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This year, we welcomed four new faculty associates to OPR: Edward Telles and Anna Maria Goldani from UCLA, Georges Reniers following a postdoctoral position at the University of Colorado at Boulder (PhD from the University of Pennsylvania), and Delia Baldassarri, who joined the Sociology faculty in 2007 after getting her PhD in Sociology from Columbia. Telles is an acclaimed scholar of the sociology of race relations and a preeminent voice on race relations in Brazil. He is the author of several books and more than 40 scientific articles. He has recently published two major books: *Generations of Exclusion: Mexican Americans, Assimilation, and Race* (with Vilma Ortiz) and *Race in Another America: The Significance of Skin Color in Brazil*, which won the American Sociological Association’s Distinguished Publication Award in 2006. Goldani has made salient contributions in the study of gender, sexuality, and the family in Brazil based largely on the Brazilian household surveys. She illuminates complex fertility factors that affect child-bearing decisions, showing how Brazilian couples increasingly decide to have fewer offspring, led not by family planning policy, but by independent considerations derived from women’s growing power and concerns about the costs involved in the rearing of a third child. Reniers’ primary research focus is on HIV risk avoidance strategies in terms of marriage and partnerships decision-making. He complements this with an inquiry of the constraints imposed by marriage markets on the application of these strategies. He has fieldwork experience in Ethiopia, Malawi, and South Africa. Baldassarri’s research interests are in social networks, social capital, cooperation and collective action, social and political inequality, public opinion and political decision-making, and organizational behavior. She is author of a book on cognitive heuristics and political decision-making (*The Simple Art of Voting*), and has written articles on formal models of collective action, social and organizational networks, political networks and interpersonal influence, political polarization, public opinion and voting behavior.

We bid a fond farewell to five PhD students and three Postdoctoral Associates. Sharon Bzostek (Dissertation: Social fathers in fragile families) will be a Robert Wood Johnson Scholar in Health Policy Research at Harvard University for two years and then will be an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Rutgers University, Rebecca Pearson Casciano (Dissertation: "By any means necessary": the American welfare state and machine politics in Newark’s North Ward) has become a Postdoctoral Associate at OPR, working with Doug Massey. Valerie Lewis (Dissertation: Slums and Children’s Disadvantage: The Case of India) has become a Postdoctoral Fellow at Harvard University. David Potere (Dissertation: Mapping the world’s cities: an examination of global urban maps and their implications for conservation planning) has become a consultant with The Boston Consulting Group and has been named a Howes Scholar at the Krell Institute. Kimberly Smith (Dissertation: Essays on the determinants of health and mortality) has become a heath researcher at Mathematica. Allison Buttenheim, who worked with Noreen Goldman, is now a Robert Wood Johnson Health and Society Scholar at the University of Pennsylvania. Jenny Higgins, who worked with me, has become an Assistant Professor Population and Family Health at Columbia University. And Margot Jackson, who worked with Noreen Goldman and Sara McLanahan, has become an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Brown University.

James Trussell, Director
Office of Population Research
Princeton University
Director

James Trussell

Director of Graduate Studies

Marta Tienda

Faculty Associates

Alicia Adsera, Associate Research Scholar and Lecturer, Woodrow Wilson School. Ph.D., Economics, Boston University, 1996. Interests: fertility and household formation, migration, and international political economy.

João Biehl, Associate Professor of Anthropology. Ph.D., Behavioral Sciences, University of Chicago, 1979. Interests: non-experimental research design and analysis, ecology and evolution of family relationships and of behavioral development; primate demography and life histories, parent-offspring relationships; infancy and the ontogeny of behavior and social relationships, conservation education and behavioral aspects of conservation.


Ana Maria Goldani, Associate Research Scholar, Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, 1989. Interests: family, demography, sex and gender.


Angie 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.


Elisabeth Donahue, Lecturer in Public and International Affairs. J.D., Georgetown University Law Center, 1993. Interest: poverty, social policy financing and children’s policy. Associate Editor of The Future of Children journal.
Staff and Students

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.

Edward Telles, Professor of Sociology. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Texas-Austin, 1988. Interests: race and ethnicity, social demography, development, urban sociology.

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.

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.


Stefanie Brodmann, Postdoctoral Research Associate. Ph.D., Political and Social Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, 2007. Interests: ethnic minorities in the labor market, educational systems and income distribution.


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


Dohoon Lee, Postdoctoral Research Associate. Ph.D., Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2008. Interests: causes and consequences of skill formation over the life course, linking intergenerational mobility and socioeconomic inequality, and quantitative research methods (distributional, nonparametric, and potential outcome approaches).

Anna Münch, Visiting Postdoctoral Research Associate. Ph.D., Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, University of Bern, 2007. Interests: health and development in nomadic pastoralists settings, illness hermeneutics, illness semantics, transdisciplinary research methods between humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.


Visiting Scholars


Marika Dunn, OPR Departmental Guest. Ph.D. Candidate, Political Science, Rutgers University. Interests: political participation and representation; race, ethnicity, and immigration; civil liberties and civil rights.

Jorge Durand, Visiting Senior Research Scholar; Professor, Department of Research on Social Movements, University of Guadalajara, Mexico, Geography and Planning, University of Toulouse-Le Mirail, France, 1991. Interests: international migration.


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.


Magaly Sanchez, Visiting Scholar; Professor, Instituto de Urbanismo, Universidad Central de Venezuela. Ph.D., Sociology, École des Hautes Études in 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.


Administrative Staff
Nancy Cannuli, Associate Director
Mary Lou Delaney, Program Assistant
Kris Emerson, Program Manager, CRCW
Valerie Fitzpatrick, Academic Assistant
Regina Leidy, Program Assistant, CRCW
Joyce Lopuh, Purchasing and Accounts Administrator
Kristen Matlofsky, Academic Assistant
Tracy Merone, Administrative Support, CRCW
Judie Miller, Academic Assistant
Robin Piskecky, Grants Manager
Diana Sacké, Academic Assistant
Judith Tilton, Graduate Program Administrator

Computing Staff
Wayne Appleton, System Administrator, UNIX Systems Manager
Chang Y. Chung, Programmer
Jennifer Flath, 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
K. Steven Brown, Research Specialist
Donnell Butler, Project Director
Kevin Bradway, Research Specialist, CRCW
Kelly Cleland, Research Specialist
Monica Higgins, Research Specialist
Kate Jaeger, Project Analyst, CRCW
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.


Center for Research on Child Wellbeing

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 webcasts 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](http://crcw.princeton.edu)
Center for Health and Wellbeing

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 high-quality teaching programs in global health and health policy for graduate and undergraduate students. 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) and Princeton University’s undergraduate Certificate in Global Health and Health Policy (GHP). 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.

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.

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

CHW supports several programs designed to enhance students’ opportunities to learn about health and wellbeing. This includes undergraduate and graduate courses and certificates in health and health policy, grants for students to conduct health-related research, and student-oriented events such as lunch seminars, career panels and public lectures.

The Undergraduate Certificate in Global Health and Health Policy (GHP) is an interdepartmental program in which undergraduates can study the determinants, consequences, and patterns of disease across societies; the role of medical technologies and interventions in health improvements; and the economic, political, and
social factors that shape domestic and global public health. The Certificate in Health and Health Policy trains graduate students for careers in health-related areas in the public and not-for-profit sectors. The program is designed for students with domestic and international health interests and provides both broad training in core topics in health and health policy as well as courses in specialized areas.

The Adel Mahmoud Global Health Scholars Program, initiated in 2007, provides up to six outstanding undergraduates per year 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 his pioneering work in global health.

Conferences and Seminars

CHW sponsors a research seminar series and a number of conferences each year. In 2008, it sponsored 19 seminars and “No Country Left Behind: Transforming Global Health”, a colloquium organized in cooperation with the Department of Molecular Biology.

For more information about CHW, see www.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.

The New Second Generation in Spain

Supported by a grant from the Spencer Foundation, the Center has replicated the first phase of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS) on the basis of representative samples of second generation secondary school students in the metropolitan areas of Madrid and Barcelona. The principal aim of the study is to test the segmented assimilation model of second generation adaptation and to extend it and modify it according to the evidence. Results of the project will have a significant policy impact because of the representativeness of the surveys and the need of Spanish educational authorities for reliable information on which to base effective measures toward a rising foreign-origin population.

Translated articles based on CILS have been published in Spain in Migraciones and the Revista Espanola de Investigaciones Sociologicas. They provide a suitable framework for the study. A stratified random sample of almost 7,000 second generation youths, average age 14, were contacted and interviewed in 176 public and private schools in Madrid and Barcelona. This is the largest, statistically representative sample of the second generation ever conducted in Europe. Preliminary results from the Madrid sample were presented at a press conference in early March and received wide coverage by the Spanish media. The study is currently in its data analysis phase and initial publications are expected to appear in fall 2009. Data from the study, known as ILSEG (its Spanish acronym), will be placed in the public domain in 2010.

Immigration and the American Health System (HIS)

With support from a Senior Investigator Award to the Center’s director, CMD has conducted an institutional study of the American health system as it deals with the needs and problems posed by a rising immigrant population. The study is empirically based on in-depth interviews and field observation of hospital, clinics, and other medical institutions in three research sites: South Florida, Southern California, and central New Jersey. Teams of investigators in each site have supplemented interviews with professional administrators with additional ones with clinical personnel, leaders of immigrant organizations, and patient focus groups. The project collected detailed information on forty health care institutions in the three target sites, plus additional data from immigrant organizations and patient focus groups. Preliminary results of the study have been accepted for publication and will appear in Sociological Forum in fall 2009. The HIS project will culminate in a conference, What Is Ailing U.S.?, to be held at Princeton on May 14-16, 2009. It will bring together academic researchers with hospital managers, clinic directors, and physicians of the institutions included in this comparative study of the U.S. health system.
The purpose is to examine systematically the challenges encountered by immigrants in accessing the American health system, the coping strategies that they use to deal with the present situation, and the best course of reform for the future. A volume of conference proceedings is planned for 2010.

**Latin American Institutions and Development: A Comparative Study**

With support from the National Science Foundation, CMD has conducted a comparative study of institutions in five Latin American countries. Teams of investigators in each country carried out intensive studies of the same five state and private agencies with the same methodology. The aim was to establish the extent to which real organizations conform to their original institutional blueprints and the extent to which they make a significant contribution to economic and social development. A series of hypotheses on determinants of these two outcomes are being examined comparatively. The theoretical framework for this study, including a definition of institutions, was published in *Population and Development Review* and in Spanish in *Desarrollo Economico* (Argentina) and *Cuadernos Economia* (Colombia). Results from the first phase of the study, including nine institutions in three countries, have been published in *Studies in Comparative International Development* and, in Spanish, in *Instituciones y Desarrollo* (Siglo XXI Editores, 2009). A conference held in Santo Domingo in August 2003 brought together authors of the twenty-three completed institutional studies to discuss their findings and their policy implications. A synthetic article bearing final results of the study has been recently submitted for publication.

**Transnational Organizations and the Political Incorporation of Immigrants in the United States**

This study was supported by two successive grants from the Russell Sage Foundation. It examined the views of leaders of immigrant organizations toward citizenship acquisition and political participation in the United States as well as the actual activities of these organizations in civic life and politics, both in the United States and abroad. Results of both phases of the study have been published in the *International Migration Review* (2007); *Ethnic and Racial Studies* (2008); and the *Journal of International Comparative Sociology* (2009). A conference on Latin Organizations and Immigrant Political Incorporation based on results from the study is planned for fall 2009.
The Office of Population Research gratefully acknowledges the generous support provided by the following public and private agencies:

**Federal Government Agencies**

**National Institutes of Health**
- Adversity and Resilience after Hurricane Katrina
- Biodemography of Health, Social Factors, and Life Challenge
- Center for Research on Experience and Well Being
- 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
- Population Research Center - Demography
- Princeton Center for the Demography of Aging
- Public Use Data on Mexican Immigration
- The Relationship between College Education and Health

**National Science Foundation**
- CAREER: Toward Improving the Conceptualization and Measurement of Discrimination
- Collaborative Research: Migration and Social Dynamics- Unpacking the Black Box of Cumulative Causation

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

**Foundations and Private Organizations**

**Association for Children of New Jersey**
- Newark Children’s Report Card Project

**The Ford Foundation**
- Moving Beyond Michigan: Making the Most of Diversity
- Percent Plans as Affirmative Action: Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project
- Social Science Survey of Race in Latin America

**The Fund for New Jersey**
- Fragile Families in Newark

**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**
- Monitoring Mount Laurel: The Effects of Low Income Housing on People and Places
- Support for the Mexican Migration Project

**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
OPR Financial Support

**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**
- Insideout: 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
- New Immigrant Destinations: A Project Proposal

**The Spencer Foundation**

**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 must be supported by other professionals who carry out the ancillary activities that facilitate excellent research. Highly skilled information retrieval specialists and cutting edge libraries provide the expertise and resources required for faculty and researchers to function in today’s increasingly complex information environment.

The Stokes Library, under the direction of Nancy Pressman Levy, and within which the Ansley J. Coale Population Research Collection is housed, has a total staff of three librarians and five support staff. Joann Donatiello and Elana Broch are the population research librarians. They provide research assistance, individual and group training, selection of material, delivery of printed sources as well as electronic documents, and selective dissemination of information services. Michi Nakayama, special collections assistant, provides efficient and knowledgeable support services.

Stokes 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. Printing and photocopying facilities are available. The Library also has three collaborative study rooms and an instructional classroom with 12 student workstations and an instructor’s station. 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 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 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. The work station also includes a duplex printer.

