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From the Director

We welcome Susan Fiske (Eugene Higgins Professor of Psychology), Jeffrey Hammer (Charles and Marie Robertson Visiting Professor in Economic Development), and Elizabeth Levy Paluck (Assistant Professor of Psychology and Public Affairs) as Faculty Associates and Tracy Hartman as Special Collections Assistant for The Ansley J. Coale Population Research Collection in Stokes Library.

OPR turned 75 this year, and we celebrated with a birthday party in Washington, DC at the time of the annual meeting of the Population Association of America. Turnout was fabulous, with about 300 alumni and current students, faculty and staff attending. The program featured reflections by five alumni on their time as students: Sam Preston (representing the 60s), Jane Menken (the 70s), John Wilmoth (the 80s), Barbara Okun (the 90s), and Ann Morning (the 00s). Patricia Fernandez-Kelly, our Emmy-Award winning Faculty Associate, produced our 75th anniversary video, available on the OPR homepage.

Finally, I have stepped down as Director of OPR, after 15 years. Douglas Massey is the new Director as of July 1st, 2011.

James Trussell, Director

Office of Population Research
Princeton University

We bid a fond farewell to two PhD students, four Postdoctoral Associates, and one librarian. Sofya Aptekar (Sociology; dissertation: *Immigrant Naturalization and Nation-Building in North America*) is Postdoctoral Researcher at Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity. Analia Olgiati (WWS; dissertation: *Health, Mortality and Migration in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa*) is David E. Bell Research Fellow at the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies. Terry-Ann Craigie, who worked with Sara McLanahan, is now Lenore Tingle Howard ’42 Assistant Professor at Connecticut College. Mathew Creighton, who worked with Noreen Goldman, is now Visiting Assistant Professor of Sociology at Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona. Genevieve Pham-Kanter, who worked with Noreen Goldman, is now Assistant Professor of Health Systems, Management & Policy and Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Colorado, Denver and Edmond J. Safra Fellow in the Edmond J. Safra Center for Ethics at Harvard University. Sunny Niu, who worked with Marta Tienda, is now a research scientist at the College Board. Victoria McLoughlin resigned as Special Collections Assistant for The Ansley J. Coale Population Research Collection in Stokes Library to emigrate to Australia.
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.


**Delia Baldassarri**, Assistant Professor of Sociology. Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University, 2007. Interests: social networks, social and political inequality, economic development, collective action, interpersonal influence and decision-making, public opinion and political behavior.


**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.


**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.


### Postdoctoral Fellows


**Kate Choi**, Research Associate. Ph.D., Sociology, University of California-Los Angeles, 2010. Interests: socioeconomic causes and consequences of international migration for migrants, their families, and the communities in which they live.

**OPR Staff and Students**

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


**Kelli Hall**, Research Associate. Ph.D., Nursing, Columbia University, 2010. Interests: adolescent reproductive health; contraceptive behavior; the intersection between family planning and primary and mental health care.


**Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn**, Research Associate. Ph.D., University of Southern California, 2010. Interests: health and aging and has conducted research more specifically on aging in a high-infection society utilizing data from the Tsimane Health and Life History Project (a joint anthropology and health study of the Tsimane of Bolivia).

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**Visiting Scholars**

**Erin Bronchetti** – Visiting Research Scholar (CRCW); Assistant Professor of Economics, Swarthmore College. Ph.D., Economics, Northwestern University, 2007. Interests: public finance, labor economics, economics of health and child wellbeing.


**Yanfang Li**, Visiting Fellow (CRCW); Ph.D., Child Developmental and Educational Psychology, Beijing Normal University, 2007. Interests: psychological development of children and adolescents, psychological evaluation of the law, and the early growth of experience.
**Nancy Reichman,** Visiting Research Collaborator; Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School. Ph.D., Economics, City University of New York, 1993. Interests: health economics, poverty, immigration, and infant health.

**Magaly Sanchez,** Senior Researcher and Visiting Scholar; Professor, Instituto de Urbanismo, Universidad Central de Venezuela. Ph.D., Sociology, École des Hautes Études in Sciences Sociales, University of Paris. Interests: international migration of talent, immigrant identity, Latim America, urban violence, youths.

**Research/Technical Staff**

**Kelly Cleland,** Research Specialist  
**Kate Jaeger,** Project Director, CRCW  
**Monica Espinoza Higgins,** Project Director, NIS  
**Mary Himmelstein,** Research Specialist, CRCW  
**Jean Knab,** Data Manager, CRCW  
**Jennifer Martin,** Project Manager  
**Caroline Moreau,** Associate Professional Specialist  
**Karen Pren,** Project Manager, MMP/LAMP  
**Magaly Sanchez,** Senior Researcher, LAMP  
**William Schneider,** Research Specialist, CRCW  
**Melanie Wright,** Research Specialist, CRCW

**Students**


Lauren Gaydosh, Department of Sociology. Entered fall 2009. B.A., Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 2007. Interests: social influences and consequences of the HIV epidemic and other health problems in developing countries, with a strong emphasis on both quantitative and qualitative methods within sociology and demography.


Angelina Grigoryeva, Department of Sociology. Entered fall 2010. B.A. Sociology, Moscow State University, Higher School of Economics, 2010. Interests: economic sociology, stratification, and quantitative methods.


The Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW) was established in 1996 to promote basic research on a broad range of children’s issues including child wellbeing, education, health, income security, and family/community resources. The CRCW, directed by Sara McLanahan, William S. Tod 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 Audrey Beck (Sociology, Duke University), Terry-Ann Craigie (Economics, Michigan State University) and Colter Mitchell (Sociology, University of Michigan), Kate Hee Young Choi (Sociology University of California Los Angeles) and Melissa Martinson (Sociology, Columbia University). During the past year, CRCW has also supported Visiting Fellows and Visiting Research Collaborators, including Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Virginia and Leonard Marx Professor of Child Development and Education at Teachers’ College-Columbia University, and Director of the National Center for Children and Families), 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), Erin Todd Bronchetti (Assistant Professor of Economics, Swarthmore College), and Nancy Reichman (Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School and Visiting Professor of Economics at Princeton University) and Visiting Fellow, Yanfang Li, from Beijing Normal University, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience.

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 Princeton Global Network on Child Migration.

Research

The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study

The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFS) is following a birth cohort study of approximately 5000 children born in large U.S. cities between 1998 and 2000. The study includes a large over-sample of children born to unmarried parents and is especially useful for studying the health and development of children in low income families. Both mothers and fathers were interviewed shortly after the birth of their child and again when the child was one, three, and five years of age. Interviewing and data collection at the child’s ninth birthday began in the summer of 2007 and continued through the spring of 2010. The nine year interview collected data on mothers’ and children’s DNA.

The Fragile Families Study serves a broad research community. Over 1150 researchers have registered to use the public data, and 40 researchers have applied for restricted use contract data. In 2010, five dissertations were completed using the data; to date more than 60 dissertations have used the FFS as a primary data source. Overall, approximately 290 papers using these data have been published or are forthcoming in referred journals and edited books. Throughout 2010, programmers have been conducting quality checks on the data files we receive from our survey subcontractor, cleaning and coding the files and preparing documentation. The year-nine data files
are currently being reviewed and analyzed by a smaller group of researchers affiliated with Princeton and Columbia Universities. Over 40 papers using the new year-nine data are now in progress.

Findings from the study, including all DNA analyses and papers, 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 (FOC), a collaboration of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and the Brookings Institution, supports a bi-annual journal, as well as a host of complementary teaching and dissemination activities (detailed below). Sara McLanahan is Editor-in-Chief. Senior editors include Christina Paxson (Dean of the Woodrow Wilson School), Cecilia Rouse (Lawrence and Shirley Katzman and Lewis and Anna Ernst Professor in the Economics of Education, Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School), Isabel Sawhill (Brookings Institution) and Ron Haskins (Brookings Institution). Cecilia Rouse has returned from her leave where she served on the President’s Council of Economic Advisors. She will resume her senior editorial role in March of 2011. FOC Executive Director Elisabeth Donahue became the Assistant Dean for Public and External Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School in July 2010, and Lauren Moore joined The Future of Children staff in October 2010 as Project Manager. Kris McDonald, who handles the financial aspects of the journal, is now the Associate Editor. CRCW Communications Coordinator Regina Leidy manages communications for the project.

The mission at the Future of Children is to translate the best social science research into information that is useful to policymakers, practitioners, students, funders, and the press. Future of Children journals contain up-to-date reviews of what is known about a given topic, including current research and best practices. Together, the volumes constitute a set of reference materials that can be drawn upon by academics, policy makers, and practitioners. Outreach events and media ensure that the volume’s contents reach those working in the field. 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. As one measure of the journal’s success, in their most recent 5-year rankings, ISI Web of Knowledge report ranks The Future of Children number one in Social Sciences, number one in Family Studies, and number two in Health Policy, all of the categories in which the journal is listed.

From January to December 2010, the Future of Children published two volumes with accompanying policy briefs: Transition to Adulthood and Fragile Families. Our volume on Immigrant Children was produced in 2010 but released in Spring of 2011. We are currently working on three additional volumes: Work and Family (Fall 2011), Children with Disabilities (Spring 2012), and Literacy (Fall 2012). 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 Global Network on Child Migration is designed to join the field of migration and development with the field of child and adolescent health and development, and to understand how international migration affects children and youth across the
globe including those who migrate alone, those with their families, and those left behind. In the past, migration researchers have, for the most part, ignored children and youth, except as sources of labor. Similarly, researchers interested in children and youth have rarely considered how migration affects child development. The Global Network on Child Migration seeks to bridge this gap by providing an intellectual framework and creating an infrastructure for supporting high-quality research on children with migration backgrounds.

The network began with a conference convened by Marta Tienda and Sara McLanahan and funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. The conference was held in Bellagio, Italy in 2008 and brought together 22 researchers from seven different countries and four continents with expertise on either migration or child wellbeing. A follow-up conference was held at Princeton University in the summer of 2009 with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation and PIIRS. In 2010, Tienda, McLanahan and Alicia Adsera were successful in securing funds from Princeton’s Council for International Teaching and Research to continue the Network. The funds will provide three years of support to convene interdisciplinary teams of researchers from six research hubs with the overarching goal of fostering cross-national comparative research about wellbeing of children and youth with migration backgrounds. In 2010 Marta Tienda and post doc Kate Choi travelled to four different countries to develop the depth of the network and the overall goals of the project itself. The trip resulted in the creation of an Italian hub, a conference in Barcelona, Spain in June, 2011 and a new project; a volume of the Annals for 2012 publication.

The Network has grown to include a consortium of research centers located in six countries with large and growing foreign-born populations. These include the four largest immigrant receiving nations (all Anglophone nations)–Australia, Canada, UK and US—as well as two European nations – Italy and Spain – which were formerly immigrant sending nations and which have become, within the last two decades or so, immigrant host nations. The overarching goal of the network is to foster cross-national comparative research about the wellbeing of children and youth with migration backgrounds. More specifically, researchers seek to create venues and opportunities for researchers from participating centers to collaborate in research that examines the institutional, economic and social arrangements that define contexts of reception for child migrants and the children of immigrants.

For more information on the CRCW, please see http://crcw.princeton.edu

1 The ISI Web of Knowledge combines citation information from top journals to produce an annual citation report. This 5-year ranking report offers an objective means to evaluate the world’s leading journals based on citations in other journals. Since coming to Princeton/Brookings, The Future of Children has improved in all three categories.
Center for Health and Wellbeing

The Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW) is an interdisciplinary center that seeks to foster research and teaching on the multiple aspects of health and wellbeing in both developed and developing countries. CHW is home to two centers funded by the National Institutes of Health—one on the economics and demography of aging, and another on the measurement of subjective wellbeing. CHW oversees the graduate certificate program in Health and Health Policy, the undergraduate certificate program in Global Health and Health Policy, and the University’s Health Grand Challenge program, which supports interdisciplinary research and teaching on infectious disease. CHW currently has 31 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.

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, 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.

Sponsored Research

Notable Highlights

- Hosted nine events on health reform implementation:
  - Five public lectures featuring prominent academics and policy makers, including Peter Orszag '91, former director of the Office of Management and Budget;
  - A policy forum addressing implications of the reforms for New Jersey children; and
  - Three student-oriented events on health reform implementation.

- Launched the State Health Reform Assistance Network, funded by RWJF and led by Heather Howard, which will help states implement key health insurance coverage provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA).

- Together with the department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, initiated international collaboration with the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, based in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. This builds on the appointment of Princeton Global Scholar Jeremy Farrar, and it entails exchanges of faculty, postdoctoral researchers and students between the two institutions.

- Created a video and website on Global Health at Princeton, showcasing highlights of the University's global health activities, research, opportunities and events.

- Hosted international workshop on “FOOD, MEDICINE, RIGHTS: How We Identify, Measure, and Act on the Social Determinants of Health” in April 2011.

- CHW created, identified and co-sponsored over 40 health internship opportunities for summer 2011; matched students to placements and funding through individual consultations and formal application processes; and provided intensive training and advising on protocols and practices for independent undergraduate researchers.

- Invested nearly $300,000 in the sponsorship of 65 student research projects and internship projects for the summer of 2011.
  - Sixty-two undergraduates and 3 graduate students received awards from CHW for internships (39 grants) and independent research (26 grants).
  - Funding recipients worked in 19 countries, including: Brazil (3), Ethiopia (1), Ghana (6), Guatemala (1), India (3), Kenya (10), Liberia (2), Mozambique (1), Nepal (3), Rwanda (1), Sierra Leone (2), South Africa (5), Sri Lanka (1), Switzerland (2), Tanzania (4), Thailand (1), Uganda (1), United States (12) and Vietnam (4).

Provided nearly $17,000 in thesis research support in the fall/winter through the Health Grand Challenge. This funding supported eight seniors’ independent research on topics relating to global health and infectious disease.

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 and second phases 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 and their parents. 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 have had 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. Data from the study, known as ILSEG (its Spanish acronym), were placed in the public domain in 2010. The second phase of the study involving completion of parental surveys began in early 2010. In 2011, the third phase of the project which involves follow-up interviews with the original respondents will begin.

