Table of Contents

From the Director ................................................................. 2
In Memoriam ..................................................................... 4
OPR Staff and Students ...................................................... 5
Center for Research on Child Wellbeing ......................... 10
Center for Health and Wellbeing .................................. 12
Center for Migration and Development .......................... 14
OPR Financial Support ..................................................... 16
OPR Library ...................................................................... 18
OPR Seminars ................................................................. 20
OPR Research ................................................................. 21
Children and Families ...................................................... 21
Data and Methods ........................................................... 24
Health and Wellbeing ..................................................... 25
Migration and Urbanization ............................................. 37
Social Inequality ............................................................... 39
OPR Professional Activities ............................................. 48
2006 Publications ............................................................ 57
Working Papers ............................................................... 57
Publications and Papers ................................................... 59
Training in Demography at Princeton ......................... 77
Ph.D. Program ................................................................. 77
Departmental Degree in Specialization in Population ........ 77
Joint-Degree Program ..................................................... 77
Certificate in Demography .............................................. 78
Training Resources ........................................................ 78
Courses .......................................................................... 79
Recent Graduates ............................................................ 85
Graduate Students .......................................................... 86
Alumni Directory ............................................................. 91
From the Director

I am delighted to use this space to feature three of our junior faculty associated who were just promoted to associate professor with continuing tenure. We are extremely proud of Elizabeth Armstrong, Scott Lynch, and Devah Pager.

Elizabeth Armstrong has a very ambitious and expansive research agenda. She manages to span a wide range of methodologies as well as substantive areas of interest in her work, which is positioned at the intersection of sociology and public health and policy issues. Her first book on drinking during pregnancy and fetal alcohol syndrome changed our understanding of the problem. Her work on risk and decision-making during pregnancy is particularly exciting; she will continue to make major contributions to the framing of risks and choices in reproductive health care. She brings to that work a deep understanding of the culture and social context in which women and doctors make choices about prenatal testing, mode of delivery, etc. Armstrong’s work goes beyond a quantitative assessment of risk to understand the significant (if often unacknowledged) role of values, norms and culture in shaping clinical decision-making. Her project on agenda setting around disease demonstrates how interdisciplinary her work can be; political scientists, sociologists, and health policy analysts all find real substantive theoretical and empirical contributions in the project. She has a good eye for research questions that are not only interesting theoretically, but that have real policy significance. Armstrong has had a solid track record in winning external support for her research, including a collaborative grant from the National Science Foundation and a prestigious Investigator in Health Policy Research award from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. In addition to her research and teaching and University citizenship, she manages to find time to bring her expertise to bear outside of academia. For three years, she served on the board of directors of HiTOPS, a local adolescent reproductive health clinic. She currently serves on the Lamaze International Certification Council and has also done work with National Advocates for Pregnant Women, the Coalition for Improving Maternity Services, and Physicians for Reproductive Choice and Health. The frequent requests she receives from groups to consult with them or to assist with amici curiae briefs or efforts to combat unfavorable legislation attest to the policy relevance of her work to those in the field.

Scott Lynch’s research interests are both substantive and methodological. Much of his current substantive research focuses on the health consequences of socioeconomic and racial inequality, with a particular focus on how such inequality translates into health inequalities across the life course of individuals and across time for society as a whole. His work on socioeconomic inequalities in health has shown that the association between education and health is not static across time, and that ignoring the temporal dynamics of the relationship produces misleading results. His research interest in racial inequalities in health is relatively new and is currently funded by a grant from NICHD. He is currently investigating (1) whether race-based health inequalities have decreased over the last 30 years, (2) whether socioeconomic status-based health inequalities have decreased over the same period, and (3) whether an increasing or decreasing proportion of the racial gap in health is explained by remaining socioeconomic inequalities between blacks and whites. Preliminary results indicate that race-based health inequalities have, in fact, decreased over the last 30 years, while socioeconomic status-based health inequalities—by some measures—have increased. At the same time, an increasing proportion of the remaining black-white gap in health is attributable to non-economic factors. Lynch’s current methodological
interests are in Bayesian statistics and estimation using Markov chain Monte Carlo simulation methods generally, and, more specifically, in the application of these methods to demographic multistate life table estimation. Over the past several years, Lynch has developed methods (and software) for both panel and cross-sectional data that address two key limitations to traditional multistate life table generation methods: the difficulty with including covariates in estimating life tables for subpopulations, and the inability to produce interval estimates of multistate quantities when sample data are used. Regarding his broader methodological interest in Bayesian statistics, Lynch has recently finished a book entitled *Introduction to Bayesian Statistics and Estimation for Social Scientists* to be published in July by Springer. Overall, Lynch has published more than two dozen papers in the top journals in his fields in these and related areas, including *Demography, Sociological Methodology, Sociological Methods & Research, the Journal of Health and Social Behavior, the Journals of Gerontology*, and *Social Forces*. Additionally, he has given more than 50 invited lectures—including statistical seminars—and professional presentations in these general areas since arriving at Princeton in 2001.

Devah Pager’s research program focuses on racial inequality, with an emphasis on the institutions affecting racial stratification, including schools, labor markets, and the criminal justice system. In her work she has sought to develop and deploy a range of methods to examine of patterns of racial inequality, with the goal of better understanding the varied social and structural forces that reinforce and maintain persistent racial disparities. Pager’s current research has involved a series of field experiments studying discrimination against minorities and ex-offenders in the low-wage labor market. In addition to several articles published in the *American Journal of Sociology* and the *American Sociological Review*, Pager’s book, *MARKED: Race, Crime, and Finding Work in an Era of Mass Incarceration*, was just published by the University of Chicago Press.Pager’s ambitious research agenda has been supported by grants from the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Justice. She has recently been honored with several early career awards, including the NIH Mentored Research Scientist Award (K01), the NSF CAREER Award, and the William T. Grant Scholar’s Award. With this support, Pager plans to extend her work on racial discrimination and inequality by drawing together insights and methods developed in psychology, political science, and economics to form a better understanding of the mechanisms underlying racial bias and discrimination, and to examine public attitudes relevant to a range of policy responses. In addition to her academic work, Pager is deeply committed to public outreach. She is a member of the Advisory Board for the Prisoner Reentry Institute at the John Jay School of Criminal Justice and also a member of the Advisory Board for the National H.I.R.E. Network (a subsidiary of the Legal Action Center). She has provided expert counsel for the New
York City Council’s Civil Rights Committee, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the New York Attorney General Office of Civil Rights. Her work has been reported in the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, and numerous other media outlets.

This past year was also a very difficult year for OPR because we lost a dear friend and extraordinary colleague, Barbara Sutton, our Associate Director. Barbara was diagnosed with cancer in mid-September and died a short six weeks later. A memorial service was held in the University Chapel, and several hundred of her friends and co-workers and family attended. Under these terrible circumstances, we were fortunate to have Nancy Cannuli, who worked very closely with Barbara as our Grants Manager, to step up to serve as Acting Associate Director. After an extensive search, we hired Nancy as Associate Director in January 2007. Her former position as Grants Manager has now been filled by Robin Pispecky, who comes to us from the Department of Geosciences. We are in very good shape again administratively, though still mourning the loss of our dear colleague.

James Trussell, Director
Office of Population Research
Princeton University

IN MEMORIAM

Barbara L. Sutton
August 24, 1954 – November 1, 2006

Barbara Sutton was my close colleague and friend for 18 years, ever since she came to the Office of Population Research as the financial administrator in 1988. I worked especially closely with her in the Dean’s office in the Woodrow Wilson School, and when I came back to OPR as director in 2002 I knew that I wanted Barbara to come with me. In recognition of her personnel and financial management skills, Barbara became the first non-faculty associate director of OPR. Creating that position for her was the best personnel decision that I ever made. Barbara was simply an extraordinary manager. She had a keen eye for details while always seeing the bigger picture. She was adored by all OPR faculty associates for her amazing grants management skills and her ability to accomplish the impossible while somehow sticking to the ever-changing University rules. Having someone with such great talents in that position was more than we could reasonably expect. But with Barbara we got even more. Not only did everyone—faculty, students, and the staff she supervised—respect Barbara, we all really liked her. Commanding respect while at the same time being truly liked is something few can manage. Barbara did so with great grace. Her untimely death was a tragic loss, both to OPR and to me. I loved Barbara Sutton fiercely and miss her terribly.

– James Trussell
**Director**


**Director of Graduate Studies**


**Faculty Associates**


**Elisabeth Donahue**, Lecturer of Public and International Affairs. J.D., Georgetown University Law Center, 1993. Interests: poverty, social policy financing and children's policy. Associate Editor of *The Future of Children* journal.


**Joshua Goldstein**, Associate Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs. Ph.D., Demography, University of California, Berkeley, 1996. Interests: social demography, family demography, methodology, historical demography, race and ethnicity.


**Sara McLanahan**, Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs. Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, 1979. Interests: social stratification, urban poverty, and urban life.


Alejandro Portes, Professor of Sociology. Director, Center for Migration and Development. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1970. Interests: immigration, economic sociology, comparative development, Third World urbanization.

Germán Rodríguez, Senior Research Demographer. Ph.D., Biostatistics, University of North Carolina, 1975. Interests: statistical demography, fertility surveys, survival analysis, multilevel models, demographic and statistical computing, design and deployment of databases on the web.


Burton Singer, Professor of Demography and Public Affairs. Ph.D., Statistics, Stanford University, 1967. Interests: epidemiology of tropical diseases, demography and economics of aging, health, and social consequences of economic development, the interrelationships between genetics and historical demography.

Marta Tienda, Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs. Ph.D., Sociology, The University of Texas, Austin, 1977. Interests: population and development, youth employment and labor market dynamics, race and ethnic stratification, access to higher education.

Bruce Western, Professor of Sociology. Ph.D., Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1993. Interests: labor markets, stratification, demographic methods.


Postdoctoral Fellows


Carey Cooper, Postdoctoral Research Associate. Ph.D., Educational Psychology, University of Texas at Austin, 2006. Interests: child wellbeing, poverty, family structure, parenting, and education.


Thurston Domina, Postdoctoral Research Associate. Ph.D. Sociology, Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York, 2006. Interests: inequality and the expansion of higher education, social geography, sociology of education.


Visiting Scholars

Alicia Adsera, Visiting Associate Professor of Public Affairs. Ph.D., Economics, Boston University, 1996. Interests: fertility and household formation, migration and international political economy.


Mary Clare Lennon, Visiting Research Collaborator. Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University. Interests: relation of gender to physical and mental health, family and the workplace, wellbeing of low-income women and children.

Ceri Peach, Visiting Fellow. Ph.D., Geography, Merton College, Oxford University, 1964. Interests: migration, ethnic and religious segregation in cities, immigration, ethnicity.

OPR Staff and Students


Administrative Staff
Melanie Adams, Academic Assistant
Nancy Cannuli, Financial Administrator
Mary Lou Delaney, Program Assistant
Kris Emerson, Program Manager, CRCW
Regina Leidy, Program Assistant, CRCW
Joyce Lopuh, Purchasing and Accounts Administrator
Kristen Matlofsky, Academic Assistant
Judie Miller, Academic Assistant
Diana Sacké, Academic Assistant
Barbara Sutton, Associate Director
Judith Tilton, Graduate Program Administrator

Computing Staff
Wayne Appleton, System Administrator, UNIX Systems Manager
Chang Y. Chung, Programmer
Jennifer Curatola, Assistant System Administrator
Dawn Koffman, Programmer
Thu Vu, Programmer

Library Staff
Elana Broch, Assistant Population Research Librarian
Joann Donatiello, Population Research Librarian
Michiko Nakayama, Library Assistant
Nancy Pressman-Levy, Librarian, Donald E. Stokes Library

Research/Technical Staff
Kevin Bradway, Research Specialist, CRCW
Meridel Bulle, Research Specialist, CRCW
Monica Higgins, Research Specialist
Jean Knab, Data Manager, CRCW
Jennifer Martin, Project Manager
Karen Pren, Project Manager, MMP/LAMP
Magaly Sanchez, Senior Field Coordinator, LAMP
Donnell Butler, Project Director

Students


Christine Percheski, Department of Sociology. Entered Fall 2003. B.A., Sociology, Dartmouth University, 2001. Interests: sociology of the family, the life course, occupations and work, social inequalities, and social policy.


Scott Washington, Department of Sociology. Entered Fall 2000. B.A., Sociology and Philosophy, University of California, Berkeley, 2000. Interests: social classification; race and ethnicity; state formation and state information; science; culture; epistemology; education; stratification; law; violence; extreme systems of social control, confinement, and supervision; urban marginality and the social uses, arrangement, and configuration of space; politics; historiography; social psychology; the body; and classical and contemporary social and sociological theory.


Anna Zajacova, Department of Sociology. Entered Fall 2000. B.A., Psychology, Hunter College. Interests: social epidemiology, statistical methods.
The Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW) was established in 1996 to promote basic research on a broad range of children’s issues including child wellbeing, education, health, income security, and family/community resources. The CRCW, directed by Sara McLanahan, Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, is affiliated with the Office of Population Research and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. CRCW faculty and research associates are drawn from Princeton's departments of economics, politics, and sociology, as well as from other universities and institutions.

Each year the CRCW supports a number of postdoctoral fellows, as well as graduate and undergraduate students. Postdoctoral fellows at the Center this year included Sarah Meadows (Sociology, Duke University), Carey Cooper (Educational Psychology, University of Texas-Austin), and Stephanie Smith (Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins University). During the past year, CRCW has also supported Visiting Fellows and Visiting Research Collaborators, including Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Virginia and Leonard Marx Professor of Child Development and Education at Teachers’ College-Columbia University, and Director of the National Center for Children and Families) Barbara Heyns (Professor, New York University) John Hobcraft (Anniversary Professor of Sociology and Demography, University of York, England) Catherine Kenney (Assistant Professor of Sociology and Gender & Women’s Studies, University of Illinois-Urbana), Kathleen Kiernan (Professor of Social Policy and Demography, University of York, England) Pamela Klebanov (Research Scientist, Columbia University), Mary Clare Lennon (Associate Professor of Clinical Sociomedical Sciences, Columbia University), and Nancy Reichman (Professor, RWJ Medical School/UMDNJ).

CRCW engages in numerous activities designed to inform policymakers, program directors, and advocates about issues related to families and child wellbeing. Written products include working papers, research briefs, policy briefs, and a journal published twice yearly. All products are available on the CRCW website and are distributed electronically and in print form to various advocacy groups, government officials, program administrators, individuals at non-profit organizations and foundations, and researchers at universities and think tanks. The CRCW sponsors a number of social science research projects, including the landmark Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWB) and the Future of Children project.
Research
The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study

Directed by Sara McLanahan and Irv Garfinkel (Columbia University), The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWB) is a longitudinal birth cohort study that began in 1998. The study collected data from mothers, fathers, and children at the time of a child’s birth, and then one, three, and five years later. By including an oversample of births to unmarried parents, the study became a rich source of information about these growing but under-studied group of families. The study collected detailed data on parents’ relationships, economic circumstances, health, and health behaviors. The data collected by FFCWB will allow researchers to test hypotheses about the effects of social norms, intergenerational influences, and economic incentives (and negotiations) on family formation, father involvement, and the wellbeing of parents and children. Public-use versions of the baseline, one-year, and three-year follow-up FFCWB data are available in the archive of the Office of Population Research. In 2006, the study received a $17 million dollar grant from NICHD to begin another round of interviews in 2007. The Fragile Families in Middle Childhood Study will re-interview families when the children are nine years old. This new grant funds the core interviews with parents, as well as the detailed child assessments and teacher interviews (previously funded by separate studies.) The principal investigators of the Fragile Families in Middle Childhood Study are Sara McLanahan, Christina Paxson, Irv Garfinkel (Columbia University) and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Teachers’ College).

The Future of Children Project

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation awarded ownership rights of The Future of Children to Princeton University and the Brookings Institution in 2003. The Future of Children is the leading publication on children’s policy in the United States. Sara McLanahan is the editor-in-chief, and senior editors include Christina Paxson, director of the Center for Health and Wellbeing; Cecilia Rouse, director of the WWS Education Research Section; and Isabel Sawhill and Ron Haskins, both Senior Fellows at the Brookings Institution. Elisabeth Donahue, a lecturer at the Woodrow Wilson School, is the associate editor of the journal. The journal’s main objective is to provide high-level research that is useful and accessible to policymakers, practitioners, students, and the media. Recent topics include the racial test gap, marriage and child wellbeing, childhood obesity, social mobility, and teacher quality. Complementing the publication of each journal is a series of outreach programs, designed to inform key stakeholders about the children’s policy issue covered in the volume. Outreach activities include a practitioners’ conference, Congressional briefings, press conferences, university lectures and courses, and stakeholders seminars. The journal’s website, www.futureofchildren.org, allows visitors to access the journals, policy briefs, video and audio web casts of journal-related events—all free of charge. Funding for the journal is provided by a consortium of four foundations and the Woodrow Wilson School.

For more information on the CRCW, please see http://crcw.princeton.edu/.
The mission of the Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW) is to foster research and teaching on health, wellbeing, and health policy. Since its inception, CHW has focused on two closely-related goals: to bring together and build up an active interdisciplinary community of researchers who work on health, wellbeing and health policy; and to develop a high-quality teaching program in health policy in the Woodrow Wilson School’s graduate school. CHW sponsors seminars, conferences, and research meetings, runs a visiting fellows program, and sponsors the Woodrow Wilson School’s graduate Certificate in Health and Health Policy (HHP). CHW currently has 24 faculty associates drawn from the fields of anthropology, demography, epidemiology, economics, history, molecular biology, neuroscience, politics, psychology and sociology. The associates are involved in a wide range of research projects on health, wellbeing, and public policy.

Research
Demography of Aging Center
Funded by the National Institute of Aging, the Demography of Aging Center fosters new research on the interrelationships between socioeconomic status and health as people age; examines the determinants of decision-making and wellbeing among the elderly; and explores the determinants and policy consequences of increased longevity and population aging across and within countries over time. An area of special emphasis is research on how HIV/AIDS is affecting the health and living conditions of the elderly.

Center for Research on Experience and Wellbeing
The overall objectives of the Center for Research on Experience and Well Being (CREW), a National Institute of Aging Roybal Center, are to (1) develop new methods for the measurement of wellbeing and health, and (2) use these measures to better understand and document the experience of aging. The measures developed will be used to analyze how different life circumstances and situations contribute to the overall quality of life across the life cycle. The combination of measurements of the affective experience of situations and activities with measurements of the time spent by the population in these activities, currently collected by the Department of Labor Statistics, will contribute to the development of an experimental system of National Well-being Accounts.

South Africa: Poverty, Inequality and Health
Integrated health and economic surveys are being conducted in South Africa to investigate the links between health status and economic status. This work is being done in collaboration with researchers from the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton and the University of Witwatersrand. The survey instruments collect data on a range of traditional and non-traditional measures of wellbeing, including income and consumption, measures of health status (including mental health), morbidity, crime, social connectedness, intrahousehold relationships, and direct hedonic measures of wellbeing.

Udaipur Health Survey
Members of around 1,000 households in 100 villages in the Udaipur district of Rajasthan were surveyed and asked about their economic activities, physical and mental health status, and experiences with healthcare. Complementary surveys collected information about village infrastructure and about the clinics and medical personnel that people use, including traditional healers. The study aims to improve our understanding of the determinants of health, as well as the relationships between health and economic status, and how they work together to determine wellbeing.

College Education and Health
This study of the impact of education on health outcomes and behaviors among young adults has added a health component to an assessment of a new and unique education intervention, the Opening Doors experiment. Done in collaboration with the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC), Opening Doors provided 4,400 economically disadvantaged young adults in a set of community colleges across the country with extra financial assistance, mentoring, and curricular enhancements, all aimed at increasing their levels of educational attainment. The study will assess how the intervention affects health and health behaviors in the short run; how initial health affects progression through college; and whether the intervention ameliorates adverse effects of initial health on educational attainment.
Parental Resources and Child Wellbeing

This project studies how parental resources affect children's wellbeing, as measured by children's health status and their cognitive, social, and emotional development. The first aim of this project is to examine how three broadly defined aspects of parental resources—economic status, family structure, and parental health (both mental and physical)—are related to each other. The second is to study how parental resources affect the quality of parenting (discipline, warmth, supervision, and cognitive stimulation) and material resources (e.g., home learning materials, food security, neighborhood safety, and access to medical care) that children receive. Finally, the researchers are examining how all of these inputs, in turn, affect children's outcomes. A specific case study is on the determinants of childhood obesity, a preventable child health outcome that is the precursor of adult obesity.

Visiting Fellows

The Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW) hosts visiting researchers each year and also has a postdoctoral fellows program. CHW supports researchers from a variety of disciplines who work on the multiple aspects of health and wellbeing in both developed and developing countries. Visitors usually spend an academic year or a semester in residence at Princeton, during which time they conduct research and participate in conferences, seminars, and other CHW events. Visitors have the opportunity to teach in the Woodrow Wilson School. In collaboration with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, CHW runs a program for postdoctoral researchers and recent graduates of the Woodrow Wilson School. These CHW-RWJF fellows divide their time between RWJF and CHW and work on research, policy analysis, and policy dissemination activities.

Teaching

One of CHW’s goals is to expand the Woodrow Wilson School's graduate-level teaching program in health and health policy. The major vehicle for doing this is the Certificate in Health and Health Policy (HHP), which graduate students earn by completing four courses – two required courses and two electives – on health-related topics. The HHP Certificate is directed by Elizabeth Armstrong, a medical sociologist who is affiliated with CHW and OPR. The HHP program sponsors a set of courses open to graduate students, as well as brown bag lunches and career panels for students.

Conferences and Seminars

CHW sponsors a research seminar series and a number of conferences each year. In 2006-07, it sponsored 21 seminars, a colloquium on HIV/AIDS that was run by the Princeton AIDS Initiative (part of CHW), and research conferences on height, health and living standards, and on allostatic load in humans and animals.

For more information about CHW, see http://www.wws.princeton.edu/~chw/.
The Center for Migration and Development (CMD) sponsors a wide array of research, travel, and conference programs aimed at linking scholars with interests in the broad area of migration and community with national development. Of particular interest to CMD research is the relationship between immigrant communities in the developed world and the growth and development prospects of the sending nations. The Center’s data archive and working papers series provide readily available resources based on recent research conducted at Princeton. CMD provides a venue for regular scholarly dialogue about migration and development; serves as a catalyst for collaborative research on these topics; promotes connections with other Princeton University programs, as well as with other neighboring institutions where scholars are conducting research in these fields; hosts workshops and lectures focusing on the many aspects of international migration and national development; sponsors awards for international travel and research; provides fellowship opportunities at Princeton for scholars with interests in these areas; enhances course offerings during regular terms for interested graduate and undergraduate students; maintains and makes available a data archive of unique studies on the field of migration; and disseminates the findings of recent research through its Working Paper Series.

**Research**

**Immigrant Organizations and Political Incorporation**

With support from the Russell Sage Foundation, the Center launched a study of all organizations—domestic and transnational, created by Colombian, Dominican, and Mexican immigrants in the principal U.S. cities where they concentrate and the effects that such organizations have had in the political incorporations of immigrants to American society. Effects being examined include U.S. citizenship acquisition, voting, and participation in local affairs and national political parties.

**Institutions and Development: A Comparative Study**

With support from the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies, the Center conducted a systematic study of state institutions in Latin America as they exist in reality. The study should help overcome the current confusion about what the concept of institution means, delimiting the scope according to extant sociological theory. Results will inform current theory in economics and sociology concerning comparative development outcomes and the role of actually existing institutions in it.

**Transnational Organizations and Community Development**

The Center is conducting an 18-month-long study of transnational immigrant organizations created by Colombian, Dominican, and Mexican immigrants in East Coast cities. An inventory of all transnational organizations created by each immigrant group has been developed and a small sample of representative associations have been selected for intensive study, including visits to the respective home countries.

**Immigration and the Health System**

This project examines the interface between a major contemporary social process—labor immigration—and a major American institution—the health system. A large proportion of present immigrants is unauthorized and most of these, as well as many other poor immigrants, are uninsured. The confrontation between their aggregate health needs and a largely for-profit health system takes multiple forms that the project is designed to unravel. The project will target health care systems in three major areas of immigrant concentration, combining quantitative and qualitative methods to arrive at an authoritative description of the contemporary situation and its likely effects.
Success-out-of-Disadvantage among Children of Immigrants

With support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, CMD conducted an extension of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study, labeled CILS-IV. It is focused on the small sub-sample of respondents which grew up in conditions of severe disadvantage, as established in the first CILS survey in 1992 – 93, but who ten years later had managed to graduate from four-year college and enter a professional career or graduate school. These respondents were located and have been interviewed in-depth, along with their parents and spouses/partners, yielding uniquely valuable information on the forces enabling disadvantaged immigrant youths to escape their situation and achieve upward mobility.

The New Second Generation in Europe

CMD seeks to extend the considerable body of research and theorizing on the new second generation available in the United States to receiving countries in Europe. Very little is known about the second generation in European countries, with consequences that can be as dramatic as the social explosions in the suburbs of French cities in October 2005 which were spearheaded by second and third generation youths. To begin this initiative, CMD will seek to replicate the first survey of the just completed Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study in several European countries, with Spain in the lead. The replication will be conducted jointly by Princeton and European researchers, with account taken of national and regional variations in the development of questionnaires and the analysis of data.

Funding and Awards

The Center sponsors an annual competition supporting research by Sociology faculty and students working in designated priority areas and others within its substantive scope. Awards of up to $5,000 are made to deserving proposals to support international travel, document acquisition, and other project-related expenses. The Center also accepts nominations for the best senior thesis encompassing themes related to development and migration. Research support is available to deserving undergraduates to support thesis research relating to development and migration.

2006 Visiting Fellows

Cristina Escobar, Ph.D., University of California, San Diego, is working with Alejandro Portes on the project “Transnational Immigrant Organizations and Community Development”. The study is sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation and investigates transnational organizations created by immigrants from the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Colombia.

Donald Light, Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences at the University of Medicine of New Jersey, is working on a project on the relationships between the health-delivery system and the health needs of the new immigrant population.

Estrella Gualda Caballero, Professor of Sociology, Universidad de Huelva, is studying the most recent theoretical and methodological advances in the study of the sociocultural integration processes of young, second-generation, immigrants to Andalusia Spain, looking at factors that impact integration and the differences in integration according to gender, age and country of origin.

Óscar Prieto-Flores, Ph.D.Candidate, Universidad de Barcelona, began a comparative analysis of the transnationality of Romaní organizations in Europe with the transnational activities of immigrant organizations in the United States.

2006 Colloquium Series

This series features major presentations by CMD-associated faculty and senior visiting scholars; these presentations are commonly co-sponsored by other programs in Sociology and area studies.

For further information about the Center for Migration and Development, see their website at http://cmd.princeton.edu/index.shtml.
The Office of Population Research gratefully acknowledges the generous support provided by the following public and private agencies:

**Federal Government Agencies**

**Department of Justice**
- Investigating Prisoner Reentry: The Impact of Conviction Status on the Employment Status of Young Men

**National Institutes of Health**
- Biodemography of Health, Social Factors, and Life Challenge
- Center for Research on Experience and Well Being
- Community Empowerment for Malaria Control in Africa
- Discrimination in the Lives of Young Disadvantaged Men
- Economic Status, Public Policy and Child Neglect
- Explanations of Racial Disparities in Active Life
- Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing in Middle Childhood
- Graduate Program in Demography
- Infrastructure for Population Research at Princeton
- Parental Resources and Child Wellbeing
- Population Research Center - Demography
- Poverty, Inequality and Health in Economic Development
- Public Use Data on Mexican Immigration
- Princeton Center for the Demography of Aging
- The Relationship between College Education and Health

**National Science Foundation**
- Collaborative Research: College Choice and the Texas 10% Policy
- Discrimination in Low Wage Labor Markets: An Audit for New York City
- Doctoral Dissertation Research: From Migrant Social Capital to Community Development: A Relational Account of Migration, Remittance, and Inequality
- Dynamics of Attention to Disease in the Public Arena
- Toward Improving the Conceptualization and Measurement of Discrimination
- Unpacking the Black Box of Cumulative Causation

**The New York City Commission on Human Rights**
- Discrimination in Low Wage Labor Markets: An Audit for New York City

**Foundations and Private Organizations**

**Berlex Laboratories**
- The Cost of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States

**Anne E. Casey Foundation**
- Fragile Families Research Brief Series

**Columbia University**
- Child Neglect Study

**Ford Foundation**
- Campus Life in America Student Survey
- Moving Beyond Michigan: Making the Most of Diversity
- Percent Plans as Affirmative Action: Texas Higher Educational Opportunity
- Texas Higher Educational Opportunity
The Fund for New Jersey
• Fragile Families in Newark

William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
• The American Society of Emergency Contraception
• Changes in Sexual Activity in Africa

International Center for Research on Women
• Research for Policy Action: Adolescents and Migration in Thailand

Healthcare Foundation of NJ
• Fragile Families in Newark

The Leon Lowenstein Foundation
• Future of Children
• Visiting Professor Position at the Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
• Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study
• Fetal Personhood: The Raw Edge of Obstetrical Practice and Ethics

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
• Higher Educational Opportunity: A Follow-up Survey of Texas High School Students
• The National Longitudinal Survey of Freshman

The David and Lucille Packard Foundation
• Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing

PEW Charitable Trusts
• Religion and Religious Practice among New Immigrants to the U.S.

Princeton University
• Endowment and Scholarship support for the Program in Population Studies
• General research and teaching support

Presbyterian Committee on the Self-Development of People
• Inside-out: Prisoners Rebuilding Lives

The Rand Corporation
• New Immigrant Survey (NIH)

Reproductive Health Technologies
• Support for the Emergency Contraception Hotline

Russell Sage Foundation
• Consequences of the New Inequality
• The Princeton Working Group on Inequality

The Schumann Fund NJ
• Fragile Families in Newark

The Spencer Foundation
• Higher Educational Opportunity in Texas: The Top 10% Plan in the Shadows of Hopwood—Grutter and Gratz

W.T. Grant Foundation
• The Role of Discrimination in the Lives of Young Disadvantaged Men
For any research center to function effectively, scholars need to be supported in their work by other professionals who carry out the ancillary activities that facilitate excellent research. Highly skilled information retrieval specialists and excellent libraries provide the expertise and resources that are required for faculty and researchers to function in today’s increasingly complex information environment.

