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The OPR Annual report is published annually by the Office of Population Research, Princeton University, Wallace Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544.  
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We welcome Lynne Johnson as our new Graduate Program Administrator and Victoria McLoughlin as Special Collections Assistant for The Ansley J. Coale Population Research Collection in Stokes Library.

We bid a fond farewell to two PhD students, three Postdoctoral Associates, two members of the faculty, one librarian, and one senior member of the administrative staff. Nicholas Ehrmann (Dissertation: The making of educational futures among youth in our nation's capital) is Executive Director of Blue Engine, which provides recent college graduates a unique opportunity to engage in one year of direct service designed to accelerate academic achievement in high-need public high schools. Petra Nahmias (Dissertation: Women’s status, religion, and obesity among women of reproductive age in Egypt) is Statistics Adviser at the United Kingdom Department for International Development. Amy Kate Bailey, who worked with Devah Pager, has become an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Utah State University. Audrey Beck, who worked with Sara McLanahan, is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Center for Health Equity Research and Policy, San Diego State University. Stefanie Brodmann, who worked with Doug Massey, is a Junior Professional Officer at the World Bank. Dan Notterman, Senior Research Scientist and Lecturer in Molecular Biology is now Associate Vice President for Research and Vice Dean for Research and Graduate Studies at the Penn State College of Medicine. Sam Schulhofer-Wohl, Assistant Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, is now a Senior Economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

Michiko Nakayama retired as Special Collections Assistant after 23 years in the OPR library. Finally, Judith Tilton, Graduate Program Administrator, retired at the end of the year after 36 years at OPR. We will miss all nine.

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.


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


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


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


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


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


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


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

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


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, 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.

Terri Ann Craigie, Ph.D. 2009, Michigan State University, Economics. Interests: labor economics, economics of the family, applied microeconomics.

Matthew Creighton, Ph.D. in Demography and Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 2009. Research interests: inequality, migration, health, education, social stratification, urban studies, and historical demography.


Dohoon Lee, 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.

Postdoctoral Fellows


Visiting Scholars


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, Communications Coordinator, CRCW
Joyce Lopuh, Purchasing and Accounts Administrator
Kristen Matlofsky, Academic Assistant
Tracy Merone, Administrative Support, CRCW
Judie Miller, Academic Assistant
Robin Pispecky, 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

Kate Bartkus, Project Analyst, CRCW
Donnell Butler, Project Director
Kelly Cleland, Research Specialist
Monica Higgins, Research Specialist
Mary Himmelstein, Research Specialist, 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
Melanie Wright, Research Specialist, CRCW

Students


Conrad Hackett, Department of Sociology, Entered 2001. B.A., Seattle Pacific University. M.A., Princeton Theological Seminary. Interests: how individuals and institutions are responding to, and being shaped by, religious pluralism in America.


Kathryn Li (Kati), Department of Sociology, B.A., Sociology, Rice University, 2008. Interests: health, race, inequality, gender, religion.


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


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


Jessica Yiu, Department of Sociology, M.A., Sociology, University of Toronto, 2008; B.A., Sociology, University of Toronto, 2006. Interests: immigration, race and ethnic relations, network analysis.
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 CRCW supports a number of postdoctoral fellows, as well as graduate and undergraduate students. Postdoctoral fellows at the Center this year included Dohoon Lee (Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Audrey Beck (Sociology, Duke University), Terry-Ann Craigie (Economics, Michigan State University) and Colter Mitchell (Sociology, University of Michigan). 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), 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), Leigh Linden (Assistant Professor at Columbia University with appointments in both Department of Economics and the School of International and Public Affairs), and Robert Wagmiller (Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Buffalo, SUNY) and Visiting Research Student from Universita Degli Studi Di Trento in Italy, Nevena Kulic.

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), the Future of Children journal Project and the Immigrant Youth 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 of 4,900 families 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, five and nine 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 allows 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.

The most recent round of interviewing and data collection, The Fragile Families in Middle Childhood Study, was funded through a $17 million dollar grant from NICHD. Data collection for this round was conducted from 2007 through 2010 (around the time of study children’s ninth birthdays) and included core interviews with parents, child assessments and interviews, and teacher interviews. Saliva samples for genetic analysis were also collected from mothers and children during home visits. McLanahan and other Fragile Families researchers are now using this data to
investigate how genes interact with environmental factors to affect children’s and families’ outcomes.

Public-use versions of the baseline, one-year, three-year, and five-year follow-up FFCWB data are available in the archive of the Office of Population Research. Over 1,000 data users have accessed FFCWB files through the OPR archive. Findings from the study are publicized on the FFCWB website at www.fragilefamilies.princeton.edu, in bi-monthly e-newsletters and periodic research briefs, at working group luncheons during the academic year, and through other outreach activities, such as conferences and workshops.

The principal investigators of the Fragile Families in Middle Childhood Study are Sara McLanahan, Christina Paxson, Irv Garfinkel (Columbia University), Jane Waldfogel (Columbia University), Ron Mincy (Columbia University), and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Teachers’ College, Columbia University).

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 the Woodrow Wilson School/Princeton University and the Brookings Institution. Sara McLanahan is the editor-in-chief, and senior editors include Christina Paxson, dean of the Woodrow Wilson School; Cecilia Rouse, director of the WWS Education Research Section (currently on leave as an appointee to the President’s Economic Advisory Council); and Isabel Sawhill and Ron Haskins, both Senior Fellows at the Brookings Institution. Elisabeth Donahue is the executive director of the journal. The mission of The Future of Children is to translate the best social science research about children and youth into information that is useful to policymakers, practitioners, grant-makers, advocates, the media, and students of public policy. Since The Future of Children aims to reach a wide audience with the best objective research possible, the articles contained in the journals are literature reviews that provide a balanced view of the literature and evidence, review both basic and "policy-relevant" research to highlight what is known as well as what works, and avoid using overly technical language. The project also supports numerous outreach activities and conferences and an active website, including a blog and webcasts of many of the outreach presentations. Outreach activities include a practitioners’ conference, Congressional briefings, press conferences, university lectures and courses, and stakeholders seminars. In keeping with the project’s commitment to reach a broad audience, all electronic versions of the materials and attendance at the outreach forums are free of charge. The project publishes two journals and policy briefs each year, and provides various short summaries of our work. Topics range widely -- from income policy to family issues to education and health – with children’s policy as the unifying element. Recent volumes include Juvenile Justice, America’s High Schools, Preventing Child Maltreatment, and Transition to Adulthood. The journal’s website, www.futureofchildren.org, allows visitors to access the journals, policy briefs, video and audio web casts of journal-related events—all free of charge. Funding for the journal is provided by a number of foundations, the Woodrow Wilson School, and Princeton University.

Immigrant Youth Project

The Immigrant Youth Project brings together researchers from around the world to study children's involvement in international migration and its consequences for their wellbeing. Drawing on the fields of demography, economics, psychology, and sociology, this project has led to two review papers, a conference in Bellagio, Italy (2008), and a policy workshop at Princeton University (2009).

The project organizers, CRCW director Sara McLanahan and CRCW research associate Marta Tienda, are working to bring together two fields of research that have generally been examined separately: the study of migration and its consequences and research on child/youth development and wellbeing. The goal of the project is to address two main questions: How does the wellbeing of children who migrate differ from that of children that remain in their home countries? And second, how do migrant children fare compared to native-born children in their host countries?
A grant from the Rockefeller Foundation served as a starting point for the project and enabled McLanahan and Tienda to assess the current state of knowledge on child migration. This work highlighted areas that have been understudied, revealed where existing data was available, and identified leading researchers in the field. A more recent grant from the Jacobs Foundation to CRCW post-doctoral fellow Audrey Beck supported census analysis of the living arrangements and wellbeing of migrant youth in various countries. The Jacobs Foundation is also sponsoring a conference volume on child migration.

With support from the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies (PIIRS), the Immigrant Youth Project held a workshop in August 2009 that brought together a group of international researchers. The workshop was designed to identify high quality data and methodologies, establish a research network devoted to the study of children affected by migration, and identify policies that improve the life chances of migrant children and youth.

Together with Alicia Adsera, McLanahan and Tienda are now establishing the Global Network Project, which will convene interdisciplinary teams of researchers from four research hubs: CRCW, the Institute for Effective Education (IEE) at the University of York, Melbourne Institute at the University of Melbourne, and the Institute for Economic Analysis at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Over the next three years, network researchers will participate in workshops, research seminars, and conduct short research visits. The goal of the Global Network Project is to facilitate the analysis and dissemination of cross-national comparative research about the wellbeing of children and youth with migration backgrounds.

Additionally, Marta Tienda and CRCW associate Ron Haskins are co-editing a volume of *The Future of Children* (forthcoming in spring 2011) that will focus on immigrant children.

For more information on the CRCW, please see 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 27 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 Wellbeing (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 2009, it sponsored 21 seminars and “Seizing the Opportunity: Princeton’s Role in the Fight Against Malaria”, 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. Data from the study, known as ILSEG (its Spanish acronym), will be placed in the public domain in 2010. In addition, the second phase of the study involving completion of parental surveys will begin in early 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 focus groups with former patients. 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 appeared in Sociological Forum in fall 2009. The HIS project culminated in a conference, *What Is Ailing U.S.?,* held at Princeton on May 14-16, 2009. It brought 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 was to examine systematically the challenges encountered by immigrants in accessing the American health system, the coping strategies that they used 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 2008 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. A final conference including participation from each countries’ team leader will be convened in Princeton in Spring 2010.

**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 in their countries of origin.
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
- ARRA: Administrative Supplement to Adversity and Resilience after Hurricane Katrina
- ARRA: Administrative Supplement to Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing in Middle Childhood
- Biodemography of Health, Social Factors, and Life Challenge
- Center for Research on Experience and Well Being
- Children’s Health Disparities in the U.S. and the U.K.: The Role of the Family
- Discrimination in the Lives of Young Disadvantaged Men
- Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing in Middle Childhood
- Graduate Program in Demography
- Infrastructure for Population Research at Princeton
- Improvements to respondent-Driven Sampling for the Study of Hidden Populations
- Princeton Center for Research on Experience and Wellbeing
- Population Center for the Demography of Aging
- Public Use Data on Mexican Immigration
- Research Supplement to Promote Diversity in Health-Related Research
- The Relationship between College Education and Health

National Science Foundation
- ARRA: Social and Spatial Networks, Social Capital, and Leadership Accountability in Rural Development: A Study of Uganda’s APEP
- CAREER: Toward Improving the Conceptualization and Measurement of Discrimination
- Collaborative Research: Migration and Social Dynamics- Unpacking the Black Box of Cumulative Causation
- NetSE: Medium: Robust Socio-Technological Networks: An Inter-Disciplinary Approach to Theoretical Foundation and Experimentation

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 Doris Duke Charitable Foundation
- The Future of Children Journal 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
- Social Science Analysis of Race and Ethnicity in Latin America

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- The Future of Children Journal Project

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
- Fetal Personhood: The Raw Edge of Obstetrical Practice and Ethics
- Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study
The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
- Latin American Migration Project
- Monitoring Mount Laurel: The Effects of Low Income Housing on People and Places
- The Future of Children Journal 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 Future of Children Journal Project

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

The RAND Corporation
- New Immigrant Survey (NIH)

The Rockefeller Foundation
- Future of Children Journal Project

Russell Sage Foundation
- New Immigrant Destinations: A Project Proposal
- Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage 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. Victoria McLoughlin, 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 for use by students, faculty and staff. The work station includes: Microsoft Office software; the Adobe Design Collection, which includes Photoshop 7.0, Illustrator 10, InDesign 2.0 and Acrobat 5.0; Macromedia Director 8.5; Roxio Easy CD Creator Platinum; and Dreamweaver. The work station also includes a duplex printer.

The 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. The library houses a state-of-the-art microfilm/fiche reader for viewing these materials. Filmed numerical tables can now be converted, into an Excel spreadsheet for statistical manipulation.

Many library publications falling 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 3,500 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 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 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, LexisNexis Statistical Insight 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

Library Staff

Elana Broch, Assistant Population Research Librarian
Joann Donatiello, Population Research Librarian
Victoria McLoughlin, Library Assistant
Nancy Pressman-Levy, Head, Donald E. Stokes Library

Mark Hayward, Director Population Research Center, The University of Texas at Austin, "Nutritional Deprivation in Childhood and Cognitive Impairment among Older Chinese." February 10, 2009

Nick Erhman, Student, Dept. of Sociology, Princeton University, "Yellow Brick Road: The Making of Educational Futures in Washington D.C." February 17, 2009

Hillard Kaplan, Professor of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, "The Human Adaptive Complex and the Evolution of the 70 Year Lifespan." February 24, 2009


Robert Mare, Professor of Sociology, UCLA, "Educational Assortative Mating in Two Generations." March 31, 2009


Jane Menken, Professor of Sociology, University of Colorado at Boulder, "Women, Health, and Fertility in Bangladesh: Intended and Unintended Effects of Intervention Programs." April 14, 2009

Alicia Adsera, Associate Research Scholar & Lecturer of Public Affairs, Princeton University, "The Transformation of the European Family: Fewer Children, More Cohabitation." April 21, 2009

Valerie Lewis, Student, Dept. of Sociology, Princeton University, "The Urban (Dis)Advantage: Slums and Schooling in India." April 28, 2009

Adrian Raftery, Professor of Statistics and Sociology, University of Washington “Probabilistic Projections of HIV Prevalence Using Bayesian Melding.” September 22, 2009

Jeremy Freese, Professor of Sociology, Northwestern University "Integrating Genotypic Information into Social Science: The Cautionary Tale of DRD2." September 29, 2009

Taryn Dinkelman, Assistant Professor of Economics & Public Affairs, Princeton University “The Long-Term Human Capital Effects of Being Born in a Drought: Evidence from the Cape Area Panel Study 2002-2006.” October 6, 2009

V. Joseph Hotz, Professor of Economics, Duke University “The Impact of Regulations on the Supply and Quality of Care in Child Care Markets.” October 13, 2009

Anne Case & Dean Christina Paxson, Professors of Economics & Public Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University “The Impact of the AIDS Pandemic on Health Services in Africa: Evidence from Demographic and Health Surveys.” October 20, 2009

Timothy Smeeding, Professor of Public Affairs, University of Wisconsin-Madison “Understanding the Mechanisms Behind Intergenerational Persistence: A Comparison Between the U.S. and U.K.” October 27, 2009


Moshe Semyonov, Professor of Sociology, University of Illinois at Chicago “Spatial Segregation of Ethnic Immigrants in European Societies.” November 17, 2009

Sofya Aptekar, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Sociology, Princeton University "Immigrant Naturalization and Nation-Building in North America." November 24, 2009

Hans-Peter Kohler, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania “Low Fertility in Developed Countries: Is it Time for a Reversal?” December 1, 2009


Thomas Espenshade, Professor of Sociology, Princeton University “Race, Class, and the Selective College Experience.” December 15, 2009
In a review chapter for *The Future of Children*, Sara McLanahan and Audrey Beck examined four aspects of parental relationships of fragile families: the stability of parents’ living arrangements, the quality of their relationship, nonresident fathers’ involvement with their child, and the quality of the co-parenting relationship for parents who live apart. The authors found that despite high hopes at the time of their child’s birth, most unmarried parents were not able to establish stable unions or long-term co-parenting relationships. Predictors of instability include low economic resources, marriage penalties in government policies, cultural norms that support single motherhood, demographic factors such as sex ratios that favor men and children from prior unions, and psychological factors that undermine healthy relationships. No single factor appears to have a dominant effect. The authors also discuss experiments that identify causal effects on parental relationships, but note that researchers will know more about the efficacy of relationship programs for fragile families once ongoing evaluations of the new experiments are complete.