**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 final conference including participation from each country’s team leader was convened in Princeton in Spring 2010.
Transnational Immigrant Organizations

The motivation behind this project is highlighted by the relative dearth of knowledge about major immigrant populations in the United States and Western Europe. Comparable directories of Chinese, Indian or Vietnamese organizations in America are nonexistent, nor are the activities or potential influence in sending countries known. The primary aims of this project are to develop a network of research on transnational immigrant organizations that stimulates comparative studies in other countries and thus allows for systematic comparisons of the origins and effects if immigrant organizations cross-nationally. Networks have been created to include researchers from the United Kingdom, Netherlands and Spain as well as Latin American researchers contributing work on Colombian, Mexican and Nicaraguan transnational organizations. A conference will be planned for the Spring of 2011 at Princeton and will include representation from Russell Sage Foundation, which has consistently supported the CMD’s work on transnational immigrant organizations and resulting political incorporation both in the United Stated and the sending countries.
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
- 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
- Improvements to Respondent-Driven Sampling for the Study of Hidden Populations
- IPA: Bryan Grenfell
- Princeton Center for Research on Experience and Wellbeing
- Princeton 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
- Doctoral Dissertation Research: Wealth and the Propensity to Marriage
- NetSE: Medium: Robust Socio-Technological Networks: An Inter-Disciplinary Approach to Theoretical Foundation and Experimentation

**State Government Agencies**

**The City of Trenton**
- An Implementation Evaluation of Trenton NJ’s Youthstat Program

**Foundations and Private Organizations**

**The Doris Duke Charitable Foundation**
- The Future of Children Journal Project

**The Ford Foundation**
- 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

Prevent Child Abuse – New Jersey
- Workshop Development: Attachment and Children’s Mental Health

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

The RAND Corporation
- New Immigrant Survey (NIH)

Russell Sage Foundation
- Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation

Teachers College – Columbia University
- Pew Home Visiting Campaign (Pew)

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, along with Pressman Levy, 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. Tracy Hartman recently joined the staff as the special collections assistant for the Office of Population Research. She has extensive experience both in the publishing industry as well as with the Google book project.

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 work station as well as a state-of-the art book scanner 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 recently completed 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. Records for over 3,700 items have been created.

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 the new students at the end of their first year as they begin their individual research projects.

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

A wide range of electronic resources is used by researchers, graduate and undergraduate students, and the reference librarians. In addition to POPLINE and Population Index Online, the primary demographic databases, important electronic tools include the Library’s Main Catalog, which provides access to materials held by Princeton University Libraries; major research catalogs of holdings such as OCLC’s Worldcat and the Center for Research Libraries catalog; and other relevant databases such as Sociological Abstracts, ISI Web of Science, SocIndex, Global Health, EconLit, ScienceDirect, Psychinfo, Medline, Scopus, 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. Harvard and MIT are poised to join the consortium in the very near future. 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
Tracy Hartman,
Library Assistant
Nancy Pressman-Levy,
Head, Donald E. Stokes Library
Thomas McDade, Prof. of Anthropology, Northwestern Univ. “Toward a New Human Population Biology: The Developmental Origins of Inflammation as Case Study.” February 2, 2010

Audrey Beck, Postdoc, CRCW “Casting a Wider Net? Race, Mate Availability and Socially Distant Marriage in the U.S.” February 9, 2010

Kenneth Bollen, Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill “A General Panel Model with Fixed and Random Effects: A ‘Cost of Motherhood’ Example.” February 16, 2010

Philip Morgan, Professor of Demography, Duke University “The Correspondence of U.S. Fertility Intentions and Behavior.” February 23, 2010

Michel Guillot, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania “Understanding the ‘Russian Mortality Paradox’ in Central Asia: Evidence from Kyrgyzstan.” March 2, 2010

Steven Ruggles, Regents Professor, University of Minnesota “Joint Families and Stem Families: The Northwest European Family in Comparative Perspective.” March 9, 2010


Thomas Kane, Professor of Education and Economics, Harvard University “Estimating Teacher Impacts on Student Achievement: an Experimental Evaluation.” March 30, 2010

Thomas Pullum, Professor of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin “Monitoring and Evaluating U.S. Government Assistance for Orphans and Vulnerable Children.” April 6, 2010

Joao Biehl, Professor of Anthropology, Princeton University & Joseph Amon, Human Rights Watch “Judicialization and the Right to Health in Brazil.” April 13, 2010


Duncan Thomas, Professor of Economics, Duke University “Cutting the Costs of Attrition: Results from the Indonesia Family Life Survey.” April 27, 2010

Emily Oster, Professor University of Chicago “Peer Effects in Technology Adoption and Impacts of Menstruation on Education: Evidence from Nepal.” September 21, 2010

Rania Salem, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Sociology, Princeton University “Women’s Economic Resources and Bargaining in Marriage: Does Egyptian Women’s Status Depend on Earnings or Marriage Payments?” September 28, 2010

Evelyn Patterson, Professor of Sociology, Vanderbilt University “Mortality in U.S. Prison and Parole Populations.” October 5, 2010

Doug Massey, Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, Princeton University “Post-Modern Segregation: Patterns, Causes, and Consequences in the 21st Century.” October 12, 2010

Irma Elo, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania “Early Life Family and Socioeconomic Conditions and Cause-Specific Mortality in Finland.” October 19, 2010

Kyle Crowder, Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina “Neighborhood Immigration and Native Out-Migration: A New Age of White (and Black) Flight?” October 26, 2010

Kevin O’Neil, Ph.D. Candidate, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University “The Demographic Origins and Impacts of Local Anti-Immigration Policies.” November 9, 2010

Herbert Smith, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania “Action, People, Or, What We Could Be Moving Toward in Thinking about Causation in the Population Sciences.” November 16, 2010


Jennifer Jennings, Professor of Sociology, New York University “Teaching to the Test and the Racial Achievement Gap in American Education.” December 7, 2010

James Trussell, Director Program in Population Studies, OPR, Princeton University “Reducing Serious Infection Following Medical Abortion.” December 14, 2010
Alicia Adsera wrote, “Where Are the Babies? Labor Market Conditions and Fertility in Europe,” *European Journal of Population*. This paper explores the substantial cross-country differences in both the age at first birth and fertility in Europe. This paper uses distinct fluctuations in unemployment rates across European countries during the 1980s and the 1990s combined with broad differences in their labor market arrangements to analyze the associations between fertility timing and the changing economic environment with close to 50,000 women from thirteen European countries. First, it employs time varying measures of aggregate market conditions in each woman’s country as covariates and second, it adds micro-measures of each woman’s labor market history to the models. High and persistent unemployment in a country is associated with delays in childbearing (and second births). The association is robust to diverse measures of unemployment and to controls for family-friendly policies. Besides moderate unemployment, a large public employment sector (which provides security and benefits) is coupled with faster transitions to all births. Women with temporary contracts, mostly in Southern Europe, are the least likely to give birth to a second child.

Adsera’s paper, "Fertility Changes in Latin America in the Context of Economic and Political Uncertainty," *Population Studies* written with Alicia Menendez (University of Chicago) explores the relation between fertility and the business cycle in Latin America during the last three decades. First, they used aggregate data on fertility rates and economic performance from a panel of 18 nations. Second, they studied these same associations in the transitions to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd births with DHS individual data from ten countries. In general, childbearing declines during downturns. This behavior is mainly associated with increasing unemployment rather than slowdowns in GPD growth, although they find a positive relationship between first births rates and growth. While periods of unemployment may be a good time to have children because opportunity costs are lower, they find that maternity is reduced or postponed in particular among the most recent cohorts and among urban and more educated women. This is consistent with the idea that, in this context, income effects are dominant.

In a paper forthcoming in *Demographic Research* entitled, “The Interplay of Employment Uncertainty and Education in explaining Second Births in Europe” Adsera 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 Survey to show how education and the economic conditions - provincial unemployment and share of temporary employment- faced by women as they enter the labor market in their early twenties are connected with their timing to second births.

In her paper, “Parental Son Preference and Children’s Housework: the Indian Case” co-written with Tin-chi Lin (Princeton University), Alicia Adsera reports that son preference in South Asian societies results in many unintended consequences, such as girls’ under-nutrition or differential educational attainment. This study focuses on one potential manifestation of son preference----an uneven distribution of household chores between boys and girls. “Household chores” are not trivial since they account for the majority of child labor, and too many hours of housework are likely to crowd out children’s opportunity for schooling and leisure. They employ the 2005 Indian National Family Health Survey that includes a “child labor” module, detailing hours
and type of work—including domestic chores—performed by household children during the survey week. Since NFHS does not explicitly inquire about parental preference for children’s gender, they use several strategies to measure son preference in one family. Among other things, they calculate the ideal proportion of sons (out of the total desired number of children) and use measures of desired fertility conditional on current number of children and gender composition of current offspring as well as desired number of additional sons. Results confirm their hypothesis that in the presence of parental son preference, girls perform more domestic chores than boys, and the gender difference in hours of housework performed becomes larger as children get older. In the paper, they examine how parental son preference interacts with other factors such as religion, birth order, and regional differences.

In the Winter 2011 issue of *Pathways Magazine*, Gary Evans (Cornell University), Pamela Klebanov (Princeton University), and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn introduced a new “Risk-Stress Model” that focuses on the chaotic environment that childhood poverty creates, how that chaos generates stress and cognitive dysfunction, and how such dysfunction in turn leads to academic underachievement. The authors posit that the poverty-achievement link can be broken by addressing (a) the tendency of poverty to be associated with physical or psychosocial risks, (b) the effects of such risk on stress, and (c) the effects of stress on achievement.

In collaboration with Audrey Tyrka (Butler Hospital, Providence, RI), Megan Kelly (Butler Hospital, Providence, RI), Julia Graber (University of Florida, Gainesville), Laura DeRose (Adelphi University), Janet Lee (Butler Hospital, Providence, RI), and Michelle Warren (Columbia University) Brooks-Gunn recently examined basal and stress-induced cortisol concentrations in relation to internalizing and externalizing symptoms in a racially mixed community sample of 8-11 year-old boys (n=102).

Afternoon basal cortisol concentrations were positively correlated with measures of internalizing behavior problems, social problems, and emotionality. Greater change in cortisol across a home-visit challenge task was also significantly associated with internalizing behaviors and social problems, as well as attention and thought problems. This study appears in *Psychoneuroendocrinology*.

Brooks-Gunn, in collaboration with Jodie Roth and Lizabeth Malone (both of Columbia University, Teachers College) published a review of the literature on afterschool program participation and developmental outcomes in *American Journal of Community Psychology*. Contrary to the findings from other reviews, the authors of this study found little support for the notion that greater amounts of participation in afterschool programs are related to academic, behavioral, or socio-emotional outcomes. However, some relationships did emerge depending on how participation was conceptualized and measured, and the methodology used to assess the relationship between participation and outcomes.

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn is collaborating on a special issue in *Parenting: Science and Practice* which synthesizes the latest research findings from the Early Head Start Research an Evaluation Project (EHS). The special issue focuses on understanding the role of early parenting practices in child development, with a particular focus on age changes and ethnic similarities and differences. To that end, Brooks-Gunn and Christy Brady-Smith, Cathy Tamis LeMonda (NYU), Jean Ispa (University of Missouri, Columbia), Allison Fuglini (CSULA), Rachel Chazan Cohen (Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) and Mark Fine (University of Missouri, Columbia) examined mother’s interactions with their 14-month old infants, looking at patterns of parenting among European American, African American, and Latin American low-income mothers, and whether these patterns yield similar or distinct associations with child outcomes. The authors found that across the ethnic groups, the within-group structures of parenting were similar and similarly predicted child outcomes despite group differences in the magnitudes of mean scores for parenting constructs. Brooks-Gunn, Fuligni, Brady-Smith, Tamis-LeMonda, Chazan Cohen, Robert Bradley (Arizona State University) and Lisa Boyce (Utah State University) also examined patterns of supportive parenting in the first 3 years of life and found that high stable supportiveness was
predictive of positive developmental outcomes in children across ethnic groups.

In collaboration with Kimberly Howard and Anne Martin, (both of Columbia University, Teachers College) and Lisa J. Berlin (Duke University), Jeanne Brooks-Gunn examined associations between early mother–child separation and subsequent maternal parenting behaviors and children’s outcomes in a sample of 2080 families who participated in the Early Head Start Research and Evaluation Project. Multiple regression models revealed that, controlling for baseline family and maternal characteristics and indicators of family instability, the occurrence of a mother–child separation of a week or longer within the first two years of life was related to higher levels of child negativity (at age three) and aggression (at ages three and five). The effect of separation on child aggression at age five was mediated by aggression at age three, suggesting that the effects of separation on children’s aggressive behavior are early and persistent. This study appears in Attachment and Human Development.

In a recent study published in Developmental Psychology, Jane Mendle (University of Oregon) Paige Harden (University of Texas, Austin), Julia Graber (University of Florida) and Brooks-Gunn use latent growth curve modeling to investigate how pubertal tempo and pubertal timing predict depressive symptoms over a 4-year period in a sample of children recruited from New York City area public schools. Rate of intra-individual change in parent-reported Tanner stages was used as an index of pubertal tempo, and more advanced Tanner development at an earlier chronological age was used as an index of pubertal timing. For girls \( (N = 138, M = 8.86 \text{ years old at Time 1}) \), pubertal timing emerged as the most salient factor, and the tempo at which girls progressed through puberty was not significant. In boys \( (N = 128, M = 9.61 \text{ years old at Time 1}) \), both timing and tempo of development were significant; notably, however, the effects of pubertal tempo were stronger than those of timing. Our study concentrates on depressive symptoms as children progress from late childhood into puberty. Consistent with previous literature, results replicated the well-established finding that girls who experience an earlier onset of maturation also report a greater level of depressive symptoms during puberty. While early pubertal timing also predicted depressive severity for boys, stronger effects for pubertal tempo than for pubertal timing were obtained: Boys who matured more quickly than peers reported more depressive symptoms, with those boys who matured early and quickly being at greatest risk. This was not the case for boys with more normative developmental timing and tempo. The findings from this study highlight the need to consider multiple sources of individual variability in pubertal development and suggest

In collaboration with Marie McCormick, Stephen Buka, and Mikhail Salganik (all of Harvard University, School of Public Health), Brooks-Gunn tested whether participation in the Infant Health and Development Program (IHDP) would influence the developmental and educational outcomes of younger siblings of the program participants. Outcomes included IQ, math and reading achievement, and youth report of behavior problems and expectations of future success. Age of assessment of the siblings averaged 13.5 years when IHDP participants were 17-18 years of age. After adjusting for race/ethnicity, maternal age and education at the birth of the study participant, study site and gender of sibling, those whose siblings participated in the intervention did not differ from the others in any of the outcome variables. These findings suggest that participation in an early educational program confers no apparent benefit on siblings younger than the participants. This study is currently in press at the Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics.