In the Ansley J. Coale Population Research Collection at Stokes Library, Joann Donatiello and Elana Broch are the population research librarians. They provide research assistance, training, selection of material, and delivery of printed sources as well as electronic documents, and they offer cutting edge information services in many formats in a timely and efficient manner. Michi Nakayama, special collections assistant and a longtime member of the staff, provides efficient and knowledgeable support services.

The Stokes Library, under the direction of Nancy Pressman Levy and within which the Coale Collection is housed, has a total staff of 3 librarians and 5 support staff. The library has ample room for study and research, with tables and quiet study areas that are completely networked and wired to accommodate the use of laptop computers. In addition, the library was the first library on campus to offer wireless network communication—a service that has become very popular. Printing and photocopying facilities are available. The Library also has three collaborative study rooms. These rooms are designed for groups of students and/or faculty to work on various projects. The Library also houses an instructional classroom with 12 student workstations and an instructor’s workstation. The room is available for classes conducted by Library staff for the Princeton University community. The classroom is also used for computer workshops held by the Office of Population Research, the Woodrow Wilson School, the Sociology Department, and other units of the University Library system. The classroom computers are available to Library users when not reserved for class sessions. The Library recently installed a scanner work station for use by students, faculty and staff. In addition to Microsoft Office, and Adobe Photoshop, which allows users to scan documents and images, the work station provides access to the Roxio Easy Media Creator. With Roxio, users can burn CDs and DVDs and edit video. The work station also includes a duplex printer.

The Stokes Library is a member of the Association of Population Libraries and Information Centers. The association is an extensive network of demography libraries across the country and provides for timely interlibrary loans of journal articles and books and opportunities for staff development and networking. The Library is one of the few academic institutions participating in this organization, and it provides APLIC members with access to the unique resources housed in the collection. Both Elana Broch and Joann Donatiello are active members of APLIC. In addition, Donatiello is a member of the Board of Directors of APLIC through 2010, thus ensuring that Princeton University and OPR are playing an active role in the work of the association.

The Coale Population Research Collection at Princeton University is one of the world’s oldest and most renowned. There are many publications in the category of “grey literature” in the collection that have only been accessible through a card catalog, and thus not known to researchers around the world. Materials in this category include working papers, unpublished conference papers, research institute publications, non-governmental organization and government publications. Many of the publications were published in limited quantities and in their original languages. Joann Donatiello has been working on a project to maximize access to these materials, both at Princeton University, as well as within the international research community, by adding information about the materials to the Princeton University Library online catalog and to RLIN and OCLC—both international catalogs that are searched by academics and researchers worldwide. Creating electronic records increases the likelihood that they will be aware of and know where to obtain these valuable research documents. Particularly for countries with few resources, this is invaluable. Researchers may request a
loan of the materials, or in many cases, they can be scanned and distributed electronically. To date, records have been created for 2030 items. The project is funded by the Office of Population Research and the Princeton University Library.

During the first week of classes, Elana Broch and Joann Donatiello were invited to introduce themselves to the incoming graduate students and inform them about an upcoming library orientation session. The librarians then met with the students to explain the resources and services available to them.

The Coale Collection continues to be one of the world’s renowned population collections, numbering over 40,000 bound volumes as well as more than 17,000 locally cataloged reprints, technical reports, manuscripts, working and discussion papers from other centers of population study, and more than 300 journals. The Library continually acquires new books, reports, documents, journals and other research materials for the collection; these new acquisitions facilitate research on the various projects conducted by OPR users. Approximately 1,200 items are added annually. The subjects covered include vital statistics, censuses, general works about demography, population policy, immigration, family planning, child welfare, and public health. Sixty percent of the collection consists of statistical materials (censuses and vital statistics) from all over the world. A microform collection of approximately 3,300 microfilms and 2,000 microfiche consists primarily of U.S. and international censuses. A microfilm/fiche reader is available, and print copies can be made.

A wide range of electronic resources is used by researchers, graduate and undergraduate students, and librarians in reference work at the Stokes Library. P OLINE and Population Index Online, the primary demographic databases, are used extensively. Additional electronic tools of importance to researchers include the Library’s Main Catalog, which provides access to books, journal titles, government reports and a wide variety of other scholarly material owned by the Library; major research catalogs of holdings, including OCLC’s Worldcat and the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, and other relevant databases. Other electronic resources of interest to OPR include Sociological Abstracts, ISI Web of Science, EconLit, ScienceDirect, Psychinfo, Medline, PAIS, and the Cochrane Library, which is a collection of medical databases covering the effects of interventions in health care. The library recently added access to Social Explorer, a database that creates interactive maps of demographic data back to 1940.

The Library provides document delivery services through Medline, CISTI, British National Library, and Princeton’s own collections. Articles needed on an urgent basis may be ordered rush and delivered electronically to the desktop. Borrow Direct is a service that allows faculty and researchers to request books directly from the libraries at Yale, Brown, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Dartmouth, and Columbia. The books are delivered to the requestor’s mailbox on campus within four business days—much faster than traditional interlibrary loan. In addition to Borrow Direct, the Stokes Library offers the ‘Library Express’ service. This program provides for the rapid delivery of books owned by Princeton University Library to the mailboxes of OPR constituents.

Additional services provided to OPR’s researchers include research consultations and reference assistance, a selective dissemination of information service whereby information is distributed based on researchers’ individual profiles, the distribution of tables of contents from journals specifically designated by each researcher, and individual and group training sessions on various information resources. Finally, Population Research librarians review the latest books acquired by the Library on a weekly basis and alert OPR faculty to those titles that are of particular interest to their areas of research.

For more information on the Coale Collection, please see http://opr.princeton.edu/library.
Devah Pager, Princeton University, in collaboration with Bruce Western, Princeton University “Discrimination in Low Wage Labor Markets” February 7, 2006

Rina Agarwala, OPR, Princeton University “Dignifying Discontent: Informal Workers’ Organizations and the State in India” February 14, 2006

Samir Soneji, OPR, Princeton University “Nonparametric Estimation of Disability-Free Life Expectancy Using Period Life Table and Cross-Sectional Disability Survey” February 21, 2006

Anna Zajacova, OPR, Princeton University “Excess Weight and Health: A Longitudinal Analysis by Sex and Race” February 28, 2006


Jens Alber, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung “The “European Social Model” and the USA” March 14, 2006


Barbara Reskin, University of Washington “What Occupational Segregation by Race, Sex, and Ethnic Ancestry Can Teach Us about Racial Classification” April 4, 2006


Arlene Geronimus, University of Michigan “Deepening Pluralism: Building Solidarity to Eliminate Racial Health Inequality” April 18, 2006

Jim House, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University “Spending More and Getting Less: Social Determinants and Disparities in Health as the Key to Understanding and Resolving America’s Paradoxical Crisis of Health, Aging, and Health Care” April 25, 2006


Sarah Meadows, Princeton University “Parallel Pathways: Gender Similarity in the Impact of Social Support on Adolescent Depression and Delinquency” October 3, 2006

Anne Case and Chris Paxson, Princeton University, joint with the Center for Health and Wellbeing “Stature and Status: Height, Ability, and Labor Market Outcomes” Oct 11, 2006

Paul Demeny, Population Council “Internationalizing International Migration Policy” October 17, 2006

Kaare Christensen, University of Southern Denmark “Why Do We Age So Differently?” October 24, 2006

Chris Browning, The Ohio State University “Neighborhood Social Ecology and Adolescent Well-Being” November 7, 2006


Grace Kao, University of Pennsylvania “Do You Like Me as Much as I Like You? Friendship Reciprocity and Its Effects on School Outcomes among Adolescents” November 21, 2006


Pam Smock, University of Michigan “Heterosexual Cohabitation in the United States: Motives for Living Together among Young Men and Women” December 5, 2006

Megan Sweeney, University of California, Los Angeles “Racial and Ethnic Variation in Marital Disruption in the United States” December 12, 2006
Children and Families

Carey Cooper’s work with Robert Crosnoe (University of Texas at Austin) on the engagement in schooling of economically disadvantaged parents and children will soon be published in *Youth & Society*. Cooper considered academic risk and resilience in the context of economic disadvantage, examining the associations among such disadvantage, parental involvement in education, and children’s academic orientation in a sample of 489 inner-city families. Neither parents’ nor children’s engagement in the educational system was significantly associated with a multidimensional scale of economic disadvantage after accounting for demographic characteristics and children’s academic achievement. The association between parental involvement and academic orientation, however, differed by level of economic disadvantage. In economically disadvantaged families, parental involvement was associated with greater levels of child academic orientation. In other families, parental involvement and academic orientation were inversely associated with each other.

Cooper continues to study family process models to children’s achievement during the transition to elementary school. Multi-level models of data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study—Kindergarten Cohort (n = 11,049) revealed that the school-based involvement of parents mediated the association between family poverty and children’s math and reading achievement in kindergarten. Further, within-race/ethnicity analyses revealed that this mediation only occurred in white families. Home-based involvement predicted kindergarten achievement in African American, Latino/a, and white families, but this form of involvement did not serve as a mediator for any racial/ethnic group.

Also using the nationally representative Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K) data, Cooper studies the debilitating effects of poverty on education and how it fuels the intergenerational transmission of inequality. She found that one long-range method of alleviating poverty in the United States is to target the mechanisms which disrupt early school experiences.

Michelle DeKlyen serves as the principal investigator on the Fragile Families in Urban Essex project, which was designed to provide detailed information about the lives of parents and young children to local community leaders, service providers, and policy makers. Data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study are analyzed and disseminated through presentations and research briefs, so that they can be used to benefit the families of the urban Essex area. Three-quarters of the babies born in Newark hospitals have unmarried parents, nearly half of these unwed mothers live below the poverty line, and over 93 percent are minorities. These babies are more likely than not to be “at risk.” However, they differ in important respects from children in other representative American cities. For example, they are more likely to be African-American, and, if Hispanic, they are more often Puerto Rican, Caribbean, or South American in origin. In their first year of life, they are more likely to suffer from asthma and to have been hospitalized overnight. Their mothers earn less from work but also receive less public assistance. Their fathers are more likely to have spent time in jail, especially for drug offenses, but are also more likely to be involved with their infants. Appropriate analyses and dissemination of the results of a five-year study of representative families with young children can enhance our understanding of these families and ultimately aid in informing policy and planning services. This study focuses in particular on the resources of and relationships between unmarried parents and the ways in which government policies affect their lives. It provides extensive and previously unavailable information about these parents, the wellbeing of their children, and the factors that encourage or discourage family formation. Fragile Families in Urban Essex is supported by grants from the Fund for New Jersey, the Healthcare Foundation of New Jersey, the Schumann Fund for New Jersey, and the Sagner Family Foundation.

Jean Baldwin Grossman, in conjunction with Jean Rhodes (University of Massachusetts, Boston) and Carla Herrera (Public/Private Ventures), reviewed the mentoring literature and developed a set of standardized outcome measures—Mentoring Program Outcome
Study—that could be used by all Big Brother Big Sister (BBBS) agencies and other youth mentoring programs to gauge outcomes. The measures included indicators related to academic performance, behavior, psychological wellbeing, parent/peer relationships, and vocational aspirations. The second phase of the study in 2007 will test the measurement package out with a set of agencies, having case managers use the instrument to track the progress matches are making over 12 months. For the program Evaluation of School-Based Mentoring, Grossman, as co-principal investigator, is designing and conducting a random assignment evaluation of BBBS’s school-based mentoring programs. The study will entail following the lives of approximately 1,000 elementary and middle school students for a year and a half from the time they apply to the program. During 2006, Grossman directed the analysis of both the end-of-school-year impacts and the 15-month impacts. In addition, she conducted analysis on the association between the length of a school-based match and impacts, as well as the quality/closeness of the mentee-mentor relationship and impacts.

Grossman is a co-principal investigator on a $3 million study, Evaluation of Higher Achievement, to examine whether an intensive well-implemented academically focused out-of-school-time (OST) program can increase academic performance of disadvantaged 5th through 8th grade students and at what cost. Over three years, 1,020 students will be recruited into the study, and half will be randomly assigned to receive an offer to participate in an intensive OST program offered by the Higher Achievement Program (HAP) of Washington, DC. HAP provides students with four years of summer school, after school programming, and high school placement assistance. During 2006, Grossman developed consent and assent forms, survey instruments to gather data from the children and their parents, and selected which standardized test the students would take each year of the study. She also oversaw the recruitment and randomization of the first cohort of 5th and 6th graders.

Jean Grossman is co-principal investigator of a study, The Cost of Out-of-School Time Programs, to determine the cost of high quality out-of-school time programs. The project entails collecting cost data from hundreds of programs and the development of “blue book” or a hedonic cost index that can be used to determine the cost of programs with different types of structures and focus, i.e. academic programs, recreational programs, school-based vs. community-based, with higher or lower staff-youth ratios, etc. During 2006, Grossman oversaw the development of an after-school program quality screener that aimed at quickly separating weak programs from strong ones. This screener was used to screen after-school programs in six cities. She also developed a cost survey that was used to collect cost data from qualified after-school programs. Data collection began in late 2006 and will continue into 2007.
Isabel Sawhill (Brookings Institution) and Sara McLanahan co-edited a volume of The Future of Children that focuses on social mobility in America. *Oppportunity in America* (Vol. 16, No. 2, Fall 2006), focuses on the extent to which children’s chances of success depend on the circumstances into which they are born. The volume focuses on various ways to improve school and teacher quality: smaller class sizes; removing license and certification requirements of teachers; requiring states and local school districts to spend federal education funding on carefully evaluated and successful programs of basic instruction; setting national standards for achievement; and promoting policies aimed at reducing class size. The volume also addresses the issue of college attendance, offering suggestions to increase attendance such as: setting tuition at its real cost for students who can afford to pay and directing additional revenues to low-income students; and adjusting criteria for state funding to increase funding to those schools with excellent rates of retention and graduation of students from low-income families.

McLanahan, Rachel Tolbert Kimbro (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Teachers College) examine racial/ethnic differences in overweight and obesity in a national sample of 3-year-olds from urban, low-income families and assessed possible determinants of differences. They found that 35 percent of the study children were overweight or obese. Hispanic children were twice as likely as either black or white children to be overweight or obese. Despite controlling for a wide variety of characteristics, they were unable to explain either white–Hispanic or black–Hispanic differences in overweight and obesity. However, birth weight, taking a bottle to bed, and mother’s weight status were important predictors of children’s overweight or obesity at age three years. These findings imply that children’s problems with overweight and obesity begin as early as age three, and Hispanic children and those with obese mothers are especially at risk.

McLanahan, Jean Knab, and Irv Garfinkel (Columbia University) examine the effects of welfare and child support policies on marriage in the post-welfare reform era. They examine whether these policies impact the marital decisions of unmarried couples that recently had a child. They use both reduced form models and instrumental variables to examine the effects of the policies on individual behavior. They find that welfare generosity (higher cash benefits and more lenient sanctions) is associated with lower rates of marriage, especially among unwed parents who are cohabiting at the child’s birth. The welfare effect is fairly large, particularly considering that they are only capturing the effect that occurs given a non-marital birth. A $100 increase in the value of cash benefits is associated with five percent point decrease in marriage (within strict sanctioning cities). The effects of child support policies on marriage were less clear.

Mary Clare Lennon, a visiting scholar at the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, worked on a study of the correlates and consequences of economic disadvantage during childhood. The project utilizes a new method for assessing economic disadvantage during childhood that simultaneously captures children’s overall levels of exposure to economic disadvantage as well as the timing and sequencing of their exposure. This new method, which takes advantage of recent advances in finite mixture modeling, uses a longitudinal latent class model to classify children into a limited number of groups with similar histories of exposure to family economic disadvantage. Lennon and colleagues used this approach to examine the association of childhood economic disadvantage to 2 sets of outcomes: 1) achievement in early adulthood; and 2) educational performance and health status during middle childhood. They find that extended exposure to economic deprivation during childhood is least favorable to all of these outcomes but that the timing and sequencing of poverty is also important.

Sara Meadows is looking at three aspects of families using the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study data. First, she is examining the association between parental depressive and generalized anxiety disorders and child behavior problems across family types (i.e., married, cohabiting, involved nonresident father, and noninvolved nonresident father). Among three-year-olds in all families, maternal anxiety/depression is associated with increased odds of anxious/depressed, attention deficit, and oppositional defiant disorders in children (n = 2,120). Paternal anxiety/depression has no significant association with these problem behaviors; however, fathers’ illness exacerbates anxious/depressed
behaviors in young children if both parents are ill and the father is co-resident. The findings underscore the importance of maternal mental health for child wellbeing and suggest that a negative interaction between parent illnesses is most likely when parents and children share the same disorder.

Using latent trajectory models and data from the Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Study, Meadows examines trajectories of mothers’ mental and physical health, specifically focusing on transitions into and out of residential relationships with the child’s biological father (n = 2,448). Marriage and marital stability are positively associated with health and wellbeing. Thus, recent increases in births to unmarried parents and the instability surrounding these relationships raise concerns about the possible health effects associated with changes in family formation. Mothers who remain married to their child’s father are in better mental and physical health than unmarried mothers. Among mothers living with the father at birth, exiting a co-residential relationship (i.e., marriage or cohabitation) increases mental health problems and decreases self-rated health. Consistent with the crisis model, these effects appear to be short-lived. Analyses also reveal few significant differences in health slopes between stably married mothers and those who experience family structure change, results that are inconsistent with the marital resource model. The implications of these findings for selection and causation arguments, as well as social policies promoting stable, healthy unions between unmarried parents, are also discussed.

Meadows also examines the relationships between perceived availability of instrumental support (e.g., child care, temporary housing, and financial assistance), reception of adequate support, and depression in a socio-economically diverse sample of new mothers. Little is known about the effect of incongruity between perception and receipt of support. Receipt of support increases the odds of experiencing a major depressive episode (MDE) while perception of support is protective of mental health. Mothers who experience a negative mismatch between support perception and support adequacy have increased odds of experiencing an MDE compared to mothers who either receive adequate support or have no support needs; however, their susceptibility is no greater than that of mothers who simply do not receive adequate support.

Data and Methods
Multistate life tables provide us with estimates of the length of remaining life individuals can expect to live in different states, like healthy versus unhealthy, married versus unmarried, etc. (called state expectancies). The traditional approach to producing these tables does not produce interval estimates, but instead, produces only a point estimate that fails to reflect the uncertainty with which state expectancies are estimated. Additionally, the traditional approach does not allow us to answer important questions about heterogeneity in state expectancies across the population. Over the past several years, Scott Lynch has developed a method that addresses these two limitations. More recently, he has been extending this method to handle cross-sectional data. Most life table methods require panel data so that transition probabilities between states across time can be observed and modeled. These transition probabilities are then used as input for life table estimation. However, panel data are substantially less common than cross-sectional data. As a consequence, many researchers use “Sullivan’s method” to produce multistate-like estimates of state expectancies. Yet the same limitations to the traditional approach to multistate life table estimation also apply to Sullivan’s method. Lynch’s new method overcomes these limitations.

Lynch has also recently finished a book entitled Introduction to Bayesian Statistics and Estimation for Social Scientists to be published by Springer. This book shows what Bayesian statistics is about and how Bayesian analysis is performed. The book is highly applied and includes a number of R programs that can be used to estimate parameters from common social science models.

Germán Rodríguez’s main research interest is statistical demography—the development and application of statistical modeling techniques to the study of human population. His subject areas include fertility and health. A recent work published in Demographic Research looks at tempo effects in fertility and mortality. In “Demographic translation and tempo effects: an accelerated failure time perspective,” Rodríguez reviews
the concept of tempo effects in demography, focusing
on the tempo adjustments proposed by Bongaarts and
Feeney and drawing on the work of Ryder and Zeng
and Land. He shows that the period-shift model that
underlies the proposed adjustments can be motivated
from an accelerated failure time cohort perspective. He
proposes alternative measures of tempo under changing
fertility and mortality that share a synthetic cohort
interpretation with the adjusted measure of quantum.
He stresses similarities between the results for fertility
and mortality, particularly in terms of mean age of
childbearing and mean age at death, but he also notes
some important distinctions. Rodríguez concludes that
the fertility adjustments can help distinguish quantum
and tempo effects, but argues that in the case of mortality
the Bongaarts-Feeney measure of tempo-adjusted life
expectancy differs from conventional estimates because
it reflects past mortality.

A common theme in Josh Goldstein’s research has been
the way in which changing demography challenges
traditional social categories. These categories include
race and ethnic identity, kinship and family definitions,
and life cycle stages of young and old. Goldstein’s
general approach has been quantitative, applying
relatively sophisticated statistical methods to problems
that have traditionally been considered qualitative. He
has also been working in mathematical demography and
population forecasting with an emphasis on developing
simpler approximation models for complex processes
like demographic transitions and stochastic population
forecasting. A new research area for him is the measurable
impacts of terror attacks on social behavior. Goldstein
also began new collaborative work in formal demography
with Gustav Feichtinger (Vienna University of
Technology) on the optimization of stocks and flows
in organizations such as academies of science and
populations open to migration. With Kenneth
Wächter (UC Berkeley), Goldstein completed work
in mathematical demography on the relationship
between cohort and period life expectancy, an area that
has been an open problem for numerous decades.

Health and Wellbeing
The existence of a relationship between education and
health is well established. Less well known is that the
importance of education to health varies both across the
individual life course and across birth cohorts. In
previous research, Scott Lynch found that education’s
effect on health grows across age at the individual level
and is becoming increasingly important to health at the
societal level. Over the last year, Lynch completed an
investigation of the role income plays in these changing
individual-level and societal-level relationships. He
found that, at the same time the overall effect of
education on health is increasing, a growing proportion
of this effect operates through income. Additionally, the
increasingly important role income plays in explaining
the education-health relationship is due to a strengthening
of the associations both between education and income
and between income and health. At the individual level,
he found that income plays an increasingly important
role in linking education and health until just after
midlife, when the effect of both education and income
decreases. These results suggest a more complex approach
to examining life course patterns of schooling and
health is warranted.

Lynch is also investigating whether the measurement
of education influences our estimates of the changing
effect of education on health. Research often arbitrarily
chooses between a years-of-schooling and a diploma/
degree approach to measuring education. Yet, the choice
of measure may be important, especially if education’s
role in society is changing over time. So far, he has
found that the association between diploma/degree
attainment and health is strengthening across time,
while the association between years of schooling and
health is not. This result is consistent with the finding
that income is playing an increasingly important role in
explaining the link between education and health and
the hypothesis that credentialism is occurring—that
diplomas are becoming increasingly important in
granting access to higher-paying jobs with better
benefits, both of which may influence health.

Jeanne Altmann’s research program focuses on the
interaction among behavior, ecology, physiology, and
genetic structure, and on the implication of this
interaction for evolution and adaptation to changing
environments. The empirical components of her
research are conducted primarily with a wild population
of savannah baboons, a highly adaptable and intensely
social species that shares many biological and social
characteristics with humans. For over three decades, she
and her colleagues have conducted detailed behavioral
and life-history research on individuals and their
descendants in a population that has been adapting to a dramatically changing arid environment in southern Kenya. In addition to a major database component to their projects, their program has increasingly involved two ‘wet lab’ components—steroid hormone assays in her laboratory in Princeton, and molecular genetics, particularly for paternity and relatedness, also for Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) genes, in Susan Alberts’ laboratory at Duke University. Much of their focus during 2005-2006 linked environmental constraints and climatic variability to variability in reproductive success and population structure through investigations of behavior, morphology, steroid reproductive hormones, and relatedness.

Climate, sociality, and demography—The broad-scale demographic analysis by Altmann and her colleagues of environmental and social impacts on vital rates in a wild population produced exciting results. They have been able to show how baboon conception and survival rates respond to environmental variation and climate change. Conception rates in particular were affected by climate variation, declining with very hot daytime highs, with very cold overnight lows, and during periods of low rainfall. That conception rates decreased as average maximum temperature increased is of major concern and of broad implication because over the period 1980 to 2005, temperatures have steadily increased in the Amboseli basin. This analysis also identified interactions between environmental and social factors affecting baboon survival and conception rates. Both conception and survival were density-dependent, although in the case of conception rates this was true only during drought months. In addition, baboons that were ranked higher in the dominance hierarchy had higher conception rates and their female offspring had higher survival rates.

Complementary findings zeroed-in to elucidate the impact of environmental variables at various stages of reproduction in this reproductively non-seasonal species that lives in environments that are highly variable and unpredictable. These results lend insight into the lower-level processes by which more broad-scale demographic patterns arise. Data from almost three decades indicate that following periods of drought or extreme heat, females were significantly less likely to cycle than expected. If females did cycle after these conditions, they were less likely to conceive; and if they did conceive following drought (heat effects were non-significant), they were less likely to have a successful pregnancy. Age also significantly predicted concepive failure: the youngest and oldest females experienced the lowest conception rates. Further, high ambient temperatures resulted in significantly more fetal losses during the first but not later trimesters of pregnancy. Finally, for probability of both conception and fetal loss, dominance rank and environmental conditions exhibited a significant interaction. Although females of various ranks had equal conception probabilities during optimal conditions, low-ranking females were less likely than high-ranking ones to conceive during periods of drought. Perhaps as a result, during drought, high ranking females were more likely to suffer fetal loss.

Endocrinology of reproduction – Some other striking findings about fertility and fetal loss in this natural primate population derived from analyses that integrated various combinations of endocrine, behavioral, morphological, and environmental data to identify mechanisms of sexual selection and the endocrinology of fetal loss. Fecal estrogens predicted impending fetal loss starting two months (one trimester) before the externally observed loss. This involved comparison of steroid hormones between successful and unsuccessful pregnancies in a large sample (188 pregnancies over five years of endocrine sampling). Considering an additional 450 pregnancies over several decades, but for which endocrine samples were not available, Altmann and her colleagues found that rates of pregnancy loss were similar in the two datasets, confirming that their long-term observational technique for relatively early pregnancy detection matches that based on hormonal assays in wild baboons.

Male reproduction can also be much more ecologically constrained than usually recognized in either empirical or theoretical work. In a pair of studies, one focused on morphology, behavior, and endocrinology at Princeton and the other on paternity and behavior at Duke, the researchers were able to investigate mechanisms and consequences of sexual selection and the ecological pressures for mate selectivity. In the Princeton laboratory, Altmann recently demonstrated a close relationship among size of baboon sexual skins, timing across the menstrual cycle, fecal estrogens, and probability of mate-guarding (sexual consortship) by adult males.
Particularly striking in terms of the potentially high ecological costs that a male incurs by mate-guarding activities is the fact that alpha males, much more than lower-ranking males, restricted their mate-guarding episodes to the highest fertility periods. Alpha males were also more restrictive in the age/stage class of females they mated with, discriminating against both early stage and late stage adolescents, whereas other males discriminated only against early stage adolescents. Other enticing findings indicated differences even between concepitive and non-concepitive cycles among cycles of fully adult females. During the ovulatory phase of concepitive cycles, sexual swellings were larger, fecal estrogens tended to be at higher concentrations, and alpha males engaged in marginally more mate-guarding. These findings provided insight into the endocrine, morphological, and behavioral mechanisms of sexual selection in baboons and link to the recent demonstration in Susan Alberts’ laboratory at Duke University of alpha-male paternity bias that is greater than overall mate-guarding bias in favor of alpha males.

Environmental impact on the sub-structure of a population—Environmental change sometimes results in permanent fissions of previously stable social groups, and Altman and colleagues have initiated the first in a series of investigations. In an investigation that integrated genetic, social, and demographic data, findings from their analysis of females’ choice of group during four fissions of social groups in Amboseli showed that maternal kin, paternal kin, and close social partners influenced group choice by some females, but the impact of these factors varied across the four fissions. Age peers other than paternal kin had no effect on group choice, and average relatedness to all group-mates had the same effect on group choice as did maternal kin alone. Most females were subordinate to fewer females after fissions than before, but status improvement did not drive female group choice—females often preferred to remain with social superiors who were their close maternal kin, rather than improving their own social ranks. This suggests that during permanent group fissions, female baboons prefer to remain with close maternal kin if those are abundant enough to influence their fitness; if they have too few close maternal kin, then females prefer to remain with close paternal kin, and social bonds with non-kin may also become influential.

A major research initiative of Elizabeth Armstrong is a study of the evolution of fetal personhood and its impact on the practice and ethics of obstetrics. Advances in medical technology have reconfigured our cultural understandings of pregnancy, giving rise to a new cultural idea, that of fetal personhood—the notion that the fetus is a person, distinct from the pregnant woman. Armstrong’s research examines how that idea has shaped the way pregnant women, obstetricians and the public at large think about pregnancy, pregnant women and fetuses.

Armstrong’s collaboration with Dan Carpenter (Harvard University) and Marie Hojnacki (Pennsylvania State University) is an investigation of agenda setting around disease. This project seeks to understand how and why some diseases get more attention in the public arena than other diseases. Armstrong is also a co-investigator on a proposed multi-site study that will collect qualitative and quantitative data to understand how women make decisions about childbirth, particularly in light of recent policy and media attention to the issue of elective cesarean delivery. Armstrong has also begun working on a new study of lay and professional attitudes towards immunization, as well as continuing to work with an interdisciplinary research group on ideas about risk in obstetrics and gynecology.

Gniesha Dinwiddie’s research on population health uses a bio-social perspective to investigate the relationship between stratification, dysregulation of physiological systems related to the stress response, and disparities in mental and physical health for older adults. With secondary interests in educational inequality, Dinwiddie uses the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen to examine educational trajectories of minority students at selective colleges and universities. Her research interests include stress exposure and coping, life course perspectives on physical and mental health, and inequality in educational attainment for racial/ethnic groups.

Noreen Goldman, together with Rachel Kimbro (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Cassio Turra (CEDEPLAR), and Anne Pebley (UCLA), identified an atypical pattern of education differentials in health among Mexican Americans. Based on data from L.A.FANS, the NHIS and Fragile Families, Goldman
and colleagues demonstrated that education gradients for a broad range of health measures are substantially smaller for Mexican Americans than for non-Hispanic whites. In an extension of this work, Turra and Goldman used NHIS data to explore education and income differentials in mortality for Hispanic subgroups and non-Hispanic whites. The results not only substantiate findings of flatter education gradients for some Hispanic groups, but also shed light on how the patterns of SES gradients relate to the “Hispanic Paradox.” Several new projects are underway in an effort to understand the atypical patterns of mortality and health outcomes among Hispanics in the United States. Goldman is collaborating with Pemble and Jinsook Kim (Northern Illinois University) to explore how poverty affects neighborhood of residence within L.A. county and the effects of neighborhoods on health behaviors among adolescents, for Hispanics and other ethnic groups. Sharon Bzostek, Goldman, and Pemble used data from L.A.FANS to explore the factors that underlie the relatively poor self-reports of health among Hispanics in the U.S., particularly the role of language, SES, and immigration-related variables. Kimberly Smith is using the Mexican Health and Aging Study to examine socioeconomic gradients in a range of health outcomes and health behaviors among older adults in Mexico. Goldman, Duncan Thomas (UCLA), Graciela Teruel (Ibero-Americana, Mexico), and Luis Rubalcava (CIDE, Mexico) analyzed data from the 2002 and 2005 waves of the Mexican Family Life Survey (MxFLS) to examine whether there is any evidence to support the “healthy migrant hypothesis”—i.e., whether immigrants from Mexico to the U.S. during the inter-survey period are positively selected by education and health status.

