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The OPR Annual report is
published annually by the Office
of Population Research,
Princeton University, Wallace
Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544.

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From the Director

OPR at Age 75
Douglas S. Massey, Director

In 2011 the Office of Population Research (OPR) celebrated the 75th year of its existence as a demographic research center, which, to the best of my knowledge, makes it the oldest population research center in the world. OPR celebrated this momentous anniversary with a variety of activities. A special 75th Anniversary Page was added to the OPR Website (http://opr.princeton.edu/75/). This page contains the 75th Anniversary Documentary, the 50th Anniversary Video, and links to the OPR 75 Facebook (http://www.facebook.com/OPR.PU) and You Tube pages (http://www.youtube.com/user/75OPR).

OPR Associate Patricia Fernandez-Kelly spearheaded the effort to produce the 37-minute video documentary about the intertwined history of OPR and the field of demography. The video includes reflections by current and past OPR Directors, faculty, students, staff, and research associates about leading figures and events in the history of the Office and the role they played in advancing demographic research and training. The film debuted at a ceremonial premier held in the fall of 2011 at the Betts Auditorium in Princeton University’s School of Architecture, followed by a reception with many toasts. In addition, at the 2011 Meeting of the Population Association of America, then director James Trussell hosted a reception and celebration in a ballroom of the Washington Sheraton. This was attended by many dozens of current and former students, postdocs, faculty, and friends. Alumni took the podium to reminisce about the old times and ponder the new. Students and alumni also organized a successful campaign to raise $10,000 for the Population Association of America in the name of former OPR Directors Ansley Coale and Charles Westoff, who were named “PAA Honored Members.”

Looking backward at the ripe age of 75 the Office of Population Research has much to be proud of, but looking forward we see nothing but promise and excitement for the next 75 years. It is my personal privilege to have been trained at OPR as a student and postdoc, to have returned to Princeton as a faculty member in 2003, and to have been named OPR Director in 2011 (though I fear Ansley Coale may be rolling in his grave with a migration researcher at the helm of the institution he loved).

Douglas Massey, Director

Office of Population Research
Princeton University
OPR Staff and Students

January – December 2011

Director
Douglas S. Massey

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, household formation and labor market institutions, migration, income distribution and political economy, international and regional development, and press freedom.


Delia Baldassarri, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Affiliate, Center for the Study of Democratic Politics; Advisory Committee, Center for the Study of Social Organization. Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University, 2007; Ph.D. in Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento, Italy, 2006. Interests: political sociology, economic sociology, and methodology of social research, with a focus on social networks and influence dynamics, collective action, cooperation and economic development, human decision-making, public opinion and political behavior, civil society, conflict, and social integration.

João Biehl, Susan Dod Brown Professor of Anthropology and Woodrow Wilson School; Co-Director of Princeton’s Program in Global Health and Health Policy; Princeton Faculty Associate, Center for Health and Wellbeing, Center for the Study of Religion, Department of Spanish and Portuguese Languages and Cultures, Princeton Institute of International and Regional Studies, Princeton Environmental Institute, Program in Latin American Studies, Program in Law and Public Affairs and University and Center for Human Values. Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, 1999, Ph.D., Religion, Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley, 1996. Interests: medical anthropology, social studies of science and technology, and Latin American societies.

Anne Case, Alexander Stewart 1886 Professor of Economics and Public Affairs; Director, Research Program in Development Studies (RPDS); Associate Chair, Economics Department; Interim Director, Center for Health and Wellbeing. Ph.D., Economics, Princeton University, 1988. Interests: microeconomic foundations of development, health economics, public finance, labor economics.


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


Thomas Espenshade, Professor of Sociology. Ph.D., Economics, Princeton University, 1972. Interests: social demography, with a particular interest in education. His current research is focused on the achievement gap and the roles of family circumstances and parenting behaviors as they relate to school readiness.

Susan Fiske, Professor of Psychology. Ph.D. Social Psychology, Harvard University, 1978. Interests: how stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination are encouraged or discouraged by social relationships, such as cooperation, competition, and power.

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


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


Douglas Massey, Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs; Director, Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Sociology, Princeton University, 1978. Interests: demography, urban sociology, race and ethnicity, discrimination, international migration, Latin American society, particularly Mexico, stratification, social research methods, biosociology.

Sara McLanahan, William S. Tod Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs; Director, Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, 1979. Interests: family demography, intergenerational relationships, poverty and inequality.

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


Alejandro Portes, Howard Harrison and Gabrielle Snyder Beck Professor of Sociology; Director, Center for Migration and Development. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1970. Interests: social change and development, research methodology, social psychology and political sociology.


Matthew Salganik, Assistant Professor of Sociology. Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University, 2007. Interests: social networks, quantitative methods and web-based social research.


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

Marta Tienda, Maurice P. During ’22 Professor of Demographic Studies; Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs; WWS Director of Graduate Studies; Director of Graduate Studies, OPR; founding Director of the Program in Latino Studies at Princeton University. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, 1977. Interests: International Migration, Social Demography and Inequality.

James Trussell, John Foster Dulles Professor in International Affairs; Professor of Economics and Public Affairs; Visiting Professor, The Hull York Medical School, UK. Ph.D., Economics, Princeton University, 1975. Interests: emergency contraception, contraceptive failure, and the cost-effectiveness of contraception.


Charles F. Westoff, Maurice P. During ’22 Professor, Emeritus; Professor of Sociology, Emeritus. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 1953. Interests: population policy, comparative fertility in developing countries, fertility surveys and family planning.


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.


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.


**Heidi Norbis Ullmann**, Postdoctoral Research Associate. Ph.D., Public Policy, Princeton University, 2011. Interests: migrant health, reproductive health, health policy. demographic, social, and health impacts of international migration and population health more broadly.

**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).

**Miranda Waggoner**, Postdoctoral Research Associate. Ph.D., Sociology and Social Policy, Brandeis University, 2011. Interests: medical sociology, maternal and child health, women’s health policy, science and technology studies.

**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.


**John Hobcraft**, Visiting Research Scholar. (Joint CRCW and CHW); Professor of Population Studies; Chairman, Population Investigation Committee; and Chairman, The Methodology Institute, London School of Economics. B.Sc., Economics, London School of Economics and Political Science, 1966. Interests: comparative analysis, comparative health policy, consequences, demographic analysis, determinants, dynamics, family, fertility, household change, mortality, population, and survey analysis.

**Kathleen Kiernan**, Visiting Research Scholar. (Joint CRCW and CHW); Professor of Social Policy and Demography, University of York; and Co-Director, ESRC Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, London School of Economics. Ph.D., University of London, 1987. Interests: childbearing and Cohabitation outside marriage, children, divorce, family change, long-term outcomes, parenthood, teenage motherhood, and transition.


**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.
OPR Staff and Students

January – December 2011


Administrative Staff

Nancy Cannuli, Associate Director
Mary Lou Delaney, Program Assistant
Valerie Fitzpatrick, Academic Assistant
Lynne Johnson, Graduate Program Administrator
Regina Leidy, Communications Coordinator, CRCW
Joyce Lopuh, Purchasing and Accounts Administrator
Kristen Matlofsky, Academic Assistant
Kris McDonald, Program Manager, CRCW
Tracy Merone, Administrative Support, CRCW
Jodie Miller, Academic Assistant
Robin Piskecky, Grants Manager
Diana Sacké, Academic Assistant

Computing Staff

Wayne Appleton, System Administrator, UNIX Systems Manager
Chang Y. Chung, Statistical Programmer and Data Archivist
Jennifer Flath, Assistant System Administrator
Dawn Koffman, Statistical Programmer
Thu Vu, Statistical Programmer

Library Staff

Elana Broch, Assistant Population Research Librarian
Joann Donatiello, Population Research Librarian
Tracy Hartman, Special Collections Assistant
Nancy Pressman-Levy, Head Librarian, Donald E. Stokes Library

Research/Technical Staff

Kelly Cleland, Research Specialist
Monica Espinoza Higgins, Project Manager, New Immigrant Survey
Wade Jacobsen, Research Specialist, CRCW
Kate Jaeger, Project Director, CRCW
Jean Knab, Data Manager, CRCW
Jennifer Martin, Project Manager
Kimberly Torres, Associate Project Manager, New Immigrant Survey
Caroline Moreau, Associate Professional Specialist
Karen Pren, Project Manager, Mexican Migration Project /LAMP
Magaly Sanchez-R, Senior Field Coordinator, LAMP
William Schneider, Research Specialist, CRCW

Students


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.