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Columbia) 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 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*.

In a paper forthcoming in *Future of Children*, Jane Waldfogel, Terry-Ann Craigie and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn seek to investigate why children who grow up in non-traditional families (such as single-mother and cohabiting families) fare worse than children born into traditional married-couple households. They explore the pathways through which family structure influences child well-being as well as the role of selection in determining the effects of family structure. Waldfogel, Craigie, and Brooks-Gunn examine cognitive, behavioral and health outcome measures of child wellbeing. By exploiting the longitudinal structure of the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS) data, the authors construct family structure types that account for stability of the child’s family situation over time. They find that stability of the family structure significantly affects child cognitive and health outcomes, whereas growing up with a single mother (regardless of whether the family unit is stable) exacerbates child behavioral problems.

Terry-Ann Craigie is working on a study (currently in its nascent stages), which explores the relationship between unmarried parents’ multi-partnered fertility and child support compliance. Data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS) ideally covers unmarried parents’ fertility as well as related child support information. The study hypothesizes that as the number of partners with which either parent has children increases, the rate of child support compliance of the father will likely decrease (assuming the mother is the custodial parent). A father may be reticent to pay child support because if the mother has children with other partners, his payment of child support may be devoted to these other children rather than to his own child(ren). Furthermore, a father will inevitably have fewer resources that he can devote
to a single child, the more children he has with different partners.

In a chapter of “Innovations in Child and Family Policy” (United Kingdom: Lexington Books), Terry-Ann Craigie uses data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS) to isolate the effect of a father’s incarceration on early child development while addressing serious concerns associated with selection and non-classical measurement error. By using instrumental variables estimation, she concluded that paternal incarceration indeed has substantial effects on early child development. Paternal incarceration reduces test scores of preschool aged children at the 10 percent level of significance and exacerbates child aggressive and defiant behaviors at the 1 percent level of significance. This study therefore champions the importance of attending to children of incarcerated parents and particularly during their early developmental years.

By exploiting rich data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS), Terry-Ann Craigie disentangled family structure and family stability effects on child cognitive performance. Using race-specific sex-ratios to instrument for endogenous family structure, she illustrates that the child does benefit from living with two married parents. However, this method does not take into account how stability of family structure over time affects cognitive ability. The OLS regression model with extensive covariates allows for a more dynamic analysis of family structure, showing that cognitive outcomes are statistically similar for children in stable single-parent and stable married households. In addition, divorce has an adverse effect on cognitive performance relative to the stable single-parent family. The profound implication of these findings is that when it comes to producing positive child cognitive outcomes, stability of the family structure may be more important than the family structure type.

Taryn Dinkelman, together with co-author Claudia Martinez-A. (Universidad de Chile), is involved in a project to learn more about the barriers to entry into higher education faced by children from poor families in Chile, a country that has the third-highest level of inequality in Latin America. In mid-2009, the two economists designed and implemented a field experiment in which Grade 8 students in high schools across the Metropolitan region in Chile were randomly allocated to groups that did or did not receive information about financial aid opportunities for further study. In some groups, parents were also involved in the treatment (financial aid information). The study is still in progress and will measure impacts on school absenteeism, school performance (grades and performance on national standardized exams) and high school choice. Preliminary results indicate that telling students about the availability of financial aid for college and related eligibility criteria significantly reduces school absenteeism in Grade 8.

Michelle DeKlyen’s recent publications include a review of treatments for attachment disorder, in the Cambridge Handbook of Effective Treatments in Psychiatry, and a chapter on low income mothers’ responses on the Adult Attachment Interview, both in press. She also continues to collaborate with the Association for Children of New Jersey on the development of a Children's Report Card for Newark, New Jersey (requested by Mayor Cory Booker and funded by the Nicholson Foundation). Her current research examines the links between young boys’ behavior problems and neuropsychological capacities, in collaboration with Dr. Matthew Speltz and Dr. Karen Toth of the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the University of Washington. Initial findings indicate that although 4- to 5-year-old boys referred to a clinic for behavior problems scored lower than non-clinic boys on many concurrent neuropsychological measures, two years later the groups differed on only one test, a measure of arithmetic achievement, after mothers’ cognitive ability was accounted for. Clinic boys were more likely to have nonverbal IQ subtest scores greater than their verbal IQ scores at both the initial and later assessments, consistent with other research. A majority of the boys clinically diagnosed as preschoolers continued to meet criteria for a disruptive behavior disorder two years later, after entering elementary school. Planned follow up includes an examination of other data sets to see whether these results replicate in other populations.
Dohoon Lee uses data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS) to examine the family dynamics in child development. In collaboration with Sara McLanahan and other researchers at the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, he has been working on three research projects.

A first project investigates the heterogeneous effects of family structure on child cognitive and behavioral outcomes for a policy perspective. An important question that has been overlooked in previous research is what are the effects of living with the biological father for children born to unmarried mothers? Employing propensity score weighting models, this study addresses how the effects of family structure transitions differ by population subgroups and treatment assignment. Findings suggest that living with the biological father modestly benefits children’s development and its effects are sometimes greater for the children of mothers who are least likely to live with the biological father. However, for some population subgroups, the costs of moving in with the biological father via marriage or cohabitation may outweigh the benefits.

A second project addresses the reciprocal relationship between maternal parenting practice and child development. While most research is concerned with how mothering behaviors affect child development, this study also asks whether and how child cognitive and socio-emotional development affects maternal parenting practice. Using cross-lagged models, this project examines the bi-directional aspect of the parent-child relationship and the mechanisms by which family background moderates this relationship.

A final project utilizes the recent FFCWS data that contain both genetic information and the Great Recession. Prior research on family process has documented economic correlates of parenting extensively, and genetic studies have provided some evidence for the association between the dopamine system and harsh parenting. Recent scholarship on genetic propensities to human behaviors has called attention to gene-environment interactions (GxE) as a fruitful way to examine between-family inequality. Due to the possibility of confounding by gene-environment correlations and gene-gene interactions, however, identification of reliable environmental variables remains an obstacle to sociogenomic research.
Using an exogenous environment variable, city-level unemployment rates induced by the Great Recession, this study investigates the interaction of the Great Recession and dopamine genes on maternal harsh parenting.

In collaboration with Dohoon Lee, Sara McLanahan, has been investigating the heterogeneous effects of family structure on child cognitive and behavioral outcomes. An important question that has been overlooked in previous research is, what are the effects of living with the biological father for children born to unmarried mothers? Employing propensity score weighting models, this study addresses how the effects of family structure transitions differ by population subgroups and treatment assignment. Findings suggest that living with the biological father modestly benefits children’s development and its effects are sometimes greater for the children of mothers who are least likely to live with the biological father. However, for some population subgroups, the costs of moving in with the biological father via marriage or cohabitation may outweigh the benefits.

Sara McLanahan, in collaboration with Dohoon, is addressing the reciprocal relationship between maternal parenting practice and child development. While most research is concerned with how mothering behaviors affect child development, this study also asks whether and how child cognitive and socioemotional development affects maternal parenting practice. Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study and cross-lagged models, this project examines the bi-directional aspect of the parent-child relationship and the mechanisms by which family background moderates this relationship.

In a review chapter for *The Future of Children*, Sara McLanahan and Audrey Beck examined four aspects of parental relationships fragile families: the stability of parents’ living arrangements, the quality of their relationship, nonresident fathers’ involvement with their child, and the quality of the co-parenting relationship for parents who live apart. The authors found that despite high hopes at the time of their child’s birth, most unmarried parents were not able to establish stable unions or long-term co-parenting relationships. Predictors of instability include low economic resources, marriage penalties in government policies, cultural norms that support single motherhood, demographic factors such as sex ratios that favor men and children from prior unions, and psychological factors that undermine healthy relationships. No single factor appears to have a dominant effect. The authors also discuss experiments that identify causal effects on parental relationships, but note that researchers will know more about the efficacy of relationship programs for fragile families once ongoing evaluations of the new experiments are complete.

Colter Mitchell is working with Sara McLanahan, John Hobcraft, Irwin Garfinkel (Columbia), Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Columbia), and Daniel Notterman (Penn State) to examine gene and environment interactions on postpartum depression (PPD). Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, they examine the interaction of two polymorphisms (5-HTTLPR and STin 2 VNTR) of the serotonin transporter gene (5-HTT) with indicators of mother’s SES (income and education) on risk of PPD. Analyses reveal that women with certain variations of the 5-HTT gene experience similar PPD rates across the SES gradient. However, other women have variants of the gene that are more reactive to the SES gradient so that in low SES they have the highest rates of PPD but in high SES they have the lowest rates of PPD. Their findings suggest neither genetic nor social models should be deterministic and the integration of the two is more realistic.

Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, Colter and Mitchell scholars at the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing are examining the influence of several genetic markers of the dopaminergic, serotonergic and oxytocinergic systems on social behaviors of women and children. As well, they are studying how these genetic markers interact with the social and familial environments to influence behaviors. In particular, they are examining how parent-child relationships interact with genes to influence children’s behavior. Also, how due to variations in genes, SES differentials and changes in the economy may have heterogeneous effects on
outcomes such as mental health, parenting, and family instability.

In a paper forthcoming in the *Journal of Marriage and Family* Colter Mitchell examines survey-collected relationship data quality by examining the ramifications of different types of error on divorce estimates, models predicting divorce behavior, and models employing divorce as a predictor. Comparing matched survey and divorce certificate information from the Life Events and Satisfaction Study showed that nonresponse error is responsible for the majority of the error in divorce data. Misreporting the divorce event was rare, and over 2/3rds of respondents provided a divorce date within 6 months of the actual date. Nevertheless, divorce date error attenuated effects of time since divorce on outcomes. Gender, child custody, marital history, and education were associated with divorce error.

Colter Mitchell examines child autonomy, parental power and social control as evidenced by the influences of individual, parental and community beliefs about the level of participation youth should have in selecting their spouse choice on later spouse choice behavior. Using data from Chitwan, Nepal, analyses show that both the child’s and the father’s attitudes influence spouse choice participation. However, for children with higher levels of education or more education than their parents, their attitude toward spouse choice is a significantly stronger predictor of later behavior than for those children with lower levels of education or less education than their parents—suggesting education acts as an allocator of social status.

Colter Mitchell uses data from Nepal to document the extent to which the complex idea of modernization and development has cemented itself in the minds of ordinary people as a model of how the world works. Mitchell’s study uses latent class analyses to demonstrate the extent to which people expect certain family types (late marriage, polygamy, small families) to be in certain society types (developed, poor, educated), and the extent to which people believe family change and societal change are causally connected. Results suggest that the majority of people strongly believe that fertility, marriage and gender equality are a package of family behaviors causally related to development. People’s understanding of world and its possible causal relationships may influence their family formation behaviors.

Complementing her earlier research on demand-side processes related to labor market inequality, Devah Pager’s new research examines the supply-side of low wage labor markets by studying job search behavior. Using a multi-pronged approach, this new research investigates how race or perceptions of discrimination affect job seekers’ decisions about how and where to search for work. The series of studies included in this line of research contribute to the broader goal of understanding the prevalence, processes, and consequences of discrimination against young marginalized men.

In her research project related to news media and racial attitudes, Devah examines how news media shapes racial attitudes and, in particular, influences associations between race and crime. This project will use both lab and field experimental designs to expose participants to nightly news, measuring attitude change over time with respect to racial stereotypes, implicit racial attitudes, and associations between race and crime.

Devah’s research on prison as a social context seeks to better understand what happens to people when they spend time in prison. Using original administrative data with information on inmates and their institutional contexts over time, this study investigates the social context of prison life, including residential mobility, distance from community of origin, and the concentration of inmates from the same zip code. The analyses shed light on how the social organization of prison life has implications for inmate trajectories and post-release outcomes.

National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to address several questions about young women’s employment and wage prospects in the context of the school-to-work transition. First, how do young women’s human capital investment and family formation decisions vary along racial and ethnic lines? Second, what implications do these differences have for labor-force behavior? Third, how does the acquisition of early work experience differ among black, white, and Hispanic women, and are the returns on early experience significant predictors of adult wage inequality? Finally, how sensitive are young women’s labor-force decisions to local market conditions? Net of family background and characteristics associated with school and work choices, black and Hispanic women are more likely than comparable white women to prolong their investments in education relative to working or becoming homemakers. Although black mothers are more likely than white mothers to remain enrolled in school, Hispanic mothers are more likely to become full-time homemakers or enter the labor force. Race effects on wages were trivial, but Hispanic women earned 7 to 12 percent more than their white counterparts who were similarly endowed. Finally, they find that wage returns on experience acquired through part-time work on subsequent full- or part-time wages but a whopping 5 percent wage return on experience acquired through full-time work to both full- and part-time workers. These results cast doubt on the received wisdom of urging youth to acquire work experience while they are enrolled in school. It appears that the optimal life cycle earnings streams derive from maximizing formal schooling before acquiring work experience either on a full- or part-time basis.

Data/Methods


“On Nonstable and Stable Population Momentum,” a paper written by Thomas J. Espenshade, Analia S. Olgiati, and Simon A. Levin, the authors decompose total population momentum into two constituent and multiplicative parts called “nonstable” momentum and “stable” momentum. Nonstable momentum depends on deviations between a population’s current age distribution and its implied stable age distribution. Stable 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 nonstable and stable momentum is a very good approximation. The factorization is exact, however, when the current age distribution is stable or when observed fertility is already at replacement. The authors provide numerical illustrations by calculating nonstable, stable, and total momentum for 176 countries, the world, and its major regions. In short, the paper brings together disparate strands of the population momentum literature and shows how the various kinds of momentum fit together into a single unifying framework.

Several additional analyses were undertaken with SEBAS II data. Former student Kim Smith (Mathematica Policy Research) and Noreen Goldman examined self-assessed health status in relation to interviewer- and physician-assessments of respondents’ health. Their results indicate that these external evaluators take into account some aspects of health that do not appear to be important in respondents’ ratings. Former postdoctoral fellow Jen Cornman (Georgetown University), in collaboration with Goldman, German Rodriguez and other SEBAS colleagues, assessed whether socioeconomic and demographic differences in reported mobility difficulty are attributable to differential perceptions of health that result in the differential use of response categories. Former student Jenn Dowd (Hunter College) and the SEBAS team examined associations between biomarkers of inflammation and self-reported sleep characteristics. Dana Glei spearheaded analyses that (1) assessed how biomarkers of chronic disease change over time; and, in a separate paper, (2) examined the effects of chronic stressors on depressive symptoms over an extended period of the life course.
Scott Lynch (with J. Scott Brown from Miami University) completed development on a method to generate multistate life tables from cross-sectional data. A paper detailing the methodology is forthcoming in *Demography*, and he presented a half day seminar to an international organization studying healthy life expectancy in Copenhagen. The method enhances Sullivan’s method, the most commonly used method for producing estimates of trends in healthy life expectancy throughout the world. In particular, the method allows for estimates to be produced for much more detailed subpopulations than traditional Sullivan’s method allows, and it produces better interval estimates of healthy life expectancy than have been produced previously. Lynch also recently completed a supporting methodological chapter for a book (forthcoming) by Katherine Newman (Sociology and WWS/Public Policy) and Rourke O’Brien (Sociology). The book uses annual state level data across approximately three decades to examine the relationship between state tax burdens and a variety of social outcomes. Lynch’s supporting chapter conducted an extensive simulation to determine the appropriate period at which to lag state tax burdens in predicting the outcomes as well as the potential consequences of using the wrong lag. Finally, Lynch completed a book-length manuscript on introductory statistics for undergraduate teaching, and he began working on a book-length manuscript on handling missing data in social research.