Analyses of social gradients by ethnicity in the U.S. identified an unusual pattern among Hispanics—relatively weak education differentials for a number of health outcomes and health behaviors. Extensions of this research revealed a not-well known aspect of the “Hispanic mortality paradox,” namely that much of the mortality advantage of Hispanics stems from better than expected mortality among lower SES Hispanics. This research has led to the development of a new research project by Goldman, Anne Pemble (UCLA), and Rebecca Wong (University of Maryland) to investigate the extent to which these SES gradients are unique to Hispanic groups and to identify the mechanisms that underlie these patterns. This project involves examining the nature of SES gradients in Mexico and the potential role of acculturation and assimilation in producing these atypical health gradients among Hispanics in the United States.

Noreen Goldman, Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University), and Dana Glei (U.C. Berkeley) are continuing to collaborate with colleagues at the Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health in Taiwan on the Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study (SEBAS). This data collection effort, supported by the National Institute on Aging, was designed to enhance understanding of the role of physiological processes in the complex relationships among life challenge, the social environment, and physical and mental health. The first wave of the survey, fielded in 2000, includes home-based interviews, collection of blood and urine samples, and physicians’ health exams, from about 1,000 middle-aged and elderly respondents. Respondents are a random sub-sample from an ongoing national survey that has collected periodic interviews between 1989 and 2003 in Taiwan. SEBAS II, which was recently fielded (August 2006 through January 2007), is providing a second set of measurements for biomarkers collected in 2000 as well as several new physiological measures, including (1) inflammatory markers, such as C-reactive protein and fibrinogen; (2) health assessments in the home—lung function, timed walks, and chair stands; and (3) additional questions in the household interview on perceived stress, stressful and traumatic events, and sleep.

There are many recent and ongoing projects based on the SEBAS data. For example, Goldman, Weinstein and Glei are evaluating the construct of allostatic load by exploring the association between stressful experiences reported in early waves of the Taiwan survey and physiological measures obtained in SEBAS. Goldman and Glei recently examined the links between concentrations of DHEA-S and subsequent mental and physical health outcomes, including survival, as well as sex differences in these associations. In a recently published paper with Jennifer Dowd (University of Michigan), Goldman found that biomarkers measured in SEBAS do not account for the association between SES and health and do not support the hypothesis that stress, via sustained activation of the body’s neuroendocrine response, is an important mediator in the
relationship between socioeconomic status and health. Goldman’s work with Weinstein, Glei, Turra (CEDEPLAR), and Christopher Seplaki (Johns Hopkins University) reveals that an array of biomedical measurements that are not typically measured in clinical exams (namely neuroendocrine and immune markers) are at least as predictive as clinical measures (e.g., blood pressure, cholesterol, glucose levels) of the risks of dying in a three-year period (2000 to 2003). Goldman, Weinstein and Glei are currently updating this analysis using survival data for the period 2003 to 2006. Goldman and postdoctoral fellow Amy Collins are assessing whether findings from previous studies demonstrating that subjective measures of social position are significant predictors of health are biased. Their results to date suggest that the associations are substantially attenuated when estimated from longitudinal data with controls for health status at baseline. Together with Germán Rodríguez, Collins and Goldman are examining the nature of the relationship between measures of life satisfaction and subsequent survival and disability.

Josh Goldstein’s new project on the changing ages of man focuses on the consequences of increasing longevity on the entire human life cycle. He has completed papers on limits to the postponement of childbearing and the changing overlap of generations, and he presented work on the shift to younger ages of the male accident hump of mortality, which he argues is tied to the secular improvement in nutrition over the last three centuries. He continued collaborative work with Guy Stecklov (Hebrew University) on the social consequences of terror attacks, using traffic accident data as an indirect measure of social stress.

Alan Krueger expanded his work with Dan Kahneman (Princeton University) and others on measuring wellbeing and time use. They recently completed a major survey that extends the American Time Use Survey. The new survey is called the Princeton Affect and Time Survey, and it is based on a population sample of 6,000 households. They expect that major results will flow from this work in the upcoming year, and it will form the basis for an NBER conference and volume that Krueger is organizing on National Time Accounting. He expects that National Time Accounting will eventually prove as useful as the National Income and Product Accounts.

Douglas Massey continues his long-standing interest in the consequences of racial segregation. In one project recently funded by NICHD, he has teamed with Greg Duncan and other researchers at Northwestern University to add biomarkers of allostatic load to the Adolescent Health survey. Using these data, they seek to measure the degree to which the stress of living in poor, segregated communities produces cardiovascular problems, higher rates of auto-immune disease, impairments of memory and information processing, and greater propensities for impulsive behavior.

Angus Deaton worked on the determinants of human height around the world, as well as why in India, which is experiencing robust economic growth, even among the poor, nutrition levels are falling, and (some measures) of child malnutrition are rising. He also continued his work on measuring price levels around the world, with the specific aim of obtaining more accurate measures of global poverty and inequality.

The Udaipur health survey collects data on health and economics from rural households and health facilities in the Udaipur district of Rajasthan in northwestern India. The area is farmed by tribal people, few of whom are educated. The survey is interviewing members of around 1,000 households in 100 villages, asking them how they earn a living, about their physical and mental health status, and about their experience of healthcare. Complementary surveys are collecting information about village infrastructure and about the clinics and medical personnel that people use, including traditional healers. One aim is to discover more about the quality of healthcare, how well it serves the people who use it, and the extent to which it contributes to health status. More broadly, the study will help to understand the determinants of health, as well as the relationships between health and economic status, and how they work together to determine wellbeing. This is a collaborative project with Angus Deaton, Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo at MIT, Jishnu Das at the World Bank, and Seva Mandir in Udaipur.

Deaton’s work on health status and economics is concerned with the “social” determinants of health, how people’s incomes, their education, and the characteristics of the societies in which they live, affect their health status and their life chances. It is also concerned with
how the findings affect the way that we think about wellbeing and about policy towards health and poverty. For the United States, recent work has focused on the effects of income inequality on health, and on the finding that the racial composition of states and cities affects the mortality rates of the people who live there. Deaton has also looked at the policy implications of the relationship between socioeconomic status and health. For developing countries, work on India and South Africa has looked at how we might measure wellbeing, taking into account economic and health status.

Anne Case continued her collaboration with researchers at the University of Cape Town on numerous health, education and development research projects. With colleagues from the University of Cape Town and University of Michigan, she oversaw the fourth wave of the Cape Area Panel Study—a longitudinal study following members of black, colored, and white households in the Western Cape of South Africa. Case is also conducting research on the costs associated with illness and death at the Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies, a demographic surveillance site in KwaZulu-Natal.

Anne Case and Christina Paxson are studying the relationships between early childhood health and nutrition, height, and labor market outcomes in adulthood. It has long been recognized that taller adults hold jobs of higher status and, on average, earn more than other workers. Case and Paxson find evidence that the better labor market outcomes of taller people can be attributed to the positive correlation between height and cognitive ability—which itself is likely the product of childhood health and nutrition that influence both physical growth and cognitive development. As early as age three and throughout childhood, taller children perform significantly better on cognitive tests. The correlation between height in childhood and adulthood is approximately 0.7 for both men and women, so that tall children are much more likely to become tall adults. As adults, taller individuals are more likely to select into higher paying occupations that require more advanced verbal and numerical skills and greater intelligence, for which they earn handsome returns. Using four data sets from the US and the UK, Case and Paxson find that the height premium in adult earnings can be explained by childhood scores on cognitive tests. Furthermore, taller adults select into occupations that have higher cognitive skill requirements and lower physical skill demands.

Christina Paxson is working with Norbert Schady, from the World Bank, to examine how a government-run cash transfer program targeted to poor mothers in rural Ecuador influenced the health and development of their children. This program is of particular interest because, unlike other transfer programs that have been implemented recently in Latin America, receipt of the cash transfers was not conditioned on specific parental actions, such as taking children to health clinics or sending them to school. This feature of the program makes it possible to assess whether conditionality is necessary for programs to have beneficial effects on children. Random assignment at the parish level is used to identify the program’s effects. They find that the cash transfer program had positive effects on the physical, cognitive, and socio-emotional development of children, and the treatment effects were substantially larger for the poorer children than for less poor children. Among the poorest children in the sample, children whose mothers were eligible for transfers had outcomes that were on average more than 20 percent of a standard deviation higher than those for comparable children in the control group. Treatment effects are somewhat larger for girls and for children with more highly-educated mothers. The program appeared to improve children’s nutrition and increased the chance they were treated for intestinal parasite infections. However, children in the treatment group were not more likely to visit health clinics for growth monitoring, and the mental health and parenting of their mothers did not improve.

Christina Paxson, Andrea Lleras-Muney, and Cecilia Rouse (Princeton University) are studying the impact of education on health outcomes and behaviors among young adults. They are collecting data to evaluate the impact of the “Opening Doors” randomized education intervention. This intervention will randomly offer additional financial, mentoring and curriculum services to community college entrants from disadvantaged backgrounds. They plan to evaluate not only whether and how the intervention worked, but also whether they observe any subsequent effects on the health and health behaviors of the participants.
Christina Paxson and associates Cecilia Rouse, Jean Rhodes (University of Massachusetts) and Mary Waters (Harvard University) are engaged in a project that examines how a group of low-income parents from New Orleans, all of whom registered for community college in 2004, have coped with the effects of Hurricane Katrina. They are studying how the pre-hurricane resources and capacities of individuals – defined to include their mental and physical health, social networks, and economic resources – affect their ability to successfully adjust to a major life trauma. The outcomes being focused on include psychological distress, symptoms of depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and substance abuse. They are also examining the determinants of successful social and economic adjustment, including the re-establishment of social networks and resumption of employment and educational activities. The study makes use of extensive pre-hurricane data that were collected prior to the hurricane, combined with new quantitative and qualitative data that was collected in 2006.

Under the guidance of Christina Paxson and John Lumpkin, senior vice president and director of the Health Care Group at the Robert W. Johnson Foundation (RWJF), a group of Princeton M.P.A. and M.P.P students, in a Woodrow Wilson School workshop run by Paxson, released a report titled "Coping with Katrina: Mental Health Services in New Orleans." This report was commissioned by the RWJF to assist the Foundation's Katrina Response Team in evaluating its grant-making policies. The workshop participants (Christian Bendsen, Randall Blair, Rose Holandez, Arielle Lutwick, Farrah Parkes, Janelle Sagness, Katherine Sharaf, Rachel Smit, and James Wills) analyzed the quality, accessibility and financing of mental health services available to Hurricane Katrina victims. Focusing specifically on the level of care given low-income children and their caregivers, the students traveled to New Orleans and Baton Rouge in Louisiana and interviewed mental health providers, advocates, and policymakers. In preparation for the study, the authors examined issues surrounding mental illness, mental health services, disaster relief and health care financing. Using estimates from the 2006 Louisiana Health and Population Survey, over 145,710 children and adolescents (age 19 and below) lived in Orleans Parish before Katrina; this number had fallen to just under 40,000 as of October 2006. Many of these remaining children and adolescents either experienced the storm first-hand or were evacuated with their families and subsequently returned to New Orleans. These children and adolescents likely experienced one or more of the many psychological triggers that can lead to mental illness in children—including exposure to frightening events and scenes, bereavement, separation, physical losses and evacuation. Mental health experts, social service providers and parents acknowledge that these triggers did indeed contribute to high levels of mental dysfunction among the parish’s children and adolescents directly following the storm. Workshop participants identified three structural obstacles that impeded effective delivery and treatment of mental health care services: shortage of an adequately trained workforce; a lack of coordination between primary and mental health care providers, and lack of information and resource sharing between providers and patients. Patient transportation was also cited as an area in need of funding consideration. The authors noted that in order for the mental health system to meet the needs of New Orleans’ low-income families, these structural obstacles must be addressed. As long as these obstacles remain unaddressed, investments in New Orleans’ mental health care system are not likely to bring about substantive improvements in service provision and mental health outcomes. The full report may be accessed at: http://www.wws.princeton.edu/research/PWReports/F06/wws591h.pdf.

Adriana Lleras-Muney continued to investigate the relationship between education and health. In a new project with David Cutler (Harvard University), she is investigating alternative mechanisms that can explain why more educated individuals are healthier. With Bo Honore (Princeton University), Lleras-Muney is pursuing a different approach, using panel data from various developed countries to investigate causal pathways between various measures of socio-economic status (including education) and health. A new collaboration with Coleen Murphy (Princeton University) studies whether learning increases longevity using experiments with worms and possibly other animals.

Lleras-Muney also has two new projects that look at the impact of mortality on households’ decisions to invest in education and health. With Seema Jayachandran
(Stanford University), she examines the effects of maternal mortality declines in Sri Lanka in the late 40’s and early 1950’s to estimate the effect of reductions in adult mortality on education and health. Another project, joint with Grant Miller (Stanford University) and Jorge Alberto Restrepo (Universidad Javeriana, Colombia) looks at the effects of violence and war on schooling and health investments in Colombia and exploits differential mortality by gender associated with violence.

Mary Clare Lennon, a visiting scholar at the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, worked with another visiting scholar to CRCW, Nancy Reichman (Columbia University), and Julien Teitler (Columbia University) on a project using Fragile Families data that describes the physical and mental health trajectories of unmarried urban parents and the health trajectories of their children during the child’s first five years of life and explore the roles of cumulative family experiences (e.g., relationship changes, care-giving burden, social support) as potential mechanisms underlying associations between age and health within the relatively disadvantaged Fragile Families population. In addition, they will examine the extent to which physical and social environments shape parents’ and children’s health trajectories.

Nancy Reichman studied the effects of child health on family resources with Hope Corman and Kelly Noonan (both of Rider University) and funded by NICHD. She used augmented data from the national Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study of mostly unwed parents to estimate the effects of poor infant and child health on a broad array of family, financial, and community resources available to the child (parental relationships, household composition, subsequent fertility, parents’ employment, child care arrangements, subsequent education, receipt of public assistance, child support, use of pediatric health care, and the child’s participation in preschool programs). It also compares resources available to children with and without serious health problems and compares health outcomes of children at age five by both their health status in infancy and the resources they received during their first five years.

On the Mexican American Child Health project, Reichman and colleagues Yolanda Padilla, Robert Hummer, Parker Frisbie, Dan Powers, and Aletha Huston from the University of Texas use data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study to identify factors that influence the health and development of Mexican American children from birth through age five in a comparative context with the non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks. The study explores whether protective factors present during pregnancy continue to sustain the health and development of Mexican American children beyond birth. Three sets of outcomes are being analyzed: birth outcomes, child health and well-child health care, and child development.

Burton Singer’s research has two primary foci: (1) identification of social, biological, and environmental risks associated with vector-borne diseases in the tropics...
and implications for the design and implementation of tropical disease control programs, and (2) integration of psychosocial and biological evidence to characterize pathways to alternative states of health. The latter focus has emphasized studies of the biological substrates of psychological wellbeing and of the interplay between cumulative adverse and positive experiences over the life course. The first focus has included assessments of the interrelationships between ecological transformation, economic development, and malaria on the Amazon frontier in Brazil. It has also included studies of urban malaria in Africa. A second central feature has been historical analyses of the bases for successful malaria control programs from 1900 to the present and implications for current health policy in the tropics. Work on tropical health issues is centered around a study of urban malaria in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, linked to the implementation of a new malaria control program for the city. Complementary to the urban studies are rural investigations in western Cote d’Ivoire focused on malaria, schistosomiasis, and a range of geohelminths. A novel aspect of this work is the introduction of NMR spectroscopy on urine and serum samples to carry out diagnosis of a broad spectrum of parasitic infections on the basis of metabolic profiles.

Regarding the biological substrates of life histories and wellbeing, Singer and Carol Ryff (University of Wisconsin) have a national survey (MIDUS II) that went into the field in July 2003 that focuses on characterizing complex pathways to health and illness. This study also includes extensive biomarker assessments that will be utilized in their program aimed at refining operationalizations of the concept of allostatic load. Genetic studies of discordant and concordant twin pairs will be conducted with a focus on personality characteristics such as neuroticism. This large NIH-funded project will run thru 2008. Singer and Ryff have also recently initiated a companion study to MIDUS, based in Japan. This will facilitate international comparative analyses of biomarker and genetic profiles linked to psychosocial phenotypes.

A wide range of biomarkers, reflecting activity in a number of biological systems (e.g., neuroendocrine, immune, cardiovascular, and metabolic), have been found to prospectively predict disability, morbidity, and mortality outcomes in older adult populations. Levels of these biomarkers, singly or in combination, may serve as an early warning system of risk for future adverse health outcomes. In this investigation by Burton Singer, Carol Ryff (University of Wisconsin-Madison), and UCLA researchers Tara Gruenewald, Teresa Seeman, and Arun Karlamangla, 13 biomarkers were examined as predictors of mortality occurrence over a 12-year period in a sample of men and women \((n = 1,189)\) 70–79 years of age at enrollment into the study. Biomarkers examined in analyses included markers of neuroendocrine functioning (epinephrine, norepinephrine, cortisol, and dehydroepiandrosterone), immune activity (C-reactive protein, fibrinogen, IL-6, and albumin), cardiovascular functioning (systolic and diastolic blood pressure), and metabolic activity [high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, total to HDL cholesterol ratio, and glycosylated hemoglobin]. Recursive partitioning techniques were used to identify a set of pathways, composed of combinations of different biomarkers, that were associated with a high-risk of mortality over the 12-year period. Of the 13 biomarkers examined, almost all entered into one or more high-risk pathways although combinations of neuroendocrine and immune markers appeared frequently in high-risk male pathways, and systolic blood pressure was present in combination with other biomarkers in all high-risk female pathways. These findings illustrate the utility of recursive partitioning techniques in identifying biomarker combinations predictive of mortal outcomes in older adults, as well as the multiplicity of biological pathways to mortality in elderly populations.

A study by Burton Singer, Carol Ryff, and a team of other researchers examined the interplay of social engagement, sleep quality, and plasma levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6) in a sample of aging women \((n = 74, \text{ aged 61-90, } M \text{ age } = 73.4)\). Social engagement was assessed by questionnaire, sleep was assessed by using the NightCap in-home sleep monitoring system and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, and blood samples were obtained for analysis of plasma levels of IL-6. Regarding subjective assessment, poorer sleep (higher scores on the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index) was associated with lower positive social relations scores. Multivariate regression analyses showed that lower levels of plasma IL-6 were predicted by greater sleep efficiency \((P < 0.001)\), measured objectively and by more positive social relations \((P < 0.05)\). A significant interaction showed that women with the highest IL-6 levels were
those with both poor sleep efficiency and poor social relations \( (P < 0.05) \). However, those with low sleep efficiency but compensating good relationships as well as women with poor relationships but compensating high sleep efficiency had IL-6 levels comparable to those with the protective influences of both good social ties and good sleep.

James Trussell’s primary research focus over the past decade has been the analysis of contraceptive efficacy. His work changed the way that clinical trials of contraceptives are designed, executed and analyzed. His particular substantive contribution has been a string of empirical analyses demonstrating the efficacy of the sponge, cervical cap, diaphragm, female condom, and ovulation method of periodic abstinence. His protocol for male condom slippage and breakage studies is now universally adopted as the standard. His meta-analysis of the literature on contraceptive failure, regularly updated in *Contraceptive Technology*, considered the bible of the field, has resulted in a summary table of contraceptive efficacy that is mandated by the Food and Drug Administration to appear on every contraceptive drug and device sold in the United States; the most recent edition will be published in early 2007, as will *Safely Sexual*, a new companion volume for women. Another strand of this research has been a focus on emergency contraception. In a series of papers, Trussell has produced the standard estimates of efficacy of emergency contraceptive pills (ECPs) and emergency insertion of a copper IUD. His work on ECPs led the Food and Drug Administration to publish a notice in the *Federal Register* declaring ECPs to be safe and effective and provides the foundation for ECPs going over-the-counter without a prescription. Finally, Trussell has been the senior author of a series of published papers on the cost-effectiveness of contraception that have led to increases in insurance coverage of contraceptive methods (25 states now mandate insurance coverage of prescription contraceptives). He also completed a study of the efficacy of medical abortion that has resulted in the publication of two papers; this project was funded by NIH (it is the only R01 on the topic of abortion to have been funded by NIH in many years).

A study by Trussell noted that in 2002, Kaiser Permanente health plan in California changed its contraceptive benefits to cover 100% of the costs of the most effective forms of contraception (intrauterine contraceptives, injectables, and implants) and for emergency contraceptive pills for all members. The benefit change was advocated by physician leaders across the system as an effort to promote more effective contraceptive use and thereby reduce unintended pregnancies. With colleagues from Kaiser Permanente, Trussell conducted a retrospective observational study to describe the mix of reversible contraceptives procured before and after the benefit change. We then estimated couple-years of protection to examine whether the contraceptive mix changed to more effective reversible methods. After the benefit change, couple-years of protection increased 28% (from 2001-02 to 2003-04) while the caseload of females aged 15 – 44 fell by 1%. Couple-years of protection for intrauterine contraceptives and injectables rose 137% and 32%, respectively, while couple-years of protection for the pill, patch and ring rose only 16%. The estimated average annual contraceptive failure rate among women using hormonal contraceptives and intrauterine contraceptives declined from 7.0% to 6.4%. Use of the levonorgestrel emergency contraceptive pill rose 88%. The investigators concluded that removal of the cost of contraception may result in increased utilization of more effective methods and emergency contraceptive pills.

Contraceptive discontinuation contributes significantly to the high rates of unintended pregnancies in the United States. Caroline Moreau, Kelly Cleland, and James Trussell examined contraceptive discontinuation throughout women’s lives, focusing specifically on discontinuation due to dissatisfaction with the method. The study population, drawn from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth, consisted of 6,724 women (15-44 years of age) who had ever used a reversible contraceptive method. They first estimated the proportion of women who discontinued their contraceptive due to dissatisfaction and examined the social and demographic characteristics associated with method discontinuation. They then calculated method-specific discontinuation rates due to dissatisfaction, and analyzed the reasons for dissatisfaction given by women who stopped using Norplant, Depo-Provera, oral contraceptives or condoms. Overall, 46% of women discontinued at least one method because they were unsatisfied with it. The likelihood of contraceptive discontinuation due to dissatisfaction depended on
women's age, number of partners, parity and whether they reported a history of unintended pregnancy. Women with the highest level of education and income were also more likely to discontinue their contraceptive due to dissatisfaction. Dissatisfaction-related discontinuation rates varied widely by method: the diaphragm and cervical cap showed the highest rates of discontinuation (52%), followed by long-acting hormonal methods, discontinued by 42% of users. Oral contraceptives were associated with a 29% dissatisfaction-related discontinuation rate while condoms had the lowest rate of discontinuation due to dissatisfaction (12%). They conclude that a broader understanding of women's concerns and experiences using contraception could help healthcare providers redesign counseling strategies to improve contraceptive continuation.

Caroline Moreau, James Trussell, and Nathalie Bajos (National Institute of Health and Medical Research, France) examined the impact of pharmacy access to emergency contraceptive pills on ECP use, on risky sexual behavior, and on contraceptive use patterns in France. They analyzed responses to national health surveys of women (ages 15 to 44) conducted in France in 1999 (n= 4,166) and 2004 (n=7,490). They found that increasing access to ECPs in France by introducing a dedicated product and eliminating the prescription requirement resulted in a 72% increase in ECP use. They show that this increase in ECP access and use did not result in increased proportions of women who had ever had intercourse or in a decrease in the age at first intercourse or in an increase in the proportion of women at risk for an unintended pregnancy. They found no decrease in use of contraception and no decrease in the use of the most effective methods among women at risk of unintended pregnancy. They also investigated the determinants of lifetime and recent use of ECPs in the general population in France and examined the circumstances under which ECPs were used in 2004 in the context of a demedicalised access to the method. They found that most women protected intercourse until the next menstrual period and used a contraceptive method in the next menstrual cycle, with no differences across age groups. However, a small proportion of women seemed to take risks at repeated times: 5.5% had unprotected intercourse after taking ECPs in the same and next menstrual cycle.

Using data from a prospective population-based cohort in France (the Cocon survey, 2001 – 2004), they examined the impact of ECP use on women's regular contraceptive use patterns. Their results show that ECPs were essentially used to compensate for contraceptive errors: 45% resulted from inconsistent pill use and 35% from misuse of condoms. Analysis of individual contraceptive paths from the time of to 6 months after ECP use shows a continuous pattern of use in 71% of the cases: highly-effective methods (41%) or non-highly effective methods (30%). 20% switched from non-highly to highly-effective methods.

In a paper published in Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, Caroline Moreau and colleagues in France examined oral contraceptive (OC) patterns of use. Oral contraceptives are the most popular form of reversible contraception used in the industrialised world. This study examines the incidence of and the social, demographic and situational factors associated with inconsistent pill use among French women. Data were drawn from a random sample of 1,234 pill users who participated in a population based survey on contraception and abortion in France (Cocon survey). The authors found that 20% of women missed at least one pill during the 4 weeks prior to the interview, 6% missed two or more pills and 10% missed at least one pill without using contraceptive backup during subsequent sexual intercourse. Missed pills were more frequent among women who had occasional sexual partners or who experienced recent life style changes. Women who failed to establish a daily pill taking routine were also more likely to be inconsistent users. Inconsistent pill use that carried higher risk of contraceptive failure was more frequent among women who felt they had not been involved in the choice of contraceptive method prescribed by their physician. Given the frequency of inconsistent pill use, the authors conclude that more emphasis on the patient/physician interaction would help to better address women's preferences and needs during contraceptive counselling, thus improving contraceptive effectiveness during typical use.

Caroline Moreau, James Trussell, and colleagues in France examined oral contraceptive (OC) tolerance. In recent years, healthcare providers have increasingly favored the prescription of the lowest estrogen dose
formulations combined with third-generation progestins, based on theoretical improvements in safety and tolerance. However, no clear evidence supports these choices. This study examines the frequencies of reported symptoms by OC composition among French women. A population-based cohort (Cocon survey) of 2,863 women studied between 2000 and 2004 was used to compare the frequency of reported symptoms (weight gain, nausea, breast tenderness, lower frequency of menstrual periods, breakthrough bleeding, painful and heavy periods, swollen legs) by type of OCs (classified by estrogen dosage, progestin component, and sequence of administration). They found little variation in the frequency of symptoms by type of OCs, with the exception of progestin-only pills being associated with higher frequencies of breakthrough bleeding and lower frequencies of menstrual periods. They found no decrease in the reporting of symptoms with the reduction in estrogen dosage, nor with the use of third compared with second-generation OCs. Likewise, they found little variation by sequence of administration of OCs (monophasic versus triphasic). In the absence of sufficient evidence-based data to support the existence of differences in the tolerance profile of low dose combined OCs, future well-designed randomized trials are needed to guide providers in their choice of OCs. However, research should also assess the effectiveness of counseling on the tolerance of OCs, an intervention that may prove to be more rewarding than basing the choice of OCs on their theoretical properties.

Using data from a population-based cohort on contraception and abortion in France (Cocon survey), Caroline Moreau, James Trussell, Germán Rodríguez and Jean Bouyer (National Institute of Health and Medical Research, France) estimated method-specific contraceptive failure rates among women in France. They computed their estimates using shared frailty hazards models. They found an overall first year failure rate of 2.9%. The IUD had the lowest first year failure rate (1.1%), followed by the pill (2.4%), the male condom (3.3%), fertility awareness methods (7.7%), withdrawal (10.1%), and spermicides (21.7%). The lower contraceptive failure rates among French women compared to those reported for U.S. women suggests differences in contraceptive practices that need to be further explored.
unmarried women has been inferred from the use of contraception by unmarried, sexually active women age 15 – 49. It is clear that, over time, more unmarried women are using a contraceptive method. The significance of reducing unmet need for the fertility rate was estimated in terms of the potential distance to replacement fertility that would be realized. This ranges from 28 percent in West Africa to 100 percent in the Latin America/Caribbean region.

In a forthcoming publication in the *Journal of Biosocial Science*, Westoff says that over the past five to ten years, the proportion of women who report recent sexual activity has declined in 12 countries in southern and eastern Africa, but not in most of 11 countries in West Africa. Although concentrated among unmarried women, slight declines are evident among married women and across most ages. Although it is difficult to prove, the most likely explanation is the higher prevalence of HIV/AIDS in southern and eastern Africa. Finally, Westoff has recently started a study, with independent consultant Tomas Frejka, about the reasons for the higher fertility in the U.S than in Europe. The current emphasis is on differences in religiousness. This was also presented at the 2006 PAA meeting in Los Angeles.

**Migration and Urbanization**

The Mexican Migration Project (MMP) is a multidisciplinary research effort headed by Douglas Massey in collaboration with Jorge Durand of the University of Guadalajara and Project Manager Karen Pren of Princeton. The MMP is based on ongoing surveys of Mexican Migrants to the United States. Its database contains data gathered annually since 1987 in communities throughout Mexico and the United States. The MMP has been supported for the past 20 years by a grant from NICHD. The goal of this project is to gather and disseminate data about Mexican migration to the United States and to conduct research documenting ongoing patterns and processes of international movement. Each year four-six communities in Mexico are surveyed and followed by surveys conducted of out-migrants from those communities settled in the United States. The data are cleaned and processed and added to the MMP database, which is distributed to users over the internet. Recent books published from this project are *Beyond Smoke and Mirrors* and *Clandestinos*, and an edited volume, *Crossing the Borders*. During the 2007-2008 academic year, Jorge Durand will be spending his sabbatical year at Princeton working in collaboration with MMP researchers. A return to the original four Mexican communities surveyed in 1982 is planned for Fall 2007 in order to do a 25-year follow-up to discern changes in the patterns, processes, determinants, and consequences of international migration over the ensuing period. Information about the MMP is available from the project website at: [http://mmp.opr.princeton.edu/](http://mmp.opr.princeton.edu/).