**OPR Staff and Students**

**January – December 2011**

**Takudzwa Sayi**, Program in Population Studies.

**Daniel J Schneider**, Department of Sociology.

Entered fall 2007. M.P.H., Maternal and Child Health, University of California-Berkeley, 2000; M.S.W., Social Policy and Practice, University of Pennsylvania, 1996; B.A., Psychology, Bucknell University, 1993. Interests: relationships between reproductive health and rights and many other aspects of development, including general health and nutrition, economic development, women’s empowerment, the environment, and education.

**Naomi Sugie**, Department of Sociology.


**Catherine Thorkelson**, Department of Sociology.


**LaTonya Trotter**, Department of Sociology.

**Erik Vickstrom**, Department of Sociology.


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. We are multi-institutional as well as interdisciplinary; our three major initiatives involve collaborations with researchers at other universities and research organizations. Finally, visitors and postdocs play an important role in the intellectual life of the Center.

Each year CRCW supports a number of postdoctoral fellows, as well as graduate and undergraduate students. CRCW hosted four postdoctoral fellows in 2011. Terry-Ann Craigie finished her second year as a CRCW fellow. She is currently Assistant Professor of Economics at Connecticut College. Colter Mitchell (Sociology, University of Michigan) began his third year this fall, Kate Hee Young Choi (Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles) began her second year and Melissa Martinson (Sociology, Columbia University) is completing a second year postdoctoral fellowship at OPR. 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), Elizabeth Ty Wilde (Assistant Professor in the Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University) and Visiting Fellow, Yanfang Li, from Beijing Normal University, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience. CRCW also currently has 32 research associates drawn from the fields of demography, sociology, economics, psychology, anthropology, molecular biology and law.

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 5,000 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.
Year 9 Wave

Data from the Year 9 wave was released through the Office of Population Research Data Archive in fall 2011. Project staff have been working on activities to publicize the release of the data including 1) announcement in our bimonthly e-newsletter, 2) posts on the Fragile Families and CRCW websites, 3) posts on the OPR Data Archive website, 4) an entry in the OPR Data Archivist’s blog [http://blogs.princeton.edu/onpopdata/], and 5) a Future of Children journal blog entry that also refers to the Fragile Families volume. Statisticians at Columbia University are currently working on developing weights for the Year 9 data. When these weights are appended to the public data files, the Year 9 data will be re-released through the OPR Data Archive and also added to the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) Data Archive where the baseline through Year 5 data is currently distributed, as well.

DNA Work

The Molecular Biology lab at Princeton processed saliva samples through fall 2011. Ultimately, the following genes were completed for all mother and child saliva samples: FTO, MC4R, TMEM18, BDNF, 5HTTLPR, Stin2, Dat1, DRD2, DRD4, three TPH, and COMT. Dr. Dan Notterman, who oversaw the genotyping at Princeton, relocated to Penn State University as the Associate Vice President of Research and Vice Dean for Research and Graduate Studies, College of Medicine, and will now oversee the FFS genetic work from his lab there.

The first published article using the FFS genetic data (which examined gene-environment interaction in the development of mothers’ postpartum depression) was released by the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences in May 2011. Throughout 2011, the group of researchers with early access to the genetic data continued their analyses. Two new papers examine gene-environment interactions in the development of children’s behavior, “Family Instability, Genes, and Children’s Externalizing Behavior” and “The Influence and Interplay of Family Instability and Genes on Children’s Prosocial Behavior.” The first paper was presented at the Population Association of America Annual Meeting in 2011, and the second will be presented there in 2012. A group of researchers are also focusing on the role of gene-environment interactions in the development of child obesity. The Fragile Families Study serves a broad research community. Over 1,400 researchers have registered to use the public data, and 47 researchers have applied for restricted use contract data. Overall, over 300 articles have been published or are forthcoming in peer-reviewed journals. There are 40 books or book chapters using the FFS as a primary data source. We also have a series of over 70 working papers posted on our website. In 2011, four dissertations were completed using the data; to date more than 60 dissertations have used the FFS data.

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). FOC’s core staff includes Associate Editor, Kris McDonald, Project Manager, Lauren Moore Kase and Communications Coordinator, Regina Leidy.
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* first in the categories of Family Studies and Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary, and third in the area of Health Policy.1

During 2011, the *Future of Children* published two volumes with accompanying policy briefs: Immigrant Children and Work and Family. Our volume on Children with Disabilities will be released in the spring 2012, and we have four additional volumes in the pipeline: Literacy of American Children (Fall 2012), Postsecondary Education (Spring 2013), Military Children and Families (Fall 2014), and It Takes Two Generations: Strengthening the Mechanisms of Child Development (Spring 2014). 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.

**Immigrant Youth Project**

The *Princeton 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. The INSIDE conference, which was held in June 2011 in Barcelona, Spain, was organized around the topic of child migration and presented the empirical work of network members.

The Global Network on Child Migration 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.
In 2010 Marta Tienda and post doc Kate Choi travelled to four different countries to meet researchers from the research consortium centers and initiate research collaboration. The trip resulted in the creation of an Italian hub and a conference held in Barcelona, Spain in the summer of 2011. Also in 2011, Melissa Martinson traveled to England to foster greater ties with network members. And in May of 2011 Tienda received a grant from the American Academy for Political and Social Sciences to help support the Barcelona conference and to produce a special volume of the ANNALS devoted to Child Migration in comparative perspective. This ANNALS volume is being published in 2012. Members are also scheduled to present in various academic conferences, including the annual meetings of the Population Association of America and Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management. Tienda and Martinson also organized a panel in the 4th Conference on Migrant and Ethnic Health in Europe, which will be held in Milan, Italy in June 2012.

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

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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 37 faculty associates drawn from the fields of anthropology, demography, East Asian studies, ecology and evolutionary biology, epidemiology, economics, history, human values, molecular biology, neuroscience, politics, psychology, public affairs, 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 ten 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 seven events on health reform implementation:
  - Two public lectures featuring prominent academics and policy makers
  - A policy forum addressing implications of the reforms for New Jersey children
  - Four student-oriented events on health reform


- Hosted two conferences:
  - 09/13/11 - Conference: Fetal Origins, Early Childhood Exposure, and Famine
  - 11/16/2011 – Health Affairs Conference: Value of Innovation in Cancer Care

- Other major public lectures, co-sponsored with WWS:
  - 10/17/11 – Public lecture: "Plagues, Pandemics and Policies for Health" - Christopher Dye, Director of Health Information in the Office of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases, World Health Organization
  - 11/16/11 – Public lecture: "No Woman, No Cry" - Film Screening and Panel Discussion

- Expanded collaboration with the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, based in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Key activities include collaborative research projects and exchanges of faculty, postdoctoral researchers and students between the two institutions.

- Provided $45,605 in graduate research grants through the Health Grand Challenge. This funding supported eight graduate students’ dissertation research exploring multidisciplinary aspects of infectious disease.

- 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 $8,300 to 24 students to attend health-related conferences and meetings.

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 involved completion of parental surveys began in early 2010. This year was also dedicated exclusively to data analysis and publication of the results. In 2011, the third phase of the project which involved follow-up interviews with the original respondents began. During this phase, the services of a professional tracking company were to be utilized. However, members of the research team came up with an alternative plan because of the uncertain reliability of such companies regarding protecting confidential personal information. The results of the follow-up sample will provide the basis for two books. The first book will be written in English and organized in a format parallel to Legacies (Portes and Rumbaut, 2001), bearing all major results of the statistical analyses. The second book will be written in Spanish and will summarize these findings in a manner accessible to the general public. Overall, it is intended for broad diffusion in Spain and for guidance to its school authorities and others dealing with the immigrant population of the country.

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 were 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 was held in the spring of 2011 at Princeton and included 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. Country specific reports will comprise a special issue of the Annals and will be forthcoming in September, 2012.

**Deportations and National Security**

The 9/11 attack on New York and Washington brought about the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security and the incorporation of immigration and naturalization services under its purview. Is the nation’s security best served by bringing illegal immigrants out of the shadows, or by deporting them? In a political climate where comprehensive immigration reform has not been accomplished and anti-immigrant feelings are growing, the present situation poses problems both to those charged with implementing deportation policies and to immigrant communities feeling their impact.

