Table of Contents

From the Director ................................................................. 2
OPR Staff and Students .......................................................... 4
Center for Research on Child Wellbeing ................................... 11
Center for Health and Wellbeing ........................................... 13
Center for Migration and Development .................................. 15
OPR Financial Support ......................................................... 17
OPR Library ............................................................................ 19
OPR Seminars ........................................................................... 21
OPR Research ........................................................................... 22
Children and Families ............................................................ 22
Data and Methods .................................................................... 26
Health and Wellbeing ............................................................. 28
Migration and Urbanization .................................................... 39
Social Inequality ....................................................................... 42
OPR Professional Activities .................................................... 47
2007 Publications ....................................................................... 54
Working Papers ......................................................................... 54
Publications and Papers .......................................................... 55
Training in Demography at Princeton ........................................ 68
Ph.D. Program ........................................................................... 68
Departmental Degree in Specialization in Population ................. 68
Joint-Degree Program .............................................................. 68
Certificate in Demography ....................................................... 69
Training Resources .................................................................... 69
Courses ...................................................................................... 70
Recent Graduates ....................................................................... 77
Graduate Students ....................................................................... 78
Alumni Directory ....................................................................... 83
I was privileged to serve as Acting Director of OPR for the 2007-08 academic year while James Trussell spent a very well-deserved sabbatical in England. I am delighted to report on the large expansion and diversification of OPR faculty associates that has taken place: six new faculty members have joined OPR during the past year and four more scholars will become faculty associates in the coming months.

Dan Notterman, a Senior Research Scientist in Molecular Biology, came to Princeton in the fall of 2007 from the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School where he was University Professor and Chair of Pediatrics. His research has focused on the molecular events that underlie cancer. At OPR, he is working on gene-environment interactions related to depression and other aspects of psychological wellbeing in the Fragile Families and Taiwan projects. Joao Biehl, an Associate Professor in Anthropology, is a medical anthropologist whose recent books have examined AIDS among the socially abandoned in Brazil. His current research examines the widespread use of pharmaceuticals in poor urban households in Brazil, the distribution of and adherence to antiretroviral drug-treatments in resource-poor settings, and the influence of the environment and life histories on pathogenic gene expression.

Four new assistant professors became OPR faculty associates this past year. Angel Harris (Sociology) studies how perceptions about the opportunity structure and the system of social mobility influence the extent to which people invest in schooling, with a focus on understanding the social psychological determinants of the racial achievement gap. Matt Salganik (Sociology) examines problems at the intersection of social networks and statistics. This work includes the development of respondent-driven sampling, a snowball sampling method for studying hidden populations that is currently being used by the CDC for a study of drug injectors in the 25 largest US cities, and use of the Internet to conduct innovative social research. Sam Schulhofer-Wohl’s (Economics) research focuses on methods for age-period-cohort analysis, one of the longest-standing methodological problems in demography. In recent papers, Schulhofer-Wohl and colleagues use simulations and applied examples to examine the properties of the intrinsic estimator (IE) for additive age-period-cohort models. Rafaela Dancygier’s (Politics) research examines the integration of immigrants in Western Europe, particularly Great Britain, Germany, and France. She investigates the political and economic conditions associated with conflict between immigrants and members of the native population and between immigrants and the state.

Adding to our good fortune, four colleagues will be coming to OPR in the 2008-09 academic year. Eddie Telles and Ana Maria Goldani will be leaving UCLA to join the Sociology Department this fall. Eddie Telles is interested in ethnicity, race and caste in international perspective, and the historical demography of urbanization in western U.S. cities. Ana Maria Goldani’s research examines issues related to family, gender, and public
policy in Latin America, with a focus on Brazil. Taryn Dinkelman, who will become an Assistant Professor of Economics in the fall, is involved in research on South Africa, where she has examined the effects of rural electrification on employment, the long-term negative effects of being born during a drought on the health and human capital of boys, and the relationship between negative economic shocks and risky sexual behavior of young people. OPR’s most recent addition is Georges Reniers, who will join the Sociology Department and the Woodrow Wilson School as an assistant professor in the spring semester of 2009. Reniers comes to Princeton by way of the Institute of Behavioral Science at the University of Colorado and the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa. His main interests are in morbidity and mortality in developing countries, having had fieldwork experience in Belgium, Ethiopia, Malawi, and South Africa. His recent work focuses on the measurement of HIV/AIDS mortality and marital strategies for regulating exposure to HIV.

OPR has also been fortunate to have experienced a third consecutive year of a very strong Ph.D. applicant pool, yielding a large number of doctoral candidates admitted into OPR through one of our allied fields or directly through the population program. We currently have 35 doctoral students in the program. Three doctoral students who just completed their degrees (Samir Soneji, Christine Percheski, and Chris Wildemann) have each received a prestigious RWJ postdoctoral fellowship. OPR’s postdoctoral program continues to flourish, averaging about 12 postdoctoral fellows working on a broad range of projects related to health, children and family, educational stratification, and immigration each year. We owe a special thanks to Betsy Armstrong, who served as Director of Graduate Studies during the past year and to Marta Tienda, who will assume the position in the fall.

Despite these successes, we are very sorry to have lost three of our esteemed colleagues. Joshua Goldstein left Princeton to become director of the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research and head of the Laboratory of Economic and Social Demography in Rostock, Germany. Bruce Western joined Harvard as Professor of Sociology and Director of the Multidisciplinary Program in Inequality and Social Policy of Kennedy School of Government. Adriana Lleras-Muney will join UCLA in the fall of 2008 as Associate Professor of Economics. We wish them success in their new positions.

Noreen Goldman, Director
Office of Population Research
Princeton University
OPR Staff and Students

January – December 2007

Directors
James Trussell (1/07-6/07)
Noreen Goldman (7/07-12/07)

Directors of Graduate Studies
Noreen Goldman (1/07-6/07)
Elizabeth Armstrong (7/07-12/07)

Faculty Associates


João Biehl, Associate Professor of Anthropology. Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, 1999. Interests: medical anthropology, social studies of science and technology, Latin American societies.


Angus Deaton, Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of International Affairs, Professor of Economics and International Affairs. Ph.D., Economics, Cambridge University, 1974. Interests: microeconomic analysis, applied econometrics, economic development.

Thomas Espenshade, Professor of Sociology. Ph.D., Economics, Princeton University, 1972. Interests: highly skilled U.S. immigrants, immigrant incorporation, fiscal impacts of immigration, minority higher education, inter-group relations on college campuses.


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.


Angel Harris, Assistant Professor of Sociology and African American Studies. Ph.D., Public Policy & Sociology, University of Michigan, 2005. Interests: social psychology, sociology of education, survey research methods, race and ethnicity, quantitative data analysis, public policy analysis.


Devah Pager, Associate Professor of Sociology. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 2002. Interests: employment discrimination, racial inequality, social stratification, prisoner reentry.


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.

Matthew Salganik, Assistant Professor of Sociology. Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University, 2007. Interests: social networks, sociology of culture, social inequality, social psychology, and quantitative methods.


Burton Singer, Charles and Marie Robertson Professor of Public and International Affairs, 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, Maurice P. During Professor in Demographic Studies, 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.

James Trussell, John Foster Dulles Professor in International Affairs, Professor of Economics and Public Affairs. Ph.D., Economics, Princeton University, 1975. Interests: reproductive health, fertility, contraceptive technology, AIDS, mortality, demographic methods.

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

Charles F. Westoff, Maurice P. During ’22 Professor, Emeritus, Professor of Sociology, Emeritus. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 1953. Interests: abortion and family planning, comparative fertility in developing countries, fertility surveys.
**OPR Staff and Students**

**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, Woodrow Wilson School; Associate Professor, University of Illinois-Chicago. Ph.D., Economics, Boston University, 1996. Interests: fertility and household formation, migration, and international political economy.


Carlos Gonzalez-Sancho, Visiting Research Collaborator; Ph.D. Student, Juan March Institute, Madrid, Spain. J.A., Sociology, Juan March Institute, 2005. Interests: stratification, marriage patterns, family behavior, and education.


Mary Clare Lennon, Visiting Research Collaborator; Professor of Clinical Sociomedical Sciences, Mailman School of Public Health Columbia University. 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; Professor of Social Geography Fellow at St. Catherine's College, Oxford University. Ph.D., Geography, Merton College, Oxford University, 1964. Interests: migration, ethnic and religious segregation in cities, immigration, ethnicity.


Magaly Sanchez, Visiting Scholar; Professor, Instituto de Urbanismo, Universidad Central de Venezuela. Ph.D., Sociology, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, University of Paris. Interests: transnational identities, first and second generation Latino migrant youths, urban violence, social exclusion, inequalities and poverty, youth gangs, barrios in Latin America.

Ayumi Takenaka, Visiting Fellow; Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Bryn Mawr College. Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University, 2000. Interests: migration, ethnicity, social mobility, transnationalism.
OPR Staff and Students

Administrative Staff
Melanie Adams, Academic Assistant
Nancy Cannuli, Associate Director
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
Robin Pispecky, Financial Administrator
Diana Sacké, Academic Assistant
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
Kate Bartkus, Project Analyst, CRCW
Donnell Butler, Project Director
Kevin Bradway, Research Specialist, CRCW
Meridel Bulle, Research Specialist, CRCW
Kelly Cleland, Research Specialist
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
William Schneider, Research Specialist, CRCW

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.

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 Audrey Beck (Sociology, Duke 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), Michael Hout (Professor, University of California, Berkeley) John Hobcraft (Anniversary Professor of Sociology and Demography, University of York, England), Kathleen Kiernan (Professor of Social Policy and Demography, University of York, England) Pamela Klebanov (Research Scientist, Columbia University), Mary Clare Lennon (Professor of Sociology, CUNY Graduate Center), and Visiting Research Student and Fulbright Scholarship Award recipient from Juan March Institute in Madrid, Spain, Carlos Gonzalez-Sancho.

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 journal/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 Future of Children, a leading publication on children’s policy in the United States, is a joint production of Princeton University and the Brookings Institution. 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 executive director 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, teacher quality, childhood poverty, and electronic media. 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 number of foundations, the Woodrow Wilson School, and Princeton University.

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 Wellbeing 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, intra-household 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.

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. In the fall of 2007, CHW admitted its first cohort of scholars under the new Adel Mahmoud Global Health Scholars Program, which provides outstanding Princeton students with funding for travel and research to pursue global health-related internships and senior thesis research. The program, which is supported by Merck & Company, Inc., is named in honor of Adel Mahmoud M.D., Ph.D. for his distinguished career at Merck & Company, Inc. and pioneering work in global health.

Conferences and Seminars

CHW sponsors a research seminar series and a number of conferences each year. In 2007, it sponsored 20 seminars, a colloquium on HIV/AIDS that was run by the Princeton AIDS Initiative (part of CHW), and hosted the Tenth BREAD Conference on Development Economics.

For more information about CHW, see http://weblamp.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**

**Immigration Policy in the United States**
A line of inquiry focused on exploring best ways to resolve the current political impasse on immigration policy, finding ways that best fit the economic needs of the nation while promoting the human and civil rights of the immigrant population.

**Immigration and the Health System**
A line of research focused on the interface between a growing immigrant population with distinct health needs, language limitations, and low economic resources and the health system of the United States. Ways in which this largely for-profit system copes with the health needs of the foreign-born and ways to improve this cultural and economic encounter are priorities of this investigation.

**Immigrant Organizations and Political Incorporation**
In response to recent well-publicized concerns about the resistance to cultural and political assimilation by Latino migrants, CMD has launched a new study of the ways in which organizations created by these migrants orient themselves toward issues of U.S. citizenship acquisition, electoral participation, and general political integration. The project is based on an updated inventory of all organizations created by Mexicans and other Latin American migrants and interviews with leaders of the most important and representative of these groups.

**The Second Generation in Spain: A Comparative Perspective**
After completing the Children of Immigrant Longitudinal Study (CILS), the largest project of its kind in the United States, CMD has launched a new line of research seeking to replicate and extend the findings and theoretical models developed by the study in a European context. Spain has been selected for this replication because of its surging new second generation population, its particular mix of nationalities, and the good disposition of its authorities and academics to host this large-scale comparative project.

**Success out of Disadvantage in the Second Generation**
As a sequel to CILS, CMD initiated an investigation of factors that can lead second generation youths growing up in poverty and disadvantage to overcome these obstacles in order to achieve an advanced education. The study takes advantage of the longitudinal character of CILS to identify a sample of such exceptional cases during early adulthood. It is based on interviews with 50 of these respondents and their families seeking to identify causes of their extraordinary careers and achievement.

**Institutions and Development**
This is a theoretical and empirical inquiry on the role that institutions play in processes of national development. The project is based on a tightly-defined, measurable definition of institutions and as a comparative design featuring detailed studies of five really-existing institutions in five Latin American countries: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic.
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.

2007 Visiting Fellows
Cristina Escobar received her Ph.D. from the University of California-San Diego. She comes to the CMD as a co-Principal Investigator, 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. Escobar recently completed a study of Colombian immigrant organizations in New Jersey, New York, and Philadelphia.

Donald Light, Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences at the University of Medicine of New Jersey, is a CMD faculty associate working on a project on the relationships between the health-delivery system and the health needs of the new immigrant population. Three metropolitan areas have been targeted for this large comparative study: Miami, San Diego, and Trenton. In collaboration with other CMD-affiliated faculty, Light launched this project in 2007. The study builds on expertise in fieldwork with immigrant populations built by the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS) and the Comparative Immigrant Entrepreneurship Project (CIEP).

Ana Margarita Cervantes-Rodriguez is an Assistant Professor, SUNY-Albany, Latin American, Caribbean, and U.S. Latino Studies Center. Her areas of research interest have focused on international migration and transnationalism, including historical patterns and global shifts, and the study of specific contexts of exit and reception. Particular interests focus on how world systemic forces shape transnationalism, the impact of transnational political involvement on national projects and identity formation, and how transnational relations challenge or reinforce power relations. Cervantes-Rodriguez spent her sabbatical year as a Visiting Fellow with the CMD.

Jorge Durand is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Guadalajara and co-PI of the Mexican Migration Project (MMP). Durand spent his sabbatical year as a Visiting Fellow at the CMD analyzing data from the MMP. He is affiliated with the Centro de Investigaciones sobre los Movimientos Sociales at the University of Guadalajara and the author of Mas Alla de la Linea: Patrones Migratorios entre Mexico y Estados Unidos and El Norte Es Como el Mar.

2007 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**

- 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
- 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
- Princeton Center for the Demography of Aging
- Public Use Data on Mexican Immigration
- The Relationship between College Education and Health

**National Institutes of Health**

- Collaborative Research: College Choice and the Texas 10% Policy
- Doctoral Dissertation Research: From Migrant Social Capital to Community Development: A Relational Account of Migration, Remittance, and Inequality
- CAREER: Toward Improving the Conceptualization and Measurement of Discrimination
- Collaborative Research: Migration and Social Dynamics – Unpacking the Black Box of Cumulative Causation

**National Science Foundation**

- Investigating Prisoner Reentry: The Impact of Conviction Status on the Employment Prospects of Young Men

**Foundations and Private Organizations**

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

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

- Teachers College - Columbia University
  - Child Neglect Study

- The Ford Foundation
  - Moving Beyond Michigan: Making the Most of Diversity
  - Percent Plans as Affirmative Action: Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project
  - Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project: A Summer Research Institute for Young Scholars

- The Fund for New Jersey
  - Fragile Families in Newark

- Healthcare Foundation of NJ
  - Fragile Families Newark Project

- The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
  - The American Society of Emergency Contraception

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

- The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
  - Support for the Mexican Migration Project
OPR Financial Support

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
• The National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen

Northwestern University
• Social Influences on Early Adult Stress Biomarkers

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

The PEW Charitable Trusts
• Religion and Religious Practice Among New Immigrants to the United States

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)

The Rockefeller Foundation
• Future of Children Journal Project

Russell Sage Foundation
• Consequences of the New Inequality
• Interim Support for the Mexican Migration Project

The Schumann Fund for New Jersey, Inc.
• Fragile Families in Newark

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

William T. Grant Foundation
• Barriers in the Pathway to Adulthood: The Role of Discrimination in the Lives of Young Disadvantaged Men

University of California at Los Angeles
• Social Disparities in Health Among Latinos (NIH)
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 has a scanner workstation for use by students, faculty, and staff. The work station includes: Microsoft Office software; the Adobe Design Collection, which includes Photoshop 7.0, Illustrator 10, InDesign 2.0 and Acrobat 5.0; Macromedia Director 8.5; Roxio Easy CD Creator Platinum; and Dreamweaver. 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 OCLC—an international catalog that is 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 2,060 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 librarians also meet with the new students at the end of their first year to reacquaint them with the library services as they begin their individual research projects.

The Coale Collection continues to be one of the world’s renowned population collections, numbering over 46,000 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 4,000 microfilms and 2,000 microfiche consists primarily of 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 reference librarians at the Stokes Library. PPOLine 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, Soc Index, Global Health Database, EconLit, ScienceDirect, Psychinfo, Medline, PAIS, Social Explorer (a database that creates interactive maps of demographic data back to 1940), and the Cochrane Library, a collection of medical databases covering the effects of interventions in health care. The library recently added access to SimplyMap, a mapping application that lets users create thematic maps and reports using demographic and other data. Along with the specialized resources of interest to OPR researchers, the University Library provides access to over 13,000 electronic journals and 800 online licensed databases that are relevant to the work of the OPR.

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.
2007 Notes in Seminars

- Elizabeth Frankenberg, University of California, Los Angeles, “The Impact of the Tsunami on Mortality and Mental Health in Sumatra, Indonesia.” February 13, 2007
- John Wilmoth, United Nations & University of California, Berkeley, “The Duration of Life throughout the World: What Do We Know and How Do We Know It?” February 20, 2007
- Kathleen Mullan Harris, University of North Carolina, “The Origins of Disadvantage in the Transition to Adulthood.” February 27, 2007
- Cameron Campbell, University of California, Los Angeles, “Was There a Revolution? Kinship and Inequality Over the Very Long Term in Liaoning, China, 1749-2004.” April 10, 2007
- Yu Xie, University of Michigan, “Causal Inference and Population Heterogeneity.” April 17, 2007
- Jake Rosenfeld, Princeton University, “Big Labor Goes to the Polls: Unions and Voter Turnout in Post-Accord America.” April 24, 2007
- Jeff Morenoff, University of Michigan, “Neighborhoods and Health: Findings from the Chicago Community Adult Health Study.” May 1, 2007
- Michael Rosenfeld, Stanford University, “Young Adulthood as a Factor in Social Change.” September 18, 2007
- John Casterline, The Ohio State University, “The Estimation of Unwanted Fertility.” October 2, 2007
- John Iceland, University of Maryland, “Hispanic Segregation in Metropolitan America: Exploring the Multiple Forms of Spatial Assimilation.” October 9, 2007
- Emily Moiduddin, Princeton University, “Understanding the Sources of Racial and Gender Disparities in Early Childhood Aggression.” November 13, 2007
- Christopher Wildeman, Princeton University, “Parental Imprisonment: The Emergence of a Novel Form of Childhood Disadvantage.” November 20, 2007
- Judith Seltzer, UCLA “Providing for Older Mothers: Is It a Family Affair?” December 11, 2007
Children and Families

Sara McLanahan, Sarah Meadows, and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn examined the association between parental major depressive and generalized anxiety disorders and child behavior problems across a variety of family types: married, cohabiting, involved nonresident father, and noninvolved nonresident father. They found that among three-year-olds, maternal anxiety/depression is associated with increased odds of anxious/depressed, attention deficit, and oppositional defiant disorders. Paternal anxiety/depression had no significant association with these problem behaviors; however, it exacerbated anxious/depressed behaviors in young children if both parents were ill and if the father was coresident. 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.

Sara McLanahan, Carey Cooper, Sarah Meadows, and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn used data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (N = 2,753) to examine family structure transitions and maternal parenting stress. Using multilevel modeling techniques, they found that mothers who exit co-residential relationships with a biological father or enter co-residential relationships with a non-biological father experience higher levels of parenting stress than mothers in stable co-residential relationships. Mothers’ pre-transition resources account for very little of these associations, whereas post-transition resources appear to mediate the associations. Significant interactions between maternal education and family structure transitions suggest that divorcing a biological father or moving in with a non-biological father increases parenting stress for less educated mothers. In contrast, moving in with a biological father decreases stress for highly educated mothers.