Thinking on immigration is dominated by the neoclassical economic framework, which argues that migration springs from wage differentials and that people move to maximize lifetime earnings. Douglas Massey and Jorge Durand’s research with other colleagues in the Mexican Migration Project, however, suggests that patterns and processes of migration to the United States are governed more by precepts consistent with the new economics of labor migration and social capital theory than neoclassical economics. The former argues that migrants move to manage risk and overcome market failures and that once it occurs, social networks connecting migrants and non-migrants come into play to promote additional movement. The initial motivation of migrants is not to settle abroad permanently to maximize lifetime earnings, but to diversify sources of household income, to finance home acquisition, to capitalize a productive enterprise, or to smooth consumption; and left to their own devices, most migrants will return home after a limited period of work abroad. Others come to adopt similar migratory strategies by taking advantage of social ties to current and former migrants, which offer social capital that enables them to gain entry and obtain foreign employment. Under these circumstances, efforts to raise the costs of border cross through tougher border enforcement will backfire: rather than preventing entry, it will discourage return migration and actually accelerate growth of the undocumented population.

The Latin American Migration Project (LAMP) is a collaborative research project also based at Princeton University and the University of Guadalajara. The LAMP was born as an extension of the Mexican Migration Project (MMP) to study migration flows originating in other Latin American countries. The LAMP and the MMP share the same methodology,
which combines qualitative and quantitative data-gathering methods in an approach known as the ethnosurvey. The LAMP began in 1998 with surveys conducted in Puerto Rico, which were followed by surveys conducted in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Haiti, Peru, Paraguay, and Guatemala, and Massey has presented and published articles widely and internationally based on LAMP data. The LAMP is presently on a no-cost extension pending a submission of a renewal grant to NICHD in January. If funding is secured, a conference on comparative migration patterns will be held, in which investigators will use LAMP data to analyze and compare emigration processes from different Latin American settings. Information on the project is available from the LAMP website at: http://lamp.opr.princeton.edu/.

Massey and Magaly Sanchez are studying transnational identity and behavior in an ethnographic comparison of first- and second-generation Latino immigrants. The Transnational Identity research project is a sub-project of the Latin American Migration Project and the Mexican Migration Project. In order to study processes of transnational identity formation, they developed a supplementary set of qualitative interviews that yielded in-depth narratives gathered from first- and second-generation immigrants youths in New York, Philadelphia, and suburban New Jersey. Their principal goal in conducting this study is to understand the extent and nature of transnational identity and the factors that condition it. In their interviews, they asked about basic traits such as age, gender, residential location, and national origins, but also asked open-ended questions on topics such as migration, social networks, documentation, language use, interpersonal relations with friends and relatives abroad, values and aspirations, and perceptions of inequality and discrimination. They also gathered basic life histories for each respondent. The sample was compiled using chain referral methods and was recruited to represent four broad categories of immigrants: Mexicans, Central Americans, Caribbeans, and South Americans. They also undertook a supplementary pilot study that allowed a sub-sample of the qualitative interviewees to define what the concepts “Latino” and “American” meant to them. Specifically, disposable cameras were given to a subset of respondents to the main ethnographic sample, and these respondents were asked to take pictures of people, things, and objects that seemed, to them, to be “American” and “Latino.” Although this qualitative photographic approach offers just one window on the construction of identity among Latinos in the United States, it permits a more intimate view of Latino and American identities as perceived by the immigrants themselves. The contrast between the perceptions of Latin and American identity is stark and provides important clues about how migrants perceive U.S. society and their place within it.

Massey is also a co-investigator of the New Immigrant Survey (NIS), along with Guillermina Jasso (New York University), James Smith (University of Pennsylvania), and Mark Rosenzweig (Yale University). The New Immigrant Survey is a representative panel survey of new legal immigrants to the United States based on probability samples of administrative records from the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services. In 1996, the NIS investigators designed and fielded a pilot survey to test sampling procedures, questionnaire design, and tracking procedures to inform the implementation of the full NIS. The first full cohort was sampled during May through November of 2003, yielding data on roughly 9,000 new immigrants with a response rate of 60%. Data from the baseline survey are now available, along with information from the pilot survey, at the NIS website.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly’s research looks at social, economic and cultural adaptations among immigrant children. One current investigation examines religion and the divided self among second generation immigrants. How do spiritual and religious values interface with the process of assimilation among the children of immigrants in the United States? Answering that question is the main objective of this study, which consists of in-depth interviews conducted in Miami between 2002 and 2006. The study also takes stock of earlier works to show how religion and spirituality function as part of a cognitive arsenal that immigrant children deploy to make sense of life in their adopted country and in often inhospitable surroundings.

Fernández-Kelly also attempts to understand the role of art in the process of social and cultural adaptation among the members of one of the most successful
immigrant groups in the United States. Based on first-hand data collection and extensive archival research, the study documents the artistic production of first- and second-generation Cuban Americans finding that, in the first case, aesthetic expression anchors exiles in a nostalgic terrain of truncated but unifying memories. By contrast, members of the second generation see art as a possible avenue to succeed financially and socially while circumventing the strictures of the conventional labor market. By engaging in expressive entrepreneurship, Cuban-American youngsters both affirm normative values and safeguard new concepts of autonomy and meaning. With Paul DiMaggio (Princeton University), Fernández-Kelly is currently editing a book on the role of art in U.S. immigrant communities.

Understanding the factors that lead impoverished immigrant children to overcome major obstacles, including financial hardship and discrimination in the pursuit of educational and occupational excellence, is the focus of Fernandez-Kelly’s study on exceptional achievement in education and employment among immigrant children. Although there are many studies about the normative effects of poverty on minority populations, this is the first attempt to understand exceptions by focusing on family and school dynamics. The study, supported by the Mellon Foundation, entailed 64 in-depth interviews in Miami, Florida, and San Diego, California, with immigrant children and their parents. As a sequel to the study, a conference was held that brought together a small group of top specialists and four youngsters (interviewed the year before as part of the study) to serve as discussants; a book-length manuscript on the study is in progress. Additional research on the family- and school-related factors that enable vulnerable children to succeed is planned for 2008.

Under the auspices of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Fernández-Kelly is participating in a study of the institutional dimensions of health-care provision to immigrants. How do health-care providers organize to meet the needs of populations most of whose members are poor, uninsured, and with limited English proficiency? This is the main question the project aims to answer. She recently completed ethnographic research on 12 clinics and hospitals in San Diego County. The project’s objective is to describe and explain differences in the way hospitals, clinics, and medical personnel approach the demands of a growing immigrant populations, many of whose members confront singular obstacles, including an absence of citizenship status, difficulties in understanding normative rules and regulations, and an inability to communicate in English. The focus of the study is on institutions as socially constructed entities and on their performance as contingent on varying social contexts. In addition to San Diego County, the study includes equivalent research in Miami, Florida and the Greater Trenton Area in New Jersey. The results of this project will have significant bearing on policies aimed at identifying and addressing the health needs of vulnerable populations with special emphasis on the dynamic interactions between institutions and individuals and families.

Major social and economic changes in Latin America brought about by adoption of the neoliberal model of development have been documented in the recent research literature. Alejandro Portes and Bryan R. Roberts (University of Texas-Austin) ask to what extent such changes have affected the character of popular collective mobilizations in major cities of the region. They present data from six recent field studies in major Latin American cities that identify goals pursued by contemporary popular movements and organizations and the strategies they adopt to achieve them. These studies provide an overview of how urban society has reacted to the constraints, crises, and opportunities brought about by the new model of development and cast light on what has changed and what remains the same in determinants of popular collective demand-making in major metropolitan areas.

Social Inequality

Racial inequities in health are part of the history of the United States. Some of the largest racial differentials in health are observed between blacks and whites, with black infant mortality rates being approximately twice as great as those of whites and life expectancy at birth being roughly six years lower for blacks than for whites. Research has consistently speculated that much of the black-white difference in health is attributable to socioeconomic differences between races, and not to other factors like discrimination. It is often assumed that race-based health inequalities will shrink as socioeconomic disparities between races shrink, with
socioeconomic disparities declining as a result of the Civil Rights Movement. Scott Lynch is currently investigating (1) whether race-based health inequalities have decreased over the last 30 years, (2) whether socioeconomic status-based health inequalities have decreased over the same period, and (3) whether an increasing or decreasing proportion of the race-gap in health inequality is explained by remaining socioeconomic inequalities between blacks and whites. Results indicate that race-based health inequalities have, in fact, decreased over the last 30 years, while socioeconomic status-based health inequalities—by some measures—have increased. At the same time, an increasing, and not decreasing, proportion of the remaining black-white gap in health is attributable to non-economic factors.

Angus Deaton is currently working on measuring price levels around the world, with the specific aim of obtaining more accurate measures of global poverty and inequality. Deaton’s Poverty in the World and in India project looks at how to measure poverty, with a particular focus on the poverty counts in the world, particularly the number of people living on less than a dollar (or two dollars) a day. The world poverty counts are constructed by the World Bank, and there are many issues concerning what they mean, whether they are reliable, and whether they might be improved. There has also been recent debate about why there has been so much growth in the world, and so little poverty reduction. The answer to this puzzle lies in deep contradictions between the data sources used to measure growth and those used to measure poverty. Indian poverty is measured using a series of household surveys, run by India’s National Sample Survey (NSS). The results of these surveys have been subject to intense debate in recent years. There are also significant questions about the appropriateness of the poverty lines used by the Government of India. Finally, the Indian consumer price indexes used in the poverty calculations have also been questioned.

Anne Case and Angus Deaton present a descriptive account of health and economic status in India and South Africa—countries in very different positions in the international hierarchy of life expectancy and income. Their research emphasizes the lack of any simple and reliable relationship between health and wealth between and within their sites in rural Rajasthan, in a shack township outside of Cape Town, and in a rural South African site that, until 1994, was part of a Bantustan. Income levels across the sites are roughly in the ratio of 4:2:1, with urban South Africa richest and rural Rajasthan poorest, while ownership of durable goods, often used as a short-cut measure or check of living standards, are in the ratio of 3:2:1. These differences in economic status are reflected in respondents’ own reports of financial status. People know that they are poor, but appear to adapt their expectations to local conditions, at least to some extent. The South Africans are taller and heavier than the Indians—although their children are no taller at the same age. South African self-assessed physical and mental health is no better, and South Africans are more likely to report that they have to miss meals for lack of money. In spite of differences in incomes across the three sites, South Africans and Indians report a very similar list of symptoms of ill-health. Although they have much lower incomes, urban women in South Africa have fully caught up with black American

expectancy decreased for many years after 1945, and the strong correlation between income and life-expectancy might lead us to hope that economic growth will improve people’s health as well as their material living conditions. Deaton argues that the apparent convergence in life expectancies is not as beneficial as might appear, and that, while economic growth is the key to poverty reduction, there is no evidence that it will deliver automatic health improvements in the absence of appropriate conditions. The strong negative correlation between economic growth on the one hand and the proportionate rate of decline of infant and child mortality on the other vanishes altogether if we look at the relationship between growth and the absolute rate of decline in infant and child mortality. In effect, the correlation is between the level of infant mortality and the growth of real incomes, most likely reflecting the importance of factors such as education and the quality of institutions that affect both health and growth.

Angus Deaton explores facts, interpretations, and policies in global patterns of income and health. People in poor countries live shorter lives than people in rich countries so that, if we scale income by some index of health, there is more inequality in the world than if we consider income alone. Such international inequalities in life
women in the prevalence of obesity, and are catching up in terms of hypertension. These women have the misfortune to be experiencing many of the diseases of affluence without experiencing affluence itself.

Anne Case and Christina Paxson looked at height, ability, and labor market outcomes with regard to stature and status. It has long been recognized that taller adults hold jobs of higher status and, on average, earn more than other workers. A large number of hypotheses have been put forward to explain the association between height and earnings. In developed countries, researchers have emphasized factors such as self esteem, social dominance, and discrimination. Case and Paxson offer a simpler explanation: on average, taller people earn more because they are smarter. As early as age 3—before schooling has had a chance to play a role—and throughout childhood, taller children perform significantly better on cognitive tests. The correlation between height in childhood and adulthood is approximately 0.7 for both men and women, so that tall children are much more likely to become tall adults. As adults, taller individuals are more likely to select into higher paying occupations that require more advanced verbal and numerical skills and greater intelligence, for which they earn handsome returns. Using four data sets from the United States and the United Kingdom, Case and Paxson found that the height premium in adult earnings can be explained by childhood scores on cognitive tests. Furthermore, they show that taller adults select into occupations that have higher cognitive skill requirements and lower physical skill demands.

Mortality rates have fallen dramatically over time, starting in a few countries in the 18th century, and continuing to fall today. In just the past century, life expectancy has increased by over 30 years. At the same time, mortality rates remain much higher in poor countries, with a difference in life expectancy between rich and poor countries of also about 30 years. This difference persists despite the remarkable progress in health improvement in the last half century, at least until the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Looking at both time-series and cross-section data, Angus Deaton, Adriana Lleras-Muney, and David Cutler (Harvard University) found a strong correlation between income per capita and mortality rates, a correlation that also exists within countries, where richer, better-educated people live longer. They reviewed the determinants of these patterns over history, over countries, and across groups within countries. While there is no consensus about the causal mechanisms, they tentatively identify the application of scientific advance and technical progress (some of which is induced by income and facilitated by education) as the ultimate determinant of health. Such an explanation allows a consistent interpretation of the historical, cross-country, and within-country evidence. They downplay direct causal mechanisms running from income to health.

Angus Deaton and Princeton researchers Carlos Bozzoli and Climent Quintana-Domeque investigated the childhood determinants of adult height in populations, focusing on the respective roles of income and of disease. They developed a model of selection and scarring, in which the early life burden of nutrition and disease is not only responsible for mortality in childhood, but also leaves a residue of long-term health risks for survivors, risks that express themselves in adult height, as well as in late-life disease. Across a range of European countries and the United States, they found a strong inverse relationship between post-neonatal (one month to one year) mortality, interpreted as a measure of the disease and nutritional burden in childhood, and the mean height of those children as adults. In pooled birth-cohort data over 30 years for the United States and 11 European countries, post-neonatal mortality in the year of birth accounts for more than 60 percent of the combined cross-country and cross-cohort variation in adult heights. The estimated effects are smaller but remain significant once they allowed for country and birth-cohort effects. In the poorest and highest mortality countries of the world, there is evidence that child mortality is positively associated with adult height. That selection should dominate scarring at high mortality levels, and scarring dominate selection at low mortality levels, is consistent with the model for reasonable values of its parameters.

Carey Cooper, with University of Texas researchers Kristin Neff and Althea Woodruff, uses two studies to examine children and adolescents’ developing perceptions of gender inequality. The first study examined perceptions of inequality among 272 early, middle, and late adolescents, focusing on the spheres of politics, business, and the home. Results indicated an
age-related increase in perceptions of male dominance. Men were seen to have more power and status in politics than in business, while relative equality was seen to exist in the home. The second study included 96 child and adolescent participants aged 7-15, and once again found an increase in general perceptions of male dominance with age. Results suggest that young children are less explicitly aware of gender inequality than might be assumed given their extensive knowledge of power-loaded gender role stereotypes. Their paper is set to be published in Social Development.

The National Study of College Experience, funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, examines the changing demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of minority students at 10 academically selective colleges and universities in the United States. Institutional data has been gathered on three entering cohorts of students (1983, 1993, and 1997), and this information has been supplemented with other extant data on high school characteristics, neighborhood characteristics, and family financial situation. A survey with more than 9,000 respondents about family demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, and the extent of social interaction on campus was finally completed. Using these data, Thomas Espenshade, sociology graduate student Alexandria Walton Radford, and statistical programmer and data archivist Chang Chung have been working on the completion of a book manuscript on the racial and social class dimensions of elite college admission and campus life. Their research on college admissions is being used as evidence in support of Asian Yale freshman Jian Li’s federal civil rights complaint filed against Princeton for rejecting his application for admission, claiming the University discriminated against him because he is Asian. Their article, published in Social Science Quarterly in June 2005, was on the list of the top ten most downloaded articles of 2006 for the journal. The study concluded that removing consideration of race would have little effect on white students, but that Asian students would fill nearly four out of every five places in admitted classes that are currently taken by African-American or Hispanic students. Espenshade and Chung’s article, based on applications over three years to “three highly selective private research universities,” concluded that Asian-Americans suffer the most from race sensitive preferences. Abolishing the system would decrease the percentage of admitted Hispanics and African-Americans, have relatively little effect on the percentage of white students admitted, and would increase the acceptance rate of Asian-American students by a third, from almost 18 percent to more than 23 percent. The authors based their work on models previously developed in a 2004 study where they looked at more than 124,000 elite university applicants’ SAT scores, race, sex, citizenship, athletic ability and legacy in combination with their admission decision. Both studies are part of the multidimensional National Study of College Experience.

Thomas Espenshade continued work on the Campus Life in America Student Survey project (CLASS), funded by the Ford Foundation, with new project manager, Princeton sociology graduate student Donnell Butler. This project has collected survey data from 12,000 freshmen and juniors at six participating institutions (Princeton University, Emory University, University of Miami, Michigan State University, UCLA, and Portland State University) as well as programmatic and policy data directly from the institutions themselves. Student data have addressed engagement in and satisfaction with campus diversity, extent of social interaction, and academic underperformance. These data will be linked with institutional practices to understand what campus administrators can do to maximize the educational benefits of diversity. The CLASS project research team presented findings from the baseline survey data at two conferences in 2006: “Coming Back and Looking Forward: A Princeton University Conference for Black Princeton Alumni,” and “Kaleidoscope: An Alumni Conference on Race and Community at Princeton.” In addition, aggregate data from the baseline survey were provided to the Princeton Alumni Weekly for a recent story concerning diversity on the Princeton University campus. Espenshade and Butler secured an additional two years of funding from the Ford Foundation for Phase II of the CLASS project. This funding will permit a second wave of data collection from current juniors in college who completed the initial questionnaire when they were freshman in fall 2004. Supplemental funding also provides resources for data analysis, the end project of which is expected to be a book-length manuscript.
The CLASS project team will continue analyzing the existing cross-sectional baseline data and begin a longitudinal analysis of the follow-up survey data. In 2008, the project will begin outreach and dissemination efforts to provide empirical evidence on the educational benefits of diversity for public discourse and higher education administrators who are assessing or developing their diversity plans. More information about the Campus Life in America Student Survey project can be found at http://class.princeton.edu/.

In the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen (NLSF), Douglas Massey joined with co-investigator Camille Charles of the University of Pennsylvania to follow a cohort of first-time freshman at selective colleges and universities through their college careers. Equal numbers of whites, blacks, Hispanics, and Asians were sampled as they entered each of 28 participating schools in the fall of 1999, yielding roughly 4,000 respondents who were followed and re-interviewed in spring of 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003. The initial response rate was 85 percent, and successive follow-up rates ranged from 95 percent in the first follow-up to 80 percent in the last. The first book based on the data, The Source of the River, examined the social, economic, academic, and demographic origins of different racial/ethnic groups upon entry into college and how background differences affected early performance in college. Later work has explored the role of segregation, stereotype threat, and immigrant origins in determining minority college performance, resulting in numerous papers. Charles, Massey, Mary J. Fischer (University of Connecticut) and Margarita Mooney completed a book manuscript based on Waves 2 and 3 of the NLSF data entitled Taming the River: Negotiating the Academic, Financial, and Social Currents in Selective Colleges and Universities. Upon completion of this manuscript, which is currently under review at Princeton University Press, Waves 2 and 3 of the data were made publicly available. Over 100 outside users have registered to use the data. Two articles written using NLSF data received coverage in The Chronicle of Higher Education, which then led to subsequent national media coverage of the articles’ findings. One of these articles dealt with black immigrants and black natives at selective colleges and universities and the other compared the academic effects of affirmative action for minorities, athletes and legacies. To give greater exposure to this data, the project manager organized a data booth at both the American Sociological Association and the Population Association of America annual meetings.

Massey is developing a research project, presently under review, to evaluate the effects of affordable housing projects in suburban areas, focusing on the Mt. Laurel housing project in New Jersey. The proposed research will systematically assess the effects of the housing project on the surrounding community and conduct a controlled statistical analysis of the effect of the move to the suburbs on project residents themselves. Combining a sample of project residents together with a sample matched using propensity score methods that contains people who applied for but did not get into the Mt. Laurel development, the project seeks to conduct a quasi-experimental evaluation of neighborhood effects on social and economic outcomes.

Alan Krueger continued his research on education, extending the evaluation of the New York City Voucher experiment and extending previous work with Stacy Dale (Andrew W. Mellon Foundation) on the effect of attending a highly selective college. Another project with Steve Levitt (University of Chicago), Susan Athey (Harvard University), Jim Poterba (MIT), and Larry Katz (Harvard University) studies predictors of graduate student placement at top five economics departments. Krueger also launched a major project to improve government statistics, which will involve a dozen or so papers that evaluate different aspects of important government statistical indicators.

Joshua Goldstein began a new project that included a global survey of inequality and marriage, a preliminary version of which finds that the pattern of less marriage among the less well off seen in the United States is found throughout the world, with the notable exception of France and French-speaking Canada.

Over an eight-year period, Katherine Newman followed the movements of low wage workers who began their careers flipping burgers in fast food shops. In Chutes and Ladders: Navigating the Low Wage Labor Market, published in 2006, she focused on their pathways through the labor market as it tightened up in the late 1990s and the early part of this decade. These workers,
first chronicled in her 1999 book, _No Shame in My Game_, fanned out into high flyers who are no longer poor at all and low riders who remain locked in bad jobs and sporadic contact with the TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) system. Based largely on her ethnographic research over an eight-year period, Newman also provided an analysis of the SIPP survey that examined the same kind of workers (minorities from poor households in the food industry) over the same time period and discerns much the same patterns of mobility. _The Missing Class: The Near Poor Experience in Modern America_ (with Victor Tan Chen, Harvard University) due out in 2007, analyzes the conditions of the near poor, a population that has been largely neglected by social scientists and journalists. They are the American families whose household incomes are 100-200% of the poverty line. While the real poor often suffer from social isolation and concentrated poverty, the near poor are considerably better off but still vulnerable to downward mobility. They are subjected to relative deprivation more than concentrated poverty; they often experience high levels of debt in pursuit of a standard of living they aspire to, but cannot afford; their children may not repeat their good fortune because they are left unsupervised while their parents are working and fail standardized tests since they lack adult help that the school system depends on.

Katherine Newman continues as the director of Princeton’s Global Network on Inequality, a collaborative project with Harvard University’s Inequality and Social Policy program. The focus of the program is on inequality, highlighting the recent spread of disparities in income, education attainment, and health in both advanced industrial societies as well as developing nations. The program encourages and facilitates the placement of Princeton doctoral students in the social sciences with interests in questions of inequality in overseas institutes that have agreed to provide space, intellectual mentorship, data sets, and fieldwork opportunities. Fellowships for these graduate students in the social sciences are provided to conduct research abroad for two months, affording them the benefit of working with faculty from different intellectual traditions. The new network consists of 17 research institutes and university departments across Western Europe and Japan, with more countries planned for the future. Currently, students may choose to work in Brazil, Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Japan, Italy, Norway, Spain, or The Netherlands. The international exchange of ideas also extends to research scholars from the participating centers through conferences and individual seminars to present their work as well. The program is supported by the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies and the Woodrow Wilson School.

Devah Pager investigates discrimination in low wage labor markets by hiring young men—who differ only by race, ethnicity, or criminal background—to pose as job applicants, presenting identical qualifications to employers for real entry level jobs. Pager’s research shows substantial evidence of discrimination, with black men receiving call-backs or job offers at only half the rate of equally qualified whites. In fact, a young black man with a clean record does no better in his search for low wage work than a white man with a felony conviction. Is discrimination still considered a problem in America? Only a third of white Americans today believe that discrimination is an important explanation for why blacks do worse in income, housing, and jobs. Large-scale field experiments show otherwise.

Pager and Bruce Western investigated the barriers to employment facing young men with criminal backgrounds. They found that ex-offenders are only one-half to one-third as likely to be considered by employers relative to equally qualified men with no criminal background. These findings have troubling implications: With over two million individuals currently incarcerated, and over half a million being released each year, the consequences for new forms of labor market inequalities are potentially profound.

Bruce Western looks at how politics affect social inequality. Do political institutions influence the social and economic circumstances of the disadvantaged in America and abroad? Western explores this issue by studying the economic and family life of men who have been to prison. He traces the tremendous growth in the American penal system over the last 30 years to a historic collision between the forces of political reaction to the civil rights movement and the emergence of a chronically jobless class of young African American men. High rates of incarceration contribute significantly
to unemployment and low rates of marriage in the poor urban communities that supply most of the nation’s prisons and jails. Because so many poor black men are now sent to prison and jail, and because incarceration reduces employment and disrupts families, we can understand the penal system to have transformed the landscape of race and poverty in America.

Western’s study of penal inequality is motivated by the astonishing increase in the size of the prison population over the last twenty years. The American penal population has tripled since 1980 to now include about two million largely young, minority, economically disadvantaged men. Western’s project documents trends in penal inequality and links variation in incarceration rates to inter-state variation in inequality and criminal justice policy. Although the connection between the scale of imprisonment and inequality is a longstanding theme in the sociology of punishment, his project will also estimate the proximate effects of stiff sentences for drug offenders and those with felony records. A key conjecture for this research is that inequality exerts no direct effect on incarceration but is instead mediated by shifts in criminal justice policy. The project will also provide estimates of the aggregate effects on inequality of the earnings loss suffered by inmates after release. This final step in the analysis examines the hypothesis that punitive shifts in criminal justice policy may sustain economic inequality.

In Western’s new book, *Punishment and Inequality in America*, he dispels many of the myths about the relationships among crime, imprisonment, and inequality. Western explores the recent era of mass incarceration and the serious social and economic consequences it has wrought. For some racial and educational groups, incarceration has become a depressingly regular experience, and prison culture and influence pervade their communities. Almost 60 percent of black male high school drop-outs in their early thirties have spent time in prison. While many people support the increase in incarceration because of recent reductions in crime, Western shows that the decrease in crime rates in the 1990s was mostly fueled by growth in city police forces and the pacification of the drug trade. Getting tougher on crime with longer sentences only explains about 10 percent of the fall in crime, but has come at a significant cost.

Western reveals a strong relationship between incarceration and severely dampened economic prospects for former inmates. He finds that because of their involvement in the penal system, young black men hardly benefited from the economic boom of the 1990s. Those who spent time in prison had much lower wages and employment rates than did similar men without criminal records. The losses from mass incarceration spread to the social sphere as well, leaving one out of ten young black children with a father behind bars by the end of the 1990s, thereby helping perpetuate the damaging cycle of broken families, poverty, and crime.

The recent explosion of imprisonment is exacting heavy costs on American society and exacerbating inequality. Whereas college or the military were once the formative institutions in young men’s lives, prison has increasingly usurped that role in many communities. *Punishment and Inequality in America* profiles how the growth in incarceration came about and the toll it is taking on the social and economic fabric of many American communities.

Marta Tienda continued work on The Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project (THEOP), which is a multi-year study that investigates college planning and enrollment behavior under a policy that guarantees admission to any Texas public college or university to high school seniors who graduate in the top decile of their class. Researchers at OPR who worked on this project include Marta Tienda, the principal investigator, and Sunny Niu, Tad Domina, Kalena Cortes, and Dawn Koffman. The study collected administrative data on applications, admissions and enrollment from 12 colleges and universities in the state that differ in the selectivity of their admissions, and conducted a two-cohort longitudinal survey of sophomores and seniors who were enrolled in Texas public schools as of spring, 2002. A random sample of 5,836 respondents from the senior cohort were re-interviewed (Wave 2) one year after graduating from high school to ascertain their actual college enrollment status. Wave 3 of the project is currently underway, where the senior cohort were re-interviewed (Wave 2) one year after graduating from high school to ascertain their actual college enrollment status. Wave 3 of the project is currently underway, where the senior cohort were re-interviewed, when a large majority of them who attended college are juniors and seniors. A random sample of the sophomore cohort was re-interviewed during their senior year to record their progress in high school, their college plans, and changes in other circumstances.
A list of findings that have been published using this data can be found at the THEOP website at http://www.texastop10.princeton.edu/published.html. Available public-use data sets are accessible through the OPR Data Archive at http://opr.princeton.edu/archive/.

As part of its mission to promote scholarship in higher education, THEOP hosted a seminar at Princeton University’s Office of Population Research in August 2006, where small grant awardees convened with project staff and research collaborators to present findings from interim reports based on the survey and administrative data. For more information on the seminar, visit http://theop.princeton.edu/conference/.

Using THEOP data, Tad Domina looked at higher education policy as secondary school reform. The higher education diversity programs that Texas enacted after the Hopwood decision banned affirmative action had unexpected positive consequences for the state’s high schools. The Texas top ten percent law, the Longhorn and Century Scholarships, and the TEXAS Grants Program each explicitly linked postsecondary opportunities to high school performance and clearly articulated that link to students across the state. As a result, these programs worked as K-16 school reforms, using college opportunities as incentives to improve educational outcomes at the high school level. Using panel data describing Texas high schools between 1993 and 2002, Domina demonstrated that Texas’ post-Hopwood high education policies redistributed college-related activity at public high school and boosted high school students’ academic engagement.

The association between school racial composition and students’ expectations to graduate from a four year college was explored by Michelle Bellessa Frost, using THEOP data. In addition to the individual characteristics of students that have been repeatedly shown to influence educational goals, her results indicated that both school socioeconomic level and achievement composition are related to expectations. The results also suggested the counterintuitive finding that in similar schools, students in schools with greater concentrations of minority students are more likely to expect to attain a four-year college degree than are students in schools with lower proportions of minority students.

Tienda and Sunny Xinchun Niu examined the methodological and substantive implications of using merit (class rank) and socioeconomic (high school strata) to define college choice sets. Using the Texas data as a case study, their results showed that criteria used to constrain choice sets—and type of high school attended in particular—not only produced quite different postsecondary institutional profiles, but also different estimates of institutional attributes on students’ top choice. These findings have methodological implications for future research about college choice and substantive importance for the prospects that the Texas top ten percent law, which guarantees automatic admission to students who graduate in the top decile of their high school class, will equalize access to the state’s competitive public institutions.