In a paper published in Psychoneuroendocrinology, Julia Graber (University of Florida), Tracy Nichols (University of North Carolina, Greensboro) and Brooks-Gunn examine selected findings regarding the consequences of difference in timing of pubertal onset in order to build an explanatory model of puberty in context. The biological, familial, and broader relationship contexts of puberty are considered along with unique contexts for early maturing girls versus boys. Potential strategies for intervention based on these explanatory models are also identified, such family-based prevention initiatives that target relationship quality and preventive interventions with parent–child communication components that include how to address puberty in general, menstruation in particular, and psychosocial effects of early maturation, rather than just any one of these topics.
different pubertal challenges for boys and girls.

Using a clinical sample of preschool boys with behavior problems, Michelle DeKlyen collaborated with Karen Toth and Matthew Speltz (both of the University of Washington, School of Medicine) in exploring the association between behavior problems and neuropsychological capabilities. Clinic-referred boys performed more poorly than typically developing comparisons on a variety of measures, and a large percentage had persistent behavior problems two years later. However, only one of the many neuropsychological measures distinguished those whose problems persisted from those clinic boys who no longer exhibited significant problems. DeKlyen also continued her work on attachment issues, contributing to a chapter on attachment disorders in a new volume on effective treatment and to a chapter on disorganized attachment, as well as designing a training series on attachment issues for Prevent Child Abuse – New Jersey. Finally, she began a collaboration with the Institute for Family Success planning the evaluation of New Jersey’s Family Success Centers and exploring the role of social entrepreneurship in supporting healthy child development.

In a paper published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences Colter Mitchell, Sara McLanahan, John Hobcraft (York University), Irwin Garfinkel (Columbia University), Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Columbia), and Daniel Notterman (Penn State) examine the interplay of genes and family instability on child wellbeing. They utilize data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing study when the children are between the ages of 0-9 and find that both serotonergic and dopaminergic genes interact with biological father’s residential changes to influence externalizing behaviors. Children with more biological reactive genotypes experience a larger benefit to the father entering into a residential relationship with the biological mother and are more adversely affected by the father exiting the residential relationship with the mother. These gene-social environment models are stronger for boys. They are extended these models to examine other behavioral outcomes including: attention problems, internalizing behaviors, and prosocial behaviors. These findings suggest that greater integration of social and biological information improves the family instability, genetic, and child wellbeing literatures.

Data/Methods


In a study to appear in Developmental Psychology, Tama Leventhal (Tufts University) and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn used data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) to explore associations among changes in neighborhood poverty from 1990 to 2000 and changes in youth’s internalizing problems and property and violent offenses over six years ($N = 3,324$; $M$ age across waves = 12.6). After accounting for a host of background characteristics and weighting for the propensity to stay in the original sampled neighborhood, results indicated that neighborhood poverty dynamics were unfavorably linked to boys’ problem.
behaviors. In high poverty (> 30% in 1990) neighborhoods, boys in improving neighborhoods (decreases in poverty ≥ 5%) had more internalizing problems and a greater probability of increasing in violent behavior than boys in stable poverty neighborhoods. In moderate (20% - 30% in 1990) poverty neighborhoods, boys in declining neighborhoods (increases in poverty ≥ 5%) had a greater probability of increasing in violent behavior than boys in stable neighborhoods. Likewise, in low poverty (< 10% in 1990) neighborhoods, boys in improving neighborhoods (decreases in poverty > 5%) had more internalizing problems than boys in stable neighborhoods. Effect sizes were larger in high and moderate poverty neighborhoods than in low poverty neighborhoods. This study complements the neighborhood mobility literature and has implications for interventions aimed at community revitalization.

Also using data from PHDCN, David Maimon (University of Miami), Christopher Browning (Ohio State University), and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn test the roles of collective efficacy and family attachment in urban adolescent suicide attempts. Reports from 990 youth were examined to test the hypothesis that neighborhood-level collective efficacy and family-level integration and social control independently affect suicide attempts. The extent to which they collective efficacy and family attachment interact in their effects on suicidal behavior were also examined. Overall, results from multilevel logit models support the Durkheimian expectation that family attachment reduces the probability that adolescents will attempt suicide. The effect of collective efficacy was interactive in nature. Specifically, collective efficacy significantly enhanced the protective effect of family attachment and support on adolescent suicidal behaviors. This analysis constitutes one of the first attempts to incorporate micro social control and mental health predictors of suicide in conjunction with neighborhood level structural and social process constructs. This article is currently in press in the Journal of Health and Social Behavior.

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, with Wen-Jui Han and Jane Waldfogel (both of Columbia University) conducted a study of whether first year maternal employment is associated with child development outcomes during the first seven years of life. Using data from the first two phases of the NICHD Study of Early Child Care, Brooks-Gunn and colleagues compared families in which mothers worked full time (55%), part time (23%), or did not work (22%) in the 1st year for non-Hispanic White children (N=900) and for African-American children (N=113). The authors test for later cognitive, social, and emotional outcomes for children at age 3, at age 4.5, and in first grade. Their findings indicate that, on average, the associations between 1st-year maternal employment and later cognitive, social, and emotional outcomes are neutral because negative effects, where present, are offset by positive effects. Thus, maternal employment in the 1st year of life may confer both advantages and disadvantages and that for the average non-Hispanic White child those effects balance each other. This study is published in Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development.

In a study published in the Journal of Family Psychology, Anne Martin (Columbia University, Teachers College), Rebecca Ryan (Georgetown University), and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn used data from the NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development (N = 723) to test whether the effects of fathers' supportive parenting on children's school readiness are greater when mothers are least supportive. The authors found a significant interaction between maternal and paternal supportiveness for academic competence in kindergarten and first grade. The size of the standardized beta for the interaction term (β = – .09, p < .05, in kindergarten; β = –.14, p < .001, in first grade) illustrated its nontriviality relative to maternal and paternal supportiveness (β = .17, p < .001, and β = .05, ns, respectively in kindergarten; β = .13, p < .01, and β = –.04, ns, respectively, in first grade). Moreover, the association between paternal supportiveness and academic competence in kindergarten decreased as maternal supportiveness increased. Findings indicate that fathers' supportive parenting behaviors serve primarily to compensate children for a deficit in supportive parenting by mothers.

In the Fall 2010 issue of The Future of Children, Jane Waldfogel (Columbia University), Terry-Ann Craigie, and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn review recent studies that use data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS) to examine why children who grow up in single-mother and cohabiting families fare worse than children born...
into married-couple households. They also conduct their own analyses of FFCWS data, estimating the effect of a consistently defined set of family structure and stability categories on a set of child cognitive, behavioral, and health outcomes at age five. Families were divided into the following six categories: stable cohabitation, stable single, cohabitation to marriage, married at birth (unstable), cohabiting at birth (unstable), and single at birth (unstable). These categories were then contrasted with the traditional family reference group (that is, families in which parents were married at the child's birth and have remained so). Three sets of regression models were estimated for a range of behavioral, cognitive and health outcomes. With regard to child behavior problems, findings are consistent that children in fragile families are at risk for poorer social and emotional development starting in early childhood. In contrast to the results for cognitive outcomes, it appears that behavioral development is compromised in stable single-mother families, but, in common with the results for cognitive outcomes, such problems are aggravated by family instability for children in cohabiting families. Across a range of health outcomes, findings suggest that children of single mothers are at elevated risk of poor health; evidence of health risks associated with living with cohabiting parents is less consistent. Findings for child abuse and neglect are also intriguing and suggest that children of single mothers and cohabiting mothers are at elevated risk of maltreatment, although marital status per se may be less consequential than whether a man who is not the child’s biological father is present in the home.

Doug Massey and Rebecca Casciano along with Len Albright (University of Chicago), Elizabeth Derickson (Princeton University) and David Kinsey (Princeton University) are using data from the Monitoring Mt. Laurel Project to examine the costs and benefits of building affordable housing in middle class suburbs. In separate articles, Massey and Casciano use quasi-experimental data to assess whether living in suburban affordable housing improves residents’ mental health, economic self-sufficiency and their children’s educational outcomes. The study’s full results will be reported in a book titled *Climbing Mount Laurel: Affordable Housing and Social Mobility in an American Suburb.*

In collaboration with Daniel Notterman (Penn State University) and Jason Boardman (Colorado University), Colter Mitchell is examining the genetic and gene-environment interaction effects on obesity. They utilize anthropometric data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing study when the children are between the ages of 3-9. They find that while many candidate obesity genes appear to influence adult obesity, these same genetic variants have no direct effect on childhood obesity. However, there is evidence that parental genes influence the child’s nutritional and activity-level environment, which would eventually lead to a gene-environment correlation for the child. They also explore these models by race and gender.

In a paper published in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association* (JASA), Matthew Salganik along with Tyler McCormick (Columbia University) and Tian Zheng (Columbia University) developed 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 proposed 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. This model is demonstrated by using a sample of 1,370 adults originally collected by McCarty. Based on insights developed during the statistical modeling, the paper concludes with practical guidelines for the design of future surveys to estimate social network size. Most importantly, they showed that if the first names asked about are chosen properly, the estimates from the simple scale-up model enjoy the same bias-reduction as the estimates from their more complex latent nonrandom mixing model.

Matthew J. Salganik along with H. Russell Bernard (University of Florida), Tim Hallett (Imperial College, London), Alexandrina Iovita
(UNAIDS), Eugene C. Johnsen (University of California), Rob Lyerla (NIH), Christopher McCarty (University of Florida), Mary Mahy (UNAIDS), Tetiana Saliuk (National University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy), Otilia Scutelniciuc (National Center of Health Management, Moldova), Gene A Shelley (Georgia State University), Petchsri Sirinirund (Ministry of Public Health, Bangkok), Sharon Weir (University of North Carolina), and Donna F. Stroup (Data for Solutions) published an article in the journal Sexually Transmitted Infections this past year. Entitled “Counting hard-to-count populations: the network scale-up method for public health” which recognized that estimating sizes of hidden or hard-to-reach populations is an important problem in public health. For example, estimates of the sizes of populations at highest risk for HIV and AIDS are needed for designing, evaluating and allocating funding for treatment and prevention programs. A promising approach to size estimation, relatively new to public health, is the network scale-up method (NSUM), involving two steps: estimating the personal network size of the members of a random sample of a total population and, with this information, estimating the number of members of a hidden subpopulation of the total population. This research described the method, including two approaches to estimating personal network sizes (summation and known population). The authors discussed the strengths and weaknesses of each approach and provide examples of international applications of the NSUM in public health. They conclude with recommendations for future research and evaluation.

In “Stymied Mobility or Temporary Lull? Intergenerational Discontinuities in Hispanic College Destinations,” published in Social Forces (2010), Sigal Alon (Tel-Aviv University), Thurston Domina (University of California, Irvine), and Marta Tienda assess the intergenerational educational mobility of recent cohorts of high school graduates to consider whether Hispanics’ lagging post-secondary attainment reflects a temporary lull due to immigration of low education parents or a more enduring pattern of unequal transmission of social status relative to whites. Using data from three national longitudinal studies, a recent longitudinal study of Texas high school seniors and a sample of students attending elite institutions, we track post-secondary enrollment and degree attainment patterns at institutions of differing selectivity. We find that group differences in parental education and nativity only partly explain the Hispanic-white gap in college enrollment, and not evenly over time. Both foreign- and native-born college-educated Hispanic parents are handicapped in their abilities to transmit their educational advantages to their children compared with white parents. We conclude that both changing population composition and unequal ability to confer status advantages to offspring are responsible for the growing Hispanic-white degree attainment gap.

“Students Left Behind: Measuring 10th to 12th Grade Persistence Rates in Texas Public High Schools,” published in Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis (2010), authors Thurston Domina (University of California, Irvine), Bonnie Ghosh-Dastidar (RAND Corporation) and Marta Tienda examine The No Child Left Behind Act. This Act requires states to publish high school graduation rates for public schools; the U.S. Department of Education is currently considering a mandate to standardize high school graduation rate reporting. However, no consensus exists among researchers or policymakers about how to measure high school graduation rates. The authors use longitudinal data tracking a cohort of students at 82 Texas public high schools to assess the precision of three widely used high school graduation rate measures: Texas’s official graduation rates and two competing estimates based on publicly available enrollment data from the Common Core of Data. Their analyses show that these widely used approaches yield highly imprecise estimates of high school graduation and persistence rates. They propose several guidelines for using existing graduation and persistence rate data and argue that a national effort to track students as they progress through high school is essential to reconcile conflicting estimates.

In “Minority Student Academic Performance under the Uniform Admission Law: Lessons from the University of Texas at Austin,” Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis (2010), Sunny X. Niu and Marta Tienda use the University of Texas at Austin administrative data between 1990 and 2003 to evaluate claims that students granted automatic admission based on top 10% class rank...
underperform academically relative to lower ranked students who graduate from highly competitive high schools. Compared with White students ranked at or below the third decile, top 10% Black and Hispanic enrollees arrive with lower average standardized test scores yet consistently perform as well or better in grades, 1st-year persistence, and 4-year graduation likelihood. A similar story obtains for top 10% graduates from Longhorn high schools versus lower ranked students who graduate from highly competitive feeder high schools. Multivariate results reveal that high school attended rather than test scores is largely responsible for racial differences in college performance.