Sara McLanahan’s prior research on family process has documented economic correlates of parenting extensively, and genetic studies have provided some evidence for the association between the dopamine system and harsh parenting. Recent scholarship on genetic propensities to human behaviors has called attention to GxE as a fruitful way to examine between-family inequality. Due to the possibility of confounding by gene-environment correlations and gene-gene interactions, however, identification of reliable environmental variables remains an obstacle to sociogenomic research. Sara McLanahan, in collaboration with Dohoon Lee, Irv Garfinkel (Columbia), Dan Notterman (Penn State), and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Columbia), is investigating the interaction of the Great Recession and dopamine genes on maternal harsh parenting. City-level unemployment rates induced by the Great Recession are used as an exogenous environment variable.

In a study published in *AIDS* in 2009 (*Refusal bias in HIV prevalence estimates from nationally representative seroprevalence surveys*) Georges Reniers and Jeffrey Eaton (Imperial College) assess the relationship between prior knowledge of one’s HIV status and the likelihood to refuse HIV testing in populations-based surveys, and explore its potential for producing bias in HIV prevalence estimates emanating from these studies. Using longitudinal survey data from Malawi, they estimate the relationship between prior knowledge of HIV-positive status and subsequent refusal of an HIV test. They use that information to develop a heuristic model of refusal bias that is applied to six Demographic and Health Surveys, in which refusal by HIV status is not observed. The model predicts downward bias in national HIV prevalence estimates ranging from 1.5% (95% confidence interval, 0.7–2.9) for Senegal to 13.3% (95% confidence interval, 7.2–19.6) for Malawi. In absolute terms, bias in HIV prevalence estimates is negligible for Senegal but 1.6 (95% confidence interval, 0.8–2.3) percentage points for Malawi. Downward bias is more severe in urban populations. Because refusal rates are higher in men, seroprevalence surveys also tend to overestimate the female-to-male ratio of infections.

As part of a collaborative project, Matthew Salganik has been working with Sharad Goel (Yahoo! Research) to investigate respondent-driven sampling (RDS), a network-based technique for estimating traits in hard-to-reach populations, for example, the prevalence of HIV among drug injectors. In recent years RDS has been used in more than 120 studies in more than 20 countries and by leading public health organizations and governments around the world. Despite the widespread use and growing popularity of RDS, the statistical foundations of the method are poorly understood and its performance in realistic situations in largely unknown. In a first paper,
published in *Statistics in Medicine*, Goel and Salganik show that RDS is equivalent to Markov chain Monte Carlo importance sampling and show that the variance of the RDS estimates could be quite large in practice. In a follow-up paper, published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)*, Goel and Salganik simulated sampling from 85 known, network populations. Across a variety of traits they found that RDS is substantially less accurate than generally acknowledged and that reported RDS confidence intervals are misleadingly narrow. These results suggest that RDS as currently practiced may not be suitable for key aspects of public health surveillance where it is now extensively applied.

As part of a collaborative project, Matthew Salganik has been working with Peter Dodds (Univ. of Vermont) and Duncan Watts (Yahoo! Research) to understand the puzzling nature of success for products in cultural markets. Hit songs, best-selling books, and blockbuster movies are orders of magnitude more successful than typical products suggesting that these “superstars” are somehow different from other seemingly similar products. It is very difficult to predict which particular song, book, or movie will be the “next big thing”. In a series of four web-based experiments involving 27,000 products they explored various mechanisms that might explain this empirical puzzle. Papers from this research project were published in *Science, Social Psychology Quarterly*, and most recently *Topics in Cognitive Science*. Salganik and Watts have also published a review article in the *Handbook of Analytical Sociology*. Finally, all the data collected during this project has been released into the OPR data archive.

In a paper published in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Tyler McCormick, Matthew Salganik, and Tian Zheng develop a method to estimate both individual social network size (i.e., degree) and the distribution of network sizes in a population by asking respondents how many people they know in specific subpopulations (e.g., people named Michael). Building on the scale-up method of Killworth et al. (1998) and other previous attempts to estimate individual network size, they propose a latent non-random mixing model which resolves three known problems with previous approaches. As a byproduct, their method also provides estimates of the rate of social mixing between population groups. They demonstrate the model using a sample of 1,370 adults originally collected by McCarty et al. (2001). Based on insights developed during the statistical modeling, they conclude by offering practical guidelines for the design of future surveys to estimate social network size. Most importantly, they show that if the first names to be asked about are chosen properly, the simple scale-up degree estimates can enjoy the same bias-reduction as that from their more complex latent non-random mixing model.

**Health and Wellbeing**


Anne Case’s present research programs include studies of health transitions in the developed world, and the multifaceted impact of HIV and AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. In South Africa, Professor Case is collaborating with researchers at a large demographic surveillance site (the Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies in KwaZulu-Natal), and with researchers at the University of Cape Town. She has recently documented the deleterious effect of the epidemic on non-AIDS related health services in Africa. She is currently studying the changing role of education in the spread of HIV in sub-Saharan Africa, where it has been transformed from a risk factor for HIV to a protective factor against it. She has published extensively in labor, public economics, health and development, and currently provides economic advice to UNAIDS and the World Bank, where she is an external member of the research committee.

In on-going work, Taryn Dinkelman is investigating the long-term effects of being born in a drought. The first paper to come out of this project used data on young adults in South Africa from the Cape Area Panel Study. In that paper, she found that African boys living in Cape Town...
she found that African boys living in Cape Town and born in a drought period in a drought-severe region are significantly shorter than boys born in non-drought periods or in less severe drought regions. There were no differences in adult height for African females.

This paper added to the literature on early life health shocks, yet raised further questions, since the finding that boys are more significantly and negatively affected than girls was unusual compared to other work conducted in other parts of the world. As a result, Taryn is now working on a follow-up project that looks at the same question with a nationally representative data set from South Africa. In this second project, she is combining data from the newly-released South African National Income Dynamics Study with highly disaggregated rainfall data to investigate whether these height differentials between drought and non-drought cohorts persist in a sample of adults who are old enough to have attained their full adult height. This project will also examine the extent to which integration of labor markets (which varied over the different periods of apartheid) enabled families to migrate away from poor environmental conditions and whether this could have mitigated the impact of drought on later-life health outcomes.

As part of a collaborative project, Noreen Goldman has been working with Anne Pebley (UCLA), Rebeca Wong (University of Texas) and former postdoctoral fellow Alison Buttenheim (University of Pennsylvania) 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 collaboration with Goldman, Pebley, and Wong, 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 forthcoming paper in Social Science and Medicine, 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. Buttenheim is currently working with Goldman and Pebley on an assessment of the degree to which adolescent obesity is underestimated as a consequence of non-response and biased self-reports of height and weight.

Mathew J. Creighton, Noreen Goldman, Graciela Teruel and Luis Rubalcava submitted “Migrant Networks and Pathways to Child Obesity in Mexico” which assesses the links between migrant networks and child and adolescents obesity. Using two waves of the Mexican Family Life Survey (MxFLS), they found that children and adolescents living in households with migrant networks are at an increased risk of becoming overweight or obese relative to their peers with no migrant networks. In work that is in its early stages, Mathew J. Creighton, Noreen Goldman and Anne Pebley will continue to explore linkages between migration and obesity. Using the second wave of the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey (L.A.FANS) they are considering links between acculturation, diet, exercise and obesity for first and second generation Mexican migrants to the United States.

Silvia Heidi Ullmann, Alison M. Buttenheim, Noreen Goldman, Anne R. Pebley and Rebeca Wong’s forthcoming paper “Socioeconomic Differences in Obesity among Mexican Adolescents,” International Journal of Pediatric Obesity investigates socioeconomic disparities in adolescent obesity in Mexico. It addresses the social patterning of obesity among Mexican adolescents; the associations of parental education with adolescent obesity net of household wealth; and whether there are differences in socioeconomic status (SES) gradients among Mexican boys and girls, rural residents and non-rural residents.

Noreen Goldman, Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University), and Dana Glei (Georgetown University) 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 in order to make the data from both waves available for public use. Numerous projects based on the SEBAS data have been undertaken or completed during this period. In a paper published in the American Journal of Epidemiology, Goldman and colleagues 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. In a paper published in Depression and Anxiety that examines a polymorphism related to serotonin transport (5-HTTLPR), they identify an allele in the Taiwanese population that has rarely been identified in other groups and explore 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, Glei, and former postdoctoral fellow Amy Collins analyzed the association among life satisfaction, depressive symptoms and survival. The paper, published in Psychology and Aging, demonstrates that depressive symptoms predict higher risk of mortality and that life satisfaction is protective, although less so with advancing age.

As a member of the NAS panel on Understanding Divergent Trends in Longevity in High-Income Countries, Goldman investigated whether the high prevalence of post-menopausal hormone therapy in the US could account for mortality stagnation of middle-age and older American women relative to their peers in other wealthy countries. In a paper motivated by this work, published in the Journal of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care, Goldman considers the implications – for research, as well as for women and clinicians – of recent evidence identifying sources of discrepancy between observation studies and randomized clinical trials on whether hormone therapy is a risk factor for heart disease.

Scott Lynch was involved in several projects investigating health inequalities. In one project, the results of which have been presented in a variety of venues over the last couple of years, including professional conferences and invited lectures, he is studying the relationship between education—measured via both years of schooling and credentials (i.e, diplomas)—and health across both age and birth cohort. His research shows that the relative importance of the two measures has changed across time, so that credentials are becoming increasingly important to individual health. With Princeton OPR graduate Anna Zajacova, Ph.D. (University of Wyoming), he is continuing this work.

In a second project, Lynch (with J. Scott Brown of Miami University) continues to investigate change in socioeconomic, health, and mortality disparities between blacks and whites since the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s. He has presented this
work in a variety of venues and has found that, while socioeconomic and health disparities have narrowed over the last three decades, mortality disparities have not. With Linda George (Duke University), Lynch is investigating the conjunction of healthy and happy life expectancy across the life course. He has found that happy life expectancy exceeds healthy life expectancy; that is, elders are often happy in later life despite having poor health. In contrast, a stronger relationship between health and happiness is found at younger adult ages. Finally, Lynch with Miles Taylor (Florida State University) and J. Scott Brown, published a chapter in the *International Handbook of Population Aging* (Peter Uhlenberg, University of North Carolina, ed.) on the demography of disability among older persons.

Genevieve Pham-Kanter is looking at the effects of children on the health of their parents. One recent paper examined the effect of the sex composition of children on the weight trajectory of mothers. She found that women who had daughters weighed, on average, 2-6 pounds less than women who had sons, and that this weight gap was largest during the children’s teen years. She found indirect evidence that this weight gap was associated with mothers of daughters feeling worse about their physical appearance and spending more time maintaining their appearance, and showed that the weight gap was unlikely to be driven by underlying biological factors like a Trivers-Willard effect. These results suggest that children may generate important health disparities (e.g. differences in the incidence of breast cancer) and social disparities (e.g. differences in attitudes about women’s appearance and roles).

Genevieve Pham-Kanter and Noreen Goldman are working on a project examining the effect of children on the mortality of parents. Focusing on PR China and Taiwan--two settings in which institutional and cultural norms are such that sons play a primary role in the material and financial support of parents--they find that, surprisingly, there is little evidence that sons are protective. Instead, they report that sons are largely neutral (relative to daughters) with respect to parental mortality, and that in Taiwan, daughters may have been more beneficial than sons in reducing older age mortality in recent years.

In a study published in AIDS in 2010 “Polygyny and the spread of HIV in Saharan Africa: a case of benign concurrency”, Georges Reniers and Susan Watkins (UCLA) conclude that polygyny, the practice whereby one man can have multiple wives, may have limited the spread of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. This finding calls into question how public health and policy communities understand the contribution of concurrent sexual partnerships to the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. Reniers and Watkins examined associations between the prevalence of polygyny and HIV at the country as well as sub-national levels using secondary data sources and nineteen African Demographic and Health Surveys. They found that HIV prevalence is lower in countries where polygyny is most common, and that this negative statistical relationship is reproduced at the subnational level. While this does not speak to the risks of individual members in polygynous marriages, it does show that populations in which polygyny is a widespread social arrangement benefit from this institutionalized form of partnership concurrency. More work is underway to clarify the individual and population-level risks or benefits associated with polygyny.

Estimates of adult mortality in countries without fully functioning vital registrations systems are notoriously elusive. With Bruno Masquelier (Université Catholique de Louvain) and Patrick Gerland (United Nations), Georges Reniers is currently working on a review of adult mortality trends in African populations using reports of sibling survival from survey data. Some of this work is forthcoming in the *International Handbook on Adult Mortality* that is edited by Richard Rogers and Eileen Crimmins.

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 Website (not-2-late.com). The website contains detailed information about emergency contraception including the brand
names of pills that can be used for emergency contraception in every country. The Website is available in English, Spanish, French, and Arabic. The Website has received more than 6 million visitors since it was launched in October 1994; there are currently about 175,000 visitors per month. The Website was completely redesigned and relaunched in September, 2006.

In a paper published in *Contraception*, Lisa Wynn (Macquarie University), Angel Foster (Ibis Reproductive Health) and James Trussell analyzed 1,134 emails sent to the Emergency Contraception Website to identify sexual and reproductive health misconceptions over a one-year period. 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 the same sample of emails, they also undertook a second project. The words and metaphors that people use to describe sexuality and reproductive health reflect experiences with peers, sexual partners, health service providers, and public health campaigns. Through an examination of the terminology used by authors to describe contraceptive methods, sexual intercourse and other sexual acts, they analyzed what those terms mean in textual context. They found that the kinds of risk concerns used in assessing sexual activity – whether evaluating pregnancy risk, disease transmission risk, or moral risk – influence the definitions people give to terms that are multiply defined or whose definitions are culturally contested. This finding emerged clearly in the meanings given to terms for “sex” and “unprotected sex,” which varied widely.

They conclude with a discussion of the implications of this finding for research, clinical care, and health education campaigns.

The safety of emergency contraceptive pills (ECPs) has been extensively studied and confirmed, yet some concerns remain about whether the use of ECPs increases the risk of ectopic pregnancy when treatment fails. To answer this question, Kelly Cleland, James Trussell, Elizabeth Raymond (Family Health International), Linan Cheng (Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research), and Zhu Haoping (Minhang Central hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University) used data from 135 studies which included a defined population of women treated one time with ECPs (either mifepristone or levonorgestrel), and in which the number and location of pregnancies were ascertained. In the studies of mifepristone, 3 out of 494 (0.6%) pregnancies were ectopic; in the levonorgestrel studies, 3 out of 282 (1.1%) were ectopic. The rate of ectopic pregnancy when ECP treatment fails does not exceed the rate observed in the general population (between 0.8% and 2.0% of all reported pregnancies). Because ECPs are effective in lowering the risk of pregnancy, their use should reduce the chance that an act of intercourse will result in ectopic pregnancy.