Tienda and Niu also showed that high levels of residential and school segregation facilitated minority enrollment at selective public institutions under the uniform admission law because black and Hispanic students who ranked at the top of their class disproportionately hailed from minority-dominant schools. However, rather than segregation per se, qualifying minority students’ lower likelihood of college enrollment at the flagships reflects concentrated disadvantage.

Meredith Kleykamp used THEOP and other data sources to question what factors are associated with joining the military after high school rather than attending college, joining the civilian labor force or doing some other activity. Three areas of influence on military enlistment are highlighted: educational goals, the institutional presence of the military in communities, and race and socioeconomic status. The analysis used data from a recent cohort of high school graduates from the state of Texas, when the U.S. is at war, and employs multinomial logistic regression to model the correlates of post-high school choice of activity in this cohort. Results confirmed the hypothesis that a higher military institutional presence increases the odds of enlisting in the military relative to enrolling in college, becoming employed, or doing some other activity after high school.

Additionally, college aspirations were clearly associated with the decision to enroll in college versus enlist and also increase the odds of joining the military rather
than the civilian labor market, or remaining idle. Unlike previous studies, few racial and ethnic differences were found. According to this study, voluntary military enlistment during wartime is associated with college aspirations, lower socioeconomic status, and living in an area with a high military presence.

Niu, Tienda, and Kalena Cortes (Syracuse University), using THEOP data, addressed how institutional selectivity influenced college preferences and enrollment decisions of Texas seniors in the presence of a putatively race-neutral admissions policy – the top ten percent law. They analyzed a representative survey of Texas high school seniors who were then reinterviewed one year later to evaluate differences in selectivity of college preferences and enrollment decisions according to three criteria targeted by the new admissions law: high school type, class rank, and minority group status. Results based on conditional logit estimation produced three major conclusions. First, Texas seniors, and top decile graduates in particular, are highly responsive to institutional selectivity. Second, graduates from feeder and resource-affluent high schools are more likely, whereas their counterparts who graduate from resource-poor, Longhorn, or Century scholarship high schools are less likely, to choose selective institutions as their first preference. Both for first college preference and enrollment decisions, blacks and Hispanics are less likely than whites to opt for selective colleges. Third, although disparities in selectivity of college preferences by high school type and minority group status persist among top decile graduates, these do not carry into actual matriculation, a result that the researchers attributed to the selection regime governing application and enrollment decisions.
Alicia Adsera is a Visiting Associate Professor at the Woodrow Wilson School; she is an Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Illinois at Chicago, and a Research Fellow of the IZA Institute for the Study of Labor in Bonn, Germany. Her interests are in economic demography, development and international political economy. Her recent work focuses on how differences in local labor market institutions and economic conditions are related to fertility and household formation decisions in OECD (and most recently Latin American) countries. She is also interested in differential labor market attachment and performance of migrants across European countries.

Jeanne Altmann, a faculty associate of the Office of Population Research and of the Princeton Environmental Institute, is Chair of the Scientific Advisory Committee, Integrated Nonhuman Primate Biomaterials and Information Resource (IPBIR), and she is a member of the Editorial Board for *Animal Behavior*. Her research program focuses on the interaction among behavior, ecology, physiology, and genetic structure, and on the implication of this interaction for evolution and adaptation to changing environments.

Elizabeth Armstrong serves as the Director for the Certificate in Health and Health Policy program. She is also a member of the MPA Admissions Committee and MPA Program Committee. She is an Expert Committee Member, Physicians for Reproductive Choice and Health, Committee on the Status of the Fetus, and Health Policy Chair, Medical Sociology Section, of the American Sociological Association. Her interests are sociology of medicine, history of medicine and public health, biomedical ethics, population health, sociology of pregnancy.

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn is a Visiting Research Collaborator working with Sara McLanahan in the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing. She is Virginia and Leonard Marx Professor of Child Development and Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Brooks-Gunn’s participation has been critical to the formation of child development aspects of research to be undertaken by the new center. As a developmental psychologist, Brooks-Gunn serves as consultant to and trainer of in-house researchers, faculty, and students in areas of child development. She provides valuable expertise for writing grant proposals and is expanding her role as a co-principal investigator with McLanahan on several Fragile Families projects involving early childhood.

Donnell Butler works with Thomas Espenshade as the project director for the Campus Life in America Student Survey. He is also currently a doctoral student in Princeton’s sociology department, the data analyst for the Princeton University Program in Teacher Preparation, and the forum coordinator and evaluation specialist for the Princeton University Preparatory Program. He has presented papers at various academic and professional association meetings on a wide range of topics including, campus race relations, classroom diversity, intersectional analysis of college enrollment patterns, energy poverty, and energy assistance programs.

Marcia Carlson is Associate Professor in the School of Social Work at Columbia University and Visiting Research Collaborator at OPR. Her primary research interests center on the linkages between family contexts and the wellbeing of children and parents, including the effects of relevant public policies. With funding from an NICHD grant, her most recent work is focused on couple relationship quality, union formation, and father involvement among unmarried parents using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Michigan in 1999 and completed a postdoctoral fellowship at the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing from 1999 to 2001.

Anne Case continues to serve as the Director of Princeton’s Research Program in Development Studies at the Woodrow Wilson School. Her research interests include microeconomic foundations of development, health economics, public finance, and labor economics. In 2006, she presented lectures at numerous conferences and universities in the United States, Europe, and South Africa. She is currently an editor of the *Journal of Development Economics*, and a member of the executive committee of the American Economic Association.

Chang Chung, as data archivist, serves the demographic and larger community in preserving, disseminating, and facilitating the sharing of demographic data. He is actively involved in the release/updates of public use data from latest major research projects including...
Mexican Migration Project (MMP), the Latin American Migration Project (LAMP), New Immigrant Survey (NIS), the Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project (THEOP), and the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen (NLSF). Chung is active in the statistical analysis software (SAS) user community, leading a local user’s group (New Jersey SAS Users Group) and giving presentations at the national and regional user conferences.

Amy Love Collins, a postdoctoral research associate, received her Ph.D. in Developmental Psychology from Boston College in 2006. With funding from the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), she completed her dissertation research on the role of daily activities in the psychological well-being of older adults. An article based on her dissertation research is currently under review. She also assisted in a report on the psychology of aging published by the National Academies of Science. At OPR, she is working on several projects with Noreen Goldman examining personality, emotions and health using a population based sample of older adults in Taiwan.

Carey Cooper presented research at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America, the American Educational Research Association, and the Southwest Educational Research Association and the biennial meetings of the Society for Research on Adolescence and the Society for Research in Human Development. Other professional activities included reviewing for the annual meeting of the Southwest Education Research Association. Cooper’s work as a postdoctoral research associate with Sara McLanahan and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn at CRCW draws on data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study to examine family structure change and maternal parenting trajectories.

Angus Deaton is a member of the World Bank’s Research Observer Editorial Board and its Chief Economist’s Advisory Council. He also serves on the World Bank’s Technical Advisory Groups for International Price Comparisons. Deaton delivered the Terence Gorman memorial lectures at University college, London, the Gale Johnson memorial lecture at the University of Chicago, the WIDER Annual Lecture at the UN University in Helsinki, the Harvard Economics All Department Lecture, and numerous regular seminars and talks at Princeton University. He is a Fellow of the Econometric Society, of the British Academy, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Deaton’s Letter from America appears every six months in the Royal Economic Society’s Newsletter. Deaton continues work on National Institute on Aging grants about health and aging.

Michelle DeKlyen participated in a forum “Out of the Shadows: Exploring the Barriers to Mental Health Prevention and Treatment” held at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., in September. It was co-sponsored by the American Public Health Association, Community Voices: Healthcare for the Underserved, the National Center for Primary Care, and the Kaiser Foundation. DeKlyen has been asked to serve on Newark, New Jersey Mayor Cory Booker’s Council on Family Success, and to co-chair its Outcomes Subcommittee, whose purpose will be to identify metrics for assessing the success of his ambitious efforts to improve the well-being of families and children in Newark. The New Jersey chapter of the World Association for Infant Mental Health named DeKlyen to its advisory board. DeKlyen also serves on the Editorial Board of the Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, frequently reviewing articles for that and other journals.

Gniesha Dinwiddie, a postdoctoral research associate, received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Pennsylvania in 2006. Her dissertation used longitudinal data to investigate the underlying social causes of health disparities by examining how stratification shapes social experiences that condition stress exposure differently for racial/ethnic groups. At OPR, she continues her research on population health by using a bio-social perspective to investigate the relationship between stratification, dysregulation of physiological systems related to the stress response, and disparities in mental and physical health for older adults. She also uses the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen to examine educational trajectories of minority students at selective colleges and universities.

Thurston Domina works with Marta Tienda as a postdoctoral research associate on the Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project (THEOP). He has collaborated on projects studying Hispanic college enrollment patterns and measuring high school dropout rates at the school level. In addition, he has undertaken a study of the unintended consequences that Texas’s recent higher education policies have held for the state’s
high schools. In the past year, he presented papers at the Eastern Sociological Society meetings, the Population Association of America, the THEOP summer seminar, as well as delivering invited lectures at several universities.

**Thomas Espenshade** is a member of the Working Group on Education and Migration, International Migration Program, Social Science Research Council, as well as a member of the Panel to Evaluate Microsimulation Models for Social Welfare Programs, Committee on National Statistics, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences. His past research has concentrated on social demography, with a particular emphasis on population economics, mathematical demography, family and household demography, and contemporary immigration to the United States. His current research is focused on diversity in higher education (NSCE, National Study of College Experience) and Campus Life in America Student Survey, Phase II.

**Patricia Fernández-Kelly** serves as the organizer for the Colloquium Series, Center for Migration and Development, as well as editor of the Center's official research briefs, *Points of Migration and Points of Development*. She is also the organizer of the Scholars in Residence Program for the New Jersey State Prison where she teaches courses in sociology and facilitates the collaboration between inmates and Princeton University students in the production of *InsideOut*, an educational magazine. Fernández-Kelly serves on the advisory boards and committees of the People of America Foundation and the Latin America Legal Defense and Education fund. She has been a member of editorial boards for the *American Sociological Review*, *Signs: A Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies*, and *Urban Anthropology*. She delivered numerous papers and addresses on the themes gender and development, transnationalism, migration and urbanization, ethnicity, and inequality at such institutions as Johns Hopkins, University of Tennessee, University of Pennsylvania, William Paterson University, Brown University, and University of California at Irvine.

**Noreen Goldman** is Director of Graduate Studies of the Program in Population and will be Acting Director of OPR in the fall of 2007. She just completed the second round of fieldwork of a national survey in Taiwan (the Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study). During the past year, she presented seminars at the University of Chicago, UCLA, UC-Berkeley, the University of Washington and the University of Pennsylvania on linkages among biomarkers, stress, and health. She also presented her research at a National Academy of Sciences meeting in D.C., a biodemography workshop in Moscow, and the PAA meeting in New York.

**Joshua Goldstein**, while on leave, was appointed Visiting Scholar at the Vienna Institute for Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria and appointed Visiting Scholar at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Laxenburg, Austria. In 2006, Goldstein gave seminars at Columbia University and presented papers at the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population in Raischholzhausen, Germany and also at Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany. Goldstein is a member of the Committee on Population (CPOP), National Academy of Sciences and a member of the Scientific Review Board of Demographic Research. Goldstein continues as Princeton's Representative to New York Census Data Center and Project review committee.

**Jean Grossman** was on the Board of the journal, *The Future of Children*, and was President of the Board of Trustees of Princeton Youth Achievers, a community based after-school enrichment program in Princeton. She was on the research advisory group for the evaluation of Experience Corps, a program of seniors helping children in schools. She also is helping Big Brothers Big Sisters of America develop an evaluation system. She gave presentations at the Center for Summer Learning’s conference and at Big Brothers Big Sisters National 2006 Conference. She also participated in the 2006 meeting of the Evaluation Round Table, an association of evaluator directors of foundations nation-wide, discussing the difficulties of conducting community-based evaluations.

**Barbara Heyns**, a Visiting Scholar, is Professor of Sociology at New York University. She has an M.A. and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, and has also taught at Harvard University and at the University of California at Berkeley. She has held visiting appointments at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Bremen University in Germany, the University of Warsaw in Poland, and at the European University...
Institute in Florence. The bulk of her research focuses on education and social policy. At present, she is completing a long-term project on the organization and delivery of professional services for children.

John Hobcraft, a Visiting Scholar, is Professor of Social Policy and Demography and co-director of the Centre for Research on Child Development and Well-Being at the University of York in the United Kingdom. Hobcraft’s research interests include intergenerational and life-course pathways to adult social exclusion, understanding human reproductive and partnership behavior, the role of generations in human behavior, population policies, especially sexual and reproductive health and rights, and understanding genetic, evolutionary, mind, brain, and endocrinological pathways and their interplays with behavior. He has worked in policy formulation processes at the highest international level in the United Nations, which resulted in an active participation with advocacy and assessment of policies on reproductive health and empowerment for women.

Joanna Kempner, a postdoctoral research associate, comes to the CHW from the University of Michigan where she was a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Scholar in Health Policy. She holds a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Her research investigates the intersection of gender with health and science policy. At present, she is writing a book manuscript on migraine that examines the gendered social values embedded in the way we talk about, understand, and make policies for people in pain. She is also completing a long-term project on the politicization and suppression of controversial NIH-funded health research.

Kathleen Kiernan, a Visiting Scholar with CRCW, is Professor of Social Policy and Demography and Co-Director of the Centre for Research on Child Development and Well-Being at the University of York. Previously she was Professor of Social Policy and Demography at the London School of Economics and continues as a Co-Director of the ESRC Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion at LSE. Much of her research is in the realm of family demography using longitudinal data from the British Birth Cohort Studies including the 1946, 1958, 1970 and the Millennium Cohort Study. She has also carried out a range of work using comparative data from a range of European countries and the USA. Her current research is on the family context of the early years of childhood and its implications for children’s health, and their cognitive and emotional development. In 2006 she was awarded an OBE (Order of the British Empire) for services to Social Science.

Pamela Klebanov, Visiting Research Collaborator in the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, is a Research Scientist at Teachers College, Columbia University. Klebanov is an associate of Jeanne Brooks-Gunn of Columbia University and works in conjunction with Sara McLanahan and Brooks-Gunn, representing the center as an additional expert in early childhood development. Klebanov’s research interests include the effects of neighborhood poverty upon children and families, the effects of parenting (maternal warmth toward the child and the provision of learning experiences in the home) upon children’s cognitive and behavioral development, and the mechanisms through which poverty influences child development.

Dawn Koffman, statistical programmer, works with Marta Tienda on the “Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project (THEOP)” to collect, verify and analyze admissions and student record data from nine Texas universities. Koffman also provides programming assistance for Charles Westoff in research areas that include religion and fertility in Europe and use of contraception and abortion in Georgia, and for Thomas Espenshade for the Campus Life in America Student Survey (CLASS project), a national study on diversity in higher education. In addition, she assists OPR postdoctoral fellows and graduate students with Stata data management and graphics techniques, and periodically presents workshops on these topics. Koffman is a member of the American Public Health Association (APHA), the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

Clemens Kroneberg, who received his diploma in Social Sciences from the University of Mannheim, Germany, in 2004, undertook a one-year research stay at OPR with financial support of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). His research interests include the adaptation of immigrants, theory of action, and social science methodology. He is working on a co-authored paper that tests a new model of action in three different domains - the rescue of Jews in WWII, voter participation, and educational decisions. Kroneberg also
work on ethnic inequalities in school performance in the United States. Finally, he is collaborating with Andreas Wimmer, UCLA, on a game-theoretic model of social boundary-making.

Alan Krueger continued as Director of Princeton’s Survey Research Center. He served as the Chief Economist of the National Council on Economic Education and as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Economic Association and International Economic Association, and he served on the Boards of Directors of the Russell Sage Foundation and the American Institutes for Research. Krueger chaired the Economic Fellows Selection Committee for the American Academy of Arts & Sciences and is a member of the Brain Trust for the National Counter Terrorism Center. Krueger was also a Research Fellow, IZA, in Bonn, Germany. Krueger is the editor of the Journal of Economic Perspectives and a co-editor of the Journal of the European Economic Association; he is also on the Board of Reviewing Editors of Science. Krueger and David Card were awarded the IZA Prize in Labor Economics. He was also elected a fellow of the Society of Labor Economists. Krueger was the Keynote Speaker on education at Council of Chief State School Officers in Washington, DC, and he delivered speeches on the economics of terrorism at the Central Intelligence Agency in Langley, VA and at Harvard University. He also spoke at the SF Federal Reserve Bank on The New, New Thing in Labor Economic. Krueger’s primary research and teaching interests are in the general areas of labor economics, education, industrial relations, economics of terrorism, subjective well-being and social insurance.

Mary Clare Lennon, a Visiting Scholar, is Associate Professor of Clinical Sociomedical Sciences in Columbia University’s Mailman School of Public Health. She earned her Ph.D. in sociology and a postdoctoral M.S. degree in biostatistics from Columbia University. Most of her research examines the relation of gender to physical and mental health problems and their treatment, with a focus on the roles of family and the workplace. In recent years, her research interests have focused on the well-being of low-income women and children. Her current project investigates dynamics of family economic disadvantage and their consequences for child wellbeing and transitions to adulthood.

Gretchen Livingston, postdoctoral research associate, continued her research looking at economic adaptation among Mexican immigrants in the United States. Her paper examining the marriage wage premium for immigrant men was accepted for presentation at the 2006 Population Association of America conference, and her research regarding the gendered returns to networks in the immigrant job searching process was published in Population Research and Development Review. In addition, Livingston reviewed articles for the American Sociological Review, Social Forces, and Social Science Quarterly.

Adriana Lleras-Muney’s areas of interest are health economics and applied microeconomics. Her research is on the determinants of health outcomes, with a focus on the relationship between education and health. Her work has assessed how the expansion of secondary schooling in the first half of the 20th century affected the education and health of those affected by the expansion. Her current work is on the effect of innovations in medical technology on health outcomes. She gave presentations this past year at Harvard, Yale, the University of Virginia, RAND, Cast Western, the University of Chicago, and the Free University of Amsterdam, among others.

Scott Lynch lectured on Bayesian statistics at Rutgers University and the American Sociological Association annual meeting in Montreal. He also spoke on education and health at the University of Wisconsin, Department of Sociology, and REVES (International Network on Disability and Healthy Life Expectancy), Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Lynch served as a member and is incoming chair of the Gerontological Society of America student awards committee. Lynch organized and chaired six sessions at the 2006 annual meeting of the Population Association of America and three sessions at the 2006 annual meeting of the American Sociological Association. He is a reviewer for the Journal of Health and Social Behavior, American Journal of Sociology, Social Forces, American Sociological Review, Demography, Demographic Research, Population Studies, Sociological Methods & Research, Psychological Methods, and The Journals of Gerontology: Social Sciences.

Douglas Massey is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society. He is the current president of the American Academy
Sara McLanahan is Director of the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing and Editor-in-Chief of The Future of Children, a journal dedicated to providing research and analysis to promote effective policies and programs for children. McLanahan is a member of the MacArthur Network on the Family and the Economy, serves on the advisory board of the National Poverty Center, the Board of Trustees for the William T. Grant Foundation and on the selection committee of the W.T. Grant Young Scholars Award. She was also appointed to the National Advisory Committee for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health and Society Scholars.

Sarah O. Meadows, a postdoctoral research associate at the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, presented papers at both the 2006 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association as well as the 2006 Population Association of America Annual Meeting. Other professional activities included invited lectures at Rutgers University and the OPR Notestein Seminar series. Her ongoing work examines the relationship between family structure change and mental and physical health trajectories of mothers and fathers using the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study.

Margarita Mooney will begin a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill in summer 2007. She presented her work at meetings of the Association for the Sociology of Religion and the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion. As part of her postdoctoral work with Doug Massey on the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen (NLSF), she co-authored articles that have appeared in Social Problems and American Journal of Higher Education. She continues to serve on the executive committee of the Center for Migration and Development (CMD), and she organized the CMD’s Working Group Series.

Caroline Moreau’s postdoctoral research focuses on contraceptive use patterns in France and the U.S. In 2006, Moreau authored or co-authored six publications in medical and demographic journals. Three additional articles are in press and two are under review. Her work was also presented at the Association of Reproductive Health Professionals’ annual meeting.

Sunny Xinchun Niu, a postdoctoral research associate, works with Marta Tienda on the Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project. Using a longitudinal survey of Texas high school seniors of 2002 to evaluate the how changes in college admission criteria influence student college-going decision making, she published several papers in 2006 with co-authors Marta Tienda and Kalena Cortes (Syracuse University). She also has a several papers submitted for journal review and one accepted for Population Association of American 2007 Annual meeting.

Devah Pager delivered lectures on discrimination at the New York City Council, Committee on Civil Rights, in Sao Paolo, Brazil and in Cape Town, South Africa. Pager spoke at the Vera Institute of Justice on barriers to employment facing minorities and ex-offenders. She continues to serve on the advisory boards of The Prisoner Re-entry Institute, John Jay School of Criminal Justice and The National H.I.R.E. Network, Legal Action Center. In 2006, she was a mentor for the National Institute of Mental Health, Career Opportunity Research Program. Pager holds membership in the American Sociological Association and the Population Association of America.

Christina Paxson continues as Director of the Center for Health and Wellbeing as well as serving as Associate Chair of the Department of Economics at Princeton University. She lectured at Columbia University and at the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. She is a Senior Fellow of the Bureau for Research and Economic Analysis of Development (BREAD), a Member of the Board of Directors, Center for Health Care Strategies, a Senior Editor for the Future of Children, on the Investigator Awards National Advisory Committee, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, a member of the Economics Review Panel, National Science Foundation, and a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Ceri Peach, Visiting Research Scholar, is Professor of Social Geography at Oxford University. Peach is a member of the Advisory Board of the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies and the Oxford Centre for Hindu Studies. He served on the Office for Population Censuses and Surveys committee advising on the inclusion of a religion question on the UK Census. He has recently published a report for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister on Faith Communities in England and Wales. His research interests are in urban social geography, social, ethnic and religious segregation, intermarriage and dynamics of migration (UK, Europe and USA); he is critically examining claims of ghettoisation in Britain. He recently completed an ESRC-funded project on ethno-religio-linguistic sub-communities in the British Muslim, Hindu, and Sikh communities. It links his database on Muslim, Hindu, and Sikh places of worship in England and Wales, completed as a millennium project, funded by the Leverhulme Trust, with the 2001 Census data on ethnicity and religion. The Leverhulme survey photographed and collected data on religion, tradition, movements, vernacular language date of foundation and many other variable on nearly 1,000 places of worship. During his stay at OPR, he worked on comparisons of U.K. and U.S. segregation levels. While at Princeton, he was invited to Berlin by the Brookings Institution to give a paper on the growth of the Muslim population of Europe; the meeting was sponsored by the Washington Center for Strategic and International Studies. He served on the Office for Population Studies. He continues as a senior researcher in the Instituto de Urbanismo at the Universidad Central de Venezuela and continues as Director of OPR’s Statistics and Computing Core. He developed and continues to refine the web software used since 2002 by the Population Association of America (PAA) to manage its annual meetings, including online submissions and reviews. The system has also been used by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP); this site is available in English, French, and Spanish. Recently the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS) adopted his software. All these sites run from the same code base (written in C#), using resource strings for localization.

Germán Rodríguez continues as Director of OPR’s Statistics and Computing Core. He developed and continues to refine the web software used since 2002 by the Population Association of America (PAA) to manage its annual meetings, including online submissions and reviews. The system has also been used by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP); this site is available in English, French, and Spanish. Recently the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS) adopted his software. All these sites run from the same code base (written in C#), using resource strings for localization.

Karen Pren, the MMP/LAMP project manager, creates programs for data entry and develops statistical programs for data management and data analysis. In addition, she works in conjunction with the fieldwork coordinator in Mexico to develop yearly courses about the projects’ databases usage and development. Her research is focused on the undocumented border crossing and the differences of first and second generation migrants. Her latest research was presented at the Center for Migration and Development Working Group.

Nancy Reichman is a Visiting Associate Professor in the Department of Economics and a Visiting Research Collaborator at the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing. She is a health economist who holds an appointment as associate professor in the Department of Pediatrics at Robert Wood Johnson Medical School. Her research focuses on the socioeconomic determinants and consequences of poor child health. She recently served on an 8-member panel invited to review the activities and operations of the Natality Statistics Program of the National Center for Health Statistics of the Centers for Disease Control. She has presented her results on child and maternal health and birth outcomes at conferences held at Madison, WI, Ann Arbor, MI, Strasbourg, France, and Arlington, VA.

Magaly Sanchez is a Professor of Urban Sociology at the Instituto de Urbanismo at the Universidad Central de Venezuela and continues as a senior researcher in the Office of Population Research. She is co-principal investigator on a research project that focuses on transnational identity among the first and second generation of Latino youth migrants to the United States. She recently organized and coordinated an International Seminar on Venezuela Today, sponsored by the PIIRS, CMI, PLAS from Princeton University. Sanchez is an active participant in a variety of Congresses at the national and international level and was Chair and Discussant at the PAA Annual Meeting, in Los Angeles, March 2006. Sanchez also presented her
research with Doug Massey at the Chaire Quetelet 2006, University Louvain La Neuve, Belgium.

Lee Silver was on the Board of Trustees of the American Council on Science and Health, Scientific Advisory Board of the Institute of Systems Biology, and Board of Scientific and Policy Advisors, American Council on Science and Health. He was awarded First Prize in the Two-headed Challenge from the Guthrie Theater (a commission to co-write a play exploring the implications of a half-human/half-chimp hybrid). He delivered the keynote address at the Faculty of Political Sciences (Madrid, Spain) Ninth Forum on Social Trends: The Social Impact of the Biotechnological Revolution. He gave presentations at Oregon State University, Cardoza Law School, Bates College, and at the Darwin Centennial Symposium on Unnatural Selection (Shrewsbury, England). He was an invited speaker at the New York Academy of Sciences, the Council on Foreign Relations (New York), the University of Pittsburgh School of Law, the James Madison Institute, University of Oxford, and the University of Pennsylvania, among others.

Burton Singer has affiliated faculty appointments in the Programs in Applied & Computational Mathematics, Environmental Studies, African Studies and the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. In 2006 Singer delivered the Matilda White Riley Lecture at the National Institutes of Health. He is Chair of the Data Monitoring Board of the National Long-Term Care Survey for NIH and a member of the External Advisory Board for the Center for AIDS Research at the University of Washington. This past year, Singer gave lectures at the University of Buenos Aires, the Institute on Aging, University of Wisconsin, Harvard University, and at the meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine in Atlanta, among others.

Stephanie Smith-Simone joined CHW and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation as a postdoctoral research associate for 2006-2007. She received her M.P.H. and Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, where she graduated with honors and was inducted into the Delta Omega Honor Society. Smith-Simone is a social and behavioral scientist who specializes in the use of qualitative and quantitative methods to investigate the impact of health policies and modifiable health behaviors on health outcomes. Her current research examines the impact of clean indoor air policies on childhood asthma outcomes, determining effective strategies for increasing consumer demand for tobacco cessation products and services among low-income and ethnic minority populations, and tobacco use, particularly waterpipe use among college students.

Marta Tienda served as a board member of TIAA, RAND Corporation, the Princeton Medical Center, the Sloan Foundation, the Jacobs Foundation of Switzerland, the Research Partnership for New York City Schools and the Corporation of Brown University. In 2006, Tienda was awarded Doctorate of Humane Letters, Bank Street College of Education, Columbia University. She chaired the Panel on Hispanics for the National Academy of Science, and was awarded the Outstanding Latina Faculty in Higher Education Award in Research and Teaching from the American Association of Hispanics in Higher Education. While on leave, during the 2006-2007 academic year, Tienda was a visiting scholar at the Rockefeller Foundation.

Ayumi Takenaka, a Visiting Fellow at OPR, is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Bryn Mawr College; she received her Ph.D. in sociology at Columbia University. Prior to coming to Bryn Mawr, she was the Richard Storry Junior Research Fellow at the Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies at Oxford University. Takenaka conducts ethnographic research in immigrant, racial and ethnic, and diasporic communities and also works in the fields of social inequality and urban and comparative sociology. She is a co-editor of Global Japan: The Experience of Japan’s New Immigrant and Overseas Communities, and is currently working on book manuscripts on transnational Japanese-Peruvian communities across the Pacific (Peru, Japan, and the U.S.), as well as on the changing Japanese family in comparison to Italy.

Kimberly Torres, a postdoctoral research associate, is working with Doug Massey on the National Longitudinal Study of Freshmen (NLSF). She’s conducting interviews and focus groups on race and identity with elite college students, devising and managing qualitative field projects and databases, and analyzing and coding interview transcripts, field notes, and focus group texts. She’ll be writing on issues pertaining to race identity and higher education. Kimberly completed her Ph.D. in Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania in 2006. Her research interests are in race and ethnicity, education, and inequality.
James Trussell’s recent research has been focused in three areas: emergency contraception, contraceptive failure, and the cost-effectiveness of contraception. He has actively promoted making emergency contraception more widely available as an important step in helping women reduce their risk of unintended pregnancy. He is a senior fellow at the Guttmacher Institute and a member of the board of directors of the NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and the Guttmacher Institute and a member of the National Medical Committee of Planned Parenthood Federation of America. He serves on the editorial advisory committees of *Contraception and Contraceptive Technology Update*. In June of 2006, Trussell was made an Honorary Fellow, Faculty of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

Bruce Western has research and teaching interests that include the comparative sociology of labor movements and labor markets, institutional sources of American inequality, and statistical methods. Western has given invited talks at Cornell, Harvard, Stanford, Berkeley, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (New York), New York City Council, and the University of Queensland. He is on the editorial board of *Socio-Economic Review, Political Analysis*, and *Sociological Methodology*. Western is on the board of overseers of the General Social Survey and on the technical review committee of the National Longitudinal Survey, and he continues as a member of the Council of the American Sociological Association.

Charles Westoff presented papers at the Annual Population Association of America meeting in Los Angeles, and he delivered a lecture at the University of London. Westoff was named Laureate of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) for 2007 and received the award during the PAA meeting in New York in March. He continues as a member of the Board of Directors of the Population Resource Center, board member of the Guttmacher Institute, and as Senior Technical Advisor for Demographic and Health Surveys. Westoff served on the PAA committee on the financial future of the Association and continues as referee on submissions to Demographic Research for the Max Planck Institute.