Sara McLanahan, with Shelly Lundberg and Elaina Rose of the University of Washington, examined the effects of child gender on father involvement to determine if gender effects differ by parents’ marital status. They examined several indicators of father involvement, including whether the father acknowledged “ownership” of the child, whether the parents lived together when the child was one year old, and whether the father provided financial support when the child was one year old. Among unmarried parents, they found some evidence that child gender is associated with fathers’ involvement around the time of the birth: sons born to unmarried parents are more likely than daughters to receive the father’s surname, especially if the mother has no other children. However, one year after birth, they found very little evidence that child gender was related to parents’ living arrangements or the amount of time or money fathers invest in their children. In contrast, and consistent with previous research, fathers who were married when their child is born were more likely to live with a son than with a daughter one year after birth. This pattern supports an interpretation of child gender effects based on parental beliefs about the importance of fathers for the long-term development of sons.

With Rachel Kimbro (Rice University), Sara McLanahan and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn examined racial/ethnic differences in overweight and obesity in three-year-old children from low-income, urban families and assessed the possible determinants of this difference. 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. After 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. The study shows that race/ethnic gaps in obesity appear as early as age three.

McLanahan, Carey Cooper, Audrey Beck, and Cynthia Osborne (University of Texas) used data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (N = 2,957) to examine partnership instability and children’s wellbeing during the transition to elementary school. They found that co-residential transitions are related to externalizing, attention, and social problems. Mothers’ mental health and use of harsh parenting partially mediate the associations between co-residential transitions and child outcomes at age five. The impact of co-residential transitions on externalizing, attention, and social problems is stronger for boys than girls. Also, non-co-residential transitions predict externalizing and attention problems for white children but not for Hispanic children.
Finally, the association between co-residential transitions and verbal ability is stronger for children with highly educated mothers than for children of less educated mothers.

With Columbia University colleagues Amanda Geller, Irv Garfinkel, and Ronald Mincy, Carey Cooper looked at parental incarceration and child wellbeing and its implications for urban families. Using Fragile Families data, they found that children of incarcerated parents face more economic and residential instability than their counterparts. Children of incarcerated fathers also display more behavior problems, though other development differences are insignificant. Several family differences are magnified when both parents have been incarcerated.

Michelle DeKlyen’s major research uses data from the Fragile Families Study to examine the strengths, risks, and needs of families of children born in Newark, New Jersey. Her findings have been disseminated through invitational forums and presentations to a variety of local organizations, through research briefs on language development and fathers’ involvement, and through a website. Funds for this project were provided by the Fund for New Jersey, the Schumann Fund for New Jersey, the Healthcare Foundation of New Jersey, and the Sagner Family Foundation. Among the findings of this research, children born in Newark hospitals were more likely to have low birthweights, to be asthmatic, and to be hospitalized overnight in their first year of life than were children born in other large cities. At three years of age they had lower vocabulary scores and more behavior problems. Their parents were more likely to be unmarried and to live in poverty and had completed fewer years of education than parents in comparison cities. Although they were less likely to have participated in early intervention, they were more likely to express interest in parenting programs. Mothers who gave birth in Newark hospitals were more likely to be depressed, to be obese, and to smoke, but less likely to drink heavily. Fathers were more likely to have histories of incarceration but were also more likely to be involved with their children than were fathers in the other cities, once demographic differences were accounted for.

As part of a volume entitled Welfare Reform and Its Long-Term Consequences for America’s Poor (James P. Ziliak, ed., Cambridge University Press), Jean Knab, Irv Garfinkel (Columbia University), Sara McLanahan, Emily Moiuddin, and Cynthia Osborne (University of Texas-Austin) examined the effects of welfare and child support policies on marriage following a non-marital birth. They find that more generous benefits and stepped up efforts to collect child support payments are associated with lower rates of marriage and stricter policies on welfare receipt are associated with higher marriage rates.

Using recent data from the National Survey of Family Growth and the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing studies, Jean Knab and Kristen Harknett (University of Pennsylvania) examine the relationship between marrying before or after a conception and subsequent marital stability among first-time parents. Despite changes in the norms surrounding premarital pregnancy and substantial declines in the likelihood of marrying in response to a non-marital pregnancy, they find that, as in decades past, marriages that began before a conception were more stable than those that began after a conception. While couples that marry before and after a conception are similar in their reported relationship quality at the time of their first birth, they differ in a number of other characteristics, such as race, education, and cohabitation history, which are correlated with marital instability. Couples that marry after conception are also far more likely to have had an unplanned pregnancy, which is also associated with marital instability.

Daniel Notterman, a new faculty associate of OPR, is interested in gene-environment interactions in at-risk women and children. Many complex human phenotypes result from interactions between functional polymorphisms in central nervous system pathways and specific environmental stressors. For example, children exposed to maltreatment or abuse often grow up to develop antisocial behaviors such as violence toward others. However, some children seem protected from this unhappy outcome. Why? One possibility is that these individuals have a functional polymorphism in the neurotransmitter degrading enzyme (MAOA) that increases the enzymes activity. This increase in MAO activity seems to reduce the likelihood of developing violent or other antisocial behavior as an adult. Notterman has begun a collaboration with The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, which contains detailed measures of key environmental variables including material hardship, neighborhood (or social) disorganization, and stressful family environments. At the nine-year wave of data collection, samples of DNA are being collected from mothers and children (approximately 8,000 samples expected). Notterman’s lab is serving as the Core DNA Resource and is developing high-throughput genotyping techniques for evaluating polymorphic genes that may interact with a stressful environment to foster substance abuse, violence, anxiety, and depression. They are preparing to study how the stressful life of the single mother—often
from a minority community with limited access to health care and other support systems—interacts with functional genetic polymorphisms to affect her ability to cope with a difficult and stressful environment. One study examines the effect of several gene polymorphisms on substance abuse in the mother; another will test the hypothesis that depression and anxiety syndromes are conditioned by interactions between specific maternal genotypes and the involvement of the father in support and parenting. The long-term goal is to better understand how genetics and environment interact to produce specific types of personality and behavior.

Margot Jackson uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 97 and the British National Child Development Study to study two questions. First, is there a variation of social background in the link between health and education, meaning that some children have a more difficult time than others succeeding educationally while struggling with a health condition? Secondly, do students with poorer health have a harder time navigating the hurdles of the educational process, whereby they perform worse and end up in less rigorous academic tracks, with consequences for their eventual socioeconomic attainment? Findings in the U.S. show that the negative educational consequences of poor health are not limited to the most socially disadvantaged adolescents, but are in fact strongest for non-Hispanic white adolescents. The consequences of poor adolescent health in the U.S. therefore span the social spectrum. In both the U.S. and the U.K., she also finds that the experience of a health problem during the educational process increases the likelihood that children will end up in less rigorous educational tracks and perform more poorly, which is in turn related to socioeconomic success in adulthood. The size of predicted gaps in socioeconomic attainment by childhood health are similar to the size of predicted gaps by variables known to play a crucial role in processes of inequality and stratification. The findings therefore emphasize the need to consider the role of early-life health in transmitting inequality across generations.

Margot Jackson and Robert Mare (University of California-Los Angeles) use geocoded data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics to develop a method for separating the effects of two neighborhood processes—residential mobility and neighborhood change—on children's wellbeing. Although both processes cause the quality and composition of a child's neighborhood to vary, they do not necessarily have the same influence. Identifying the independent effect of each, if any, is an important step toward fully understanding how much and how characteristics of neighborhoods matter for children.

Alison Buttenheim and co-author Jenna Nobles (University of California-Berkeley) investigates two aspects of marriage in Indonesia using data from the Indonesia Family Life Survey. In a paper forthcoming in *Journal of Marriage and Family,* they find evidence that wage rates are negatively associated with first marriage among young adults in the 1990s in Indonesia, in contrast to much of the literature on economic determinants of marriage. A second related paper looks at the persistence of ethnic-based nuptial regimes in predicting marriage behavior in the wake of rapid economic development and increased educational attainment in Indonesia. Results suggest that norms continue to influence marriage ages and post-marriage residence in contemporary Indonesia, and, more generally, that ethnic-based nuptial regimes can be critical and persistent determinants of marriage behaviors even as societies rapidly develop.

Jean Grossman, in conjunction with Jean Rhodes (University of Massachusetts-Boston) and Carla Herrera (Public/Private Ventures), developed a set of standardized outcome measures that could be used by all 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, set for 2008, will test out the measurement package with a set of agencies, having case managers use the instrument to track the progress matches are making over 12 months.

Grossman also examines whether an intensive, well implemented, academically focused, out-of-school-time (OST) program can increase academic performance of disadvantaged fifth- through eighth-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 four years of summer school, after school programming and high school placement assistance. During 2007, Grossman oversaw the recruitment and randomization of the second and third cohorts of fifth- and sixth-graders.

Jointly with Manpower Development and Research Corporation (MDRC), Jean Grossman is designing and is working on the impact evaluation of a multi-organizational project for the U.S. Department of Education. This project involves conducting two parallel random assignment
they found that both old-for-grade and retained students were more likely to commit offenses in school and to be suspended, even controlling for demographic, socioeconomic, and organizational characteristics. Furthermore, they found that the proportion of students who were old-for-grade or retained had independent effects on the problematic behavior of other students.

Grossman, as co-principal investigator, is designing and conducting a random assignment evaluation of Big Brothers Big Sisters’ school-based mentoring program. 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. 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. Much of the year was also spent writing up these results and conducting follow-up analyses.

As co-principal investigator of a study to determine the cost of high quality out-of-school time programs, Jean Grossman’s project entails collecting cost data from hundreds of programs and the development of a “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.). In 2007, Grossman oversaw the analysis of the program cost data including conducting the “blue book” analysis, and wrote three publications from this data—one on the cost of out-of-school time programs, one on city-level costs of strengthening programs, and lastly, the “blue book.”

Audrey Beck and colleagues Clara Muschkin and Elizabeth Glennie from Duke University looked at effects of school peers on student behavior, using age, grade retention, and disciplinary infractions in middle school. This study analyzed the influence of old-for-grade and retained peers on the behavior of students in middle school—specifically, the propensity of seventh-graders to engage in deviant behaviors in school. They also examined the propensity for students to receive an out-of-school suspension, one of the more severe consequences for disciplinary infractions. Their findings were consistent with peer influence theories of adolescent behavior. They found that both old-for-grade and retained students were more likely to commit offenses in school and to be suspended, even controlling for demographic, socioeconomic, and organizational characteristics. Furthermore, they found that the proportion of students who were old-for-grade or retained had independent effects on the problematic behavior of other students.

A wealth of empirical evidence has documented that growing up in poverty places children at risk for a wide range of physical, cognitive, and socio-emotional problems. For example, parents and teachers report that low-income children are more likely to be aggressive, to experience symptoms of depression, and to receive lower scores on measures of academic achievement compared to their more affluent peers. Understanding the ways in which poverty affects children’s wellbeing, therefore, is an important goal for social science researchers. In the large and growing body of literature on the development of economically disadvantaged children, Carey Cooper examines a powerful explanation for the association between poverty and poor development that has emerged: the family process model. As background, she begins by briefly describing childhood poverty in the United States and the effects of poverty on children’s development. She then describes the components of the family process model and reviews research that provides support for the model. Finally, Cooper closes by discussing future directions for research on the family process model.

Carey Cooper and Robert Crosnoe (University of Texas) 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 and Crosnoe, with Marie-Anne Suizzo and Keenan Pituch (University of Texas), using multilevel models of data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Kindergarten Cohort (N = 20,356), found that parental involvement in
education partially mediates the association between family poverty and children's math and reading achievement in kindergarten, though differences exist across race. In Asian families, poor and non-poor children have similar levels of achievement. Poverty is not related to black children's participation in extracurricular activities, but these activities are not associated with black children's achievement. Home-learning activities predict reading achievement in Hispanic families only. The findings provide support for application of the family process model to educational outcomes during the transition to elementary school and underscore the need to examine developmental models across racial subsets of the population.

One long-range method of alleviating economic stratification in the U.S. is to target the mechanisms by which it disrupts early schooling. Carey Cooper and Robert Crosnoe's study of poor children's transitions into school, studying families and informing policy, drew on insights from multiple disciplines to expand a core developmental perspective—the family process model—in an effort to elucidate family mechanisms and identify their school remedies. The aims of this study were to examine: 1) the degree of economic disparities in early learning gains, 2) whether these disparities were mediated by family adjustment, family relationships, and parenting, and 3) whether such mediators were moderated by school staffing/services and classroom environment. Multilevel models with data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort revealed that the accumulation of markers of economic disadvantage—especially poverty and low parent education combined—substantially reduced math/reading test score gains across primary grades. These differences were explained, in part, by differences in children's socio-emotional problems, parenting stress, and parents' provision of stimulating materials and organized activities for children. A triangulation of methods suggested that these effects were robust to observable and unobservable confounds. Although moderation by school factors was the exception rather than the rule, family adjustment factors were more likely than other mediators to be buffered by school resources (e.g., teacher tenure within grade), and parenting factors were more likely to be reinforced by school resources (e.g., programs for parents, classroom computer access). These results suggest that specific combinations of school contexts and family processes might improve the early learning of economically disadvantaged children while not necessarily reducing economic disparities in learning. Although these results could not identify a more general pattern of school buffering against family risks, the larger argument about linking family and school ecologies still holds value for opening dialogue between developmental research on economic inequality and other disciplines of study and, in the process, informing public policy.

Carey Cooper and colleagues Kristin Neff and Althea Woodruff (University of Texas) looked at children's and adolescents’ developing perceptions of gender inequality in two studies. 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. The 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.

Data and Methods

Multistate life tables provide us with estimates of the length of remaining life that 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.
Scott Lynch also published a book entitled *Introduction to Bayesian Statistics and Estimation for Social Scientists* that was 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.

Samuel Schulhofer-Wohl studies methods for age-period-cohort (APC) analysis. The failure of identification in age-period-cohort models due to the perfect linear relationship between birth year, age, and current year is one of the longest-standing methodological problems in the social sciences. In recent papers, Schulhofer-Wohl and sociologists/demographers Yang Yang (University of Chicago) and Kenneth Land (Duke University) use simulations and applied examples to examine the properties of the intrinsic estimator (IE) for additive age-period-cohort models. The IE is shown to perform better than other commonly used estimators in both small and large datasets. In a new project, Schulhofer-Wohl and Yang develop a novel model of continuously evolving age and cohort effects. The conventional linear age-period-cohort model assumes that the influence of age is the same in all time periods, that the influence of present conditions is the same for people of all ages, and that cohorts do not change as they age. The new model relaxes these assumptions and should be useful for studying a wide variety of social scientific topics, such as changes in the pattern of mortality or the pattern of consumption inequality over the life course.

Matthew Salganik’s research has addressed a number of questions at the intersection of social networks and statistics. His work on respondent-driven sampling, a network-based statistical method for the study of hidden populations, has now been used in more than 100 studies in more than 20 countries, including a Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) study of drug injectors in the 25 largest U.S. cities; this work involved collaboration with sociologist Douglas Heckathorn (Cornell University) and mathematician Sharad Goel (Yahoo Research). Salganik’s other work on networks and statistics involved collaborations with statisticians Tian Zheng and Andrew Gelman (Columbia University) and formed the basis for a social networks module on the 2006 General Social Survey (GSS).

Salganik’s work on using the Internet for social research may eventually yield new methods for addressing questions in population science. For instance, how do societal patterns emerge from the action and interaction of individuals? The success and failure of cultural products is mysterious. Best-selling books, blockbuster movies, and hit songs are much more successful than other products, suggesting that these “superstars” are somehow special. Yet, despite these apparent differences, predicting which particular product will become the next-big-thing appears to be almost impossible. The first Harry Potter book, which went on to become tremendously successful, was initially rejected by eight different publishers. Salganik addressed this puzzling nature of success in a series of four web-based experiments involving more than 27,000 people, something that would not have been possible in a traditional laboratory experiment. This study, with sociologist Duncan Watts (Columbia University) and mathematician Peter Dodds (University of Vermont), created a website where people could listen to and download new music, and more importantly, where the researchers could control the information that people had about the behavior of others. By these means, it was possible to experimentally explore the role of social influence in the creation of fads and thereby better understand success and failure in cultural markets.

Alan Krueger has launched a major project to improve government statistics. This project will involve 10-12 papers that evaluate different aspects of important government statistical indicators. He is planning to publish the papers, of which he would author three or four in a special issue of an economics journal.

Adrianna Lleras-Muney and Bo Honoré (Princeton University) investigated the estimation of competing risk models (such as models of mortality by cause), when the assumption of independence is potentially violated. Their methodology was applied to estimate whether progress in cancer treatment has been affected by progress in treatment of cardiovascular disease (CVD), employing a competing risk model to model mortality from multiple causes. Thirty years after Nixon declared war on cancer, the age-adjusted mortality rate from cancer was the same in 2000 as it was in the early 1970s, leading many to conclude that there had been no progress in cancer. Over the same period, however, the age-adjusted mortality rate from CVD fell dramatically. Since the causes underlying cancer and CVD are likely dependent, the decline in mortality rates from CVD may partially explain the lack of progress in cancer mortality. Lleras-Muney and Honoré derived bounds for aspects of the underlying distributions without assuming that the underlying risks are independent. They then estimated changes in cancer and cardiovascular mortality since 1970. Because competing risk
models are fundamentally unidentified, it is difficult to estimate cancer trends. However, the bounds for the effect of time on the duration until death for either cause are fairly tight and suggest much larger improvements in cancer than previously estimated.

In a follow-up project, Lleras-Muney and Honoré are extending their previous methods to investigate the effects of education and income on mortality from specific causes. Although for overall mortality education appears to be protective (more education is associated with lower mortality), it is also often found that more-educated women, at any given age, are in fact more likely to die from cancer than less-educated women. Thus cancer presents a puzzle: it is the one disease for which SES does not seem to help. However, previous research that has documented this unexpected finding assumes that risks are independent. Lleras-Muney and Honoré are now investigating whether the effects of education change when cancer and CVD are modeled as dependent, as their previous research suggests.


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 and published a paper investigating the role that 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 declines. These results suggest that a more complex approach to examining life course patterns of schooling and health is warranted. Currently, Lynch is 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, Lynch 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.

By examining social gradients in health measures for Hispanics and whites in the U.S., Noreen Goldman and colleagues identified an unusual pattern among Hispanics—relatively weak education differentials for a number of health outcomes and health behaviors. An extension of this research revealed that much of the mortality advantage of Hispanics stemmed from better than expected mortality among lower SES Hispanics. These studies led to the development of a collaborative project by Noreen Goldman, Anne Pebley (University of California-Los Angeles), and Rebeca Wong (University of Texas) 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 SES differentials in health in Mexico and the potential role of acculturation and assimilation in producing these atypical health gradients in the United States.

Several studies related to this project were recently completed or are underway. Goldman, Duncan Thomas (Duke University), Graciela Teruel (Ibero-American University, 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. The results, published in the American Journal of Public Health, suggest very modest health-related selection.
Rachel Kimbro (Rice University), graduate student Sharon Bzostek, Goldman, and Germán Rodríguez examined education differentials in a broad range of health measures and across diverse racial and ethnic groups based on the NHIS. In a paper in *Health Affairs*, they demonstrate that education is a more powerful determinant of health for some groups than others, and that the education gradients in health for foreign-born groups are generally more modest than those for the corresponding native-born populations.

Two postdoctoral fellows—Alison Buttenheim and Margot Jackson—are collaborating on the Latino health project. Alison Buttenheim estimated SES gradients in obesity and smoking from Mexican data (ENSA). The results underscore the complexity of the socioeconomic determinants of health-related behaviors in Mexico, with the magnitude and direction of the associations varying by sex, urban/rural location, and nature of the SES indicator (education vs. wealth). In a second paper in progress, they incorporate a measure of regional outmigration from the Mexican census to test hypotheses about gradients among Mexican-origin adults in the United States. Margot Jackson has been using data on foreign-born and native residents from the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey to examine how the economic and cognitive returns to education depend not only on the level of schooling, but on where the schooling was obtained.

Noreen Goldman, Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University), and Dana Glei (University of California-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 provide insights into the role of physiological processes in the complex relationships among stressful experience, 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 fielded between August 2006 and January 2007, has obtained 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—blood pressure, grip strength, lung function, timed walks, and chair stands; and (3) additional questions in the household interview on pain, perceived stress, stressful and traumatic events, and sleep.