On March 28, 2011, the Center for Migration and Development in collaboration with the Latin American Legal Defense and Education Fund, Program in Latin American Studies, Program in Latino Studies, Princeton Institute for International and Regional Affairs, Program in Law and Public Affairs and the University Center for Human Values hosted a "Roundtable on Deportations and National Security" on the campus of Princeton University. Deportations from the United States have soared, with nearly 400,000 individuals removed from American soil in 2010—a record since the Department of Homeland Security was formed eight years ago. Since 2007, more than 1.3 million people have been deported, including convicted criminals but also many workers with no criminal records.

What are the implications of intensified deportation measures for those implementing them and for those affected by them? What is the impact of including immigration policy under the country’s national security framework? These central questions were addressed by the event. The event was envisioned as a gathering of academics, practitioners, public officials and representatives of service and advocacy organizations to discuss issues of shared concern. The objective was to foster dialogue and mutual understanding in an atmosphere of civility that was non-confrontational. Expert participants addressed the problems and risks faced by personnel in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Immigration Customs Enforcement Agency (ICE), as well as the difficulties confronted by families experiencing deportations. Speakers included Julia Preston, *New York Times*, Alejandro Portes, director of the Center for Migration and Development; Douglas Massey, the Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School; Ted Alden, the Bernard L. Schwartz Senior Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations and author of "The Closing of the American Border: Terrorism, Immigration and Security Since 9/11;" Amy Gottlieb, the American Friends Service Committee’s director of the Immigrant Rights Program in Newark; Stacy Mann, the director of the Program on Immigration and Democracy at the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University; and invited representatives from the Department of Homeland Security.

**News and Announcements**

Alejandro Portes, Director of CMD, in collaboration with sociologist Maria Margarida Marques of the New University of Lisbon (UNL) won the Francisco Manuel dos Santos Foundation (FFMS) competition, destined to research projects on “Cultural Values, Economic Development and Governance Quality: A Compared Perspective”, for the CMD/UNL proposal entitled, “Values, Institutional Quality, and Development”. The Portes/Marques proposal calls for a comparative study of six major Portuguese institutions following the methodology successfully employed in the comparative study of 23 Latin American institutions in five Latin American countries (see Portes and Smith 2010). The study will be
conducted by a team of ten Portuguese economists, sociologists, and political scientists coordinated by CMD and UNL. It will be launched in June 2012.

Forthcoming Publications

A special issue of *Ethnic and Racial Studies* dedicated to “Immigrants and the American Health System: Understanding the Connections”, edited by Patricia Fernandez-Kelly and Alejandro Portes, was published in November 2011. The book brings together papers presented at the Conference, “What is Ailing U.S.?” conducted at the CMD in May 2009 and which brought together scholars, health practitioners and administrators to examine the ways in which the U.S. health system confronts the needs and problems posed by a growing immigrant population. The volume also included results of the study of American health institutions as they relate to the immigrant population conducted by Alejandro Portes, Patricia Fernandez-Kelly and Donald Light with support from a Senior Scholar Award to Portes from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Results of the study shed light on the barriers to health care faced by immigrants, especially those in unauthorized status, and the various coping strategies adopted by immigrants and compassionate clinics and physicians seeking to reach this population. A typology of American health institutions as they face the demands and problems confronted by the foreign-born synthesizes results of the study. The conference on which this special issue is based and a video with the same conference title, was released by the Center in 2010 and can be accessed at [http://www.princeton.edu/cmdhis/](http://www.princeton.edu/cmdhis/).
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
- 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
- Infrastructure for Population Research
- Improvements to Respondent-Driven Sampling for the Study of Hidden Populations
- IPA: Bryan Grenfell
- Market Integration and the Long-term Health Impacts of Drought
- Princeton Center for Research on Experience and Wellbeing
- Princeton Center for the Demography of Aging
- Public Use Data on Mexican Immigration
- Understanding US regional health & mortality disparities: A Life Course Approach

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**
- Using Vital Statistics Natality Data to Assess the Impact of Environmental Policy: The Examples of Superfund, the Toxic Release Inventory, and E-Z Pass

**State Government Agencies**

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

**Foundations and Private Organizations**

**American Academy for Political and Social Sciences**
- INSIDE: Child Migration Research Conference

**The Annie E. Casey Foundation**
- Future of Children Literacy Volume

**The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation**
- The Future of Children Journal Project
- Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study

**Columbia University**
- Unemployment, the Great Recession, Fragile Families, and Child Development (NIH)
OPR Financial Support

**Fahs-Beck Fund for Research and Experimentation**
- Finding Work: The Reentry Experiences of Ex-Offenders

**Family Intervention Services**
- Building Family Success: An Evaluation Project (The Nicholson Foundation)

**The Ford Foundation**
- Social Science Analysis of Race and Ethnicity in Latin America
- Enhancing Visibility and Impact of the Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America

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

**The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation**
- 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

**Northwestern University**
- Social Influences on Early Adult Stress Biomarkers (NIH)

**The David and Lucille Packard Foundation**
- The Future of Children Journal Project

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

**The RAND Corporation**
- New Immigrant Survey (NIH)

**Teachers College – Columbia University**
- Pew Home Visiting Campaign (The Pew Charitable Trusts)

**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)
OPR Library

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 joined the staff last year 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, scanning 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’s two scanning stations include a state-of-the art book scanner; 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 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.

For many years, the Population Index database was compiled at Princeton University’s OPR. As a result, over 3,700 of the working papers, unpublished conference papers, research institute publications, non-governmental organization and government publications cited in Population Index are available in the Ansley Coale collection. Their bibliographic records are included in an international catalog that is searched by academics and researchers worldwide. Researchers may request a loan of the materials; or, in many cases, they can be scanned and distributed electronically. For countries with few resources, in particular, this is invaluable.

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. The Library recently introduced a new discovery interface called “SearchIt@PUL,” to locate materials held at Princeton. SearchIt@PUL provides the user with the ability to search books, subscription journals and databases in one place, with links to the full-text content as well as individual account information, and real time availability data. In addition to POPLINE and Population Index Online, the library’s holdings include numerous electronic databases such as Sociological Abstracts, ISI Web of Science, SocIndex, Global Health, EconLit, ScienceDirect, PsychINFO, Medline, Scopus, LexisNexis Academic, Statistical Insight, PolicyFile, 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, the Center for Research Libraries, Harvard, MIT, and Columbia. The books are delivered to the requestor’s mailbox on campus within four business days—much faster than traditional interlibrary loan. In addition to Borrow Direct, the Stokes Library offers the ‘Library Express’ service. This program provides for the rapid delivery of books owned by Princeton University Library to the mailboxes of OPR constituents.

The Stokes Library is a member of the Association of Population Libraries and Information Centers (APLIC). The association is an extensive international network of demography libraries and provides for timely document delivery as well as professional development and networking. The Library is one of the few academic institutions participating in this organization, and it provides APLIC members with access to the unique resources housed in the collection. Both Elana Broch and Joann Donatiello are active members of APLIC. Donatiello is a member of the Executive Board.

For more information on the Coale Collection, please see http://opr.princeton.edu/library

**Library Staff**

**Elana Broch,**  
Assistant Population Research Librarian

**Joann Donatiello,**  
Population Research Librarian

**Tracy Hartman,**  
Library Assistant

**Nancy Pressman-Levy,**  
Head, Donald E. Stokes Library
• **Daniel Lichter**, Professor of Policy Analysis and Management and Sociology, Cornell University, “Racial Boundaries and Demographic Change.” February 1, 2011


• **Sam Clark**, Professor of Sociology, University of Washington, “Contemporary Model Life Tables for Developed Countries: An Application of Model-based Clustering.” March 1, 2011


• **Tin-chi Lin**, Ph.D. Candidate, WWS, Princeton University, “Parental Son Preference and Children’s Housework: The Case of India.” Mar 22


• **Patrick Heuveline**, Professor of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, “The Limits of Genocide: An Attempt at a Confidence Interval on the Khmer-Rouge Death Toll.” April 5, 2011

• **Richard Breen**, Professor of Sociology, Yale University, “Comparing Regression Coefficients between Models using Logit and Probit: A New Method.” April 12, 2011

• **Jens Ludwig**, Professor of Social Service Administration, Law and Public Policy, University of Chicago, “Neighborhood Effects on Subjective Well-being.” April 19, 2011

• **Steve Morgan**, Professor of Sociology, Cornell University, “Stutter-Step Models of College Entry.” April 26, 2011

• **Elizabeth Gummerson**, Ph.D. Candidate, WWS, Princeton University, “From Predictive to Protective?: The Changing Relationship of HIV and Education in Africa.” May 2, 2011