The Coale Collection continues to be one of the world’s oldest and most renowned population collections, numbering over 46,000 bound volumes as well as more than 17,000 reprints, technical reports, manuscripts, working and discussion papers from other population centers, and more than 300 journals. Approximately 1,200 items are added annually. The subjects covered include vital statistics, censuses, general works about demography, population policy, immigration, family planning, and public health. Sixty percent of the collection consists of statistical materials (censuses and vital statistics) from all over the world and includes an International Census Microform collection of approximately 4,000 microfilms and 2,000 microfiche. This year, a state-of-the art microfilm/fiche reader was added to the library. Filmed numerical tables can now be converted, into an Excel spreadsheet for statistical manipulation.

Many library publications fall into the category of “grey literature” 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 users 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 over 2300 items.

On a weekly basis, Elana Broch provides on-site reference service to the OPR researchers. During this time, she holds regular office hours in a common room near their offices, making library assistance more accessible to, and convenient for, them. During the first few weeks of classes, Broch and Donatiello meet with the incoming graduate 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 as they begin their individual research projects.

Additional services provided to OPR’s researchers include research consultations and reference assistance as well as individual and group training sessions on various information resources and the distribution of tables of contents from journals specifically designated by each researcher. Elana Broch provides a selective dissemination of information service whereby information is proactively distributed electronically based on researchers’ individual profiles. The Population Research librarians also 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.

A wide range of electronic resources is used by researchers, graduate and undergraduate students, and the reference librarians. In addition to POPLINE and Population Index Online, the primary demographic databases, important electronic tools include the Library’s Main Catalog, which provides access to materials held by Princeton University Libraries; major research catalogs of holdings such as OCLC’s Worldcat and the Center for Research Libraries catalog; and other relevant databases such as Sociological Abstracts, ISI Web of Science, Soc Index, Global Health, EconLit, ScienceDirect, Psychinfo, Medline, the Cochrane Library and PAIS. The library also provides access to Social Explorer, a database that creates interactive maps of demographic data back to 1940, and SimplyMap, a mapping application that lets users create thematic maps and reports using demographic and other data. As population studies increasingly focus on health, the library has acquired the Global Health archive and the Cochrane Library, a collection of medical databases covering the effects of interventions in health care. 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, the 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, the 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.

The Stokes Library is a member of the Association of Population Libraries and Information Centers (APLIC). The association is an extensive international network of demography libraries and provides for timely document delivery as well as professional 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. Donatiello is a member of the Executive Board.

For more information on the Coale Collection, please see http://opr.princeton.edu/library
• **Sam Preston**, Dept. of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, "Recent Portraits of American Mortality." February 5, 2008


• **Matt Salganik**, Dept. of Sociology, Princeton University, "Studying drug injectors, sex workers, and other hidden populations with random walks: An introduction to respondent-driven sampling." February 26, 2008


• **Jeanne Altman**, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Princeton University, "For Better and For Worse: Social Impacts on Health and Fitness in Wild Baboons." April 1, 2008

• **Patricia Fernandez-Kelly**, Dept. of Sociology, Princeton University, "No Margin for Error: Exceptional Outcomes in Education and Employment Among Immigrant Children in the U.S." April 8, 2008

• **Ana Diez-Roux**, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, "Places and Health: Evidence and New Directions." April 15, 2008

• **Averil Clarke**, Dept. of Sociology, Yale University, "A Familiar Trinity: Sex, Race, and Religion in Black Women's Reproductive Choice." April 22, 2008


• **Rafaela Dancygier**, Dept. of Politics and WWS, Princeton University, "Fighting Neighbors or Fighting the State: Variation in Immigrant Conflict." September 23, 2008


• **Peter Ellison**, Dept. of Anthropology, Harvard University, "Evolutionary Approaches to Understanding Human Fecundity." October 7, 2008

• **Angel Harris**, Dept. of Sociology, Princeton University, "A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Class and Race Differences in Perceptions of Social Mobility and Academic Engagement." October 14, 2008

• **Diane Lauderdale**, Dept. of Health Studies, University of Chicago, "Short Sleep is Bad for Health: How Strong is the Evidence?" October 21, 2008


• **Sharon Bzostek**, Dept. of Sociology, Princeton University, "Social Fathers in Fragile Families." December 2, 2008

• **James Vaupel**, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, "The Remarkable Plasticity of Longevity." December 9, 2008
Children and Families

Alicia Adsera, Audrey Beck, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, Carey Cooper, Michelle DeKlyen, Taryn Dinkelman, Patricia Fernandez-Kelly, Jean Grossman, Angel Harris, Margot Jackson, Dohoon Lee, Sara McLanahan, Daniel Notterman, Marta Tienda.

Alicia Adsera is using the 1994-2001 European Community Household Panel Survey to study gender differences in employment and income among married and cohabiting couples in 15 European countries. She is also looking at how religion relates to family growth and fertility, particularly focusing on Spain.

Alicia Adsera is also comparing the economic situations of immigrant families in Europe to those of more settled families, revealing a significant lag in earnings for recent immigrants. She also looks at how these experiences differ among immigrants based on gender and national origin.

Alicia Adsera and her colleagues are conducting an analysis of time use among youth and its links to differential educational performance. The analysis will utilize time use data sets from several European countries and data from an in-depth survey of families, students, and educators in Barcelona, Spain.

Using data from the Fragile Families Study, Audrey Beck, Carey Cooper, Sara McLanahan and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Columbia University) examine the relationship between mothers’ partnership changes and parenting behavior during the first five years of their child’s life. They compare co-residential and dating transitions and recent and more distal transitions. They also examine interactions between transitions and race/ethnicity, maternal education and family structure at birth. Findings indicate that both co-residential and dating transitions are associated with higher levels of maternal stress and harsh parenting, with recent transitions having stronger associations than distal transitions. Maternal education significantly moderates these associations, disadvantaging children of less educated mothers in terms of maternal stress, and children of more educated mothers in terms of literacy activities.

One of the concerns behind parental educational sorting is its potential to widen disparities in the ability of families to invest in their children’s development. Using data from the Fragile Families and Children Wellbeing Study, Audrey Beck and Carlos Gonzalez-Sancho (University of Oxford) investigate the association between parental educational homogamy and children’s school readiness at age 5. Analyses reveal a positive impact of homogamy across child outcomes, most notably on socio-emotional indicators of development. Enhanced levels of parental agreement about the organization of family life and symmetry in the allocation of time to child care emerge as the intervening mechanisms behind this association. Their findings lend support to theoretical claims about the relevance of within-family social capital in the creation of human capital.

A growing body of research indicates that large race/ethnic disparities in test scores exist at the time children enter elementary school. These gaps have been attributed to family background/SES, neighborhood conditions, children’s health, parenting and early childcare experiences. Audrey Beck, Carey Cooper, Sara McLanahan and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Columbia University) utilize longitudinal data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study to examine the role of family structure and parenting practices in accounting for gaps in school readiness among black, Hispanic, and white children. They improve on previous studies by examining how fathers’
characteristics and behavior, and a more detailed set of family and parenting characteristics improve our understanding of school-entry disparities. Similar to previous research, they find that white children are more academically and behaviorally ready for school. Results suggest that while socioeconomic resources remain a key explanatory mechanism, family instability and parenting independently contribute to the gaps.

Audrey Beck and Clara Muschkin (Duke University) examine the confluence of forces that have reconfigured the public school population: first, the marked trend toward higher proportions of poor students; and, second, the increasing flow of immigrant Latino families with children of school age, particularly to areas that were not traditional destinations in the past. Another important source of change in the composition of school populations is the withdrawal of white and more affluent families, in reaction to perceived reallocation of educational resources toward limited English speakers, and a general devaluation of social capital in schools. Their study focuses on North Carolina, which experienced a 66% increase in the school age population of Latino origin, and a 22.5% increase in the proportion of public school students from poor families between 2000 and 2006. They use longitudinal administrative data to evaluate the relative impact of immigration and of shifts in other population groups on racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic composition within and across schools. Findings indicate that school-level increases in limited English proficient Latino students are associated with declines in white enrollment.

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn and Sara McLanahan have been working with several postdoctoral researchers to examine the effects of family instability and parental relationship transitions on parenting practices and children’s wellbeing.

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn conducts policy-oriented research on family and community influences upon the wellbeing of children and youth. She has evaluated programs for at-risk populations, such as early intervention for low birth weight, premature infants; positive youth development programs; after-school programs; and Early Head Start. Her policy research has examined the effects of housing mobility programs, state child care regulations, and welfare-to-work reform.

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn is using data from The Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods to investigate the effects of family life, school environment, and neighborhood quality on child and adolescent development.

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, Columbia University, is using the Fragile Families data to look at factors affecting ethnic and income gaps in school readiness and how children with impulse control problems affect the learning trajectories of their classmates in early schooling. Brooks-Gunn is also analyzing school readiness and achievement with data from the Early Head Start Evaluation and the Infant Health and Development Program.

Anne Case’s research examines the consequences of parent absence for children’s educational attainment and overall wellbeing. In other papers Case uses data from demographic surveillance area (DSA) in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, and finds that orphanage is associated with lower educational attainment in children. She notes that maternal orphanage has more negative consequences for children’s education than paternal orphanage, and with Christina Paxson she attributes these disadvantages primarily to children living apart from close relatives.

In collaboration with Sara McLanahan and colleagues, Carey E. Cooper continued work on three Fragile Families studies that examine partnership instability, maternal parenting, and the transition to elementary school, one of which was accepted for publication in Journal of Marriage and Family. Cooper also investigated parental incarceration and early child outcomes in two Fragile Families studies with Geller, Garfinkel, and Mincy (Columbia University). In her work with
Robert Crosnoe (University of Texas at Austin), she resubmitted two papers that use data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study – Kindergarten Cohort to examine the early developmental significance of poverty. Cooper also published a chapter on the Family Process Model in the Encyclopedia of the Life Course and Human Development.

Anne Case and Christina Paxson, both of the Center for Health and Wellbeing at Princeton University, are using data from several sources to examine the association between parents’ income and child health. They find that low income is associated with health disparities in children and that income disparities increase over time. They also find that poor health in childhood operates as a mechanism in reducing children’s education and adult earnings. They argue that health insurance and medical technology alone cannot eliminate health disparities in children and that policies must also target parents’ health-related behavior.

Michelle DeKlyen continued her work in Newark, New Jersey, disseminating Fragile Families Study findings relevant to Newark and collaborating with Mayor Cory Booker’s Council on Family Success and the Association for Children of New Jersey on the development of a Children’s Report Card for Newark. She also assisted in the teaching of classes in developmental and abnormal psychology at Princeton. Her chapter on the relation between childhood psychopathology and attachment theory and research, was published in the second edition of the Handbook of Attachment (Eds. P. Shaver & J. Cassidy), and another on the treatment of attachment disorders for the Cambridge Handbook of Effective Treatments in Psychiatry is currently in press.

Michelle DeKlyen is researching the potential for Early Head Start programs to influence attachment between mothers and children among low-income families, which in turn has been shown to aid child cognitive and social development.

Taryn Dinkelman currently has two projects in progress that are relevant to the OPR community. First, she is investigating the long-term effects of being born in a drought, focusing on how progression through school is affected by adverse conditions in early-life. This project initially used data on young adults in South Africa from the Cape Area Panel Study. In ongoing work, this project will expand to include analysis of the newly-released South African National Income Dynamics Study, the first wave of a nationally-representative panel study in this country.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly is investigating the conditions surrounding second generation immigrants in Southern Florida and Southern California. She is exploring the ways that young people are adapting to a pluralistic society and discovering innovative ways to define that which is American.

Jean Grossman is currently involved in several studies of after-school programs. Three of the studies examine academically oriented programs—one year-round program targeted at low-income students in grades 5th through 8th, one school-year program targeted at low-income elementary school students, and one study examining add one period of enhanced academic instruction to a standard after-school program for children grades 2 through 5. Two of these studies are randomized clinical experiments. In addition, she is also involved in study that examines how programs in six cities attract and retain teens in after-school activities. Another study examines an innovative middle school program delivered not in a single place but through a neighbor “campus.” And finally, she has conducted a cost study of high quality out-of-school programs (both after-school and summer programs). With colleagues at Private/Private Ventures, she has also examined how youth programs can assess their quality and procedures for improving quality.
Angel Harris is investigating the social psychological determinants of the racial achievement gap using national data sets, including the National Educational Longitudinal Survey. He is also using two longitudinal data sets from the United Kingdom to determine whether academic engagement varies by social class and the extent to which these differences are explained by perceptions of discrimination. Additionally, he is researching the aspirations of youth among racial groups and how these affect their life and education trajectories.

In collaboration with Sara McLanahan, Dohoon Lee uses data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study to examine family processes underlying child development. One is to reassess the effects of family structure transitions on child cognitive and behavioral outcomes. Although the socioeconomic effects of family structure have been one of the most studied topics in social demography, findings from previous literature are far from consensus. This study extends existing research by conceptualizing family instability and family type in a unifying framework and employing matching methods to draw a more rigorous causal inference on the relationship between family structure transitions and child wellbeing. The other is to address the reciprocal relationship between parenting practice and child skill development. While most research is concerned with how parenting behaviors affect child wellbeing, this study also asks whether and how child cognitive and socioemotional development affects parenting practice. Exploiting the longitudinal nature of the Fragile Families data, we examine the bi-directional aspect of the parent-child relationship and its association with family background.

Sara McLanahan and her colleagues are using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study to examine how couple relationships transition following a non-marital birth. Their recent research investigates economic and interpersonal factors that serve as barriers to marriage. Additionally, McLanahan and others are examining the relationship developments among Fragile Family mothers that were unmarried at the birth of their child, as well as patterns of multi-partner fertility.