During the past year, Goldman, Weinstein and Glei have been preparing data from SEBAS II for public use. A summary paper of the Taiwan project to date was published in the National Academy of Sciences volume, *Biosocial Surveys*. In addition, numerous projects based on SEBAS I have been ongoing. For example, Glei, Goldman and Weinstein explored the extent to which chronic stressors predicted physiological dysregulation in the cardiovascular, immune, and neuroendocrine systems and the role of individual and environmental characteristics in mediating that relationship. In a paper in *Psychosomatic Medicine*, they concluded that, although the relationship between life challenges and physiological dysregulation was generally weak, the combination of low social position, weak social networks, and poor coping ability was associated with greater physiological consequences. In a recently published paper, Goldman and colleagues used survival data from Taiwan to demonstrate that an array of biomedical measurements that are not typically measured in clinical exams (measures of immune and neuroendocrine function) 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. In an ongoing update of this analysis, they demonstrate that a set of disease progression markers and non-clinical measures each provide more discriminatory power in predicting six-year mortality than standard cardiovascular and metabolic risk factors. An analysis of sex differences in mortality suggests that the majority of excess male mortality results from the fact that Taiwanese men are more likely to smoke than women; several markers of disease progression and inflammation explain a modest amount of the sex difference in mortality.

Goldman and postdoctoral fellow Amy Collins examined whether findings from previous studies demonstrating that subjective measures of relative social position are significant predictors of health are biased. Their results, published in *Social Science and Medicine*, underscore 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 analyzed the relationship between measures of positive wellbeing and subsequent disability. Their findings demonstrate that life satisfaction and perceptions of future happiness are associated with the development of fewer mobility limitations during
A major research initiative of Elizabeth Mitchell 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. A paper based on this project won the Eliot Freidson Award from the Medical Sociology section of the American Sociological Association in 2007. 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. The group published a paper on the risks, values, and decision-making in pregnancy in Obstetrics and Gynecology, the leading clinical journal for ob/gyns in the United States.

In an ongoing project with Adriana Lleras-Muney and David Cutler (Harvard University), preliminary results suggest that income and budget constraints explain about 30 percent of the differences in health behaviors across education groups. Surprisingly, only a small part of the differences by education can be explained by differential knowledge of specific health risks (such as the risks associated with smoking). Most strikingly, a substantial part of the gradient seems to be due to differences in cognition or decision-making abilities, and how information about health is perceived and implemented. A new project with Christina Paxson and Cecilia Rouse (Princeton University) looks at health effects arising from post-secondary education. They are collecting data to evaluate the health impact of the “Opening Doors” education intervention, which randomly offers financial, mentoring, and curriculum services to community college entrants from disadvantaged backgrounds. Although this project could greatly improve our understanding of the effects of education on health in developed countries today, the preliminary results are disappointing because the program appears to have been unsuccessful at raising educational attainment, making it impossible to study the subsequent effects of increased education on health. Lleras-Muney intends to continue working in this area and hopefully attempt to estimate causal effects of education on health from other randomized education interventions.

Lleras-Muney has begun studying the economic consequences of poor health and the enormous increase in life expectancy worldwide over the past century. A common argument made by economists is that increases in life expectancy affect the incentives to invest in education and health (such behaviors are frequently modeled as a form of savings). This theoretical prediction is one reason why many argue that disease elimination is a powerful strategy toward reducing poverty and increasing GDP in developing countries, in Africa, particularly. The magnitude of these effects is not well understood, however. To estimate the effect of life expectancy on educational attainment, Seema Jayachandran (Stanford University) and Lleras-Muney examine maternal mortality declines that took place in Sri Lanka between 1946 and 1953. Maternal mortality was a major killer of prime-age women, and its elimination resulted in large increases in the life expectancy of women relative to men in a very short period of time. Using variation across districts, over time and by gender, they find that the 80 percent reduction in maternal mortality risk increased female life expectancy by 1.7 year (a 4.5 percent increase in prime-age years), and increased female literacy by 7.2 percent. Lower maternal mortality risk also increased the birth rate.

Michelle DeKlyen collaborated with psychologist Virginia Kwan (Princeton University) in an examination of the drinking behavior and attitudes of Princeton University students. Preliminary results suggest that students who report higher social anxiety, depression, and narcissism are more likely to drink in response to peer pressure. The amount students say they drink is related to how much they think other students drink; this may be particularly true of students who score high on narcissism.
Douglas Massey serves as Principal Investigator on a new study funded by NICHD, on social influences on early adult stress biomarkers. Social contexts are critical determinants of human development and health, but we know very little about the processes or pathways through which they influence our physical development, health, and wellbeing. This study seeks to determine the extent to which multiple subjective and physiological measures of stress reflect overlapping vs. distinct markers of strain on the individual. This will be done by analyzing the interrelations among self-report measures of cognitive/emotional stress and measures of cardiovascular, metabolic, endocrine, immune, and inflammatory activity gathered simultaneously in Wave IV of the Add Health study. Massey’s work will focus on how measures of socioeconomic status, neighborhood factors, and interpersonal relationships in childhood/adolescence and over the transition to adulthood influence stress in early adulthood, using models that attempt to control for selection into these social environments. The rationale for this work was laid out in an article on segregation and stratification published in The DuBois Review.

Alison Buttenheim, Harold Alderman (the World Bank), and Jed Friedman (the World Bank) are evaluating a World Food Programme school feeding initiative in Lao PDR. The project included a baseline survey of 4,500 households with school-aged children in 2005, prior to the roll-out of four randomized school feeding interventions in four districts of northern Lao PDR. Baseline data reveal high rates of stunting and wasting among the Lao children and low levels of school enrollment. The team will return to the field in fall 2008 for the follow-up study and then analyze the impact of the different interventions on children’s health and educational outcomes.

Using longitudinal data from 14 urban slum communities in Dinajpur, Bangladesh, Alison Buttenheim examined the effect of improved sanitation on child health to assess the relative importance of household vs. neighborhood characteristics and of adult latrine usage vs. safe disposal of children’s feces. Results suggest that increases in improved latrine use among neighboring households with young children (proxying the safe disposal of children’s feces) are associated with significant increases in weight-for-height. No effects are observed for increases in improved latrine usage among neighboring households with no young children (proxying adult latrine usage) nor for latrine usage changes within the child’s own household. Buttenheim concludes that sanitation improvements offer important externalities, and that sanitation programs must encourage the safe disposal of children’s feces in order to realize maximum health gains.

Alison Buttenheim and Elizabeth Frankenberg (Duke University) investigated the impact of a major expansion in access to midwifery services on use of prenatal care and delivery assistance for women of reproductive age in Indonesia. Between 1991 and 1998, Indonesia trained some 50,000 midwives, placing them in relatively poor communities that were relatively distant from health centers. Regardless of a woman’s educational level, additions of village midwives to communities are associated with significant increases in receipt of iron tablets and in choices about care during delivery that reflect a movement away from reliance on traditional birth attendants. For women with relatively low levels of education, village midwives have the additional benefits of increasing use of any prenatal care, and of use of prenatal care during the first trimester. In a separate study also using the Indonesia Family Life Survey, Buttenheim is evaluating the relationship between contraceptive use and participation in microfinance programs, a phenomenon that has not been widely studied outside of Bangladesh.

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.
Publications characterizing the metabolic profiles of infection with schistosomiasis (S. mansoni and S. japonicum), African Trypanosomiasis (T. brucei brucei), and malaria (Plasmodium) in animal models have appeared over the past several years.

Complementary to the biological and epidemiological studies in the tropics has been a series of policy analyses focused on health impact assessment and mitigation strategies for large scale development programs. Analyses of health impact assessments for the Chad-Cameroon Petroleum Development and Pipeline Project and Nam Theun 2 Hydroelectric Project in Laos have been carried out in collaboration with Juerg Utzinger (Swiss Tropical Institute) and Gary Krieger (Newfields, Inc., Denver). Singer has also carried out an in-depth policy analysis of the health consequences of the Madeira River Hydropower Project in Brazil in collaboration with Marcia Castro (Harvard University). A series of analyses of the health impact assessment and mitigation requirements currently developing as legislation for the state of Alaska—linked to mining, oil, and gas projects—is planned in collaboration with Gary Krieger.

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.

James Trussell and Kelly Cleland continue their collaborative work with the Association of Reproductive Health Professionals (ARHP) on increasing public awareness of and access to emergency contraception. ARHP and the Office of Population Research sponsor the Emergency Contraception Hotline (1-888-NOT-2-LATE) and the Emergency Contraception Website (not-2-late.com). The Hotline provides detailed information about emergency contraception, as well as the phone numbers of five nearby clinicians who will provide emergency contraceptives in the United States. The Website contains more detailed information and the complete listing of providers. The Hotline is available in English and in Spanish. The website is available in English, Spanish, French, and Arabic. Since it was launched on February 14, 1996, the Hotline has received more than 700,000 calls. The Website has received more than five million visitors since it was launched in October 1994; there are currently about 125,000 visitors per month. The Website was completely redesigned and re-launched in September 2006.

With colleagues from the University of Rochester, Lisa Wynn (Macquarie University), Kelly Cleland, and James Trussell conducted a study of 200 women in New York State seeking ECP prescriptions through the internet. Eight in ten Internet users have sought health information online, and web-based medical resources are growing in number. Yet little is known about women who seek ECPs from the Internet. Using a mixed methods approach, with surveys and qualitative interviews conducted by telephone, this study collected descriptive data on women seeking ECPs via the Internet, identified barriers to ECP access, and assessed attitudes towards advance provision and nonprescription ECPs. Participants were predominately white, college-educated, and urban residents. Most women sought ECPs through the Internet without first seeking prescriptions from local providers, anticipating structural and attitudinal barriers to obtaining ECPs from local providers. While women supported advance prescription of ECPs, there was less enthusiasm for nonprescription ECPs due to concerns that others (but not themselves) would engage in risky sexual behavior. Yet even in this group of women seeking drug prescriptions through unconventional means, many women still stated that they valued the consultation with a health professional and would still prefer to speak with a clinician even if nonprescription ECPs were available. This study showed that there is a need to address beliefs that increased ECP availability promotes risky sexual behavior, as current evidence refutes this concern.

In a paper prepared for an IUSSP workshop on ethics and reproductive health and later published in Studies in Family Planning, Lisa Wynn, James Trussell, Angel Foster (Ibis Reproductive Health), and Joanna Erdman (University of Toronto Law School) comparatively examine the debates over non-prescription access to emergency contraceptive pills in the United States and Canada. In April 2005, Health Canada reclassified the emergency contraceptive pill (ECP) Plan B as a non-prescription drug. Upon reclassification, provincial pharmacy regulators restricted the sale of Plan B to behind-the-counter status, thereby requiring pharmacist assessment and counseling at the point of sale. A coalition of national organizations in Canada is petitioning to have the status of ECPs moved...
off-schedule, i.e. sold without pharmacist intervention. These groups object to the way that some pharmacists require women seeking ECPs to provide information about their sexual history in order to receive the product. This research project compares arguments employed by proponents of expanded ECP access in Canada and the United States to challenge the prescription status of the medication. In Canada, the dominant argument asserted women’s rights to equitable and effective access to health care services. In the United States, proponents of expanded ECP access asserted the drug’s safety and ability to reduce public health problems. This research project uses critical discourse analysis to deconstruct the key texts and position statements in favor of expanded ECP access in both countries and reveal the implicit underlying assumptions about sexuality, the role of the state and medical authorities in the sexual lives of men and women, and the rights and abilities of individual women to make informed decisions regarding their sexuality and reproductive health. A harm reduction model predominated in the health arguments marshaled in support of expanding ECP access. In this view, sex leads to various problems, from the transmission of sexually transmitted infections to unintended pregnancy, pregnancy-related morbidity, and abortion. Expanding access to ECPs reactively contains some of these public health problems. A competing framework arguing in favor of expanded EC access was also evident, particularly in the Canadian context; this model asserted women’s right to healthy, satisfying, non-procreative sex and the right to make informed choices about their contraceptive needs from among all safe and effective options and free from the intervention of the state and medical authorities. This research project reflects on the success of these two lines of argumentation in both influencing and challenging regulatory policy as well as in shaping societal discourse on reproductive health and sexuality.

Using data from a prospective population-based cohort in France (the Cocon survey, 2001-2004), Caroline Moreau, James Trussell, and Nathalie Bajos (National Institute of Health and Medical Research, France) examined the impact of ECP use on women’s regular contraceptive use patterns in the French context of direct pharmacy access to ECPs. Their results show that easy availability of ECPs does not result in the abandonment of regular contraceptive use. However, they also found that use of ECPs does not necessarily result as a bridge to use more effective contraception; while 30 percent of those using a non-highly effective contraceptive or no method at the time of ECP use did switch to a highly effective method, 22 percent of those using a highly effective method at the time of ECP use switched to a less effective or no method.

In a paper published in *Obstetrics & Gynecology*, James Trussell, Elizabeth Raymond (Family Health International), and Chelsea Polis (Harvard School of Public Health) systematically reviewed data on effects of increased access to emergency contraceptive pills (ECPs) on unintended pregnancy rates and use of the pills. They included studies that compared the effect of different levels of access to emergency contraceptive pills on pregnancy rates, use of the pills, and other outcomes. Of the 717 articles identified, they selected 23 for review. The studies included randomized trials, cohort studies, and evaluations of community interventions. The quality of these studies varied. In all but one study, increased access to emergency contraceptive pills was associated with greater use. However, no study found an impact on pregnancy or abortion rates. They concluded that increased access to emergency contraceptive pills enhances use but has not been shown to reduce unintended pregnancy rates, primarily because ECPs are not used often enough. Specifically, even when women received ECPs at no cost in advance for later use should the need arise, they did not use ECPs in the vast majority of cycles in which pregnancy occurred, primarily because they did not think they were at risk.

James Trussell participated in a hormonal contraceptives trial methodology consensus conference held in September 2005 in Philadelphia. The result was a pair of papers published in *Contraception*. The first paper provided a description of methodologies applied in the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) medical officer’s review of clinical trial data as contained in the Summary Basis of Approvals of New Drug Applications, results of the review and general conclusions. The authors concluded that data collection methods and analysis of self-reported episodes of bleeding and spotting in combined hormonal contraceptive trials have been highly variable with respect both to definitions and to analytical methods. No standards exist to regulate data collection techniques, methods of reporting, or analysis of bleeding and spotting events during clinical trials of combined hormonal contraceptives. For the purposes of regulatory review of hormonal contraceptives, data regarding the incidence of bleeding and spotting events are not included in either of the traditional categories of efficacy and safety. This lack of standardization has led to publication of confusing and sometimes misleading information about cycle control profiles among combined hormonal contraceptives. The second paper provided recommendations regarding best practices in trial design, data collection, and analysis regarding bleeding data in combined hormone contraception trials. The FDA convened its advisory committee of Reproductive
Health care 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 generation and type. 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 percent of women discontinued at least one method because they were dissatisfied 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 percent), followed by long-acting hormonal methods, discontinued by 42 percent of users. Oral contraceptives were associated with a 29 percent dissatisfaction-related discontinuation rate while condoms had the lowest rate of discontinuation due to dissatisfaction (12 percent). 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.

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 percent. The IUD had the lowest first year failure rate (1.1 percent), followed by the pill (2.4 percent), the male condom (3.3 percent), fertility awareness methods (7.4 percent),
withdrawal (10.1 percent), and spermicides (19.8 percent). 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.

In 2002, Kaiser Permanente health plan in California changed its contraceptive benefits to cover 100 percent 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, James Trussell conducted a retrospective observational study to describe the mix of reversible contraceptives procured before and after the benefit change. They 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 percent (from 2001-02 to 2003-04) while the caseload of females aged 15-44 fell by one percent. Couple-years of protection for intrauterine contraceptives and injectables rose 137 percent and 32 percent, respectively, while couple-years of protection for the pill, patch, and ring rose only 16 percent. The estimated average annual contraceptive failure rate among women using hormonal contraceptives and intrauterine contraceptives declined from 7.0 percent to 6.4 percent. Use of the levonorgestrel emergency contraceptive pill rose 88 percent. The investigators concluded that removal of the cost of contraception may result in increased utilization of more effective methods and emergency contraceptive pills.

James Trussell and colleagues from the Guttmacher Institute provided updated estimates of contraceptive discontinuation, contraceptive failure, and resumption of contraceptive use for the most commonly used reversible methods in the United States. Estimates were obtained using the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth and the 2001 Abortion Patient Survey to correct for underreporting of abortion in the NSFG. Altogether, 12.4 percent of all episodes of contraceptive use ended with a failure within 12 months after initiation of use. Injectable and oral contraceptives remain the most effective reversible methods used by women in the United States, with probabilities of failure during the first 12 months of use of 7 percent and 9 percent, respectively. The probabilities of failure for withdrawal (18 percent) and the condom (17 percent) are similar. Reliance on fertility-awareness-based methods results in the highest probability of failure (25 percent). There was no clear improvement in contraceptive effectiveness between 1995 and 2002. Altogether, 47 percent of all reversible methods used were discontinued for method-related reasons by the end of 12 months. However, they found that only 20.9 percent of reversible method use is discontinued in the first year if they eliminate change of method as a reason for discontinuation. The male condom was the method most likely to be discontinued (57.1 percent). By comparison, similar levels of method-related reasons for discontinuation in the first year of use were found for withdrawal (54.2 percent) and fertility-awareness-based methods (53.2 percent). Lower levels of discontinuation for method-related reasons were found for the pill (32.7 percent) and for Depo-Provera (44.0 percent). By the end of the first year, 80.3 percent of periods of non-use following discontinuation of use of a contraceptive method had ended with resumption of use of some type of contraceptive. A very high proportion of resumption occurs in the first month that a woman is exposed to risk of unintended pregnancy after discontinuation. Overall, 71.5 percent of non-use intervals had already ended in resumption of use in less than one month.

The UK Medical Eligibility Criteria (UK MEC) were adapted from the WHO Medical Eligibility Criteria to reflect evidence-based practice in the United Kingdom. One significant change concerns combined hormonal contraceptive (CHC) use and body mass index (BMI). In the UK MEC, use of CHC by women with a BMI of 35-39 has been rated UK MEC 3, and for women with a BMI ≥40, use of CHC has been rated UK MEC 4. This change was prompted by concerns about the effect of CHC use on the risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE). James Trussell, Kate Guthrie (Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare Partnership, Hull and East Yorkshire), and Bimla Schwarz (University of Pittsburgh) reviewed the evidence for that change and examined the consistency of this recommendation with recommendations with respect to age and smoking. They examined five large recent studies of the effect of combined oral contraceptives (COCs) and BMI on VTE. They found that all evidence was expressed as relative risks. When they instead estimate absolute or attributable risks, they conclude that the UK MEC recommendations with respect to CHU use and obesity are inconsistent with those for age and smoking, that use of CHCs among women with a BMI of 35-39 is generally safe and should be changed from a UK MEC 3 to a UK MEC 2, and that there are no data on the safety of use of CHCs among women with a BMI ≥40.
James Trussell was responsible for the chapters on choosing a contraceptive (effectiveness, safety, and personal considerations), emergency contraception, postpartum contraception and lactation, and contraceptive efficacy for the nineteenth edition of *Contraceptive Technology*, published in late 2007. The Food and Drug Administration has mandated that his summary table of pregnancy rates during typical use and during perfect use of available contraceptive options (Table 27-1) be included in the labeling for all contraceptives marketed in the United States.

Charles Westoff, with funding from the Hewlett Foundation, completed an analysis of trends in sexual activity in sub-Saharan Africa, pursuing the interesting finding that sexual activity seems to be declining in ten countries in southern and eastern Africa but not in West Africa. The report appeared in the *Journal of Biososical Science*. The likelihood is that the difference is associated with the higher rates of HIV/AIDS in southern and eastern Africa. Westoff had explored changes in sexual activity in Africa based on a comparison of data for 1998 and 2003 in Kenya. The overall analysis was prompted by the appearance of a stall in contraceptive prevalence over the five-year period. However, when contraceptive prevalence was measured for sexually active women (rather than for all women), there was no evidence of any stall—the proportion using contraception increased significantly, as had been expected. It turns out that there has been a decline in recent sexual activity. Detailed analyses indicate that recent sex (in the preceding four weeks) had declined by eight percent for all women—a decline that was evident at all ages and marital statuses. Other evidence showed an increase in the median age at first sexual intercourse in Kenya from 16.7 in 1998 to 17.8 by 2003. Kenya is one of the sub-Saharan African countries with a significant prevalence of HIV/AIDS, estimated from blood test data in the survey to be 9.7 percent in 2003 for women 15-49. Kenya is one of the sub-Saharan African countries with a significant prevalence of HIV/AIDS, estimated from blood test data in the survey to be 9.7 percent in 2003 for women 15-49. These apparent changes in Kenya prompted Westoff to look at other African countries with high levels of HIV/AIDS that had conducted two or more recent surveys. These countries included Eritrea 1995-2002, Namibia 1992-2000, Rwanda 1992-2000, Tanzania 1999-2004, Uganda 1995-2001, and Zambia 1996-2001. Recent sexual activity was seen to decline in all six of these countries (ranging from 6-21 percent) as well as in Kenya. This was only a quick superficial observation, but it was sufficiently suggestive and potentially important in public health terms to persuade Westoff to develop a grant proposal to examine these trends in much greater detail.

