Gavin Turrell

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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179 papers	9,832 citations	28242 55 h-index	43868 91 g-index
181 all docs	181 docs citations	181 times ranked	11256 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	City planning and population health: a global challenge. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 2912-2924.	6.3	781
2	Childhood socioeconomic position and cognitive function in adulthood. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2001, 30, 256-263.	0.9	279
3	Socio-economic pathways to diet: modelling the association between socio-economic position and food purchasing behaviour. Public Health Nutrition, 2006, 9, 375-383.	1.1	247
4	Occupation, Hours Worked, and Leisure-Time Physical Activity. Preventive Medicine, 2000, 31, 673-681.	1.6	232
5	Advance transit oriented development typology: case study in Brisbane, Australia. Journal of Transport Geography, 2014, 34, 54-70.	2.3	222
6	Socio-economic differences in fruit and vegetable consumption among Australian adolescents and adults. Public Health Nutrition, 2002, 5, 663-669.	1.1	203
7	Measuring socio-economic position in dietary research: is choice of socio-economic indicator important?. Public Health Nutrition, 2003, 6, 191-200.	1.1	201
8	Socioeconomic differences in food purchasing behaviour and suggested implications for diet-related health promotion. Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, 2002, 15, 355-364.	1.3	191
9	Socioeconomic Position Across the Lifecourse and Cognitive Function in Late Middle Age. Journals of Gerontology - Series B Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 2002, 57, S43-S51.	2.4	190
10	Socioeconomic inequalities in all-cause and specific-cause mortality in Australia: 1985â€“1987 and 1995â€“1997. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2001, 30, 231-239.	0.9	167
11	Sedentary behaviour and health: mapping environmental and social contexts to underpin chronic disease prevention. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2014, 48, 174-177.	3.1	166
12	Food insecurity among adults residing in disadvantaged urban areas: potential health and dietary consequences. Public Health Nutrition, 2012, 15, 227-237.	1.1	162
13	Built environment and cardioâ€metabolic health: systematic review and metaâ€analysis of longitudinal studies. Obesity Reviews, 2019, 20, 41-54.	3.1	156
14	Does gender modify associations between self rated health and the social and economic characteristics of local environments?. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2006, 60, 490-495.	2.0	145
15	Socioeconomic inequalities in food purchasing: The contribution of respondent-perceived and actual (objectively measured) price and availability of foods. Preventive Medicine, 2007, 45, 41-48.	1.6	136
16	A Framework for Evaluating the Impact of Obesity Prevention Strategies on Socioeconomic Inequalities in Weight. American Journal of Public Health, 2014, 104, e43-e50.	1.5	136
17	The shape of the socioeconomic-oral health gradient: implications for theoretical explanations. Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology, 2006, 34, 310-319.	0.9	132
18	Income non-reporting: implications for health inequalities research. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2000, 54, 207-214.	2.0	130

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19	Urban area disadvantage and physical activity: a multilevel study in Melbourne, Australia. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2005, 59, 934-940.	2.0	127
20	Can the built environment reduce health inequalities? A study of neighbourhood socioeconomic disadvantage and walking for transport. Health and Place, 2013, 19, 89-98.	1.5	127
21	Weight and place: a multilevel cross-sectional survey of area-level social disadvantage and overweight/obesity in Australia. International Journal of Obesity, 2006, 30, 281-287.	1.6	119
22	Socioeconomic position, gender, health behaviours and biomarkers ofÂcardiovascular disease and diabetes. Social Science and Medicine, 2010, 71, 1150-1160.	1.8	116
23	Neighborhood Disadvantage and Physical Activity: Baseline Results from the HABITAT Multilevel Longitudinal Study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2010, 20, 171-181.	0.9	111
24	HABITAT: A longitudinal multilevel study of physical activity change in mid-aged adults. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 76.	1.2	110
25	Socioeconomic status and health in Australia. Medical Journal of Australia, 2000, 172, 434-438.	0.8	109