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 for a paper published in *Human Reproduction*. 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.

For a paper published in *Contraception*, Ellen
Jenny Higgins, James Trussell, Kenneth Davidson (University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire) and Nelwyn Moore (University of Texas at San Marcos) analyzed data from a cross-sectional sexuality survey university students from four college campuses to examine (1) verbal versus implied consent and (2) physiological and psychological satisfaction at first heterosexual intercourse. Among those with consensual first intercourse experiences (N=1,883), half (49%) provided nonverbal consent. Black men were the most likely to provide nonverbal consent (61%), followed by white men (55%), black women (51%), and white women (43%). Respondents who used condoms at first intercourse were more likely to provide verbal consent, suggesting that condoms may prompt sexual discussions—or that sexual discussions may prompt condom use. On the other hand, even when controlling for covariates, those who provided nonverbal consent were less likely to have used contraception (significantly so for women).

Therefore, they conclude that enhanced sexual communication skills are greatly needed and that public health practitioners should investigate type of consent in future research and programming, with sensitivity to gender and racial influences. Both black and white women were significantly less likely than black and white men to experience considerable or extreme satisfaction at first vaginal intercourse, particularly physiological satisfaction. Among all four gender-race groups, being in a committed relationship with one’s sexual partner greatly increased psychological satisfaction, particularly among women. Experiencing less guilt at first sexual intercourse was also strongly associated with psychological satisfaction for women. Their findings highlight strong gender asymmetry in affective sexual experience and suggest that developing sexual relationships with partners they care for and trust will foster satisfaction among young people at first vaginal intercourse.

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 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).

In a paper published in *Contraception*, Mary Fjerstad and Vanessa Cullins (PPFA), Irving Sivin (Population Council) Steve Lichtenberg (Northwestern), James Trussell, and Kelly Cleland 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 800µg 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 Trussell 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 dysorphic 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.

James Trussell, Kelly Cleland, Caroline Moreau (INSERM) and Steven Killick (The Hull York Medical School) examined lifestyle factors associated with subfecundity (time to pregnancy >12 months) among women attending an antenatal clinic in Hull, England. Waiting-room surveys were administered in 2001 and 2007.
measuring time to pregnancy, contraceptive use, reproductive medical history, and demographic and lifestyle factors. The prevalence of subfecundity did not change between 2001 and 2007. Some lifestyle factors potentially associated with subfecundity improved (more notably for women with planned pregnancies), including body mass index (BMI), caffeine intake, and alcohol use (own and partner’s) and partner’s smoking. Among women whose pregnancies were planned, the odds of subfecundity significantly increased with women’s age (compared with women younger than 20, odds were six times as high for women aged 20 to 34, and nearly 14 times as high for women 35 or older) and BMI (women with BMI≥25 had odds of subfecundity 1.7 times those of women with BMI<25). Women with no previous pregnancies had nearly twice the odds of subfecundity of women with at least one, and those with a history of menstrual problems experienced 2.4 times the odds of subfecundity of those with no such history. Compared with women who used condoms or IUDs, odds of subfecundity were 23.5-fold higher for users of no contraceptive method, nearly 20.7 times higher for users of Depo-Provera, and 2.6 times higher for users of other hormonal methods. Their study showed a modest improvement in lifestyle over a period of 6 years in couples trying to conceive a pregnancy. However, this did not lead to a reduction in the incidence of subfertility. They conclude that a major reduction in the incidence of subfertility could not be accomplished even by substantial lifestyle changes.

Despite the widespread use of highly effective contraception in France, the incidence of abortion is among the highest in Western Europe. Using a large national sample of women undergoing an abortion, Caroline Moreau, Jean Bouyer, and Nathalie Bajos (INSERM) and James Trusell examined the contraceptive situation of women surrounding an abortion. The study population consisted of a representative sample of 7,541 women undergoing an abortion in Metropolitan France in 2007. They compared women’s contraceptive situation before and after the abortion and investigated the factors associated with the prescription of a highly effective method after the procedure. Thirty three percent of women were not using contraception in the month they conceived. A third of women reported the same contraceptive situation before and after the abortion, 55% switched to methods that were more effective while 14% changed to less effective methods or no method at all. After the abortion, 78% of women were prescribed a highly effective contraception. Women who had their abortion in a physician’s private office were twice as likely to receive a prescription for a highly effective method than those who had their abortion at the hospital (OR=2.3, [1.6-3.3]). This study showed that a majority of abortions in France are due to contraceptive failures. Most women switch to methods that are more effective after the abortion. This is especially true for community-based abortions, an encouraging indicator in the evaluation of the recent policy change allowing medication abortions to be performed outside of hospital facilities in France.

Charles Westoff has completed, with Jenny Higgins, a paper on the relationships between men’s gender attitudes and fertility in response to Puur, et al.’s “Men’s childbearing desires and views of the male role in Europe at the dawn of the 21st century” published in Demographic Research (2008) 19:1883-1912. This paper reported that, in eight European countries, men with egalitarian gender attitudes both desired and had more children than men with more traditional gender attitudes. These unexpected findings led Westoff and Higgins to explore a similar research question with an alternate dataset—the European/World Value Surveys. But they found—without exception—a negative association between men’s egalitarian attitudes and fertility, not only in the selected European countries but also in a considerable number of other developed countries.

Charles Westoff also completed a paper with Emily Marshall, on “Hispanic fertility, religion and religiousness in the U.S.”. This paper explored evidence from the national survey data on whether the higher fertility of Hispanics in the United States is due to their religion and/or to their greater religiousness. They found no difference in fertility between Protestant and Catholic Hispanic women but Hispanics are more religious than non-Hispanics in terms of the perceived importance of religion and their personal lives. Religiousness is associated with higher fertility but Hispanic fertility is higher than non-Hispanic fertility.
regardless of religion or religiousness. Ethnic differences in education and income in turn are more important for fertility than the religious dimension.

Currently Charles Westoff will be publishing a review of the most recent DHS estimates of levels and trends of reproductive preferences in the DHS Comparative Reports series. This report indicates that the number of children desired is declining in most of the developing world with the exception of some countries in western and middle sub-Saharan Africa where, on the whole, an average of 6.0 children are still desired. In southern and eastern Africa, the mean number desired is 4.5. In contrast, in Asia and in North Africa the average is 2.9 and in Latin America and the Caribbean 3.0 children.

In most of the 60 countries reviewed, there has been a decline in the Total Fertility Rate which is due largely to a decline in the number of children wanted rather than to a reduction of unwanted births. The highest proportion of unwanted births is in Latin America and the Caribbean, as high as 39 percent of all recent births in Bolivia.

Among men, the number of children desired follows a similar pattern to that of women but typically at slightly higher levels. There is little evidence that this gender difference is diminishing.

Although the long-familiar negative association between women’s education and reproductive preferences continues, there is evidence of a decline in preferences among women with no formal education even in sub-Saharan Africa but more strongly in Asia and Latin America.

A special analysis of unmet need and reproductive preferences focuses on several countries in sub-Saharan countries where unmet need is low because preferences are very high (Chad, Guinea, Mozambique, Niger and Nigeria). The number of children desired is associated with child mortality, Muslim affiliation, women’s education and empowerment, and exposure to the mass media.

Migration and Development


Alicia Adsera recently wrote, “The Fertility Decisions of Canadian Immigrants”, (with Ana Ferrer, University of Calgary). They explore the fertility decisions of Canadian immigrants using women 16 to 45 years of age in the 20% sample of the Canadian Censuses of Population for the years 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006. They study the relevance of age at migration, ethnic background and family composition on fertility. To investigate the intergenerational assimilation of immigrants they explore the behavior of second generation Canadians using information on parental place of birth.

Marta Tienda and Sarah McLanahan, with funding from Global Collaborative Research Fund, are launching an International Research Network on “Migrant Youth and Children of Migrants in a Globalized World”. Within migration studies there has been scant attention to children’s involvement in international migration and its consequences for their psychosocial, physical and economic wellbeing. The proposed analysis of child migration will focus on three themes: (1) Social and economic consequences of age at migration; (2) Institutions of the welfare state and child well being; and (3) Migrant fertility and living arrangements. I expect to conduct research on the coming years on these themes using panel of European data such as the EU_SILC as well as country specific data such as the New Immigrant survey from Spain, among others.

“Speeding up for a son?” a paper written by Alicia Adsera with Ana Ferrer (University of Calgary, Canada), explores the fertility transitions of both first and second generation Canadian immigrants using the 20% sample of the Canadian Census years 1991, 1996,
2001 and 2006. They study the relevance of ethnic and religious background in explaining the differential speed of transitioning to either a second or a third birth conditional on the gender composition of the previous births. They find that on average first generation migrant space children more separately than native-Canadian if the first born is a son. Across religious groups, Hindus and Sikhs differentially speed up the second birth after a first-born girl. This gap increases even more in the transition to third birth. Both first generation migrants from Asia and those of Asian descent have substantially faster transitions after the birth of a girl than any other group.

With the same data they are planning to write at least a couple of papers more: (1) Analyzing and testing the disruption hypothesis which postulates an initial drop in the couples’ fertility around the time of migration and a fertility rebound later on. (2) Testing the Family Investment hypothesis, a household specialization phenomenon with secondary workers supporting the primary worker investment in human capital, a behavior that it is thought to be very prevalent among new migrants.

Alicia Adsera, with Mariola Pytlikova (Aarhus School of Business, Denmark) is working on “The role of language in shaping international migration: Evidence from OECD countries 1985-2006”, and an extended abstract has already submitted to a conference. In this study they use data on immigration flows and stocks of foreigners in 25 OECD destination countries from 130 source countries for the years 1985–2006. In addition to standard covariates from gravity models, they include a set of indices of language distance to study their association to the observed flows: (1) an index ranging from 0 to 1 that measures the distance between the family of languages of destination an source country; (2) the linguistic proximity measure proposed by Dyen between pairs of languages; (3) a dummy for destinations with a “widely spoken” language as the native language and (4) an index on the number and diversity of languages spoken in source country, to proxy for the “potential” ease to learn a new language.

In her forthcoming book, *Immigration and Conflict in Europe*, with Cambridge University Press, Rafaela Dancygier shows that the incidence of conflict involving immigrants and their descendents has varied widely across groups, cities, and countries. The book presents a theory to account for this uneven pattern, explaining why we observe clashes between immigrants and natives in some locations but not in others and why some cities experience confrontations between immigrants and state actors while others are spared from such conflicts. The book addresses how economic conditions interact with electoral incentives to account for immigrant-native and immigrant-state conflict across groups and cities within Great Britain as well as across Germany and France. The author highlights the importance of national immigration regimes and local political economies in shaping immigrants’ economic position and political behavior, demonstrating how economic and electoral forces, rather than cultural differences, determine patterns of conflict and calm.
Taryn Dinkelman and Sam Schulhofer-Wohl consider the unintended consequences of access to public services (schools, health clinics) and private opportunities (employment) when newly constructed public infrastructure induces immigration from more under-serviced rural areas. While this project is broadly relevant to many rapidly developing countries, they focus their empirical work on cases from South Africa where a substantial amount of public investment has occurred in the past 15 years. This project hopes to contribute to an understanding of possible welfare consequences of public infrastructure investments in urbanizing areas of poorer countries. It was recently funded by a research grant through the International Growth Center based at the London School of Economics (http://www.internationalgrowthcentre.org/).

Patricia Fernández-Kelly conducts research on globalization, the informal economy in Latin America and children of immigrants in the United States. The Role of Art in Immigrant Communities in the United States (2010), edited with Paul DiMaggio (Princeton University) is the first volume of its kind to explore the relationship between immigration and Art in the United States. Chapters include original reports by distinguished authors on the aesthetic production of seven immigrant groups, including Indians, Mexicans, Salvadoreans, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Cubans in the U.S. “Exceptional Outcomes: Achievement in Education and Employment among the Children of Immigrants” (2008), edited with Alejandro Portes (Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science), compiles findings of a two-year study sponsored by the Mellon Foundation to clarify the factors that explain success in schools and workplaces among youngsters who have grown up in extremely unfavorable conditions. 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.

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, 2008. 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. As part of this study, Fernández-Kelly was instrumental in the creation of a web page on immigration and health to serve as a
repository of relevant information on that subject. She is currently editing a volume on immigration and health which will appear in 2011 as a special issue of *Ethnic and Racial Studies*.

Fernández-Kelly is also in the process of completing a new book based on research conducted among African-American families living in poverty in West Baltimore.

Massey’s Mexican Migration Project (MMP) has been in the field continuously since 1987 and with annual support from NICHD produces new surveys of migrant sending communities to generate valid and reliable public data on documented and undocumented migration from Mexico to the United States and to conduct research on the broader phenomenon of Mexico-U.S. migration. Recent studies have demonstrated that, in the context of a deep economic recession, the massive increases in border and internal enforcement undertaken in the past two decades has finally brought undocumented migration to a halt. In 2008, net entries by new undocumented migrants reach zero for the first time in at least 40 years. At the same time, however, those undocumented migrants already in the United States are not returning to Mexico. Indeed rates of return migration are also at a 40 year low and owing to a reconfiguration of the geography of immigration owing to the selective militarization of the border, Mexican immigration is now a nationwide phenomenon. Given that nationwide temporary labor migration from Mexico has also increased to levels not seen since the 1960s and that legal permanent residents are dealing with restrictive quotas by naturalizing and sponsoring the entry of relatives without numerical limitation, recent congressional testimony by MMP investigators has argued that the regularization of unauthorized migrants in the United States is the most pressing need in immigration reform.

In Massey’s Latin American Migration Project (LAMP), he began gathering data on documented and undocumented migrants to the United States from sending communities outside of Mexico in 1998 with support from NICHD, and in subsequent years received additional support from the MacArthur Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation to continue this effort. A forthcoming special volume of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* combines LAMP and MMP data to undertake comparative analyses of patterns and processes of international migration throughout the Western Hemisphere, examining how different traditions of gender relations and different histories of civil violence, structural adjustment, and immigration determine the volume and nature of the outflows from different regions.

Marta Tienda presented her Plenary lecture, “Migrant Youth and Children of Migrants: Towards a Child-Centric Perspective,” at the 2009 meetings of the Society for Research on Child Development. This lecture covered contemporary international migration is occurring against the backdrop of an unprecedented demographic divide—an aging industrialized world and a youthful developing world. Industrialized nations need young migrants to replenish their aging labor force, but developing countries also need to retain their most talented youth. Despite growing research interest in migration and child well-being, young people are largely invisible in the discourse about migration as a development strategy unless they enter the labor force or become victims of exploitation. In this essay I develop a conceptual framework that merges child development and economic development literatures to illustrate myriad policy insights that can be garnered from a child-centric perspective of migration. The final section discusses the promise of forging a child-centric migration subfield and identifies research opportunities and data requirements to better appreciate how migration influences well-being of children and youth.

**Education and Stratification**

Alicia Adsera, Delia Baldassarri, Thomas Espenshade, Scott Lynch, Colter Mitchell, Sunny Niu, Devah Pager, Christina Paxson, Marta Tienda.

Alicia Adsera recently completed two papers. The first, “The Interplay of Employment Uncertainty and Education in explaining Second Births in Europe” analyzes what dimensions of economic uncertainty (whether unemployment or length of contract) affect women with different educational
background in their decision to have a second child. First it employs time varying measures of aggregate market conditions for women in twelve European countries as well as micro-measures of each woman’s labor market history in a proportional hazard model of second births. Second, it uses the 2006 Spanish Fertility.