Based on an update for 57 developing countries, Charles Westoff has shown that unmet need for family planning has declined recently in most of these countries except in sub-Saharan Africa, where little change is evident in 15 of 23 countries with available trend data. In the least developed of these latter countries, there are significant proportions of married women who have never used a method and who report that they do not intend to use any.

With Tomas Frejka, Westoff also found that one reason for the higher fertility rate in the U.S. compared with Europe is the greater religiousness of Americans. In an analysis involving 34 European countries and the U.S., European women are observed to be less religious by any measure than American women. In both parts of the world, more religious women have higher fertility. The research tries to estimate how much European fertility would rise if they were as religious as American women. A small increase would be expected for Europe as a whole with a much higher increase for Western Europeans. They also determined that Muslim women in Europe have higher fertility than non-Muslim women, but the rates are converging over time. The greater religiousness and differences in the status of women also play a role.

Westoff’s current main research efforts have been directed toward developing a method of estimating abortion rates for different countries. The method is based on the very high correlation with the use of modern methods of contraception in the more developed countries, and it includes the total fertility rate as well in the less developed countries.

Angus Deaton has conducted research that documents how heights have changed over time in numerous countries, and explores the associations between average adult heights of birth cohorts on the one hand and, on the other, income and disease in the year of birth. Deaton and Carlos Bozzoli and Climent Quintana-Domeque (Princeton University) use self-reported height data from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP), which provides nationally representative surveys for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden, together with self-reported heights from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) in the United States, and measured heights from the Health Survey of England (HSE). For all these countries, heights increased between those born in 1950 and those born in 1980. But all show a pattern of first increasing and then holding constant. This process was
completed very early in the “most advanced” countries of Scandinavia, where there has been little or no increase in average heights since 1950, whereas in Portugal, Greece, Spain, and Italy, height increased throughout the period, with little sign of recent slowing.

In other research, Deaton examines the relationship between infant mortality and height. Deaton shows that patterns of income, height, and infant mortality across the world are very different from those in the rich countries, perhaps because of the greater importance of genetics at the population level, or perhaps because of nutritional factors that are not well understood, such as “niche” diets that support good health in spite of poverty. Deaton has also conducted research on sexual dimorphism—differences in the heights of adult men and women—in India, a country with a long history of discrimination against women. Since men and women face the same epidemiological environment, differences in their heights should convey differences in nutrition and/or health care in childhood.

Angus Deaton also used evidence from a Gallup world poll to investigate income, aging, health, and wellbeing around the world. During 2006, the Gallup Organization collected World Poll data using an identical questionnaire from national samples of adults from 132 countries. Deaton presents an analysis of the data on life-satisfaction (happiness) and health satisfaction and their relationships with national income, age, and life-expectancy. Average happiness is strongly related to per capita national income, with each doubling of income associated with a near one point increase in life satisfaction on a scale from 0 to 10. Unlike previous findings, the effect holds across the range of international incomes; if anything, it is slightly stronger among rich countries. Conditional on national income, recent economic growth makes people unhappier, improvements in life-expectancy make them happier, but life-expectancy itself has little effect. Age has an internationally inconsistent relationship with happiness. National income moderates the effects of aging on self-reported health, and the decline in health satisfaction and rise in disability with age are much stronger in poor countries than in rich countries. In line with earlier findings, people in much of Eastern Europe and in the countries of the former Soviet Union are particularly unhappy and particularly dissatisfied with their health, and older people in those countries are much less satisfied with their lives and their health than are younger people. HIV prevalence in Africa has little effect on Africans’ life or health satisfaction; the fraction of Kenyans who are satisfied with their personal health is the same as the fraction of Britons and higher than the fraction of Americans.

The United States ranks 81st out of 115 countries in the fraction of people who have confidence in their healthcare system and has a lower score than countries such as India, Iran, Malawi, or Sierra Leone. While the strong relationship between life-satisfaction and income gives some credence to the measures, the lack of such correlations for health shows that happiness (or self-reported health) measures cannot be regarded as useful summary indicators of human welfare in international comparisons.

Joanna Kempner is completing a book manuscript on headaches called Not Tonight: Headache and the Politics of Legitimacy. Headache is infused with cultural meanings, mostly dismissive. “Not tonight, honey” is, of course, the classic cliché about headache, signaling women’s desire to avoid sex with their partners. Yet headaches, especially migraine, are a significant problem for millions of people. According to the World Health Organization, migraine is the 19th most disabling disorder in the world and the 12th most significant cause of disability for women. Examining headache historically, medically, and culturally, Not Tonight looks at how a disorder disrupts so many lives yet still has trouble establishing legitimacy. Kempner traces the current crisis in legitimacy to deep-seated cultural beliefs about pain, gender, and the distinction between mind and body. Not Tonight shows how stakeholders in medicine—providers, patients, the pharmaceutical industry, and patient advocacy groups—create alliances to shape how people think about headache. Even their most robust efforts have spawned uneven results, reinforcing some of the very stereotypes they attempt to overturn. This analysis casts new light on how cultural beliefs about gender and pain influence not only whose suffering we legitimate, but which remedies are marketed, how medicine is practiced, and what knowledge about headache is and is not produced.

Kempner also has an ongoing project, investigating the formation and maintenance of “forbidden knowledge,” that looks at the suppression of science. This is an understudied but increasingly important area of study, as global debates address whether and how to place limits on potentially dangerous knowledge from fetal tissue research to genetically modified organisms. While these big debates present a visible and readily analyzed system of constraints that guide what scientists choose not to do, Kempner’s research shows that most constraints on science are less visible—scientists choose what not to study based on ideological and/or disciplinary predilections, real or perceived threats from outside corporate interest and political groups, and a perceived moral sense that scientists have an obligation to report the truth.
As Joanna Kempner is discovering in another project, “The Politics of Sex Research,” political culture and public controversies are a strong force shaping the kinds of health studies that researchers are willing to conduct. Her data, collected from sexuality and HIV researchers, demonstrates how HIV researchers have self-censored in response to a political climate perceived to be hostile to their research. Self-censorship is widespread, and many have reportedly left the field or academia altogether. As data analysis proceeds, Kempner is building a theoretical framework to explain how researchers’ tenuous, but important, relationships with the federal government shape what is and is not studied.

Anne Case is collaborating with researchers at the University of Cape Town on many health, education, and development research projects. She 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. With Christina Paxson, she continues to investigate the impact of poor childhood health and circumstance on opportunities and outcomes for individuals over the life course in both developed and developing countries.

In a noteworthy 1993 *Studies in Family Planning* manuscript, Ruth Dixon-Mueller highlighted the absence of attention to women’s sexuality in reproductive health research and programming. Many years later, despite the increased availability of research on sexuality in general due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, we still know comparatively little about how women’s desire for pleasure affects their reproductive health behaviors. We increasingly recognize how women’s sexual autonomy is limited by gender inequality, yet our understandings of how women’s pleasure-seeking, like men’s, may influence their sexual risk behaviors remain extremely limited. Jenny Higgins and Jennifer Hirsch (Columbia University) review some of the field’s “pleasure deficits,” including condom and contraceptive research and programming. They also review the few studies and programs that do associate risk reduction practices with women’s sexual functioning and desires. In the conclusion to their article in *International Family Planning Perspectives* on the pleasure deficit, revisiting the “sexuality connection” in reproductive health, they provide suggestions on how to better attend to individual, cultural, and structural influences on sexuality and pleasure seeking in future research. In another article, published in *Atlantis*, Higgins outlines the pleasure deficit in public health research on family planning and applies feminist theorizations of heterosex to a study contraceptive use and sexual pleasure. She considers the limitations and potentials of theorizing heterosex variously as agential, transgressive, and/or constrained for public health research.

Higgins and Hirsch continued their research on pleasure and power, incorporating sexuality, agency, and inequality into research on contraceptive use and unintended pregnancy. We know surprisingly little about how contraception affects sexual enjoyment and functioning (and vice versa), particularly for women. What do people seek from sex, and how do these sexual experiences shape contraceptive use? Higgins and Hirsch draw on qualitative data to make three points. First, pleasure varies—both women and men reported multiple forms of enjoyment, of which physical pleasure was only one. Second, pleasure matters, in that clear links existed between the forms of pleasure respondents sought and their contraceptive practices. Third, pleasure intersects with power and social inequality, so that both gender and social class shaped sexual preferences and contraceptive use patterns. These findings call for a reframing of behavioral models explaining why people use (or don’t use) contraception. Their article in the *American Journal of Public Health* concludes with implications for research and programming.

Jenny Higgins, Jennifer Hirsch (Columbia University), and James Trussell, in their work on pleasure, prophylaxis, and procreation, produced a qualitative analysis of intermittent contraceptive use and unintended pregnancy. Although pregnancy ambivalence is consistently associated with poorer contraceptive use, little is known about the sexual, social, and emotional dynamics at work in pregnancy ambivalence. The study analyzes qualitative data from in-depth sexual and reproductive history interviews with 36 women and men. Participants were asked about the relational and emotional circumstances surrounding each pregnancy, as well as their thoughts about conceiving a baby with both current and previous partners. Half of respondents had experienced at least one unintended pregnancy. Respondents described three categories of pleasure related to pregnancy ambivalence: active eroticization of risk, in which pregnancy fantasies heightened the charge of the sexual encounter; passive romanticization of pregnancy, in which people neither actively sought nor prevented conception; and an escapist pleasure in imagining that a pregnancy would sweep one away from hardship. All three categories were associated with misuse or nonuse of coitus-dependent methods. For some individuals, the perceived emotional and sexual benefits of conception may outweigh the goal of averting conception, even when a child is not wholly intended. Future behavioral studies should...
collect more nuanced data on pregnancy-related pleasures. We need to devise clearer clinical guidelines for assessing ambivalence and for linking ambivalent clients with longer-acting methods that are not coitus-dependent.

Jenny Higgins and Irene Browne (Emory University) examined perceptions of sexual needs and sexual control, and how “doing” class and gender influences sexual risk-taking. The poor are disproportionately affected by unintended pregnancy and STIs. However, we know relatively little about the sexual processes behind these disparities. Despite studies of gender enactment’s influence on sexual behaviors, few analyses examine the sexual “doing” of social class. Higgins and Browne conducted sexual history interviews with 36 women and men, half middle class and half poor and working class. Most respondents reported that men have greater sexual appetites than women, but the middle class were more likely to cite social influences, while the poor and working class respondents primarily ascribed biological origins. The social construction of sexual controllability among the middle class contributed to perceptions that sex was a containable force. Poor and working class women described men’s sexual needs as physiologically irrepressible, which shaped sexual refusal. Their findings move beyond SES as a risk factor and explore two examples of how gender and social class mediate people’s sexual selves and health.

Jeanne Altmann’s research deals with life history approaches to behavioral ecology and with non-experimental research design. Most of her empirical work has been carried out on the baboons of Amboseli National Park, Kenya, for which longitudinal studies have been conducted since 1971. She and her collaborators emphasize an integrated, holistic approach by carrying out concurrent studies of behavior, ecology, demography, genetics, and physiology at the level of individuals, social groups, and populations. Their current research centers on the magnitude and sources of variability in primate life histories, parental care, and behavioral ontogeny. For baboons, they are analyzing sources of variability within groups and examining patterns in their stability among groups and populations and across time. In one series of studies, they are interested in the extent to which various life-history and developmental parameters are food-limited. In others, they are examining empirically and theoretically the effects of social structure within groups on demographic processes within and among groups and across generations. Recently, Altmann and her collaborators have been conducting studies that relate endocrine and genetic data to demographic and behavioral information for the same individuals in the Amboseli baboon population.

Alan Krueger has expanded his work with Daniel Kahneman (Princeton University) and others on measuring wellbeing and time use. They have 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 is hoping that National Time Accounting will eventually prove as useful as the National Income and Product Accounts.

Migration and Urbanization

Steven Alvarado, Rafaela Dancygier, Jorge Durand, Patricia Fernandez-Kelly, Noreen Goldman, Monica Higgins, Sara McLanahan, Douglas Massey, Alejandro Portes, Karen Pren, Magaly Sanchez, Marta Tienda, and Burton Singer.

Rafaela Dancygier is compiling a dataset on ethnic minority political representation at the city-level across European countries. The goal is to examine the causes of variation in such representation across and within countries (e.g., differences in immigration and integration regimes, electoral systems, and behavioral differences across immigrant groups), as well as its consequences for immigrant integration. At a more macro-level, Dancygier plans to investigate the determinants of immigration policies on the one hand and immigrant integration policies (i.e., legalization and naturalization) on the other, across OECD countries. Here, she will focus on partisan differences within countries and institutional differences across countries (e.g., corporatism and electoral rules) as determinants of both types of policies. In a third project, she aims to examine how membership of and accession to the European Union shapes the enactment and enforcement of anti-discrimination legislation.

Noreen Goldman has been examining whether relatively low mortality for Mexican immigrants to the U.S. (the “Hispanic paradox”) and modest or nonexistent education differentials in health among Mexican Americans result from migration patterns. Analysis of survey data from Mexico reveals that, contrary to the “healthy migrant hypothesis,” there is little evidence that Mexicans who migrate to the U.S. are substantially healthier than those who remain in Mexico. In addition, although higher socioeconomic status is associated with better health for most populations, the magnitude and direction of the association between education and two health-related measures (smoking and obesity) in Mexico vary by gender.
and place of residence and appear to be related to the stage of economic development. These patterns are likely to be one factor contributing to the relatively modest social disparities in health that we identified among Mexican immigrants.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly conducts research on neo-liberal economic policies, the informal economy in Latin America, and children of immigrants in the United States. NAFTA and Beyond: Alternative Perspectives on the Study of Global Trade and Development (2007), edited with Jon Shefner (University of Tennessee), is a state-of-the-art compilation about the effects of neo-liberalism. Her book Out of the Shadows: Political Action and Informal Economy, also edited with Jon Shefner (2006), is the first attempt to examine the relationship between political mobilization and unregulated economic activity in various Latin American countries. One of Fernández-Kelly’s recent projects focuses on the diverging trajectories of immigrant youngsters of various national backgrounds in the U.S. She is also interested in the role of expressive entrepreneurship as a mechanism that allows young people, regardless of class background, to circumvent formal labor markets. Under the sponsorship of the Mellon Foundation, Fernández-Kelly investigated the factors that enable low-income immigrant children to excel in education and employment despite overwhelming statistical odds. She conducted nearly 60 in-depth interviews in Miami and San Diego. This is the first attempt to understand exceptions to normative patterns among immigrant youngsters by focusing on family and school dynamics. As a sequel to the study, she organized a conference in 2007 that brought together a group of top specialists, with three youngerst previously interviewed as part of the study to serve as discussants. The papers presented at that conference are included in a volume soon to be published, Exceptional Outcomes: Achievement in Education and Employment among Immigrant Children (ANNALS), edited with Alejandro Portes (Princeton University).

Under the auspices of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Patricia Fernández-Kelly is currently 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? The project describes and explains differences in the way hospitals, clinics, and medical personnel approach the demands of immigrant populations, many of whose members confront singular obstacles. The focus of the study is on institutions as socially constructed entities and on their performance as contingent on varying social contexts. Research is being conducted 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 interactions between institutions and individuals and families.

Burt Singer carries out and analyzes health impact assessments for large-scale economic development projects—e.g. hydroelectric, mining, and petroleum and gas pipelines—a common denominator of which is forced migration of entire communities. His primary collaborators are Juerg Utzinger (Swiss Tropical Institute), Gary Krieger (Newfields, Inc. of Denver, CO), and Marcia Castro (Harvard School of Public Health). The studies assess the longer term health consequences of involuntary resettlement, and the researchers engage directly with NGOs and Development Banks about new policies that can serve to change the currently tolerated involuntary resettlement activity and bring health issues into focus as part of the initial planning process for new projects in the future. Policy analysis is a central theme of this line of inquiry.

Marta Tienda and Sara McLanahan are leading a multidisciplinary research initiative to document the contours of child and youth migration from a global perspective in order to understand whether and under what circumstances young people are better or worse off for having moved. This undertaking requires collaboration between experts in migration and development, mainly economists and demographers, and those in child and adolescent development, mainly psychologists and family demographers. Reframing migration from a child-centric perspective promises new insights about the long-term significance of population movements for social and economic inequality.

Tienda, Douglas Massey, and three co-investigators from economics (Gordon Hanson, University of California-San Diego), political science (Michael Jones-Correa, Cornell University), and public health (Katherine Fennelly, University of Minnesota), are developing a multi-site, multi-method study of immigrant integration in nontraditional destinations. This study will investigate whether and how the changing demography of immigrant settlement alters inter-group relations (specifically competition for shared resources), spatial dynamics (specifically, residential segregation and housing competition), and labor market competition. The sheer number of people and places involved in this emergent trend raises myriad questions about whether and how the process of immigrant integration differs from that experienced by residentially concentrated immigrants.
The Mexican Migration Project (MMP) is a multi-disciplinary 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. While the renewal application is under review, the project is supported by grants from the Russell Sage Foundation and the MacArthur Foundation. The goal of the 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 to six communities in Mexico are surveyed, and these surveys are followed by surveys conducted of out-migrants from the same communities who have 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 include *Beyond Smoke and Mirrors, Clandestinos*, and *Crossing the Border*. During the 2008-2009 academic year, Massey and Durand plan to do research toward a book that analyzes changes in migration and development in the project’s original four communities in the 25 years between 1982 and 2007, when they were re-surveyed. Information about the MMP is available from the project website at: [http://mmp.opr.princeton.edu/](http://mmp.opr.princeton.edu/).

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 ethno-survey. 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. During the spring of 2008, Douglas Massey and Jorge Durand joined with colleague Katharine Donato at Vanderbilt University to put together a conference of researchers doing comparative work across multiple countries represented in the MMP and LAMP. The papers are being collected and edited for inclusion in a special issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, edited by Massey, Durand, and Donato. A proposal for a five-year renewal of funding for the LAMP was submitted to the National Science Foundation in the summer of 2008. Information on the project is available from the LAMP website at: [http://lamp.opr.princeton.edu/](http://lamp.opr.princeton.edu/).

In the Immigrant Identities Project, Douglas Massey and research associate Magaly Sanchez are studying transnational identity and behavior through an ethnographic comparison of first- and second-generation Latino immigrants interviewed in New York, Philadelphia, and New Jersey. The principal of 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. A supplementary sub-sample of respondents were given disposal cameras and asked to take pictures of people, things, and objects that seemed, to them, to be “American” and “Latino.” In an article published in *Qualitative Sociology*, Sanchez and Massey found a sharp contrast between the perceptions of Latin and American identity, a theme they are further elaborating in a forthcoming book to be published by Russell Sage.

Massey continues to serve as co-investigator on 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, supported by a grant from NICHD, 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 8,600 new immigrants with a response rate of 60 percent. Data from the baseline survey are now available, along with information from the pilot survey, at the NIS website at [http://nis.opr.princeton.edu/](http://nis.opr.princeton.edu/).
The survey is now in the field with its second wave, attempting to interview immigrants four year after their original achievement of permanent resident status. To date, around a third of the original 2003 cohort of immigrants have been successfully re-interviewed. Massey is currently at work with Jasso and Project Manager Monica Espinoza Higgins on a book examining the role of religion in the process of immigrant adaptation and assimilation.

Steven Alvarado, a Visiting Research Student Collaborator, worked with in collaboration with Douglas Massey on a project that will make use of the data from the Latin American Migration Project, currently directed by Massey. The project studies the effect of disorder and violence in Central America as a cause of international migration to the United States. Prior work has established that the U.S.-sponsored Contra intervention during the 1980s was a principal cause of Nicaraguan migration to the United States. The goal of this research project is to broaden the analysis to other countries in Central America and incorporate other indicators of violence and social disorder. Violence has frequently been cited as an outcome of neo-liberal structural adjustment policies as well as U.S. deportation policies, and the research will measure the contribution made by rising violence to the volume of out-migration to the United States.