Sara McLanahan conducts The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study is following a nationally representative cohort of nearly 5,000 children born in large U.S. cities between 1998 and 2000. The study includes a large oversample of children born to unmarried parents, which makes it ideal for studying low-income and minority families. We refer to unmarried parents and their children as "fragile families" to underscore that they are families and that they are at greater risk of breaking up and living in poverty than more traditional families. The study was designed to address four questions of great interest to researchers and policy makers: (1) What are the conditions and capabilities of unmarried parents, especially fathers? (2) What is the nature of the relationship between unmarried parents? (3) How do children born into these families fare? (4) What role do policies play in the lives of parents and children? The study consists of interviews with both mothers and fathers at the birth of their child and again when children are ages one, three, and five. In-home assessments of children and their home environments are conducted when children are ages three and five. The parent interviews include information on attitudes, relationships, parenting behavior, demographic characteristics, health (mental and physical), economic and employment status, neighborhood characteristics, and program participation. In-home interviews collect information on children’s cognitive and emotional development, health, and home environment. Several collaborative studies provide additional information on parents’ medical, employment, and incarceration histories; religion; child care; and early childhood education. These studies feature a variety of research methods, including administrative records, in-depth qualitative interviews, and surveys. The first four waves of data are available in the Public Data section of the CRCW web site. Research findings based on data from the Fragile Families Study are available in the CRCW-FF Working Paper series.
The mission of The Future of Children project is to promote effective policies and programs for children by providing policymakers, practitioners, students, and the media with timely, objective information based on the best available research. As a first step, The Future of Children project produces a bi-annual journal that focuses on issues related to children’s policies. Each issue concentrates on a particular topic within the general fields of education, health, and family policy -- with special attention given to topics that impact low-income and at-risk children. The articles for each issue are written by leading experts in the field. The journal is recognized as one of the leading publications on children’s policy in the United States. The second step is to get the knowledge contained in our publications to the people who are making policy for children. Thus, we disseminate our materials free of charge and as broadly as possible on our website, www.futureofchildren.org, which contains the journals, research summaries, policy briefs, and video and audio broadcasts. We also host a variety of outreach activities such as conferences and public events aimed at national and local policymakers and practitioners. Further, The Future of Children works with faculty at Princeton and elsewhere to incorporate Future of Children material into their courses. We have also sponsored master’s level courses through the Woodrow Wilson School that focus on topics covered in our publications. Princeton students at all levels are invited to participate in various Future of Children functions. The most recent topics covered by The Future of Children project are "America’s High Schools" (spring 2009), "Juvenile Justice“ (fall 2008), and "Children and Electronic Media" (spring 2008). "Preventing Abuse and Neglect" will be published in the fall of 2009.

Dan Notterman is working with Jeanne Brooks-Gunn and Sara McLanahan to identify a set of genetic polymorphisms that are expected (1) to increase children’s exposure to harsh environments (e.g. poverty, family instability, violence) and (2) to interact with harsh environments in producing child outcomes. Notterman, Brooks-Gunn, and McLanahan are also looking at genotype and environment interactions related to mothers’ postpartum depression. Additionally, Notterman is testing the frequency of a series of genetic polymorphisms in individuals with autism spectrum disorder.

Marta Tienda and Sara McLanahan are working on a project that examines the wellbeing of migrant children and youth in both developed and developing countries. To gain perspective on the range of empirical research and available data on this topic, they commissioned two review papers and hosted a conference in Bellagio, Italy (2008), which brought together 25 researchers from 10 nations. Future plans for this initiative include a conference volume sponsored by the Jacobs Foundation and a volume of The Future of Children.

Christina Paxson is conducting research on child health in rural Ecuador. Her study provides poor mothers with unrestricted cash transfers with the goal of assessing whether conditionality is necessary for programs to have benefits for child health.

Data and Methods


In work using formal demography, Espenshade, Simon Levin (Ecology and Evolutionary Biology), and OPR graduate student Analia Olgiati have initiated a study on population momentum. The purpose of the project is to decompose total population momentum into two constituent and multiplicative parts called “weak” momentum and “strong” momentum. Weak momentum depends on deviations between a population’s observed age distribution and its implied stable age distribution. Strong momentum is a function of deviations between a population’s implied stable and stationary age distributions. In general, the factorization of total momentum into the product of weak and strong momentum is a very good approximation. The factorization is exact, however, if the observed age distribution is stable or if initial fertility is already at replacement. The authors provide numerical illustrations by
calculating weak, strong, and total momentum for 176 countries, the world, and its major regions. The paper brings together disparate strands of the population momentum literature and shows how the various kinds of momentum considered by researchers fit together into a single unifying framework. A paper on this project was presented in a session on formal demography at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America.

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 multi-state-like estimates of state expectancies. Yet the same limitations to the traditional approach to multi-state 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 / (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.

Matthew Salganik’s research has addressed a number of questions at the intersection of social networks and statistics, much of which involving efforts to collect better data about the populations at greatest risk for HIV/AIDS. Salganik has worked to develop respondent-driven sampling, a network-based sampling method that has been used for disease surveillance among high-risk groups in more than 20 countries. Salganik is also currently working to develop network-based methods to estimate the sizes of high-risk groups. Salganik’s other main area of research involves using the Internet and other new technology for social research. For instance, he is working with others to develop software that can be installed on mobile phones allowing researchers to study segregation in space and time. He is also developing methods to allow groups to solicit and then collectively evaluate new ideas. The method elicits suggestions from members of the group, but rather than relying on any central authority, it divides the process of evaluating and sorting these suggestions into human-size chunks that are then distributed to group members. In additional to democratizing the evaluation process, this distributed procedure allows groups to process literally thousands of suggestions, a task beyond the scope of a single individual. A pilot study of this approach was recently completed with the Princeton Undergraduate Student Government.

Samuel Schulhofer-Wohl’s recent methodological research focuses on age-period-cohort 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 a recent paper, Schulhofer-Wohl and sociologist/demographer Yang Yang (University of Chicago) 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.
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. 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 continues to work with an interdisciplinary research group on ideas about risk in obstetrics and gynecology. The group published a paper on patient preferences for mode of delivery in *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, the leading clinical journal for ob/gyns in the United States.

Together with Douglas Massey, who serves as Principal Investigator on a new study funded by NICHD, on a subcontract from Northwestern University, on social influences on early adult stress biomarkers, Stefanie Brodmann analyzes Add Health data and examines how measures of socioeconomic status, neighborhood factors, and interpersonal relationships in childhood/adolescence and over the transition to adulthood influence stress in early adulthood.

Alison Buttenheim examined the effect of improved sanitation on child health in urban Bangladesh to assess the relative importance of household vs. neighborhood characteristics and of adult latrine usage vs. safe disposal of children’s waste. Buttenheim’s study used fixed-effects regression on a longitudinal dataset from Dinajpur, Bangladesh, allowing children to act as their own controls, a stumbling point of many other sanitation evaluation studies using cross-sectional or case-control methods. Results provided strong evidence that children’s toileting matters more than adult toileting behavior in creating a safe, hygienic environment and reducing diarrheal disease. Buttenheim concluded that investments in sanitation improvements offer important externalities, and that sanitation programs must encourage the safe disposal of children’s waste in order to produce maximum health gains.

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 KwaZuluNatal. 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.

As part of a collaborative project, Noreen Goldman has been working with Anne Pebley (UCLA), Rebeca Wong (University of Texas) and postdoctoral fellow Alison Buttenheim to investigate the extent to which weak SES gradients in health-related measures are unique to Hispanic groups and to identify the mechanisms that underlie these patterns. In a paper published
this year in *Health Affairs*, Rachel Kimbro (Rice University), Sharon Bzostek, Goldman, and Germán Rodríguez 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. In collaboration with Goldman, Pebley and Wong, postdoctoral fellow Alison Buttenheim estimated SES gradients in obesity and smoking in Mexico. The findings, which are forthcoming in *Global Public Health*, underscore that the socioeconomic determinants of smoking and obesity in Mexico are complex, with the magnitude and direction of the associations varying by sex, urban/rural location, and nature of the SES indicator (education vs. wealth). In an effort to determine whether weak education differentials in health among Mexican Americans arise from “imported gradients,” a subsequent manuscript, with co-author Chang Chung, compares education gradients in smoking and obesity between recently-arrived Mexican immigrants in the US and those for high-migration areas in Mexico.

In a paper published in the *American Journal of Public Health*, Goldman, Duncan Thomas (Duke), Graciela Teruel (Ibero-Americana, Mexico) and Luis Rubalcava (CIDE, Mexico) examine whether there is any evidence to support the “healthy migrant hypothesis” and conclude that there is very modest health-related selection from Mexico to the US. Postdoctoral fellow Margot Jackson, working with Pebley and Goldman, recently completed an analysis of data from the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey to determine whether the socioeconomic and cognitive returns to education depend on whether schooling is received in the US or abroad, and whether schooling location partially accounts for nativity differences in the returns to schooling. The findings demonstrate the importance of schooling location as predictors of socioeconomic and cognitive success in the US.

Noreen Goldman, Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University), and Dana Glei (U.C. Berkeley) are continuing to collaborate with colleagues at the Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health in Taiwan on the Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study (SEBAS). This data collection effort, supported by the National Institute on Aging, was designed to enhance understanding of the role of physiological processes in the complex relationships among life challenge, the social environment, and physical and mental health. The first wave of the survey, fielded in 2000, includes home-based interviews, collection of blood and urine samples, and physicians’ health exams, from about 1,000 middle-aged and elderly respondents. Respondents are a random sub-sample from an ongoing national survey that has collected periodic interviews between 1989 and 2003 in Taiwan. SEBAS II, which was 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 finalizing the data files from SEBAS II for public use. A summary paper of the Taiwan project was published in the 2008 National Academy of Sciences volume, *Biosocial Surveys*. Many projects based on SEBAS I and subsequent health and survival data are ongoing and several based on both waves of the data are in the early stages. In a recent paper in *Psychosomatic Medicine*, Glei, Goldman and Weinstein concluded that the combination of low social position, weak social networks and poor coping ability was associated with physiological dysregulation as measured by markers of the cardiovascular, immune and neuroendocrine systems. In a paper published in the *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Goldman and colleagues used survival data from Taiwan to 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. Ongoing work, which examines a polymorphism related to serotonin transport (5-HTTLPR), identifies an allele in the Taiwanese population that has rarely been identified in other groups and explores the association among alleles of 5-HTTLPR, sex, stressful experience and depressive symptoms. In collaboration with Dan Notterman (Molecular Biology), functional assays are being performed on this polymorphism.

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 nature of the relationship between measures of positive well-being and subsequent disability. Their findings, published in *Journals of Gerontology*, demonstrate that life satisfaction and perceptions of future happiness are associated with the development of fewer mobility limitations during follow-up, but only for those participants who had no mobility limitations at baseline. The results suggest a protective relationship between psychological well-being and physical decline in later life. In subsequent work, Collins, Goldman and Glei have been analyzing the association among life satisfaction, depressive symptoms and survival.

With Susie Hoffman (Columbia University), Stephanie Sanders (Indiana University, Kinsey Institute), and Cynthia Graham (Oxford University), Jenny Higgins explored how three categories of contraceptive use—hormonal method only, condoms primarily, and dual use—could help predict 1) decreased sexual pleasure associated with contraceptive method and 2) overall sexual satisfaction in the last four weeks. Data came from the Women’s Wellbeing and Sexuality Survey, an online study of women’s sexual health and functioning based out of the Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction at Indiana University. In analyses controlling for age, relationship length, and other variables, male condoms were most strongly associated with decreased pleasure, whether used alone or in conjunction with hormonal methods. Women who used hormonal methods alone were least likely to report decreased pleasure, but they also had significantly lower overall scores of sexual satisfaction compared with the other two groups. Dual users, or women who used both condoms and a hormonal method, reported the highest sexual satisfaction scores.

With Amanda Tanner (Johns Hopkins University) and Erick Janssen (Indiana University), Jenny Higgins examined arousal profiles and sexual risk. Data came from a Kinsey Institute-based Internet survey (N=2,399 men; 3,210 women). A large proportion of both men and women reported arousal loss related to both condom use (35%) and risk of unintended pregnancy (45%). As expected, condom-associated arousal loss was positively associated with unprotected sex and pregnancy-associated arousal loss was negatively associated with unintended pregnancy. However, gender shaped these relationships in unexpected ways. Condom-associated arousal loss was more strongly associated with unprotected sex among women, whereas pregnancy-associated arousal loss was more strongly protective against unintended pregnancy among men.

Most HIV prevention literature portrays women as especially “vulnerable” to HIV infection by way of biological differences, reduced sexual autonomy, and men’s sexual power and privilege. By contrast, HIV infection among heterosexual men is attributed to individual moral failings or uncontrollable sex drives rather than to structural inequalities. Although this women’s vulnerability paradigm was a radical revision of earlier views of women in the epidemic, mounting challenges undermine its current usefulness. With colleagues Susie Hoffman (Columbia University)
and Shari Dworkin (University of California, San Francisco), Jenny Higgins authored a paper reviewing the etiology and successes of the paradigm as well as its accruing limitations. The authors present several essential elements of an expanded model that acknowledges gender inequality and gendered power relations, but also directly examines social structure, gender and HIV risk for women and men.

Withdrawal, or coitus interruptus, is sometimes referred to as the contraceptive method that is “better than nothing”. But, based on the evidence, it might more aptly be referred to as a method that is almost as effective as the male condom—at least when it comes to pregnancy prevention. Jenny Higgins, Rachel Jones (The Guttmacher Institute), Julie Fennell (Central Connecticut State University), and Kelly Blanchard (Ibis Reproductive Health) authored a paper in which they considered the causes and consequences of the family planning field’s lack of enthusiasm for withdrawal use—despite its comparative effectiveness. After reviewing new data on the prevalence and practice(s) of withdrawal, they outline possible ways to improve measurement and understanding of withdrawal use and how to discuss it with contraceptive clients.

