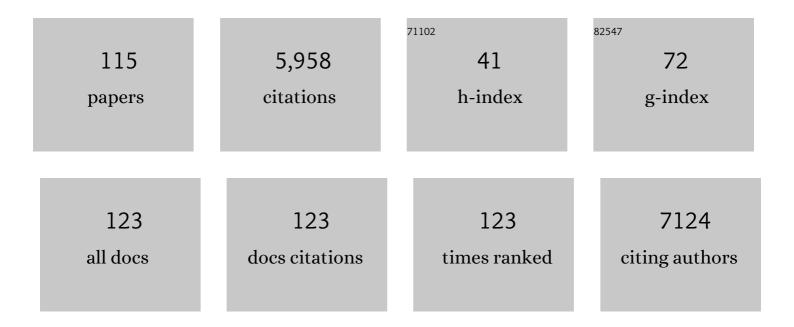
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Physical Work Exposures of Older Workers: Does Measurement Make a Difference?. Work, Aging and Retirement, 2023, 9, 179-189.	2.0	4
2	Multilevel Factors for Adiposity Change in a Population-Based Prospective Study of Black Breast Cancer Survivors. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 40, 2213-2223.	1.6	7
3	Early-life education may help bolster declarative memory in old age, especially for women. Aging, Neuropsychology, and Cognition, 2021, 28, 218-252.	1.3	12
4	Visual cues of the built environment and perceived stress among a cohort of black breast cancer survivors. Health and Place, 2021, 67, 102498.	3.3	9
5	Reductions in 2020 US life expectancy due to COVID-19 and the disproportionate impact on the Black and Latino populations. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	334
6	Trajectories of physical functioning among older adults in the US by race, ethnicity and nativity: Examining the role of working conditions. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0247804.	2.5	15
7	Association of the COVID-19 Pandemic With Estimated Life Expectancy by Race/Ethnicity in the United States, 2020. JAMA Network Open, 2021, 4, e2114520.	5.9	39
8	Reduction in life expectancy in Brazil after COVID-19. Nature Medicine, 2021, 27, 1629-1635.	30.7	72
9	Racial and ethnic differentials in COVID-19-related job exposures by occupational standing in the US. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0256085.	2.5	103
10	Neighborhood Social Environmental Factors and Breast Cancer Subtypes among Black Women. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2021, 30, 344-350.	2.5	36
11	The Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study (SEBAS). , 2021, , 5101-5112.		0
12	Physical work conditions and disparities in later life functioning: Potential pathways. SSM - Population Health, 2021, 16, 100990.	2.7	9
13	Physical functioning and survival: Is the link weaker among Latino and black older adults?. Social Science and Medicine, 2020, 255, 112983.	3.8	4
14	A growing socioeconomic divide: Effects of the Great Recession on perceived economic distress in the United States. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0214947.	2.5	18
15	Physical Function in U.S. Older Adults Compared With Other Populations: A Multinational Study. Journal of Aging and Health, 2019, 31, 1067-1084.	1.7	9
16	The Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study (SEBAS). , 2019, , 1-13.		0
17	The effect of adult children living in the United States on the likelihood of cognitive impairment for older parents living in Mexico. Ethnicity and Health, 2018, 23, 57-71.	2.5	11
18	Collaborative meta-analysis finds no evidence of a strong interaction between stress and 5-HTTLPR genotype contributing to the development of depression. Molecular Psychiatry, 2018, 23, 133-142.	7.9	247

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19	Apolipoprotein E, cognitive function, and cognitive decline among older Taiwanese adults. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0206118.	2.5	16
20	Perception has its Own Reality: Subjective versus Objective Measures of Economic Distress. Population and Development Review, 2018, 44, 695-722.	2.1	26
21	Declining mental health among disadvantaged Americans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, 7290-7295.	7.1	69
22	Physiological Dysregulation, Frailty, and Risk of Mortality Among Older Adults. Research on Aging, 2017, 39, 911-933.	1.8	14
23	The Best Predictors of Survival: Do They Vary by Age, Sex, and Race?. Population and Development Review, 2017, 43, 541-560.	2.1	14
24	Children's Education and Parents' Trajectories of Depressive Symptoms. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 2017, 58, 86-101.	4.8	36
25	Links between primary occupation and functional limitations among older adults in Mexico. SSM - Population Health, 2017, 3, 382-392.	2.7	15
26	What Matters Most for Predicting Survival? A Multinational Population-Based Cohort Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0159273.	2.5	31
27	Why are well-educated Muscovites more likely to survive? Understanding the biological pathways. Social Science and Medicine, 2016, 157, 138-147.	3.8	8