The “institutional turn” in development economics and the sociology of development identifies the quality of a country’s institution as a key factor in predicting its chances for social and economic development. Yet the definition of “institution” remains vague, and empirical studies of the bearing of contemporary institutions in Third World nations on their chances for progressive change are scarce. With support from grants from the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies (PIIRS) and the National Science Foundation, Alejandro Portes is conducting a comparative study of five real institutions in five Latin American countries: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico. A planned conference in Santo Domingo in September 2008 will bring together investigators from the five countries to present and discuss their most recent findings. Early results of the study have been published, “Institutions and Development in Latin America: A Comparative Analysis,” in the summer 2008 issue of Studies in Comparative International Development.

Social Inequality
Audrey Beck, Chang Chung, Ginesha Dinwiddie, Thomas Espenshade, Angel Harris, Alan Krueger, Douglas Massey, and Kimberly Torres.

Thomas J. Espenshade’s research focuses on diversity in higher education. He is directing the National Study of College Experience, funded by the Mellon Foundation. It is a multi-institution collaborative study whose purpose is to better understand how pre-college courses, activities, social networks, and people’s race and social class backgrounds affect their experiences in applying to and attending academically selective colleges and universities in the United States. Results from the NSCE will give a 20-year perspective on the paths that different students follow through selective colleges and universities, with a particular focus on the race and social class dimensions of elite college admission and campus life. There are approximately 250,000 student records in the NSCE institutional data base, supplied by ten participating colleges and universities on all their applicants for admission to the fall semester of 1983, 1993, and 1997. More than 9,000 students responded to the student survey. An innovative feature of the NSCE is that it gathers data on all applicants for admission, not just all enrolled students. This makes it possible to examine how students prepare for admission to top schools, how these strategies differ by race and class, and which ones are ultimately effective and which ones are not. Espenshade has begun new work using the NSCE data. In one project, Espenshade and statistical programmer Chang Chung are investigating the strength of race-based affirmative action when it is assumed that admission deans at selective colleges and universities are evaluating applicants in the context of other candidates from the same race-ethnic groups instead of all students in the applicant pool. In related work, Espenshade and Chung are studying the implications of decisions at an increasing number of selective colleges not to require scores on the SAT and ACT tests. Microsimulation analysis will permit an examination of the impacts on racial and economic diversity, as well on measures of academic performance among admitted students, when scores on standardized tests are ignored and more weight in admission decisions is given to high school grades, strength of the high school curriculum, and extracurricular activities. Several papers on the college admission process have been published from this project. A book based on this project, titled No Longer Separate, Not Yet Equal: Race and Class in Elite College Admission and Campus Life, is forthcoming.
To understand better the opportunities and challenges posed by greater racial diversity on America’s college campuses, Thomas Espenshade is working with other faculty at Princeton University to direct the Campus Life in America Student Survey (CLASS) project. The CLASS project is an educational research and policy study focused on two areas: how campus life and learning are affected by diversity; and how institutional policies and programs can best be organized to maximize the benefits of diversity. This study examines students’ engagement in and satisfaction with diversity experiences at six colleges and universities. One set of questions involves students. What impacts are these transformations having on students? How are things going from the students’ perspective? Does a diverse educational environment help to shape students’ behaviors, attitudes, and perceptions? Are students engaged in these transformations or relatively distanced from them? How involved are students with members of other racial and ethnic groups? How satisfied are they with their diversity experiences? The University of Michigan has so far successfully argued that there is a compelling need for diversity in higher education. Can we quantify the educational benefits of diversity? Do students learn more about themselves and the world around them when working and studying in a racially diverse environment? Do they develop more tolerant attitudes if they are in contact with students whose racial and ethnic backgrounds are different from their own? Wave I of the CLASS project collected survey data from 12,000 freshmen and juniors at the six participating institutions 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. In Wave II, the investigators sought to re-interview all students who responded to the Wave I survey and who were freshmen in September 2004. The re-interview response rate was over 50 percent.

Espenshade and sociology graduate student Jayanti Owens are beginning new work using CLASS project data to examine the determinants of academic underperformance. They are modeling academic aspirations at the beginning of the freshman year in college; academic performance during the first two years of college, including how performance is related to initial aspirations; and how performance may modify academic aspirations that are expressed at the beginning of the junior year in college. Also, using the CLASS project data, Espenshade and former Princeton student Stephanie Grace are extending work on how the racial composition of one’s freshman year roommates influences behaviors, attitudes, and perceptions in subsequent college years. A particular focus is on the racial composition of best-friend networks, conditional on outcomes of random roommate assignments.

Audrey Beck and Clara Muschkin (Duke University) examined the enduring impact of race on our understanding of disparities in student behavior and achievement. The continuing relevance of race as a predictor of educational success runs counter to fundamental principles of school reform. Do persistent race gaps stem from differences in advantage that students bring to school, or from differences in the educational opportunities afforded to students? The study attempts to precisely determine the relative contributions of student attributes and of their educational experiences to inequity of outcomes. In order to disentangle the component elements of race gaps, Beck and Muschkin first estimate race-specific models of student performance in reading and math, as well as models predicting disciplinary infractions in school. Decomposition methods are then applied to model estimates in order to quantify the proportion of the race gap that is linked to the student, peer, and school composition of race groups, as well as the proportion that reflects their unequal risk of poor outcomes. They find that the largest proportion of race differences in outcomes is explained by students’ family and demographic characteristics, followed by the organizational characteristics of the schools they attend. The distribution of students across schools with differing racial composition explains a significant portion of the achievement and behavior gaps, as do race differences in characteristics such as school size, teacher qualifications, and poverty status of the school.

In their models, a substantial portion of each race gap remains unexplained by differences in the composition of the black and white student populations. This component of race differences reflects both the impact of unmeasured covariates and differences in patterns of risk, and can be interpreted as the “enduring impact of race.”

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 whether race-based health inequalities have decreased over the last 30 years; whether socioeconomic status-based health inequalities have decreased over the same period; and 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.

Gniesha Dinwiddie continues to study the underlying social causes of health disparities. By examining how stratification shapes lived experiences that condition stress exposure differently for racial/ethnic groups in the U.S., her research emphasizes how various measures of social status and social inequality are important mechanisms for understanding race, gender, and socioeconomic differences for mental and physical health outcomes. Since there is overwhelming evidence that racial/ethnic groups have higher odds of living with adverse health conditions compared to whites, the objective of Dinwiddie’s research is to investigate the relationship between socioeconomic status, psychosocial factors, and access to health care services to determine their individual and concomitant contribution to disparities in physical and mental health. Her findings reinforced how the association between stress and depression can change over age and how these changes can vary by age cohorts, marital status, socioeconomic status, health risk behaviors, and physical health conditions. Further, her findings indicate that stress and depression grow at different rates for individuals that occupy multiple status groups, particularly at middle age, and that the relationship between co-morbid conditions such as diabetes and depression are more severe for blacks compared to whites. Dinwiddie’s results support the hypothesis that mental health vulnerability has different onsets depending on age for status groups, and that policymakers should direct more effort into sustaining resources that help individuals cope with mental health problems during middle age in addition to providing better access to mental health care services in communities of color.

Angel Harris’ research interests include social psychology, sociology of education, survey research methods, race and ethnicity, quantitative data analysis, and public policy analysis. One of his current research questions is “why does academic inequality across racial/ethnic groups persist?” Education is becoming increasingly important for upward social mobility in the U.S. and abroad and has been linked to societal inequalities in health, income, and other life-chance measures. Thus, education plays a central role in social and economic wellbeing, particularly for women and minority groups. Given that the minority population within the U.S. has been steadily increasing and is projected to comprise 40 to 50 percent of the U.S. population in 2050, understanding racial differences in achievement is important for scholars, educators, and policymakers.

Harris looks at how perceptions about the opportunity structure and the system of social mobility influence the extent to which people invest in schooling. His research focuses on the social psychological determinants of the racial achievement gap and identifying factors that contribute to African Americans’ lower academic achievement and Asian Americans’ higher academic achievement relative to whites. He has published a series of articles on the oppositional culture theory (Ogbu 1978), which posits that knowledge or belief that the system of social mobility in the U.S. has been rooted in educational and occupational discrimination based on race leads many disadvantaged minorities to mentally withdraw from the schooling process. Therefore, his work has implications for understanding social inequality in general. After conducting an extensive set of analyses using numerous datasets, Harris proposed that the lack of empirical support for the theory stemmed from a major flaw within the framework; researchers had not ruled out the possibility that students’ behaviors and attitudes are endogenous to their prior skill levels. He showed that the estimated effects of oppositional schooling behaviors and attitudes were overestimated due to the omission of students’ skill level prior to the theory’s applicability (about grade 7-8 when youths begin to learn/understand the opportunity structure), and that the effect of oppositional behaviors and attitudes on school achievement reflected students’ cognitive skills prior to high school. Harris has also examined whether Asian American students experience greater academic success because they are exposed to more achievement-oriented culture from their parents and peers than whites. After employing a more comprehensive set of cultural measures than found in previous research, his findings suggest a re-examination of the cultural perspective as the dominant explanation for achievement differences between whites and Asian Americans.
Angel Harris is using two longitudinal datasets from the United Kingdom to determine whether academic engagement varies by social class and also the extent to which these differences are explained by perceptions of discrimination. Thus, while research on the oppositional culture theory within the U.S. has produced mixed results, few studies have provided a quantitative assessment of the framework in a non-U.S. context. In addition, Harris is collaborating with Marta Tienda on a series of articles on how the rates of application, admission, and enrollment to flagship universities of different racial/ethnic groups have been affected by changes in college admission policies in Texas.

Racial progress over the past four decades has lead some researchers and policymakers to proclaim the problem of discrimination solved. But the debates about discrimination have been obscured by a lack of reliable evidence. Funded by grants from the National Science Foundation, the Departments of Justice, NIH, and the W.T. Grant Foundation, Devah Pager has conducted a series of field experiments to formally test patterns of discrimination in the low-wage labor market of New York City. By using matched teams of individuals to apply for real entry-level jobs, it was possible to directly measure the extent to which race/ethnicity, in the absence of other disqualifying characteristics, reduce employment opportunities among equally qualified applicants. These studies demonstrate that whites are systemically favored over black and Latino job seekers. Indeed, the effect of discrimination is so large that white job seekers just released from prison do no worse than blacks without criminal records. Relying on both quantitative and qualitative data from the tests’ experiences, this research presents striking evidence of the continuing significance of race in shaping the employment opportunities of low-wage workers.

Under new funding from a W.T. Grant Scholars award and an NSF Career award, Devah Pager is pursuing a program of research that contributes to the literature on persistent racial disparities by examining how racial bias and discrimination affect the trajectories of black youth. Three sets of studies are included: The first focuses directly on the case of employment discrimination against young disadvantaged men, using both experimental field methods and in-depth interviews to gain a dual perspective on the job matching process. The second series of studies turn to the question of public opinion for social policies aimed to help individuals struggling to find work. This research uses experimental survey techniques to explore sensitive racial attitudes without requiring explicit racial comparisons. Finally, a third series of studies explore the underlying mechanisms that produce discrimination. This research borrows methods from social psychology to isolate both the conscious and unconscious associations that increase or inhibit the expression of discrimination.

In recent years, worsening economic conditions in France have led to growing tensions between native-born French and a rising tide of immigrants, largely from North Africa and other parts of the developing world. The French criminal justice system has responded to perceived levels of social disorder and delinquency in these ethnic neighborhoods by increasing police surveillance, widening court jurisdiction, and imposing harsher penalties for offenders. As a result, France’s foreign and immigrant residents, who comprise only about six percent of the population overall, now represent nearly 30 percent of the French prison population. Funded by a Fulbright award, Devah Pager investigates whether the rise of ethnic differentiation and economic instability in France is associated with a more punitive approach to managing social disorder. In the process, she aims to untangle the relationships between immigrant status, national origin, and economic standing as they relate to trends in law enforcement and criminal justice.

Douglas Massey serves as co-investigator with Camille Charles (University of Pennsylvania) on the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen (NLSF), which is supported by a grant from the Mellon Foundation. The NLSF is a longitudinal survey of the cohort of freshmen entering 28 selective colleges and universities in the fall of 1999 and followed and re-interviewed each spring during the next four years. All five waves have now been released to the public via the project website at http://nlsf.opr.princeton.edu/. The first book to emanate from the project, The Source of the River, was published in 2003 and examined the determinants of academic performance in the first semester of college. The second volume, Taming the River, will be published in 2008. It follows students through the end of the sophomore year and tests explanations for academic and social success on campus. The investigators plan to undertake a detailed analysis of data from the junior and senior year surveys, with the ultimate goal of modeling the process of college graduation, both on time and within six years. They have worked with a variety of administrative databases and college registrars to assemble a complete record of graduation as of 2006, and these data will increasingly be used in analyses.
Using NLSF data, postdoctoral fellow Kimberly Torres is at work on a book that traces the historical composition of African Americans in higher education with respect to class and foreign and mixed racial origins. She draws on her ethnographic experience and focus group data to describe how the growing diversity of blacks in higher education affects the social construction of black identity on campus.

Alan Krueger continues his research on education by extending the evaluation of the New York City Voucher experiment, as well as extending his work with Stacy Dale (Mellon Foundation) on the effects of attending a highly selective college. Krueger is also collaborating on a project with Steven Levitt (University of Chicago), Susan Athey (Harvard University), James Poterba (MIT), and Larry Katz (Harvard University) to study predictors of graduate student performance and job placement at five top economics departments. Are admissions committees’ rankings good predictors of performance or job placement? Do students with higher first-year core class grades have a higher completion rate? Are students who attended elite undergraduate schools more likely to be placed in the top-ranking academic jobs? To answer such questions, the researchers have gathered information on 1,030 students who entered Ph.D. programs in economics at the University of Chicago, Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Princeton University, and Stanford University from 1990 to 1999. This information includes such data as GRE scores, admissions rank, first-year course of general exam grades, Ph.D. completion status, and initial job placement.
Elizabeth Mitchell Armstrong was promoted to Associate Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs with tenure in 2007. She serves as the Director for the Certificate in Health and Health Policy program. In 2007–08, she was the Director of Graduate Studies for OPR. She also served as faculty chair of the MPA Admissions Committee. She is a member of the Lamaze International Certification Council, and she is a member of the steering committee of Childbirth Connection’s Maternity Care within a High Performance Health System. She gave a keynote address on “The Evidence-Action Gap in Maternity Care” at the 2007 annual meeting of the Coalition for Improving Maternity Services. She also spoke twice in Sweden, once at the Society for the History of Children and Youth and once at Sodertorns University. In 2007 she received the Outstanding Faculty Advisor Award from the Sociology Department. Her interests are sociology of medicine, history of medicine and public health, biomedical ethics, population health, sociology of pregnancy and childbirth.

Audrey Beck, a postdoctoral research associate, joined the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW) after earning her Ph.D. in Sociology from Duke University. Beck’s work with Sara McLanahan at CRCW utilizes data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study and, broadly, focuses on partnership instability, maternal parenting educational assortative mating and children’s school readiness. During the year, she presented research at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America and the American Sociological Association. She was inducted into Phi Delta Omega, the national public health honor society, in June 2007 upon completion of her Ph.D. at the UCLA School of Public Health. Since coming to OPR in fall 2007, Buttenheim has submitted four papers for journal review, spanning topics including marriage and family in Indonesia, sanitation and child health in Bangladesh, and social gradients in health in Mexico.

João Biehl is a new faculty associate of the Office of Population Research. He is an associate professor in the Department of Anthropology. His primary research and teaching interests are in medical anthropology, the social studies of science and technology, and Latin American societies. His current research projects examine the widespread use of psychopharmaceuticals in urban poor households in Brazil, the distribution and adherence to antiretroviral drug-treatments in resource-poor settings, and how the environment and life histories influence pathogenic gene expression. He is the author of Vita: Life in a Zone of Social Abandonment (University of California Press, 2005). In progress is a book on the politics and ethics of the control of AIDS in Brazil. Biehl holds a Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of California at Berkeley, 1999, and a Ph.D. in religion from the Graduate Theological Union, 1996. He was a National Institute of Mental Health Postdoctoral Fellow at Harvard University, 1998–2000; a member of the School of Social Science at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, 2002–03; and a visiting professor at the L’Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, 2004.

Alison Buttenheim, a postdoctoral research associate at the Center for Health and Wellbeing and the Office of Population Research, presented two papers at the 2007 Population Association of America. She also traveled to Vientiane, Lao PDR as part of an ongoing project with the World Bank to evaluate a school feeding program there. She was inducted into Phi Delta Omega, the national public health honor society, in June 2007 upon completion of her Ph.D. at the UCLA School of Public Health. Since coming to OPR in fall 2007, Buttenheim has submitted four papers for journal review, spanning topics including marriage and family in Indonesia, sanitation and child health in Bangladesh, and social gradients in health in Mexico.

Marcia J. Carlson, a Visiting Research Collaborator, Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, continued her NICHD-funded research using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study to explore issues related to family structure, parenting, and child wellbeing, with a particular focus on unmarried parents. With Sara McLanahan and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, she wrote an article on co-parenting and nonresident fathers’ involvement with young children after a non-marital birth for Demography. Carlson was a co-author, along with Lawrence Berger (University of
Wisconsin-Madison), Sharon Bzostek, and Cynthia Osborne (University of Texas-Austin), on the role of marital and biological ties on parenting practices of resident fathers for *Journal of Marriage and Family*. With Leonard Lopoo (Syracuse University), she wrote on marriage ability among the partners of young mothers for *Social Service Review*.

**Anne Case** continued 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 2007, she presented lectures at numerous conferences and universities in the United States, Europe, and South Africa. She is currently serving as an external member of the World Bank’s research committee, as a member of the UNAIDS Economic Reference Group, and as a member of the executive committee of the American Economic Association.

**Amy Love Collins** continued her postdoctoral work with Noreen Goldman studying psychological wellbeing and health in older adults. She co-authored articles that appeared in *Social Science & Medicine* and are forthcoming in *Journal of Gerontology: Psychological Sciences*. She co-wrote a paper with Noreen Goldman and Dana Glei (University of California, Berkeley) that is currently under review. She had papers accepted for the 2007 Gerontological Society of America meeting and the 2008 Population Association of America meeting. She also reviewed papers for *Health & Place and Psychological Bulletin*.

**Carey E. Cooper**, a postdoctoral research associate at the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW), presented a paper at the biennial meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development based on research with Robert Crosnoe (University of Texas) on family poverty and the transition to elementary school. Cooper’s ongoing work with Sara McLanahan at CRCW examines the associations among partnership instability, maternal parenting, and child wellbeing using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. Cooper also draws on Fragile Families data to study parental incarceration and early child outcomes in her research with colleagues at Columbia University.

**Rafaela Dancygier**, an Assistant Professor of Politics and Public and International Affairs, and a new faculty associate of the OPR, received her Ph.D. in Political Science at Yale University in 2007. Her broad research interests are in comparative politics and comparative political economy. Her specializations are in comparative politics, comparative political economy, immigration, ethnic conflict, and ethnic politics. Her research focuses on the domestic consequences of international immigration, the political incorporation of immigrants, the relationship between ethnic diversity and redistribution, and the determinants of ethnic conflict. She is currently working on a book that explores how immigration regimes and welfare states impact interethnic conflict and immigrant integration in Western Europe. Her previous work has appeared in the *American Journal of Political Science* and in edited volumes.

**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. He serves as Advisor to the Expert Committee on Poverty Measurement, Planning Commission, Government of India. Deaton delivered lectures at such institutions and universities as the World Bank, the Scottish Economic Society, NBER, the Royal Academy of Sciences in Sweden, University College in London, and the University of Pennsylvania. He was the David Kinley Memorial Lecturer at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and he received an Honorary D.Sc. (Economics) from University College, London, and the Laurea Honoris Causa from the University of Rome, Tor Vergata. He is a Fellow of the Econometric Society, of the British Academy, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

**Michelle DeKlyen** continued work on a project analyzing and disseminating Fragile Families Study data from Newark, New Jersey, in order to inform local policy and service initiatives. Findings on the language development of young Newark children were presented at the 2007 biennial meeting of the Society for Research on Child Development. As a result of this work, DeKlyen was asked to serve on Mayor Cory Booker’s Council on Family Success, co-chairing the subcommittee charged with developing a report card to track
the wellbeing of Newark children. She also assisted in teaching an MPA workshop on disadvantaged children in Newark as well as classes in developmental and abnormal psychology. Two chapters on the relation between childhood psychopathology and attachment theory and research, for the Handbook of Attachment and the Cambridge Handbook of Effective Treatments in Psychiatry, are currently in press. DeKlyen serves on the board of the New Jersey chapter of the World Association for Infant Mental Health and on the Editorial Board of the Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, reviewing articles for that and other journals.