Based on her prior scholarship on “the pleasure deficit,” or the lack of attention to women’s sexuality in the family planning field, Jenny Higgins was invited to write a chapter to a forthcoming book on sexuality, health and rights, edited by Peter Aggleton (University of London) and Richard Parker (Columbia University). Her chapter is entitled “Sex as ‘risk of conception’?: Sexual frames within the family planning field.”

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 (1) education’s effect on health grows across age at the individual level and is becoming increasingly important to health at the societal level; and (2) at the same time the overall effect of education on health is increasing, a growing proportion of this effect operates through income, with both the education-income and income-health relationships strengthening across time. 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.

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 thousand calls. The Website has received more than 5 million visitors since it was launched in October 1994; there are currently about 125,000 visitors per month. The Website was completely redesigned and relaunched in September, 2006.
Lisa Wynn (Macquarie University), Angel Foster (Ibis Reproductive Health) and James Trussell analyzed emails sent to the Emergency Contraception Website to identify sexual and reproductive health misconceptions. From July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004, 1,134 English-language questions were e-mailed to http://ec.princeton.edu. They performed content analysis on these e-mails and grouped misconceptions into thematic categories. Of the questions sent during the study period, 27% (n=303) evinced underlying misconceptions about sexual and reproductive health issues. Content analysis revealed five major thematic categories of misconceptions: sexual acts that can lead to pregnancy; definitions of “protected” sex; timing of pregnancy and pregnancy testing; dangers that emergency contraceptives pose to women and fetuses; and confusion between emergency contraception and abortion. These misconceptions have several possible sources: abstinence-only sexual education programs in the U.S., the proliferation of medically inaccurate websites, terminology used in public health campaigns, non-evidence based medical protocols, and confusion between emergency contraception and medication abortion in the media.

Using data from a population-based cohort on contraception and abortion in France (Cocon survey), Caroline Moreau, Nathalie Bojos, and Jean Bouyer (INSERM), James Trussell, and Germán Rodríguez estimated method-specific probabilities of discontinuing contraceptive use among women in France. Probabilities of contraceptive discontinuation for method-related reasons varied widely by method: IUDs were associated with the lowest probabilities of discontinuation (9% within 12 months, 28% within 4 years), followed by the pill (21% and 47%, respectively). Discontinuation risks were significantly higher for all other methods (condoms, withdrawal, fertility awareness methods and spermicides). They found no differences in discontinuation rates by type of IUD (levonorgestrel-IUD versus copper-IUD) and increasing rates of pill discontinuation with decreasing dosage in estrogen.

Ellen Wiebe (University of British Columbia) and James Trussell conducted a retrospective chart survey in two urban free-standing abortion clinics to estimate the menstrual cycle day of conception in women presenting for abortion. There were 913 charts reviewed of women presenting for an abortion at less than 63 days gestation as determined by endovaginal ultrasound who were “sure” of the date of their last normal menstrual period. The estimated mean cycle day of conception was 14.6. There were 26/99 (26.3%) of women using cyclic hormonal contraception who conceived before day 10 of their cycle compared to 100/679 (14.7%) using all other forms of contraception, including “none”. (p=.005). There were no other differences in day of ovulation with respect to age, ethnicity, or obesity. These data suggest that there is an important subset of women who ovulate early and therefore the usual pattern of hormonal contraception may have a higher failure rate for these women.

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% 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% and 9%, respectively. The probabilities of failure for withdrawal (18%) and the condom (17%) are similar. Reliance on fertility-awareness-based methods results in the highest probability of failure (25%). There was no clear improvement in contraceptive effectiveness between 1995 and 2002.
Altogether, 47% of all reversible methods used were discontinued for method-related reasons by the end of 12 months. However, they found that only 20.9% 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%). By comparison, similar levels of method-related reasons for discontinuation in the first year of use were found for withdrawal (54.2%) and fertility-awareness-based methods (53.2%). Lower levels of discontinuation for method-related reasons were found for the pill (32.7%) and for Depo Provera (44.0%).

By the end of the first year, 80.3% of periods of nonuse 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% of nonuse 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 evidenced-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 CHC 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.

We know little about the sexual, social, and emotional dynamics at work in pregnancy ambivalence, especially compared to the research on HIV risk. Few researchers have explored how the eroticization of closeness or pregnancy risk could lead to the abandonment of contraception in the heat of the sexual moment, even when a child is not wholly intended. Jenny Higgins, Jennifer Hirsh (Columbia University), and James Trussell analyzed qualitative data from in-depth sexual and reproductive history interviews with 24 women and 12 men from the Southeastern U.S. Exactly half of the respondents (50%, N=18) had experienced at least one lifetime unintended pregnancy. Respondents described three categories of pleasure related to pregnancy ambivalence: 1) active eroticization of risk, in which pregnancy fantasies heightened the charge of the sexual encounter; 2) a passive romanticization of pregnancy, in which people neither actively sought nor prevented conception; and 3) an escapist pleasure in imagining that a pregnancy would sweep one away from hardship. All three categories contributed to misuse or non-use of coitus-dependent methods. Their analysis suggests that 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. Clinicians and patients would benefit from clearer guidelines for assessing ambivalence and for linking ambivalent clients with longer-acting methods that are not coitus-dependent.

Jenny Higgins and James Trussell analyzed data from a cross-sectional sexuality survey of university students from two college campuses, one Midwestern and one Southern (N=1504).
Out of 16 possible sexual combinations of four sexual activities (masturbation, oral sex, vaginal sex, and anal sex), only four categories contained more than 5% of respondents: masturbation, oral, and vaginal sex only (37%); oral and vaginal sex only (20%); all four activities (14%); and none of these activities (8%). One in five respondents (20%) had ever engaged in anal sex. Although women were significantly less likely than men to have ever masturbated, those who had started at relatively young ages and had masturbated frequently in the past year. Findings also illustrated challenges to young people's sexual health, including lack of contraceptive use, lack of verbal sexual consent, and alcohol use proximal to sex. Anal sex is increasingly normative among young people, and safer sex efforts should encourage condom use during vaginal and anal sex. However, very few college students appear to be substituting oral or anal sex for vaginal sex. The investigators conclude that masturbation, which is very common among young adults (although less so among young women), should be encouraged as an essential aspect of sexual wellbeing. Finally, condom promotion alone will fail unless young people are helped to develop sexual communication skills and sexual fluency.

Teenage pregnancy statistics published by the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS) are too out-of-date and not geographically detailed enough to be used for effective monitoring of local Teenage Pregnancy Strategies. James Trussell, Kate Guthrie (Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare Partnership, Hull and East Yorkshire) and Kelly Cleland decided in Hull to produce more timely statistics using locally generated data. In October 2007, they extracted data on births and induced abortions that occurred from 2001 through September 2007 and data on pregnancies ongoing on September 30 from the information from the latest antenatal visit, for antenatal bookings that occurred from January through September 2007. Overall, they were able clearly to establish that while local efforts may have averted a rise in teenage pregnancy, they certainly have not in fact reduced the overall number of pregnancies; nor was progress seen in any postcode. Were they relying on ONS data, monitoring would by necessity have ceased in the calendar year 2005. By using locally generated statistics, they were able to conduct a more relevant and timely assessment of teen pregnancy trends, with statistics that are a year and a half more current than the ONS data. Since publication of these results, ONS decided to adopt their model by adding booking data to antenatal clinics to produce much more timely estimates.

In a paper published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, Mary Fjerstad (Planned Parenthood Federation of America [PPFA]), James Trussell, Irving Sivin (Population Council) Steve Lichtenberg (Northwestern) and Vanessa Cullins (PPFA) sought to determine the rates of serious infection following medical abortion and also to evaluate the association between different infection-reduction measures and changes in the rates of serious infection. From 2001 to March 2006 Planned Parenthood health centers throughout the United States provided medical abortion principally by a regimen of oral mifepristone followed 24 to 48 hours later by vaginal misoprostol. In response to concerns about serious infections, in early 2006 Planned Parenthood changed the route of misoprostol administration to buccal and required either routine antibiotic coverage or universal screening and treatment for chlamydia; in July 2007, Planned Parenthood began requiring routine antibiotic coverage for all medical abortions. Rates of serious infection dropped significantly after the joint change to 1) buccal misoprostol replacing vaginal misoprostol and 2) either sexually transmitted infection (STI) testing or routine antibiotic coverage as part of the medical abortion regimen (73% decline from 93/100,000 to 25/100,000, p<0.001). The subsequent change to routine antibiotic coverage led to a further significant reduction in the rate of serious infection (76% decline from 25/100,000 to 6/100,000, p=0.03). Together, medical abortion with buccal misoprostol combined with routine antibiotic coverage brought the serious infection rate down by 93%, from 93 to 7 per 100,000 (absolute reduction 86/100,000 (95% CI 64-112, p<0.001).
sought to evaluate the effectiveness of the buccal medical abortion regimen and examine correlates of its success during routine service delivery. Audits at 10 large urban service points were conducted in 2006 to estimate success rates of the buccal regimen. Success was defined as medical abortion without vacuum aspiration. These audits also permitted an estimate of success rates with oral misoprostol following mifepristone in a subset in which 98% of the subjects stemmed from 2 sites. Effectiveness of the buccal misoprostol-mifepristone regimen was 98.3% for women with gestational ages below 60 days. The oral misoprostol-mifepristone regimen, used by 278 women with a gestational age below 50 days, had a success rate of 96.8%. The investigators conclude that in conjunction with 200mg of mifepristone, buccal use of 800 μg of misoprostol up to 59 days of gestation is as effective as vaginal use of 800μg of misoprostol up to 63 days of gestation.

Julia Potter, Jean Bouyer and Caroline Moreau (INSERM) and James Trusell explored the experience of reproductive-age women in the French population with premenstrual syndrome (PMS) by estimating perceived symptom prevalence, identifying risk factors, and quantifying the burden of symptoms. This study also assesses the stability of the PMS diagnosis over a 1-year period of follow-up. The prevalence of reported PMS was estimated from a population-based cohort of 2863 French women interviewed in 2003 and 2004. Multivariate logistic regressions were used to identify risk factors associated with PMS. PMS fluctuation was studied by comparing women's responses in 2003 and 2004. Results show that 4.1% of women qualified for severe PMS (six symptoms) and 8.1% qualified for moderate PMS (one to five symptoms), resulting in 12.2% of women who reported PMS symptoms that impacted their daily lives. Risk factors for PMS fell into three categories: hormonal, psychosocial, and physiological, with life stressors and exogenous hormonal exposure exerting the most substantial impact. Results also indicate a high level of intraindividual variation in PMS status over time; among women who qualified for PMS during 1 or both years of the study, 72% demonstrated fluctuation in their PMS status. The investigators conclude that more women report suffering from distressing premenstrual symptoms than are captured by strict premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) diagnostic criteria. The impact of PMS symptoms on women appears to fluctuate over time, however, producing greater variability in the syndrome than previously recognized. Clinicians should be mindful of high intraindividual variability in the syndrome when advising patients about long-term management.

Charles Westoff, with funding from AID through DHS, completed his work on the development of a new method for estimating abortion rates throughout the world. The method is based primarily on the proportion of married women using modern methods of contraception, which is highly correlated with the abortion rate in countries where reliable estimates of the abortion rate are available. For developing countries, the total fertility rate is also part of the prediction equation. The method was first described at an IUSSP seminar in Paris and was recently published in the DHS Analytical Reports.

He has also completed, with Emily Marshall, a paper on Hispanic fertility and religiousness in the United States which has been revised for publication in Population Research and Policy Review. Based on various national surveys, this study shows a direct effect of religiousness on fertility but a more important effect of poverty. An interesting finding is that college attendance eliminates the ethnic but not the religiousness connection with fertility.

Another paper, with Jenny Higgins, examines critically the findings of a recently published article that shows a positive association of men’s attitudes toward gender role equality and fertility in eight European countries. Based on a different data set with different measures of these attitudes shows the opposite, more expected negative association with children ever born. This paper has been submitted for publication.
The subject of religion, religiousness and fertility is also being studied for Muslims in 18 developing countries. Preliminary findings indicate the expected effect of religiousness but a more extensive influence of attitudes about the status of women. A paper on this topic has been accepted for presentation at the forthcoming IUSSP general conference in Morocco.

Currently, Westoff is working on an analysis of reproductive preferences in developing countries that will ultimately be published in the DHS Comparative Report series. In part, this is an update of earlier papers on this for DHS.

**Migration and Urbanization**

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

Mette Deding, M. Azhar Hussain and Vibeke Jakobsen from the Danish National Centre for Social Research and Stefanie Brodmann use administrative data from Denmark and survey data for Germany to study the linkages between immigration and income inequality in a comparative perspective. Using two income inequality measures belonging to the generalized entropy, they analyze immigrants’ income position relative to natives’. Findings indicate a higher inequality among immigrants than natives in Denmark, but vice versa for Germany. Over the period 1984-2003, this inequality gap has narrowed in both countries. At the same time, the contribution of immigrants to overall inequality has increased systematically, primarily caused by the increased share of immigrants in the population.

Empirical literature on immigrants’ earnings assimilation has almost exclusively focused on traditional immigrant destinations. One important finding is that immigrants who migrate as children display similar age-earnings profiles as natives in the US and the UK. Using longitudinal data from the German Socio-Economic Panel and Danish administrative data, Stefanie Brodmann estimates age-earnings profiles of five age-at-arrival groups to Germany and Denmark. Her findings confirm a general age-at-arrival effect consistent with the theoretical model: the relationship between initial earnings and earnings growth is inverse. Second and in contrast to previous findings for Anglo-American countries, the age of arrival effect does not translate into a closing of the wage gap. These findings are suggestive for the role of the institutional context in explaining the disadvantaged labor market position of immigrants in Germany and Denmark.