The second paper, “What Matters for Education? Evidence for Catalonia,” (with Maria Gutierrez-Domenech, La Caixa Research Department Barcelona) uses the data collected in 2005 from the Family and Education in Catalunya project by the Fundacio Jaume Bofill to study the associations of cognitive and non-cognitive development and a set of individual, family and school characteristics. Children are analyzed at three different stages of elementary school (second, fourth and sixth grade). The Researchers find that children born later in the year, close to the cut-off date, persistently tend to have lower scholastic results than those born in the first two quarters. Children who ever attended nursery school generally do better than those who first started at pre-school or later. First generation immigrants, especially Africans, have worse academic performance than those born in Spain, but no differences are found among second generation students.

In collaboration with Guy Grossman (Columbia University), Delia Baldassarri conducted an extensive research on producer organizations to study the social factors that explain group variation in economic performance, as well as the consequences of economic development on the quality of life (health, education, well-being) of households and villages. Goal of the research is to assess the importance of social and spatial networks, associational capital, and leadership accountability in shaping economic and social outcomes.

The research focused on Uganda’s largest rural development project in recent years—the Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project (AEP)—involving over 60,000 farmers and 2,500 village-level organizations. AEP’s stated goal is to support subsistence farmers’ transition into commercial farming and increase small farmers’ productivity and marketing capabilities. AEP’s rate of success varies across villages due to local leaders’ capacity to spread information, elicit trust relationships, and facilitate the emergence of accountability practices.

Through a multilevel and multimethod research design, data have been collected at the farmer, village, and parish levels. A team of approximately 60 interviewers has gathered extensive information on 50 producer organizations via group interviews with local leaders, and has administered approximately 3,500 individual interviews with farmers and organization leaders. Baldassarri and Grossman have collected social network information for all the subjects, and complete social network data for a subsample of 100 village-level producer organizations. In addition, both farmers and leaders have played an extensive series of behavioral games.

Overall, the research contributes to the shift from a suggestive to an empirically grounded understanding of social capital, by systematically measure its relevant aspects (i.e., social networks, associational memberships, spatial proximity and inter-village relationships) and distinguish between social capital -- defined as the ability of persons and groups to secure benefits through social networks -- and its source mechanisms (i.e., social norms, trust, reciprocity) and consequences (i.e., innovation adoption, organizational building, economic performance).

Against the backdrop of today’s increasingly multicultural society, are America’s elite colleges admitting and successfully educating a diverse student body? In No Longer Separate, Not Yet Equal Thomas J. Espenshade and Alexandria Walton Radford pull back the curtain on the selective college experience and take a rigorous and comprehensive look at how race and social class impact each stage--from application and admission, to enrollment and student life on campus. Arguing that elite higher education contributes to both social mobility and inequality, the authors investigate such areas as admission advantages for minorities, academic achievement gaps tied to race and class, unequal burdens in paying for tuition, and satisfaction with college experiences. The book’s analysis is based on data provided by the National Survey of College Experience, collected from more than nine
thousand students who applied to one of ten selective colleges between the early 1980s and late 1990s. The authors explore the composition of applicant pools, factoring in background and "selective admission enhancement strategies"—including AP classes, test-prep courses, and extracurriculars—to assess how these strengthen applications. On campus, the authors examine roommate choices, friendship circles, and degrees of social interaction, and discover that while students from different racial and class circumstances are not separate in college, they do not mix as much as one might expect. The book encourages greater interaction among student groups and calls on educational institutions to improve access for students of lower socioeconomic status.

Colter Mitchell, in collaboration with Tim Heaton (BYU), uses data from the 1991 and 2000 Brazilian Censuses and the 2001 and 2008 PNAS to simultaneously examine changes in educational, racial and religious intermarriage. Racial homogamy is less pronounced in Brazil than in a variety of other contexts, educational homogamy is comparable to that reported in the United States, and religious homogamy is much more pronounced than either educational or racial homogamy. The most common pattern of social change is increased fluidity in mate selection. Homogamy parameters are becoming smaller for race, education and religion, but the pattern of change is not uniform. Boundaries appear to be increasing at the two tails of the education distribution and for some religious categories.

Marta Tienda’s paper (written with Mark C. Long) entitled, “Changes in Texas universities’ applicant pools after the Hopwood decision,” Social Science Research, 39:48-66 (2009) evaluates how the distribution of applicant and enrollee attributes at seven Texas universities changed after the Hopwood decision and the implementation of a policy guaranteeing admission to students with high class ranks. They analyze changes in the distributions of test scores and high school class ranks for underrepresented minority groups as well as white and Asian American applicants across institutions and between admission regimes. They show that these admissions policy changes, which have direct effects on only the most selective institutions, have substantial indirect effects at other institutions. Average test scores of applicants to less selective institutions rose following the change in admission criteria, as students with high test scores who did not qualify for the admission guarantee applied to a broader set of institutions. Furthermore, as the share of high rank applicants at UT-Austin rose, the pre-Hopwood assent in the test scores of their applicants stagnated.

The article, “High School Classmates and College Success” by Jason M. Fletcher (Yale), and Marta Tienda, Sociology of Education, 82: 287-314 (2009), uses administrative data from the University of Texas at Austin to examine whether the number of classmates from the same high school at college entry influences college achievement, measured by grade point average (GPA) and persistence. For each freshman cohort from 1993 through 2003, the authors calculated the number and ethnic makeup of college freshmen from each Texas high school. Empirical specifications included high school fixed effects to control for unobservable differences across schools that influence both college enrollment behavior and academic performance. Using an instrumental variables–fixed-effects estimation strategy, they also evaluated whether "marginal" increases in the number of high school classmates influence college grades. The results show that students who arrive on campus with a larger number of high school classmates outperform their counterparts from smaller high school cohorts. The average effects of larger high school cohorts on college achievement are small, but a marginal increase in the number of same-race classmates raises the GPA by 0.1 point. The results provide suggestive evidence that minority academic benefits from larger high school cohorts are greater for minority compared with white students.

Tienda’s Tomás Rivera Lecture, “Hispanicity and Educational Inequality: Risks, Opportunities and the Nation’s Future”, given at Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ (2009) states that Hispanics will drive U.S. diversification through the first three decades of the 21st century, with Hispanics comprising at least one in five U.S. residents in roughly a generation. This report examines the
growing Hispanic presence through the lens of education, along with the challenges and promises of Hispanics’ educational futures. Included is the pace of population growth and diversification; the generational transition; and the aging of the majority White population. Hispanics’ participation in higher education continues to rise, yet their likelihood of graduating high school underprepared for college; their propensity to attend two-year schools; low levels of parent education; and limited financial resources pose formidable obstacles to achieving a baccalaureate degree.

In “The Promise and Peril of The Texas Uniform Admission Law”, in Martin Hall, Marvin Krislov and David L. Featherman (eds.) The Next Twenty-Five Years? Affirmative Action and Higher Education in the United States and South Africa, (2009) Marta Tienda and Teresa A. Sullivan examine the controversy preceding and following the change in college admission regime in Texas following the judicial ban on considering race and ethnicity. The Texas top 10% law guarantees admission to all students who graduate in the top decile of their high school class. This policy levels the college access playing field for students who attend schools with weak ties to post-secondary institutions because class rank is determined on a school-specific basis. The chapter reviews the promise of the uniform admission criterion to diversify college campuses relative to other allegedly “race-neutral” alternatives, and then illustrates how discontent with affirmative action was driven by growing demand for higher education relative to the growth of slots. The final section discusses some unintended consequences of percent plans, particularly the need to peg the threshold for guaranteed admission to the demography of higher education.
Office of Population Research

OPR 09-01  Thomas Espenshade, Analia Olgiati, Simon Levin
On “Weak” and “Strong” Population Momentum

OPR 10-01  Matthew J. Creighton, Noreen Goldman, Graciela Teruel, Luis Rubalcava
Migrant Networks and Pathways to Child Obesity in Mexico

OPR 10-02  George Reniers, Bruno Masquelier, Patrick Gerland
Adult Mortality Trends in Africa

Center for Migration and Development

CMD 09-01  Donald Light, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
Institutional Ambivalence and Permanently Failing Health Care: Access by Immigrants and the Categorically Unequal in the Nation and New Jersey

CMD 09-02  Alejandro Portes, Donald Light, Patricia Fernández-Kelly
The American Health System and Immigration: An Institutional Interpretation

CMD 09-03  Thomas Methvin
The New Mexican-Americans: International Retirement Migration and Development in an Expatriate Community in Mexico

Center for Health and Wellbeing

CHW WP#69  Angus Deaton, Darren Lubotsky
Income Inequality and Mortality in U.S. Cities: Weighing the Evidence. A Response to Ash

CHW WP#70  Angus Deaton
Instruments of Development: Randomization in the Tropics, and the Search for the Elusive Keys to Economic Development

CHW WP#71  Anne Case, Christina Paxson
The Impact of the AIDS Pandemic on Health Services in Africa: Evidence from Demographic Health Surveys

CHW WP#72  Angus Deaton, Raksha Arora
Life at the Top: The Benefits of Height

CHW WP#73  Anne Case, Alicia Menendez
Sex Differences in Obesity Rates in Poor Countries: Evidence From South Africa

Center for Research on Child Wellbeing

CRCW 09-01  Jodi Berger Cardoso, McClain Sampson, Yolanda Chavez Padilla, University of Texas
Application of Belsky’s Parenting Stress Model to Hispanic Mothers: A Racial and Ethnic Comparative Analysis

CRCW 09-02  Irwin Garfinkel, Sara McLanahan, Sarah Meadows, Ronald Mincy
Unmarried Fathers' Earnings Trajectories: Does Partnership Status Matter?

CRCW 09-03  Claire Kamp Dush, Kate Adkins
The Mental Health of Mothers and Fathers Before and After Cohabitation and Marital Dissolution
# 2009 Publications

| CRCW 09-05 | Audrey Beck, Carlos Gonzalez-Sancho  
**Educational Assortative Mating and Children’s School Readiness** |
|---|---|
| CRCW 09-06 | Rachel Razza, Anne Martin, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn  
**Associations among Family Environment, Attention, and School Readiness for At-Risk Children** |
| CRCW 09-07 | Carol Ann MacGregor  
**Education Delayed: Family Structure and Postnatal Educational Attainment** |
| CRCW 09-09 | Nicole Forry, Sandra Hofferth  
**Maintaining Work: The Influence of Child Care Subsidies on Child Care-Related Work Disruptions** |
| CRCW 09-10 | Sarah Meadows, Sara McLanahan, Jean Knab  
**Economic Trajectories in Non-Traditional Families with Children** |
| CRCW 09-18 | Shawna Lee, Brian Perron, Catherine Taylor, Neil Guterman  
**Paternal Psychosocial Characteristics and Corporal Punishment of their 3-Year Old Children** |
| CRCW 09-21 | Kathleen Ziol-Guest, Claire McKenna  
**Early Childhood Residential Instability and School Readiness: Evidence from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study** |
| CRCW 09-22 | Richard Petts  
**Fathers’ Religious Involvement and Early Childhood Behavior** |
| CRCW 09-23 | Richard Petts  
**Religious Heterogamy and Relationship Stability: A Comparison of Married and Cohabiting Unions** |
| CRCW 09-24 | Margot Jackson, Sara McLanahan, Kathleen Kiernan  
**Mothers' Investments in Child Health in the U.S. and U.K.: A Comparative Lens on the Immigrant 'Paradox'** |

## Publications and Papers


2009 Publications


Massey, D.S., and Espenoza Higgins, M. "The Effect of Immigration on Religious Belief and Practice: A Theologizing or Alienating Experience?" *Social Science Research*. In press.


Moreau, C., Trussell, J., Desfreres, J., and Bajos, N. "Patterns of Contraceptive Use Before and After an Abortion: Results from a Large Nationally Representative Survey of Women Undergoing an Abortion in France." In press.


Sanchez, M. "Colombian and Venezuelan immigrant Organization in the United States." Presented at the Human Mobility, the Promise of Development and Political Participation. Omaha, NE. 2010.


Telles, E. "Mexican Americans and Immigrant Incorporation." Contexts. In press.


2009 Publications


2009 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 (OPR) in 1936. The field encompasses a wide range of specializations, 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. The program offers four levels of certification of graduate training. 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), are 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 Ph.D. is earned in the primary discipline, e.g., Economics, Sociology, or Public Affairs.

**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 Ph.D. is earned 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 the 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 provides superb support to students, assisting them in conducting literature searches of all pertinent databases, 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); additional information about CRCW is available 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). Additional information about CHW is available at http://wws.princeton.edu/~chw, and for CMD, at 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.

OPR faculty and students organize several lecture series. 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.
Training in Demography at Princeton

The CRCW hosts a regular weekly working group luncheon; the CMD organizes a colloquium series. The CHW holds regular weekly afternoon lectures, as well as co-hosts 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*  
This course examines some of the ways in which mathematics and statistics can be used to help us understand population processes. Although some theoretical issues will be examined, the focus will be on population models that have direct application in demography, such as survival models, stable populations, and stochastic and simulation models of fertility and disease. These models will be applied to such topics as the limits to human life expectancy, kinship patterns, demographic constraints on polygyny, differences in longevity by marital status, the financing of old-age social security systems, contraceptive efficacy, and the spread of HIV/AIDS.

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

**POP 503 Evaluation of Demographic Research**  
*Noreen Goldman*  
This course is designed for doctoral students in their third year of a specialization in demography. One objective of the course is to examine critically how researchers tackle demographic research questions. A second related goal is to explore the construction of a dissertation and a research paper.

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

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

- **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.

- **Public Policy and the Demography of U.S. Minority Groups**  
  *Marta Tienda*  
  This course 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.
Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights
James Trussell
This course 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.

POP 506/WWS 599 Research Ethics and Scientific Integrity
Elizabeth Armstrong and Harold Shapiro
This course examines the ethical issues arising in the context of scientific research. It 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
This course 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
This course focuses on the 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. Other topics include foundations of modern epidemiology, the epidemiologic transition, reemergence of infectious disease, social inequalities in health, and ethical issues. Course examines bridging of "individual-centered" epidemiology and "macro-epidemiology" to recognize social, economic and cultural context, assess impacts on populations, and provide inputs for public health and health policy.

POP 509 Survival Analysis
Germán Rodríguez
This course focuses on statistical analysis of time-to-event or survival data, introduces hazard & survival functions, censoring mechanisms, parametric & non-parametric estimation, and comparison of survival curves. The course covers continuous and discrete-time regression models, with emphasis on Cox’s proportional hazards model and partial likelihood estimation, and discusses competing risk models, unobserved heterogeneity, and multivariate survival models including event history analysis. The course emphasizes basic concepts and techniques as well as social science applications.

POP 510 Multilevel Models
Germán Rodríguez
This course is an introduction to statistical methods for the analysis of multilevel data, such as data on children, families, and neighborhoods. The course reviews fixed- and random-effects models for clustered and longitudinal data; presents multilevel random-intercept and random-slope models; discusses model fitting and interpretation, centering and estimation of cross-level interactions, and includes extensions to binary and count data using maximum likelihood and Bayesian methods. The course emphasizes practical applications using the multilevel package MLwiN.