Gniesha Dinwiddie was an invited guest speaker at a United Nations Conference given by the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia. The title of her talk was “Eliminating Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Intolerance in an Era of Globalization.” Using examples from various grass roots organizations and movements in the United States as a template for change, she provided policy suggestions on how the global community could join together to eliminate prejudice and subjugation based on ascribed status. She presented a paper titled “Comparing Status Differences in Stress Exposure for Understanding Social Disparities in Health” at the American Sociological Association meetings in New York. Dinwiddie will begin a tenure track faculty position in African-American Studies at the University of Maryland, College Park, in the fall of 2008.

Thomas J. Espenshade continued his work on diversity in higher education with two projects (NSCE, National Survey of College Experience; and CLASS, Campus Life in America Student Survey, Phase II). He made presentations that use the NSCE data at the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association and the Eastern Sociological Society, and he gave talks on affirmative action at selective colleges and universities and to Princeton University alumni groups. He was an invited participant at the Conference on Defining the Achievement Gap Challenge at Harvard University. Espenshade’s previous 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.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly organizes the regular Colloquium Series for the Center for Migration and Development and edits the Center’s two research briefs, Points of Migration and Points of Development. Fernández-Kelly serves on the advisory board of the People of America Foundation. She also chairs the Latin America Legal Defense and Education Fund (LALDEF) and the Witherspoon Futures Committee, a grassroots organization aiming to transform the house where Paul Robeson was born into a community center. She is or 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. In the last two years, she has delivered papers on gender and development, migration and urbanization, ethnicity and inequality, and expressive entrepreneurship among second-generation immigrants at such institutions as Johns Hopkins, University of Tennessee, University of Pennsylvania, William Paterson University, Brown University, University of California at Irvine, University of Utah, Wake Forest University, and City University of New York.

Noreen Goldman has been Acting Director of OPR for the past year while James Trussell has been enjoying a sabbatical leave in England. She recently completed the second round of fieldwork of a national survey in Taiwan (the Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study) and has been working to make the data publicly available. She also embarked on a project to examine SES differentials in health among Latinos in the U.S. and in Mexico. She is collaborating with the PSID to examine the potential for future collection of biomarkers. During the past year, she presented seminars at the University of Colorado, UCLA, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Chicago, the National Academy of Sciences, the Biomarker Project in Moscow, and the PAA Meeting.

Carlos González-Sancho was a Visiting Research Collaborator (VRC) at the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing during the 2007-08 academic year. González-Sancho is a doctoral student in Sociology at the University of Oxford and came to Princeton as the recipient of a Fulbright Scholarship. His research centers on the role of educational assortative mating in the intergenerational transmission of inequalities, with a particular emphasis on the family-level
mechanisms that contribute to disparities in children’s school achievement. During his stay at Princeton, González-Sancho started to explore these issues using the NLSY and ECLS-K datasets. His work also included a collaboration with Audrey Beck using data from the Fragile Families and Children Wellbeing Study (FFCWS). Additionally, González-Sancho joined the first cohort of students of the Joint Degree Program in Social Policy as an auditor.

Jean Grossman was on the Board of the journal, *Future of Children*, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton Youth Achievers, a community-based after-school enrichment program in Princeton. She is helping Big Brothers Big Sisters of America develop an on-going evaluation system as well as helping them strengthen their school-based mentoring program based on the research she and her colleagues have done. She gave presentations at the annual American Educational Research Association conference and at the Wallace Foundation.

Angel Harris, who received his Ph.D. in Public Policy and Sociology the University of Michigan in 2005, is an Assistant Professor of Sociology and African American Studies. He has been an OPR faculty associate since 2007. He is also a faculty associate in the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing and the Joint Degree Program in Social Policy. Prior to joining Princeton, Harris was an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Texas at Austin, where he was also affiliated with the Population Research Center. His research interests include social psychology, sociology of education, survey research methods, race and ethnicity, quantitative data analysis, and public policy analysis. This past year, he gave presentations at New York University and Princeton University. He also presented “Black-White Differences in Time Use on Educational and Leisure Activities” at the Jacobs Foundation Conference on Transition from School to Work, in Zurich, Switzerland. Harris is on the Editorial Board of *Sociology of Education* and a reviewer for *Sociology of Education, Social Forces, Journal for Research on Adolescents, and Teachers College Record*.

Jenny Higgins continued her research on sexual health, pleasure-seeking, and the prevention of HIV and unintended pregnancy. Three first-authored articles on these topics were published in 2007, and three others were accepted for review. In addition to her collaborations with researchers at Indiana University’s Kinsey Institute, she also continued her role as primary qualitative analyst for a six-city, NIH-funded study of acute HIV infection—a project involving Brown, Columbia, UCSF, UCSD, UCLA, and Yale Universities. She was invited to present her work on women, condoms, and sexual pleasure at the Grand Rounds of Columbia University’s HIV Center. She also shared her research at the University Consortium for Sexuality Research and Training and the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, where she took over as chair of the Sexuality Task Force. While attending and presenting at the annual meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality, she was presented with the Society’s Blossoming Professional Award.

Margot Jackson joined OPR in the fall of 2007 after receiving her Ph.D. in Sociology in June from UCLA. She continues to study the social determinants and consequences of children’s health and wellbeing. In 2007, she published an article with Robert Mare in *Social Science Research*. She also presented findings from her ongoing work at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America and the American Sociological Association, and she gave lectures at OPR and Brown University.

Joanna Kempner is a postdoctoral research associate working with Elizabeth Armstrong. She holds a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Pennsylvania and specializes in the sociology of medicine, science culture, and gender. Her research exposes how the production, suppression, and transmission of knowledge is cultural work, inscribed with and shaped by social relations. She is currently completing a book manuscript entitled *Not Tonight: Headache and the Politics of Legitimacy*, which is based on her dissertation, winner of the ASA’s Roberta G. Simmons Award for Outstanding Dissertation in medical sociology. Over the past year, she has also submitted several manuscripts on ‘forbidden knowledge.’ In 2007, Kempner presented papers at the American Sociological Association and the Society for the Social Study of Science and gave seminars at the University of Pennsylvania and Rutgers University. She is a member of Sociologists for Women in Society, Society for the Social Study of Science, and the American Sociological Association, where she serves as the elected council member at-large for the Medical Sociology section.

**Jean Grossman**  
**Angel Harris**  
**Jenny Higgins**  
**Margot Jackson**  
**Joanna Kempner**
Jean Knab was elected Representative of the Technical Research Staff, Council of the Princeton University Community, and she was member of the CPUC resources committee. Knab was also a member of the Candace Rogers graduate student paper award committee for the Eastern Sociological Society. At the conference Ten Years After: Evaluating the Long-Term Effects of Welfare Reform on Children, Families, Welfare, and Work, at the University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research in Lexington, she presented a paper on the effects of welfare and child support policies on marriage.

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 Board of Directors of the American Institutes for Research and the Board of Trustees of the Russell Sage Foundation. 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. He is also on the Board of Reviewing Editors of Science. Krueger was the Keynote Speaker at the Nordic Labor Economics Institute in Sweden, and he delivered lectures at numerous universities and institutions such as the Russell Sage Foundation, NBER, London School of Economics, the NSF, and IBMEC University in Brazil. Krueger's primary research and teaching interests are in the general areas of labor economics, education, industrial relations, economics of terrorism, subjective wellbeing, and social insurance.


Scott Lynch lectured on growth curve modeling at both the University of Pennsylvania and at Princeton University. He also spoke on the relationship between race, education, and health at Rutgers University, Yale University, and CUNY. He published a book on Bayesian statistics and presented papers at the annual meetings of the American Statistical Association, the Gerontological Society of America, and the Population Association of America. In addition, he served on the editorial boards of Demography, The Journal of Health and Social Behavior, and The Journals of Gerontology: Social Sciences and reviewed papers for numerous other journals, including the Journal of the American Statistical Association, American Sociological Review, American Journal of Sociology, Social Forces, and Sociological Methodology.

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 of Political and Social Science, a member of the Committee on National Statistics of the National Research Council, and co-editor of the Annual Review of Sociology. He also serves as Director of Graduate Studies in the Woodrow Wilson School. Massey's research focuses on international migration, race and housing, discrimination, education, urban poverty, stratification, and Latin America, especially Mexico.

Sara McLanahan directs the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing and is Editor-in-Chief of The Future of Children, a journal dedicated to children's policies. McLanahan is a fellow of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (AAPSS) and a member of the MacArthur Network on the Family and the Economy. She serves on the advisory boards of the William T. Grant Foundation, the National Poverty Center, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health and Society Scholars program, and the Pew Foundation's Economic Mobility Project. She also serves on the selection committee for the Robert Wood Johnson Health and Society Scholars Program and the W.T. Grant Scholars Award. Her work has recently been published in edited volumes and in refereed journals such as Journal of Marriage and Family, American Sociological Review, Demography, American Journal of Public Health, and others.
Sunny Xinchun Niu continued to work with Marta Tienda on the “Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project.” Using a longitudinal survey of Texas high school seniors of 2002 to evaluate how changes in college admission criteria influence student college-going decision-making, she published two papers in 2007, “Choosing Colleges: Identifying and Modeling Choice Sets” (with Marta Tienda, in Social Science Research), and “Minority Talent Loss and the Texas Top 10% Law” (with Marta Tienda and Teresa Sullivan, in Social Science Quarterly). She also has other papers submitted for journal review and one accepted for the American Educational Research Association 2008 annual meeting.

Daniel Notterman, a new faculty associate at OPR, is a Senior Health Policy Analyst and Lecturer in Molecular Biology at Princeton. He received his M.D. at New York University School of Medicine in 1978. Following his residency and chief residency in pediatrics at New York University’s Bellevue Hospital, he studied clinical pharmacology at Cornell and joined the faculty of their Departments of Pediatrics and Pharmacology, where his lab studied the clinical pharmacology of cardiovascular drugs in children. Subsequently, he came to Princeton, working with Arnold Levine on cancer research, and chaired the Committee on the Health Professions. He left Princeton for five years to serve as Chair of Pediatrics at Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, rejoining Princeton in 2007. While he continues his work in cancer biology, he has also become interested in gene-environment interactions in at-risk women and children.

Devah Pager’s research and teaching focus is on institutions affecting racial stratification, including education, labor markets, and the criminal justice system. This year Pager gave talks at the University of Virginia Law School, USC Law School, the University of Chicago Business School, and at the National Institute of Corrections. Her book on discrimination against minorities and ex-offenders, MARKED: Race, Crime, and Finding Work in an Era of Mass Incarceration, was published this year by the University of Chicago Press, and it was the winner of the PASS award from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Christina Paxson continued as Director of the Center for Health and Wellbeing as well as serving as Chair of the Department of Economics at Princeton University. She is a member of the Board of Editors of the American Economic Review, the Advisory Board of the Joint Center for Poverty Research, and a member of the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Socioeconomic Status and Health. Paxson is also a member of the Economics Review Panel of the National Science Foundation, and she is a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Alejandro Portes continued as Director of the Center for Migration and Development. In 2007, he received a Senior Investigator Award from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and major grants from the National Science Foundation and Spencer Foundation. He continued to serve on the boards of the American Sociological Review and International Migration Review. In 2007, he was appointed to the Board of Population Review and, in 2008, he received the annual prize for Scientific Reviewing from the National Academy of Sciences.

Germán Rodríguez continued to serve as Director of OPR’s Computing and Statistics core. Last year he presented papers and served as discussant in meetings of the Population Association of America (PAA) and the International Statistical Institute (ISI), reviewed papers for a number of statistical and demographic journals, and remained an occasional reviewer for NIH. He continues to maintain and further develop PAMPA, the web-based software he wrote for use in the annual meetings of the PAA, which has also been adopted by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS), and the Union for African Population Studies (UAPS).

Matthew Salganik, a new faculty associate of OPR, received his Ph.D. in Sociology from Columbia University in 2007. Salganik is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology. His areas of research interest are social networks, sociology of culture, social inequality, social psychology, and quantitative methods. His work integrates his research on social networks with his research on the sociology of culture and explores creative uses of the Internet in social research. His work on respondent-driven sampling has now been used in more than
100 studies in more than 20 countries, including a Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) study of drug injectors in the 25 largest U.S. cities. Other work on networks and statistics formed the basis for a social networks module on the 2006 General Social Survey (GSS). Salganik’s work on using the Internet for social research may eventually yield new methods for addressing questions in population science; one such study involved a series of four experiments with more than 27,000 participants, something that would not have been possible in a traditional laboratory experiment. Salganik serves as a reviewer for PNAS, Sociological Methodology, Sociological Methods & Research, and Social Psychology Quarterly.

**Magaly Sanchez**, Professor of Urban Sociology at the Instituto de Urbanismo at the Universidad Central de Venezuela, continues as a senior researcher in the Office of Population Research at Princeton University. Currently, she is writing a book in collaboration with Douglas Massey, under publishing agreement with Russell Sage Foundation. Recently she served as co-director for the Conference “Globalization and the Rise of the Left in Latin-America” sponsored by Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Policy and the Witherspoon Institute. She was a participant on the Panel on Padilla’s and Transnational Gangs in Central America and invited to the Oppenheimer Presents television program in July 2007. Sanchez has been an active participant at the international level in variety of settings, such as a participant at the Salzburg Seminar at the session Immigration and Inclusion: Rethinking National Identity, and Acting Chair and Discussant on the panel Colombian Immigrants Experience at the Latin American Sociological Association in Montreal.

**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. He is co-director, with Tom Shenk (Molecular Biology) of a new undergraduate certificate program in Global Health. Singer is a member of the National Advisory Council on Aging, the visiting committee for the Harvard School of Public Health, and the Science Advisory Board of the Santa Fe Institute. This past year, Singer gave lectures at the meeting of the Academy of Behavioral Medicine Research in Park City, Utah, Rockefeller University, the Institute on Aging, University of Wisconsin, and the National Institute on Aging.

**Marta Tienda** served as a board member of TIAA, RAND Corporation, the Princeton Medical Center, the Sloan Foundation, the Jacobs Foundation of Switzerland, and the Corporation of Brown University. In 2007, Tienda was awarded the American Dream Legacy Award from the International Institute of New Jersey. Tienda was a visiting scholar at the Rockefeller Foundation from January through August, 2007. She served on the Editorial Board of the Sociology of Education, the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and the Jacobs Foundation Series on Adolescence published by Cambridge University Press. Tienda participated in the Russell Sage Foundation’s Centennial Symposium as a panelist, where she spoke about the Changing Shape of Diversity. She is trustee emeritus of the Russell Sage Foundation.

**James Trussell** is currently serving on the National Medical Committee of Planned Parenthood Federation of America. He also serves on the board of directors of the NARAL ProChoice America Foundation, the Guttmacher Institute, and the Society for Family Planning. He spent the academic year on sabbatical at The Hull York Medical School. He continues work in several research areas: contraceptive failure, the cost-effectiveness of contraception, and emergency contraception.

**Charles F. Westoff**, Professor of Demographic Studies and Sociology, Emeritus, Princeton University, was named Laureate of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) for 2007, and he received the award during the annual meeting of the Population Association of America. He also presented a paper at the PAA meeting, another paper at the IUSSP Seminar on the Measurement of Abortion, held in Paris, and a third paper at the Max Planck Institute in Rostock, Germany. He served as a referee for the electronic journal Demographic Research for the Max Planck Institute. He continued to serve as Senior Demographic Advisor to the Demographic and Health Surveys and on the boards of the Population Resource Center and the Guttmacher Institute.
Working Papers
Office of Population Research Working Papers

OPR 07-02  Amy Love Collins, Noreen Goldman, Germán Rodríguez
Are Life Satisfaction and Optimism Protective of Health Among Older Adults?

OPR 07-01  Dana A. Glei (University of California at Berkeley), Noreen Goldman, Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University)
Do Chronic Stressors Lead to Physiological Dysregulation? Testing the Theory of Allostatic Load

Center for Health and Wellbeing Working Papers

CHW 10-07  C. Ardington, A. Case, V. Hosegood
Labor Supply Responses to Large Social Transfers: Longitudinal Evidence from South Africa

CHW 10-07  A. Case, A. Menendez
Sex Differences in Obesity Rates in Poor Countries: Evidence from South Africa

CHW 10-07  A. Case, D. Lee, C. Paxson
The Income Gradient in Children's Health: A Comment on Currie, Shields and Wheatley Price

CHW 08-07  A. Deaton
Height, Health, and Development

CHW 07-07  A. Deaton
Income, Aging, Health and Wellbeing Around the World: Evidence from the Gallup World Poll

CHW 04-07  B. A'Hearn, F. Peracchi, G. Vecchi
Living Standards and the Distribution of Heights: Italy, 1855-1910

CHW 03-07  C. Bozzioli, A. Deaton, C. Quintana-Domeque
Child Mortality, Income and Adult Height

Center for Migration and Development Working Papers

CMD 07-01.1  Alejandro Portes, Lori D. Smith
Institutions and Development in Latin America: A Comparative Analysis

CMD 07-02  Donald W. Light
Toward an Economic Sociology of Compassionate Charity and Care

CMD 07-01.2  Alejandro Portes, Patricia Fernandez-Kelly
No Margin for Error: Educational and Occupational Achievement Among Disadvantaged Children of Immigrants

CMD 07-04  Alejandro Portes, Cristina Escobar, Renelinda Arana
Divided or Convergent Loyalties? A Report on the Political Incorporation of Latin American Immigrants in the United States

Center for Research on Child Wellbeing Working Papers

CRCW 02-17  Angela Fertig, Sara McLanahan, Irwin Garfinkel
Child Support Enforcement and Domestic Violence

CRCW 06-36  Sarah Meadows
Is It There When You Need It? Perception and Adequacy of Received Instrumental Social Support

CRCW 07-02  Shirley Liu, Frank Heiland
Should We Get Married? The Effect of Parents’ Marriage on Out-of-Wedlock Children

CRCW 07-03  Catherine Kenney
His Dollar ≠ Her Dollar ≠ Their Dollar: The Effects of Couples’ Money Management Systems on Union Dissolution and Women’s Labor Force Participation

CRCW 07-04  Catherine Kenney
When Father Doesn’t Know Best: Parents’ Management and Control of Money and Children’s Food Insecurity

CRCW 07-06  W. Bradford Wilcox, Edwin Hernandez
Bendito Amor: Religion and Relationships Among Married and Unmarried Latinos in Urban America
CRCW 07-07  Kristin Turney, Kristen Harknett
Neighborhood Socioeconomic Disadvantage, Residential Stability, and Perceptions of Social Support Among New Mothers

CRCW 07-08  Kristin Turney, Kristen Harknett
Neighborhood Socioeconomic Disadvantage, Residential Stability, and Perceptions of Social Support Among New Mothers

CRCW 07-09  Cynthia Osborne
Is Marriage Protective for All Children? Cumulative Risks at Birth and Subsequent Child Behavior Among Urban Families

CRCW 07-10  Jean Knab, Irwin Garfinkel, Sara McLanahan, Emily Moiduddin, Cynthia Osborne
The Effects of Welfare and Child Support Policies on the Incidence of Marriage Following a Nonmarital Birth

CRCW 07-11  Marcia Carlson
Trajectories of Couple Relationship Quality After Childbirth: Does Marriage Matter?

CRCW 07-12  Laura Hussey
Are Social Welfare Policies 'Pro-Life'? An Individual Level Analysis of Low Income Women

CRCW 07-13  Maren Andrea Jimenez, Xiuhong Helen You, Yolanda C. Padilla, Daniel A. Powers
Language of Interview: Importance for Hispanic Mothers' Self-Rated Health and Reports of Their Children's Health

CRCW 07-14  Shirley Liu, Frank Heiland
New Estimates on the Effect of Parental Separation on Child Health

CRCW 07-15  Bill Chiu, Marie Crandall, Karen Sheehan
Risk Factors for Infant Asthma in Susceptible Families

CRCW 07-16  Carey Cooper, Sara McLanahan, Sarah Meadows, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn
Family Structure Transitions and Maternal Parenting Stress

CRCW 07-19  Sarah Meadows
Family Structure and Fathers' Wellbeing: Trajectories of Physical and Mental Health

CRCW 07-20  Maureen Waller
Shared Parenting in Disadvantaged Families: Early Contexts, Interpretations, and Implications of Parental Caretaking

Publications and Papers


2007 Publications


2007 Publications


Lynch, S.M. "Race, Socioeconomic Status and Health Across the Life Course: Introduction to the Special Issue." Research on Aging. Forthcoming.