• **Heidi Norbis**, Ph.D. Candidate, WWS, Princeton University, “Go Healthy, Return Healthy? The Health of Returned Migrants in Mexico.” May 3, 2011

• **Wendy Sheldon**, Ph.D. Candidate, WWS, Princeton University, “How Effective are Current Interventions to Prevent Post-Partum Hemorrhage?” May 4, 2011

• **Jennifer Barber**, Professor of Sociology, University of Michigan, “Relationship Dynamics and Pregnancy: Intensity, Instability, and Partner Change.” September 20, 2011


• **Dowell Myers**, Professor of Policy, Planning and Development, University of Southern California, “Intergenerational Advancement of the Mexican-origin Population Relative to a Changing Mainstream: Challenges of Selective Migration in the Comparison of California and Texas.” October 4, 2011


• **Kathleen Gerson**, Professor of Sociology, New York University, “Blurring Gender Boundaries and New Dilemmas of Work and Care.” October 25, 2011

• **Arland Thornton**, Professor of Sociology, University of Michigan, “Worldwide Family Changes: Insights from the Developmental Idealism Perspective.” November 8, 2011

• **Kim Weeden**, Professor of Sociology, Cornell University, “Degrees of Difference: Gender Segregation of US Doctorates by Field and Program Prestige.” November 15, 2011

• **Colter Mitchell**, Postdoctoral Research Associate CRCW, OPR, Princeton University, “Family Instability, Genes, and Children’s Externalizing Behavior.” November 22, 2011

• **Stéphane HELLERINGER**, Professor Mailman School of Public Health Columbia University, “Sexual Networks in sub-Saharan Countries: Some Preliminary Results and a New Agenda for Research and HIV Prevention.” November 29, 2011

• **Janet Currie**, Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, Princeton University, “Is the Foreclosure Crisis Making Us Sick?” December 6, 2011

• **Kristen Harknett**, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, “Do Support Environments Influence Fertility?: Evidence from 21 European Countries.” December 13, 2011
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. She 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.

In a paper published 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 backgrounds 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 a paper that appeared in Social Science and Medicine, Brooks-Gunn and colleagues Rachel Kimbro (Rice University) and Sara MacLanahan used the FFCWS to explore whether outdoor play and television watching were associated with children’s body mass index (BMI) at age 5, controlling for confounders such as maternal BMI. Hours of outdoor play were negatively associated with BMI, and hours of television were positively associated with BMI. Higher maternal perceptions of neighborhood collective efficacy (physical order)
were associated with more hours of outdoor play, more trips to the playground, and fewer hours of television.

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn has been collaborating with researchers focusing on gene-by-environment interactions. In 2011, she co-authored an article in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (co-authors: Colter Mitchell, Daniel Notterman, John Hobcraft, London School of Economics, Irwin Garfinkel, Columbia University, Kate Jaeger, Iulia Kotenko, and Sara McLanahan) that investigated the role of mother’s genes and environment in postpartum depression. This article tested the biological susceptibility model, which posits that some individuals have greater genetic reactivity to stress than others, which leads to worse outcomes in poor environments but better outcomes in rich environments. Using a nontruncated measure of a classic environmental stressor -- socioeconomic status, as measured by education, and two polymorphisms (5-HTTLPR and STin2 VNTR) of the serotonin transporter gene (5-HTT), the study finds that some women are genetically more reactive to the environment, resulting in a crossover of risks of postpartum depression for the most reactive groups.

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn produced several articles on children’s sleep behaviors in collaboration with colleagues at NCCF and with Lauren Hale of SUNY Stony Brook. One article using the FFCWS, published in *the Journal of Family Psychology*, investigated links between language-based bedtime routines among 3-year-olds with their sleep duration and cognitive, behavioral, and health outcomes at age 5. Results indicated that language-based bedtime routines were positively associated with nighttime sleep duration and test scores, and negatively associated with behavior problems. In a second paper appearing in *Pediatrics*, the EHS study was used to examine mother-child bed sharing at child ages 1, 2, and 3 as a predictor of child well-being at age 5. This study addressed a gap in practitioners’ knowledge about the consequences (if any) of bed sharing beyond infancy. Bivariately, there were negative associations between bed sharing and child cognition at behavior at age 5; however, those associations lost significance once maternal characteristics were controlled for. In a third paper appearing in *Behavioral Sleep Medicine*, Brooks-Gunn and colleagues used the EHS Study data to examine the approximately 1,800 low-income children according to whether their mothers received 5 types of parenting services in the child’s first 3 years of life: case management, home visiting, parent–child groups, parenting classes, and parenting support groups. Children whose mothers participated in a parent–child group or parenting class by the child’s 10th month of life, or in case management between the child’s 11th and 19th months of life, were more likely to have a regular bedtime at age 3. Children whose mothers participated in a parent–child group between the child’s 11th and 19th months of life were more likely to have a regular bedtime routine (i.e., bathing or reading a story) at age 3. Home visiting and parent support groups were not associated with children’s sleep-related behaviors.

Working with colleagues from Adelphi University (Laura M. DeRose), Penn State University (Mariya P. Shiyko), and Texas A & M University (Holly Foster), Brooks-Gunn addressed the issue of the link between early pubertal timing and risk for poor socioemotional development. Much of the research to date has been based on evidence from cross-sectional and short time-span longitudinal studies. This study assessed the association between early maturation and developmental trajectories of social skills and internalizing and externalizing problems in girls from grades 1 through 9, including pre- and post-pubertal periods. The sample came from the NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development and included 398 Caucasian and 60 African American girls. Multilevel modeling revealed early maturing Caucasian girls were at risk for higher internalizing and externalizing problems and experiencing higher levels of problems pre-pubertally. African American youth had lower social skills and internalizing problems with no group differences due to early pubertal development. This paper appeared in the *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*.

Ana Marie Goldani’s new research focuses on “Alternative Family Arrangements.” This project focused on Goldani’s broad interest on the diversity of families and the growing alternatives to the lifelong marriage model that contribute to a growing range of family arrangements. It is divided
in two parts. The first part is Living Apart Together (LAT) Arrangements in collaboration with Professor Luis Manuel Ayuso Sanchez (University of Malag, Spain). Their research is based on data obtained from the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS), a cross-national comparative, retrospective and prospective study of the dynamics of family relationships in industrialized countries. It is the core activity of the Generations and Gender Programme, coordinated by the Population Activities Unit (PAU) of United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in Geneva. The GGS is designed as a panel survey with at least three waves at an interval of three years and uses a probability sample representing a country’s non-institutional population aged 18-79. A first result will be presented at the 2012 Population Association of America (PAA) conference in San Francisco. The second part, “Latin America coming out in the 2000s” focuses on a growing public debate as new laws on gay marriage and social benefits for gay couples are spreading throughout Latin America. The broad feminist and sexual diversity movements in the context of democratization and international human rights regimes in the recent decades have changed the political landscape in most Latin America countries by including sexual and reproductive rights in public agendas. The researchers use individual-level data that comes from the 2010 America’s Barometer by the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP). The America’s Barometer conducted nationally representative surveys in several Latin American Countries. They restricted their sample to Spanish-speaking countries and Brazil. Each country has a sample of about 1,500 respondents, except in Chile, Brazil, Ecuador, and Bolivia where sample sizes range from 1,965 to 3,018. The datasets were supplemented with country-level indicators of development obtained from the 2009 Human Development Report by United Nations Development Programme.

Intergenerational relations is an expression used to discuss a variety of interactions among persons of distinct generations. Dr. Goldani believes that a multidisciplinary approach that addresses political, economic, social and psychological dimensions is the best strategy for understanding these relations and establishing a dialogue. In the broad field of intergenerational relations, a variety of theoretical, research and practical approaches have been used to address diverse goals. Among these goals, a “society for all ages” that seeks solidarity across generations, appears to be central. An agenda seeking a “society for all ages” was largely inspired by a series of UN international and regional conferences (e.g. Madrid, 2002; Brasilia; 2007) amidst population aging trends. This agenda evolved over time, reflecting changing conceptual perspectives and practices. As a consequence of this evolving agenda, intergenerational social programs themselves also changed; from a traditional focus on leisure activities, learning experiences and friendship for diverse age groups to a source of solution for social problems. The experience of intergenerational programs such as those pioneered by the United States since the 1960s and the most recent debate on legislation to curb ageism in the EU countries are some references to these changes.