Angel Harris and Marta Tienda’s paper, “Minority Higher Education Pipeline: Consequences of Changes in College Admissions Policy in Texas, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (2010), use administrative data for the two most selective Texas public institutions to examine the application, admission, and enrollment consequences of rescinding affirmative action and implementing the top 10 percent admission regime. The authors simulate the gains and losses associated with each policy regime and those from assigning minorities the corresponding rates for white students. Challenging popular claims that the Top Ten Percent Law restored diversification of Texas’s public flagships, analyses that consider both changes in the size of high school graduation cohorts and institutional carrying capacity show that the uniform admission regime did not restore Hispanic and black representation at the University of Texas at Austin and Texas A&M even after four years. Simulations of gains and losses for Hispanics and blacks at each stage of the college pipeline across admission regimes confirm that affirmative action is the most efficient policy to diversify college campuses, even in highly segregated states like Texas.

In “Test Scores, Class Rank and College Performance: Lessons for Broadening Access and Promoting Success,” forthcoming in Rassegna Italiana di Sociologia (2010), Sunny X. Niu and Marta Tienda use administrative data for five Texas universities that differ in selectivity; this study evaluates the relative influence of two key indicators for college success—high school class rank and standardized tests. Empirical results show that class rank is the superior predictor of college performance and that test score advantages do not insulate lower ranked students from academic underperformance. Using the UT-Austin campus as a test case, we conduct a simulation to evaluate the consequences of capping students admitted automatically using both achievement metrics. We find that using class rank to cap the number of students eligible for automatic admission would have roughly uniform impacts across high schools, but imposing a minimum test score threshold on all students would have highly unequal consequences by greatly reduce the admission eligibility of the highest performing students who attend poor high schools while not jeopardizing admissibility of students who attend affluent high schools. We discuss the implications of the Texas admissions experiment for higher education in Europe.

Despite the WHO’s definition of sexual health as a state of well-being, virtually no public health research examines sexual well-being outcomes, including sexual satisfaction. Emerging evidence suggests that sexual well-being indicators are associated with more classic measures of healthy sexual behaviors. Jenny Higgins (Columbia University), Margo Mullinax (Columbia University), James Trussell, Kenneth Davidson (University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire) and Nelwyn Moore (University of Texas, San Marcos) analyzed data from a cross-sectional sexuality survey university students from four college campuses to examine the prevalence and correlates of current sexual satisfaction among young adults. In this survey, 2,168 U.S. university students rated their physiological and psychological satisfaction with their current sexual lives. Many respondents reported that they were either “satisfied” (approximately half) or “extremely satisfied” (approximately one-third). In multivariate analyses, significant (p<.05) correlates of both physiological and psychological satisfaction included sexual guilt, sexual self-comfort, self-esteem (especially for men), relationship status, and sexual frequency. Contrary to expectations, consistent contraceptive use was not associated with increased sexual satisfaction. To enhance sexual well-being, public health practitioners should work to improve sexual self-comfort, alleviate sexual guilt, and promote longer-term satisfaction.
relationships.

In the context of dramatic changes in the patterns of care for first trimester abortions in the last two decades due to the introduction of medical abortion, Caroline Moreau, James Trussell, Julie Desfreserles (INSERM), and Nathalie Bajos (INSERM) examined the factors associated with medical or surgical abortion in France, drawing particular attention to the influence of women’s preference in the decision-making process. Data are drawn for the same National French Abortion Patient study in France conducted in 2007, in which 4,650 women undergoing an abortion in mainland France were identified as being eligible for the two techniques (they first contacted a health professional before 8 weeks of amenorrhea, which constitutes the theoretical threshold for medical abortion eligibility in France). These women represent 77% of all abortion patients. The authors found that 67% of all abortions were medical procedures among women eligible for both techniques. The type of abortion technique was not dependent on women’s age, parity, cohabitation status, socioeconomic circumstances nor on the type of facility providing the abortion (private or public). Conversely, women’s participation in the decision making process was strongly associated with the type of abortion method. Women who felt they were given a choice showed a strong preference for the medical technique, as they were 4 times as likely to have a medical procedure as those who were not given a choice (84% versus 52%, p<0.001). These results suggest that an increasing proportion of abortions will be medical procedures in France, if health care providers are willing to share the decision with their patients. Only half of eligible women felt they were given a choice of abortion technique, which reflects the difficulties in shifting from a paternalistic to a more patient-centered approach to abortion counseling, especially for teenage patients. These results reveal varying degrees of young women’s autonomy in the decision-making process regarding abortion. The authors conclude that empowering young women to make their own informed decisions regarding abortion care is key in improving their overall abortion experience. This study will be presented at the Population Association of America conference in Washington in March 2011 and has been submitted for publication.

While more than 30,000 teenagers had an abortion in France in 2007 (14.3% of all abortions), little is known about their abortion experience. Caroline Moreau, James Trussell, Julie Desfreserles (INSERM), and Nathalie Bajos (INSERM) explore the decision-making process and the patterns of abortion care among teenagers in France. They use data from the French National Survey of Abortion Patients conducted in 2007, comprising 1,525 women ages 13-19. They find that a majority of French teens (82%) reported their pregnancy was unplanned and took on the responsibility of having an abortion: 45% made the decision alone, 46% shared the decision with their family or partner, while 9% reported the decision was made on their family’s or partner’s request alone. Sixty nine percent of teenagers were eligible for both abortion techniques but only 43% felt they were given a choice of methods, which reflects the difficulties in shifting from a paternalistic to a more patient-centered approach to abortion counseling, especially for teenage patients. These results reveal varying degrees of young women’s autonomy in the decision-making process regarding abortion. The authors conclude that empowering young women to make their own informed decisions regarding abortion care is key in improving their overall abortion experience. This study will be presented at the Population Association of America conference in Washington in March 2011 and has been submitted for publication.

Using data from two phase III studies designed to estimate and provide evidence of the efficacy of 30mg ulipristal acetate for emergency contraception (EC) up to 120 h after unprotected intercourse, Caroline Moreau and James Trussell compare pregnancy rates across women’s demographic and medical characteristics. They stratify the analysis by reasons for EC intake (contraceptive failure versus non use of contraception) and delay in treatment administration up to 120 hours after unprotected intercourse. They further explore the effects of demographic characteristics (age, parity, race) and medical factors (smoking status, BMI, acts of unprotected intercourse after treatment in the same cycle) on pregnancy rates. They find that only obesity and further acts of unprotected intercourse increase the pregnancy rate.

**Education and Stratification**

As part of a collaborative project, Colter Mitchell has been working with Arland Thornton, Dirgha Ghimire, Yu Xie, Li-shou Yang, and Linda Young-DeMarco (all of the University of Michigan), Georgina Binstock (Cenep-Conicet, Argentina), Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi (University of Tehran), Arjan Gjonca – (London School of Economics), Attila Melegh (Demographic Research Institute), Mansoor Moaddel (Eastern Michigan University), and Kathryn Yount (Emory University) to examine the extent to which the social constructions of developmental hierarchies have been circulated internationally, are constructed similarly in various countries, follow the social constructions of elite international organizations, and are constructed somewhat differently in various settings. One paper uses data from fifteen surveys in thirteen diverse countries to study how developmental hierarchies are understood in everyday life. This research shows that most people have constructions of developmental hierarchies that are similar across countries, are similar to the developmental hierarchies constructed by the UN, and vary in interesting ways across countries. In a second paper they investigate the measurement properties of a battery of empirical measures of developmental beliefs. They examine the extent to which beliefs concerning modernization can be measured reliably at the individual level. They estimate levels of reliability of such measures using multiple conceptualizations of the factor structure underlying the empirical observations. They then estimate measurement reliabilities using data from settings in three widely disparate countries: Argentina, China, and Egypt. These findings suggest that developmental hierarchies are widely understood around the world and are widely available to ordinary people as they make decisions about many aspects of life.

Sunny X. Niu continued to work with Marta Tienda on the “Texas Higher Education Opportunity Project” as an Associate Research Scholar, using a longitudinal survey of Texas high school seniors of 2002 and administrative data of several Texas post-secondary secondary institutions to evaluate the how changes in college admission criteria influence student college-going decision making and college performance. In addition to two papers (one published in 2009 and the other in 2010), she has three working papers which examine college performance, college persistence and college delayed enrollment, respectively. She presented and served as session discussant at Population Association of America 2010 Annual meeting, she also presented two published papers at Graduate School of Education, Beijing University, China.

Marta Tienda, Sigal Alon and Sunny X. Niu’s paper, “Affirmative Action and the Texas Top 10% Admission Law: Balancing Equity and Access to Higher Education,” published in 2010 in Sociétés Contemporaines looks at the end of race preferences in college admissions resulting from a 1996 judicial ban has triggered a search for race-neutral alternatives that could produce diverse student bodies in Texas. One of them is the 1997 Texas law which guarantees seniors who graduate in the top 10 percent of their class admission to any Texas public college or university, regardless of their test scores. Architects of that law expected that large numbers of black and Hispanic students would qualify for the admission guarantee because Texas high schools are highly segregated. This article examines whether, to what extent, and in what ways the new admission regime restored diversity at the public flagships while also increasing the pool of feeder high schools represented at the University of Texas at Austin and Texas A&M University. They conclude that percent plans are inferior alternatives to affirmative action in both respects, as admission mandates can only indirectly influence application behavior and cannot ensure enrollment, which is particularly difficult for minority and low income students.

Sunny X. Niu and Marta Tienda’s “The Impact of the Texas Top 10% Law on College Enrollment: A Regression Discontinuity Approach,” Journal of Policy Analysis and Management (2010), uses regression discontinuity methods on a representative survey of Texas high school seniors to discern the impact on flagship-enrollment behavior of the Texas top 10 percent law, which guarantees admission to any Texas public university to students who graduate in the top decile of their class. By comparing students at and immediately below the cut-point for automatic admission, we find that the top 10 percent law
affects flagship enrollment of Hispanic students eligible for the admission guarantee, as well as rank-eligible graduates from high schools where minority students predominate and from high schools with the state average share of economically disadvantaged students. Our findings are robust to various model specifications and different bandwidth choices using local linear estimation.

In “Changes in Texas Universities’ Applicant Pools after the Hopwood Decision,” Social Science Research (2010), Mark C. Long (University of Washington) and Marta Tienda evaluate 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, the share of high rank applicants at UT-Austin rose, the pre-Hopwood assent in the test scores of their applicants stagnated.

In “Beyond Admissions: Lessons From Texas, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (2010), Mark C. Long (University of Washington) and Marta Tienda examine the decades long controversial topic of the use of affirmative action in college admissions. The nomination and confirmation of Sonia Sotomayor as a U.S. Supreme Court Justice refocused media attention on the criteria selective postsecondary institutions use to admit students. The Supreme Court has repeatedly been asked to decide the constitutionality of racial and ethnic preferences in college admissions. In its 1950 Sweatt v. Painter decision, the Court ruled that a separate law school for blacks in Texas was not equal to the whites-only University of Texas Law School and, thus, did not meet the "separate but equal" requirements of the Court's 1896 decision in Plessy v. Ferguson. As the children of baby boomers graduate from college in unprecedented numbers, intensified competition for access to the most selective institutions also sustains angst about race preferences in access to college. Here, Long and Tienda comment on the admission requirements and standards of many colleges.

In “Race and Ethnic Differences in College Achievement: Does High School Attended Matter?” published in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (2010), the authors use 10 years of enrollment data at three Texas public universities to examine whether, to what extent, and in what ways racial and ethnic differences in college achievement can be traced to high school attended. To identify school attributes responsible for unequal college readiness, we estimate fixed effects models for three high school strata defined by the socioeconomic composition of the student body. We find that high school affluence does not insulate minority students from achievement disparities vis-à-vis their same school classmates beyond the first semester. Furthermore, high school influences on academic achievement carry over through the college career, but only at institutions with selective admissions.

“Policy Transparency and College Enrollment: Did the Texas Top 10% Law Broaden Access to the Public Flagships?” published in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (2010), authored by Mark C. Long (University of Washington), Victor Saenz (University of Texas, Austin), and Marta Tienda examines admissions to the University of Texas at Austin and Texas A&M University. By guaranteeing college admission to all students who graduate in the top 10% of their high school class, H.B. 588 replaced an opaque de facto practice of admitting nearly all top 10% graduates with a transparent de jure policy that required public institutions to admit all applicants eligible for the guarantee. The transparency of the new admission regime sent a clear message to students attending high schools that previously sent few students to the University of Texas at Austin and Texas A&M University. Using 18 years of administrative data to examine sending patterns, we find a sizeable decrease in the concentration of flagship enrollees originating from select feeder schools and growing shares of...
enrollees originating from high schools located in rural areas, small towns, and midsize cities, as well as schools with concentrations of poor and minority students. They also find substantial year-to-year persistence in sending behavior once a campus becomes a sending school, and this persistence increased after the top-10% policy was implemented.

In Tienda’s commentary, “Application Behavior and Campus Diversity,” Teacher’s College Record, http://www.tcrecord.org/Content.asp?ContentId=15995 (2010) she argues that the focus on admissions decisions ignores a potentially more powerful source of campus diversity, namely application behavior.

“Hispanics and U.S. Schools: Problems, Puzzles and Possibilities,” published in Maureen T. Hallinan’s (ed.), Frontiers in Sociology of Education (2011) Marta Tienda examines the U.S. Census Bureau 2003 announcement that Hispanics surpassed blacks as the largest U.S. minority group. If this historic milestone is prologue to the future, its social significance is an unfolding, yet uncertain narrative, with the main chapters being scripted in the schools. That fertility, not immigration, currently drives Hispanic population growth has two important implications for U.S. schools and the future contours of educational stratification. First, the youthful age structure of Hispanics will keep demand for education high. Second, four decades of mass migration from Latin America set in motion an unprecedented generational transition that will define the contours of social inequality, depending greatly on the educational attainments of the swelling second generation. In this essay Tienda argues that the success of schools in closing achievement gaps will determine not only the pace of Hispanic social mobility, but also whether the nation garners a productivity boost by harnessing the Hispanic demographic dividend.