28	Will the Latino Mortality Advantage Endure?. Research on Aging, 2016, 38, 263-282.	1.8	38
29	Cohort Profile: The Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study (SEBAS) in Taiwan. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 45, 54-63.	1.9	35
30	Predicting Survival from Telomere Length versus Conventional Predictors: A Multinational Population-Based Cohort Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0152486.	2.5	34
31	Socioeconomic Status and Biological Markers of Health. Journal of Aging and Health, 2015, 27, 75-102.	1.7	11
32	Return Migration to Mexico: Does Health Matter?. Demography, 2015, 52, 1853-1868.	2.5	86
33	Disease and weight loss: a prospective study of middle-aged and older adults in Costa Rica and England. Salud Publica De Mexico, 2015, 57, 312.	0.4	1
34	Increases in Blood Glucose in Older Adults. Journal of Aging and Health, 2014, 26, 952-968.	1.7	12
35	Beyond Selfâ€Reports: Changes in Biomarkers as Predictors of Mortality. Population and Development Review, 2014, 40, 331-360.	2.1	30
36	The Consequences of Migration to the United States for Short-Term Changes in the Health of Mexican Immigrants. Demography, 2014, 51, 1159-1173.	2.5	63

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37	Death of a child and parental wellbeing in old age: Evidence from Taiwan. Social Science and Medicine, 2014, 101, 166-173.	3.8	31
38	Performance-based measures of physical function as mortality predictors: Incremental value beyond self-reports. Demographic Research, 2014, 30, 227-252.	3.0	8
39	Microbial–Mammalian Cometabolites Dominate the Age-associated Urinary Metabolic Phenotype in Taiwanese and American Populations. Journal of Proteome Research, 2013, 12, 3166-3180.	3.7	46
40	Does Exposure to Stressors Predict Changes in Physiological Dysregulation?. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2013, 46, 121-126.	2.9	14
41	Apolipoprotein E and Measured Physical and Pulmonary Function in Older Taiwanese Adults. Biodemography and Social Biology, 2013, 59, 57-67.	1.0	15
42	The shape of things to come? Obesity prevalence among foreign-born vs. US-born Mexican youth in California. Social Science and Medicine, 2013, 78, 1-8.	3.8	26
43	Sex differences in trajectories of depressive symptoms among older Taiwanese: the contribution of selected stressors and social factors. Aging and Mental Health, 2013, 17, 773-783.	2.8	14
44	Perceived stress and mortality in a Taiwanese older adult population. Stress, 2013, 16, 600-606.	1.8	32
45	Do sons reduce parental mortality?. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2012, 66, 710-715.	3.7	15
46	Do adults adjust their socio-economic status identity in later life. Ageing and Society, 2012, 32, 616-633.	1.7	6
47	Relaxation Practice and Physiologic Regulation in a National Sample of Older Taiwanese. Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine, 2012, 18, 653-661.	2.1	13
48	Durational and generational differences in Mexican immigrant obesity: Is acculturation the explanation?. Social Science and Medicine, 2012, 75, 300-310.	3.8	76
49	Sleep Duration, Sleep Quality, and Biomarkers of Inflammation inÂa Taiwanese Population. Annals of Epidemiology, 2011, 21, 799-806.	1.9	137
50	Apolipoprotein E is associated with blood lipids and inflammation in Taiwanese older adults. Atherosclerosis, 2011, 219, 349-354.	0.8	8
51	Do biological measures mediate the relationship between education and health: A comparative study. Social Science and Medicine, 2011, 72, 307-315.	3.8	30
52	Migrant networks and pathways to child obesity in Mexico. Social Science and Medicine, 2011, 72, 685-693.	3.8	42
53	Healthier before they migrate, less healthy when they return? The health of returned migrants in Mexico. Social Science and Medicine, 2011, 73, 421-428.	3.8	120
54	Socioeconomic differences in obesity among Mexican adolescents. Pediatric Obesity, 2011, 6, e373-e380.	3.2	13

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55	Measuring Health Status: Self-, Interviewer, and Physician Reports of Overall Health. Journal of Aging and Health, 2011, 23, 242-266.	1.7	41
56	Age-related Changes in Biomarkers: Longitudinal Data From a Population-based Sample. Research on Aging, 2011, 33, 312-326.	1.8	27