In her paper, “Challenges to Dialogue and Understanding Across Generations. Some Lessons from Latin America,” presented at Memories of United Nations Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Dialogue and Mutual Understanding across Generations (2011), Ana Maria Goldani finds that creative social policies and expansion of social protection systems can be crucial in changing the lives of the most needy and for improving citizenship. Despite all the criticisms of the Conditional Cash Transfer Benefits, including fostering political clientelism with a strong negative gender bias, there are some positive results too. For example, the inclusion of the poor in a dynamic cycle of receiving a regular payment of benefits and accomplishing the obligation of sending children regularly to school as well as visiting public health centers, has meant more than simply better economic conditions. For the first time, the very poor are socially visible and have an opportunity to express their demands to the State. In other words, the beneficiaries of CCTB earn social legitimacy and recognition that they didn’t have before. Thus, the Conditional Transfer Cash Benefits, as experienced in its different versions, helped to move the debate from an exclusively economic realm to culture in general. It introduces new actors and questions in the process of democratization and achievement of a full social citizenship. These new programs seem to be achieving both recognition and redistribution.
Finally, the examples of Latin America non-contributive pensions remind us that the problem of private versus public solutions is a false contradiction. Society’s willingness to benefit from families’ caregiving and its unwillingness to share the costs will not go far in promoting cohesion and even less in terms of social and economic development. We also learned that to advance a dialogue and understand relations across generations in broad terms, we should try to unlock the debate on intergenerational relations from the trap of economic management. Although the scale and allocation of public spending appears as a crucial source to support the reproduction and interaction across generations, we should advance the idea of multidimensionality of intergenerational relations and how those are related to solidarity practices. The UN conference members also learned the importance of submitting technical discourses and their assumptions to a critical review because it is the way to politicize the debate on solidarity across generations and welfare to the extent that the technical discourses and knowledge ignore the need for public resources of solidarity between generations, and even try to disqualify the benefits and social programs oriented to certain groups (in general to the old as a non-productive group), they stimulate less participation from the State in promoting intergenerational solidarity. Therefore, we should be aware of the different perspectives and their normative and policy implications because the example of Latin America indicates that institutions and policy makers are not only managers of social risks but they can also be powerful sources in creating risks. By exercising their decisions of power, they can also threaten the action of social movements and generate unnecessary conflict.

Sara McLanahan’s current research focuses on changes in the structure of the American family and the consequences of these changes for parents, children and society. She is the Principal Investigator of the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, a longitudinal, birth cohort survey of approximately 5,000 new parents and their children with a large oversample of unmarried parents. The study interviews parents shortly after the birth of their child and re-interviews both mothers and fathers when the child is one, three, five and nine years old. The project breaks new ground both in substance – relationships between unwed parents and their children – and methodology – sampling new births at the hospital and interviewing both parents. Funding comes from NICHD, NSF, the Ford Foundation, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and a host of other local and national foundations. The nine year interview collected saliva from mothers and children that is being used for DNA analysis to identify particular polymorphisms that are expected to increase sensitivity to environmental risks.

In addition to the Fragile Families Study, McLanahan edits (with colleagues at Princeton and Brookings) The Future of Children, a policy journal devoted to children’s issues. The goal of the journal is to translate the findings of high quality research into information that is accessible to policy makers, practitioners and the media. A second goal is to use the journal to train MPA students and graduate students who are interested in topics related to child wellbeing. During the past four years, eight volumes have been published, including Media, Juvenile Justice, High Schools, Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect, Transition to Adulthood, Fragile Families, Immigrant Children, and Work and Family Balance.

McLanahan’s recent work with the Fragile Families data examines the interplay of genes and environments, drawing on hypotheses from the ‘differential susceptibility hypothesis.’ She and her colleagues are working on several papers that examine how gene environment interactions affect childhood obesity, parenting quality, maternal depression and children’s pro- and anti-social behavior. We also submitted a proposal to NICHD to re-interview parents and children in the Fragile Families Study when children are age 15.

A second area of research focuses on child wellbeing in comparative perspective. Marta Tienda and McLanahan have established the Princeton Global Network on Child Migration which includes research hubs in the UK, Spain, Australia, Italy and the US. During the past year, we hosted a number of visitors and convened several workshops for post docs and graduate students interested in this topic. Marta Tienda
and Alicia Adsera are editing a special issue of The Annals that will feature some of the work we are doing on the children of immigrant parents.

She is also continuing to develop prospectuses and to seek funding for *The Future of Children*. Topics currently in development include Children in Military Families, The Impact of Anti-poverty Programs on Child Wellbeing, and Improving Mental Health Services for Children.

William T. Grant Scholar Devah Pager conducted a two-part study on the direct and indirect influences of discrimination on the economic outcomes of black youth. She investigates discrimination in low wage labor markets by hiring young men - who differ only by race, ethnicity, or criminal background - to pose as job applicants, presenting identical qualifications to employers for real entry level jobs. Her work shows substantial evidence of hiring discrimination, with black men receiving call-backs or job offers at only half the rate of equally qualified whites. In fact, a young black man with a clean record does no better in his search for low wage work than a white man with a felony conviction. Though discrimination is by no means the only-- or even the most important-- cause of contemporary racial inequality, this research suggests that discrimination remains far more prevalent than most Americans would expect.

Paxson’s current research focuses on the impact of childhood health and circumstances on economic and health outcomes over the life-course; the impact of the AIDS crisis on children’s health and education in Africa; and the long run consequences of Hurricane Katrina on the mental and physical health of vulnerable populations.

Paxson has been the Principal Investigator of several NIH-funded studies, including "Economic Status, Public Policy, and Child Neglect", "Parental Resources and Child Wellbeing" and "College Education and Health", and was the founding director of an NIA Center for the Economics and Demography of Aging at Princeton.

She is probably best known in the popular media for her research, with Anne Case, on the relationship of children’s height to status, intelligence and earnings. She is a Senior Editor of *The Future of Children* an interdisciplinary journal that works to build a bridge between cutting edge social science research and the policy community; a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research, where she is a member of the programs on Aging, Health, and Children; and a Research Associate of Princeton’s Office of Population Research.

Tom Vogl’s research has focused on how the childhood environment affects skill development and wellbeing in adulthood. One paper examines the effects of childhood exposure to malaria on adult economic status in India. Another uses data from Mexico to consider the relationship between stunted growth and earnings in adulthood. Another paper estimates the effects of sibling composition on women’s outcomes in South Asia. In a separate line of research, Vogl has studied the political economy of interracial mayoral elections in U.S. cities.

In the coming years, the plan is to continue to focus on health, population, and the lifecycle. Some works in progress include the effects of childhood exposure to malaria in Africa, the effects of Agent Orange exposure in Vietnam, and the changing relationship between family size and schooling.

**Data/Methods**


Delia Baldassarri and Mario Diani (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona) relate some popular concepts in the debate on civil society – such as generalized reciprocity, horizontal solidarity and
social capital – to specific network configurations. “Civic Networks and Social Integration” considers both the formal features and relational contents of inter-organizational networks. Data is employed on the web of collaborative ties and overlapping memberships among civic organizations from research on 258 voluntary groups, political organizations, and advocacy associations in two British cities (124 in Glasgow and 134 in Bristol) active on issues of social exclusion, environment, ethnic minorities, and community. The data was collected by Mario Diani (Principal Investigator) as part of the “Networks of Civic Organizations in Britain” – project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council. Results suggest that civic networks present a polycentric structure based on horizontal solidarity and generalized exchange, in which organizations choose allies that are mutually compatible and engage in patterns of exchange that typically involve multiple actors. In such a model, collaboration patterns while reflecting two alternative structural tendencies – clustering and connectivity – generate different kinds of social capital – bonding and bridging.

In a joint research project “Issue Alignment and Political Polarization in Contemporary America,” Delia Baldassarri and Andrew Gelman (Columbia University) analyze the cumulative General Social Survey (1974 – 2004) and National Election Survey (1972-2004) datasets, searching for patterns of bivariate correlation between different types of variables. By using only two sets of variables present in nearly all election surveys, “Public Opinion, Cognitive Heuristics and Political Decision Making” collaborators Hans Schadee (Università degli Studi di Milano – Bicocca) and Delia Baldassarri propose classification criteria that are both able to grasp actual differences in the level of political cognition and sophistication, and identify what kind of information are pertinent for the task at hand. The research shows that parties, leaders, coalitions and media affect voter behavior, but they have different leverage on different types of voters. Future research unfolds in two directions. First, to broaden this research to a larger set of countries. A second line of inquiry focuses the study of dynamic decision patterns in experimental settings.