26	The independent contribution of neighborhood disadvantage and individual-level socioeconomic position to self-reported oral health: a multilevel analysis. Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology, 2007, 35, 195-206.	0.9	109
27	Childhood and Adult Socioeconomic Conditions and 31-Year Mortality Risk in Women. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 159, 481-490.	1.6	108
28	Socioeconomic differences among Australian adults in consumption of fruit and vegetables and intakes of vitamins A, C and folate. Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, 2002, 15, 375-385.	1.3	107
29	Distance to the closest radiotherapy facility and survival after a diagnosis of rectal cancer in Queensland. Medical Journal of Australia, 2011, 195, 350-354.	0.8	96
30	Does living in a disadvantaged area mean fewer opportunities to purchase fresh fruit and vegetables in the area? Findings from the Brisbane food study. Health and Place, 2006, 12, 306-319.	1.5	94
31	A multilevel analysis of socioeconomic (small area) differences in household food purchasing behaviour. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2004, 58, 208-215.	2.0	89
32	Socioeconomic disadvantage in childhood and across the life course and all-cause mortality and physical function in adulthood: evidence from the Alameda County Study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2007, 61, 723-730.	2.0	89
33	Does living in a disadvantaged area entail limited opportunities to purchase fresh fruit and vegetables in terms of price, availability, and variety? Findings from the Brisbane Food Study. Health and Place, 2006, 12, 741-748.	1.5	87
34	Participation in Recreational Physical Activity: Why Do Socioeconomic Groups Differ?. Health Education and Behavior, 2003, 30, 225-244.	1.3	85
35	Smokers living in deprived areas are less likely to quit: a longitudinal follow-up. Tobacco Control, 2006, 15, 485-488.	1.8	84
36	Marital loss, mental health and the role of perceived social support: findings from six waves of an Australian population based panel study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2012, 66, 308-314.	2.0	81

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37	The socio-economic patterning of survey participation and non-response error in a multilevel study of food purchasing behaviour: area- and individual-level characteristics. Public Health Nutrition, 2003, 6, 181-189.	1.1	78
38	A multilevel study of socio-economic inequalities in food choice behaviour and dietary intake among the Dutch population: the GLOBE study. Public Health Nutrition, 2006, 9, 75-83.	1.1	77
39	Socioeconomic Position at Different Stages of the Life Course and Its Influence on Body Weight and Weight Gain in Adulthood: A Longitudinal Study With 13â€Year Followâ€up. Obesity, 2008, 16, 1377-1381.	1.5	77
40	Residential dissonance and mode choice. Journal of Transport Geography, 2013, 33, 12-28.	2.3	75
41	Cycling for transport and recreation: Associations with socio-economic position, environmental perceptions, and psychological disposition. Preventive Medicine, 2014, 63, 29-35.	1.6	74
42	Patterns of social capital associated with transit oriented development. Journal of Transport Geography, 2014, 35, 144-155.	2.3	73
43	Commuting mode choice in transit oriented development: Disentangling the effects of competitive neighbourhoods, travel attitudes, and self-selection. Transport Policy, 2015, 42, 187-196.	3.4	71
44	DETERMINANTS OF GENDER DIFFERENCES IN DIETARY BEHAVIOR. Nutrition Research, 1997, 17, 1105-1120.	1.3	70
45	Access to alcohol outlets and harmful alcohol consumption: a multiâ€level study in Melbourne, Australia. Addiction, 2011, 106, 1772-1779.	1.7	70
46	Food insecurity among Australian children. Journal of Child Health Care, 2011, 15, 401-416.	0.7	67
47	Built environment impacts on walking for transport in Brisbane, Australia. Transportation, 2016, 43, 53-77.	2.1	67
48	Childhood speech disorders: Reported prevalence, comorbidity and socioeconomic profile. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2001, 37, 431-436.	0.4	65
49	Cycling for transport and recreation: Associations with the socio-economic, natural and built environment. Health and Place, 2015, 36, 152-161.	1.5	65
50	Socioeconomic disadvantage and the purchase of takeaway food: A multilevel analysis. Appetite, 2008, 51, 69-81.	1.8	64
51	Geographic remoteness, area-level socio-economic disadvantage and advanced breast cancer: a cross-sectional, multilevel study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2011, 65, 1037-1043.	2.0	64