ECO 571/SOC 531 Survey of Population Problems
Thomas J. Espenshade
This course is the first part of a two-course graduate sequence in demography. Students survey past and current trends in the growth of the population of the world and of selected regions and conduct 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
Georges Reniers
This course is the second part of a two-course graduate sequence in demography. It covers methods used in the study of population, including rates and standardization; techniques designed for the analysis of mortality, nuptiality, and fertility; deterministic and stochastic approaches to population projections; the stationary and stable population models and their application. We pay attention to data quality, and consider survey data as well as vital registration and censuses. The course focuses on classic demographic approaches with pointers to relevant statistical methods where appropriate.

Pertinent Courses in Allied Departments

ECO 503 Macroeconomic Theory I
Nobuhiro Kiyotaki and Samuel A. Schulhofer-Wohl
First term of a two-term sequence in macroeconomics. Topics include consumption, saving, and investment; real interest rates and asset prices; long-term economic growth; money and inflation; and econometric methods for macroeconomics.

ECO 513 Advanced Econometrics: Time Series Models
Christopher Sims
Concepts and methods of time series analysis and their applications to economics. Time series models to be studied include simultaneous stochastic equations, VAR, ARIMA, and state-space models. Methods to analyze trends, second-moment properties via the auto covariance function and the spectral density function, methods of estimation and hypothesis testing and of model selection will be presented. Kalman filter and applications as well as unit roots, co-integration, ARCH, and structural breaks models are also studied.

ECO 517 Econometric Theory I
Bo Honoré and Andriy Norets
A first-year course in the first-year econometrics sequence: it is divided into two parts. The first gives students the necessary background in probability theory and statistics. Topics include definitions and axioms of probability, moments, some univariate distributions, the multivariate normal distribution, sampling distributions, introduction to asymptotic theory, estimation and testing. The second part introduces the linear regression model and develops associated tools. Properties of the ordinary least squares estimator will be studied in detail and a number of tests developed.

ECO 518 Econometric Theory II
Angus S. Deaton, Jia Li, Mark W. Watson
This course begins with extensions of the linear model in several directions: (1) pre-determined 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, VARS and panel data. Estimation and inference in non-linear models are discussed. Applications include nonlinear least squares, discrete dependent variables (probit, logit, etc.), problems of censoring, truncation and sample selection, and models for duration data.

ECO 531 Economics of Labor
Henry Farber
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 532 Topics in Labor Economics
Henry S. Farber, Alexandre Mas
The course surveys both the theoretical literature and the relevant empirical methods and results in selected current research topics in labor economics.

ECO 562 Economic Development I
Anne Case and Samuel Schulhofer-Wohl
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
Economic Development II
Pinelopi K. Goldberg, Samuel A. Schulhofer-Wohl
Selected topics in the economic analysis of development beyond those covered in 562. Topics are selected from the theory and measurement of poverty and inequality; the relationship between growth and poverty; health and education in economic development; saving, growth, population, and development; commodity prices in economic development.

SOC 500 Applied Social Statistics
Georges R. Reniers
First in a two-course sequence for graduate students in Sociology. Two goals of the course are: (1) to provide a rigorous introduction to inferential statistics focusing on the probability theory required to understand the Central Limit Theorem, the basis for most classical statistical inference; and (2) to provide in-depth coverage of Stata, the most popular statistics package currently used in Sociology. Topics covered include: descriptive statistics and visualization of data, classical statistical inference, basic nonparametric tests, Analysis of Variance, correlation, and the basics of multiple regression.

SOC 503 Techniques and Methods of Social Science p/d/f only
Alejandro Portes
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 504
Social Statistics
Matthew J. Salganik
Thorough examination of linear regression from a data analytic point of view. Sociological applications are strongly emphasized. Topics include: (a) a review of the linear model; (b) regression diagnostics for outliers and collinearity; (c) smoothers; (d) robust regression; and (e) resampling methods. Students taking the course should have completed an introductory course in probability and statistics.

SOC 505
Research Seminar in Empirical Investigation p/d/f only
Delia S. Baldassarri
Preparation of research papers based on field observation, laboratory experiments, survey procedures, and secondary analysis of existing data banks.

SOC 546
Politics and Economics (Half-Term) p/d/f only
Alejandro Portes
Course conveys the basic ideas in economics and sociology as a prelude to understanding the surge of theory and research associated with the new economic sociology. Course examines key economic ideas through a classic and readable introduction; explores the birth of the sociological approach to the economy in the works of Max Weber and Thorstein Veblen; and then moves to consider a selected set of critiques of orthodox economic theory and original conceptual contributions to modern economic sociology.

SOC 562 /AAS 562
Race & Ethnicity
Edward E. Telles
This course provides an overview of important theories and theorists of race and ethnicity. It is a half semester course (mini-seminar) that seeks to expose students to fundamental concepts and equip them for subsequent independent study. The primary focus of the Race/Ethnicity Field is: 1) to understand the nature and persistence of race and ethnic identity as meaningful social groupings in contemporary society, and 2) to explain the social significance of these group identities - that is, how these groupings are related to social stratification, to socio-cultural relations, and to the political and economic dynamics in a society.
SOC 573 Inequality and Higher Education

Thomas J. Espenshade

This course examines 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. The roles of students’ race and social class background in issues surrounding campus life will also be examined.

SOC 578

Sociology of Immigration and Ethnicity

Marta Tienda

A review of the historical and contemporary literature on immigration and the relationship between these flows and the development of ethnic relations. Emphasis 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 507C Quantitative Analysis (Advanced)

Taryn L. Dinkelman and Xiaotong Niu

Data analysis techniques, stressing application to public policy. The course includes measurement, descriptive statistics, data collection, probability, exploratory data analysis, hypothesis testing, simple and multiple regression, correlation, and graphical procedures. Some training is offered in the use of computers. No previous training in statistics is required. The course is divided into separate sections according to the student’s level of mathematical sophistication. The advanced level assumes a fluency in calculus.

WWS 508C

Econometrics and Public Policy (Advanced)

Jesse M. Rothstein

Discusses the main tools of econometric analysis, and the way in which they are applied to a range of problems in social science. Emphasis is on using techniques, and on understanding and critically assessing others’ use of them. There is a great deal of practical work on the computer using a range of data from around the world. Topics include regression analysis, with a focus on regression as a tool for analyzing non-experimental data, discrete choice, and an introduction to time-series analysis. There are applications from macroeconomics, policy evaluation, and economic development. Prerequisite: grounding in topics covered in 507c.

WWS 509 / ECO 509 Generalized Linear Statistical Models

Germán Rodríguez

The analysis of survey data using generalized linear statistical models. The course begins with a review of linear models for continuous responses and then considers logistic regression models for binary data and log-linear models for count data, including rates and contingency tables and hazard models for duration data. Attention is given to the logical and mathematical foundations of the techniques, but the main emphasis is on the applications, including computer usage.

WWS 511B

Microeconomic Analysis: Basic

Christina H. Paxson

Course is to develop a basic understanding of basic microeconomic tools. Emphasis is placed on how these tools can be used for policy analysis. Students need not have taken any other economics courses, but should have a good command of algebra and be familiar with basic calculus concepts, although proficiency in calculus is not necessary.

WWS 511C

Microeconomic Analysis (Advanced)

Jan K. De Loecker

This course is an introduction to the use of microeconomics for the analysis of public policy on an advanced level. The emphasis is on both the intuitive and formal logic of economic principles, a deeper perspective on the impacts of typical policy measures, and an introduction to the use of professional microeconomic tools to assess and weigh these policy impacts. One goal is to move students towards the ability to read professional microeconomic literature with appreciation of both its contributions and foibles.
WWS 511D  
**Microeconomics Analysis (Accelerated)**  
*Amy B. Craft*  
Course covers many key concepts from microeconomic theory, including consumer and producer theory, competitive markets, market power, information and contracts. Emphasis of the course is on developing a formal, model-based treatment of these subjects and applying them to various relevant policy issues. The course is intended for those students who are already familiar with microeconomic concepts (at the level of 511c) and have an appropriate level of mathematical proficiency, including knowledge of multivariate calculus (including constrained optimization), basic probability, and some familiarity with linear algebra.

WWS 512C  
**Macroeconomic Analysis (Advanced)**  
*Roland J. Benabou*  
Course offers a broad treatment of macroeconomic theory and policy issues, using the formal methods of modern macroeconomics. Topics will include long-run growth and development, labor, consumption, savings and investment decisions, the role of expectations, short-run fluctuations and stabilization policy, inflation and unemployment, trade and exchange rates. The course is advanced, so that: (i) having had some introductory course in macroeconomics is a prerequisite, and an intermediate-level one is best; (ii) the course requires a solid command of microeconomic theory (511 c or d) and good comfort with algebra and calculus.

WWS 515B  
**Program and Policy Evaluation**  
*Jean B. Grossman*  
This course introduces students to evaluation. It explores ways: to develop and implement research-based program improvement strategies and program accountability systems; to judge the effects of policies and programs; and to assess the benefits and costs of policy or program changes. Students study a wide range of evaluation tools; read and discuss both domestic and international evaluation examples and apply this knowledge by designing several different types of evaluations on programs of their choosing.

WWS 515C  
**Program and Policy Evaluation**  
*Deborah N. Peikes, Anuradha Rangarajan, Christopher A. Trenholm*  
Introduces evaluation using advanced quantitative techniques. Explores ways to develop and implement research-based program improvement strategies and accountability systems; judges effects of policies and programs; assesses benefits and costs of changes. Uses domestic and international examples. Introduces a range of evaluation tools and designs by applying tools empirically with Stata, using data from several large-scale impact evaluations.

WWS 540 /SOC 575  
**Urbanization and Development**  
*Mark R. Montgomery*  
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.

WWS 564 /POP 504  
**Poverty, Inequality and Health in the World**  
*Enrollment by application or interview. Departmental permission required.*  
*David G. Atkin, Angus S. Deaton*  
About well-being throughout the world, with focus on income and health. Explores what happened to poverty, inequality, and health, in the US, and internationally. Discusses conceptual foundations of national and global measures of inequality, poverty, and health; construction of measures, and extent to which they can be trusted; relationship between globalization, poverty, and health, historically and currently. Examines links between health and income, why poor people are less healthy and live less long than rich people.
WWS 568 / POP 502
Health Care Policy in Developing Countries
Jeffrey S. Hammer
Examines health care policy formulation focusing on developing countries. Theory and practical lessons on how policy is, or isn’t, translated into programs. Global epidemiological threats to the infrastructure and financial stability of health care systems will be studied, in addition to: 1) how alternative health care finance and reform strategies facilitate or create barriers to achieving policy objectives; and 2) explores the role of governments, WHO, NGOs, and donor agencies in setting the agenda for health policy.

WWS 571A
Topics in Development: Democratic Change and Authoritarian Resilience Transcript Topic Title: Democratic Change & Authoritarian Resili
Mayling E. Birney
What types of forces contribute to democratic change and authoritarian resilience in non-democratic countries? What does this imply about the prospects for gradual democratic evolutions or sudden democratization to take place in existing authoritarian regimes? The course will identify different historical patterns, including revolutionary change, gradual democratization, partial democratic evolutions, and authoritarian stability. It will also consider various theoretical explanations for democratic change and authoritarian resilience, including economic, socio-political, cultural, historical, and international factors.

WWS 571C
Topics in Development: Challenges of Infection, Burden and Control Transcript Topic Title: Challenges of Infection, Burden and Cont
Adel A. Mahmoud
An exploration of the biological, public health and global dimensions of infectious disease. The basic features of human-microbe interactions by examining several viral, bacterial and parasitic infections are analyzed. Emphasis includes biology, burden of illness and domestic and global forces shaping the expanding threat. Control strategies, including chemotherapy, vaccines and environmental changes; and the role of international organizations such as WHO, UNICEF, and GAVI and the major philanthropies, are considered.

WWS 572B / SOC 577
Topics in Development: Policy Implications of Globalization Transcript Topic Title: Policy Implications of Globalization
Miguel A. Centeno
Explores the historical background of globalization including previous examples of this phenomenon. Proceeds with an overview of competing contemporary theories of the causes and consequences of globalization. Discusses the types of data required for analysis of the policy implications of globalization and how these can be utilized. Emphasis on the use of transactional data using network analysis. Students will use primary sources and databases in discussions of policy areas including trade, migration, security, media, etc. No formal training in statistics, database management, or networks required.

WWS 590C / SOC 571
Sociological Studies of Inequality Enrollment by application or interview. Departmental permission required.
Sara S. McLanahan
This segment of the JDP seminar covers theory and research on social stratification, the major subfield in sociology that focuses on inequality. Course begins by reviewing major theories, constructs, measures, and empirical work on inequality. Weeks two through six focus on institutions that are expected to produce (and reproduce) inequalities, including families, neighborhoods, schools, labor markets, and penal policy.

WWS 591D
Policy Workshop: Immigration Reform in the U.S. Transcript Topic Title: Immigration Reform in the U.S. no p/d/f
Marta Tienda
This workshop will focus on Immigration Reform. Given the timeliness of this topic in the national policy debate, this workshop will most likely prepare a report for use by a Washington, DC, based advocacy organization. Prof. Tienda has significant contacts among such groups, and has previously led a Policy Workshop, and a Policy Taskforce for WWS Undergrads. The client for the 2005 workshop was the Council of the Americas’
North American Business Committee, and the report was entitled, 'Effective Worksite Enforcement: A Key Requirement to Reduce Undocumented Immigration.'

**WWS 593C**
**Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): Political Economy of Latin America**
**Transcript Topic Title: Political Economy of Latin America**
*John B. Londregan*
Issues in political economy that are particularly salient in Latin America: the establishment and preservation of stable democracy, populism, sovereign debt repayment, free trade agreements, income inequality, education, and narcotics trafficking. In each area, course examines what the theoretical literature in economics and politics says about the subject, looks at some significant cases in Latin America, and discusses policy implications, both from the perspective of policymakers in Latin America, as well as from the rest of the world.

**WWS 593D**
**Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): Game Theory and Strategy**
**Transcript Topic Title: Game Theory and Strategy**
*John B. Londregan*
Introduces some basics about game theory (and perhaps debunk a few myths fostered by the movie "A Beautiful Mind"). Course is designed around the structure of game theoretic models, building from the simple ones to the more sophisticated. At each stage the emphasis will be on applications. These include models of oligopoly, bargaining, military conflict, legislative voting, and the design of the rules under which to negotiate, vote, or hold an auction.

**WWS 593E**
**Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): Surveys, Polls and Public Policy**
**Transcript Topic Title: Surveys, Polls and Public Policy**
*Edward P. Freeland*
Course aims to improve students’ abilities to understand and critically evaluate public opinion polls and surveys, particularly as they are used to influence public policy. Course begins with an overview of contrasting perspectives on the role of public opinion in politics, then examines the evolution of public opinion polling in the US and other countries. Class visits a major polling operation to get a firsthand look at procedures used for designing representative samples and conducting surveys by telephone, mail and Internet.

**WWS 593F**
**Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): Microfinance**
**Transcript Topic Title: Microfinance**
*Jennifer F. Isern, Katharine W. McKee*
The course addresses the development challenges facing financial service providers, funders, and government policy makers seeking to expand access in sustainable ways. It will provide participants with an overview of the field, current controversies, and analytic frameworks and skills for assessing the roles of different stakeholders.