Health and Wellbeing


Rebecca Casciano is working with Hilary Levey Friedman (Harvard University) on a project examining the correlates of pediatric sports injuries, with a particular emphasis on whether there is a relative age effect for sports injuries. The project draws on a large-N probability sample of patients seen in the Division of Sports Medicine at the Children’s Hospital of Boston between 2000 and 2009. In light of evidence that children born closer to the cutoff months for participation in youth sports leagues have an advantage (in the form of size and coordination) over their "younger" peers, they investigate whether this advantage translates into differences in sports injuries across birth months. In a separate paper, they examine the correlates of overuse and traumatic sports injuries and use decomposition methods to explain large sex differences in overuse injuries.

Noreen Goldman has been working with Anne Pebley (UCLA) to understand SES gradients in health-related measures among Hispanic groups. In collaboration with Goldman, Pebley, and Rebeca Wong (University of Texas), former postdoctoral fellow Alison Buttenheim (University of Pennsylvania) estimated SES gradients in obesity and smoking in Mexico. The findings, which are published 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 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 U.S. and those for high-migration areas in Mexico. Using L.A.FANS data, Buttenheim, Goldman and Pebley have determined the extent of underestimation of obesity prevalence among adolescents and the evolution of patterns of obesity among Mexican immigrant and native
Numerous projects based on the SEBAS data have been undertaken or completed during the past year. These papers examine determinants of a range of health-related outcomes, including depressive symptoms, sleep behavior, physiological dysfunction (such as inflammation), physical performance, and survival. Most of the recent papers take advantage of the newly available data in SEBAS II. For example, in a paper published in *Depression and Anxiety* that examines a polymorphism related to serotonin transport (5-HTTLPR), Goldman and colleagues 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 a paper in *Journal of Aging and Health*, former student Kim Smith (Mathematical Policy Research) and Goldman examine responses from two new questions – interviewer- and physician-assessed health of the respondent – and find that these external evaluators take into account some aspects of health that receive little weight in respondents’ own ratings. In a paper in *Journals of Gerontology*, former postdoctoral fellow Jen Cornman (Jennifer C. Cornman Consulting, Granville, OH), in collaboration with Goldman, German Rodriguez and other SEBAS colleagues, use objective performance measurements to determine 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. Another analysis uses recently collected to explore the association between physiological dysregulation and both relaxation practices and physical exercise.

Numerous other recent papers exploit the longitudinal feature of SEBAS by estimating change between the two waves. For example, in a forthcoming paper in *Annals of Epidemiology*, former student Jenn Dowd (Hunter College) and the SEBAS team examine associations between biomarkers of inflammation and self-reported sleep characteristics in an effort to assess the direction of causality. In a paper in *Research on Aging*, Goldman and colleagues use physiological data from the two waves of SEBAS to estimate age-related changes in biomarkers of chronic disease.

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 (Taiwan Longitudinal Survey of Aging, or TLSA) that has collected periodic interviews between 1989 and 2011 in Taiwan. SEBAS II, which was fielded between August, 2006 and January, 2007 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. In the fall of 2011, the Taiwan Longitudinal Study of Aging (TLSA) will collect additional data for SEBAS respondents, including health measurements and cognitive performance, evaluated in the respondent’s home.
As part of a large project using pooled data from 2 cycles of the National Survey of Family Growth, Kelli Stidham Hall, Caroline Moreau, and James Trussell are examining trends in reproductive health service use and formal and informal sex communication from 2002 to 2008 among adolescent and young adult women in the United States. The multipronged project aims to: 1) describe reproductive health service use and identify correlates of and disparities in service use, 2) describe informal (parental) and formal (school, church, community) sex communication and identify correlates of having received sex communication, 3) identify changes in reproductive health service use and in sex communication from 2002 to 2008, 4) explore relationships between receipt of sex communication and reproductive health service use. Preliminary findings suggest that the majority of young women have received informal (75%) and formal (92%) education, most commonly on abstinence (60%) but also on sexually transmitted infections (53%) and contraception (58%). Informal communication, particularly on abstinence (4%, p=0.03), increased from 2002 to 2008 (overall 7%, p=0.001) but not formal communication (p=0.63). Reproductive health service use in the previous year was reported by over half of adolescents and young adults (55%), yet it decreased over time (15% from 2002 to 2008, p<0.001). Both sex communication and service use varied by sociodemographic factors including age, education, race/ethnicity and reproductive histories. This preliminary data is under review for presentation at upcoming 2011 annual conferences for the North American Forum for Family Planning, the American Public Health Association, the Nurse Practitioner’s in Women’s Health Association, and the University of Chicago Reproductive Justice and Health Care Reform Conference. This project will contribute a series of publications for peer-reviewed reproductive public health journals.

In collaboration with colleagues at the University of Michigan Population Studies Center, Kelli Stidham Hall, Caroline Moreau and James Trussell are examining the impact of attitudinal, psychosocial and health-related factors on patterns of contraceptive use and unintended pregnancy among adolescents. Using novel, dynamic, time series approach from a longitudinal study funded by the National Institutes of Health, NICHD (P.I. Jennifer Barber), the investigators are analyzing associations among changing pregnancy intentions and attitudes, depression, stress, general health, body mass index and other psychosocial context factors and changing coital and non-coital specific contraceptive use and unintended pregnancy. The project uses weekly self-reported data collected via multimodal (internet and telephone journals) format over the 2.5 year study from young women ages 18-19 years recruited from one Michigan county. The investigators aim to build upon their previous research concerning factors associated with contraceptive misuse and unintended pregnancy and address limitations in previous methods of measurement. The results will produce essential new insights into the processes surrounding contraceptive misuse leading to unintended pregnancy as a high priority public health and policy concern.

In a systematic review published in the Journal of Women’s Health, Kelli Stidham Hall and her colleagues from Columbia University Schools of Public Health, Medicine and Nursing (Carolyn Westhoff, Katherine O’Connell White, and Nancy Reame) sought to evaluate the literature on measurement approaches for studying the use of oral contraception. Their aim was to help clarify unaddressed inconsistencies in OC behavior findings possibly related to limitations in existing methodological approaches. The team used established databases to identify relevant published research from January 1965 to December 2009. The authors found that terminology used to describe OC use, which included “continuation,” “compliance,” and “adherence,” differed across studies and was rarely defined. The majority of studies reviewed (n=27/38; 71%) relied solely upon self-report measures of OC use. Only two reports described survey or interview questions, and reliability and validity data were seldom described. More rigorous measurement methods such as pill counts (electronic or manual), serum and urinary biomarkers, and pharmacy records were infrequently employed. Nineteen studies simultaneously used more than one method, but only three studies compared direct and indirect methods. The authors concluded that lack of a consistent, well-defined measurement of OC use...
limits our understanding of contraceptive misuse and related negative outcomes. Recommendations for future research included clarifying terminology, developing standardized measures, incorporating multi-method approaches with innovative methods, and publishing details of measurement methods.

In collaboration with her colleagues from Columbia University Schools of Public Health, Medicine and Nursing (Carolyn Westhoff, Paula Castano, and Patricia Stone), Kelli Stidham Hall, studied measurement approaches for oral contraceptive knowledge. The study, published in the journal Patient Education and Counseling sought to evaluate the findings and methodological limitations of research in which OC knowledge has been measured in order to facilitate understanding of relationships between OC knowledge and contraceptive behavior. Primary research articles from January 1965 to January 2009 were identified and audited for study characteristics, purpose for measuring OC knowledge, key findings and measurement properties including administration method, knowledge domains, reliability, validity, health literacy and cultural sensitivity. Twenty-one studies were included: 18 cohort studies, including one psychometric evaluation, and three randomized trials. Results on OC knowledge outcomes were variable. Measures were largely self-administered survey (n = 15) and lacked assessment of all OC knowledge domains. Information on measures’ characteristics, reliability, validity, health literacy and cultural sensitivity was limited. The authors concluded that existing OC knowledge measures lack critical psychometric elements, leading to inconsistent and unreliable findings. Poor OC knowledge measurement precludes identifying counseling needs and developing interventions for contraceptive behavior change. The authors recommended the following: measurement information in publications, psychometric evaluations, formal reliability/validity techniques, and attention to all OC knowledge domains, health literacy and cultural sensitivity.

Derived from her National Institutes of Health-funded dissertation research at Columbia University and in collaboration with her colleagues and mentors from Columbia Schools of Public Health, Nursing and Medicine (Carolyn Westhoff, Nancy Reame, Vaughn Rickert, Katharine O’Connell White), Kelli Stidham Hall studied the impact of adverse psychological conditions, perceived side effects and discontinuation of oral contraception (OC) among minority adolescent and young adult family planning patients. Specifically, the study prospectively examined associations among depressed mood (Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression Screen), perceived stress (Perceived Stress Scale-10), and ED symptoms (Eating Disorder Screen for Primary Care) and OC mood and weight changes and discontinuation among family planning patients participating in an OC continuation intervention trial. Data from interview-administered questionnaires (baseline and 6-month) with 354 adolescents and young adults (ages 13-24 years) were analyzed with multiple logistic regression. Rates of depressed mood, stress, ED symptoms, mood and weight changes were high and over half the sample had discontinued OCs by 6 months. Baseline adverse psychological conditions and perceived weight changes at 6 months increased the risk of OC discontinuation. Ultimately, the findings suggest improved understanding of contributing factors to poor contraceptive behavior can promote positive family planning outcomes. Study findings were presented at the 2010 Annual Conference for the Association of Reproductive Health Professionals, the 2010 Annual Conference for the North American Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology and the 2011 Annual Conference of the Society for Adolescent Medicine and Health. A series of publications are in progress to disseminate this research in the journals, Contraception, Journal of Adolescent Health, and the Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology.

As part of a larger randomized trial to evaluate daily educational text message reminders to promote oral contraceptive (OC) continuation and knowledge in adolescents conducted at Columbia University Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division of Family Planning, Kelli Stidham Hall, and her colleagues at Columbia University, Paula Castano, MD, MPH, Carolyn Westhoff, MD, MSc, conducted an OC knowledge project. The project sought to 1) design, implement, test and evaluate a comprehensive OC contraceptive knowledge instrument to measure
the six dimensions of OC knowledge: mechanism of action, effectiveness, use, side effects, risks, and benefits, 2) analyze data collected with the instrument to describe OC knowledge among OC initiators and users, 3) evaluate the impact of the intervention on OC knowledge at 6 months and 4) examine associations between OC knowledge and OC continuation at 6 months, among the 659 adolescents ages 13-25 years who presented to an urban family planning clinic for OCs. Participants were randomized to receive routine clinical care alone or routine care plus six months of daily text message reminders with educational content adapted from standard handouts. Using the 41-item knowledge questionnaire, OC knowledge was assessed at baseline and knowledge and OC continuation was assessed at six months among the participants. In brief, OC knowledge was low among young OC-using women and disparities existed across sociodemographic groups. The text message intervention improved OC knowledge more so than routine care alone. Finally, OC knowledge was associated with OC continuation even while controlling for key confounders. These preliminary findings have been presented at the 2010 Annual Conference of the North American Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology, the 2011 Annual Conference of the Society for Adolescent Medicine, and are under review for the 2011 Annual Conference for the North American Forum on Family Planning. A series of manuscript publications are in progress.

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 “Assessing Respondent-Driven Sampling” published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS), Matthew Salganik and Sharad Goel (Microeconomics and Social Systems, Yahoo! Research) examined Respondent Driven sampling (RDS). RDS is 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, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States. Despite the widespread use and growing popularity of RDS, there has been little empirical validation of the methodology. Salganik and Goel investigated the performance of RDS by simulating 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. Moreover, because the simulations model a scenario in which the theoretical RDS sampling assumptions hold exactly, it is unlikely that RDS performs any better in practice than in these simulations. Notably the poor performance of RDS is driven not by the bias but by the high variance of estimates, a possibility that had been largely overlooked in the RDS literature. Given the consistency of the results across networks and the generous sampling conditions, they concluded that RDS as currently practiced may not be suitable for key aspects of public health surveillance where it is now extensively applied.

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, and a database of providers of emergency contraception in the U.S. The website is available in English, Spanish, French, and Arabic. The Website has received more than 11.6 million visitors since it was launched in October 1994; there are currently about 200,000 visitors per month. The Website
has received more than 11.6 million visitors since it was launched in October 1994; there are currently about 200,000 visitors per month. The Website was completely redesigned and relaunched in September, 2006.

In a paper published in *Culture, Health and Sexuality*, Lisa Wynn (Macquarie University), Angel Foster (Ibis Reproductive Health) and James Trussell analyzed 1,134 emails sent to the Emergency Contraception Website over a one-year period. 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 people to describe contraceptive methods, sexual intercourse and other sexual acts, the authors analyze what those terms signify within their textual context. They find 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 activities.

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. This review was published in Obstetrics & Gynecology in June 2010.

In a paper in press in *Contraception*, Mary Fjerstad (Ipas), James Trussell, Irving Sivin (Population Council) Steve Lichtenberg (Northwestern University) and Vanessa Cullins (Planned Parenthood Federation of America) examined the severity of infection before and after the adoption of new infection control measures. In response to concerns about serious infections following medical abortion, in early 2006 Planned Parenthood changed the route of misoprostol administration from vaginal 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. They previously reported a pronounced drop in the rate of serious infection following the adoption of these new infection control measures. Their objective here is to assess whether the degree of severity of the serious infections differed in the three infection-control groups (vaginal misoprostol and no antibiotics, buccal misoprostol and screen-and-treat, buccal misoprostol and routine antibiotics) or, equivalently, to assess whether the declines in rates of serious infections after the adoption of new infection control measures differed across degree of severity categories. Of particular importance is whether the new infection control measures selectively reduced the least severe serious infections but did not diminish the rate of the most severe infections. They performed a retrospective analysis assessing the degree of severity of infections before infection controls were implemented and after each of the two new measures was adopted: buccal administration of antibiotics with either screen-and-treat or routine antibiotic coverage. They ranked the severity of infection from 1 (when treatment occurred in an emergency department) to 4 (when death occurred). We compared the distribution of the severity of serious infections in the three infection control groups (none, buccal misoprostol and screen-and-treat, buccal misoprostol and routine antibiotics) or, equivalently, assessed whether the declines in rates of serious infections after the adoption of new infection control measures differed across
degree of severity categories using the Jonckheere-Terpstra test for a doubly ordered 4×3 table. The distribution of infection by severity was the same for all three infection control groups. Likewise, when the two new infection control groups—buccal misoprostol plus either screen-and-treat or routine antibiotics—were combined, the distribution of infection by severity was the same before and after the new measures were implemented. They conclude that the pronounced decline in the rate of serious infections occurred in each category of severity.