Lisa Wynn presented research in progress at the University of Pennsylvania, the Middle East Studies Association annual meeting, the Society for Medical Anthropology annual meeting, and the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies. She continues to collaborate with a multidisciplinary group of scholars in Canada, the United States, and Saudi Arabia. Her book, *Pyramids and Nightclubs: A Travel Ethnography of Arab and Western Imaginations of Egypt, from King Tut and a Colony of Atlantis to Rumors of Sex Orgies, Urban Legends about a Marauding Prince, and Blonde Belly Dancers*, will be published by University of Texas Press in November 2007. It explores how centuries of transnational exchanges, from European imperialism and Egyptology to regional labor migration, have produced layers of imaginations of Egypt, both Western and Arab, and shape contemporary patterns of tourism and popular culture in Egypt at the turn of the millennium.
Working Papers


Office of Population Research Working Papers

OPR 06-08 Amy Love Collins; Noreen Goldman. Perceived Social Position and Health in Older Adults

OPR 06-07 Kimberly V. Smith; Noreen Goldman. Socioeconomic Differences in Health among Older Adults in Mexico

OPR 06-06 Sharon Bzostek; Noreen Goldman; Anne R. Pebley (University of California at Los Angeles). Why Do Hispanics Report Poor Health?

OPR 06-05 Noreen Goldman; Dana A. Glei (Department of Demography, University of California at Berkeley). New Evidence for Protective Effects of DHEAS on Health among Men but Not Women

OPR 06-04 David Potere; Neal Feierabend (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN); Eddie Bright (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN); Alan Strahler (Boston University, Boston, MA). A New Source for Land Cover Change Validation: Wal-Mart from Space

OPR 06-02 Noreen Goldman; Cassio M. Turra (Office of Population Research and Center for Health and Wellbeing, Princeton University and Cedeplar, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil); Dana A. Glei (Department of Demography, University of California at Berkeley); Yu-Hsuan Lin (Bureau of Health Promotion, Taichung, Taiwan); Maxine Weinstein (Center for Population and Health, Georgetown University). Physiological Dysregulation Predicted Poorer Health and Lower Survival in a Survey of the Older Population

OPR 06-01 Noreen Goldman; Cassio M. Turra; Dana A. Glei (University of California, Berkeley); Christopher L. Seplaki (Johns Hopkins University); Yu-Hsuan Lin (Bureau of Health Promotion, Ministry of Health, Taiwan); Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University). Predicting Mortality from Standard and Nontraditional Biomarkers

Center for Health and Wellbeing Working Papers

CHW 06-52 A. Deaton Global Patterns of Income and Health: Facts, Interpretations, and Policies

CHW 06-51 A. Case, C. Paxson Stature and Status: Height, Ability, and Labor Market Outcomes

CHW 06-50 A. Case, C. Paxson, T. Vogl Socioeconomic Status and Health in Childhood: A Comment on Chen, Martin and Matthews

CHW 06-49 A. Case, A. Deaton Health and Wellbeing in Udaipur and South Africa (CHW WP#49)

Center for Migration and Development Working Papers

CMD 06-10 Alejandro Portes, Steven Shafer Revisiting the Enclave Hypothesis: Miami Twenty-Five Years Later

CMD 06-09 Papers presented at NAFTA and Beyond: Alternative Perspectives in the Study of Global Trade and Development, December 2005 NAFTA Papers

CMD 06-08 Final versions of reports presented at the Seminar on Institutions and Development in Latin America, August 2006, Buenos Aires, Argentina Institutional Reports
2006 Publications

CMD 06-07  Alejandro Portes

CMD 06-06  Donald W. Light
Globalizing Restricted and Segmented Markets: Challenges to Theory and Values in Economic Sociology.

CMD 06-05  Patricia Fernández-Kelly
The Global Assembly Line in the New Millennium

CMD 06-04  Papers presented at The Role of Art in Immigrant Communities in the United States Immigration and Arts Papers

CMD 06-03  Patricia Fernández-Kelly
The Moral Universe of Fabian Garramon: Religion and the Divided Self among Second-Generation Immigrants in the U.S.

CMD 06-02  Various CMD Faculty
Policy Commentaries

CMD 06-01  Nina Glick Schiller, Peggy Levitt
Haven’t We Heard This Somewhere Before? A Substantive View of Transnational Migration Studies by Way of a Reply to Waldinger and Fitzgerald

Center for Research on Child Wellbeing

Working Papers

CRCW 06-36 Hope Corman, Kelly Noonan, Nancy Reichman, Ofira Schwartz
Crime and Circumstance: The Effects of Infant Health Shocks on Fathers’ Criminal Activity

CRCW 06-35 Hope Corman, Kelly Noonan, Nancy Reichman, Ofira Schwartz
Crime and Circumstance: The Effects of Infant Health Shocks on Fathers’ Criminal Activity

CRCW 06-34 Marcia Carlson, Sara McLanahan, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn
Do Good Partners Make Good Parents? Relationship Quality and Parenting in Two-Parent Families

CRCW 06-33 Sarah Meadows, Sara McLanahan, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn
Family Structure and Mental Health Trajectories

CRCW 06-32 Rachel Kimbro
Together Forever? Relationship Dynamics and Maternal Investments in Children’s Health

CRCW 06-31 Emily Moiuddin, Douglas Massey
Segregation, the Concentration of Poverty, and Birth Weight

CRCW 06-30 Christina Gibson-Davis
Family Structure Effects on Maternal and Paternal Parenting in Low Income Families

CRCW 06-28 Marcia Carlson, Frank Furstenberg
The Consequences of Multi-Partnered Fertility for Parental Involvement and Relationships

CRCW 06-27 Sharon Bzostek, Marcia Carlson, Sara McLanahan
Does Mother Know Best?: A Comparison of Biological and Social Fathers after a Nonmarital Birth

CRCW 06-24 Selva Lewin-Bizan
Identifying the Associations between Child Temperament and Father Involvement: Theoretical Considerations and Empirical Evidence

CRCW 06-20 Margaret Uzdansky, Douglas Wolf
Missing Work and Quitting Work: Child Care-Related Employment Problems

CRCW 06-19 Bryndl Hohmann-Marriott
Father Involvement Ideals and the Union Trajectories of Unmarried Parents

CRCW 06-18 W. Bradford Wilcox, Nicholas Wolfinger
Unpacking the Faith Factor: Norms, Decency, and Relationship Quality among Urban Parents

CRCW 06-12 Sarah Meadows, Sara McLanahan, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn
Parent’s Mental Health and Child Wellbeing: The Impact of Fathers by Residential Status

CRCW 06-11 Angela Fertig, David Reingold
Public Housing and Health: Is There a Connection?
CRCW 06-10 Hope Corman, Anne Carroll, Kelly Noonan, Nancy Reichman
The Effects of Health on Health Insurance Status in Fragile Families

CRCW 06-09 Lenna Nepomnyaschy, Irwin Garfinkel
Child Support Enforcement and Fathers’ Contributions to Their Nonmarital Children

CRCW 06-07 Suzanne Leaman, Christina Gee
Abusive Romantic Relationships among Adolescent and Young Adult Mothers

CRCW 06-05 Nancy Reichman, Hope Corman, Kelly Noonan, Dhaval Dave
Typically Unobserved Variables (TUVs) and Selection into Prenatal Inputs: Implications for Estimating Infant Health Production Functions

CRCW 06-04 Jean Knab, Sara McLanahan, Irwin Garfinkel
The Effects of Welfare and Child Support Policies on Maternal Health and Wellbeing

CRCW 06-01 Amanda Geller, Irwin Garfinkel, Bruce Western
The Effects of Incarceration on Employment and Wages: An Analysis of the Fragile Families Survey

Publications and Papers


2006 Publications


2006 Publications


Ehrmann, N. “From the Ghetto to the Ivory Tower: Gendered Effects on Segregation on Elite-College Completion.” Social Science Quarterly. Forthcoming.


Princeton University
2006 Publications


2006 Publications


2006 Publications


2006 Publications


Slama, R., Moreau, C., and Spira, A. “Quels Couples Choisissoient de Médicaliser une Difficulté à Procréer?” Cahiers de LINED. In press.


Smith, K.V., and Goldman, N. “Socioeconomic Differences in Health among Older Adults in Mexico.” *Social Science and Medicine*. Forthcoming.


2006 Publications


2006 Publications


Wynn, L. Pyramids and Nightclubs: A Travel Ethnography of Arab and Western Imaginations of Egypt, from King Tut and a Colony of Atlantis to Rumors of Sex Orgies, Urban Legends about a Marauding Prince, and Blonde Belly Dancers, edited. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press. In press.
Degree Programs
Demography has been a topic for graduate study at Princeton since the founding of the Office of Population Research in 1936. There is a wide range of specializations encompassed by the field, including substantive and methodological subjects in the social, mathematical, and biological sciences. OPR faculty associates' broad teaching and research interests span the fields of population and environment, population and development, population policy, poverty and child wellbeing, social and economic demography, and statistical and mathematical demography. Four levels of certification of graduate training in population studies are available. First, the Program in Population Studies offers a Ph.D. in demography that is intended for students who wish to specialize in demography and receive additional training in technical and substantive areas. Second, the Program in Population Studies offers a general examination in demography that is accepted by the Departments of Economics, Politics, Sociology, and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs as partial fulfillment of their degree requirements. Those students who elect to specialize in population write their dissertations on a demographic subject. Third, by completing additional requirements established by the program, a student may earn a joint degree in demography and one of the affiliated departments listed above. Fourth, the program offers a non-degree Certificate in Demography upon completion of three graduate courses and a supervised research project. Applicants are usually enrolled MPA students from the Woodrow Wilson School.

Ph.D. in Demography
A small number of entering graduate students with a strong interest in population and a strong quantitative background, often in statistics, mathematics, or environmental sciences (though not limited to these fields), will be accepted into a course of study leading to a Ph.D. in Demography. For the Program in Population Studies, applicants are required to submit scores from the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), and for those students whose native language is not English and who have not had advanced training at an English-speaking institution, the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) is also required. Application should be made to Population Studies (POP). As part of this program of graduate training, students are required to demonstrate basic competence in mathematics and statistics, as well as mastery of demography and a related discipline (e.g., sociology, economics, or public affairs). Specific requirements include completion of the General Examination, a research paper of publishable quality, and the Ph.D. dissertation. The General Examination consists of three examinations, usually taken over the course of two years, in which the student must demonstrate proficiency in basic demographic theory and methods as well as proficiency in two of the following fields of concentration: migration, immigration, and urbanization; health and mortality; population and development; population and the environment; health and population policy; mathematical and statistical demography; and poverty and child wellbeing. More detailed information on degree requirements may be obtained from the Director of Graduate Studies or the administrator for the program.

Departmental Degree with Specialization in Population
The majority of students who study at the OPR are doctoral candidates in the Departments of Economics, Sociology, and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs who choose to specialize in population. To do so, they must complete the general examination in demography and write a dissertation on a demographic subject, supervised by program faculty, as part of their departmental requirements. In some additional departments, such as History, Politics, or Biology, the general examination in demography may also be accepted as partial fulfillment of degree requirements, and students in these departments may also elect to write their doctoral dissertations on a topic related to demography. The degree earned would be a Ph.D. in the discipline, e.g., Economics, Sociology, or Public Affairs. Application should be made to the relevant department, indicating Demography as the area of interest.

Joint-Degree Program
Ph.D. candidates in good standing in the Departments of Economics, Sociology, or the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs may wish to do a joint degree. The degree earned would be a Ph.D. in Economics and Demography, Sociology and Demography, or Public Affairs and Demography. Application should be made to the relevant department. To qualify for a joint degree, the student must fulfill all
Training in Demography at Princeton

home departmental requirements, including passing the
general examination in demography and writing a
dissertation on a topic related to the study of population.
In addition, the candidate for the joint degree must pass
a general examination in one additional specialized field
of population beyond what is required for the standard
departmental degree. Permission to do the joint degree
is obtained from the Director of Graduate Studies for
the Program in Population Studies. It is not necessary to
apply for the joint degree as part of the application to
Princeton. Instead, the decision to apply for the joint
degree is usually made by students during their second
or third year of study.

Certificate in Demography
The Office of Population Research, in connection with
the Program in Population Studies, offers a non-degree
Certificate in Demography to those who successfully
complete four graduate courses in population studies
(ECO/SOC 571, ECO/SOC 572, WWS 587, and one
other approved population-related course). The first two
are the basic graduate courses in demography:
ECO/SOC 571 is offered in the fall semester and is a
prerequisite for ECO/SOC 572, which is offered in the
spring semester. WWS 587 entails completion of a
research project, which involves individual research
under faculty supervision. A decision on the fourth
course is made together with the Director of Graduate
Studies. Applicants are usually enrolled MPA students
from the Woodrow Wilson School. The certificate
program is intended primarily for training scholars from
other disciplines and does not lead to an advanced
degree at Princeton.

Training Resources
Training opportunities at the Office of Population
Research are enhanced by the strength of its resources,
such as The Ansley J. Coale Population Research
Collection in the Donald E. Stokes Library, located in
Wallace Hall, the home of OPR. It is one of the oldest
demography libraries in the world. Founded over 35
years ago as OPR’s specialized research library, it is now
a special library in the Princeton University Library
system. The Coale Collection is considered to be the
premier collection of demographic material in the
country. The highly trained library staff provide superb
support to students, assisting them to conduct literature
searches of all pertinent data bases, tracking and obtaining
pertinent material through inter-library loans, and
conducting training classes for students who are
interested in learning the latest technological advances
in library science to assist them in their research.

The OPR is also home to the Bendheim-Thoman
Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW);
more information about CRCW can be found on the
OPR website at http://opr.princeton.edu The OPR is
also affiliated with the Center for Health and Wellbeing
(CHW) and the Center for Migration and
Development (CMD). More information about CHW
can be found at http://wws.princeton.edu/~chw. For
more information on CMD, see http://cmd.princeton.edu
These centers, which are all housed in Wallace Hall and
fully accessible and utilized by OPR graduate students
and visiting scholars, provide excellent funding and
research opportunities, conferences, and seminars.

There are a number of lecture series organized by OPR
faculty and students. The Notestein Seminars is a weekly
formal seminar given both by distinguished outside
speakers and by staff and students of the office. The
students also organize their own brown-bag seminar
series in a less formal setting in which they present
works in progress or discuss the development of ideas
for research topics. The CRCW hosts a regular weekly
working group luncheon, the CMD organizes a
colloquium series, and the CHW holds regular weekly
afternoon lectures, as well as co-hosting seminars with
other centers and programs. Conferences hosted by the
various centers also provide excellent opportunities for
trainees to gain familiarity with both the most current
research and the leading researchers in the field.
Courses

POP 500 Mathematical Demography
Noreen Goldman
Examines some of the ways in which mathematics and probability can be used to analyze population processes. Focus is on population models that have direct application in demography: survival models, stable and non-stable populations, population projections and models of marriage and birth. Offered in alternate years with POP 501.

POP 501 Statistical Demography
Germán Rodríguez
Statistical methods applied to the analysis of demographic data. The focus is on estimating the effects of concomitant variables on demographic processes such as nuptiality, fertility, or mortality using micro data. Statistical techniques to be studied include non-parametric regression, models for survival analysis, multiple-spell event history analysis, and models for counts of events. Particular attention is given to issues of over-dispersion and unobserved heterogeneity. The course is offered in alternate years.

POP 502 Health Care in Developing Countries
Staff
This course examines the process of formulating health policies in developing countries by looking at both theory and practical experience. Topics include: the health sector reform process and implementation, the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development plan of action and its implementation, and the experience of setting policies for specific health issues. Case studies from several developing countries highlighting their experience in implementing various health policies will be presented.

POP 503 Evaluation of Demographic Research
Noreen Goldman
This course is designed for graduate students who have some experience in demographic research and demographic methods. The objectives are to teach students to critically examine how researchers tackle demographic research questions and to explore the construction of a dissertation and a publishable quality research paper.

POP 504 Topics in Demography
Staff
Examples of current and past topics include:

Controlling HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis
Burton Singer
Workshop focuses on implementing national disease control plans within the developing world. The goal is to determine what steps are needed to scale up a disease-control program (involving the federal government, the local government, health care providers, infrastructure, drug resistance, the clash between high-tech solutions vs. local ecological tools, and sustainability, etc.) in a developing country.

Data Analysis Workshop
Germán Rodríguez
Covers application of statistical methods in social science research. Emphasis is on hands-on data analysis and discussions of key techniques. Issues may include: formulation of the research problem; choice of appropriate model, data extraction; merging/combining datasets; constructing variables/summary indicators; strategies for handling missing data; interpreting odds ratios, coefficients, relative risks; prediction/simulation as tools for interpreting results; understanding interaction terms, clustered data, robust estimation of standard errors, presenting results; effective use of tables/graphs; selectivity and endogeneity; causal inferences.

Demography & Epidemiology
Burton Singer
Focuses on the interrelationships between human population growth, migration, ecosystem structure, and disease transmission. Particular emphasis given to integrating classical demographic and historical materials with molecular genetic evidence to refine our understanding of the origin and spread of infectious diseases. Gene-environment interactions, with particular emphasis on social stratification, and their role in chronic disease incidence and mortality also discussed.

Economics of Health
Adriana Lleras-Muney
This course analyzes a wide variety of health care issues from an economic perspective. The course starts a review of basic economic theory, review of basic empirical strategies in health and an overview of the fundamental institutional aspects of health care in the US. Some topics covered are: What are the determinants of health? Do drug addicts behave rationally? Do health insurance markets work as other markets? Should the government regulate health care provision and insurance markets? Why have health care cost risen and is it a problem? What have been the effects of managed care? Are physicians paid more than they deserve? Depending on student preferences, additional topics may include: comparison of health care systems across western countries, debate about the proposed Clinton health care reform, etc.

Immigration
Alejandro Portes
This course examines the determinants and consequences of migration and immigration in the United States. Theoretical and methodological issues are discussed, and immigration and migration are analyzed with reference to national and local policy. Specific topics include demographic consequences in the short and long run, the impact on regional economies, differential effects of legal and illegal immigration, political implications, and cultural issues.
Poverty, Inequality and Health: Global and National Perspectives
Angus Deaton
This is a course about global and national wellbeing, with a particular focus on economic wellbeing, income, and on health. It explores what has happened to poverty, inequality, and health, both in the US, and internationally. We will discuss the conceptual foundations of national and global measures of inequality, poverty, and health, the construction of the measures, and the extent to which they can be trusted. We will also explore the links between health and income, why poor people are less healthy and live less long than rich people in the US and abroad, between rich and poor countries, over history, and as incomes and health have improved in parallel. Also examines the idea that income inequality itself is a health hazard.

Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights
James Trussell
Examines selected topics in reproductive health, with primary emphasis on contemporary domestic issues in the United States—such as unintended pregnancy, abortion, adolescent pregnancy, and sexually transmitted infection—but within the context of the international agenda on reproductive rights established in the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development.

Public Policy and the Demography of U.S. Minority Groups
Marta Tienda
Provides an overview of the changing demography of U.S. minority groups and critically reviews theoretical perspectives of race and ethnic stratification. Attention is paid to immigration and its impact on U.S. population composition. Public policies that putatively address (or redress) race and ethnic inequality, including equal opportunity, anti-discrimination, affirmative action, and immigrant and refugee policies are evaluated.

POP 505/WWS 585 Population, Environment and Health
Burton Singer
This course focuses on the interrelationships between the demographic structure and dynamics of human populations, their physical and mental health, and the ecological systems with which they interact. Case studies include: agricultural colonization of the Amazon basin of Brazil and the process of urbanization in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; tradeoffs between land use and health; migration, its environmental impact, and the tension between public health and medicine in promoting the health of migrant populations; health consequences of corporate globalization; macroeconomics and health; rice ecosystems and the tradeoffs between agricultural productivity and human health.

POP 506 Research Ethics and Scientific Integrity
Elizabeth Armstrong and Harold Shapiro
Examines the ethical issues arising in the context of scientific research. Evaluates the role and responsibilities of professional researchers in dealing with plagiarism, fraud, conflict over authorial credit, and ownership of data. In addition, it undertakes a broader inquiry into conceptions of professional integrity, and the responsibilities that scientists have to their research subjects, to their students and apprentices, as well as to society at large.

POP 507 Qualitative Research Methods
Patricia Fernández-Kelly
Focuses on theoretical and qualitative research techniques. Instruction and supervised practice in qualitative methods of field research as a basic tool of the social sciences are provided. An emphasis is placed on the role of the field researcher as participant, observer, and interviewer in various kinds of research settings, and on approaches to applications of field data to policy analysis.

POP 508/WWS 598 Epidemiology
Noreen Goldman
Areas of focus include measurement of health status, illness occurrence, mortality and impact of associated risk factors; techniques for design, analysis and interpretation of epidemiologic research studies; sources of bias and confounding; and causal inference. Also includes foundations of modern epidemiology, the epidemiologic transition, reemergence of infectious disease, social inequalities in health, and ethical issues. Examines the bridging of “individual-centered” epidemiology and “macro-epidemiology” to recognize social, economic and cultural context, assess impacts on populations, and provides important inputs for public health and health policy.

POP 509A Survival Analysis
Germain Rodríguez
This half-course offered in the first half of the spring term focuses on the statistical analysis of time-to-event or survival data. We introduce the hazard and survival functions; censoring mechanisms, parametric and non-parametric estimation, and comparison of survival curves. We cover continuous and discrete-time regression models with emphasis on Cox’s proportional hazards model and partial likelihood estimation. We discuss competing risk models, unobserved heterogeneity, and multivariate survival models including event history analysis. The course emphasizes basic concepts and techniques as well as applications in social science research using the statistical package Stata. Prerequisite: WWS509 or equivalent.
POP 510A Multilevel Models
Germán Rodríguez
This half-course offered in the second half of the spring term provides an introduction to statistical methods for the analysis of multilevel data, such as data on children, families, and neighborhoods. We review fixed- and random-effects models for the analysis of clustered and longitudinal data before moving on to multilevel random-intercept and random-slopes models. We discuss model fitting and interpretation, including centering and estimation of cross-level interactions. We cover models for continuous as well as binary and count data, reviewing the different approaches to estimation in common use, including Bayesian inference. The course emphasizes practical applications using the multilevel package MLwiN. Prerequisite: WWS509 or equivalent.

ECO 571/SOC 571 Survey of Population Problems
Thomas Espenshade
First part of basic two-course graduate sequence in demography. Survey of past and current trends in the growth of the population of the world and of selected regions. Analysis of the components of growth and their determinants and of the social and economic consequences of population change.

ECO 572/SOC 572 Research Methods in Demography
Joshua Goldstein/Germán Rodríguez
Second part of basic two-course graduate sequence in demography. The purpose of the course is to teach students to measure demographic rates and to model the consequences of these rates on population structure and growth. The course introduces the demographic approach to modeling: creating age schedules of vital events from both a statistical and theoretical basis, modeling temporal change in age schedules, and the matrix-based approach to population dynamics.

ECO 573/WWS 567 Population and Development
Christina Paxson
Understanding the determinants and consequences of population change in developing countries and applying this understanding to evaluate population policy. The course will begin by characterizing the empirical relationship between economic development and demographic phenomenon: fertility, mortality, age structure, migration, education. Next, models of economic development will be evaluated in terms of how they incorporate demographic phenomenon and their predictions for population growth, migration, children’s education, and mortality. Finally, theory and evidence will be brought together to critically evaluate the Programme of Action from the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (the Cairo Population Conference).

SOC 573 Labor Force
Bruce Western
Two questions dominate research on the labor force: 1) who look for and get jobs; and 2) what sorts of jobs do people get. This course examines these questions by seeing how the link between demography and labor market outcomes depend on the institutional context. We will particularly focus on how age, gender and fertility, ethnicity and immigration affect labor force participation and earnings under different systems of training, social welfare, and labor relations.

SOC 575 Urbanization and Development
Alejandro Portes
Examines the origins, types, and characteristics of cities in less developed countries and the ways in which patterns of urbanization interact with policies to promote economic growth and social equity. Readings and class discussions address three areas: 1) a history of urbanization in the Third World; 2) an analysis of contemporary urban systems, demographic patterns, and the social structure of large Third World cities; 3) a review of the literature on urban dwellers with emphasis on the poor and their political and social outlooks.

WWS 528 Social Stratification and Inequality
Marta Tienda
This course examines wealth, power, and status differentials in society. Included are descriptions of current and historic distributions, as well as the causes and consequences of such differences. Particular emphasis will be upon economic status and course material covers recent research by economists and sociologists on the role of family background, race, gender, cognitive skills, education, age, and work experience. In addition to examining these individual and family factors, research on the mediating role of the state, either diminishing or aggravating differences, is reviewed.

WWS 528 Fragile Families and Public Policy
Sara McLanahan
This seminar develops a framework for designing and assessing the next generation of Fatherhood Initiatives. Course topics include: 1) How are poor, unmarried parents – fragile families – seen (and not seen) in popular and political discourse and in surveys and census data? 2) What are the benefits of low-income fathers’ involvement for children, for fathers, and for society? 3) What evidence do we have that fatherhood programs work, and how do current welfare and child support reforms affect these programs? Students are expected to conduct individual research projects on these topics, using data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth and the Fragile Families Study.
WWS 578/SOC 578 Sociology of Immigration and Ethnicity
Alejandro Portes
This is a graduate review course that examines the historical and contemporary literature on immigration and the relationship between these flows and the development of ethnic relations. The emphasis is on the United States, although comparative material from Canada, Europe, and Latin America is discussed. Classical and recent theories of immigrant adaptation, language acculturation, ethnic entrepreneurship, and ethnic conflict are presented and discussed. The bearing of sociological findings on current policy debates about immigration control and uses of immigrant labor is highlighted.

WWS 586 Aging: Biology, Demography, and Social Policy
Burt Singer
The age structure of many countries in the world has shifted toward much higher proportions of people at older ages. This course will treat the biological basis of aging and the demographic, economic and social consequences of a large elderly population. Implications for health care, insurance, and the economic and social structure of diverse societies will be discussed. An international comparative approach will be used throughout.

WWS 587 Research Workshop in Population
Noreen Goldman
Individual research projects involving demographic analysis related to issues in population policy, or occasionally, participation in the research conducted at the Office of Population Research.

WWS 593 Marriage and Child Wellbeing
Elisabeth Donahue
Families vary greatly in structure, which can have a profound impact on children's wellbeing and future prospects. This course will investigate trends in family formation and marriage in particular, and examine reforms proposed by policy makers that would impact marriage. This course is being offered in conjunction with The Future of Children (FOC) journal. As part of the course, students will actively participate in an FOC conference on family formation and child wellbeing at the end of the 6-week class.

WWS 594 Policy Analysis: The Economics of Education
This course evaluates currently popular education reforms from an economic perspective. Topics covered include: policies to increase educational attainment; compulsory schooling; class-size reduction initiatives; school finance reforms; school vouchers; and race-sensitive college admissions policies.

WWS 594 Caring for an Aging Population: Public Policy Issues
The rapid increase in the number of elderly Americans over the next 30 years will put pressure on the service delivery system. We review the policy options and questions likely to arise as the future of the service system is debated: who should pay for long-term care services for the frail; how can service systems better manage the medical and long-term care needs of the elderly; how can public policy shape the future of nursing homes and residential care models such as assisted living; how will the demand for services affect the economy and the workforce?

WWS 594 Employment, Poverty and Public Policy
Alan Krueger
This course will examine several issues concerning employment and poverty in the United States. Topics include: 1) the measurement and concept of employment; 2) trends in jobs, joblessness and inequality; 3) the link between jobs and poverty; 4) public policy concerning job creation, job quality and poverty.

WWS 594 Public Health and Public Policy
Elizabeth Armstrong
An introduction to the philosophy, practice and politics of public health in the U.S. The course considers the principles of epidemiology and the social, political and institutional forces that shape public health policy, as well as the determinants of health, government's role in minimizing risks and maximizing well-being, and the major organizational structures responsible for monitoring, protecting and promoting the public health. Topics include environmental and occupational health; emerging infections; food safety; violence; tobacco control; population aging; and public health genetics.

WWS 594 Race, Class, and College Admissions
Tom Espenshade
An examination of factors influencing who applies to and the probability of being accepted at academically selective colleges and universities. Topics include race-conscious versus class-based affirmative action, the role of elite universities in promoting social mobility; recent U.S. Supreme Court cases, and current public policy controversies.

Pertinent Courses in Allied Departments
ECO 515 Econometric Modeling
The construction, estimation and testing of econometric models as a process, from theory to model formulation to estimation and testing and back again to theory. Bridging the gap between theory and applied work. A series of topics in macroeconomic time series and microeconomic cross-sectional analysis that includes consumption at the household and aggregate level, commodity prices, and nonparametric and parametric estimation.
ECO 518 Econometric Theory II
Angus Deaton
This course begins with extensions of the linear model in several directions: 1) predetermined but not exogenous regressors; 2) heteroskedasticity and serial correlation; 3) classical GLS; 4) instrumental variables and generalized method of moments estimators. Applications include simultaneous equation models, VAR’s and panel data. Estimation and inference in nonlinear models are discussed. Applications include nonlinear least squares, discrete dependent variables (probit, logit, etc.), problems of censoring, truncation and sample selection, and models for direction data.

ECO 531 Economics of Labor
Alan Krueger
An examination of the economics of the labor market, especially the forces determining the supply of and demand for labor, the level of unemployment, labor mobility, the structure of relative wages, and the general level of wages.

ECO 560/WWS 562 Economic Analysis of Labor
Christina Paxson
The course gives an introduction to the processes of economic growth; an analysis of poverty and inequality; reviews public policy in poor countries, particularly pricing policy and cost-benefit analysis; and provides models of household and farm behavior.

ECO 562 Topics in Development
Christina Paxson/Anne Case
An examination of those areas in the economic analysis of development where there have been recent analytical or empirical advances. Emphasis is given to the formulation of theoretical models and econometric analysis and testing. Topics covered include models of household/farm behavior, savings behavior, equity and efficiency in pricing policy, project evaluation, measurement of poverty and inequality, and the analysis of commodity prices.

ECO 563 Topics in Economic Development II
Angus Deaton
Selected topics in the economic analysis of development beyond those covered in the introductory course. Topics are selected from theoretical and empirical models of economic growth, trade, and international finance; health and education policy; innovation in agriculture in developing countries; private and social security systems; and the political economy of development.