52	Multilevel determinants of breast cancer survival: association with geographic remoteness and area-level socioeconomic disadvantage. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2012, 132, 701-710.	1.1	64
53	Area disadvantage, individual socio-economic position, and premature cancer mortality in Australia 1998 to 2000: a multilevel analysis. Cancer Causes and Control, 2008, 19, 183-193.	0.8	58
54	Confidence to Cook Vegetables and the Buying Habits of Australian Households. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2010, 110, S52-S61.	1.3	57

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55	Inequalities in cardiovascular disease mortality: the role of behavioural, physiological and social risk factors. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2010, 64, 542-548.	2.0	57
56	The contribution of three components of nutrition knowledge to socio-economic differences in food purchasing choices. Public Health Nutrition, 2014, 17, 1814-1824.	1.1	56
57	Associations between individual socioeconomic position, neighbourhood disadvantage and transport mode: baseline results from the HABITAT multilevel study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2015, 69, 1217-1223.	2.0	55
58	Do places affect the probability of death in Australia? A multilevel study of area-level disadvantage, individual-level socioeconomic position and all-cause mortality, 1998-2000. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2007, 61, 13-19.	2.0	53
59	Short-term Functional Health and Well-Being After Marital Separation: Does Initiator Status Make a Difference?. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 173, 1308-1318.	1.6	53
60	Socioeconomic inequalities in cardiovascular mortality and the role of childhood socioeconomic conditions and adulthood risk factors: a prospective cohort study with 17-years of follow up. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 1045.	1.2	53
61	Does Psychological Stress Mediate Social Deprivation in Tooth Loss?. Journal of Dental Research, 2007, 86, 1166-1170.	2.5	52
62	Structural, material and economic influences on the food-purchasing choices of socioeconomic groups. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 1996, 20, 611-617.	0.8	49
63	Socio-economic differences in takeaway food consumption among adults. Public Health Nutrition, 2012, 15, 218-226.	1.1	49
64	Public Open Spaces and Leisure-Time Walking in Brazilian Adults. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2017, 14, 553.	1.2	49
65	Gender and age differences in walking for transport and recreation: Are the relationships the same in all neighborhoods?. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2016, 4, 75-80.	0.8	48
66	Does area-based social capital matter for the health of Australians? A multilevel analysis of self-rated health in Tasmania. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 607-613.	0.9	47
67	A Longitudinal Study Examining Changes in Street Connectivity, Land Use, and Density of Dwellings and Walking for Transport in Brisbane, Australia. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2018, 126, 057003.	2.8	46
68	Affluent Neighborhoods Reduce Excess Risk of Tooth Loss among the Poor. Journal of Dental Research, 2008, 87, 969-973.	2.5	45
69	Confidence to Cook Vegetables and the Buying Habits of Australian Households. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2009, 109, 1759-1768.	1.3	45
70	Individual and householdâ€level socioeconomic position is associated with harmful alcohol consumption behaviours among adults. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2011, 35, 270-277.	0.8	45
71	Singleâ€item measure of food insecurity used in the National Health Survey may underestimate prevalence in Australia. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2018, 42, 389-395.	0.8	45
72	Area variation in mortality in Tasmania (Australia): the contributions of socioeconomic disadvantage, social capital and geographic remoteness. Health and Place, 2006, 12, 291-305.	1.5	43

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73	The Relative Contributions of Psychological, Social, and Environmental Variables to Explain Participation in Walking, Moderate-, and Vigorous-Intensity Leisure-Time Physical Activity. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2005, 2, 181-196.	1.0	42
74	Best practice for prevention and treatment of cardiovascular disease through an equity lens: a review. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2010, 17, 599-606.	3.1	42
75	Neighbourhood built environment and physical function among mid-to-older aged adults: A systematic review. Health and Place, 2019, 58, 102137.	1.5	42