Rafaela Dancygier’s current main research projects involve investigations of the political, economic, and social implications of immigration and ethnic diversity in advanced democracies. Dancygier is currently 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 as well as its consequences for immigrant integration and inter-group conflict. In a second project, Dancygier investigates how voters and parties respond to and shape policies affecting the naturalization of immigrants in 18 European countries. Drawing on cross-national and sub-national data, this research shows that natives may react negatively to immigrants becoming citizens and further tests whether this backlash is associated with the increased economic and social rights immigrant-citizens have access to, or whether native citizens object to immigrants becoming citizens on ideational grounds. It further demonstrates that political parties implement existing citizenship laws strategically, by encouraging or discouraging naturalization depending on whether immigrant-citizens are expected to become part of the governing coalition. In a third planned project, Dancygier aims to examine whether cultural, religious, and national backgrounds of migrants interact with host country institutions to account for differences in migrants’ labor market integration. This project aims to shed light on larger debates about the role of institutions in promoting economic outcomes as well as on the role of Islam on the economic
Patricia Fernández-Kelly conducts research on globalization, 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. 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 was 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 youngsters previously interviewed as part of the study to serve as discussants. The papers presented at that conference are included in, *Exceptional Outcomes: Achievement in Education and Employment among Immigrant Children* (*ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November 2008*), edited with Alejandro Portes (Princeton University).

Under the auspices of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Fernández-Kelly participated in a study of the institutional dimensions of healthcare provision to immigrants. How do healthcare 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 was conducted in Miami, Florida, and the Greater Trenton Area in New Jersey. As part of this project, Fernández-Kelly organized a two-day conference, *What is Ailing U.S.? – Immigration and Health – Access and Barriers*, that took place at Princeton University on May 14-16. The conference brought together health care providers, administrators, physicians, nurses, representatives of community organizations, and academics in a dialogue about key issues surrounding the provision of medical attention to low income populations, including immigrants. 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.

The New Immigrant Survey (NIS) is a multidisciplinary research project headed by Douglas Massey with Guillermina Jasso (New York University), James Smith (RAND Corporation), and Mark Rosenzweig (Yale University) in collaboration with Project Manager Monica Espinoza Higgins of Princeton and Project Archivist Jennifer Martin of Princeton. The NIS, supported by a grant from NICHD, is a nationally representative multi-cohort longitudinal study of new legal immigrants and their children to the United States based on probability samples of administrative records from the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services. The goal of this project is to provide a public use database on new legal immigrants to the United States and their children that will be useful for addressing scientific and policy questions about migration behavior and the impacts of migration. 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 sampled immigrants who were admitted to legal permanent residence in the United States during May through November of 2003, yielding data on roughly 8,600 new adult immigrants with a response rate of 68.6 percent, and 810 sponsor-parents of sampled child immigrants with a 64.8% response rate. The survey is now in the field with its second wave, attempting to interview
immigrants 4 years after their original achievement of permanent resident status. Public data and Restricted-use contractual data from the baseline survey are now available, along with information from the pilot survey. Information on the project is available from the NIS website at: http://nis.princeton.edu/.

The MMP was created in 1982 by an interdisciplinary team of researchers to further understanding of the complex process of Mexican migration to the United States. The project is a binational research effort co-directed by Jorge Durand, professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Guadalajara and Douglas S. Massey, professor of Sociology and Public Affairs at Princeton University. Since its inception, the MMP's main focus has been to gather social as well as economic information on Mexican-US migration. The data collected has been compiled in a comprehensive database that is available to the public for research and educational purposes through this web-site. The aims and scope of the project are: (1) to gather and maintain high quality data on the characteristics and behavior of documented and undocumented Mexican migrants to the United States; (2) to make the collected data available to the public for research and educational purposes, while maintaining the confidentiality of our respondents; (3) to undertake ongoing investigations of the evolving nature of transnational migration between Mexico and the United States.

In an article entitled “Structural Economic Change and International Migration from Mexico and Poland,” published in 2008 in the Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie 60:134-62, Douglas Massey and coauthors Frank Kalter and Karen Pren under took a comparative analysis of the instigation of out-migration as a result of structural economic adjustment in Poland and Mexico. In both nations, the onset of structural adjustment had a significant effect in raising the probability of international migration, even when controlling for variables specified by other theories of migration, such as the size of the binational income gap and various indicators of human and social capital. The paper demonstrates that migration is ultimately rooted not in individual decisions but structural forces that transform the context within which decisions are made.

The LAMP is a collaborative research project based at Princeton University and the University of Guadalajara and is an extension of the Mexican Migration Project. The LAMP and the MMP share the same methodology, using a combination of ethnographic and survey techniques to data collection. In addition to basic demographic data, the survey gathers information on family composition, fertility, infant mortality, marital history of the household head, labor history of the household head and his/her spouse, and ownership history of properties and businesses. Furthermore, detailed data on internal migration, migration to the mainland US, and multiple aspects of key US trips (work experience, income, social networks, remittances, welfare use, etc.) are also collected.

In a forthcoming article to be published in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science entitled In Search of Peace: Structural Adjustment, Violence, and International Migration,” Douglas Massey and Steven Alvarado show that under certain circumstances increases in violence can promote emigration from Latin America to the United States. Fluctuations in U.S. emigration from Nicaragua are directly related to the surge of violence during the Contra war, as well as to rising murder rates that accompanied the post-Contra shift to free markets and democratic rule.

The New Immigrant Survey is a nationally representative, longitudinal survey of immigrants and their children that promises to provide new kinds of data that will help answer many of the important questions about immigration and concomitantly shed light on basic aspects of human development. It is co-directed by Guillermina Jasso (New York University), Douglas S. Massey (Princeton University), Mark R. Rosenzweig (Yale University), and James P. Smith (RAND Corporation). The first full cohort
(NIS-2003) sampled legal immigrants who received residence visas during the period May-November 2003. The baseline round was in the field from June 2003 to June 2004 and a second-round follow up is currently in the field (2007-2008). Sample size for the Adult Sample is 8,575. In 1996, the NIS investigators designed and fielded a pilot survey (NIS-Pilot) to provide immediate information on recently admitted legal immigrants and to inform the fielding and design of the full NIS.

In an article entitled, “From Illegal to Legal: Estimating Previous Illegal Experience among New Legal Immigrants to the United States,” published in 2008 in the International Migration Review 42:803-843 and coauthored with G. Jasso, M. Rosenzweig, and J. Smith, Massey demonstrated using data from the new immigrant survey that a significant fraction of legal immigrants to the United States have prior undocumented experience. Approximately 19 percent had experience as an entry without inspection, 12% had visa overstay experience, and almost 10% had engaged in unauthorized employment. Though illegal experience appears widely diffused across demographic characteristics, visa types, and origin countries.

Magaly Sanchez is currently researching ethnicity, cultural roots and identity perceptions. Based on research results of growing diversity and using a variety of mixed ethnicity roots and identity perceptions of immigrants in the United States, Sanchez uses new methodologies of approximation to the global population. The project seeks to combine the collection of information and dissemination of information in an interactive permanent mechanism.

In relation with the Latin American Migration project, Sanchez is constructing a first data approach of the origin and destination of Venezuelan Immigrants in the United States in order to determine the pre-dominant flux of migration that will allow the application of the ethno survey in a sample community (s) in Venezuela and a posterior United States.

With a constructed preliminary data set of organizations, this new project compares Colombian, Ecuadorian and Venezuelan immigrants not only in the causes of migration, but also in the particularity of organization in United States.

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. They sponsored a working seminar in Bellagio, Italy in May, 2008, and are currently developing a cross-national network of scholars conducting research on child migration.
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), conducted a two-county, multi-method pilot study of immigrant integration in North Carolina. This study investigates 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 first paper from this study was accepted for presentation at the 2009 meetings of the Population Association of America.

Social Inequality


The National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen (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. Douglas Massey serves as co-investigator with Camille Charles (University of Pennsylvania) and Stefanie Brodmann acts as Project Manager. They 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.

Stefanie Brodmann and Charlotte Moeser (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) seek to contribute to the existing evidence on the education-employment paradox of Arab women. Previous research on the economic activity of immigrant women in the US finds that differences in human capital and family structure do not suffice to account for the heterogeneity in women’s employment pattern across ethnic groups. Especially Iranian and Arab women deviate from standard theoretical explanations by combining high levels of educational attainment with relatively low rates of employment. Using census data from Germany, they analyze labor force participation, unemployment, occupational status and earnings pattern of native Germans and immigrant women from Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Morocco and North Africa.

Using Danish administrative data for 2002, Stefanie Brodmann and Javier G. Polavieja (Institute for Economic Analysis, Barcelona) analyze the process of labor market insertion of first-generation immigrants in Denmark. Their findings show that there are large gaps in participation and employment opportunities between native-born Danes and immigrants, as well as within immigrants depending on the country of origin and time of arrival. These gaps are significantly larger for non-Western immigrants and for those arriving after 1984 and do not seem to be significantly reduced after controlling for education. Analysis of class attainment shows that immigrants are significantly less likely to access jobs in the professional and intermediate classes but more likely to be self-employed than their native-born counterparts. The probability of being employed in professional and intermediate classes increases over arrival-cohorts, although the increase is more marked in the case of the latter class. There are also significant differences in class attainment by country of origin. Differences in class attainment and in work experience play a crucial role in explaining immigrants-native gaps in earnings. The paper ends with a discussion of the relationship between the labor market performance of immigrants and the Danish ‘flexicurity’ model.

Alison Buttenheim and Noreen Goldman collaborated on several studies of social gradients in smoking and obesity in the Mexican and Mexican-American populations. Socioeconomic status is generally associated with better health, but recent evidence suggests that this social gradient in health is far from universal. Their first study, co-authored with Anne Pebley (UCLA) and Rebeca Wong (University of Texas – Medical Branch) examines whether social gradients in
smoking and obesity in Mexico—a country in the midst of rapid socioeconomic change—conform to or diverge from results for richer countries. They conclude that socioeconomic determinants of smoking and obesity in Mexico are complex, with some flat gradients and some strong positive or negative gradients. For example, higher social status is associated with more smoking but less obesity for urban women. As household wealth, education, and urbanization continue to increase in Mexico, these patterns suggest potential targets for public health intervention now and in the future. A second study, co-authored with Pebley, Wong and OPR's Chang Chung, explores social gradients across the US-Mexico border. Earlier research by Goldman, Pebley, Rachel Kimbro (Rice University), and Cassio Turra (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais) suggested that Mexican-origin adults in the US have weak or flat gradients, in contrast to steep gradients for non-Hispanic whites. One possible explanation for this finding is that the relative weakness of education gradients in health behaviors observed among Mexican-origin adults in the US is due to weak gradients in the sending population. This “imported gradients” hypothesis is evaluated with data from two large nationally-representative datasets: the US National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the Mexican National Health Survey (ENSA 2000) by comparing the education gradients in smoking and obesity for recently-arrived Mexican immigrants in the US to the corresponding gradients in high-migration regions of Mexico. Results partially support the imported gradients hypothesis and have implications for health education and promotion programs targeted to immigrant populations to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in health in the US. Two studies underway look at social determinants of adolescent obesity in Mexico (with OPR doctoral student Heidi Norbis) and in the United States (with Pebley).

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. Micro-simulation 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. A paper by Espenshade and Chung titled “Diversity Implications of SAT-Optional Admission Policies at Selective Colleges” was presented at a conference on Rethinking College Admissions at Wake Forest University.
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, Scott Lynch, 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 academic performance in college may modify academic aspirations that are expressed at the beginning of the freshman 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.

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. 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.

Angel Harris is using two longitudinal datasets from the United Kingdom (U.K.) 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. Harris is also studying whether uncertainty in career aspirations during adolescence is associated with a cost in earnings during adulthood within both the U.S. and the U.K. 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.

Massey’s project, ongoing since 1981, seeks to analyze levels and patterns of racial and ethnic segregation in metropolitan America and to determine the effects of ongoing segregation on disadvantaged minority groups. Early worked focused on measuring segregation trends in U.S. cities. More recently research has sought to develop new methodologies to study the role that prejudice and discrimination play in segregated American housing markets and to developing new data to study the consequences of segregation for personal well-being and human development. The latest phase of research is supported by a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development that seeks to assess how cumulative exposure of people to disadvantage circumstances within households, neighborhoods, and schools interacts with individual resilience or vulnerability to yield variations in allostatic load as measured by blood cortisol, and how variation in allostatic load is associated with negative cognitive and health outcomes. This research is based on the Adolescent Health Survey, which in its fourth wave added a series of biomarkers to the dataset.

In a forthcoming paper to be published in Urban Studies entitled“The Effect of Density Zoning on Racial Segregation in U.S. Urban Areas,” Jonathan Rothwell and Douglas Massey show that restrictions on the density of residential construction in U.S. metropolitan areas act to increase the segregation of African Americans. When they control for potential endogeneity using two stage least squares, they find the effect not only persists but increases, suggesting that the effect is indeed causal.

The NLSF was developed to provide comprehensive data capable of testing different theoretical explanations for minority underachievement in higher education. Rather than prejudging the validity of any single point of view, we sought to develop a broad database capable of testing each conceptual model, assessing its explanatory power, and specifying the circumstances under which it might apply. Specifically, the NLSF sought to measure the academic and social progress of college students at regular intervals to capture emergent psychological processes hypothesized by investigators such as Steele and Ogbu, while measuring the degree of social integration and intellectual engagement suggested by Tinto, and to control for pre-existing background differences with respect to social, economic, and demographic characteristics. The NLSF is supported by grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and Atlantic Philanthropic Services.