Massey, D., and Ehrmann, N. "Gender-Specific Effects of Ecological Segregation on College Achievement." *Social Science Research*. Forthcoming.


Massey, D., and Ehrmann, N. "Gender-Specific Effects of Ecological Segregation on College Achievement." *Social Science Research*. Forthcoming.


2007 Publications


2007 Publications


Slama, R., Moreau, C., and Spira, A. "Quels Couples Choisissent de Médicaliser une Difficulté à Procréer?" Cahiers de L’INED. In press.

Smith, K.V., and Goldman, N. "Socioeconomic Differences in Health among Older Adults in Mexico." Social Science and Medicine, 65:1372-1385. 2007.


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 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 571/SOC 531, ECO 572/SOC 532, WWS 587, and one other approved population-related course). The first two are the basic graduate courses in demography: ECO 571/SOC 531 is offered in the fall semester and is a prerequisite for ECO 572/SOC 532, 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 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](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](http://wws.princeton.edu/~chw). For more information on CMD, see [http://cmd.princeton.edu](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.

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 vary, and have included: 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 are 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 well-being, with a particular focus on economic well-being, 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 is itself 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 509 Survival Analysis
Germán Rodríguez
This half-course offered in the first half of a 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 510 Multilevel Models
Germán Rodríguez
This half-course offered in the second half of a 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
Training in Demography at Princeton

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 531 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 532 Research Methods in Demography
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, 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 503 Techniques and Methods of Social Science
Sara S. McLanahan
This seminar has three objectives: 1) to provide students understanding of the basic components of a good research design, including measurement, sampling, and causal interpretation, 2) to familiarize students with the strengths and weaknesses of various research designs, including experimental design, survey research, field methods (ethnography and in-depth interviews), and historical/comparative research; and 3) to teach students how to write a research proposal, including how to formulate a researchable question, how to review and identify a gap in the existing literature, and how to select and describe an appropriate research design.

SOC 551 Ethnographic Tradition
Katherine S. Newmann
This course is the first in a sequence designed to train graduate students in ethnographic methods. This class introduces students to classical and contemporary works of ethnography that exemplify the contributions this method has made to sociological theory. Weekly readings are drawn from texts on topics such as the social ecology of the city, the study of the self, race and ethnicity, organizational ethnography, disasters, and social movements. Students who select to do original research papers over the course of the entire sequence begin their preparation in this class.

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
Patricia Fernández-Kelly
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: a) a history of urbanization in the Third World; b) an analysis of contemporary urban systems, demographic patterns, and the social structure of large Third World cities; c) a review of the literature on urban dwellers with emphasis on the poor and their political and social outlooks.

SOC 598 Advanced Social Network Analysis
Matthew J. Salganik
This seminar will cover advanced topics in social network analysis. Its goals will be to expose students on open questions in the literature and to provide tools that are required for independent research. Topics of emphasis will include search in networks, affiliation networks, analysis of large networks, weak ties, social contagion, visualization, sampling, and data collection. This seminar should be viewed as a supplement to SOC 323: Social Networks.
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 focus 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 policymakers 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 International Migration and Public Policy
*Douglas S. Massey*
This course examines the theoretical models put forth to account for international migration, reviews the empirical evidence on hypotheses derived from these theories in
different world regions, develops a synthetic framework for understanding immigration in the contemporary world, and uses this framework to analyze immigration policies in the United States and other migrant-receiving nations.

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
Staff
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/Christina Paxson
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
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
Martin Ruef
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
Germán Rodríguez
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 Children’s Health and the Rise of Obesity
Elisabeth Donahue
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 594 Mental Health

Burton Singer

This course provides an international comparative and historical overview of concepts of mental illness and wellbeing. Evolution of diagnostic criteria for mental illnesses. History of psychiatry and psychoanalysis and the influence of neuroscience on them. Neurobiology of depression, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Alzheimer’s disease, and narcotics addiction. Public perceptions of mental illness and their implications for policies pertaining to treatment and prevention programs: cross-national comparisons. Recent discoveries about neurogenesis and their implications for positive mental health and the future of psychiatry.

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 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.
Meredith Kleykamp successfully defended her dissertation, “Military Service and Minority Opportunity,” in June 2007. Her dissertation asks whether the military can still be viewed as a source of social mobility for racial and ethnic minority men in light of the dramatic changes in the social and economic context of military service over the past two decades. The post-Cold War military drawdown in personnel led to dramatic cuts in the number of military jobs and a physical re-organization of the armed forces as many bases were shut down or consolidated. After the first Gulf War, there was a precipitous drop in the desire to serve in the military among black men and women that has been matched by declining numbers of black enlistees. Since the beginning of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, everyone who joins the military must expect to spend considerable time deployed to combat arenas, increasing the costs to military service relative to the benefits.

Kleykamp presents three empirical analyses addressing a different facet of this broad question of whether and how the military contributes to socioeconomic equality and opportunity for minorities. Based on these empirical findings, she concludes that the military may no longer confer the same kinds of advantages to minorities observed in prior eras. From her study of the determinants of the enlistment decision, she concludes that black and Hispanic young men are no longer more likely to choose military service over college or work than their white peers. It is difficult to argue that military service holds great promise for the socioeconomic advancement of minorities, if they are now less likely to join in the first place. Examining the macro-level consequences of the reduction in the size of the military in the early 1990s, it appears that the loss of roughly 500,000 military jobs translates to slight increases in employment rates (on the order of 1-2 percentage points) and more substantial school enrollment rates among black men in particular (on the order of 5 percentage points). Finally, Kleykamp uses a field experiment to evaluate how employers respond to the signal of veterans status. She finds little evidence to support the contention that veteran status itself confers advantage in hiring. Kleykamp currently holds a position as Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Kansas.

Jake Rosenfeld successfully defended his dissertation, “What Unions No Longer Do: Economic and Political Consequences of Union Decline in the Post-Accord Era,” in June 2007. In the United States, as elsewhere, trade unions occupy a unique institutional space at the intersection of the economy, society, and the polity. In the economy, unions have served as an institutional buffer for workers against the vagaries of market forces. Unions have socially integrative functions, drawing individuals into a collective organization and providing the training and resources necessary to pursue collective goals. As such, historically, trade unions have proved themselves powerful political actors, providing the lower- and middle-classes with a collective voice in the electoral process. The strategic institutional location of the labor movement has spawned a rich literature investigating the causes of labor’s recent decline. No comparable effort exists to explain the broad consequences of labor’s loss in the United States.

Rosenfeld’s dissertation begins to fill the gap by examining some of the major effects of labor union decline in the United States since the early 1980s in the economy and polity. He highlights the ways in which union decline widens inter-occupational wage inequality not only by limiting the union wage premium, but also by unions’ reduced ability to narrow wage dispersion across occupations. Using previously unreleased data on recent strike patterns, Rosenfeld argues that earlier economic models accounting for work stoppage trends fail to account for the dramatically altered institutional environment of the 1980s and 1990s. He also investigates whether the positive strike-wage relationship that persisted throughout the immediate post-war decades has dissolved in the more recent period of rapid union membership decline and increased employer offensives against labor. He argues that the strike, once labor’s most powerful weapon and one of society’s most visible sources of collective action, is no longer an effective tool in labor’s arsenal. Turning to the political sphere, he evaluates labor’s political influence during the closing years of the twentieth century. Rosenfeld contends that the confluence of managerial hostility, state indifference, and economic transformation has reduced the labor movement to such a degree that unions no longer influence aggregate turnout rates. The union vote premium means little if a miniscule portion of the workforce is unionized. Rosenfeld currently holds a position as Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Washington.
Sofya Aptekar, a fourth-year Sociology and OPR student, is writing her dissertation, entitled “Immigrant Naturalization and Nation-Building in North America,” a mixed-methods project comparing naturalization trends and discourse surrounding citizenship in Canada and the United States. She received funding from the Center of Canadian Studies to conduct fieldwork in Canada. Aptekar also continued her work on Eastern European migrants to the European Union, presenting at “Europe’s Borderlands” conference at UCLA.

Pratikshya Bohra, a native of Nepal, is a second-year Ph.D. student at the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. She holds a B.A. in Economics with a minor in Mathematics from Union College in upstate New York. She worked at LECG (Law and Economic Consulting Group) in New York City for almost three years, after which she decided to pursue a Ph.D. in public policy. Bohra’s research interests include migration and labor markets, as well as poverty and inequality.

Sharon Bzostek is a fourth-year student in the Sociology department and OPR; her research interests focus on children and families and health inequalities. This year, Bzostek began working on her dissertation, which focuses on gaining a better understanding of survey respondents’ ratings of their and their children’s overall health status. She has also had several papers accepted for publication in peer-reviewed journals this year.

Stacie Carr is a second-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. Prior to coming to Princeton, Carr worked for more than a decade in the nonprofit sector as an analyst, fundraiser, and manager for local and national health-oriented organizations. Her research interests include health policy, health inequality, aging, and program and policy evaluation.

Rebecca Casciano is a fifth-year Sociology and OPR student whose interests include urban sociology, family demography, and social policy. Her dissertation examines how changes in the American welfare state have given rise to a new form of urban machine politics. She is currently in the writing stage.

Audrey Dorelien holds a B.A. from Swarthmore College in Economics and Biology, 2004. Her current research interests are in economic development, population dynamics, health, and GIS applications. After graduation, Dorelien worked at Lexecon, an economic consulting firm in Boston that primarily works in the energy industry. She then left her consultant lifestyle behind and headed to Guatemala where she started to learn Spanish and interned with an NGO in social entrepreneurship. Three months later she headed to Ahome, Mexico, where she continued to improve her Spanish and taught English. A native of Haiti, Dorelien is now a first-year student at the WWS and OPR; she is looking forward to finally bringing her diverse interests and skills together.

Nick Ehrmann is a fifth-year graduate student currently working from within Sociology, OPR, and the Woodrow Wilson School on issues of educational inequality, urban sociology, and public policy. 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 their high school careers. Ehrmann also continues to work with Doug Massey on analyses of the long-term effects of racial segregation on college achievement using the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen (NLSF) and with Katherine Newman on a qualitative investigation of youth outcomes in Cape Town, South Africa.

Julia Gelatt is a first-year Sociology and OPR graduate student. She holds a B.A. in Sociology/Anthropology from Carleton College. Before coming to Princeton, Gelatt studied U.S. immigration policy at the Migration Policy Institute. Her research interests include immigration, local and federal immigration policy, immigrant assimilation, and inequality.

Elizabeth Gummerson is a second-year student in OPR and the Woodrow Wilson School. Her undergraduate
work was in cultural anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania, and she then completed a masters in public administration at Princeton in 2006, with a focus on health and health policy in low income countries. She has worked primarily on health policy in Africa, consulting with governments of Nigeria and Tanzania on HIV policy, working for the Clinton Foundation on pediatric HIV, and briefly for USAID in Ghana. However, most of her research has been focused on South Africa, where she lived in Zululand for several years managing a household living standards and health panel survey. Her present research focuses on identifying and evaluating policy interventions intended to break the illness-poverty cycle.

Conrad Hackett is completing his dissertation and will begin a postdoctoral fellowship in the Population Research Center at the University of Texas in Fall 2008. His dissertation describes and analyzes fertility differentials among religious groups in the United States. This research was supported by grants from the Louisville Institute, the Center for the Study of Religion, and the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion. He collaborated with other Princeton graduate students on forthcoming *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* articles about the measurement of evangelicalism and the reliability of the World Christian Database. He is broadly interested in the social consequences of religious commitment.

Valerie Lewis, a third-year student 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. She is currently working on her dissertation, which uses a mixed methods approach to examine disadvantage and coping strategies in the slums of India. She has two papers being published this year, one on racial segregation in the university context and the second co-authored with Bob Wuthnow on religious congregations and foreign policy attitudes.

Tin-chi Lin is a second-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. This year he has finished most of the required courses and presented a paper at the Inter-Ivy Sociology Symposium, "The Declining Son Preference and Gender Indifference in Korea and Taiwan since 1990."

Emily Marshall is in her third year as a student in the Department of Sociology and OPR; her interests include social networks and social policy. This year she has completed her general exams, coursework and precepting requirements. In the spring, Marshall collaborated with Valerie Lewis, David Potere, and Shahana Chatteraj in organizing a lecture series on urban transformations in the developing world. She is currently working on a paper on social networks in the U.S. Congress.

Emily Moiduddin, in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR, is in the final stages of editing her dissertation and will defend early in 2008. 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? With Doug Massey, Moiduddin has also completed an analysis of neighborhood effects on birth weight; it has been accepted for publication in the *International Journal of Conflict and Violence.*

Petra Nahmias is a fourth-year student in Sociology and OPR whose research interests include fertility, reproductive health, sexual health, and maternal and child health. Nahmias is currently working on her dissertation examining the changes in the sociology of obesity among women in Egypt. She has also served as a teaching assistant and has participated in the Religion and Public Life seminar series. Her dissertation looks at the changes in obesity prevalence geographically, socially, and demographically. It examines the social determinants of obesity and how these relationships have changed over time, and it also looks at the role of social factors in mediating the relationship between maternal obesity and its deleterious health outcomes for both mothers and children. Nahmias presented early results from her dissertation at the Population Association of America Annual Meeting 2008 in New Orleans. In addition, she is preparing a number of manuscripts for submission for peer-review; these include papers on ethnicity and fertility in West Africa, religion and fertility in Texas,
and HIV/AIDS and ethnicity in Kenya. Finally, she has accepted a position as a statistical adviser at the Department for International Development in the United Kingdom beginning September 2008.

**Heidi Norbis** is a first-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and the Office of Population Research. Norbis holds a B.A. in Latin American Studies from Barnard College and a M.P.H. in Population and Family Health from the Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University. Prior to coming to Princeton, she was involved in a number of research projects, both domestically and abroad, related to women’s health and migration. In the future, Norbis hopes to apply her skills to aid in the development of programs and policies that improve the conditions of migrants.

**Analia Olgiati**, a second-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR, holds a B.A. and an M.A. in Economics 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. During the 2007 summer, Olgiati interned at the World Bank and was involved in the writing of the institution’s flagship report on crime in Central America and in several studies of gender-biased poverty. Olgiati's interests include economic demography, development, and migration.

**Kevin O’Neil** is a third-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. He completed a paper on parental migration and childhood obesity in Mexico, and he is currently working on a dissertation on new immigrant destinations in the United States.

**Jayanti Owens** is a first-year graduate student in the OPR and Sociology. Owens earned her B.A. in Political Science and Sociology/Anthropology from Swarthmore College. Prior to joining OPR, she worked in the Education Policy Center at Urban Institute in Washington, D.C. Owens’ research interests lie at the intersection of higher education and migration. One current project examines differences in U.S. native minority and same-ethnicity immigrant college students’ academic aspirations and academic performance. Another looks at the changing dynamics of undergraduate foreign student applicants, admittees, and enrollees to U.S. universities. Owens’ work has been presented at the American Sociological Association, the Midwest Political Science Association, and at the annual working group conference of the Princeton-run Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project (THEOP). She is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

**Christine Percheski**, a fifth-year Sociology and OPR student, is completing her dissertation, which examines the links between family structure, women’s employment, and social inequality in the United States. She has recently completed a review article with Sara McLanahan on how family structure acts as a mechanism in the reproduction of inequality, as well as an article with Bruce Western and Deirdre Bloome on growing income inequality among American families. After completing the dissertation, Percheski will begin a postdoctoral fellowship at Harvard University through the Robert Wood Johnson Scholars in Health Policy program.

**Michelle Phelps** is a first-year OPR and Sociology student. She received her B.A. in Psychology from U.C. Berkeley in 2005. Before joining OPR, Phelps worked in a variety of criminal justice settings, including the Wiley Manual Courthouse pre-trial services department, San Quentin State Prison GED and college education program, and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD). While at NCCD, Phelps worked on an evaluation of a parenting program for abusive parents and authored a paper on the prison and parole systems for women in California. After leaving U.C. Berkeley, Phelps spent two years in fundraising/development at the Center for Court Innovation in New York City. She was also a math teacher for the Fortune Society, an organization that provides services for ex-offenders. Her current work focuses on recent changes in the prison system. Her areas of interest include crime and punishment, legal sociology, and inequality. Phelps is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

**David Potere** is a third-year student in the Program in Population Studies (PIPS); he has served as a teaching assistant for the core demography sequence. He presented “Urbanization and the Global Network of Protected Areas,” at this year’s

Alejandro Rivas, Jr., is a second-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.

Rania Salem is a third-year student in Sociology and OPR. While she continued fulfilling course requirements, she also served as an assistant in instruction for an undergraduate class in sociology. She presented papers at the annual conferences of the Middle East Studies Association and the Population Association of America. She is currently working on a paper that explores associations between marriage payments, women’s work, and women’s well-being using survey data from Egypt.

Daniel Schneider is a second-year student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Doctoral Program in Social Policy and Sociology. He holds an A.B. in Public Policy and American Institutions from Brown University. In 2007, Schneider published one chapter co-authored with Peter Tufano (Harvard University) titled “New Savings from Old Innovations” in the edited volume *Community Economic Development Finance* (Russell Sage) and a second co-authored chapter in the edited volume *Business Solutions for the Global Poor* (Jossey-Bass). In addition to his coursework, Schneider also served as a preceptor in the Sociology Department and completed his first required empirical paper. His interests include family demography, economic sociology, and inequality.

Wendy Sheldon, a first-year student in Sociology and OPR, holds an M.P.H. in Maternal and Child Health from the University of California-Berkeley in 2000, an M.S.W. in Social Policy and Practice from the University of Pennsylvania in 1996, and a B.A. in Psychology from Bucknell University in 1993. Sheldon is particularly interested in the relationships between reproductive health and rights and many other aspects of development, including general health and nutrition, economic development, women’s empowerment, the environment, and education. After ten years in the global population, reproductive health and rights movement, Sheldon decided to pursue further training in order to focus her efforts on research and policy analysis. Most recently, she was the evaluation specialist for the international division of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. Prior to that, she was a program officer for population at the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. Sheldon has also led or assisted research projects in various settings relating to gender-based violence and an array of reproductive health issues.

Kimberly Smith, a fourth-year Woodrow Wilson and OPR student, has been working primarily on her three-paper dissertation, which examines the social and medical determinants of health. The first paper, which was recently published, investigates the relationship between socioeconomic status and health among older adults in Mexico. The second paper, in progress, examines the contribution of sulfonamides to mortality and inequality in the U.S. The third paper, also in progress, investigates the validity and determinants of global health measures using survey and medical data from Taiwan. Smith has also been working on a research project that examines the impact of community-based health insurance (CBHI) on health outcomes in three West African countries. Her paper focusing on CBHI and maternal health outcomes was published this spring in *Social Science & Medicine*. 
Samir Soneji is a fourth-year student in the Program in Population Studies. He recently completed a paper, forthcoming in Social Biology, on racial disparities in disability life expectancy among the oldest old. His dissertation work assesses the possible impact of both smoking and obesity on the fiscal viability of Social Security through changes in mortality. Soneji will defend his dissertation in the late spring and will begin a Robert Wood Johnson Health and Society Scholar postdoctoral fellow at the University of Pennsylvania in the fall.

Naomi Sugie is a first-year OPR, Sociology and Social Policy student; she holds a B.A. in Urban Studies from Columbia University. Prior to joining OPR, Sugie worked at the Vera Institute of Justice and contributed to research on a range of areas, including foster care, policing, mental health, and jail reentry. She is co-author of a report on local and federal law enforcement relations with Arab-American communities after September 11 and of a book of case studies profiling mothers living in New York City shelters. At Princeton, Sugie’s research addresses issues of inequality, with a focus on the social and economic consequences of mass incarceration. She is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

LaTonya Trotter is a second-year Sociology and OPR student. She received her B.A. from Williams College and her M.P.H. from the University of Washington. Her previous work has focused on place level effects on health and the role of social policies in shaping those spaces. She currently has a paper under review with Deborah Bowen (Boston University) and Adam Drewnowski (University of Washington) that investigates the independent effect of perceptions of one’s neighborhood on eating behavior. A continuing line of research tries to understand how health disparities are reproduced through social mechanisms. In this vein, she is currently working on a paper that examines the change over time in the relationship between marital status and health, and how both marital trends and marriage’s affect on health at the population level differ for African-Americans. For her dissertation, Trotter is undertaking mixed-methods research to explore a different aspect of health care: the health professions. She hopes to explore the expanding role of nurse practitioners within health care institutions and to understand how the rise of mid-level practitioners has changed the landscape of medical practice and health policy. Trotter’s interests include the sociology of medicine, social demography, and social inequality. She is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

Erik Vickstrom, a first-year OPR and Sociology graduate student, graduated from Wesleyan University with a B.A. in Sociology and American Studies. After working at the Murray Research Center at Harvard’s Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Vickstrom spent almost five years living and working in West Africa. He served as an English teacher for the Peace Corps in Guinea and then worked in Senegal as Assistant Director of an NGO devoted to cross-cultural training and resource development. After returning to the United States, he worked on the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) project in Washington, D.C. At Princeton, Vickstrom plans to study international migration both within and from West Africa. In addition to migration, his interests include development, inequality, and social networks.