76	A multilevel study of area socio-economic status and food purchasing behaviour. Public Health Nutrition, 2009, 12, 2074-2083.	1.1	41
77	The influence of neighbourhood disadvantage on smoking cessation and its contribution to inequalities in smoking status. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2012, 31, 645-652.	1.1	41
78	Walking behaviour and patterns of perceived access to neighbourhood destinations in older adults from a low-density (Brisbane, Australia) and an ultra-dense city (Hong Kong, China). Cities, 2019, 84, 23-33.	2.7	41
79	The Association between Objectively Measured Neighborhood Features and Walking in Middle-Aged Adults. American Journal of Health Promotion, 2011, 25, e12-e21.	0.9	40
80	Ethnic differences in overweight and obesity and the influence of acculturation on immigrant bodyweight: evidence from a national sample of Australian adults. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 932.	1.2	40
81	Area variation in recreational cycling in Melbourne: a compositional or contextual effect?. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2008, 62, 890-898.	2.0	39
82	Spatial inequalities in colorectal and breast cancer survival: Premature deaths and associated factors. Health and Place, 2012, 18, 1412-1421.	1.5	39
83	Changes in perceptions of urban green space are related to changes in psychological well-being: Cross-sectional and longitudinal study of mid-aged urban residents. Health and Place, 2019, 59, 102201.	1.5	38
84	Geographic remoteness, area-level socioeconomic disadvantage and inequalities in colorectal cancer survival in Queensland: a multilevel analysis. BMC Cancer, 2013, 13, 493.	1.1	36
85	Relationship between the neighbourhood built environment and early child development. Health and Place, 2017, 48, 90-101.	1.5	36
86	Neighborhood walkability and 12-year changes in cardio-metabolic risk: the mediating role of physical activity. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2019, 16, 86.	2.0	34
87	Social Inequality: Utilisation of general practitioner services by socioâ€economic disadvantage and geographic remoteness. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2004, 28, 152-158.	0.8	32
88	Geographic remoteness and risk of advanced colorectal cancer at diagnosis in Queensland: a multilevel study. British Journal of Cancer, 2011, 105, 1039-1041.	2.9	32
89	The Family Life Course and Health: Partnership, Fertility Histories, and Later-Life Physical Health Trajectories in Australia. Demography, 2016, 53, 777-804.	1.2	32
90	Socioeconomic determinants of health in Australia: policy responses and intervention options. Medical Journal of Australia, 2000, 172, 489-492.	0.8	31

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91	Collecting foodâ€related data from low socioeconomic groups: how adequate are our current research designs?. Australian Journal of Public Health, 1995, 19, 410-416.	0.2	31
92	The association between sedentary leisure and physical activity in middle-aged adults. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2012, 46, 747-752.	3.1	31
93	Do differences in built environments explain age differences in transport walking across neighbourhoods?. Journal of Transport and Health, 2018, 9, 83-95.	1.1	31
94	Neighbourhood disadvantage and self-reported type 2 diabetes, heart disease and comorbidity: a cross-sectional multilevel study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2016, 26, 146-150.	0.9	30
95	Mid-Aged Adults' Sitting Time in Three Contexts. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2012, 42, 363-373.	1.6	29
96	Change in walking for transport: a longitudinal study of the influence of neighbourhood disadvantage and individual-level socioeconomic position in mid-aged adults. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2014, 11, 151.	2.0	29
97	Determinants of residential dissonance: Implications for transit-oriented development in Brisbane. International Journal of Sustainable Transportation, 2016, 10, 960-974.	2.1	29
98	Cycling for Transportation in Sao Paulo City: Associations with Bike Paths, Train and Subway Stations. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 562.	1.2	28
99	Positive HABITATS for physical activity: Examining use of parks and its contribution to physical activity levels in mid-to older-aged adults. Health and Place, 2020, 63, 102308.	1.5	28
100	Neighborhood disadvantage, individual-level socioeconomic position and physical function: A cross-sectional multilevel analysis. Preventive Medicine, 2016, 89, 112-120.	1.6	27