In 2009, Massey will publish the book Taming the River: Negotiating the Academic, Financial, and Social Currents in Selective Colleges and Universities (Princeton University Press) with colleagues Camille Charles, Margarita Mooney, and Mary Fischer. This book offers a
comprehensive analysis of the determinants of academic success and social integration among students attending elite institutions of higher education and sheds light on the factors responsible for the underperformance of certain minority groups. The authors find that college success is difficult for any student owing to the challenges of a rigorous curriculm, new living situations, and rising financial burdens, but that these pressures are more acute for blacks and Latinos than for Asians and whites. In addition, blacks and Latinos face extra pressures from stereotype threat and the continuing effects of segregation that also undermine their performance. Paradoxically, the mismanagement of affirmative action at some institutions exacerbates the negative effects of stereotype threat. When these factors are controlled in multivariate models, intergroup differences in academic performance disappear.

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 testers’ 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 collaboration with Mark Long, assistant professor of public policy at the University of Washington, Jason Fletcher, assistant professor of public health at Yale University, as OPR research associates Sunny Niu, Dawn Koffman and Angel Harris, she continued evaluating the consequences of changing college admission regimes for campus diversity. Using administrative data from several Texas private and public institutions that differ in the selectivity of their admissions, she has co-authored several manuscripts that consider the influence of high school peer networks on academic performance, the salience of high school quality for several collegiate academic outcomes, the responsiveness of students’ college application behavior to changes in admission regimes, and the geographic diversity of Texas college campuses before and after the uniform admission law was implemented. Long and Tienda’s 2008 paper, “Winners and Losers,” received the Palmer O. Johnson Award for the best paper published by all AERA Journals.
During summer, 2008, Tienda hosted a second highly successful research seminar for early career scholars. A subset of the papers will be published as a special issue of the ANNALS, titled “Beyond Admissions: Re-thinking College Opportunities and Outcomes.” Mark Long will serve as co-editor for the volume.
Elizabeth Mitchell Armstrong was elected to the Board of Directors of Lamaze International in 2008. She continues to serve on the Lamaze International Certification Council Governing Body, and she is a member of the steering committee of Childbirth Connection’s Maternity Care within a High Performance Health System. She also recently joined the Charlotte Ellertson Fellowship Advisory Council of Ibis Reproductive Health and was elected treasurer of the Eastern Sociological Society. She serves as the Director for the Certificate in Health and Health Policy program and as co-director of the Center for Health and Wellbeing. She also served as faculty chair of the MPA Admissions Committee in 2008. She gave talks at the University of Maryland, the University of Washington, Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania in 2008. Her interests are sociology of medicine, history of medicine and public health, biomedical ethics, population health, sociology of pregnancy and childbirth.

Amy Kate Bailey joined OPR in the fall of 2008, after receiving her Ph.D. in August from the University of Washington. Bailey continues her research on the consequences of military service for spatial and social mobility. She has also maintained her work on lynching in the American South. In the months since her arrival, Bailey has reviewed a book for a forthcoming issue of Social Forces, and had two papers accepted for presentation at the Population Association of America’s annual meetings.

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. Additionally, in fall 2008, she started working with Sara McLanahan and Marta Tienda on their migrant youth project, creating cross-national estimates of migrant youth wellbeing and living arrangements. During the year, she presented research at the Population Association of America Conference, the RC-28 Social Stratification and Mobility Meetings (spring), and the International Sociological Association Meetings. Since coming to OPR she has submitted six papers on topics such as grade retention and misbehavior in school, the relationship between partnership instability and maternal parenting and children’s school readiness, respectively, educational assortative mating and school readiness, and marital history and mortality.

João Biehl is a 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 examines the aftermath of large scale AIDS treatment programs in resource poor settings in Latin America and Africa. This research is funded by Princeton’s Grand Challenges Initiative in Global Health and Infectious Disease and the Ford Foundation. He is the author of the award-winning books Vita: Life in a Zone of Social Abandonment (University of California Press, 2005) and Will to Live: AIDS Therapies and the Politics of Survival (Princeton University Press, 2007). 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. He currently holds a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Stefanie Brodmann joined OPR as postdoctoral research associate in early 2008 after receiving her Ph.D. in Social Sciences from the Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona, Spain. At OPR, she acts as Project Manager of the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen (NLSF), a data set designed to study the underachievement of racial and ethnic minorities in higher education. She represented the NLSF at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America in 2008. She continues to study the socio-economic attainment of immigrants and immigrant children in a comparative
perspective. Currently, she has papers on topics such as immigration and income distribution, immigrants’ age at arrival and earnings assimilation, and immigrants’ access to employment and class attainment under review.

**Jeanne Brooks-Gunn** is completing articles on ethnic differences in parenting practices and links to school readiness, classroom composition in kindergarten and early learning trajectories, early feeding practices, pediatric obesity, and the “weathering hypothesis.” She is also working on links between parents’ mental health and children’s behavior problems; the consequences of positive attachment, parental neglect, and abuse; and the joint influence of maternal and paternal parenting on child well-being; and interventions to help low-income mothers overcome barriers to postsecondary education.

**Alison Buttenheim**, a postdoctoral research associate at the Center for Health and Wellbeing and the Office of Population Research, presented papers at the American Public Health Association meetings and the Population Association of America. She was invited to present her research at Columbia University’s Family Demography and Public Policy Series and at the Wagner School of Public Service at New York University. Buttenheim also attended an international conference on impact evaluation in Cairo, presenting work on impact evaluation in the post-disaster context. She also traveled to Vientiane, Lao PDR for fieldwork related to a World Bank evaluation of a school feeding program. Buttenheim also continues to work on child health in developing countries, social disparities in chronic disease risk factors in the Mexican and Mexican-American populations, and vaccine refusal and hesitancy in the United States. She will begin a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health and Society Scholar fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania in the fall.

**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 2008, 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.

**Carey E. Cooper**, postdoctoral research associate at the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW), served as session chair and presented research on family instability and child development at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America. She also presented research on family poverty and the transition to elementary school at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association. Cooper’s ongoing work with McLanahan at CRCW examines associations among partnership instability, maternal parenting, and child wellbeing using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. She also draws on Fragile Families data to study parental incarceration and early child outcomes in her research with Geller, Garfinkel, and Mincy at Columbia University.

**Rafaela Dancygier**, an Assistant Professor of Politics and Public and International Affairs, and a 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 research has focused on the domestic consequences of international immigration, the political incorporation of immigrants, the relationship between ethnic diversity and public policy, and the determinants of ethnic conflict and violence. As a co-recipient of the Luce Foundation grant on "Migration, Participation and Democratic Governance" Dancygier will investigate the determinants of Muslim political and socioeconomic integration in Europe over the course of 2009-11. She recently completed a book manuscript that explores how immigration regimes and welfare states influence interethnic conflict and immigrant integration in Western Europe. Her previous work has appeared in the *American Journal of Political Science* and in edited volumes.
Michelle DeKlyen continued her work in Newark, New Jersey, disseminating Fragile Families Study findings relevant to Newark and collaborating with Mayor Cory Booker’s Council on Family Success and the Association for Children of New Jersey on the development of a Children’s Report Card for Newark. She also assisted in the teaching of classes in developmental and abnormal psychology at Princeton. Her chapter on the relation between childhood psychopathology and attachment theory and research, was published in the second edition of the Handbook of Attachment (Eds. P. Shaver & J. Cassidy), and another on the treatment of attachment disorders for the Cambridge Handbook of Effective Treatments in Psychiatry is currently in press. DeKlyen is a member of the Editorial Board of the Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, reviewing papers for that and several other journals. She also serves on the board of the New Jersey chapter of the World Association for Infant Mental Health and that of Children’s Futures, a non-profit agency dedicated to improving the health and development of the children of Trenton, NJ.

Taryn Dinkelman presented co-authored work with Professor David Lam (University of Michigan) at the Population Association of America meetings in New Orleans (April 2008). Their paper is entitled “A model for understanding gender discrepancies in sexual behavior reports”. They provide a simple mathematical model to show that even in a closed population with truthful reporting, male and female reports of condom use need not balance. This methodological work aims to highlight the factors that may drive some of the discrepancies in reports of sexual behavior observed in Demographic Health Surveys the world over.

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 chaired a session on “Educational Trends and Trajectories” at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America. His paper, “The Frog Pond Revisited: High School Academic Context, Class Rank, and Elite College Admission” (with Chang Chung and former graduate student Lauren Hale), was nominated for the best paper award from the Sociology of Education section of the American Sociological Association. 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. He teaches the introductory course in demography for graduate students.

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.

Taryn also attended the Northeast Universities Development Conference held at Boston University in November 2008 to present her preliminary work on “The long-term effects of being born in a drought: Evidence from the Cape Area Panel Study 2002-2006” in the session on Early Life Investments. In the Fall of 2008, she visited Michigan State University, the London School of Economics, the Universities of Chile, California-Riverside and North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Syracuse University and the World Bank to present her work on the effects of rural electrification on female employment in South Africa.
**Ana Maria Goldani** holds a Ph.D. from the University of Texas at Austin and an M.A. in Demography from El Colegio de Mexico. She is currently Associate Research Scholar at the Department of Sociology, and in the Office of Population Research at Princeton University and Associated Professor at the Masters Program on Population Studies at ENCE/IBGE, Rio de Janeiro.

**Noreen Goldman** completed her term as Acting Dir OPR this past summer. She is currently a member of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Understanding Divergent Trends in Longevity in High-Income Countries. During the past year she completed the second round of fieldwork of a national survey in Taiwan (the Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study), data that will soon become publicly available. She is also engaged in a project to examine SES differentials in health among children in the US and in Mexico. She participated in a meeting on Scientific Assessment of Biomarkers in the Panel on the Fall semester, she taught epidemiology in a new course at Princeton designed for undergraduates interested in health issues.

**Angel Harris**, who received his Ph.D. in Public Policy and Sociology from 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 Duke, Northwestern, University of Wisconsin at Madison, and Universities of Edinburgh, London, and Surrey in the United Kingdom. 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**, a postdoctoral research associate at the Center for Health and wellbeing and the Office of Population Research, continued her research on gender, sexual health, and the prevention of unintended pregnancy and HIV/AIDS. Four first-authored and one co-authored publication on these topics were published in 2008 (journals include *American Journal of Public Health, Journal of Sex Research*, and *Sexual Health*), three were accepted for publication, and four were submitted for peer review. She presented her work at Columbia University, Princeton University, Church & Dwight Co./Trojan Condoms, and the annual meetings of the American Public Health Association and the Population Association of America. She was also asked to serve on the editorial advisory board of *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, a peer reviewed publication housed at The Guttmacher Institute.

**Monica Espinoza Higgins**, the NIS project manager, is responsible for data analysis and research of cross-section data of NIS 2003. She supervises and approves all procedures and decisions related to the data collection of the NIS second wave. In addition, she is in charge of the project’s grant management, and coordination of budget preparation. She is currently working with Douglas Massey (Princeton University), and Guillermina Jasso (New York University) on a book examining the role of religion in the process of immigrant adaptation and assimilation. The purpose of the book is to contribute to the literature on the religious composition of new immigrants to the United States, by comparing to that reported among U.S. residents and by describing the patterns of religious preferences and intensity of devotion with which new immigrants practiced their professed religions before and after immigration. This analysis is intended to shed light on the possible mechanisms through which immigrants are integrating within U.S. society, and will allow for a better understanding of what religion means to America’s newest arrivals. Her research focuses on international migration, education, discrimination, health, religion, and in particular on the analysis of economic wellbeing of the immigrant population, especially from Latin America.
Margot Jackson continued to study the social determinants and consequences of children's health and wellbeing, devoting a portion of time to publishing her Ph.D. dissertation. This has resulted in 1 forthcoming publication and 1 article under review. This work overlaps nicely with a second new effort, joint with colleagues at Princeton and in the United Kingdom: a comparative analysis of the relationship between family-level processes and children's health in the United States and the U.K.

Alan Krueger has published widely on the economics of education, terrorism, labor demand, income distribution, social insurance, labor market regulation and environmental economics. Since 1987 he has held a joint appointment in the Economics Department and Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University. He is the founding Director of the Princeton University Survey Research Center and a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research and of the Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA). He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Russell Sage Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, and the American Institutes for Research. He is also a member of the editorial board of Science.

Dohoon Lee joined the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW) as a postdoctoral research associate after completing his Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 2008. His research interests center on the family dynamics in skill formation processes and their implications for socioeconomic inequality. He is working with Sara McLanahan on the effects of family structure transitions on child wellbeing and the parent-child relationships in early skill development. During the year, he received a best graduate student paper award from the population section of the American Sociological Association for his paper, entitled “The Early Socioeconomic Effects of Teenage Childbearing: A Propensity Score Matching Approach.”

Scott Lynch lectured on Bayesian Statistics on two occasions last year: a two-day seminar at UNC Chapel Hill and a 5 day ICPSR course also taught at UNC. He also spoke on the relationship between race, education, and health at Columbia University and the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill). He also guest-edited a special issue on race, socioeconomic status and health across the life course in the journal /Research on Aging/, was elected a fellow of the Gerontological Society of America, and he presented papers at the annual meetings of the American Sociological 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 top journals in sociology, demography, gerontology, statistics, and political science.