SOC 504 Social Statistics
Scott Lynch/Bruce Western
The course explores methods for analyzing data arising from observational studies such as social surveys. It reviews multiple regression and analysis of variance and covariance models for quantitative data. It introduces logistic regression and log-linear models for qualitative data, including contingency tables. The emphasis is on the use of statistical models to understand social processes, not the mathematical theory.

SOC 530 Structural Equation Modeling
Scott Lynch
Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is a general class of multivariate modeling techniques that allows the estimation of relationships between latent (unobserved) variables free of measurement error extant in observed variables. SEM is general in the sense that virtually all modeling techniques used in sociology today are special cases of the general model. The purpose of this course is to provide an introduction to these methods. The course is intended to be very applied, with a strong emphasis on how to use SEM software to estimate models, as well as how to evaluate them, revise them, and report the results of them. At the same time, the course will provide a rigorous treatment of the theory underlying SEMs, including discussions of causality and inference, model assumptions and consequences of their violation, and limitations.

SOC 550 Research Seminar in Empirical Investigation
Marta Tienda/Bruce Western
The course involves preparation of research papers based on field observation, laboratory experiments, survey procedures, and secondary analysis of existing data banks. In addition, students learn how to write critical reviews, to provide constructive commentary as a discussant, and how to prepare papers for journal submission. All students complete at least one of their required pre-generals papers in this course.

WWS 507 Quantitative Analysis
Alan Krueger
Study of basic data analysis techniques, stressing application to public policy. Includes measurement, descriptive statistics, data collection, probability, exploratory data analysis, hypothesis testing, simple and multiple regression, correlation, and graphical procedures. Some training offered in the use of computers. No previous training in statistics is required. Assumes a fluency in high school algebra and familiarity with basic calculus concepts.

WWS 509/ECO509 Generalized Linear Statistical Models
Germain Rodriguez
Focuses primarily on the analysis of survey data using generalized linear statistical models. The course starts with a review of linear models for continuous responses and then proceeds to consider logistic regression models for binary data, log-linear models for count data—including rates and contingency tables, and hazard models for duration data. Attention is paid to the logical and mathematical foundations of the techniques, but the main emphasis is on the applications, including computer usage. Assumes prior exposure to statistics at the level 507c or higher and familiarity with matrix algebra and calculus. (Prerequisite (507c))
WWS 510 Surveys, Polls, and Public Policy  
*Ed Freeland*

The aim of the course is to improve students’ abilities to understand and critically evaluate public opinion polls and surveys, particularly as they are used to influence public policy. The course begins with an overview of contrasting perspectives on the role of public opinion in politics. From here we look at the evolution of public opinion polling in the U.S. and other countries. The class will visit a major polling operation to get a firsthand look at how they actually work. We also examine procedures used for designing representative samples and conducting surveys by telephone, mail and the Internet. Students will have the option to: 1) write a critical evaluation of a survey or set of surveys related to a particular issue; or 2) design and pretest a questionnaire on a topic that is of interest to them.

WWS 522 Microeconomic Analysis of Domestic Policy  
*Anne Case*

Examines a series of major issues of policy designed to illustrate and develop skills in particularly important applications of microeconomics. Topics will include education and training, the minimum wage, mandated benefits, affirmative action, the theory of public goods and externalities, and the basic theory of taxation.

WWS 528 Poverty and Public Policy  
*Sara McLanahan*

This course examines poverty in the United States in the last half of the twentieth century. The topics include: 1) how poverty is measured and problems with the official measure; 2) trends and differentials in poverty; 3) causes and consequences of poverty, including sociological, economic, and political perspectives, and 4) anti-poverty policies, including cross-national differences in welfare states.

WWS 594 Affirmative Action and Discrimination in Education  
*Alan Krueger*

This course explores theoretical models of discrimination, empirical evidence on racial differences in earnings and educational opportunities, and pros and cons of affirmative action. Particular emphasis is paid to evaluating the consequences of recent developments in affirmative action in higher education.

WWS 594 Social Policy in South Africa  
*Anne Case*

Examines the economics and political economy of fiscal policy decisions made by developing-country governments. It will examine in detail the expenditure and taxation policies chosen by the new South African government. The case for government intervention and the choices governments make will be modeled, and the effectiveness of the policies chosen will be evaluated using current data from South Africa.

WWS 594 Children’s Health and the Rise of Obesity  
*Elisabeth Donabue*

The prevalence of obese children in America has more than doubled in the past 20 years, and approximately 14 percent of children are now considered overweight. This course will examine the increasing prevalence of obese and overweight children, the challenge to the health system, the changing nature of childhood and the potential causes for this condition, and the legal and policy implications of this trend and proposals to reverse it. This course is being offered in conjunction with The Future of Children (FOC) journal. As part of the course, students will participate in an FOC conference at the end of the 6-week class.

WWS 597 The Political Economy of Health Systems  
*Uwe Reinhardt*

This course explores the professed and unspoken goals that nations pursue with their health systems and the alternative economic and administrative structures different nations use to pursue those goals. The emphasis in the course will be on the industrialized world, although some time can be allocated later in the course to approaches used in the developing countries, if students in the course desire it.
Rina Agarwala successfully defended her dissertation, entitled “From Work to Welfare: Informal Workers’ Organizations and the State in India,” in October 2006. Her research examines democratic participation among poor women workers as state welfare rhetoric and policy declines on the one hand, and the percentage of insecure and unprotected informal labor increases on the other hand. In particular, it investigates how the informal nature of employment affects workers’ collective action strategies, and under what conditions informal workers’ movements succeed. In particular, she analyzed the role the state plays in affecting informal workers’ ability to secure labor benefits. To address these questions, she interviewed over 200 government officials and labor leaders and 140 women workers across three cities in India. All 140 women were informally employed in either the construction or tobacco industries and were members of an informal workers’ organization. In addition, she analyzed the most recent round of the National Sample Survey on Employment and Unemployment in India. Contrary to much of the literature on labor and social movements to date, she found that informal workers are organizing along class lines to improve their livelihoods through demands for state-supported benefits. Their informal employment conditions have, however, altered their mobilization strategies to create a new form of unionism that appeals to the state, rather than the employer, for increases in welfare (such as support for health care, education, and housing) rather than workers’ rights (such as minimum wages and job security). Because their employers change frequently, informal workers organize around the neighborhood, rather than the shop floor. Their success in attaining state-supported benefits depends on the economic policies and governing ideologies of the party in power. Workers’ organizations in states that are implementing neoliberal reforms and running under populist political parties tend to be most successful in attaining state-supported benefits. Workers’ organizations in states that are not committed to neoliberal reforms and operating under programmatic parties (such as the Communist Party of India-Marxist) are least successful. Given the growing rhetoric about the decreased welfare state, these findings are surprising and reveal important insights into what strategies are available for marginalized groups to express their political voice, even as state policies erode their material circumstances. Agarwala began a position as Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Johns Hopkins University.

Anna Zajacova successfully defended her dissertation, “Sociodemographic Factors and Health: Examination of Select Pathways over the Lifecourse,” in August 2006. The association between population health and sociodemographic characteristics is well documented. In her dissertation, Zajacova examines three issues that contribute to a better understanding of the pathways through which these factors are linked. She first addresses two opposing hypotheses that have been proposed to explain the effect of education on mortality across age: cumulative advantage and age-as-leveler. She examines whether the observed converging lifecourse pattern could be an artifact of selective mortality due to unobserved heterogeneity. Findings from a simple macrosimulation model suggest that unobserved heterogeneity exerts a substantial amount of downward bias on the estimated effect of education on mortality in old age, such that an underlying cumulative effect of education on mortality across age at the individual level could appear instead as a decreasing effect in old age. Zajacova then examines whether the effect of education on mortality for U.S. adults differs by gender. Discrete time logit models are used to analyze a nationally representative dataset. The results show that education has a comparable effect on mortality for men and women. No statistically significant gender difference is found in all-cause mortality, mortality by cause of death, among younger persons, and among the elderly. Analyses by marital status, however, suggest that these findings apply only to married men and women. Finally, she analyzes how body weight affects health ratings for U.S. adults across age, by sex and race, and whether the relationship can be explained by health behaviors and medical conditions. Latent growth models are employed to analyze a sample of young adults who were followed for 20 years through mid-adulthood. No significant relationship between BMI and health ratings across age is found for black men and women. The effect of body weight is stronger for white men and women, for whom weight is associated with lower starting health ratings, as well as with a faster health decline in across age. The mediating covariates explain only a small part of the BMI-SRH association. Zajacova recently began a position as an NIA postdoctoral fellow at the Population Studies Center of the University of Michigan; she will also be affiliated with the Center for Social Epidemiology and Population Health, part of Michigan’s School of Public Health.
Sofya Aptekar, a third-year Sociology and OPR student, received honors on her general exams in sociology of culture and sociology of immigration and is beginning work on her dissertation, which bridges those two interests. She plans to examine discourse on immigration in the United States and to juxtapose it with adaptation experiences of highly-skilled immigrants. Her case study of immigrant political incorporation in Edison, New Jersey has resulted in a chapter in an edited volume currently under review at Russell Sage and has been accepted for presentation at the 2007 meetings of the American Sociological Association. Aptekar is also working on a paper on migration to Ireland from the former Soviet Union, using data she collected there in the summer of 2006 as a fellow of Princeton's Global Network on Inequality program. She will present this paper at a poster session at the Population Association of American Annual Meeting.

Deirdre Bloome is a first-year Sociology and OPR student. She holds a B.A. in Sociology from Brown University, where she studied how early life events and parental resources influence the transition to adulthood among the children of teen mothers. Before coming to Princeton, she worked as a consultant, advising on issues of corporate finance. This year, in addition to completing her coursework, she has co-authored a paper on the demographic and economic contributions to rising family income inequality in the U.S. since 1975 with Bruce Western and Christine Percheski. Bloome's interests include inequality, mobility, poverty, and statistical demography.

Pratikshya Bohra is a first-year Woodrow Wilson School and OPR student. She holds a B.A. in Economics and Mathematics from Union College, where she conducted research in Nepal on micro-credit financing and agricultural development activities, labor force migration, and the "Devki" tradition of parents selling their young daughters to people who offer them to the gods upon the fulfillment of prayers -- these young girls then become life-time servants to priests in the temples. Bohra’s research interests include poverty, migration, labor markets, and resource allocation.

Sharon Bzostek is a third-year student in the Sociology department and OPR; her research interests focus on children and families and health inequalities. This year, Bzostek completed her general exams in Sociology of Poverty and Sociology of the Family as well as her remaining coursework. She is currently working on several papers focused on social fathers in Fragile Families and on racial and ethnic disparities in health.

Stacie Carr is a first-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. She holds a B.A. in Women's Studies from University of California at Berkeley and an M.P.A. from the Wagner School of Public Service at New York University, where she conducted research on the effects of state policies on Medicaid enrollment among immigrants. In keeping with her longstanding interest in women's health, she worked for a decade as a manager, fundraiser, and analyst for Planned Parenthood Federation of America and other nonprofit organizations. Carr's focus for her first year at Princeton has been on enhancing the skills that will allow her to pursue research in her areas of interest, including health policy, health inequality, aging, and program and policy evaluation.

Rebecca Casciano is a fourth-year Sociology and OPR student whose interests include urban sociology, family demography, and social policy. She is currently working on her dissertation field work in Newark, New Jersey. Her dissertation uses ethnographic methods to examine how a community-based organization in a northeastern city is using machine politics to procure resources for the provision of social services. She will complete her field work in June 2007. In addition, she worked on several papers that are currently under review that look at the influence of neighborhood economic conditions on mothers’ political and economic behavior.

Nick Ehrmann is currently working from within Sociology, OPR, and the Woodrow Wilson School on issues of educational inequality, urban sociology, and public policy. He worked with Doug Massey on analyses of on the long-term effects of racial segregation on college achievement using the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen (NLSF). Ehrmann's dissertation explores the disconnect between academic aspirations and academic achievement among two groups of adolescents in a disadvantaged section of northeast Washington D.C., how that relationship is affected by families, peers, and neighborhoods, and how commitment to education (both in belief and behavior) changes over time as these students navigate four years of high school. As a fellow of the Global Network on
Inequality, and in collaboration with Katherine Newman and researchers at the University of Cape Town, Ehrmann was able to launch a companion project using qualitative methods to better understand how disparities in educational attainment (at the secondary level) contribute to persistent social and economic inequality in the years following the fall of apartheid in South Africa.

Conrad Hackett, while earning two master’s degrees at Princeton Theological Seminary, discovered the sociology of religion, and as a graduate student in the Sociology department, he discovered demography. In recent projects with department colleagues, Hackett has analyzed the often contradictory claims about the size and character of American evangelicalism, the reliability of cross-national religion data, and the effectiveness of faith-based organizations. In a recent presentation, one of the questions he asked is “what can we learn about the connection between religion and fertility by studying congregations.” While reading the European Fertility Project’s conclusions about the religious diffusion of demographic change, Hackett became interested in contemporary religion’s direct and indirect influence upon fertility, which is the subject of his dissertation. Numerous demographic studies demonstrate that individual religious commitment influences fertility and many other studies compare the fertility rates of large religious groups. However, the influence of congregations upon fertility has been largely overlooked by demographers, even though congregations are principal mediators of religious instruction, socialization, and practice. Utilizing data from hundreds of American congregations, Hackett describes patterns of congregational fertility by denomination and analyzes the determinants of congregational fertility patterns. Multilevel analysis is conducted to specify the characteristics of variation in congregational fertility and to control for regional fertility differences. Preliminary findings reveal that congregations with conservative theology tend to have high fertility and congregations with high education levels tend to have low fertility. High fertility levels are observed in congregations affiliated with several small denominations that are usually overlooked in demographic surveys. His dissertation research is supported by the Louisville Institute, the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, and the Center for the Study of Religion. With Robert Wuthnow and Becky Hsu, Hackett was awarded ASA’s sociology of religion section best paper prize for “The Effectiveness and Trustworthiness of Faith-Based Organizations.”

Meredith Kleykamp continued work on her dissertation about military service and minority opportunity; it is a study of race, class, and military service. The project examines the influence of race/ethnicity on military enlistment, net of the influence of individual SES, local employment conditions, or community military presence; the effects of the military drawdown of the 1990’s on employment and school enrollment rates; and whether recent veterans face discrimination or preferential treatment in hiring, compared with civilians with functionally equivalent work histories using an audit design. Kleykamp joined the faculty of the University of Kansas in the fall of 2006 as an Assistant Professor of Sociology, teaching in the areas of quantitative methods and demography, and offering a new sociology course on population and society. She will defend her dissertation in the spring of 2007.

Valerie Lewis, in the Department of Sociology and OPR, received her B.A. in Sociology, Rice University, 2004. Her interests include racial inequality, urban sociology, poverty, and development. Her current work examines how city characteristics affect poverty in the United States. Lewis has been awarded a fellowship from the Global Network on Inequality to work with faculty at the Delhi School of Economics this coming fall on a project looking at how Indian cities are being shaped by poverty and rapid urbanization. She also currently has several papers under review that examine racial segregation in spheres of American life, including schools, neighborhoods, and friendships. In addition to preparing for general examinations and completing coursework, this year Lewis served as a preceptor for statistics and demography courses.

Tin-chi Lin is a first-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. He holds a B.A. in Economics from National Taiwan University. Before coming to Princeton, he studied at the University of Illinois as a graduate student in applied mathematics, where he worked on optimization projects for the Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering. This year, in addition to his coursework, he is also involved with Noreen Goldman’s SEBAS Project in Taiwan. Lin’s interests include mortality, morbidity, and aging problems; he is also interested in developing fertility and marriage models.
Emily Marshall, a first-year OPR and second-year Sociology student, holds a B.A. in Mathematics and Russian Studies from Pomona College. Before coming to Princeton, she studied Soviet nationality policy on a Fulbright Fellowship to Russia, then worked at the International Research and Exchanges Board in both Washington, D.C. and Moscow on international exchanges in education, small business, and civil society. This year, in addition to her coursework, she is writing a paper on the classification of rural and urban settlements. Marshall’s interests include development and migration, networks, and economic sociology.

Emily Moiduddin is a fourth-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. In her dissertation, she is exploring whether the pattern of inequality that disadvantages black males in late adolescence and adulthood exists in early childhood. Specifically, do young black boys have more behavior problems or perform worse on tests of verbal ability than their peers? If this pattern exists in early childhood, how do family and neighborhood factors influence it? Moiduddin, with Sara McLanahan, is exploring how parents’ impulsivity affects child behavior problems and whether structural factors influence that relationship. With Doug Massey, Moiduddin is also working on an analysis of neighborhood effects on birth weight.

Petra Nahmias is a third-year student in Sociology and OPR. She recently had a paper published in the European Journal of Population with Guy Stecklov of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem that looks at the dynamics of Palestinian fertility in Israel. She also has a paper under review entitled “AIDS and Ethnicity: Ethnic Affiliation and HIV Status in Kenya.” Over the summer Nahmias received a fellowship from Rice University to work on the Houston Area Study. Based on the research that she conducted through this fellowship, she has written a paper entitled “Be Fruitful and Multiply: Family Formation Behavior and Religion, Religiosity and Ethnicity.” She also received a fellowship from the Global Network on Inequality and carried on her research on unmarried parents in the U.S. and the U.K. at the London School of Economics. She is currently working on a paper with Kathleen Kiernan of the University of York and Sara McLanahan based on the results of that research. The paper focuses on breastfeeding initiation and duration among unmarried mothers. Finally, Nahmias is working on her dissertation proposal that examines the relationship between religion, women’s status, and obesity in Egypt.

Analia Olgiati, a first-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR, holds a B.A. in Economics and is a master’s candidate from the Universidad de San Andres in Argentina. Before coming to Princeton, she worked at the Research Department of the Inter-American Development Bank, where she participated in a study analyzing the impact of remittances on housing infrastructure in Nicaragua and in a project measuring the determinants of under-registration of births in Latin America. Olgiati’s interests include economic demography, development, and migration.

Kevin O’Neil is a second-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. He has been taking courses in epidemiology, public health and statistics, reading for a general exam in migration, and working on a paper on childhood obesity and parental migration in Mexico.

Christine Percheski, a fourth-year Sociology and OPR student, continues work on her dissertation, which examines the links between family structure, women’s employment, and growing income inequality in the United States over the last three decades. She is also working with Sara McLanahan on a review of the literature on family structure and income inequality, as well as with Bruce Western and Deirdre Bloome on an analysis of variance in income inequality. She has recently completed a paper with Christopher Wildeman that examines men’s employment trajectories in the five years after they become fathers.

David Potere is a second-year student in the Program in Population Studies (PIPS) who has been a teaching assistant for the core demography courses. He also served as a graduate student representative in OPR. This year, he collaborated with WWS postdoctoral fellow Simon Donner in using geographic information systems (GIS) to establish a link between poverty and the harmful effects of climate change. The study, entitled “The Inequality of the Global Threat to Coral Reefs,” was published in the March edition of BioScience. Two new analyses that employ satellite remote sensing to trace human disturbances of natural ecosystems are due out later this year in the journal Photogrammetric Engineering & Remote Sensing: “Forest Clearing along the Appalachian Trail Corridor,”
and “Wal-Mart from Space: A New Land Cover Change Validation Product.” Potere’s current work, supervised by Burt Singer, focuses on assessing our understanding of the global urban footprint—examining a series of global city maps constructed by groups from both the United States and the European Union using satellite imagery, ground-based census data, and GIS technologies. He presented early findings of this work in Beijing, China, at this year’s International Young Scientists Global Change Conference and again at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America in New York. Potere is a member of the American Society for Photogrammetry & Remote Sensing, the Association of American Geographers, and the Population Association of America.

Alejandro Rivas, Jr., is a first-year Sociology and OPR student; he holds a B.A. in Human Biology and an M.A. in Sociology from Stanford University. While at Princeton, Rivas plans to study the migrant experience in the U.S., in particular how both governmental and non-governmental institutions and their policies facilitate or hinder immigrants’ ability to make the most of the resources the United States has to offer (education, health care, employment, housing, and justice). Along with migration, Rivas’ research interests include social policy, poverty, stratification, inequality, and race and ethnicity.

Jake Rosenfeld, in his sixth and final year as a student in the Office of Population Research and the Department of Sociology, has accepted a position as an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Washington in Seattle beginning September 2007. He is completing a dissertation that analyzes various political and distributional effects of labor union decline since the breakup of the post-World War II labor-capital accord. A version of a chapter from the dissertation on the changing relationship between strike activity and wages was recently published in Social Forces. The article was also the winner of the 2006 James D. Thompson Award for best graduate student paper from the Organizations, Occupations, and Work section of the American Sociological Association. Another chapter from his dissertation — this one on trade unions and the distance between managerial and worker pay — appeared in the 2006 third quarter issue of Research in Social Stratification and Mobility. A piece on strike predictors is under review at the Socio-Economic Review, and Rosenfeld is currently completing an analysis on unions and voter turnout for all U.S. elections between 1984 and 2004.

Rania Salem is a second-year student in Sociology and OPR. While she continued fulfilling course requirements, she also served as an assistant in instruction for two undergraduate classes in sociology. She presented a paper at the annual conference of the Population Association of America, investigating how gender bias in educational attainment in Egypt is shaped by sibling configuration. She is currently working on a paper that explores micro-macro links between demographic change and marriage payments using survey data from Bangladesh.

Daniel Schneider is a first-year Sociology and OPR student; he holds an A.B. in Public Policy and American Institutions from Brown University. Before coming to Princeton, he worked as a research associate at the Harvard Business School, where he studied community economic development, family finances, and social policy. This year, in addition to his course work, Schneider published a paper co-authored with Peter Tufano (Harvard University) and Sondra Beverly (University of Kansas) in Tax Policy and the Economy on the use of Earned Income Tax Credits, and he worked as a research assistant to Katherine Newman on a project relating to delayed departure in Europe and Japan. His interests include family demography, economic sociology, and inequality.

Kimberly Smith, a third-year Woodrow Wilson and OPR student, has focused primarily on her research since completing her general exam and teaching requirements last spring. Smith recently completed a paper with Noreen Goldman that examines the relationship between socioeconomic status and health among older adults in Mexico (currently under review). She is also working on two other research projects, the first examining the impact of community health insurance on maternal health outcomes in Senegal, Ghana, and Mali, and the second, with Adrian Lleras-Muney and Seema Jayachandran (Stanford University) examining the impact of new drug technology on mortality in the United States. Smith recently began her dissertation research, which will examine medical and socioeconomic determinants of health and mortality in the United States.
Samir Soneji is a third-year student in the Program in Population Studies. He recently completed a paper on the estimation of disability-free life expectancy that is forthcoming in the Journal of the American Statistical Association. Recent work assesses racial disparities in disability life expectancy and addresses questions of disability compression. He presented this work at the recent annual meetings of PAA and Réseau Espérance de Vie en Santé. The piece is currently under review at Social Biology. His new work looks at the reproductive health of mentally disabled, physically disabled, and obese adolescent women. His main interests include disability and aging, fertility and reproductive health, and statistical methodology.

LaTonya Trotter, a first-year OPR and Sociology graduate student, holds a B.A. in Sociology from Williams College and a M.P.H. from the University of Washington. Prior to joining OPR, her work focused on place level effects on health behaviors and health outcomes, including a paper commissioned by the University of Washington’s Exploratory Center for Obesity Research (ECOR) that investigated the independent effect of perceptions of one’s neighborhood on eating behavior. At Princeton, Trotter will focus more broadly on the effects of social policy, such as criminal justice policies, on health outcomes. She is also interested in the changing landscape of medical practice caused by the rise of mid-level practitioners. Her interests include medical sociology, health disparities, and social inequality. Trotter is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

Scott Washington, in his final year as a graduate student in the Department of Sociology and OPR, was the recipient of the annual prize for graduate student research by the Law and Society Association, and he was named a Graduate Fellow of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. In the fall he will be defending his dissertation, “Hypodescent: A History of the Crystallization of the One-Drop Rule in the United States, 1880-1940.” Washington has accepted a position at UCLA as an assistant professor of sociology, with a joint affiliation at the California Center for Population Research (CCPR).

Christopher Wildeman is a fourth-year Ph.D. candidate in Sociology and Demography. He is currently continuing to work on his dissertation, which considers the consequences of mass imprisonment on American children. The first chapter of the dissertation, which estimates the risk of parental imprisonment for American children born 1978 and 1990, is currently under review. He will be presenting this paper at the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association and the Population Association of America. His second chapter, which he plans to complete this summer, considers the effects of parental incarceration on children’s aggressive behavior using the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. In addition to his dissertation research, Wildeman has recently completed a paper with Christine Percheski on employment trajectories of new fathers, which is under review. His earlier work on homosexuality and mainline Protestants has resulted in three forthcoming papers in Sociological Perspectives, Sociology of Religion, and Review of Religious Research. He also has papers under review on the association between paternal engagement and conservative Protestantism in Fragile Families and differences in how individuals conceptualize loved ones who are deployed and incarcerated. He recently won the Marvin Bressler Award for excellence in undergraduate instruction, which is awarded annually in the Department of Sociology.
Alumni Directory

Solimon Abdel-Aty
Cairo Demographic Center
78 4th Street - Hadaba-Elytia
Mokattam 11571 Cairo EGYPT

Dolores Acevedo-Garcia
Harvard School of Public Health
Department of Health and Social Behavior
677 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115

Ahmed Hishmat
Mohammed Anous
4 Ahmed Hishmat
#22 Zamalek, Cairo EGYPT

Olukunle Adegbola
University of Lagos
Department of Geography
Yaba Lagos, NIGERIA

Rina Agrawal
Department of Sociology
Johns Hopkins University
535 Mergenthaler Hall
3400 N. Charles St.
Baltimore, MD 21218

Fran Simmons Atchison
266 Hamilton Avenue
Trenton, NJ 08609

Maria Aysa-Lastra
Florida International University
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University Park Campus, DM 3408
Miami, FL 33199

Ozer Bahalal
26 Bridgewater Drive
Princeton Junction, NJ 08550

Gyanendra Badgayan
35, Delhi Government Officers’ Flats
Greater Kailash Part I
New Delhi, 10004 INDIA

C. Stephen Baldwin
110 Riverside Drive, Apt. 12-F
New York, NY 10024

Akinrinola Bankole
The Alan Guttmacher Institute
120 Wall Street, 21st Floor
New York, NY 10005-3904

Jessica Baraka
Apartment #8
8050 Niwot Road
Niwot, CO 80503-8690

George Barclay
338 Richardsonville Road
Carmel, NY 10512

William Barron
5170 Britten Lane
Ellicott City, MD 21043

Otilia Barros
Centro de Estudios Demograficos (CEDEM)
Ave. 41 #2003 of 20 y 22
Playa, La Habana CUBA

Alaka Basu
Cornell University
Department of Sociology
352 Uris Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853

Nazli Baydar
University of Washington
Dept. of Family and Child Nursing
Seattle, WA 98195-7262

Chris Beaucheman
INED
133 Boulevard Davout
75980 Paris
Cedex 20 FRANCE

Bernard Beck
Department of Sociology
Northwestern University
 Evanston, IL 60208

James Bedell
4612 Masefield Place
Sarasota, FL 34241-6141

Maryann Belanger
20 Roycebrook Road
Hillsborough, NJ 08844

Neil Bennett
City University of New York-Baruch College
School of Public Affairs
Building 137 E 22, Room 410
New York, NY 10010

Jonica Berevoscu
30 Waterside Plaza, Apt. 30A
New York, NY 10010

Lawrence Berger
University of Wisconsin-Madison
School of Social Work
1350 University Avenue
Madison, WI 53706

Digambar Bhouraskar
140 East 83rd Street, Apt. #4E
New York, NY 10028

Richard Billsborrow
University of North Carolina
Population Center
123 West Franklin Street
Chapel Hill, NC 27516-3997

Leila Bisharat
UNICEF/MMa
8, Adnan Omar Sidky Street
Dokki, Cairo EGYPT

Ann Klimas Blanc
260 West Broadway, Apt. 6D
New York, NY 10013-2261

David Bloom
Harvard University
Institute for International Development
One Eliot Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dalia Borge Marin
Urbanizacion Remar Santa Maria
Casa #484
Barreal Heredia COSTA RICA

Bryan Budlnder
George Washington University
Department of Economics
2201 G Street NW
Washington, DC 20052

Joseph Bouts
Centre Catholique Universitaire
B.P. 2931, Banqui
Central African Republic AFRICA

Henry Braun
ETS
Rosedale Road, Mail Stop 10R
Princeton, NJ 08541

Mary Breckenridge
1382 Newton Longhorne Road
#M208
Newtown, PA 18940

Ellen Brennen-Galvin
Yale University
Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies
205 Prospect Street
New Haven, CT 06511

Christina Brinkley-Carter
112 2nd St.
Cambridge, MA 02141

Adam Broner
9393 Midnight Pass Road
Sarasota, FL 34242

Eleanor Brown
Pomona College
Department of Economics
425 North College Avenue
Claremont, CA 91711

Birgitta Bucht
2 Tudor City Place, Apt. 8C-North
New York, NY 10017

Monica Budowski
Rue Jehanne de Hochberg 26
Neuchatel
2000, SWITZERLAND

Larry Bumpass
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Department of Sociology
1180 Observatory Drive
Madison, WI 53706

Thomas Burch
1320 Monterey Avenue
Victoria, British Columbia
V8S 4V8 CANADA

Glen Cain
Department of Economics
University of Wisconsin
Madison, WI 53706

Marcy Carlson
160 Riverside Blvd., #8E
New York, NY 69
Alumni Directory

Marion Carter
Centers for Disease Control
Division of Reproductive Health
4770 Buford Highway, NE MSJ-K-22
Atlanta, GA 30341

Ana Casis
Aparatado 4658
Panama, PANAMA

Lyne Casper
National Inst. of Child Health and Human Devl.
Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch
6100 Executive Blvd., Rm. 8B07
Beresdesa, MD 20892-7510

Susan Cassels
Center for AIDS Research
University of Washington
400 Yesler Way
Seattle, WA 98104

William Cassels
PO Box 2983
Montgomery Village, MD 20886-2983

Mariella Cova
Los Platanos 649
Jauregui, C/P 6706
Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA

Yunshik Chang
University of British Columbia
Department of Anthropology and Sociology
Vancouver, British Colombia
V6T 1W5 CANADA

Liu Changhong
State Statistical Bureau
Department of Population Statistics
38 Yuquan Nanjie, Sanlike
Beijing, CHINA

