. This experience has helped me to understand the challenges communities face, and many competing demands for this work (economy, safety issues, poverty, other policies that conflict). This will help inform the way I will design interventions, involving communities from the ground up.

- My work with ALR and the mentorship I received solidified my commitment to become a clinician investigator and to focus on improving physical activity levels in vulnerable populations.
- I am now working with a rural African-American community that is applying active living principles in innovative ways (e.g., community gardening, local land ownership, historic/cultural preservation).
- Researchers from other universities have contacted me and requested copies of my paper and survey instrument. We are looking forward to sharing findings or maybe even combining datasets in future. 2. A researcher told me that their team was using my study as a model for their current project.