Doug Massey continues to serve as President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and Chair of the Class on Social and Behavioral Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences and Co-Editor of the Annual Review of Sociology. He will be spending 2009-2010 as a Visiting Scholar of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Sara McLanahan is the William S. Tod Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs at Princeton University. She is a faculty associate of the Office of Population Research and is the founder and director of the Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing. She currently serves as Editor-in-Chief of The Future of Children, a journal dedicated to providing research and analysis to promote effective policies and programs for children. She is the past president of the Population Association of America, and has served on the National Academy of Sciences-Institute of Medicine Board on Children, Youth, and Families and the boards of the American Sociological Association and the Population Association of America. She currently serves on the Advisory Board for the National Poverty Center, the Board of Trustees for the William T. Grant Foundation, and the selection committee for the William T.Grant Young Scholars Award.

Daniel Notterman 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 Chicago Law School and at the Yale Political Science Department, and testified before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regarding laws regulating the use of criminal record information in employment. Her book on discrimination against minorities and ex-offenders, *MARKED: Race, Crime, and Finding Work in an Era of Mass Incarceration* (University of Chicago Press, 2007) received the book of the year award from the Association for Humanist Sociology and was the winner of the PASS award from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

**Christina Paxson** is the Hughes Rogers Professor of Economics and Public Affairs and the Dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. In 2000, she founded the Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW), an interdisciplinary health research center in the Woodrow Wilson School. During her time as director of CHW, the center started undergraduate and graduate certificate programs in health and health policy, and took on the leadership of the University’s Health Grand Challenges program. Paxson is a Senior Editor of *The Future of Children*; a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research, where she is a member of the programs on Aging, Health, and Children; and a Research Associate of Princeton’s Office of Population Research. Her research is on health, economic development and public policy, with a current focus on economic status and health outcomes over the life course in both developed and developing countries. She has been the Principal Investigator of several NIH-funded studies, including ”Economic Status, Public Policy, and Child Neglect”, ”Parental Resources and Child Wellbeing” and ”College Education and Health”, and was the founding director of an NIA Center for the Economics and Demography of Aging at Princeton.

**Alejandro Portes** continues as Director of the Center for Migration and Development. He was appointed to the Editorial Board of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, of which he is a member. He delivered keynote addresses at the Symposium on Cuba, University of Wisconsin-Madison; the Hispanic Summit of the Plains, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Summer Institute on International Migration, University of California, Irvine; and the International Conference on State-Diaspora Relations, sponsored by the Mexican government, Mexico City. He also delivered a cycle of lectures on international migration at the Institute de Sciences Politiques (Sciences Po) in Paris.
**OPR Professional Activities**

**Germán Rodríguez** continued to serve as Director of OPR's Computing and Statistics core. 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, web-based social research, HIV/AIDS, quantitative methods. 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 American Journal of Sociology, Annals of Applied Statistics, PNAS, Sociological Methodology, Sociological Methods & Research, and Sociol Psychol 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. Upon completion of a book with Douglas S. Massey, Sanchez is advancing research in the areas of: ethnicity, cultural roots and identity perceptions, Venezuelan migration/LAMP, and South American immigrant’s organization. She serves as participant and coordinator for the “Princeton Brainstorming Meeting for the 2009 Human Development report on Migration”, which is sponsored by the United Nations Development Program. Sanchez has been an active participant at the International conference on Research for development, Migration and multilocal livelihoods, Bern, Switzerland, July 2-4; and In the Latin American Sociological Association- Session Venezuela, at the Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas. May 24-27.

**Samuel Schulhofer-Wohl** is an assistant professor of economics and public affairs. His research interests include methodological problems in demography, the role of household heterogeneity in macroeconomics, and the political impact of the decline of the U.S. newspaper industry. In 2008, he presented papers at Johns Hopkins University, the University of Cape Town, the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis and the American Sociological Association annual meeting, and was an invited panelist at a conference in Bangkok, Thailand, on “Innovations in Development Theory and Survey Data." He serves on the editorial board of Demography and has recently refereed papers for the American Economic Review, the B.E. Journal of Macroeconomics, Econometrica, Epidemiology, the Journal of Applied Econometrics, the Journal of Development Economics, the Journal of Political Economy and the Review of Economics and Statistics. He was appointed in 2008 as a faculty research fellow of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

**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.

**Edward Telles** (and Vilma Ortiz) published 2008 Generations of Exclusion: Mexican Americans, Assimilation and Race with the Princeton University Press. The book won the Otis Dudley Duncan Award for best book in Social Demography from the Population Section of the American Sociological Association, the best book award from the Pacific Sociological Association, the best book award from the Latino Sociology section of the ASA and honorable mention for the Thomas and Znaniecki Award from the international immigration section of the ASA. Telles (with Christina Sue) has also published "Race Mixture: Boundary Crossing in Comparative Perspective" Annual Review of Sociology. With
grants from the Ford Foundation, Telles is conducting Social Science Analysis of Race and Ethnicity in Latin America.

**Marta Tienda** served as director of TIAA, and trustee of the Sloan Foundation, the Jacobs Foundation of Switzerland, and the Corporation of Brown University. She served on the Editorial Board of the *Sociology of Education*, the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences*, and as co-editor of the Jacobs Foundation *Series on Adolescence* published by Cambridge University Press.

**James Trussell** is currently serving 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 Westoff** continues as the Senior Demographic Advisor to the Demographic and Health Surveys and as a referee for the electronic journal *Demographic Research* of the Max Planck Institute. He also continues to serve on the board of the Population Resource Center.
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**Center for Research on Child Wellbeing**

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<td><strong>The Relative Effects of Family Instability and Mother/Partner Conflict on Children’s Externalizing Behavior</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Partnership Instability and Child Wellbeing during the Transition to Elementary School</strong></td>
<td>Carey Cooper, Cynthia Osborne, Audrey Beck, Sara McLanahan</td>
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2008 Publications

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Incarceration and Support for Children in Fragile Families

CRCW 08-11 Sharon Bzostek, Audrey Beck
Family Structure and Child Health Outcomes in Fragile Families

CRCW 08-13 Jackie Araneo
The Effects of Maternal Employment on Childhood Obesity in the United States

CRCW 08-14 Kate Adkins, Claire Kamp Dush
Implications of Violent and Controlling Unions for Mothers’ Mental Health and Leaving

CRCW 08-15 Lisa Bates, Julien Teitler
Immigration and Low Birthweight in the US: The Role of Time and Timing

CRCW 08-16 Sarah Meadows
Cumulative Perceived Supportiveness Experiences with Biological Fathers and Maternal Mental Health Problems

CRCW 08-17 Kristen Turney
Parental Depression and Children’s Developmental Outcomes: The Mediating Influence of Parenting Behavior

CRCW 08-18 Christine Percheski
Maternal Employment After a Birth: Examining Variations by Family Structure

CRCW 08-19 Maureen Waller
Family Man in the Other America: New Opportunities, Motivations, and Supports for Paternal Caregiving

Publications and Papers


2008 Publications


Fjerstad, M., Sivin, I., Lichtenberg, E.S., Trussell, J., Cleland, K., and Cullins, V. "Effectiveness of Medication Abortion with Mifepristone and Buccal Misoprostol through 59 Gestational Days." Contraception. In press.


Forsslund, A., Zeng, Z., Qin, L., Rosenberg, S., Ndubuisi, M., Gerald, W., Barany, F., Notterman, D., and Paty, P.B. "MDM@ Gene Amplification is Correlated to Tumor Progression but not to Presence of SNP309 or TP53 Mutational Status in Primary Colorectal Cancers." Molecular Cancer Research. In press.


Goldman, N., and Dowd, J. "Considering the Inclusion of Metabolic and Cardiovascular Markers in the PSID." *Biodemography and Social Biology.* In press.


Harris, A. "Optimism in the Face of Despair: Black-White Differences in Beliefs about School as a Means for Upward Social Mobility." *Social Science Quarterly,* 89:629-651. 2008.


2008 Publications


2008 Publications


2008 Publications


Sivin, I., Trussell, J., Lichtenberg, E.S., Fjerstad, M., Cleland, K., and Cullins, V. "Unexpected Heaping in Reported Gestational Age in Women Undergoing Medical Abortion." Contraception. In press.


2008 Publications


Training in Demography at Princeton

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 interlibrary loans, and conducting training classes for students who are interested in learning the latest technological advances in library science to assist them in their research.

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

There are a number of lecture series organized by OPR faculty and students. The Notestein Seminars is a weekly formal seminar given both by distinguished outside speakers and by staff and students of the office. The students also organize
their own brownbag 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 endo-geneity; 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, antidiscrimination, 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 nonparametric 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 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. Newman
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 emphasis is on the United States, although comparative material from Canada, Europe, and Latin America is discussed. Classical and recent theories of immigrant adaptation, language acculturation, ethnic entrepreneurship, and ethnic conflict are presented and discussed. The bearing of sociological findings on current policy debates about immigration control and uses of immigrant labor is highlighted.

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

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

WWS 593 Marriage and Child Wellbeing
Elisabeth Donahue
Families vary greatly in structure, which can have a profound impact on children’s wellbeing and future prospects. This course will investigate trends in family formation and marriage in particular, and examine reforms proposed by 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 wellbeing, 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 crosssectional 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 pregenerals 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 6week 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.
Conrad Hackett successfully defended his dissertation “Religion and Fertility in the United States: The Influence of Affiliation, Region, and Congregation” in August 2008. Religion and fertility are closely linked yet scholars dispute how religion influences fertility in the United States. Some scholars claim differences in fertility rates between major religions have disappeared. Women who actively participate in congregations have high fertility but there is no consensus about the causal mechanisms involved. Selection processes attract adults inclined to have children towards congregations and they may lead adults disinclined to have children to leave congregations. He argues that congregation-centered processes encourage and sustain high fertility ideals and parity levels. Low parity women who attend congregations have high parity ideals. Congregational group participation and dense congregational friendship networks are more influential predictors of congregant fertility than Biblical literalism, worship frequency, or prayer frequency. He also argues that these congregational social networks function as reference groups, which encourage childbearing and achieving parity levels higher than the levels achieved by women who lack congregation-based reference groups.

This dissertation is especially strong because Mr. Hackett’s training both in demography and in sociology or religion has given him the requisite skills to understand the debates in the literature and to address these debates using the best data and methods available.

The substantive results described in the dissertation are interesting and credible. One important finding is simply that religious traditions and denominations do differ in the fertility rates of their members. This in itself puts religion back on the table as a variable that demographers will need to consider in further studies of fertility. Also he examines why these differences exist and whether they may be artifacts of other differences that merely happen to be associated with religion and the effects of being part of a minority religion. This dissertation adds to other literature suggesting a pro-family bias in congregations, even more “progressive” ones that acknowledge alternative family and gender orientations and reinforces conclusions about the effect of social networks on fertility decisions. Conrad currently holds the position of NICHD Postdoctoral Fellowship at the Population Research Center, The University of Texas at Austin.

Emily Moiduddin successfully defended her dissertation “Understanding the Sources of Racial and Gender Disparities in Early Childhood Aggression” in February 2008. From childhood onward, non-Hispanic black and white males exhibit more behavior problems than their female counterparts, with black males having the worst behavioral outcomes overall. Using the Fragile Families and Child Well Being Study three key findings emerge. First, at age 3 and age 5, black boys are significantly more aggressive than black girls and than whites, though only marginally more so than white boys. Patterns by neighborhood type follow suit, with boys from low-resource neighborhoods exhibiting the highest levels of aggression. Second, black boys and boys in low-resource neighborhoods experience harsher parenting than any of their peers, while white boys and boys in high-resource neighborhoods experience more nonviolent discipline. Third, a series of hierarchical linear models shows that child sex moderates a number of influences on aggression including instability in the family structure and a mother’s victimization by violence. Though patterns differ somewhat by subgroup, mothers’ discipline techniques influence boys and girls in different manner, but physical discipline tends to increase aggression more in girls while psychological aggression and nonviolent discipline increase aggression more in boys. Taking results together, higher levels of aggression among black boys than their peers may result from both greater exposure to risk factors for aggression (harsh parenting) and an increased sensitivity to household instability at an early age.

A key insight in the thesis is the role of unstable household composition in provoking aggressive
behavior. Among the families in her data set, fathers and adult partners of the mothers cycle in and out in ways that may be disturbing to a young boy’s sense of stability or create some kind of competitive tension. Exposure to violence also has a significant impact on young black boys, but curiously not on their sisters. There is also evidence in Moiduddin’s work that parenting takes a more aggressive or punitive turn where boys are concerned.

Her work makes an important contribution to the burgeoning literature on neighborhood effects by elucidating the causal mechanisms by which concentrated spatial disadvantage translates into behavioral outcomes among children, documenting significant links between exposure to disorder and violence and child aggression.

Emily is currently a Researcher at Mathematica Policy Research in Washington, DC.

Christine Percheski successfully defended her dissertation “Women’s Employment, Family Structure and Social Inequality” in June 2008. This work incorporates three interrelated research projects that deal with different facets of how female labor force patterns interact with family formation and dissolution to reproduce social inequality in the United States. She addresses questions at the intersection of family demography and stratification. The first analytic chapter, Family Structure and Income Inequality among Women examines how income inequality among women has changed across cohorts and whether the association between family structure characteristics and income inequality has changed. The analysis uses data from the Current Population Surveys to compare the experiences of three cohorts of women. The findings indicate that women’s employment, educational attainment, and earnings have increased over time and across cohorts while family formation patterns have diversified. Marriage is associated with greater income levels for women of all racial/ethnic and educational groups, but the size of this “marriage advantage” varies considerably across groups and has decreased across cohorts. The second analytic chapter, Family Structure and Maternal Employment Trajectories. She examines how family structure affects maternal employment trajectories among urban mothers with a recent birth. Controlling for demographic and human capital differences, unmarried mothers return to work sooner, work more hours per week and more weeks per year than married mothers. The last analytic chapter, Motherhood and Employment among Professional Women, investigates how professional women’s employment rates have changed across cohorts and whether there is any evidence to support claims that younger cohorts of professional women are “opting out” of paid employment to stay home with children. The findings suggest that professional women’s employment rates are increasing across cohorts, especially among women with young children. Labor force participation rates have remained stable across the youngest two cohorts, but the percentages of women working full-time year-round and more than fifty hours per week has continued to rise. Although the pace of employment rate increases across cohorts has slowed, there is no convincing evidence of an opt-out revolution among younger cohorts. Notably, the employment gap between mothers of young children and childless women is decreasing across cohorts. Thus, for women at the top end of the occupational distribution, the influence of family characteristics on women’s employment seems to be weakening.