David Chaplin
1490 Leon Road
Walked Lake, MI 48390-3647

Lindsay Chase-Landsale
1416 Ashbury Avenue
Evantson, IL 60201

Fang Chen
1550 Edgemont Road
Victoria V8N 4P9
British Columbia, CANADA

Enock Ching’anda
129 Wade Robin Drive
Keitchan, Ontario
N2E 3L6 CANADA

Alan Chipasula
All Saints Church
P.O. Nikhota Kota
Malawi, AFRICA

Helena Choi
2800 Plaza Del Amo #216
Torrance, CA 90503

Michael Chohr
72 S. Palm Avenue
Sarasota, FL 34236

Jeanette Chung
UCLA Departmenrt of Medicine, GIM
Ctr for Comm. Partnerships in Health Promotion
1100 Glendon Avenue, Suite 1010
Los Angeles, CA 90024-3524

Rebecca Clark
6100 Executive Blvd.
Room 81307, MSC 7510
Beresdesa, MD 20892-7510

Shelley Clark
Department of Sociology
McGill University
Leacock Bldg., Room 713
855 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2T7

Yinon Cohen
Tel Aviv University
Department of Labor Studies
Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv 69978
ISRAEL

Mark Collinson
University of the Witwatersrand
Private Bag 3
Witwatersrand, 2000 SOUTH AFRICA

Bernardo Colombo
Universita delgi Studi di Padova
Dipartimento di Scienze Statistiche
Via Battisti 241
Padova, 35121 ITALY

Abigail Cooke
Princeton University
Institute for International & Regional Studies
Aaron Burr Hall, Room 33
Princeton, NJ 08544

Lisa Corey
117 Burlington Street
Lexington, MA 02173

Jennifer Cornman
School of Public Health
UMDNJ
2200 Libery Plaza
683 Hoes Lane West
Piscataway, NJ 08854

Kalena Cortes
Syracuse University
Dept of Economics
350 Huntington Hall
Syracuse, NY 13244

Jane Crecco
Family Continuity Program
11 Porter Avenue
Hyannis, MA 02601

Maria Criado
J/Canta Fe, 5, 2ª Izqda
Madrid, 28008 SPAIN

Sara Curran
University of Washington
Henry M. Jackson School of International Affairs
400 Thomson Hall
Seattle, WA 98195

Jacqueline Darroch
2212 Queen Anne Ave. N#133
Seattle, WA 98109

Kailash C. Das
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Int. Inst. For Population Sciences
Govandi Station Road, Deonar
Mumbai 400 088, INDIA

Maya Das Gupta
The World Bank
Develop. Economics Re. Group
1818 H Street NW,
Room MC3-579
Washington, DC 20433

Bashir Datoo
University of Dar es Salaam
Department of Geography
P.O. Box 35040
Dar es Salaam TANZANIA

Marcia Caldas de Castro
Dept. of Population & International Health
Harvard School of Public Health
655 Huntington Ave. Building 1
11th Floor, Room 1113
Boston, MA 02115

Paul Demeny
The Population Council
One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Judith Diers
Population Council
One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Wendy Dobson
Victoria University
University of Toronto
73 Queen's Park Crescent
Toronto, M5S 1K7 CANADA

Debra Donahoe, PhD
488 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022

Jennifer Dowd
Research Fellow
Epidemiology School of Public Health
University of Michigan
1214 S. University Avenue,
2nd Floor
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2029

Jacqueline Drury
Queen's University
Stauffer Library
Kinston, Ontario K7L 3N6
CANADA

Stanislaus D’Souza
UNDP-Zaire
Palais des Nations
Geneva 10
CH-1211 SWITZERLAND

Carol Dyer
9567 San Vittore St.
Lake Worth, FL 33467

Mark Eitelberg
Naval Postgraduate School
Graduate School of Bus. and Public Policy
Monterey, CA 93943-5000

Ita Ekanem
United Nations FCA
P.O. Box 3005
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA

Shafiq A. M. El Atoum
University of Jordan
Faculty of Economics
Amman, JORDAN

Mohamed El-Badry
University of Dar es Salaam
Department of Geography
P.O. Box 35040
Dar es Salaam TANZANIA

Marcia Caldas de Castro
Dept. of Population & International Health
Harvard School of Public Health
655 Huntington Ave. Building 1
11th Floor, Room 1113
Boston, MA 02115

Irina Elo
University of Pennsylvania
Population Studies Center
3718 Locust Walk
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6298

Sahar El-Tawila
4 El-Negma Street
Heliopolis, Cairo EGYPT

Rita El-Tawila
Alumni Directory

Kristen Harknett  
University of Pennsylvania  
Department of Sociology  
3718 Locust Walk  
271 McNeil Bldg.  
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299

Cynthia Harper  
University of California  
Department of Ob Gym and Reproductive Science  
3333 California Street, Suite 335  
San Francisco, CA 94114-0856

Beverly Harris  
985 Agua Fria #111  
Santa Fe, NM 87591

Andrew Haughwout  
Princeton University  
Woodrow Wilson School  
Robertson Hall  
Princeton, NJ 08544

Sharon Hayman  
7 Blue Ridge Drive  
Trenton, NJ 08638

Hong He  
Statistical Bureau of Hebei Province  
Division of Population Statistics  
30 Henou Road  
Shijiazhuang, CHINA

James Heckman  
University of Chicago  
Department of Economics  
1126 East 59th Street  
Chicago, IL 60637

Allison Hedley  
4601 North Park Avenue #1105W  
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Donald Heisel  
455 E 51st Street, Apt. #4D  
New York, NY 10022

Katherine Hempstead  
Center for Health Statistics  
NJ State Dept of Health and Senior Services  
PO Box 360, Room 405  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360

Rodolfo Heredia-Benitez  
Calle 96 No.19-A-73  
Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion  
Apartado Aereo No. 24846  
Santa Fe de Bogota D.C., Apartado Aereo No. 24846

Albert Hermalin  
University of Michigan  
Population Studies Center  
426 Thompson Street, P.O.B 1248  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248

Benjamin Hermalin  
University of California  
Walter A. Haas School  
Berkeley, CA 94720

Pedro Hernandez  
Institute of Government and Public Affairs  
Center for Prevention Research and Development  
510 Devonshire Drive  
Champaign, IL 61820

Linda Coleman Herrick  
Princeton University  
Management Information Services  
120 Alexander Street  
Princeton, NJ 08544

Patrick Heuveline  
NORC, and The University of Chicago  
Population Research Center  
1155 East 60th Street  
Chicago, IL 60637

Murkemr Hic  
Istanbul University  
Department of Economics in English  
Bagdar Caddesi  
Gusel Sok. No.2/10  
Kadikoy, Istanbul, TURKEY

Allan Hill  
Harvard School of Public Health  
Department of Population and International Health  
665 Huntington Avenue  
Boston, MA 02115

Kenneth Hill  
John Hopkins University  
Department of Population Dynamics  
615 North Wolfe Street  
Baltimore, MD 21205

Robert Hill  
ARAMCO  
P.O. Box 5426  
Dhahran

John Hobcroft  
The University of York  
Department of Social Policy and Social Work  
Helsiong, York  
YO10 5DD, UNITED KINGDOM

Howard Hogan  
U.S. Bureau of The Census  
Demographic Programs  
Washington, DC 20233

Bart Holland  
New Jersey Medical School  
Department of Preventive Medicine  
185 South Orange Ave., Rm F596  
Newark, NJ 07103

Marie Holzmann  
337 Watkins Road  
Pennington, NJ 08534

Nguyen Hong  
Vienna International Centre  
UNCSDDHA  
P.O. Box 500  
Vienna, A-1400, AUSTRIA

Oswald Honkalehto  
Colgate University  
Department of Economics  
Hamiton, NY 13346

Shiro Horiiuchi  
Rockefeller University  
Laboratory of Populations  
1230 York Avenue, Box 20  
New York, NY 10021-6399

Nancy Howell  
University of Toronto  
Department of Sociology  
725 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2T4  
CANADA

Yuanzeng Hu  
WESTAT  
1650 Research Boulevard  
Rockville, MD 20850

John Isbister  
University of California  
Department of Economics  
Merrill College  
1156 High Street  
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

Radha Jagannathan  
Bloustein School of Planning and Policy  
Urban Studies and Community Health  
33 Livingston Avenue, Ste. 100  
New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1958

Shireen Jejeebhoy  
Sett Minar  
Bombay, 400 206, INDIA

John Jennett  
University of Pennsylvania  
Annenberg School for Communication  
Faculty Ste 520  
5335 Market  
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6220

Iris Jerby  
2 Echaruz Street  
Rishon-Le-Tzion  
75770, ISRAEL

Lynne Johnson  
Princeton University  
Princeton Environmental Institute  
127 Guyot Hall  
Princeton, NJ 08544

Carole Jelly  
U.S. State Department  
ID Windhoek  
Washington, DC 20520-2540

Elise Jones  
1382 Newtown-Langhorne Road  
Newtown, PA 18940

Anne Ryder Joseph  
South Pamet Road; P.O. Box 2005  
Truro, MA 02666

Janina Joewiak  
Central School of Planning and Statistics  
Institute of Statistics and Demography  
Al. Nlepodziegloshi 162  
Warsaw, -491583, POLAND

Robert Junguito  
Calle 77, #8-01, Apartado 201  
Bogota, COLOMBIA

Matthijs Kalmijn  
Tilburg University  
Department of Sociology  
P.O. Box 90153  
LE Tilburg  
5000, THE NETHERLANDS

Janet Kalwat  
Evaluation Associates  
Connecticut Avenue  
Norwalk, CT 06854

Daniel Kammen  
University of California  
Energy and Research Group  
310 Barrows Hall  
Berkeley, CA 94720-3050

Thomas Kane  
P.O. Box 1057  
North Marshfield, MA 02059

Ryuichi Kaneko  
Hibiya-kokusai Bldg, 6F  
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo  
657130, JAPAN

Mehrab Karim  
Professor of Demography  
Department of Community Health Sciences  
The Aga Khan University  
Stadium Road, P.O. Box 3500  
Karachi 74800 Pakistan

Jennifer Kates  
Kaiser Family Foundation  
1330 G. Street NW  
Washington, DC 20005

Rebecca Katz  
Department of State Bureau of Verification & Compliance  
2201 C. Street NW  
Washington, DC 20520
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Kaufman</td>
<td>Princeton University</td>
<td>87 Prospect Avenue, Princeton, NJ 08544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elias Kedir</td>
<td>370B Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Kenney</td>
<td>University of Illinois Department of Sociology</td>
<td>702 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masihur Khan</td>
<td>Dhaka, 1217, BANGLADESH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathleen Kiernan</td>
<td>The University of York Department of Social Policy and Social Work</td>
<td>2/304 Eastern Point, 8-9 Shantinagar, 2/304 Eastern Point, Masihur Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisabeth Kihlberg</td>
<td>University of Texas, Austin College of Natural Sciences-Office of the Dean</td>
<td>1 University Station G2500, Austin, TX 78712-0548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yun Kim</td>
<td>Utah State University Center for International Studies/Soc. and Pop. Logan, UT 84322</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Kimbro</td>
<td>Robert Wood Johnson Health &amp; Society Scholar Population Health Sciences University of Wisconsin-Madison 707 WARF Office 610 North Walnut Street Madison, WI 53726</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yosami Kimura</td>
<td>12-12 Kaminoge 4, Setagaya Tokyo, 158, JAPAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clyde Kiser</td>
<td>2900 Aberdeen Boulevard, Gastonia, NC 28054-0613</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Kisker</td>
<td>Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. 7659 Crestview Drive Longmont, CO 80504</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Kissane</td>
<td>Lafayette College Department of Anthropology and Sociology Marquis Hall Easton, PA 18042</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meredith Kleykamp</td>
<td>University of Kansas Dept. of Sociology</td>
<td>716 Fraser Hall 1415 Jayhawk Blvd. Lawrence, KS 66045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey Kling</td>
<td>The Bookings Institution 1775 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Knodel</td>
<td>University of Michigan Population Studies Center 426 Thompson Street P.O.B. 1284 Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanders Krenman</td>
<td>Baruch College, CUNY School of Public Affairs New York, NY 10010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathleen Kost</td>
<td>The Alan Guttmacher Institute 120 Wall Street, 21st Floor New York, NY 10005-3904</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol Krontki</td>
<td>University of Alberta Department of Sociology Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4 CANADA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulla Larsen</td>
<td>Harvard School of Public Health Population and International Health 665 Huntington Avenue Boston, MA 02115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aida Verdugo Lazo</td>
<td>ENCE IBGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruq Andre de Cacventi</td>
<td>Rio De Janeiro, SP 20081-970 10000-970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Leasure</td>
<td>1112 Bush Street San Diego, CA 92103-2807</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byung Moo Lee</td>
<td>505 Woolley Avenue Staten Island, NY 10314</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musonda Lempa</td>
<td>University of Zambia Department of Social Development Studies P.O. Box 32379 Lusaka, ZAMBIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen Leppel</td>
<td>Widen University School of Business Administration One University Place Chester, PA 19103-5792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Letshegbe</td>
<td>Vrije Universiteit Brussel Steunpunt Demografie Pleinlaan 2 (M128) Brussels, B-1050 BELGIUM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael David Levin</td>
<td>University of Toronto Department of Anthropology Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 CANADA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleanor Cole Levinson</td>
<td>4908 Vistawood Way Durham, NC 27713-8065</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen Levinson</td>
<td>630 N Drury Lane Arlington Heights, IL 60004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwendolyn Lewis</td>
<td>4512 Courtland Road Chevy Chase, MD 20815-3737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Marie Li</td>
<td>NIH/NIH Office of Demography 9205, Ste. 533 Bethesda, MD 20892-9205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shao Min Li</td>
<td>Old Dominion University Department of Management Norfolk, VA 33529</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andres Liebenthal</td>
<td>The World Bank 1818 H Street NW Washington, DC 20433</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fang Lin</td>
<td>Sierra Systems 550-880 Douglas Street Victoria, British Columbia, V8N 4G9 CANADA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Fen Lin</td>
<td>Bowling Green State University Department of Sociology 217 Williams Hall Bowling Green, OH 43403-0231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Lin</td>
<td>United Nations DC2-1914, 2 UN Plaza New York, NY 10017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April Linton</td>
<td>University of California, San Diego Department of Sociology 401 Social Science Building 9500 Gilman Dr 0533 La Jolla, CA 92039</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kang Lia</td>
<td>Latham Square Building, Suite 550 PATA 1611 Telegraph Avenue Oakland, CA 94612</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massimo Livi-Bacci</td>
<td>Universita degli Studi di Firenze Departamento di Statistica Viale Morgagni 59 Firenze 50123 ITALY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gretchen Livingston</td>
<td>Research Associate Pew Hispanic Center 1615 L Street NW Washington, DC 20012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Lloyd</td>
<td>Washington State University Department of Sociology Pullman, WA 99164-4020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Loevenr</td>
<td>73 Westcott Road Princeton, NJ 08540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonard Lopoo</td>
<td>426 Eggers Hall Center for Policy Research Syracuse New York, NY 13244-1020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yue Lin</td>
<td>Aust. Professor – Sociology University of Colorado 327 UC Boulder, CO 80309</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristin Luker</td>
<td>University of California School of Law 2240 Piedmont Ave Berkeley, CA 94720</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Lumsdaine</td>
<td>Brown University Department of Economics Box B Providence, RI 02912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd MacDonald</td>
<td>ALK Technologies 1000 Herontown Rd. Princeton, NJ 08540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd MacDonald</td>
<td>ALK Technologies 1000 Herontown Rd. Princeton, NJ 08540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd MacDonald</td>
<td>ALK Technologies 1000 Herontown Rd. Princeton, NJ 08540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alumni Directory

Miroslav Macura
18, chemin Colladon
1209 Geneva
SWITZERLAND

Shlomo Maital
Technion-Israel Institute of Management
Haifa, ISRAEL

Carolyn Makinson
Women's Commission on Refugees Women and Children
122 East 42nd Street, 12th Floor
New York, NY 10168-1289

Chinta Malaker
Indian Statistical Institute
Demographic Research Unit
203 Barrackpore Trunk Road
Calcutta, 700 035 INDIA

Michael Maltese
103 Country Club Dr.
Monroe Township, NJ 08831

Paola Marchesini
Rue Itaúuba 2065/1101
31.035-540 - Belo Horizonte
Minas Gerais, BRAZIL

Luiz Marina Diaz
Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion
Calle 96 No. 19A – 73
Apartado Aereo 24846
Santo Fe de Bogota, COLUMBIA

James Marshall
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State
INR/REC/EE, Room 4444 NS
Washington, DC 20520

Phyllis Marsteller
4 Pond Drive East
Rhomebeck, 12572-1925

Jane Mauldon
University of California
Graduate School of Public Policy
2607 Hearst Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94720

Ismael Maung
Western Illinois University
Sociology Department
Macomb, IL 61455

Rebecca Maynard
University of Pennsylvania
3700 Walnut Street, Rm 409
Philadelphia, PA 19104

James McCarthy
University of New Hampshire
School of Health and Human Services
4 Library Way
217 Hewitt Hall
Durham, NH 03824

Justin McCarthy
University of Louisville
Department of History
Louisville, KY 40208

Jerrilyn McClendon
Chemistry Department
Princeton University
111 Frick
Princeton, NJ 08544

Michael McKenna
12 Dobbs Terrace
Scarsdale, NY 10583

Robert McLaughlin
International Planned Parenthood Fed. WHR, Inc.
120 Wall Street, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10005-3902

Donald McNeil
Macquarie University
School of Economics and Financial Studies
North Ryde
NSW, 2113 AUSTRALIA

Kevin McQuillan
University of Western Ontario
Department of Sociology
London, Ontario N6A 5C2

Thomas Meeks
Virginia State University
Economics Department
Petersburg, VA 23806-9046

Lynn Mendenko
Princeton University
Office of the Dean of the College
406 West College
Princeton, NJ 08544

Jane Menken
University of Colorado
Institute of Behavioral Sciences
Campus Box 484
Boulder, CO 80309-0484

Barbara Mensch
The Population Council
Research Division
One Hammarshjold Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Peter Michael
Cooing Springs Farm
2455 Ballenger Creek Pike
Adamstown, MD 21710

Cynthia Miller
MDRC
16 East 34th Street
New York, NY 10016

Jane Miller
Rutgers University
Institute for Health Research
30 College Avenue
New Brunswick, NJ 08903

Peter Miller
P.O. Box 112
Maadi, Cairo EGYPT

Barry Mirkin
United Nations
2 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Eliot Muhler
Cambridge Hospital
Department of Psychiatry
1493 Cambridge Street
Cambridge, MA 02139

Wilfred Mlay
University of Dar es Salaam
Department of Geography
PO. Box 35049
Dar es Salaam, TANZANIA

Essa Montasser
91 King Saud Street
Manadel Rodah
 Cairo, EGYPT

Roberto Monte-Mor
Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais
Faculdade de Ciencias Economicas
Rua Curitiba 832 9° andar
Belo Horizonte, MG BRAZIL

Norma Montes Rodriguez
CEDEM
Centro de Estudios Demograficos
Av. 41 #2003 entre 20 y 22
Playa, La Habana CUBA

Mark Montgomery
Population Council
Policy Research Division
One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Margaret Mooney
Ass. Professor
UNC – Chapel Hill
Department of Sociology
CB#5210
Chapel Hill, NC 27599

Lorenzo Moreno
Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
P.O. Box 2393
Princeton, NJ 08543-2393

Ann Morgan
New York University
Department of Sociology
269 Mercer Street, Room 445
New York, NY 10003-6687

Amy Morton
228 A Marshall Avenue
Princeton, NJ 08540

Sudhanu Mukherjee
20/5 N.S.C. Bose Road
Grahams Land
Calcutta, 700 040 INDIA

Basim Musallam
Cambridge University
Faculty of Oriental Studies
Cambridge CB2 1TN ENGLAND

Kathy Niebo
Princeton University
Office of Research and Project Administration
New South
Princeton, NJ 08544

Nazeek Nosseir
American University in Cairo
Social Research Center
113 Sharia Kast El Airi
Cairo, EGYPT

Nelson Obish-Opereh
(CSIR-STEPRI)
Science and Technology Policy Research Institute
PO Box CT, 519
Cantonment,Accra, GHANA

Luis Hernando Ochoa
Macro International, Inc.
11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300
Calverton, MD 20705-3119

Marion O’Connor
37 Ridgeview Circle
Princeton, NJ 08540

Gretchen Ogden
6 Spruce Street
Camden, ME 04843

Yoichi Okazaki
3-12 Shirogane 4, Minato-ku
Tokyo, JAPAN

Lynn Mendenho
One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
New York, NY 10017
Alumni Directory

Bill Rives
Franklin University
Graduate School of Business
201 South Grant Avenue
Columbus, OH 43215

Hanna Ristik
8 Salamlek Street
Garden City, Cairo, EGYPT

Warren Robinson
The Population Council
P.O. Box 57156
Nairobi, KENYA

Arodis Robles
Apartado 1583-2050
San Jose, COSTA RICA

Roger Rockat
Emory University
1010 Liawen Court
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6297

Anatole Romanic
University of Alberta
Anatole Romaniuc
New York, NY 10025

David Rogers
875 West End Avenue
New York, NY 10025

San Jose, COSTA RICA

John Rosenzweig
University of Pennsylvania
Department of Economics
3718 Locust Walk
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6297

Las Rosero-Bixby
Centro Centroamericano de Poblacion
Universidad de Costa Rica
San Jose 2060, COSTA RICA

Arodis Robles
Apartado 1583-2050
San Jose, COSTA RICA

San Jose, COSTA RICA

Mark Rosenzweig
University of Pennsylvania
Sociology Department
1977 Highridge Avenue
Ottawa
Ontario K1H 5H1 CANADA

Mark Rosenzweig
University of Pennsylvania
Department of Economics
3718 Locust Walk
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6297

Luis Rosero-Bixby
Centro Centroamericano de Poblacion
Universidad de Costa Rica
San Jose 2060, COSTA RICA

Denise Roth Allen
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Department of Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology Team
4770 Buford Highway NE, Mail Stop K-23
Atlanta, GA 30341

Sipra Roy
1541 Eddy Cove Court
North Brunswick, NJ 08902

Laura Rudkin
University of Texas Medical Branch
Department of Preventive Medicine
Galveston, TX 77555-1153

Diana Russell
Mills College
Department of Sociology
Oakland, CA 94613

Naomi Rutenburg
Population Council
4301 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20008

Naomi Rutenburg
Population Council
4301 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20008

Norman Ryder
16 Toth Lane
Rocky Hill, NJ 08553

Nasim Sadiq
1 S.M.C.H. Society
Statistics Division
Karachi, PAKISTAN

Philip Sagi
143 Medford Leas
Medford, NJ 08055

Fouzi Sahawneh
University of Jordan
Population Studies Department
Amman, JORDAN

Joginder Paul Sapra
House No. 494,
Street No. 5
Raja Park, Jaipur
Rajasthan, INDIA

Narayan Sastry
RAND
1700 Main Street, P.O. Box 2138
Santa Monica, CA 90407-2138

Andrea Saville-White
53 University Place
Princeton, NJ 08540

Allen Schirrm
Mathematica Policy Research
600 Maryland Avenue SW,
Stre. 550
Washington, DC 20024-2512

Ofra Schwartz
18 Marvin Court
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648

James M. Scully
1618 V. Street NW
Washington, DC 20009

Christopher Sepulak
John Hopkins Bloomberg Sch. of Public Health
Dept. of Population & Family Health Sciences
615 N. Wolfe Street
Baltimore, MD 21218

David Shapiro
Pennsylvania State University
Department of Economics
416 Kern Graduate Building
University Park, PA 16802

Robert Shell
7 Gordon Street
Gardens 8001
Cape Town, Western Cape
SOUTH AFRICA

Bing Shen
Law School Admin. Service
P.O. Box 40
Newton, PA 18940

Eui Hang Shin
University of South Carolina
Department of Sociology
Columbia, SC 29208

Tara Shochet
1182 E. Court Street
Iowa City, IA 52240

Frederic Shorter
671 Horseshoe Road
Gabirola Island
British Columbia, V0R 1X3

K. N. Shinivasan
Central Statistical Office
Population Division
Sadar Patel Bhawan
New Delhi 1, INDIA

M. Khalid Siddiqui
United Nations ESCAP
Statistics Division
UN Building
Bangkok, 10200 THAILAND

Wendy Sigle-Rushin
London School of Economics
and Political Sciences
Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion
Houghton Street
London, WC2A 2AE ENGLAND

Charles Simkins
13 Seymour Avenue
Parktown
Johannesburg, 2193 SOUTH AFRICA

Catherine Simms
276 Dodds Lane
Princeton, NJ 08540

Steven Sindling
Columbia University
Joseph E. Malman School of Public Health
New York, NY 10032

J.N. Sinha
Delhi University
Institute of Economic Growth
Delhi 7, INDIA

Bernard Skud
125 SW Jib Street
Oak Harbor, WA 98277

Myron Slowin
1977 East Carver Road
Tempe, AZ 85284-2537

Mario Small
University of Chicago
Department of Sociology
1126 East 59th St.
S 408
Chicago, IL 60637

Camille Smith
Harvard University Press
79 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Claudette Smith
Skillman Foundation
600 Renaissance Center, Ste. 1700
Detroit, MI 48243

Daniel Smith
University of Illinois
Department of History
601 South Morgan Street
913 University Hall
Chicago, IL 60607-7049

B. Maxwell Stappner
76 North Maple Avenue, Suite 112
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

Debbie Stark
8541 Ashley Road
Ashley, OH 43003

Patience Stephens
United Nations
Population Division
New York, NY 10017

Marlene Stern
12 Ashwood Court
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648

Michael Stoto
George Washington University
Department of Biostatistics
2021 K Street NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20006

Sally Strachan
27 Halsey Street
Providence, RI 02906-1414

William Strain
4 Acacía Villas
Boynton Beach, FL 33436-5594

Jennifer Strickler
University of Vermont
Department of Sociology
31 South Prospect
Burlington, VT 05401

Aarno Strommer
Kirkkokatu 67 B 23
SF-90120 Oulu 12
FINLAND

Paul Stupp
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Reproductive Health Division
1600 Clifton Road, Mailstop K-35
Atlanta, GA 30333
Alumni Directory

John Williams, Jr.  
Population Reference Bureau  
1875 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 520  
Washington, DC 20009-5728

John Wilmoth  
University of California  
Department of Demography  
2332 Piedmont Avenue  
Berkeley, CA 94720

Chantal Worzala  
Medicare Payment Advisory Committee  
601 New Jersey Avenue N.W., Suite #9000  
Washington, DC 20001-2044

Lawrence Wu  
New York University  
Department of Sociology  
269 Mercer Street  
New York, NY 10003

Lisa Wynn  
Anthropology Department  
Macquarie University  
NSW 2109 AUSTRALIA

Masaaki Yasukawa  
6-16 Momoi 1, Suginami  
Tokyo, JAPAN

Stephen Yeh  
University of Hawaii  
Department of Sociology  
2424 Maile Way  
Honolulu, HI 96822

Zeng Yi  
Peking University  
Institute of Population Research  
Beijing, 100871 CHINA

Kirsten Yocom  
Educational Testing Service  
Rosendale Road  
Princeton, NJ 08541

Mary Youngs-Rabinowicz  
47 Hillside Court  
Boulder, CO 80302

Farhat Yusef  
Macquarie University  
Division of Economics and Financial Studies  
North Ryde  
NSW, 2109 AUSTRALIA

Anna Zajacova  
Population Studies Center  
Institute for Social Research  
University of Michigan  
426 Thompson Street  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

Melvin Zelnik  
1055 W. Joppa Road, Apartment 418  
Towson, MD 21204

Elizabeth Zenger  
Peking University  
Institute of Population Research  
Beijing, 100871 CHINA

Ruichuan Zha  
People’s University of China  
Department of Demography  
Beijing, CHINA

Hongxin Zhao  
Managing Analytic Consultant  
IBM Market Intelligence  
Data Analytics  
1133 Westchester Avenue  
West Harrison, NY 10604

Hania Zlotnik  
United Nations  
New York, NY 10017

Xuejin Zuo  
Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences  
Institute of Population Research  
6227 Huaiai Zhong Lu  
Shanghai, 200020 CHINA

Melissa zur Loye  
1015 Tanbark Street  
Columbus, IN 47203-1332

Peteris Zvidzins  
University of Latvia  
Centre for Demography  
19 Raimis Boulevard  
Riga  
LV-1586 LATVIA

No Address  
Barbara Anderson  
A.D. Bharti  
Olga Boemeke  
Michael Bosshart  
Johan Bring  
Jessica Bull  
Juan Chuckiel  
Ch’eng-Hain Chao  
Shao Hsing Chen  
C.A. Chiang  
Roberto Cuca  
Kumudini Dandekar  
Moses Ebor  
Kenneth Egusa  
El Sayed El Daly  
Maritina Evans  
L.K. Ezekere  
Bamikale Feyisetan  
Tomio Fumoto  
Michelle Garretson  
Nancy Gilgosh  
Joseph Grinblat  
Timothy Guinnane  
Kuldip Gulati  
Charles Hammerslough  
Keith Hazleton  
Alice Hecht  
Alberto Hernandez  
Ishrat Husain  
Ricardo Jimenez  
Leif Johanson  
A. Meredith John  
Deborah Kaple  
Thomas Kane  
Elizabeth Karns  
Asmerom Kidane  
Jaquie Koenig  
Evelyn (Whang-Kyung) Koh  
Yun-Yu Ku  
Toshio Kuroda  
Ivan Lakos  
Yung-Jung Lee  
Bin Li  
Guang-Qiu Ma  
Murzari Majumdar  
Alan Margolis  
Jim Morioka  
Steadman Noble  
Toshio Ono  
Lois Paul  
Dimitre Philipov  
David Phillips  
Jennifer Pimentel  
Frank Ponst  
S. Raghavachari  
Marie Reja  
Toni Richards  
Krishna Roy  
Carol Ryner  
J. Sandesaras  
Swee-Hock Saw  
G.B. Saxena  
Shamzi Serh  
Paul Singer  
Roberta G. Steinman  
Christina Su  
Yi-Ping Sun  
Kanuhihe Tani  
Lorne Tepperman  
Duncan Thomas  
Kozo Ueda  
Barbara Van Buren  
Ronald Wade  
Liyun Wang  
Christopher Wilson  
Yasar Yesilcay  
Wiqar Zaidi  
Catherine Zalokar  
Jun Zhu