Guy Grossman and Delia Baldassarri address a debate on the role that sanctioning plays in fostering cooperation, by using an innovative methodological framework that combines “lab-in-the-field” experiments with observational data on 1,541 producers from 50 Ugandan farmer associations. In “The Impact of Elections on Cooperation: Evidence from a Lab in the Field Experiment in Uganda,” American Journal of Political Science (2011) experimental setup allows Guy (Columbia University), while Postdoctoral Research Associate at Princeton and Delia to attest the positive impact of centralized-sanctioning institutions on cooperative behavior as well as to demonstrate that the size of this effect depends on the process by which these institutions are established. They show that elected leaders elicit greater compliance than randomly assigned leaders, and that legitimacy is likely responsible for this difference. To test the ecological validity of their findings, Guy and Delia relate field subjects’ behavior in the experiment to their level of cooperation in the farmer organization and show that farmers’ deference to authority in the controlled setting predicts cooperative behavior in their natural environment, in which they face a similar social dilemma.

To study spanking, Michael McKenzie, Eric Nicklas, and Jane Waldfogel (all of the Columbia University School of Social Work), along with Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, analyzed the FFCWS data separately for African American (n = 1710), Hispanic (n = 853), and white (n = 812) children. Overall, about 15% of children were spanked at 12 months, but there were marked differences in the use of spanking across the three groups, with children of African American mothers more likely to be spanked and at a younger age. Mothers who were young, reported more parental stress, or reported that their child has a more difficult temperament were more likely to spank within all three groups. However, being a boy increased the risk of spanking only within African American families. First-born children were at elevated risk of spanking to at least some extent in all groups, but much more so within Hispanic families. In addition, maternal employment is associated with a greater likelihood of spanking in Hispanic families. This paper was published in Children and Youth Services Review.
The federally funded, state-administered child care subsidy program provides subsidies to low-income families. Despite being among the government’s most significant investments in early care and education, recent national estimates suggest that fewer than 30% of eligible families receive subsidies and the predictors of subsidy receipt remain poorly understood. This study by Anna Johnson and Anne Martin (both of NCCF) and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn investigated the predictors of subsidy receipt among eligible families using data drawn from the nationally representative Early Childhood Longitudinal Study — Birth Cohort (ECLS-B). Logit regression models were used to compare subsidy recipients to all eligible non-recipients of subsidies as a group, and then to the eligible non-recipients classified according to the type of care the non-recipients chose: Head Start, public pre-kindergarten, or unsubsidized care. Results indicated that subsidy recipients are generally more advantaged than the eligible non-recipients of subsidies. In particular, subsidy recipients have more resources and fewer hassles than eligible non-recipients. These findings can aid state subsidy administrators in more effectively targeting their outreach and enrollment efforts and ultimately in increasing the use of this important program.

Population momentum is the main driver of global population growth today, and this makes an appreciation of momentum critical to understanding contemporary worldwide growth dynamics. Laura Blue and Tom Espenshade coauthors of “Population Momentum Across the Demographic Transition,” Population and Development Review (2011) and trace population momentum along with two recently defined measures of momentum decomposed—stable and nonstable momentum—across the demographic transition. They use historical data and population projections from 16 countries to illustrate some previously ignored empirical regularities of the demographic transition in both the developed and the developing world. Laura and Tom also demonstrate the dynamic nature of stable and nonstable momentum, as changes in stable momentum lead to predictable changes in current and future nonstable momentum. These results suggest that momentum, which by definition is measured at a point in time, can also be considered as a process that unfolds over time.

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

Tom Espenshade, Analia Olgiati and Simon Levin’s paper “Nonstable and Stable Population Momentum,” Demography (2011) decomposes total population momentum into two constituent and multiplicative parts: "nonstable" momentum and "stable" momentum. Nonstable momentum depends on deviations between a population's current age distribution and its implied stable age distribution. Stable momentum is a function of deviations between a population's implied stable and stationary age distributions. In general, the factorization of total momentum into the product of nonstable and stable momentum is a very good approximation. The factorization is exact, however, when the current age distribution is stable or when observed fertility is already at replacement. Their research provides numerical illustrations by calculating nonstable, stable, and total momentum for 176 countries, the world, and its
major regions. In short, the article brings together disparate strands of the population momentum literature and shows how the various kinds of momentum fit together into a single unifying framework.

Thomas J. Espenshade has begun new work using the NSCE data. In one project, Espenshade and statistical programmer Chang Chung are investigating the strength of race-based affirmative action when it is assumed that admission deans at selective colleges and universities are evaluating applicants in the context of other candidates from the same race-ethnic groups instead of all students in the applicant pool. In related work, Espenshade and Chung are studying the implications of decisions at an increasing number of selective colleges not to require scores on the SAT and ACT tests. Micro-simulation analysis will permit an examination of the impacts on racial and economic diversity, as well on measures of academic performance among admitted students, when scores on standardized tests are ignored and more weight in admission decisions is given to high school grades, strength of the high school curriculum, and extracurricular activities. A paper by Espenshade and Chung titled “Diversity Implications of SAT-Optional Admission Policies at Selective Colleges” was presented at a conference on Rethinking College Admissions at Wake Forest University.

Espenshade and sociology graduate students Joanne Golann and Kerstin Gentsch are using the NSCE data to explore whether the “mismatch hypothesis” characterizes the academic behaviors of Latinos at elite colleges.

In their article “New Approaches to Human Mobility: Using Mobile Phones for Demographic Research” *Demography (2012)*, John Palmer, Chang Chung, Thomas Espenshade, Kathleen Lid, Necati Ozgenci (Syncsort), and Frederic Bartumeus (Center for Advanced Studies of Blanes, CEAB-CSIC, Spain) explore new methods for gathering and analyzing spatially rich demographic data with mobile phones. It describes a pilot study in which mobile phone users around the world were successfully recruited to share information on their movements and respond to dynamic, location-based surveys using an open-source Android application. The pilot study illustrates the great potential of mobile phone methodology for investigating a range of important social phenomena, including the dynamic nature of spatial segregation and the contextual dependence of subjective well-being.

Research during the last three years has focused on the linkages among socioeconomic status, stressful experience, physiological mechanisms, and health. With funding from NIA, Noreen Goldman designed a national survey in Taiwan (SEBAS), fielded in 2000 and 2006, this has provided a unique source of information containing detailed social, economic, and self-reported health data, combined with biomedical and genetic information. Goldman has published extensively from these data, i.e. jointly with colleagues, nine papers during 2011 alone with a further five in various stages prior to publication. Among other findings, her research over the past few years has demonstrated the impact of stressful experience on biomarkers and health outcomes; identified the components of the social environment that are important for maintenance of cognitive function and physical health; and assessed the extent to which biological markers can account for social disparities in health in Taiwan, the US, Russia and elsewhere. In the paper “Age-related Changes in Biomarkers: Longitudinal Data From a Population-based Sample” published in *Research on Aging*, the importance of neuroendocrine and immune system markers for future health is demonstrated, and it examines the extent to which these biomeasures can enhance our understanding of higher death rates among men than women.

Current research explores linkages between the genetic and biomedical data and health, based on the Taiwan survey and recently obtained data from Moscow and the US. For example, an ongoing analysis examines linkages between the level of social integration among the elderly in the US and Taiwan and markers of inflammation – a key risk factor for chronic disease. Data from Moscow are providing a unique opportunity to examine the consequences of pervasive stressful experiences for cardiovascular health. Work in progress uses newly collected data in Mexico and the US to explore the rapid deterioration in physical and mental health among Mexican immigrants.
subsequent to arrival in the US.

Alejandro Portes and Sociology Ph.D. candidate, Lori Smith are reviewing the theoretical and empirical literature on the role of institutions in national development as a prelude to presenting a more rigorous and measurable definition of the concept and a methodology to study this relationship at the national and subnational levels. The existing research literature features conflicting definitions of the concept of ‘institutions’ and empirical tests based mostly on reputational indices, with countries as units of analysis. The present study’s methodology is based on a set of five strategic organizations studied comparatively in five Latin American countries. These include key federal agencies, public administrative organizations and stock exchanges. Systematic analysis of results shows a pattern of differences between economically oriented institutions and those entrusted with providing basic services to the general population. Consistent differences in institutional quality also emerge across countries, despite similar levels of economic development. Implications of the results for theory and for methodological practices of future studies in this field are ongoing.