101	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. Public Health Research and Practice, 2014, 25, .	0.7	27
102	Walkability, Overweight, and Obesity in Adults: A Systematic Review of Observational Studies. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 3135.	1.2	26
103	Measuring psychological, social, and environmental influences on leisure-time physical activity among adults. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2007, 31, 36-43.	0.8	25
104	Socio-economic inequalities in diet and body weight: evidence, causes and intervention options. Public Health Nutrition, 2015, 18, 759-763.	1.1	25
105	Neighbourhood disadvantage and smoking: Examining the role of neighbourhood-level psychosocial characteristics. Health and Place, 2016, 40, 98-105.	1.5	24
106	Health and nutrition beliefs and perceptions of Brisbane adolescents. Nutrition and Dietetics, 2005, 62, 69-75.	0.9	23
107	Socio-economic differences in weight-control behaviours and barriers to weight control. Public Health Nutrition, 2011, 14, 1768-1778.	1.1	23
108	Comparing multilevel and Bayesian spatial random effects survival models to assess geographical inequalities in colorectal cancer survival: a case study. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2014, 13, 36.	1.2	23

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109	Neighbourhood socioeconomic and transport disadvantage: The potential to reduce social inequities in health through transport. Journal of Transport and Health, 2017, 7, 256-263.	1.1	23
110	Validation of de-identified record linkage to ascertain hospital admissions in a cohort study. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2011, 11, 42.	1.4	22
111	The public bicycle-sharing scheme in Brisbane, Australia: Evaluating the influence of its introduction on changes in time spent cycling amongst a middle- and older-age population. Journal of Transport and Health, 2018, 10, 56-73.	1.1	22
112	Compliance with the Australian Dietary Guidelines in the Early 1990's: Have Population-Based Health Promotion Programs Been Effective?. Nutrition and Health, 1997, 11, 271-288.	0.6	20
113	Who does well where? Exploring how self-rated health differs across diverse people and neighborhoods. Health and Place, 2013, 22, 82-89.	1.5	20
114	The Impact of Rurality and Disadvantage on the Diagnostic Interval for Breast Cancer in a Large Population-Based Study of 3202 Women in Queensland, Australia. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2016, 13, 1156.	1.2	20
115	Prevalence and correlates of walkable short car trips: A cross-sectional multilevel analysis. Journal of Transport and Health, 2017, 4, 73-80.	1.1	19
116	Prospective trends in body mass index by main transport mode, 2007â€“2013. Journal of Transport and Health, 2018, 8, 183-192.	1.1	19
117	Beyond the â€˜extinction of experienceâ€™ â€“ Novel pathways between nature experience and support for nature conservation. Global Environmental Change, 2019, 55, 48-57.	3.6	19
118	Cohort Profile: HABITATâ€”a longitudinal multilevel study of physical activity, sedentary behaviour and health and functioning in mid-to-late adulthood. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 50, 730-731h.	0.9	19
119	Safe Habitats: Does the Association Between Neighborhood Crime and Walking Differ by Neighborhood Disadvantage?. Environment and Behavior, 2021, 53, 3-39.	2.1	19
120	Psychological distress among female sex workers. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 1997, 21, 643-646.	0.8	18
121	Contribution of Take-Out Food Consumption to Socioeconomic Differences in Fruit and Vegetable Intake: A Mediation Analysis. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2011, 111, 1556-1562.	1.3	18
122	Does Residential Dissonance Affect Residential Mobility?. Transportation Research Record, 2013, 2344, 59-67.	1.0	18
123	Workplace Stress. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2014, 56, 814-819.	0.9	18
124	Reported consumption of takeaway food and its contribution to socioeconomic inequalities in body mass index. Appetite, 2014, 74, 116-124.	1.8	18
125	Socioeconomic status and infant mortality in Australia: a national study of small urban areas, 1985â€“89. Social Science and Medicine, 2000, 50, 1209-1225.	1.8	17
126	A multilevel investigation of inequalities in clinical and psychosocial outcomes for women after breast cancer. BMC Cancer, 2011, 11, 415.	1.1	17

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127	Childrenâ€™s neighbourhood physical environment and early development: an individual child level linked data study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2020, 74, 321-329.	2.0	17