57	Schooling location and economic, occupational and cognitive success among immigrants and their children: The case of Los Angeles. Social Science Research, 2010, 39, 432-443.	2.0	6
58	The serotonin transporter polymorphism (5-HTTLPR): allelic variation and links with depressive symptoms. Depression and Anxiety, 2010, 27, 260-269.	4.1	123
59	New evidence rekindles the hormone therapy debate. Journal of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care, 2010, 36, 61-64.	0.8	4
60	Does social status predict adult smoking and obesity? Results from the 2000 Mexican National Health Survey. Global Public Health, 2010, 5, 413-426.	2.0	28
61	Considering the Inclusion of Metabolic and Cardiovascular Markers in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Biodemography and Social Biology, 2009, 55, 140-158.	1.0	1
62	Unobserved Heterogeneity Can Confound the Effect of Education on Mortality. Mathematical Population Studies, 2009, 16, 153-173.	2.2	22
63	Improving Mortality Prediction Using Biosocial Surveys. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 169, 769-779.	3.4	21
64	The role of life satisfaction and depressive symptoms in all-cause mortality Psychology and Aging, 2009, 24, 696-702.	1.6	93
65	Perceived social position and health in older adults in Taiwan. Social Science and Medicine, 2008, 66, 536-544.	3.8	43
66	The Healthy Migrant Effect: New Findings From the Mexican Family Life Survey. American Journal of Public Health, 2008, 98, 78-84.	2.7	266
67	THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, ALLOSTATIC LOAD AND MEASURES OF HEALTH IN OLDER TAIWANESE PERSONS: TAIWAN SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND BIOMARKERS OF AGING STUDY. Journal of Biosocial Science, 2007, 39, 545-556.	1.2	62
68	Do Chronic Stressors Lead to Physiological Dysregulation? Testing the Theory of Allostatic Load. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2007, 69, 769-776.	2.0	112
69	Sex differences in the relationship between DHEAS and health. Experimental Gerontology, 2007, 42, 979-987.	2.8	56
70	Why do Hispanics in the USA report poor health?. Social Science and Medicine, 2007, 65, 990-1003.	3.8	133
71	Measuring Subjective Social Status: A Case Study of Older Taiwanese. Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology, 2007, 21, 71-89.	1.0	56
72	Measurement of cumulative physiological dysregulation in an older population. Demography, 2006, 43, 165-183.	2.5	66

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73	Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate (DHEAS) and Risk for Mortality Among Older Taiwanese. Annals of Epidemiology, 2006, 16, 510-515.	1.9	17
74	Socioeconomic Gradients in Health for White and Mexican-Origin Populations. American Journal of Public Health, 2006, 96, 2186-2193.	2.7	101
75	Physiological dysregulation and changes in health in an older population. Experimental Gerontology, 2006, 41, 862-870.	2.8	63
76	Predicting Mortality From Clinical and Nonclinical Biomarkers. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2006, 61, 1070-1074.	3.6	54
77	Do biomarkers of stress mediate the relation between socioeconomic status and health?. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2006, 60, 633-639.	3.7	83
78	Isolation, Integration, and Ethnic Boundaries in Rural Guatemala. Sociological Quarterly, 2005, 46, 213-236.	1.2	6
79	Relationship Between Subjective Social Status and Measures of Health in Older Taiwanese Persons. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2005, 53, 483-488.	2.6	158
80	Determinants of Mortality at Older Ages: The Role of Biological Markers of Chronic Disease. Population and Development Review, 2005, 31, 675-698.	2.1	22
81	A comparative analysis of measurement approaches for physiological dysregulation in an older population. Experimental Gerontology, 2005, 40, 438-449.	2.8	123
82	Participating in social activities helps preserve cognitive function: an analysis of a longitudinal, population-based study of the elderly. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 34, 864-871.	1.9	295
83	Benchmarking a Test of Temporal Orientation with Data from American and Taiwanese Persons with Alzheimer's Disease and American Normal Elderly. Neuroepidemiology, 2005, 24, 110-116.	2.3	10