In a paper in press in *Human Fertility*, Steve Killick (The Hull York Medical School), Christine Leary (Hull Royal Infirmary), James Trussell, and Katherine A. Guthrie (Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare Partnership, Hull and East Yorkshire) examined whether motile spermatozoa are released with pre-ejaculatory fluid and whether this fluid therefore poses a risk for unintended pregnancy. Pre-ejaculatory fluid is released from the male urethra in amounts of up to 4ml during sexual arousal, prior to ejaculation. It is said to originate from Cowper’s glands and the Glands of Littre, which open at different sites along the length of the urethra. These glands secrete an alkaline fluid containing numerous enzymes and mucus but no sperm. Despite this lack of sperm, current advice is that any fluid emanating from the penis prior to ejaculation could be contaminated with sperm and therefore should be regarded as potentially fertile and capable of resulting in an unwanted pregnancy. Indeed, the NHS Choices website\(^1\) states that “Millions of sperm are also found in the liquid produced by the penis as soon as it is erect (hard). This means that a man doesn’t have to ejaculate for pregnancy to occur.” Identical statements are found on many other websites. Guidelines therefore recommend condom use from the very first moment of sexual contact and limit the opportunity for foreplay, hence reducing the popularity of condom use. The source for the claim that pre-ejaculatory fluid contains sperm is entirely unclear. Masters and Johnson stated in *Human Sexual Response* that there were “large numbers of active spermatozoa in the pre-ejaculatory secretion.” However, they were unable to produce data to substantiate that claim. In fact, to date, no study has found motile sperm in the pre-ejaculate. Forty samples of pre-ejaculatory fluid were examined from 27 volunteer men. Samples were obtained by masturbation and by touching the end of the penis with a petri dish prior to ejaculation. Eleven of the 27 subjects (41%) produced pre-ejaculatory samples that contained spermatozoa and in 10 of these cases (37%) a reasonable proportion of the sperm were motile. The volunteers produced on up to 5 separate occasions and sperm were found in either all or none of their pre-ejaculatory samples. The authors conclude condoms should continue to be used from the first moment of genital contact and that it may be that some men are able to practice *coitus interruptus* more successfully than others, as they are less likely to leak spermatozoa in their pre-ejaculatory fluid.

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

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 (INSERM), and Nathalie Bajos (INSERM) and James Trussell examined contraceptive patterns of use before and after an abortion. The study population consisted of a representative sample of 7,541 women undergoing an abortion in mainland France in 2007 and 2,742 women undergoing an abortion in the French overseas territories of La Reunion in the Indian Ocean and Guadeloupe in the Caribbean. They studied women’s use of contraception before and after the abortion and investigated the factors associated with the prescription of a very effective method after the procedure. A third of women were not using contraception in the month they conceived, this proportion varying from 40% in Guadeloupe to 33% and 32% in mainland France and La Reunion. A third of women reported the same contraceptive situation before and after the abortion, 55% switched to methods that were more effective. As a result, a majority of women (75% in Guadeloupe,77% in mainland France and 86% in La Reunion) were prescribed very effective methods of contraception after the procedure (although only 36% received a prescription for long acting methods), while 13% (in La Reunion) to 24% (in Guadeloupe) reported not receiving a prescription for contraception after the abortion. Thus regional disparities in pre-abortion use of contraception remained after the procedure, suggesting the inability of the French abortion health care system to reduce pre-existing contraceptive disparities across regions. This work was published in 2010 in *Contraception* and the *European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health*.

Building upon previous work on contraceptive failure rates and discontinuation, Caroline Moreau and James Trussell plan to refine their comparative analysis of method-specific failure rates using new data from France in order to address the methodological differences identified in the first comparative study with the U.S. In particular, the harmonization of the definitions of contraceptive failures and the use of national data on contraceptive use among women seeking an abortion will narrow the methodological divergences between studies and therefore allow for a closer assessment of user failure variation by country. Exploring why and how contraceptive use yields different outcomes in terms of user failures by country will provide new insights on
on ways to reduce the wide gap between typical use and perfect use failure rates for method requiring daily adherence. The broad scope of both the French and U.S. national surveys on sexual and reproductive health will also allow extending their comparative approach to other research topics, including men’s experience of unintended pregnancies and their role in the contraceptive decision making process. A combined analysis of women and men’s responses will allow for a better understanding of the role of men in the control over fertility and the importance of gender roles in this process.

In a paper published in *Atherosclerosis*, Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn, Dana Glei (Georgetown University), Chia-Ying Lan (Department of Health in Taiwan), Ron Brookmeyer (UCLA), Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University), and Noreen Goldman examined the relationship between apolipoprotein E (ApoE), biomarkers, and mortality. Polymorphisms of the apolipoprotein E gene (ApoE) have been associated with health and longevity. Numerous studies have linked ApoE to health outcomes including cardiovascular disease and mortality, but far fewer studies have examined the relationship of ApoE to other biological markers of health. This study investigated the relationship between ApoE and mortality, as well as ApoE and a set of biomarkers related to cardiovascular and immune function, in a population-based sample of Taiwanese adults ages 54+. ApoE ε2 carriers were less likely to have at-risk levels of high-density lipoprotein and total cholesterol than non-carriers (odds ratio [OR] 0.45, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.25-0.83 and OR 0.45, 95% CI 0.29-0.71, respectively). ApoE ε4 carriers were less likely to have elevated levels of C-reactive protein (CRP) than non-carriers (OR 0.62, 95% CI 0.39-0.96). ApoE genotype was not, however, associated with mortality after 8-years of follow-up. Their findings confirm the association between ApoE ε2 and cholesterol levels, suggesting a potential protective effect of ApoE ε2 on blood lipids. They also contribute to reports on the relationship between ApoE ε4 carrier status and lower CRP levels.

In an ongoing research project, Charles Westoff with Dawn Koffman and Caroline Moreau are studying the implications of exposure to television and radio both for reproductive behavior and to knowledge and behavior associated with HIV-AIDS. In the reproductive area in which 48 countries in the DHS program are studied, there are very strong associations of contraceptive behavior especially with the frequency of watching television. These associations extend beyond connections with education, wealth, urban residence and other covariates and apply both to men (mainly in sub-Saharan Africa) as well as to women. The relationships extend to the desired number of children as well as to recent fertility. The work on HIV-AIDS is just beginning.

A recently published monograph in the *DHS Analytical Studies*, “Birth Spacing and Limiting Connections” by Charles Westoff and Dawn Koffman attempts to answer the question of whether the use of contraception for birth spacing leads to its later use for birth limitation. This is an important question for family planning and population policy since the inducements to use contraception are typically advertised in the context of the health of mothers and children rather than to the social and economic advantages of smaller families. The DHS surveys are not ideal to answer the main question since they are cross-sectional rather than the longitudinal which would be the ideal design. We developed an algorithm to estimate the proportion of current limiters who had formerly been spacers. Altogether, 34 of the 51 countries studied show at least half of current limits with earlier spacing experience. The main conclusion is that spacing leads to limiting but we cannot document its effect on the number of children desired.

Two different analytical approaches to the measurement of the decline in abortion in the country of Georgia are described in a recent *International Perspectives* article, “Contraception Matters: Two Approaches to Analyzing Evidence of the Abortion Decline in Georgia” (2010) written by Florina Serbanescu, Paul Stupp (both in the Division of Reproductive Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA), and Charles Westoff. The two different methodologies yield essentially the same results, that the nonuse of any method was the main determinant of the
high unintended pregnancy rate and that the increase in modern contraceptive use was the main explanation for the decline in the abortion rate in Georgia.

A paper on estimating abortion rates that was originally presented at an IUSSP seminar in Paris in 2007, and subsequently published by DHS, has been included in a new publication by the Guttmacher Institute and the IUSSP: “Methodologies for Estimating Abortion Incidence and Abortion-Related Morbidity: A Review”. In this volume, Westoff summarized his original contribution which was the development of an abortion prediction formula based on the proportion of married women using modern contraception in combination with the total fertility rate.

An analysis published in a 2008 edition of Demographic Research (Puur, et al.) 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 Charles Westoff and Jenny Higgins (Columbia University) to explore a similar research question with a different 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 eight European countries but also in a considerable number of other developed countries. In their response article, “Relationships between men’s gender attitudes and fertility,” Westoff and Higgins share these findings and explore possible reasons for and implications of why their analysis differed from the original article by Purur, et al.

Migration and Development

Alicia Adsera’s project, “Migrant Youth and Children of Migrants in a Globalized World: Proposal for an International Research Network” was funded with $225,000 in winter 2010 by the Global Fund from Princeton University jointly with Co-PIs Marta Tienda and Sara McLanahan. 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 focuses 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. First activity: Co-organized Child migrant meeting in Barcelona scheduled for June 2011. As part of this research, Adsera has written a working paper “Fertility Patterns of Child Migrants: Age at Migration and Ancestry in Comparative Perspective” with Ana Ferrer (University of Calgary), Wendy Sigle-Rushton (London School of Economics), and Ben Wilson (London School of Economics), which will be presented at INSIDE, Barcelona, June 2011. This paper explores the fertility patterns of immigrants who arrived as children to a set of OECD countries (Canada, UK, and France).

Adsera completed the first draft of her paper, “The Role of Language in Shaping International Migration: Evidence from OECD Countries 1985-2006,” written with Mariola Pytlikova (Aarhus School of Business, Denmark). It has already been presented in multiple conferences by co-authors at TEMPO Dublin conference October, 2010 and in upcoming NORFACE, London meeting. The researchers 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.
multidisciplinary research project headed by Douglas Massey with Guillermina Jasso (New York University), James Smith (RAND Corporation), and Mark Rosenzweig (Yale University) in collaboration with Project Manager Monica Espinoza Higgins and Project Archivist Jennifer Martin (Princeton University). The NIS, supported by a grant from NICHD, is a nationally representative multi-cohort longitudinal study of new legal immigrants and their children to the United States based on probability samples of administrative records from the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services. The goal of this project is to provide a public use database on new legal immigrants to the United States and their children that will be useful for addressing scientific and policy questions about migration behavior and the impacts of migration. In 1996, the NIS investigators designed and fielded a pilot survey to test sampling procedures, questionnaire design, and tracking procedures to inform the implementation of the full NIS. The first full cohort was in the field in the period June 2003 to June 2004 and sampled immigrants who were admitted to legal permanent residence in the United States during May through November of 2003, yielding data on roughly 8,600 new adult immigrants with a response rate of 68.6 percent, and 810 sponsor-parents of sampled child immigrants with a 64.8% response rate. A follow-up interview with 2003 cohort was conducted from June 2007 to October 2009 to interview immigrants 4 years after their original achievement of permanent resident status. Public data and Restricted-use contractual data from the baseline survey are now available, along with information from the pilot survey. Information on the project is available from the NIS website at: http://nis.princeton.edu/.

Magaly Sanchez-R continues to work on the project “International Migration of Talent”, conducted under the Latin American Migration Project (LAMP). The main focus of this study is on highly skilled educated immigrants, considered through a comparative analysis of the two principal receiving countries, the United States and Spain. This research will initially consider Venezuelan immigrants. Methodologically, the study relies on in-depth interviews with the immigrants themselves, as well as actors defining immigration and employment policies, such as CEOs from private corporations, leaders in academia and think tanks, and policy makers. The combination of data from the ethno survey with qualitative data from the in-depth interviews will constitute an important source of information on the social mobility and levels of integration of highly skilled educated immigrants, as well as the policies promoting knowledge (or not). Since 2010 Magaly has been coordinating the application of the LAMP ethno survey in United States different settings. Although ethno survey are supposed to be applied on a sample in sending communities as well as in receiving communities, due to the current security and political conditions in Venezuela, the ethno survey started with immigrants who reside in different regions of United States.

In Sanchez-R’s Brokered Boundaries: Creating Immigrant Identity in Anti-Immigrants Times (Russell Sage Foundation. June 2010) co-authored with Douglas Massey, the authors cover a mixed picture of boundary brokering for Latin American Immigrants in the United States. Most arrive with dreams of social and material advancement and initially perceived the United States as a land of opportunity. Over time, they encounter a harsh world of work and experience the indignities of prejudice, discrimination, and blocked opportunities and most eventually come to see the United States as a place of inequality and racism.
The dual reality of ongoing engagement and disillusion within the United States suggest a fundamental tension between American and Latino identities, yielding a bright categorical boundary that Latin American immigrants must broker in their daily lives.


Also, with an approach on the radicalization of criminal and political actors, deterioration of quality life and international migration of talent, in democratic-authoritarian setting like Venezuela, Magaly will present a lecture at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research in Bielefeld University, Germany in April 2011.