**WWS 593G**
**Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): Social Security Reforms (Sess I)**
**Transcript Topic Title: Social Security Reforms (Sess I)**
*Eytan Sheshinski*
This course will review the context for Social Security reforms: the aging crisis, declining trends in mortality and fertility, and changing patterns of labor force participation. We will also review the core purposes of pension systems and design issues such as defined benefit vs. defined contribution and notional defined contribution. Finally, we will explore the policy responses to the current crisis and some country reform cases: UK, Chile and China.

**WWS 593I**
**Policy Analysis: Selected Topics (Half-Term): The Federal Budget**
**Transcript Topic Title: The Federal Budget**
*James H. Klumpner*
This course will cover how the Federal budget process is supposed to work and how it actually does work. Topics will include: (1) institutions, processes, and definitions; (2) history of budget outcomes; (3) the current state of the Federal budget process; (4) the role of uncertainty in budgeting; (4) the role of politics in budgeting; and (5) the budget’s short- and long-term fiscal consequences.
WWS 593J
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): State and Local Finance Transcript Topic Title: State and Local Finance
Richard F. Keevey
Examines budgeting and finance at the state and local level of government. Topics include: budget structure and process; decision makers within the political and economic environment; debt, capital planning and bond financing; revenue structures supporting expenditures. Tax policy and associated tradeoffs between tax equity and efficiency and spending and program needs are also examined. Two case studies are utilized---one related to state and local tax policy and one related to budgetary decision-making.

WWS 594J
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) : Health and Nutrition in Developing Countries Transcript Topic Title: Health and Nutrition in Developing Count
Noel Cameron
Human growth has been described as "a mirror of society" in that the process of growth and development is exquisitely sensitive to environmental factors. This course will be aimed at the non-biologist and will cover biology of growth and examination of critical periods of susceptibility to environmental insult. Other topics will be impact of social and economic factors, nutritional and epidemiological transition, and child growth in relation to health and disease in developing countries.

WWS 594B
Alicia Adsera
How do patterns of poverty and social exclusion differ in the OECD countries, compared to the U.S.? This course is organized along the lines of the life course, focusing first on poverty and deprivation among the very young, proceeding to problems of education, then examining aspects of family formation/household structure, and labor market participation. We conclude with a discussion of old age poverty. Within each segment, the course explores policy choices made by different kinds of countries in dealing with these problems and then asks to what extent the lessons are transferable to the U.S. context.

WWS 594I
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) : GIS for Public Policy (Sess I) Transcript Topic Title: GIS for Public Policy (Sess I)
William G. Guthe
This course is designed as a practical introduction to the use of computer mapping (Geographic Information systems) for policy analysis and decision-making. Students learn MapInfo through examples of map applications. Students are expected to complete exercises and a final project applying GIS to a policy issue.

WWS 597
The Political Economy of Health Systems
Uwe E. Reinhardt
This course explores the professed and unspoken goals 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.
Sharon Bzostek successfully defended her dissertation, “Mothers’ Union Formation Following a Non-marital Birth,” in June 2009. The dramatic increase in non-marital childbearing represents one of the most important changes in family demography in recent decades. Scholars are still in the early stages of understanding the implications of such high rates of non-marital childbearing for family dynamics and child well-being. Despite research documenting high rates of relationship instability among unwed parents and ethnographic evidence suggesting that many unwed mothers break up with their children’s fathers and continue searching for romantic partners soon after a non-marital birth, previous research provides relatively little information about mothers’ re-partnering behaviors after a non-marital birth and the well-being of the mothers’ children in these families. This dissertation uses recent longitudinal data from the Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Study to extend family demographers’ and sociologists’ understanding of maternal re-partnering in the years after a non-marital birth.

The dissertation is separated into three empirical chapters. The first chapter documents the prevalence of new partnership formation among unwed mothers, finding that approximately two-fifths of mothers who are eligible for forming a new partnership do so in the five years after a non-marital birth. This chapter also uses discrete-time logistic regression models to identify the significant predictors of maternal re-partnering, finding that maternal age, race/ethnicity, and financial need are all significantly related to the odds of a mother forming a new partnership after a non-marital birth. The second empirical chapter compares the human capital-related characteristics of mothers’ new partners with those of the same mothers’ former partners (the focal children’s biological fathers), finding that on average, when mothers re-partner, they tend to do so with men whose human capital attributes are at least as good as--and often better than--those of the children’s biological fathers. These longitudinal analyses are an improvement over previous studies in this area, which have largely relied upon cross-sectional comparisons. The final empirical chapter asks whether child-related involvement by mothers’ new partners is as beneficial for child well-being as involvement by biological fathers in other families. The findings suggest that engagement by resident new partners and biological fathers is equally, and positively, associated with young children’s behavioral and health outcomes and that frequent contact between a child and the child’s non-resident biological father does not diminish the positive association between new partner involvement and child well-being.

Bzostek is currently a Robert Wood Johnson Scholars in Health Policy Research Program at Harvard University. After completing the two-year program in 2011, she will assume a position as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Rutgers University.

Rebecca Casciano successfully defended her dissertation, “By Any Means Necessary: The American Welfare State and Machine Politics in Newark’s North Ward” in December 2008. Throughout American urban history, political organizations were critical in shaping the political and economic opportunities available to people living in poor communities, whether it was by working hard to incorporate waves of new immigrants, maneuvering behind the scenes to exclude other groups, or using their clout to corral goods, services and jobs for their constituents. The same is true today, yet contemporary social science has paid little attention to how urban machine organizations work, how and why they might differ from their historical predecessors, or what these differences might mean for how resources get distributed within and across poor communities. Rebecca’s work revives attention to the local political organization by focusing on a contemporary adaptation of one of America’s oldest political institutions—the machine organization. In particular, she examines the partnership between machine organizations and nonprofit community-based organizations (or “CBOs”) that emerged during the War on Poverty and continues today to shape the flow of federal and state funds into many low income communities. She calls this institutional arrangement a “machine-CBO.”
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Her dissertation uses data from an ethnographic case study of one particularly successful machine-CBO in the North Ward of Newark, New Jersey to examine how political and economic opportunities are structured in one of the poorest, but least studied cities in the country. She shows that by orchestrating electoral turnout and mobilizing a committed cadre of workers on its behalf, a political organization can decide democratic outcomes in its community. By controlling patronage, it can determine who can and cannot access public jobs. And by partnering with a local CBO, a political organization can shape the quantity of public and private dollars that flow into a community and how those dollars translate into economic and educational opportunities. They are thus the bedrock of social provisioning in communities that have few other reliable ways to secure their piece of the pie.

But they don’t have a completely free hand in the political arena. Party organizations are shaped and constrained by pressures within the neighborhood, especially local demographic change, and must also respond to trends unfolding far beyond their purview, like federal social welfare policy. Rebecca takes a critical look at how machine organizations adapt to these changes. In 1960s and 1970s, federal officials opened the floodgates to funds that flowed directly from Washington to local communities, a policy change that led to a burgeoning growth of CBOs generally, but left the door wide open to the partnership of political organizations and non-profits. By using nonprofit CBOs to make inroads in their communities, politicians not only sowed the seeds of electoral success for generations to come but acquired resources that helped them manage ethnic turnover and withstand the shifting political winds. Rebecca further explores the drawbacks to this style of social service delivery and concludes by questioning whether the machine-CBO is a more equitable institution than the traditional machine organization.

Rebecca is currently a Postdoctoral Research Associate in the Office of Population Research, Princeton University.

Valerie Lewis successfully defended her dissertation “Slums and Children’s Disadvantage: The Case of India” in June 2009. The developing world is urbanizing very rapidly; while the average poor person was once a rural resident, today the average poor person lives in a city. The majority of urban growth is taking place in the poorest segments of urban society, both because of migration and high fertility among the urban poor. This has resulted in the growth and proliferation of slums in the developing world. This dissertation seeks to quantify what disadvantages are faced by children living in slums in India. As a large, quickly urbanizing, and democratic country, India is a natural place to undertake a study of slums.

Valerie begins by examining how to best conceptualize and define slums, reviewing slum definitions from India and around the world. She uses data from the National Family Health Survey 2005-2006, a national household survey of India that includes oversamples of slum populations, to examine three sets of outcomes. First, she considers infant and child mortality and found that slum infants and children face higher mortality than other urban children but lower mortality than rural children. Once family background is taken into account, however, these differences disappear entirely. Second, Valerie examines children’s health and found that slum children are no more likely to be malnourished or suffer acute illness symptoms than other children. Third and last, she considers children’s school attendance and work. Contrary to popular belief, she found that rural children are the most likely to be attending school net of family background characteristics. Slum children are indistinguishable from other urban children until age 14, at which point they become much less likely to be in school than either rural or other urban children.

Overall, this dissertation provides some of the first rigorous quantitative analysis of the situation of slum residents in the developing world. Taken together, the results indicate that slums are a difficult and complex phenomenon to measure, not a homogenous set of neighborhoods. In some ways slums disadvantage residents, but in other ways slums may provide advantages compared to rural residence.
Valerie is currently a Legatum Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Saguaro Center at Harvard University’s Kennedy School of Government where she is conducting research on inequality, social capital, and religion.

David Potere successfully defended his dissertation “Mapping the World’s Cities: An Examination of Global Urban Maps and Their Implications for Conservation Planning” in December 2008. Since 2000, eight groups from government and academia in both the EU and the US have created global maps that can be used to describe urban areas. In the comparative phase of his research, David demonstrated that although most of these maps share common inputs, they differ by as much as an order of magnitude in their estimates of the total extent of the Earth’s urban land (from 0.27 - 3.52 million sq. km). Based on a new Discrete Global Grid-based system for map comparison, David found inter-map correlations highest in North America and lowest in Asia.

In the assessment phase of his research, David and his colleagues completed the first global accuracy assessment for urban areas. They used a novel two-tiered approach that drew on high-resolution Google Earth imagery and medium-resolution Landsat-based maps. Across a wide range of accuracy measures, spatial scales, and world regions, a new 500-meter resolution urban map based on imagery from the MODIS satellite demonstrated the highest accuracy, followed by a thresholded version of the Global Impervious Surface Area map based on nighttime lights imagery.

The third phase of his research focused on the future trajectory for urban expansion and implications for the world’s protected areas. Based on an analysis of the MODIS 500 meter-resolution land cover map and the 2007 World Database of Protected Areas, he observed 19,600 sq. km of urban incursions or inholdings in protected areas (PAs); 77 percent within developed countries. A simple spatial model of urban expansion driven by several demographic and urban density scenarios predicts a near doubling of urban areas through 2050 (from 0.66 to 1.22 million sq. km). Assuming that PAs have no ability to deter urban encroachment, this urban expansion will threaten an additional 12,000 sq. km of PA, a 61 percent increase over observed incursions. Despite the relative inaccessibility of Africa’s PA, by 2050 that region faces the largest potential PA losses: 2,700 sq. km, an increase of 392 percent. Overall, developing countries account for 76 percent of all potential urban PA incursions through 2050. High-growth demographic scenarios combined with declining urban densities yield global PA incursions twice the size of those derived from lower-growth, more compact futures. David’s findings highlight the need to account for demographic pressure and urban planning decisions when designing sustainable conservation strategies in the context of a rapidly urbanizing world.

David is currently a consultant in the Boston office of the Boston Consulting Group, working at the intersection of global strategic consulting and geo-spatial analytics.

Kimberly Smith successfully defended her dissertation “Essay on the Determinants of Health and Mortality” in February 2009. The elimination of health inequalities between and within countries has become a major focus of health policy at the national and international level. In order to develop sound policies for health, policymakers in industrialized and developing countries need a clear understanding of the nature and causes of these inequalities. The following three independent essays attempt to provide insight into the determinants of health and health inequalities in different contexts. The first two essays examine social and medical determinants of health and mortality using recent data from Mexico and historical data from the U.S. The third essay focuses on a commonly used, yet poorly understood, measure of health in empirical research: self-assessed health status.

The first essay, which is joint work with Noreen Goldman, investigates the relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and health in Mexico using data from the Mexican Health and Aging Study. This relationship has received much attention in industrialized countries, but few studies have explored socioeconomic correlates of health in developing countries. In major cities in Mexico, they find evidence of a robust positive SES gradient in health, similar to that found in
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Industrialized countries: higher levels of education, income, and wealth are associated with better health outcomes. By contrast, they find very few significant SES-health associations in less urban areas. The relationship between SES and health behaviors is generally similar across regions in Mexico, showing "reverse" income gradients in obesity, smoking, and alcohol consumption. One important exception is the education-obesity relationship. More educated respondents are less likely to be obese in urban areas and more likely to be obese in rural areas. The results of this essay suggest that socioeconomic factors are significant correlates of health in middle-income countries such as Mexico and that further economic development in Mexico will spawn wider social inequalities in health.

The second essay, which is joint work with Seema Jayachandran and Adriana Lleras-Muney, examines whether sulfa drugs, the first medicine effective at treating infectious diseases, were an important cause of mortality decline in the U.S. after their discovery in the 1930s. The prevailing view is that medical advances played a negligible role in the rapid decline in U.S. mortality during the first half of the 20th century, but there is little empirical evidence on the effects of early medical innovations. Using time-series and difference-in-difference methods (with infectious diseases unaffected by sulfa drugs used as a comparison group), they find that sulfa drugs caused significant declines in maternal mortality and mortality from pneumonia/influenza and scarlet fever. They also find that sulfa drugs widened racial disparities in mortality, suggesting that sulfa drugs diffused more rapidly among whites than blacks and consistent with the hypothesis that medical innovation initially results in greater inequality across population sub-groups. This finding is especially striking because sulfa drugs were an inexpensive life-saving drug.

In the third essay, Kimberly examines the determinants of self-assessed health ratings, a widely used health indicator in studies of health inequality and the determinants of health. The subjective nature of self-assessed health has caused great debate over its validity, reliability, and comparability across populations. Using data from the Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study in Taiwan—which contains extensive clinical, biomarker, and performance data—she examines self-assessed health in relation to two alternative measures of respondent health in the same survey: interviewer and physician assessments of overall health. Kimberly finds a high rate of disagreement in overall health ratings across the three evaluators of respondent health, but that most health ratings differ by only one point on a five-point scale. Some of these differences can be explained by inter-evaluator differences in the significance and relative importance of health and non-health factors in overall health ratings. She also finds suggestive evidence of differences in reporting styles across evaluators. She concludes that external evaluations of overall health by interviewers and/or physicians may provide important complementary information on respondent health that can be used to strengthen models and measures of health inequality.

Kimberly is currently a researcher at Mathematica Policy Research in Princeton, NJ.
Sofya Aptekar is a sixth-year student in Sociology and OPR. She is a graduate fellow at the University Center for Human Values and Program in American Studies. Aptekar is interested in international migration, sociology of culture, race and ethnicity, and inequality. Her dissertation is a mixed-method examination of nationalism and national identity through the lens of immigrant naturalization in Canada and the United States. Among the empirical components of the project is a quantitative analysis of census data, interview-based assessment of immigrants' own understandings of citizenship, and an examination of speeches made at naturalization ceremonies. She will defend her dissertation in September of 2010.

Laura Blue is a third-year student in the Program in Population Studies. She received a B.A. from the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. Before coming to Princeton, she spent four years as a TIME Magazine staff reporter in New York and London. Her main research interest is health disparities, and her most recent paper estimates the contribution of smoking deaths to U.S. immigrants’ life-expectancy advantage over native-born Americans.