128	Test-Retest Reliability of Perceptions of the Neighborhood Environment for Physical Activity by Socioeconomic Status. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2011, 8, 829-840.	1.0	16
129	Traditional birth attendant training and local birthing practices in India. Evaluation and Program Planning, 2011, 34, 254-265.	0.9	16
130	The association between objectively measured neighbourhood features and walking for transport in mid-aged adults. Local Environment, 2012, 17, 131-146.	1.1	16
131	The Air We Breathe: Social determinants of smoking among parents with infants. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2002, 26, 30-37.	0.8	15
132	Socioâ€economic position and height in early adulthood. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2002, 26, 468-472.	0.8	15
133	A multilevel study of the determinants of area-level inequalities in colorectal cancer survival. BMC Cancer, 2010, 10, 24.	1.1	15
134	Life course socioeconomic conditions, adulthood risk factors and cardiovascular mortality among men and women: A 17-year follow up of the GLOBE study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2013, 168, 2207-2213.	0.8	15
135	Neighborhood Disadvantage and Body Mass Index: A Study of Residential Relocation. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 1696-1703.	1.6	15
136	Temporal trends in sitting time by domain in a cohort of mid-age Australian men and women. Maturitas, 2018, 116, 108-115.	1.0	15
137	Walking for transportation and built environment in Sao Paulo city, Brazil. Journal of Transport and Health, 2019, 15, 100611.	1.1	15
138	The association between objectively measured neighborhood features and walking in middle-aged adults. American Journal of Health Promotion, 2011, 25, e12-21.	0.9	15
139	Associations between physical activity and the neighbourhood social environment: baseline results from the HABITAT multilevel study. Preventive Medicine, 2016, 93, 219-225.	1.6	14
140	Neighborhood socioeconomic disadvantage and body mass index among residentially stable mid-older aged adults: Findings from the HABITAT multilevel longitudinal study. Preventive Medicine, 2017, 105, 271-274.	1.6	14
141	Neighborhood Disadvantage and Physical Function: The Contributions of Neighborhood-Level Perceptions of Safety From Crime and Walking for Recreation. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2018, 15, 553-563.	1.0	14
142	Spatial biases in residential mobility: Implications for travel behaviour research. Travel Behaviour & Society, 2020, 18, 15-28.	2.4	14
143	Birthing Practices of Traditional Birth Attendants in South Asia in the Context of Training Programmes. Journal of Health Management, 2010, 12, 93-121.	0.4	13
144	Do active modes of transport cause lower body mass index? Findings from the HABITAT longitudinal study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2018, 72, 294-301.	2.0	13

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145	Measuring factors that influence the utilisation of preventive care services provided by general practitioners in Australia. BMC Health Services Research, 2009, 9, 218.	0.9	12
146	Automobile dependence: A contributing factor to poorer health among lower-income households. Journal of Transport and Health, 2018, 8, 123-128.	1.1	12
147	Associations Between Latent Classes of Perceived Neighborhood Destination Accessibility and Walking Behaviors in Older Adults of a Low-Density and a High-Density City. Journal of Aging and Physical Activity, 2019, 27, 553-564.	0.5	12
148	Associations among smoking status, lifestyle and lipoprotein subclasses. Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 2010, 4, 522-530.	0.6	11
149	Urban Densification and 12â€Year Changes in Cardiovascular Risk Markers. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2019, 8, e013199.	1.6	11
150	Are Measures Derived From Land Use and Transport Policies Associated With Walking for Transport?. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2018, 15, 13-21.	1.0	10
151	Partner status and survival after cancer: A competing risks analysis. Cancer Epidemiology, 2016, 41, 16-23.	0.8	9
152	Identifying patterns of item missing survey data using latent groups: an observational study. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e017284.	0.8	8
153	Land use proportion and walking: Application of isometric substitution analysis. Health and Place, 2019, 57, 352-357.	1.5	8
154	The potential for walkability to narrow neighbourhood socioeconomic inequalities in physical function: A case study of middle-aged to older adults in Brisbane, Australia. Health and Place, 2019, 56, 99-105.	1.5	8