In Marta Tienda’s paper, “A Tale of Two Counties: Perceptions and Attitudes Toward Immigrants in New Destinations,” co-authored with Kevin O’Neil and published in *International Migration Review*, the authors analyze a representative survey from a pair of matched counties in North Carolina to compare native residents’ attitudes and perceptions toward immigration, depending on whether their county has experienced recent growth of its foreign-born population. They formulate testable hypotheses derived from several theoretical perspectives, including group threat, contact theory, and symbolic politics. They find only narrow evidence that competition and threat play a role in opinion formation. The authors show modest support for claims that parents with school-aged children harbor more negative views of immigration than their childless counterparts, but except for residents in precarious economic situations, these negative attitudes appear unrelated to the immigrant composition of the community. They find limited support for claims that the media promotes negative views of immigration, but no evidence that this relationship is moderated by local immigration. They also present suggestive evidence that superficial contact between natives and immigrants outside the work context are conductive to anti-immigration sentiments, while more sustained contacts promote positive views of immigration. Political orientation, educational attainment, and indicators of respondents’ tolerance for diversity are found to be strong predictors of views of immigration. The distribution of these characteristics explains most of difference between the two counties in overall support for immigration.
### 2010 Publications

#### Working Papers

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**Migrant Networks and Pathways to Child Obesity in Mexico**

**Adult Mortality Trends in Africa**

**An Inquiry into the Mechanisms Linking Polygyny, Partnership Concurrency and HIV Transmission in sub-Saharan Africa**

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**Papers from the Institutions and Development in Latin America Conference, April 2010**

**America and its Immigrants: A Game of Mirrors**

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**Causes and Consequences of Early Life Health**

**The Long Reach of Childhood Health and Circumstance: Evidence from the Whitehall II Study**

**Racial Disparities in Life Expectancy: How Much Can the Standard SES Variables Account for?**

**A Snapshot of the Age Distribution of Psychological Well-being in the United States**

| CHW WP#78 | Georges Reniers, Bruno Masquelier, Patrick Gerland |
| CHW WP#79 | Georges Reniers, Rania Tfaily |

**Adult Mortality Trends in Africa**

**An Inquiry into the Mechanisms Linking Polygyny, Partnership Concurrency and HIV Transmission in sub-Saharan Africa**

| CMD 10-03a | Alejandro Grimson, Ana Castellani and Alexandre Roig |
| CMD 10-03b | Cesar Rodriguez Garavito |
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**La Paradoja Colombiana: Un Análisis Institucionalista Denso**

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| CMD 10-03e | Jose Luis Velasco, National Autonomous University of Mexico | Institutions and Development in Mexico | CRCW 10-05 | Marah Curtis, Amanda Geller | Housing Insecurity Among Urban Fathers |
| Center for Research on Child Wellbeing |  |  | CRCW 10-09 | Cynthia Osborne, Lawrence Berger, Katherine Magnuson | Family Structure Transitions and Changes in Maternal Resources and Well-Being |
| CRCW 06-27 | Sharon Bzostek, Sara McLanahan, Marcia Carlson | Mothers’ Repartnering after a Nonmarital Birth (Revised May 2010) | CRCW 10-10 | Marcia Carlson, Kimberly Turner | Fathers’ Involvement and Fathers’ Well-being over Children’s First Five Years |
| CRCW 07-03 | Catherine Kenney, Ryan Bogle | Money, Honey if You Want to Get Along With Me: Money Management and Union Dissolution in Marriage and Cohabitation (Revised May 2010) | CRCW 10-11 | Margot Jackson, Kathleen Kiernan, Sara McLanahan | Immigrant-Native Differences in Child Health: Does Maternal Education Narrow or Widen the Gap? |
Publications and Papers


Choi, K., and Mare, R.  "International Migration and Educational Assortative Mating in Mexico and the United States."  *Demography*. In press.


Harris, L.T., and Fiske, S.T. "Neural Regions that Underlie Reinforcement Learning are also Active for Social Expectancy Violations." *Social Neuroscience*, 5:76-91. 2010.


2010 Publications


2010 Publications


2010 Publications


2010 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
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 POP 501/ECO 571/SOC 531, POP 502/ ECO 572/SOC 532, WWS 587, and one other approved population-related course. The first two are the basic graduate courses in demography: POP 501/ECO 571/SOC 531 is offered in the fall semester and is a prerequisite for POP 502/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://crcw.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://www.princeton.edu/chw/, and for CMD, at https://www-dept-edit.princeton.edu/cmd/. 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. The CRCW hosts a regular weekly working group.
Courses

**POP 501/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.

**POP 502/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.

**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.

**Health and Aging**  
*Noreen Goldman*  
This course provides an overview of the epidemiologic transition, reviewing historic and current health patterns, and examines the demographic forces that have led to rapid aging of populations worldwide. After consideration of how researchers measure health status in older populations, the course examines inequalities in health by gender, race and socioeconomic status. The final part of the course considers the potential impact of threats to future improvements in life expectancy and focuses on the social, health and economic consequences of societal aging, primarily in high-income countries.

**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.
POP 511 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 512 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.

**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 statespace 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, cointegration, 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.
Training in Demography at Princeton

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
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
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)
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 (511c 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.
**Training in Demography at Princeton**

**WWS 568**

**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**  
Mayling E. Birney  
What types of forces contribute to democratic change and authoritarian resilience in nondemocratic 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**  
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**  
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.**  
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

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

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

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 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

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

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

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
Nöel 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
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): Lessons from OECD Social Policies
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
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 594K
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half Term): The Development Challenge of HIV/AIDS
Keith E. Hansen
This seminar will review the origins of HIV, the multiple impacts of AIDS, the reasons for sustained global neglect, the foundations of effective prevention & treatment programs, & the urgent need to improve monitoring & evaluation. Special attention will be given to the role of social factors in the epidemic. Course participants will examine the policy-making process related to global public goods, & consider whether the world is better positioned to avert a resurgence of this pandemic or the emergence of the next threat.

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.
Sofya Aptekar successfully defended her dissertation, “Immigrant Naturalization and Nation-Building in North America” in September 2010. Her dissertation is a study of citizenship acquisition as a window onto nationalism, an axis of inequality, and a social boundary. The proportion of immigrants who have citizenship status in the United States is low and has been declining. The work is both comparative between Canada and the United States, and historical.

Aptekar uses discourse analysis, participant observation, interviews, and quantitative methodologies. She starts by considering the way citizenship status among immigrants intersects with other dimensions of inequality. Her analysis of census data reveals that unequal distribution of citizenship exacerbates existing socioeconomic inequalities, particularly in the United States. These patterns of inequality are worrisome because naturalization is a route to full political membership and representation, as well as jobs, security from deportation, and social benefits.

But what does citizenship mean to immigrants themselves? To address this understudied question, she draws on interviews with naturalizing immigrants. Aptekar found little support for the oft-voiced worry that immigrants are naturalizing for the ‘wrong reasons’. Naturalizing immigrants tend to associate citizenship with membership and to be interested in voting - even if many already feel part of their countries prior to this formal step. But immigrants in the United States naturalize defensively more often than immigrants in Canada. She discusses these differences in light of the institutional environment in each country and considers their implications for patterns of inequality and the legitimacy of the nation.

Two of the dissertation chapters are forthcoming in peer-reviewed journals. Aptekar is working on revising the manuscript for publication as a book. This book is a look at naturalization from the perspective of the immigrant.

After defending her dissertation, Aptekar spent the rest of 2010 working as a postdoctoral research associate on the New Immigrant Survey project with Douglas Massey. At the same time, she worked on her study of an exchange community, approaching it as a theoretical puzzle of generalized exchange and an alternative to capitalism. She is currently a research fellow at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity.

Nicholas Ehrmann successfully defended his dissertation, “Yellow Brick Road the Roots of Academic Underperformance in Washington D.C.” in April 2010. His dissertation examines the longstanding debate of social scientists on how family background, school quality, and neighborhood residence produce disadvantages tied to the academic underperformance of minority students--African Americans in particular. But theories invoking capital accumulation (human, social, financial, and cultural), structural disadvantage (across schools, families, and neighborhoods) and cultural deficits (including “culture of poverty” and “oppositional culture”) overlook a vexing social fact: students who attend the same schools, grow up on the same blocks, channel the same set of cultural norms, and share the same racial heritage and similar family structures often wind up achieving at dramatically different levels in school. This dissertation takes a longitudinal, mixed-methods approach to exploring internal variation in academic achievement among a cohort of 49 black and Latino high school students in Washington D.C., tracing divergent educational expectations and achievement levels from the fall of 2000, when Ehrmann was their fourth grade classroom teacher, to the spring of 2009, when they were scheduled to graduate from high school.

For nearly half of the students in this study--the "underachievers"--poor performance in school is a coherent and logical strategy of action. Chronic requests for makeup work and the selective completion of assignments reflect conscious strategies designed to meet the academic targets most valued in the surrounding community--high school graduation and college enrollment. In
Recent Graduates

contrast, "high achievers," taking advantage of stable (if not always comfortable) home environments, put forth maximum effort in their coursework and create subtle forms of social distance that safeguard their pathways to educational transcendence. Low achievers, on the other hand, are disproportionately likely to experience severe disruptions (e.g. incarceration, family shocks, and childbirth) and often start trouble preemptively to avoid being labeled "dumb" in classroom settings. In other words, students are active agents in the production of educational success and failure; they create strategies of action that both reflect and contribute to their placement along the achievement hierarchy. Not surprisingly, many students--consciously aware of their own academic shortcomings--admit to high levels of doubt about their educational futures, a finding that itself casts doubt on the existence of the "attitude-achievement paradox" and whether fixed-choice measures are the most appropriate way for researchers to measure educational expectations.

Ehrmann is the founder and CEO of Blue Engine whose mission is to harness the power of service to advance educational equity and excellence in America. Blue Engine advances excellence and educational equity by partnering with high-need schools that serve historically marginalized communities. He partnered with the “I Have a Dream” Foundation to launch Project 312, which is aimed to raise long-term scholarships to fund former students' college education.

Petra Nahmias successfully defended her dissertation, “The social epidemiology of maternal obesity in Egypt” in April 2010. This thesis examines the emergence of obesity as one of the leading public health challenges in low- and middle-income countries. In particular, women of reproductive age are vulnerable to many compromised reproductive health outcomes associated with obesity. Egypt is an especially interesting country to study having experienced a rapid rise in obesity, with nearly half of women of reproductive age obese in 2005, exceeding levels of obesity seen in many high income countries. Despite the importance of obesity and its implications for health in developing countries, the subject has not received sufficient research interest; this dissertation contributes to addressing this deficiency.

The dissertation is comprised of three empirical chapters all using Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys from 1992 to 2005. The first uses factor and multilevel analysis to analyze the variables used to measure female empowerment. The findings highlight the difficulty in measuring female empowerment in a meaningful way, with questions around both the reliability and the validity of the data. In the second chapter, Nahmias conducts an analysis of the temporal changes in the relationship between maternal obesity and social determinants, using both recursive partitioning and logistic regression. The findings show that not only are Egyptian women becoming more obese but that the increase in obesity has disproportionately affected the most deprived: those with the least education, the poorest, the rural population, and those living in Upper Egypt. Finally, she looks at the relationship between maternal obesity and maternal and child health outcomes, and at the mediating effect of socioeconomic status, using Cox proportional hazards and logistic regression models. The findings show that for some outcomes, there is a mediating effect of SES and that this relationship is also changing over time.

Nahmias is currently a research adviser at the Department for International Development (UKAid) working on integrating research into country-level programs in health and education.

Analia Olgiati successfully defended her dissertation, “Health, Mortality and Migration in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa” in September 2010. This thesis examines two components of population change: mortality and migration, in a demographic surveillance area in South Africa. This is done by analyzing the funeral expenses, the mortality-related predictive power of self-assessments of health, and the internal migration flows of this population.

The first part, which is joint work with Anne Case, Anu Garrib, and Alicia Menendez, analyzes funeral arrangements following the deaths of 3,751 people in the Africa Centre Demographic Surveillance Area (DSA). On average, households spend the equivalent of a year's income for an adult's funeral. Approximately one-quarter of all
individuals had some form of insurance, which helped surviving household members defray some fraction of funeral expenses. An equal fraction of households borrowed money to pay for the funeral. They develop a model, consistent with ethnographic work in this area, in which households respond to social pressure to bury their dead in a style consistent with the observed social status of the household and that of the deceased. Households that cannot afford a funeral commensurate with social expectations must borrow money to pay for the funeral. The model leads to empirical tests where they find results consistent with our model of household decision-making.

The second part of this work also deals with mortality in this DSA, but it is concerned with how well subjective measures of health predict future deaths in the region. While self-assessments of health (SAH) are widely employed in epidemiological research, most of the evidence on the predictive power that underlies their popularity originates in the developed world. With the HIV pandemic affecting largely prime age individuals, the conclusions derived from previous work might not be relevant for the younger at-risk groups in our region of interest. They found that the effect of SAH on subsequent mortality is strong for deaths within four and six years of follow-up. Six years from baseline, however, this strong association disappears once HIV status is controlled for.

In the final chapter of this dissertation, they use the previously described self-assessments of health to explore the existence of a health selectivity effect among migrants leaving the DSA, and produce a theoretical framework to understand the sources of this selection. In their model, individuals and households are financially constrained and decide whether or not to migrate based on the gains of wage arbitrage. They use this model to derive basic predictions about the effect of individual and household health on the individual probability of migration. The results confirm the predictions of the model, and offer evidence on the existence of positive health selection of migrants.

Olgiati is currently a postdoctoral research fellow at the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies. Her current work is concerned with the impact of individuals’ health status and their access to health services on South-South migration flows. Her research interests include the healthy migrant effect, the role of public antiretroviral programs as attractors of returning migrants in poor health, and health care use in the transition to adulthood.
**Kristin Bietsch** is a first-year graduate student in the Program in Population Studies. She received her B.A. in Peace and Conflict Studies from the University of California, Berkeley. Her research interests are fertility, demographic methods, and population and development.

**Laura Blue** is a third-year student in the Program in Population Studies. She received a B.A. in History and Economics from the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. Her research is centered on the determinants of health and mortality, with particular interest in the causes of health disparities and the effects of health behaviors, such as smoking or diet and exercise, on death rates. Before coming to Princeton, she worked as a reporter in TIME Magazine’s London bureau, where she covered health and medical news. Laura is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

**Pratikshya Bohra** is a fifth-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. After completing high school in Nepal, she came to the U.S. 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 Ph.D. 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 in journals such as Demography, International Migration Review, and Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies.