Christine is currently a Scholar with the Robert Wood Johnson Scholars in Health Policy Research Program at the Institute for Quantitative Social Science, Harvard University.

Samir Soneji successfully defended his dissertation “Essays in the Demography of Aging” in May 2008. It was a compilation of three articles on the demography of aging, linked by an introductory chapter. Hi finds the demographic, economic, and public policy implications of a rapidly aging population, such as the United States today, are pressing and widespread. Through a combination of medical advancements, behavioral changes, and social influences, life expectancy has increased significantly since the start of the twentieth century. Whether these additional years of life are spent in good health is an important question that affects the solvency of public health care programs and quality of life. As populations age and become more diverse, sex and racial disparities in healthy life also become increasing important. As the baby boom
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generation ages to retirement, the solvency of the Social Security program has become an increasingly contentious political, social, and economic issue. In parallel with declines in smoking prevalence, there are increases in obesity that may halt the steady gains in life expectancy. Considering these possibilities of future mortality are vitally important to assessing the solvency of public pension programs. This work yields several important results that contribute to our collective understanding of the demography of aging. First, a statistical foundation of Sullivan’s method is established and expanded to examine healthy life in birth cohorts. Second, among the oldest old, few racial or sex disparities exist over age and time in mild disability. Yet, racial and sex disparities in this age group persist over age and time in severe disability. The results imply persistent race and sex inequality over age and time. Third, historical declines in smoking are associated with rapid declines in future mortality over age and time and increases in historical obesity are associated with much slower declines and sometimes stagnation in future mortality. These differences in mortality translate into substantial differences in Social Security finances. By 2030, he finds that the trust fund balance may be approximately 0.5 trillion nominal dollars greater for Social Security projections using mortality informed by both smoking and obesity compared to projections using mortality informed by smoking alone.

Samir is currently a Robert Wood Johnson Health and Society Scholar at the University of Pennsylvania, where he is working on projects on social inequality in preventive health care, mortality forecasting, Social Security projections, and avoidable death mortality.

Christopher Wildeman successfully defended his dissertation, “Parental Incarceration, the Prison Boom, and the Intergenerational Transmission of Stigma and Disadvantage” in June of 2008. This dissertation considers the effects of mass incarceration on children. While much research focuses on how imprisonment transforms the life-course of black men, researchers have paid little attention to how parental imprisonment alters childhood. The first empirical chapter estimates the risk of parental imprisonment for black and white children born 1978 and 1990. It also estimates the risk of parental imprisonment for black and white children by parental education. Results indicate that the risk of parental imprisonment has grown exponentially over the past thirty years, and has become a modal event for black children whose parents did not finish high school. Similar to estimates of lifetime risks of imprisonment for black men, the analysis shows that the children of such men are extremely likely to see a father go to prison by their fourteenth birthday. Just because parental imprisonment is common does not mean it will increase inequality among children. For that to be the case, parental imprisonment must also disadvantage children. The second empirical chapter tests for causal relationships between parental incarceration and childhood disadvantage. Chris uses data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study to consider effects of paternal incarceration on children’s aggressive behaviors. Results show effects of paternal incarceration on aggressive behaviors for boys but not girls. Results also show that effects are concentrated among boys living with their fathers shortly before incarceration. The final chapter examines the relationship between imprisonment rates and infant mortality rates for all 50 states and the District of Columbia from 1990 to 2004. Results suggest that female and male imprisonment rates are both associated with increased infant mortality rates in OLS regression models and fixed effects models.

Christopher is a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health & Society Scholar at the University of Michigan, where he is also a postdoctoral affiliate in the Population Studies Center. Starting in 2010, Christopher will be an assistant professor of sociology and a faculty fellow at the Center for Research on Inequalities and the Life Course (CIQLE) at Yale University.
Aasha Abdill is a first-year graduate student in the Department of Sociology. She received her M.A. in Quantitative Methodology in the Social Sciences, Columbia University, 2007, and her B.A. in Psychology and English, Spelman College, 2001. Most recently, Aasha was Director of Research and Evaluation for Groundwork, Inc., a community-based non-profit supporting families living in and around public housing in Brooklyn, NY. Her research interests include understanding how local institutions can help or hurt the outcomes of youth and families.

Sofya Aptekar, a fifth-year Sociology and OPR student, applies tools and insights of sociology of culture to the study of immigration. Her dissertation, entitled “Immigrant Naturalization and Nation-Building in North America,” is a mixed-methods project on citizenship acquisition in Canada and the United States. In it, she conducts a demographic analysis of divergent naturalization trends in the two countries, examines discourse at citizenship ceremonies, and considers the motivations and understandings of citizenship among immigrants themselves.

Laura Blue, a second year student, Program in Population Studies, B.A., History and Economics, University of British Columbia, 2004. Interests: social capital, determinants of health and longevity, and determinants of crime and violence. She is currently a reporter with Time International in London. She also wrote speech notes for Bill Clinton and Madeleine Albright as part of the Clinton Global Initiative (CGI).

Pratikshya Bohra-Mishra is a third-year student at the Woodrow Wilson School and the Office of Population Research. She holds a B.A. in Economics from Union College in upstate New York. After finishing her undergraduate degree, she worked at LECG (Law and Economic Consulting Group) in New York City for three years before coming to Princeton. Her research interests include migration, racial inequality, poverty and development. She has co-authored two papers on migration with Douglas S. Massey, one of which is forthcoming in a peer-reviewed journal. She is currently working on her dissertation prospectus while fulfilling her precepting requirement at the WWS.

Sharon Bzostek is a fifth-year student in the Sociology department and OPR; her research interests focus on children and families and health inequalities. This year, Bzostek continued 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. She will defend her dissertation in 2009.

Stacie Carr is a third-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. Prior to coming to Princeton, she worked for a decade in the nonprofit sector in the fields of children’s health and reproductive health. 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 state Medicaid policies and immigrant enrollment. Her research interests include minority health and aging, health policy, and policy evaluation. Some of her recent work includes a study of neighborhood disadvantage and health disparities among older adults.

Rebecca Casciano is a sixth-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 and will defend in 2009.

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 second-year student at the WWS and OPR; she is looking forward to finally bringing her diverse interests and skills together.

Nick Ehrmann is a sixth-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
Graduate Students

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. He will defend his dissertation in Fall of 2009.

Dennis Feehan is a first-year graduate student in the Program in Population Studies (PIPS). He earned his B.A. in Mathematics at Harvard College in 2002. Most recently, Dennis was a Researcher for the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in Seattle. He also did a post-bachelor fellowship with the Harvard Initiative for Global Health. His interests are in mathematical demography, health, and health policy.

Julia Gelatt is a second-year student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Doctoral Program in Social Policy. She holds a B.A. in Sociology and Anthropology from Carleton College. Before coming to Princeton, Gelatt studied US immigration policy at the Migration Policy Institute. This year, in addition to completing coursework, she served as preceptor in the Sociology Department and completed her first required empirical paper. Her research interests include international migration, immigrant assimilation, gender, and inequality.

Kerstin Gentsch is a first-year student in Sociology and OPR. She holds a B.A. in Economics and Linguistics & Language from Swarthmore College. Before coming to Princeton, Gentsch worked in the Metropolitan Housing & Communities Policy Center at Urban Institute in Washington, D.C. She is co-author of a paper on the financial well-being and economic integration of immigrant groups compared with native-born minorities and whites in vulnerable urban neighborhoods. Her research interests include demography, migration, immigrant integration, and economic sociology.

Elizabeth Gummerson is a third-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.

Valerie Lewis, a fourth-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 coauthored with Bob Wuthnow on religious congregations and foreign policy attitudes. She will complete her dissertation in 2009.

Kathryn Li (Kati) is a first-year graduate student in the Department of Sociology. She received her B.A. in Sociology at Rice University in 2008. Kati's interests are in health, race, inequality, gender, and religion.

Tin-chi Lin is a third-year OPR and WWS student. He recently completed a paper, forthcoming in Demographic Research, on the change of parental sex preference for children in Taiwan. He will also begin to work on his dissertation, which focuses primarily on health behaviors in later life and psychological/biological determinants of aging. In addition to his coursework and research, Tin-chi also served as a preceptor for WWS 509 (Generalized Linear Model) and ECO 572 (Research Method in Demography).

Emily Marshall is a fourth-year student in the Department of Sociology and OPR; her interests include social policy, social networks, fertility, and culture. She is currently working on her dissertation, which examines cultural contexts of contemporary low fertility, particularly gender attitudes and social networks. Marshall is
also completing a paper on social networks in the U.S. Congress with Delia Baldassarri.

**Petra Nahmias** is a fifth-year Sociology and OPR student whose interests include fertility, maternal and child health, and reproductive and sexual health. Her dissertation examines the social determinants of female obesity in Egypt and how these relationships have changed over time. It also looks at the role of social factors in mediating the relationship between maternal obesity and poor health outcomes for both mothers and children. She is currently in the writing stage. At present, Nahmias is a statistical adviser to the UK Department for International Development, working primarily on a project to improve the collation and dissemination of measures of the Millennium Development Goals.

**Heidi Norbis** is a second-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 third-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 fourth-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 second-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 immigration. This year, Jayanti conducted analysis and writing for drafts of four papers using three different higher education datasets. Two of the papers are in the process of being revised for submission in order to fulfill departmental empirical paper requirements. One of the papers uses structural equation modeling with data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen to examine whether immigrant minority college students experience the performance-depressing effects of stereotype threat that have been shown in a laboratory setting to affect African-American and Latino domestic minority students. The other two papers use linear and non-linear regression analysis with data from the Campus Life in America Student Survey to identify differences in U.S. minority and same-ethnicity immigrant college students’ academic aspirations and the effects of these differences in aspirations on academic performance. The final paper looks at the changing dynamics of undergraduate foreign student applicants, admittees, and enrollees to U.S. universities using the Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project data. Owens’ work has been presented at the American Sociological Association, the Population Association of America, the Eastern Sociological Society, the Midwest Political Science Association, and at the annual working group conference of the Princeton-run Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project (THEOP). Jayanti is planning to take general exams for a Joint Ph.D. in sociology and demography this May. She is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

**John Palmer** is a first year Ph.D. student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. He is interested in human migration as a phenomenon that lies at the intersection of ecology and the social sciences, and in the forces that shape patterns of movement at different scales. While completing his coursework, he has been working on a
comparative analysis of immigration and citizenship laws throughout Europe. He has also been collaborating on a pilot study of the use of mobile phones with GPS receivers for examining human movement at smaller scales.

**Michelle Phelps** is a second-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 pretrial 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 fourth-year student in the Program in Population Studies (PIPS); he has served as a teaching assistant for the core demography sequence. Potere's current work, supervised by Douglas Massey, focuses on assessing our understanding of the location of the world’s cities and estimating the implications of future urban expansion for global conservation efforts. Potere is a member of the American Society for Photogrammetry & Remote Sensing, the Association of American Geographers, and the Population Association of America. He will complete his dissertation in 2009.

**Alejandro Rivas, Jr.,** is a third-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 nongovernmental 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 fourth-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 wellbeing using survey data from Egypt.

**Daniel Schneider** is a third-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. His interests include family demography, economic sociology, and inequality. In 2008, Schneider published a chapter co-authored with Peter Tufano (Harvard University) titled “Using Financial Innovation to Support Savers: From Coercion to Excitement.” In the edited volume *Insufficient Funds: Savings, Assets, Credit and Banking Among Low-Income* (Russell Sage). His paper "Norms and Nuptials: The Changing Social Price of Marriage" was awarded the 2009 Candace Rogers Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Prize by the Eastern Sociological Society. Schneider will present the paper at the 2009 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Detroit. He is also working on research on gender and housework in the United States and on informal saving in South Africa. Schneider is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

**Wendy Sheldon,** a second-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 fifth-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 sulfa drugs 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. She will complete her dissertation in 2009.

**Naomi Sugie** is a second-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 coauthor 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 third-year Sociology and OPR student. LaTonya received her BA from Williams College and her MPH from the University of Washington. Her areas of interests include social demography, ethnography, and sociology of medicine. A continuing line of research is to understand the intersection of race, geography, and aging. In her dissertation, LaTonya is currently undertaking research to explore a different aspect of health and medical care: the health professions. She hopes to explore the interplay between professional identity, professional conflict, and community institutions. She is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

**Erik Vickstrom**, a second-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.

**Jessica Yiu** is a first-year PhD student in Sociology and OPR. She received her bachelor’s and master’s degrees in Sociology at the University of Toronto. Her main research interests are immigration, race/ethnicity, and families/communities. She is particularly interested in the experiences and integrative processes of second-generation immigrants. Her previous research includes measuring the levels of transnational activity across immigrant generations and examining the various ethnic-focused childrearing strategies of immigrant families and communities. She has also co-authored two book chapters: one on immigrant women and earning inequalities with Monica Boyd (University of Toronto), and another one on the socio-historical trends of families with Bonnie Fox (University of Toronto).
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