84	Perceived stress and physiological dysregulation in older adults. Stress, 2005, 8, 95-105.	1.8	83
85	Sex Differentials in Biological Risk Factors for Chronic Disease: Estimates from Population-Based Surveys. Journal of Women's Health, 2004, 13, 393-403.	3.3	46
86	Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEAS) and health: does the relationship differ by sex?. Experimental Gerontology, 2004, 39, 321-331.	2.8	40
87	The role of clinical risk factors in understanding self-rated health. Annals of Epidemiology, 2004, 14, 49-57.	1.9	115
88	Gender Differences in Adult Children's Support of Their Parents in Taiwan. Journal of Marriage and Family, 2003, 65, 184-200.	2.6	99
89	Evaluating the quality of self-reports of hypertension and diabetes. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2003, 56, 148-154.	5.0	342
90	A reply to â€~On the Far Eastern pattern of mortality' by Zhongwei Zhao. Population Studies, 2003, 57, 367-370.	2.1	3

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91	Social Ties and Perceived Support. Journal of Aging and Health, 2003, 15, 616-644.	1.7	80
92	SOCIAL LINKAGES TO BIOLOGICAL MARKERS OF HEALTH AMONG THE ELDERLY. Journal of Biosocial Science, 2003, 35, 433-453.	1.2	59
93	Social Inequalities in Health. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2001, 954, 118-139.	3.8	162
94	Social inequalities in health disentangling the underlying mechanisms. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2001, 954, 118-39.	3.8	75
95	THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIOURS AND THE RISK OF DIVORCE IN THE USA. Journal of Biosocial Science, 2000, 32, 63-88.	1.2	43
96	Health-seeking behaviour for child illness in Guatemala. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2000, 5, 145-155.	2.3	66
97	Do Health Interview Surveys Yield Reliable Data on Chronic Illness among Older Respondents?. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2000, 151, 315-323.	3.4	122
98	Understanding Ethnic Variation in Pregnancy-related Care in Rural Guatemala. Ethnicity and Health, 2000, 5, 5-22.	2.5	49
99	New insights into the Far Eastern pattern of mortality. Population Studies, 1999, 53, 81-95.	2.1	8
100	Can accurate data on birthweight be obtained from health interview surveys?. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1999, 28, 925-931.	1.9	25
101	BELIEFS ABOUT CHILDREN'S ILLNESS. Journal of Biosocial Science, 1999, 31, 195-219.	1.2	22
102	The use of calendars to measure child illness in health interview surveys. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1998, 27, 505-512.	1.9	32
103	Misclassification Bias in Estimates of Bereavement Effects. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1997, 145, 995-1002.	3.4	33
104	Mortality Among Japanese Singles: A Re-investigation. Population Studies, 1995, 49, 227-239.	2.1	6
105	Social factors and health: the causation-selection issue revisited Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1994, 91, 1251-1255.	7.1	54
106	Marriage selection and age patterns of mortality: A mathematical investigation. Mathematical Population Studies, 1993, 4, 51-73.	2.2	5
107	The effect of variability in the fertility schedule on numbers of kin. Mathematical Population Studies, 1988, 1, 137-156.	2.2	7
108	Variations in Natural Fertility: The Effect of Lactation and Other Determinants. Population Studies, 1987, 41, 127-146.	2.1	30

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109	Reply to "On â€~a new look at entropy and the life table'―by S. Mitra. Demography, 1987, 24, 441-442.	2.5	1
110	Report of the ASA Technical Panel on the Census Undercount. American Statistician, 1984, 38, 252-256.	1.6	2
111	Advances in the P/F Ratio Method for the Analysis of Birth Histories. Population Studies, 1982, 36, 291.	2.1	3
112	Far eastern patterns of Mortality. Population Studies, 1980, 34, 5-19.	2.1	24
113	Can fertility be estimated from current pregnancy data?. Population Studies, 1980, 34, 535-550.	2.1	16
114	Can Sons Reduce Parental Mortality?. SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .	0.4	0
115	COVID-19 risk factors and mortality among Native Americans. Demographic Research, 0, 45, 1185-1218.	3.0	20