Germán Rodríguez continues to maintain and further develop Pampa, the software system he designed for managing the annual meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA). This year we supported three meetings simultaneously, the 2011 meeting of the Union of African Population Societies (UAPS), with an interface in English and French; the annual meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), and the biannual European Population Conference, organized by the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS). The last couple of years the development effort has focused on mobile versions for a variety of platforms, including smart phones and tablets. Rodríguez continues to collaborate with Noreen Goldman and Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University) as the project statistician in their NIA-funded Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study (SEBAS) in Taiwan, with spillovers to related research questions on reproductive aging and health differentials.

In work with his colleagues at George Washington University he has developed procedures for estimating piecewise exponential survival models with interval-censored data, where the date of occurrence of the event of interest is not ascertained exactly but is known to fall in an interval of time defined by observation-specific lower and upper bounds. He also extended the estimation procedures to multiple-spell data by introducing a random effect representing shared unobserved heterogeneity, using adaptive integration to evaluate the likelihood function. He implemented the estimation procedures using Stata and R. These techniques were then applied to estimate duration models for the inactive phase of the menstrual cycle by age and reproductive stage.

In the context of a project with visitor Caroline Moreau, Germán Rodríguez developed procedures for including sampling weights in non-parametric estimates of the survival function and the cumulative incidence function under competing risks. He has also programmed a reference implementation of the method in Stata, effectively extending the Stata commands `sts list` and `sts gen` for the survival function, and the command `stcompet` of Coviello and Boggess for the incidence function.

Matthew Salganik’s interests include social networks, quantitative methods, and web-based social research. One main area of his research has focused on developing network-based statistical methods for studying populations most at risk for HIV/AIDS. A second main area of work has been using the World Wide Web to collect and analyze social data in innovative ways. His research is currently funded by the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, Joint United Nations Program for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and Google.

In his 2011 article, “Assessing Network Scale-Up Estimates for Groups Most at Risk for HIV/AIDS: Evidence from a Multiple Method Study of Heavy Drug Users in Curitiba, Brazil”, published in the
studies were eligible that examined a POC versus another method or no contraceptive. The primary outcome was mean change in body weight or body composition. Two authors extracted the data. They computed the mean difference with 95% confidence interval (CI) for continuous variables and odds ratio with 95% CI for dichotomous variables. We did not conduct meta-analysis due to the various contraceptive methods and weight change measures. Fifteen studies examined progestin-only pills (N=1), Norplant (N=4), and depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) (N=10). Comparison groups were similar for weight change in 11 studies. Four studies showed differences in weight or body composition change for POCs compared to no hormonal method. Adolescents using DMPA had a greater increase in body fat (%) versus a group using no hormonal method (mean difference 11.00; 95% CI 2.64 to 19.36). The DMPA group also had a greater decrease in lean body mass (%) (mean difference -4.00; 95% CI -6.93 to -1.07). In another study, weight gain (kg) was greater for the DMPA group than an IUD group (mean difference 2.28, 2.71, 3.17, respectively). The differences were notable within the normal weight and overweight subgroups. One study showed the Norplant (six-capsule) group had greater weight gain (kg) than a non-hormonal IUD group (mean difference 0.47 (95% CI 0.29 to 0.65) and a group using non-hormonal or no method (mean difference 0.74; 95% CI 0.52 to 0.96). Another study also showed a Norplant group also had greater weight gain (kg) than an IUD group (mean difference 1.10; 95% CI 0.36 to 1.84). Little evidence found of weight gain when using POCs. Mean gain was less than 2 kg for most studies up to 12 months, and usually similar for the comparison group using another contraceptive. Appropriate counseling about typical weight gain may help reduce discontinuation of contraceptives due to perceptions of weight gain.

univariate statistics and multivariate regression models were employed to describe types of reproductive health services used and compare service use across years. Analyses focused on questions regarding specific recent use of reproductive health services (within the previous 12 months). Over half the pooled sample (n=4421) reported lifetime family planning clinic (58%) and recent reproductive health service (59%) use, including contraceptive (48%), gynecological exam (47%) and counseling (37%) services. Lifetime family planning service use declined by 15% from 2002 to 2008 (P<0.001) and recent reproductive health service use by 8% (P=0.01), including gynecological exam (8%, P= 0.03) and contraceptive (6%, P= 0.02) services. By 2006-2008, women were less likely to use reproductive health and contraceptive services than in 2002 [odds ratio (OR) 0.6, confidence interval (CI) 0.5, 0.8, P< 0.001 and OR 0.7, CI 0.6, 0.9, P= 0.005, respectively]. Trends were similar but smaller in magnitude among the sexually experienced women, with a 5% decline in both reproductive health (OR 0.7, CI 0.6, 1.0, P= 0.02) and contraceptive (OR 0.8, CI 0.6, 1.0, P= 0.03) service use.

Trussell continues his research with former postdoc Caroline Moreau on analyses of data from two national reproductive health surveys in France. With colleagues from The Guttmacher Institute, Trussell’s research will produce new estimates of contraceptive failure based on the new National Survey of Family growth along with producing new estimates of the cost of unintended pregnancy.

**Education and Stratification**


In their collaborative research effort “Interpersonal Influence and Dynamics of Polarization,” Peter Bearman (Columbia University) and Delia Baldassarri developed a model of interpersonal influence over political attitudes sensitive to dynamics of political discussion. Results from this model have been deployed to explain the apparent paradox of the simultaneous presence and absence of polarization in contemporary US public opinion: They show that when a single issue monopolizes public discourse, simple mechanisms of social interaction and personal influence can lead to both social and ideological polarization.

In “Political Belief Networks: Socio-Cognitive Heterogeneity in American Public Opinion,” American Journal of Sociology (2011), Delia Baldassarri and Amir Goldberg have found that most research on public opinion assumes that American political views are structured by a belief system with a clearly-defined liberal-conservative polarity; however, this is not true of all Americans. In this article they document systematic heterogeneity in the organization of political attitudes and explain its basis in individuals’ social identities. Delia and Amir use Relational Class Analysis (RCA), a graph based method for detecting heterogeneity in collective patterns of opinion, to identify distinctive belief networks, each shared by a different group of respondents. Analyzing ANES data between 1984 and 2004, they identify three groups of American citizens: Ideologues, whose political attitudes strongly align with either liberal or conservative categories; Alternatives, who are instead morally conservative but economically liberal, or vice versa; and Agnostics, who exhibit weak associations among political beliefs. Respondents’ sociodemographic profiles, particularly their income, education, and religiosity, lie at the core of the different ways in which they understand politics.

Social sanctioning is widely considered a successful strategy to promote cooperation among humans. In situations in which individual and collective interests are at odds, incentives to free-ride induce individuals to refrain from contributing to public goods provision. Experimental evidence from public goods games shows that when endowed with sanctioning powers, conditional cooperators can discipline defectors, thus leading to greater levels of cooperation. However, extant evidence is based on peer punishment institutions, whereas in complex societies, systems of control are often centralized: for instance, we do not sanction our neighbors for driving too fast, the police do. In “Centralized Sanctioning and Legitimate Authority Promote
Promote Cooperation in Humans,” *American Sociological Review* (2011) Delia Baldassarri and Guy Grossman (Columbia University), Princeton University Postdoctoral Research Associate, show the effect of centralized sanctioning and legitimate authority on cooperation. Delia and Guy designed an adaptation of the public goods game in which sanctioning power is given to a single monitor, and they experimentally manipulated the process by which the monitor is chosen. To increase the external validity of the study, they conducted lab-in-the-field experiments involving 1,543 Ugandan farmers from 50 producer cooperatives. This research provides evidence of the effectiveness of centralized sanctioning and demonstrates the causal effect of legitimacy on cooperation: participants are more responsive to the authority of an elected monitor than a randomly chosen monitor. Their essay contributes to the literature on the evolution of cooperation by introducing the idea of role differentiation. In complex societies, cooperative behavior is not only sustained by mechanisms of selection and reciprocity among peers, but also by the legitimacy that certain actors derive from their position in the social hierarchy.