Christopher Wildeman will complete his Ph.D. in Sociology and Demography in spring 2008. After completing his degree, he will be a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health & Society Scholar at the University of Michigan. He will also be affiliated with that university’s Population Studies Center. His dissertation research has received the best graduate student paper awards from the Sociology of Family and Children and Youth Sections of the American Sociological Association. The first chapter of his dissertation also won the Dorothy S. Thomas Award from the Population Association of America, which is awarded to the best graduate student paper. In addition to his dissertation research, he has also published papers on religion and homosexuality (Sociological Perspectives, Sociology of Religion, and Review of Religious Research), religion and paternal engagement (Sociological Forum), the employment trajectories of new fathers (Social Science Quarterly), prayer requests for incarcerated and deployed men (Poetics), and the effects of mass incarceration on the black family (Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science). He regularly presents papers at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America and the American Sociological Association.
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
40 Myrtle Avenue
Dobbins Ferry, NY 10522

Sahar El-Shenety
Cairo University
Dept. of Statistics
Faculty of Economics & Political Science
Giza EGYPT

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

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

Douglas Ewbank
University of Pennsylvania
Population Studies Center
3718 Locust Walk
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6298

David Featherman
University of Michigan
Institute for Social Research
426 Thompson Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248

David Fein
4408 Puller Drive
Kensington, MD 20895-4050

Robert Feldman
Morgan Stanley and Company
1585 Broadway, 2nd Floor
New York, NY 10036

Angela Fertig
Department of Health Administration
University of Georgia
N120 Coverdell
201 N. Milledge Avenue
Athens, GA 30602

Rachel A. Thurston Findley
2831 Garber Street, Apt. #6
Berkeley, CA 94705-1314

William Fischel
Dartmouth College
Department of Economics
6106 Rockefeller, Room 324
Hanover, NH 03755

Mary Fischer
University of Connecticut
Department of Sociology
344 Mansfield Road, Unit 2068
Stoors, CT 06269-2068

Margaret Fleming
48 Mill Lane
Canterbury, Kent
CT2 8NE, ENGLAND

Nadia Flores
Department of Sociology
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843-4351

Carmen Elisa Florez
University Los Andes
CEDE-Faculty of Economics
AA 4976, Bogota, COLOMBIA

Andrew Foster
Brown University
Department of Economics
Box B
Providence, RI 02912

Patricia Freedman
15817 Anamosa Drive
Rockville, MD 20855

Ronald Freedman
University of Michigan
PSC, Institute for Social Research
426 Thompson Street, P.O.B 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248

Tomas Frejka
3907 Coquina Drive
Sanibel, FL 33957

Izaslaw Frenkel
U.L. Beldan 5 M93
Warsaw
440084 POLAND

Scott Fritzen
9347 Ridge Road
Goodrich, MI 48438

Michelle Bellessa Frost
11870 Runnel Circle
Eden Prairie, MN 55347

Haishan Fu
KDRO/UNDP
304 East 45th Street
FF-1276
New York, NY 10017

Connie Gager
Arizona State University
Department of Family & Human Development
131 Cowden Hall
Tempe, AZ 85287

Lea Kiel Garson
207 North Bowman Avenue
Meron, PA 19066

Deborah Garvey
Santa Clara University
Department of Economics
500 El Camino Real
Kenna Hall
Santa Clara, CA 95053

Patrick Gerland
30 Waterside Plaza – Apt. 30A
New York, NY 10010

Bonnie Ghosh-Dastidar
1206 Parker Place
Brentwood, TN 37027

Christina Gibson-Davis
Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy
Duke University
Box 90245
Durham, NC 27708

Dana Glei
5985 San Aleso Ct.
Santa Rosa, CA 95409

Howard Goldberg
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Division of Reproductive Health
4770 Buford Highway NE
Atlanta, GA 30341-3717

Katherine Gould-Martin
Bard College
Bard in China Program
Annandale-on-Hudson, NY 12504

Michele Gragnolati
MC9-414B (EASSD)
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington, DC 20433

Nancy Grandjean
University of Washington
Comparative Political Studies, Dept. of Pol Sci
Box 353530
Seattle, WA 98195

Diana Greene
Department of OB/GYN and RS, SFGH
University of California, San Francisco
Box 0856
San Francisco, CA 94143

Gilles Grenier
University of Ottawa
Department of Economics
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 CANADA

Jill Grigsby
Pomona College
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
420 Harvard
Claremont, CA 91711

Alejandro Grimson
Bonnland 1938 PB “3”, CP. 141
Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA

Shoshana Grossbard-Schechtman
San Diego University
Department of Economics
San Diego, CA 92182-4485

Laurence Grummer-Strawn
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Division of Nutrition
1600 Clifton Road, Mail Stop K25
Atlanta, GA 30333

Kartono Gunawan
Biro Perencanaan Dan Penelitian
Department Kevangan
Jalan Lapangan Banteng Timur 4
Jakarta-Pusat, INDONESIA

Guang Guo
University of North Carolina
Carolina Population Studies Center
123 West Franklin Street
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Robert Gutman
Princeton University
SORA Architecture Building
Princeton, NJ 08544

Myron Gutmann
University of Michigan
Institute for Social Res.
Inter-University Consortium for Pol. and Soc.
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248

Juan Carlos Guzman
7737 Inversham Drive, Apt. 179
Falls Church, VA 22042

Zahid Hafeez
614 Peach Street
Avenel, NJ 07001

John Hajnal
95 Hodford Road
London, NW11 8E ENGLAND

Lauren Hale
State University of New York, Stony Brook
Preventive Medicine
HSC Level 3, Room 071
Stony Brook, NY 11794

William Haller
206A Woodhaven Drive
Pendleton, SC 29670

Asher Halperin
6 Uri Street
Tel-Aviv, ISRAEL

Charles Hammerslough
PMB 333
3588 Plymouth Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105-2603

Bruce Hamilton
Johns Hopkins University
Department of Economics
615 North Wolfe Street
Baltimore, MD 21205
Alumni Directory

Pum Suk Han
43592 Merchant Mill Ter.
Leesburg, VA 20176
Richard Hankinson
172 South Harrison Street
Princeton, NJ 08540
Thomas Hanson
WestEd
Human Development Program
4665 Lampson Avenue
Los Alamitos, CA 90720-5139
Hong Sheng Hao
The People’s University of China
Institute of Population Research
Beijing, CHINA
Kathleen Hempstead
Princeton University
Department of Health and Senior Services
PO Box 360, Room 405
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360

Rodolfo Heredia-Benitez
Calle 96 No.19-A-73
Coralares Centro Regional de Poblacion
Apartado Aereo No. 24846
Santa Fe de Bogota D.C., COLOMBIA
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
Prof. Dr. Mukerrem Hic
Istanbul University
Department of Economics in English
Bagdat 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
31311, SAUDI ARABIA
John Hobcroft
The University of York
Department of Social Policy and Social Work
Heslington
York YO10 5DD, UNITED KINGDOM
Howard Hogan
U.S. Bureau of The Census
Demographic Programs
Washington, DC 20313
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
UNCSDHA
P.O. Box 500
Vienna, A-1400, AUSTRIA
Oswald Honkalehto
Colgate University
Department of Economics
Hamilton, NY 13346
Shiro Horiiuchi
Rokefeiller 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 MSS 2T4 CANADA
Yuanyong 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
Bluestein School of Planning and Public Policy
Urban Studies and Community Health
33 Livingston Avenue, Ste. 100
New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1958
Shireen Jejeebhoy
Sett Minar
16A Peddar Road
Bombay, 400 206, INDIA
John Jennett
University of Pennsylvania
Annenberg School for Communication
Faculty Ste 520
335 Market Philadelphia, PA 19104-6220
Iris Jerby
2 Elcharizi Street
Rishon-Le-Tzion
75770, ISRAEL

Lynee Johnson
Princeton University
Princeton Environmental Institute
127 Guyot Hall
Princeton, NJ 08544
Carole Jolly
U.S. State Department
ID Windhoek
Washington, DC 20520-2540
Elise Jones
1382 Newtown-Langhorne Road
Newton, PA 18940
Anne Ryder Joseph
45 Nickerson Street
Orleans, MA 02653
Janina Jozwiak
Central School of Planning and Statistics
Institute of Statistics and Demography
Al. Niepodleglosi 162
Warsaw, 049158, POLAND
Roberto Junquitto
Calle 77, #8-01, Apartado 201
Bogota, COLOMBIA
Mathijs 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
Mehtab 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carolyn Makinson</td>
<td>Women's Commission on Refugee Women and Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>122 East 42nd Street, 12th Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY 10168-1289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Malaker</td>
<td>Indian Statistical Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demographic Research Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>203 Barrackpore Trunk Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calculutta, 700 035 INDIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Marshall</td>
<td>Bureau of Intelligence and Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INR/REC/EF, Room 8444S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, DC 20520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllis Marsteller</td>
<td>4 Pond Drive East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rhinebeck, NY 12572-1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Martin</td>
<td>3419 Mansfield Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Falls Church, VA 22041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Martin</td>
<td>Ibis Reproductive Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 Dunster St. #203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cambridge, MA 02138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poul Matthiessen</td>
<td>Collstroms Fond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HC Andersens Boulevard 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DK 1553 Copenhagen V, DENMARK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Matza</td>
<td>University of California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Sociology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Berkeley, CA 94720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Mauldon</td>
<td>University of California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate School of Public Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2607 Hearst Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Berkeley, CA 94720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ismael Maung</td>
<td>Western Illinois University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sociology Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Macomb, IL 61455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Maynard</td>
<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3700 Walnut Street, Rm 409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA 19104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McCarthy</td>
<td>University of New Hampshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School of Health and Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Library Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>217 Hewitt Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Durham, NH 08324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justin McCarthy</td>
<td>University of Louisville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louisville, KY 4020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerrilyn McClendon</td>
<td>Chemistry Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Princeton University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>111 Frick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Princeton, NJ 08544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael McKenna</td>
<td>12 Dobbs Terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scarsdale, NY 10583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert McLauglin</td>
<td>International Planned Parenthood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fed. WHR, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120 Wall Street, 9th Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY 10005-3902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald McNiel</td>
<td>Macquarie University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School of Economics and Financial Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Ryde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW, 2113 AUSTRALIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin McQuillan</td>
<td>University of Western Ontario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Sociology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>London, Ontario N6A 5C2 CANADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Meadows</td>
<td>13816 Bora Bora Way, Apt 311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marina del Rey, CA 90292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Meeks</td>
<td>Virginia State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economics Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Petersburg, VA 23806-9046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn Mendenko</td>
<td>Princeton University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Dean of the College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>406 West College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Princeton, NJ 08544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Menken</td>
<td>University of Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Institute of Behavioral Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Campus Box 484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boulder, CO 80309-0484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Mensch</td>
<td>The Population Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Research Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One Hammerskjold Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY 10017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Michael</td>
<td>Cooling Springs Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2455 Ballenger Creek Pike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adamstown, MD 21710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynthia Miller</td>
<td>MDRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 East 34th Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY 10016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Miller</td>
<td>Rutgers University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Institute for Health Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 College Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Brunswick, NJ 08903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Miller</td>
<td>P.O. Box 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maadi, Cairo EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry Mirkin</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 UN Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY 10017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliot Mishler</td>
<td>Cambridge Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Psychiatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1493 Cambridge Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cambridge, MA 02139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilfred Mlay</td>
<td>University of Dar es Salaam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.O. Box 35049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dar es Salaam, TANZANIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essa Montasser</td>
<td>91 King Sand Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manialed Rodah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cairo, EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberto Monte-Mor</td>
<td>Universidade Federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>de Minas Gerais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faculdade de Ciencias Economicas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rua Curitiba 832 9º andar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Belo Horizonte, MG BRAZIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norma Montes Rodriguez</td>
<td>CEDEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Centro de Estudios Demograficos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ave. 41 #2003 entre 20 y 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Playa, La Habana CUBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Montgomery</td>
<td>Population Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy Research Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One Dag Hammerskjold Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY 10017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarita Mooney</td>
<td>Ass. Professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNC – Chapel Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Sociology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CB#3210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chapel Hill, NC 27599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Moreau</td>
<td>136 Boulevard de Charonne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paris 75020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FRANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorenzo Moreno</td>
<td>Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.O. Box 2393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Princeton, NJ 08543-2393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Morning</td>
<td>New York University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Sociology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>269 Mercer Street, Room 445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY 10003-6687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy Morton</td>
<td>228A Marshall Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Princeton, NJ 08540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudhansu Mukherjee</td>
<td>205 N.S.C. Bose Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grahams Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calculutta, 700 040 INDIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basim Musallam</td>
<td>Cambridge University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faculty of Oriental Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cambridge CB21TN ENGLAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos Musonda Gonzalez-Sanco</td>
<td>Demography Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Sociology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Social Development Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.O. Box 32379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathy Niebo</td>
<td>Princeton University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of Research and Project Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Princeton, NJ 08544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessica Nolan</td>
<td>3115 Central Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alameda, CA 94501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazeek Nosseir</td>
<td>American University in Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Research Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>113 Sharia Kast El Airi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cairo, EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Obiri-Opareh</td>
<td>CSR-STEPRI Science and Technology Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PO Box CT, 519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cantonment, Accra, GHANA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luis Hernandez Ochoa</td>
<td>Macro International, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calverton, MD 20705-311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion O’Connor</td>
<td>37 Ridgeview Circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Princeton, NJ 08540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gretchen Ogden</td>
<td>6 Spruce Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camden, ME 04843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yooti Okazaki</td>
<td>3-12 Shirogane 4, Minato-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tokyo, JAPAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Okun</td>
<td>Hebrew University of Jerusalem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Demography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mount Scopus Campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jerusalem, 9105 ISRAEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jake Rosenfeld</td>
<td>1100 NE Campus Parkway, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Rosenzweig</td>
<td>University of Pennsylvania, Department of Economics, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luis Rosero-Bixby</td>
<td>Centro Centroamericano de Poblacion, Universidad de Costa Rica, San Jose 0060, COSTA RICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narayan Sastry</td>
<td>University of Michigan, Population Studies Center, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrea Saville-White</td>
<td>53 University Place, Princeton, NJ 08540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen Schurm</td>
<td>Mathematica Policy Research, 600 Maryland Avenue SW, Ste. 550, Washington, DC 20024-2512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ifara Schwartz</td>
<td>18 Marvin Court, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James M. Scully</td>
<td>1618 V. Street NW, Washington, DC 20009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Seifert</td>
<td>28 Academy Court, Pennington, NJ 08534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Seplaki</td>
<td>John Hopkins Bloomberg Sch. of Public Health, The Center on Aging and Health, 2024 E. Monument Street, Suite 2-700, Baltimore, MD 21205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Shapiro</td>
<td>Pennsylvania State University, Department of Economics, 416 Kern Graduate Building University Park, PA 16802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Shell</td>
<td>7 Gordon Street Gardens 8001, Cape Town, Western Cape, SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eui Hang Shin</td>
<td>University of South Carolina, Department of Sociology, Columbia, SC 29208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Shochet</td>
<td>1182 E. Court Street, Iowa City, IA 52240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederic Shorter</td>
<td>671 Horseshoe Road, Gabriola Island, British Columbia, V0R 1X3 CANADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Shragler</td>
<td>34 Cambridge Way, Princeton Junction, NJ 08550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. N. Shrivinivasan</td>
<td>Central Statistical Office, Population Division, Sadar Patel Bhawan, New Delhi 1, INDIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Khalid Siddiqui</td>
<td>United Nations ESCAP, Statistics Division, UN Building, Bangkok, 10200 THAILAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wendy Sigle-Rushton</td>
<td>London School of Economics and Political Sciences, Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion, Houghton Street, London, WC2A 2AE ENGLAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.N. Sinha</td>
<td>Delhi University, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi 7, INDIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mario Small</td>
<td>University of Chicago, Department of Sociology, 1126 East 59th St, SS 408, Chicago, IL 60637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claudette Smith</td>
<td>Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debbie Stark</td>
<td>8541 Ashley Road, Ashely, OH 43003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Stark</td>
<td>Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, 1808 Chicago Ave, Room 101B, Evanston, IL 60208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patience Stephens</td>
<td>United Nations, Population Division, New York, NY 10017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marlene Stern</td>
<td>12 Ashwood Court, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Stoto</td>
<td>George Washington University, Department of Biostatistics, 2021 K Street NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Strachan</td>
<td>27 Halsey Street, Providence, RI 02906-1414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stran</td>
<td>4 Acacia Villas, Boynton Beach, FL 33436-5594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Strickler</td>
<td>University of Vermont, Department of Sociology, 31 South Prospect, Burlington, VT 05401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Stupp</td>
<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, Mailstop K-35, Atlanta, GA 30333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna Sulak</td>
<td>354 Emily Street, Philadelphia, PA 19148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis Sullivan</td>
<td>Miami University, Department of Economics, Oxford, OH 45056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremiah Sullivan</td>
<td>95 Schooner Ridge Rd., Cumberland Foreside, ME 04110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayumi Takenaka</td>
<td>78 Manhattan Avenue, #3F, New York, NY 10025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinichi Takahashitani</td>
<td>Kobe University, Faculty of Economics, Rokkodai, Nada-ku, Kobe, 657 JAPAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jee-Peng Tan</td>
<td>The World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanchana Tangechonlatip</td>
<td>Mahidol University, Institute for Population and Social Research, 25/25 Phuttamonthon 4 Road, Salaya, Phuttamonthon, Nakhonrathathani 73170 THAILAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patricia Taylor</td>
<td>31 Richard Ct., Princeton, NJ 08540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wenzhen Ye
Xiamen University
Department of Economics
Bai-Cheng Apt. 19(202)
Xiamen, CHINA

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
Rosedale Road
Princeton, NJ 08541

Mary Youngs-Rabinowicz
47 Hillside Court
Boulder, CO 80302

Farhat Yusuf
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
622/7 Huaihai Zhong Lu
Shanghai, 200020 CHINA

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

Peteris Zvidrins
University of Latvia
Centre for Demography
19 Rainsis Boulevard
Riga
LV-1586 LATVIA

No Address
A.D. Bhatti
Olga Boemeke
Michael Bosshart
Johan Bring
Jessica Bull
Juan Chackiel
Ch’eng-Hain Chao
Shao Hsing Chen
C.A. Chiang
Jane Crecco
Roberto Cuca
Kumudini Dandekar
Debra Donahoe
Moses Ebot
Kenneth Egusa
Charles Enoch
El Sayed El Daly
Martina Evans
Andrew Penelon
Bamikale Feyisetan
Tomio Fumoto
Michelle Garretson
Nancy Gilgosh
Joseph Grinblat
Timothy Guinnane
Kuldip Gulati
Keith Hazelton
Alice Hecht
Alberto Hernandez
Isher Hussain
Ricardo Irmenez
Leif Johansson
A. Meredith John
Deborah Kaple
Elizabeth Karns
Asmerom Kidane
Evelyn (Whang-Kyung) Koh
Yun-Yu Ku
Toshio Kuroda
Ivan Lakos
Yung-Jung Lee
Bin Li
Guang-Qin Ma
Murari Majumdar

Alan Margolis
Jin Moritaka
Steadman Noble
Toshio Ono
Lois Paul
Dmitriy Philippov
David Phillips
Jennifer Pimentel
Frank Ponsi
S. Raghavachari
Marie Reijo
Toni Richards
Krishna Roy
Carol Ryner
J. Sandesara
Swee-Hock Saw
G.B. Saxena
Shanti Seth
Paul Singer
B. Maxwell Stamper
Roberta G. Steinman
Christina Su
Yi-Ping Sun
Johanna Swartzentuber
Katsuhide Tani
Lorne Tepperman
Duncan Thomas
Kozo Ueda
Barbara Van Buren
Ronald Wade
Liyun Wang
Christopher Wilson
Yasar Yesilcay
Wisar Zaidi
Catherine Zalokar
Jun Zhu