155	A cross-sectional and longitudinal study of neighbourhood disadvantage and cardiovascular disease and the mediating role of physical activity. Preventive Medicine, 2021, 147, 106506.	1.6	8
156	Exploring inequities in housing affordability through an analysis of walkability and house prices by neighbourhood socioeconomic disadvantage. Cities and Health, 2022, 6, 616-634.	1.6	8
157	Re-examining authoritative knowledge in the design and content of a TBA training in India. Midwifery, 2012, 28, 120-130.	1.0	7
158	Contribution of Psychosocial Factors to the Association between Socioeconomic Position and Takeaway Food Consumption. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e108799.	1.1	7
159	Do Differences in Social Environments Explain Gender Differences in Recreational Walking across Neighbourhoods?. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 1980.	1.2	7
160	Neighborhood environmental attributes and walking mobility decline: A longitudinal ecological study of mid-to-older aged Australian adults. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0252017.	1.1	6
161	Geographical differences in risk of advanced breast cancer: Limited evidence for reductions over time, Queensland, Australia 1997â€“2014. Breast, 2017, 36, 60-66.	0.9	5
162	Neighbourhood disadvantage, geographic remoteness and body mass index among immigrants to Australia: A national cohort study 2006-2014. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0191729.	1.1	5

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163	A multilevel study of neighborhood disadvantage, individual socioeconomic position, and body mass index: Exploring cross-level interaction effects. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2019, 14, 100844.	0.8	5
164	The life and death of residential dissonants in transit-oriented development: A discrete time survival analysis. Journal of Transport Geography, 2021, 90, 102921.	2.3	5
165	Residential location, commute distance, and body size: Cross-sectional observational study of state and territory capital cities in Australia. Journal of Transport and Health, 2021, 22, 101122.	1.1	5
166	Item Nonresponse in a Population-Based Mail Survey of Physical Activity. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2004, 1, 344-362.	1.0	4
167	Factors associated with being diagnosed with high severity of breast cancer: a population-based study in Queensland, Australia. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2020, 184, 937-950.	1.1	4
168	Regulation and Reform: Promoting Residents' Rights in Australian Nursing Homes. The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology, 1993, 29, 73-91.	0.2	3
169	Rinsing Practices of Australian Farmers: the Characteristics of Farmers who do not Rinse Chemical Residues from Empty Containers. Journal of Environmental Management, 1997, 50, 129-146.	3.8	3
170	Perceived weight status may contribute to education inequalities in fiveâ€year weight change among midâ€aged women. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2011, 35, 284-291.	0.8	3
171	Ethnicity, length of residence, and prospective trends in body mass index in a national sample of Australian adults (2006â€“2014). Annals of Epidemiology, 2018, 28, 160-168.	0.9	3
172	Reducing socioeconomic health inequalities: Issues of relevance for policy. NSW Public Health Bulletin, 2002, 13, 47.	0.3	3
173	Individual socioeconomic position, neighbourhood disadvantage and mental well-being: a cross-sectional multilevel analysis of mid-age adults. BMC Public Health, 2022, 22, 494.	1.2	3
174	Mix of destinations and sedentary behavior among Brazilian adults: a cross-sectional study. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 347.	1.2	2
175	Exploring the Cohabitation Gap in Relationship Dissolution and Health and Wellbeing: A Longitudinal Analysis of Transitions from Cohabitation and Marriage in Switzerland and Australia. Life Course Research and Social Policies, 2018, , 31-46.	0.2	2
176	Distance to the closest radiotherapy facility and survival after a diagnosis of rectal cancer in Queensland. Medical Journal of Australia, 2011, 195, 661-662.	0.8	1
177	Longitudinal associations between bicycling and having dependent children, in middle-aged men and women. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2021, 23, 101479.	0.8	1
178	Sociodemographic characteristics and social exclusion among the oldest old. Australasian Journal on Ageing, 2022, , .	0.4	1
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