Pratikshya Bohra is a fourth-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. After completing high school in Nepal, she came to the US for her undergraduate degree. She graduated Summa Cum Laude with a B.A. in Economics from Union College in upstate New York. Thereafter, she worked for approximately three years as an economic and financial consultant at Law and Economic Consulting Group (LECG) in New York City, after which she decided to pursue a PhD in Public Policy and Demography. During her years at Princeton, she has devoted herself to research focused on the determinants of migration and remittance; impact of remittance; relationship between migration and violence as well as environmental degradation; and immigrant assimilation. She has authored and co-authored several papers that are published or forthcoming in the journals such as *Demography, International Migration Review,* and *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies.*

Stacie Carr is a fourth-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. She holds a B.A. in Women’s Studies from University of California at Berkeley and an M.P.A. from the Wagner School of Public Service at New York University. She is in the process of drafting a prospectus for her dissertation, which will address minority health and aging. She presented her paper “Health and Concentrated Disadvantage in Later Life: Evidence from the Health and Retirement Study” at the 2009 annual meeting of the Population Association of America. Prior to coming to Princeton, Stacie worked for a decade in the nonprofit sector in the fields of children’s health and reproductive health. Her research and policy interests also include health policy and evaluation.

Audrey Dorélien is a fourth-year student in Public Affairs and Demography. She received her B.A. in Economics and Biology from Swarthmore College in 2004. Influenced by her childhood in Haiti, her broad research interests are in population, health, and environment (PHE) interactions. Her current research focus is on population dynamics and its impact on infectious disease ecology, urbanization, health and climate change. In her research, she incorporates tools from different disciplines such as infectious disease ecology, geography, and epidemiology. This past academic year, Dorélien was the preceptor for both the undergraduate and graduate Epidemiology classes. She was also a discussant at the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population 2009 conference in Marrakesh and will present her paper, “Conceptualizing and Measuring Urban Locations: Comparing a satellite view with the Demographic and Health Surveys” at the 2010 Population Association of America conference in Dallas. Dorélien was one of the co-authors of a chapter, “Mapping Urban Settlements and the Risks of Climate Change in Africa, Asia, and South America” in the edited volume *Population Dynamics and Climate Change* (UNFPA and IIED).

Nick Ehrmann is a seventh-year graduate student currently working from within Sociology, OPR, and the Woodrow Wilson School on issues of educational inequality, urban sociology, and public policy. Ehrmann’s dissertation explores the disconnect between academic aspirations and academic achievement among two groups of adolescents in a disadvantaged section of northeast Washington D.C., how that relationship is affected by families, peers, and neighborhoods, and how commitment to education (both in belief and behavior) changes over time as these students navigate their high school careers. He will defend his dissertation in spring of 2010.
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**Kerstin Gentsch** is a second-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. where she co-authored a paper on the financial well-being and economic integration of immigrant groups in urban neighborhoods. Her second-year research at Princeton focused on labor market outcomes for Mexican and other Latin American immigrants in the U.S. Her research interests include immigration, education, labor markets, and language.

**Joanne Wang Golann** is a second-year student in the Department of Sociology. She received her B.A. in English from Amherst College in 2004 and her M.A. in Social Sciences from the University of Chicago in 2006. Her research interests include social inequality, higher education, family and gender. Prior to coming to Princeton, she worked as a senior research assistant at the Community College Research Center at Teachers College, Columbia University, and as an English teaching assistant in Taiwan under the Fulbright program.

**Elizabeth Gummerson** is a fourth-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. She completed a master’s 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. Her dissertation research focuses on South Africa and the determinants of child wellbeing, examining both the impact of migration/urbanization and the developing HIV epidemic on investments in human capital and the long term wellbeing of children. Gummerson is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

**Tin-chi Lin** is a fourth year graduate student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. He received a B.A. in economics from the National Taiwan University. His interests include fertility, health and modeling. He has been working on his dissertation and two dissertation chapters are accepted by the 2010 annual meeting of the Asian Population Association and the American Public Health Association, respectively. In 2009, he also published the required empirical paper in *Demographic Research*.

**Dennis Feehan** is a second-year student in the Program in Population Studies. He holds a B.A. in Mathematics from Harvard. Before coming to Princeton, Dennis worked on methods for measuring population health, especially in the developing world, at the Harvard Initiative for Global Health. This year, in addition to completing coursework, he served as preceptor for the Demographic Methods course, completed his general exams and his second-year paper. His research interests include population health, population and development, and demographic methods.

**Lauren Gaydosh** is a first-year student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. She holds a B.A. in Sociology and Women’s Studies from the University of Pennsylvania. Prior to her enrollment at Princeton, she lived for several years in Malawi and Zambia working on various research projects on health and development. Most recently Gaydosh worked as a research supervisor with Poverty Action Lab on a project examining men’s role in contraceptive use in Lusaka, Zambia. This year Gaydosh co-authored a paper on the voluntariness of HIV testing in antenatal clinics in Malawi, and is currently working on a project on coital frequency and polygyny. Her research interests include health, urbanization, development, gender, and inequality. Gaydosh is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

**Julia Gelatt** is a third-year student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and 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. Her research interests include international migration, immigrant assimilation, gender, and inequality. This year, she co-authored a paper on the wages of Mexican workers with Douglas Massey, which is forthcoming for publication. Her current work looks at the reference groups Asian and Latino immigrants employ in making social comparisons and at the effects of state welfare policies on material hardship in immigrant families with children. Gelatt is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

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**Dennis Feehan** is a second-year student in the Program in Population Studies. He holds a B.A. in Mathematics from Harvard. Before coming to Princeton, Dennis worked on methods for measuring population health, especially in the developing world, at the Harvard Initiative for Global Health. This year, in addition to completing coursework, he served as preceptor for the Demographic Methods course, completed his general exams and his second-year paper. His research interests include population health, population and development, and demographic methods.

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Emily Marshall, a fifth-year student in Sociology and OPR. She received her B.A. in Mathematics and Russian Studies from Pomona College. Her research interests include fertility, family policy, culture, and social networks. In 2009, she was co-author with Charles Westoff on a paper on Hispanic fertility and religiousness in the United States, published in Population Research and Policy Review. She will present a paper on the timing of state responses to low fertility at the 2010 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America. As a fellow of the Fellowship of Woodrow Wilson Scholars, Marshall is currently conducting dissertation research on differing interpretations and responses to fertility rates in Great Britain and France from the 1940s to the present.

Petra Nahmias is a sixth-year student in Sociology and OPR whose interests include fertility, maternal and child health, and reproductive and sexual health. She is currently writing her dissertation which 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. 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.

Analia Olgiati, a fourth-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. She received 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 fifth-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School. His dissertation explores changes in the demography, politics, and educational systems of the “new immigrant destinations”—places across the United States that experienced rapid growth in their foreign-born population after 1990. He is currently at work on chapters that examine the relationship between demographic change and changes in public opinion toward immigration and that explain anti-immigration lawmaking in the new immigrant destinations. O’Neil was awarded a fellowship from the Society of Woodrow Wilson Fellows for the 2009-2010 academic year. His paper “A Tale of Two Counties: Natives’ Opinion Toward Immigration in North Carolina” (with Marta Tienda) was accepted for publication in International Migration Review. He presented papers on anti-immigrant lawmaking by localities and the education of immigrant children in New Immigrant Destinations at “Migration: A World in Motion” in Maastricht, Netherlands and the Population Association of America Annual Meeting, respectively. Kevin also served as a teaching assistant for WWS333: Claims and Evidence in Public Policy and WWS/POP598: Epidemiology.

Jayanti Owens is a third-year Joint Ph.D. student Sociology and Demography. Although she has completed all course requirements, Owens continues to take research methods courses that will enhance her quantitatively-focused dissertation work. She received a certificate in multi-level modeling from the NIH-funded GIS/Spatial Research Summer Workshop Series at the Pennsylvania State University during the summer of 2009. Recent work includes an article entitled "Foreign Students, Immigrants, Domestic Minorities and Admission to Texas' Selective Flagship Universities Before and After the Ban on Affirmative Action," forthcoming in the Peabody Journal of Education in November 2010. Owens is also working on four other papers that are under review on topics related to the social psychological factors that influence immigrant and domestic minority students’ academic performance in post-secondary education. She presented her work at the Population Association of America (receiving a poster award in 2009), the American Sociological Association, Midwest Political Science Association, and multiple research symposia. During the
winter of 2009-10, Owens spent two months in Santiago, Chile conducting research on education and migration through a grant from the Global Network on Inequality at Princeton University. In Chile, Owens piloted an original survey, collecting data to test theories of intra- and inter-national migration under the advising of Douglas Massey (advisor) and Katherine Newman (director of the Global Network on Inequality). During the summer of 2010, Owens will defend her dissertation prospectus and continue dissertation research on early childhood behavioral skills gaps between males and females and their contributions to understanding the female advantage in long-term educational attainment. She will also continue her work on the social psychological processes that impact the educational trajectories of immigrant and domestic minority students in the United States. Owens is a recipient of The National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship.

John Palmer is a second-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. He received a B.S. in biology in 1997, and a J.D. in 2003, both from Cornell University. Before coming to Princeton he worked for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in the former Yugoslavia, and also served as a law clerk, mediator, and staff attorney for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. During the 2009-2010 academic year he completed most of his coursework and served as a preceptor for Econometrics (WWS 508b) as well as Political Psychology (POL 311). His research focuses on the role of the state in shaping patterns of migration and the incorporation of immigrants and refugees into host societies.

Michelle Phelps is a third-year student in Sociology and OPR. 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. Her current work focuses on changes in rehabilitative programs for prison inmates in the U.S. since the 1970s and has been presented at the 2009 and 2010 Law and Society Association meetings. She is also involved in collaborative research with Professor Devah Pager that will be presented at the 2010 American Sociological Association meeting. Phelps is a recipient of the Jacob K. Javits and National Science Foundation graduate fellowships.

Alejandro Rivas is a fourth-year student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. He holds a B.A. in Human Biology and M.A. in Sociology from Stanford University. This year, in addition to completing his qualifying exams as well as his second required empirical paper (which he presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America), he has successfully defended his dissertation prospectus. His dissertation deals with the impact that large scale Latino supermarket chains have on Latino communities in Southern California and on the economic activity of newly arriving Latino immigrants. Beyond his dissertation, he is currently working on a paper mapping the landscape of community organizations serving immigrants in the Greater Philadelphia area and is collaborating with Alejandro Portes on a chapter on the children of immigrants for an upcoming volume of the The Future of Children.

Rania Salem is a fifth-year student in Sociology and OPR. She holds a B.A. in Political Sciences from the American University in Cairo and a M.Sc. in Sociology from the University of Oxford. From 2001 to 2003 she worked at the Cairo office of the Population Council, where she carried out research on youth transitions from school to work and evaluated an intervention for disadvantaged adolescents. Her dissertation research investigates the cultural determinants and social consequences of marriage payments in Egypt, using this as a case through which to explore themes in the sociology of marriage and the family, social inequality, and international development.
Daniel Schneider is a fourth-year student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. He holds an A.B. in Public Policy and American Institutions from Brown University. His interests include family demography, economic sociology, gender, and inequality. His dissertation focuses on wealth and the propensity to marry. Schneider’s other research examines gender and housework. He is a recipient of the 2009 Charles F. Westoff Prize in Demography for his paper, “Norms and Nuptials: The Changing Social Price of Marriage.”

Wendy Sheldon is a fourth year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. Before coming to Princeton, she spent 10 years working in the global reproductive health and rights movement, most recently as evaluation specialist for the international division of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. Wendy holds a B.A. in psychology from Bucknell University, a master’s degree in public health from the University of California at Berkeley, and a master’s degree in social work from the University of Pennsylvania. She is currently working on her dissertation which examines the correlates of post-partum blood loss among women in Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Egypt, Turkey and Vietnam.

Naomi Sugie is a third-year student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. She received her B.A. in urban studies from Columbia University in 2003, and worked for the Institute for Children and Poverty and the Vera Institute of Justice prior to coming to Princeton. Her research is focused on crime and incarceration, inequality, and social welfare. In 2009, she coauthored a paper with Devah Pager and Bruce Western in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, entitled "Sequencing Disadvantage: Barriers to Employment Facing Young Black and White Men with Criminal Records." In 2010, she will present her research on Japan’s recent wave of elderly crime at the Population Association of America conference. Sugie is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

Elizabeth Sully is a first-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. She graduated from McGill University in 2008, earning a Joint Honors B.A. in Political Science and International Development Studies. Before coming to Princeton she worked as a Research Assistant with the Canadian Aboriginal AIDS Network on two community-based research projects on homophobia and sexual violence among HIV positive aboriginal women in Canada. Other past work experience includes Equitas – the International Centre for Human Right Education, the Institute of Health and Social Policy at McGill University, and Liverpool VCT Care and Treatment in Nairobi, Kenya. Her research interests are in gender, sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and conflict and forced migration.

LaTonya Trotter is a fourth-year student in Sociology and OPR. She received her B.A. from Williams College and her MPH from the University Washington. She is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow whose work is focused on medicine, health, and health policy. In the fall of 2009, she presented a paper at the American Sociological Association’s (ASA) Annual Conference (with Deborah Bowen and Shirley Beresford) on race and ethnic differences between childhood socioeconomic status and weight in adulthood. This paper received the best paper prize by the ASA’s Student Forum Advisory Board. A revised version of this paper is forthcoming in the American Journal of Public Health in 2010. 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. This work will explore the interplay between professional identity, professional conflict, and health care provision within an urban context.

Heidi Norbis Ulmann is a fourth-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. She holds a B.A. in Latin American Studies from Barnard College and a MPH in Population and Family Health from the Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University. Since coming to Princeton she has co-authored a paper with Noreen Goldman on socioeconomic gradients in adolescent obesity in Mexico and conducted a pilot study on health and project-induced migration in Turkey. She is currently working on her dissertation, which examines social inequality, migration, and health in developing countries.
Erik Vickstrom is a third-year student Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. Vickstrom graduated from Wesleyan University with a B.A. in Sociology and American Studies. Before coming to Princeton, Vickstrom worked for the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard, served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Guinea, ran educational programs in Senegal, and worked on USAID projects in Washington, DC. His academic interests include international migration, development, and inequality. Vickstrom began research on sub-Saharan African migration while working on the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project in 2008 at the Institut de population, développement, et santé de la reproduction (IPDSR) of the University of Dakar, Senegal. His second-year paper explored the determinants of migration from Senegal to Europe, with a focus on household relative deprivation. Vickstrom continued his work with the MAFE project under the auspices of Cris Beauchemin at the Insititut national d'études démographiques (INED) while on a Global Network on Inequality fellowship in Paris during the summer of 2009. While in Paris, he was also a visiting researcher at the Observatoire Sociologique du Changement (OSC) at Sciences Po and presented his second-year paper at both institutions. Over the past year, Vickstrom has also been working with Alejandro Portes on a study of academic and professional aspirations and expectations among second-generation immigrants in Spain.

Jessica Yiu is a third-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, families and children, and social stratification in comparative perspective. She is particularly interested in the experiences and integrative processes of second-generation immigrants. Her current research examines the early childhood outcomes of the children of immigrants. Another project compares second-generation assimilation in Spain versus the U.S. This past summer she received a fellowship to conduct research at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, Spain. 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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Designed by:

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