**Stacie Carr** is a fifth-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 working on chapters of her dissertation prospectus which will address minority health and aging. She presented her paper “Depression and Mortality Risk among Older Adults” at the 2010 annual meeting of the Population Association of America in Washington, DC. 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.

**Edward Berchick** is a first-year student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. He holds a B.A. in Health & Societies and Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania and an M.P.H. in Social and Behavioral Sciences from Yale University. Before coming to Princeton, he worked on a project investigating how socioeconomic inequalities moderate the relationship between involuntary job loss and negative health outcomes. His research interests include health, education, labor, social epidemiology, and inequality.

**Diane Coffey** is a first-year student in Public Affairs and Demography. She holds a B.A. in Letters and a B.A. in Sociology from Villanova University and an M.P.A. in Development Studies from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University. This year, she took the development economics sequence and the development economics general exam. She also served as a teaching assistant for the development economics classes for Woodrow Wilson School M.P.A. students. Her research interests include poverty and public services in India and methods of collecting demographic data.

**Audrey Dorélien** is a fourth-year student in Public Affairs and Demography, and is also affiliated with Ecology and Evolutionary Biology Department. She received her B.A. in Economics and Biology from Swarthmore College. Influenced by her childhood in Haiti, her broad research interests are in population, health, and environment (PHE) interactions. In her dissertation, she is able to address one such set of PHE interactions. She is focusing on understanding how seasonal fluctuations in birth rates interact with and are influenced by social/environmental factors and infectious disease in sub-Saharan Africa. She presented the results of her first dissertation chapter, “Documenting Birth Seasonality in sub-Saharan Africa” at the annual Population Association of America meeting in Washington DC where she won a poster prize.
Graduate Students

Dennis Feehan is a third-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, he worked on a project that employed networks-based methods to estimate the size of populations most at-risk of HIV/AIDS using a national survey in Rwanda, and in Brazil. He started work on a survey that will employ new, network-based methods to estimate adult mortality, migration, and crack use. He also presented a paper on small area estimation and a poster on model selection strategies for old-age mortality at the Population Association of America meeting in Washington, D.C. His research interests include networks, population health, population and development, and demographic methods.

Lauren Gaydosh is a second-year 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. She lived in Malawi and Zambia for several years working on various research projects on health and development. Before coming to Princeton Lauren worked as a research supervisor with Poverty Action Lab on a project examining men’s role in contraceptive use in Lusaka, Zambia. This year, in addition to completing coursework and her first empirical paper, she spent several months working with demographic surveillance system sites in Tanzania on projects evaluating the effect of anti-retroviral treatment for AIDS on adult mortality and orphanhood incidence. Her research interests include kinship and child fostering, health, development, family, gender and inequality. Lauren is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

Julia Gelatt is a fourth-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, she studied U.S. immigration policy at the Migration Policy Institute. Her research interests include international migration, immigrant assimilation, gender, and inequality. Her dissertation will focus on the consequences of immigration status on children and young adults’ health and well-being. Julia is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

Kerstin Gentsch is a third-year student in Sociology and OPR. She holds a B.A. in Economics and Linguistics from Swarthmore College. Before coming to Princeton, Gentsch worked in the Metropolitan Housing & Communities Policy Center at the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C. Her primary research interests lie in higher education. Her current research focuses on college major choice among undergraduates in the U.S.

Joanne Golann is a third-year student in Sociology and OPR. She holds a B.A. in English from Amherst College, and a M.A. in Social Sciences from the University of Chicago. Prior to coming to Princeton, she studied high school to college transitions at the Community College Research Center at Teachers College. This year, Joanne co-authored a book chapter (with Kerstin Gentsch, Chang Chung, and Thomas Espenshade) on Hispanic students at selective colleges and completed a working paper on first-year maternal school attendance and children’s five-year cognitive outcomes. She also served as a preceptor for a course on organizations and passed her general examinations with Distinction. Her research interests include social inequality, higher education, family, and gender.

Angelina Grigoryeva is a first-year graduate student in Sociology and OPR. She received her B.A. in Sociology from Moscow State University, Higher School of Economics. Her research interests are economic sociology, stratification, and quantitative methods.

Elizabeth Gummerson is a fifth-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. She completed an M.A. in Public Administration at Princeton, 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.
Patrick Ishizuka is a first-year student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. He holds a B.A. in Philosophy from Santa Clara University, 2004. His interests are race and ethnicity, labor markets, families, and inequality.

Tin-chi Lin is a fifth-year student 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. Tin-chi is currently in the writing stage and will present at paper at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Denver. He plans to defend his dissertation in 2011.

Emily Marshall is a sixth-year student in Sociology and OPR. She received a B.A. with a double major in Mathematics and Russian Studies from Pomona College, 2000. Her interests include fertility, culture, political sociology, social policy and social networks. In fall 2010, she conducted research as a Global Network on Inequality Visiting Fellow to Sciences Po in Paris, France. Emily is currently a fellow the Fellowship of Woodrow Wilson Scholars. Her dissertation examines academic, policy and popular understandings of birthrates in Great Britain and France from the end of World War II to the present.

Kevin O’Neil is a sixth-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School. His dissertation explores the relationship between changes in the geographic distribution of the immigrant population in the United States, public opinion towards immigration and the proliferation of local level policies intended to control immigration, as well as the subsequent impact of those policies on population makeup. Kevin has also been working with Prof. Marta Tienda on a new project on the immigration during older age and social benefit use. His paper “A Tale of Two Counties: Natives’ Opinion toward Immigration in North Carolina” (with Marta Tienda) was published in International Migration Review and he co-authored a forthcoming chapter (with Marta Tienda) in the Oxford Handbook of the Economics of Poverty. He presented papers on anti-immigrant lawmaking by localities at the Population Association of America Annual Meeting and “Migration: A World in Motion” in Maastricht, Netherlands.

Jayanti Owens is a fourth-year joint degree student in Sociology and Demography. She received an M.A. in Sociology (with a concentration in demography) from Princeton University and a B.A. in Political Science, Sociology, and Public Policy from Swarthmore College. Her interests include stratification, education, work, and immigration. Her dissertation project examines how early childhood behavioral development and, later, the personal networks students develop in college influence educational and labor market outcomes, including educational attainment and occupational choice (particularly entrepreneurship and movement into business and the professions). Another project investigates stratification at the top of the educational distribution—namely, how college prestige shapes performance, turnover, and satisfaction in the professions, management consulting, and finance. Before coming to Princeton, Jayanti was a research assistant in the Education Policy Center of The Urban Institute. Her past projects have focused on the use of structural equation models to test social-psychological theories of identity threat through social surveys. This research identifies immigrant minorities’ resilience against negative-ability stereotypes at elite colleges. Jayanti is a recipient of the Mellon Mays Undergraduate Fellowship, the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship, and the National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement Grant.

John Palmer is a third-year graduate student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. He received both a B.S. in Biology and a J.D. 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. This year he completed most of his coursework and served as a preceptor for a graduate course in econometrics and an undergraduate course in political psychology. His research focuses on migration and spatial segregation.
**Michelle Phelps** is a fourth-year student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. Her work focuses on crime and punishment in the U.S., focusing particularly on changes in rehabilitative services in prisons and the rise of probation sentences for community supervision. Prior to joining OPR, Michelle finished a B.A. degree in Psychology at the University of California, Berkeley, and worked in development at the Center for Court Innovation. This year, she had work published in the *Law & Society Review* and presented papers at the annual conferences of the Law & Society Association, Population Association of America, and American Sociological Association. Michelle is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

**Alejandro Rivas** is a fifth-year student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. He holds a B.A. in Human Biology and an M.A. in Sociology from Stanford University. His interests are in the areas of immigrant assimilation, ethnic entrepreneurship, cultural sociology and demography. His dissertation explores how Latino supermarket chains navigate the diverse and politically charged landscape of Southern California, arguing that the new ethnic entrepreneur will not be distinguished by her ethnicity, or membership in an enclave community, but whether or not she can meet the needs of a community of ethnic consumers without alienating those of other ethnicities. Other work he is engaged in explores the landscape of immigrant-serving organizations across the Philadelphia region, focusing on ethnic and urban/suburban differences in resource availability.

**Rania Salem** is a sixth-year student in Sociology and OPR. She has a B.A. in Political Science from the American University in Cairo, and a M.Sc. in Sociology from Oxford University. Her interests include sociology of marriage and the family, women and gender, social and economic development, and the Middle East. In 2010, Rania held a Hewlett Foundation and Institute of International Education dissertation fellowship in Population, Reproductive Health and Economic Development. She gave two presentations at professional conferences this year: a roundtable presentation entitled “Women’s Economic Resources and Bargaining in Marriage: Does Egyptian Women’s Well-Being Depend on Earnings or Marriage Payments?” at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, and a paper entitled, “A Prolonged Engagement: Gender, Class and Matrimonial Transactions among Middle-Class Egyptians” at the annual meeting of the Middle East Studies Association. Rania is currently working on her dissertation, a study of the material and symbolic foundations of family formation entitled, “Economies of Courtship: Matrimonial Transactions and the Construction of Gender and Class Inequalities in Egypt.”

**Takudzwa Sayi** is a first-year student in the Program in Population Studies. She holds a B.Comm (Honors) in Actuarial Science from the National University of Science and Technology, and an M.Phil. in Demography from the University of Cape Town. Prior to coming to Princeton, she worked as a research assistant at the Centre for Actuarial Research at the University of Cape Town, working mostly on fertility and birth intervals in sub-Saharan Africa and on data integrity issues. Her interests include HIV/AIDS, health, and fertility.

**Daniel Schneider** is a fifth-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. Dan’s other research examines gender and housework and has been published in the *American Journal of Sociology* and in the *Journal of Marriage and Family*. He received the University’s Charlotte Elizabeth Proctor Honorific Fellowship for AY 2011-2012 and was co-recipient of the ASA Section on Population’s 2011 student paper award.

**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, an M.P.H. in
Graduate Students

Maternal and Child Health from the University of California at Berkeley, and an M.S.W. 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 fourth-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, 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 2010, she presented her research on Japan’s recent wave of elderly crime at the Population Association of America annual meeting in Washington, DC. Naomi is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

**Elizabeth Sully** is a second-year student in the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. She graduated from McGill University, 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. In her second year, Elizabeth completed her required coursework and served as a preceptor for the graduate course on demographic methods and an undergraduate course on human genetics, reproduction and public policy. For her second year empirical paper, she has been working with the Medical Research Council and the Uganda Virus Research Institute using longitudinal data from rural Uganda to examine HIV, migration and marital dissolution. With this data site, Elizabeth has also co-authored a paper exploring cross-sectional associations between reported extra-spousal partnerships and HIV transmission. Her research interests include health, sexual partnership formation, family demography, and social and network epidemiology.

**Catherine Thorkelson** is a first-year graduate student in Sociology and OPR. She received her B.A. in Evolutionary Biology from Columbia University and a M.Sc. in Human Geography from Umeå University, Sweden. Her research interests are immigration, inequality, urbanization, and urban sociology.

**Megan Todd** is a first-year student in Public Affairs and Demography. She holds an A.B. in Economics from Harvard University. Prior to starting at Princeton, Megan performed research on internationally-comparable urban population estimates and the social and economic determinants of health disparities. Her research interests include the biological mechanisms underlying health disparities and the validity of self-rated health measures.

**LaTonya Trotter** is a fifth-year student in Sociology. She received her B.A. from Williams College and her M.P.H. from the University Washington. She is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow whose work is focused on medicine, health, and health policy. Her research interests include sociology of medicine, ethnography, health disparities, aging, and urban sociology. LaTonya’s work includes research on the relative effect of childhood indicators on adult health disparities as well as understanding the contexts and experiences of older adults who are aging in urban spaces. This year, she has been engaged in fieldwork to explore a different aspect of health and medical care: the health professions. Through a mixed methods investigation, her dissertation explores the interplay between professional identity, professional conflict and the experience of health care within a community based health care organization where Nurse Practitioners play a key role in delivering health care. Her dissertation tries to ethnographically understand how the Nurse Practitioner identity and unique domain of work is crafted through every day interactions with physicians, patients, social workers, occupational therapists, and others who move in and through an urban practice.

**Heidi Norbis Ullmann** is a fourth-year student at the Woodrow Wilson School and OPR. She holds a B.A. in Latin American Studies from Barnard College and a M.P.H. in Population and Family Health from the Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University. Heidi is interested in investigating health in developing countries, with
particular attention to vulnerable populations, including women, children, and migrants. Her background is in public health. Since coming to Princeton she has co-authored two papers examining health in Mexico and she conducted a pilot study on mental health and project-induced migration in Turkey. She is currently completing her dissertation, which explores social inequality, migration, and health in Mexico.

**Erik Vickstrom** is a fourth-year student Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. He graduated from Wesleyan University with a B.A. in Sociology and American Studies. Before coming to Princeton, Erik 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. Erik 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 continued his work with the MAFE project under the auspices of Cris Beauchemin at the Institut National Etudes 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. He continued his research on migration to Europe during another stint at INED in the fall of 2010, which also allowed him to travel to Vienna to present his work at the European Population Conference. During the past two years, Erik has also been working with Alejandro Portes on a study of academic and professional aspirations and expectations among children of immigrants in Spain.

**Jessica Yiu** is a third-year student in Sociology and OPR. She has a B.A. and M.A. in Sociology from the University of Toronto. Her broad research interests include race/ethnicity and immigration, and the study of these issues in comparative perspective. She has co-authored published papers on earnings inequality among immigrant women in Canada, as well as a review of historical trends in personal and family life. She has written a paper that examines the early childhood outcomes of the children of immigrants. Her current work focuses on the adaptation of children of immigrants in Spain. She is collaborating with Spanish researchers on a paper which examines the educational ambitions of children of immigrants in Barcelona. She has recently written a paper which examines the low educational ambitions among Chinese immigrant youths in Spain. She is a recipient of the Social Science and Humanities Research Council’s Canadian Graduate Scholarship at the Master’s and Doctoral levels.
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