Social scientists Amin Ghaziani (University of British Columbia) and Delia Baldassarri describe culture as either coherent or incoherent and political dissent as either unifying or divisive. Their article “Cultural Anchors and the Organization of Difference: A Multi-method Analysis of LGBT Marches on Washington,” *Social Science Quarterly* (2011) moves beyond such dichotomies. Content, historical, and network analyses of public debates on how to organize four lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) Washington marches provide evidence for an integrative position. Rather than just describe consistencies or contradictions, Amin, Princeton University Postdoctoral Fellow, Society of Fellows and Delia contend that the key analytic challenge is to explain the organization of differences. The results suggest that activists do not simply organize around their similarities but, through cultural anchors, they use their commonalities to build a thinly coherent foundation that can also support their differences. Situated at the nexus of culture, social movements, sexualities, and networks, this article demonstrates how the anchoring mechanism works in the context of LGBT political organizing.

The puzzling finding in “Partisan Joiners: Associational Membership and Political Polarization in America,” *Social Science Quarterly* (2011) is that group types are not becoming more partisan, while group members are, leads to the hypothesis (to be tested in future research) that civil society polarization is occurring at the level of actual groups, and not group types. Collaborating with Guy Grossman(Columbia University), Princeton University Postdoctoral Research Associate, Delia Baldassarri's focus on Uganda’s largest rural development project in recent years – the Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project (APEP) – involving over 60,000 farmers and 2,500 village-level organizations. The stated goal in “Social and Spatial Networks in Rural Development: A Study of Uganda’s Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project,” is to support subsistence farmers’ transition into commercial farming and increase small farmers' productivity and marketing capabilities. Overall, their research contributes to the shift from a suggestive to an empirically grounded understanding of social capital, by systematically measure its relevant aspects (i.e., social networks, associational memberships, spatial proximity and inter-village relationships) and distinguish between social capital – defined as the ability of persons and groups to secure benefits through social networks – and its source mechanisms (i.e., social norms, trust, reciprocity) and consequences (i.e., innovation adoption, organizational building, economic performance).

Tom Espenshade’s past research has concentrated on social demography, with an emphasis on population economics, mathematical demography, family and household demography, contemporary U.S. immigration, and diversity in higher education. His current research is focused on the achievement gap and the roles of family circumstances and parenting behaviors as they relate to school readiness.

In the Achievement/Learning Gap study, Tom Espenshade and a group of graduate students explore the benefits of using direct observations of parent-child interactions as a way of deepening the understanding of the early origins of, and ultimately solutions to, the achievement gap. They plan to recruit a small sample of families,
differentiated by race and social class backgrounds, in the Princeton-Trenton, New Jersey area, and conduct a close and continuous observation of family dynamics over a two-week period by using “baby cams” installed in their homes. These researchers are particularly interested in patterns of health and nutrition, the amount of talking and reading parents do with their children, forms of discipline, the amount of electronic “screen time” children experience, sleep routines, and the way stress affects parenting, among other things.

Much of today’s emphasis on closing the achievement/learning gap centers on school reform, but they know that these gaps exist even before children set foot in school. Moreover, parental investments in young children and early childhood interventions have a higher payoff than investments and interventions at later ages, especially for disadvantaged children (Heckman and Masterov, 2007). Families are small schools, and just as we need more effective teachers in our K-12 public schools, we also need more effective teachers at home. We expect to find important variations in family dynamics by social class and by race/ethnicity that will lead to hypotheses that can be systematically tested on larger samples.

Over the years, a disproportionate reliance on SAT scores in college admissions has generated a growing number and volume of complaints. Some applicants, especially members of underrepresented minority groups, believe that the test is culturally biased. Other critics argue that high school grade-point average (GPA) and results on SAT Subject Tests are better than scores on the SAT Reasoning Test at predicting college success, as measured by grades in college and college graduation. Finally, there is mounting evidence that SAT scores are correlated not only with race but also with parental income and education, which produces an upward social-class bias in the profile of admitted students. In Tom Espenshade and Chang Chung’s book chapter Diversity Outcomes of Test-Optional Policies, in J.A. Soares SAT Wars: The Case for Test-Optional College Admissions (2011), they focus on the remaining two criticisms leveled at standardized tests. Tom and Chang begin by presenting new evidence on how well SAT I scores predict college academic outcomes for students at academically selective colleges and universities. But they reserve most of their attention for an examination of how adopting test-optional policies in admissions or of disregarding standardized test scores altogether would affect the racial, socioeconomic, and academic profiles of admitted students.

To understand better the opportunities and challenges posed by greater racial diversity on America’s college campuses, Thomas Espenshade is working with other faculty at Princeton University to direct the Campus Life in America Student Survey (CLASS) project. The CLASS project is an educational research and policy study focused on two areas: how campus life and learning are affected by diversity; and how institutional policies and programs can best be organized to maximize the benefits of diversity. This study examines students’ engagement in and satisfaction with diversity experiences at six colleges and universities. One set of questions involves students. What impacts are these transformations having on students? How are things going from the students’ perspective? Does a diverse educational environment help to shape students’ behaviors, attitudes, and perceptions? Are students engaged in these transformations or relatively distanced from them? How involved are students with members of other racial and ethnic groups? How satisfied are they with their diversity experiences? The University of Michigan has so far successfully argued that there is a compelling need for diversity in higher education. Can we quantify the educational benefits of diversity? Do students learn more about themselves and the world around them when working and studying in a racially diverse environment? Do they develop more tolerant attitudes if they are in contact with students whose racial and ethnic backgrounds are different from their own? Wave I of the CLASS project collected survey data from 12,000 freshmen and juniors at the six participating institutions as well as programmatic and policy data directly from the institutions themselves. Student data have addressed engagement in and satisfaction with campus diversity, extent of social interaction, and academic underperformance. These data will be linked with institutional practices to understand what campus administrators can do to maximize the educational benefits of diversity. In Wave II, the investigators sought to re-interview all students who responded...
to the Wave I survey and who were freshmen in September 2004. The re-interview response rate was over 50 percent.

Espenshade, Scott Lynch, and sociology graduate student Jayanti Owens are beginning new work using CLASS project data to examine the determinants of academic underperformance. They are modeling academic aspirations at the beginning of the freshman year in college; academic performance during the first two years of college, including how performance is related to initial aspirations; and how academic performance in college may modify academic aspirations that are expressed at the beginning of the freshman year in college.

In her research funded by the Russell Sage Foundation Susan Fiske investigates emotional prejudices (pity, contempt, envy, and pride) at cultural, interpersonal, and neural levels. Her book Envy Up, Scorn Down: How Status Divides Us published this year by Sage, examines the psychological underpinnings of interpersonal and intergroup comparisons, exploring why we compare ourselves to those both above and below us and analyzes the social consequences of such comparisons in day-to-day life. She shows that both envy and scorn have distinctive biological, emotional, cognitive, and behavioral characteristics and that one’s race or ethnicity, gender, and education all correlate with perceived status.

In Angel Harris’ book, Kids Don’t Want to Fail: Oppositional Culture and the Black-White Achievement Gap, (2011), Harris uses empirical evidence to refute the widely accepted hypothesis that the black-white achievement gap in secondary schools is due to a cultural resistance to schooling in the black community. He finds that inadequate elementary school preparation—not negative attitude—accounts for black students’ underperformance. Understanding the causes of the racial achievement gap in American education—and then addressing it with effective programs—is one of the most urgent problems communities and educators face. Despite achieving less in school, black students value schooling more than their white counterparts do. Black kids perform badly in high school not because they don’t want to succeed but because they enter without the necessary skills. Harris finds that the achievement gap starts to open up in preadolescence—when cumulating socioeconomic and health disadvantages inhibit skills development and when students start to feel the impact of lowered teacher expectations.

Angel Harris and Marta Tienda examine the consequences of changes in Hispanic college enrollment after affirmative action was banned and replaced by an admission guarantee for students who graduate in the top 10% of their high school class. In their paper, “Hispanics in Higher Education and The Texas Top Ten Percent Law,” Race and Social Problems (2011), Harris and Tienda use administrative data on applicants, admittees and enrollees from the two most selective public institutions and TEA data about high schools to evaluate whether and how application, admission and enrollment rates changed under three admission regimes. Disputing popular claims that the top 10% law has improved diversification of Texas’s public flagships, analyses that consider changes in the size of graduation cohorts show that Hispanics are more disadvantaged relative to whites under the top 10% admission regime at both UT and TAMU. Simulations of Hispanics’ gains and losses at each stage of the college pipeline across admission regimes confirms that affirmative action is the most efficient policy to diversify college campuses, even in highly segregated states like Texas.

The book, Climbing Mount Laurel: Affordable Housing Comes to an American Suburb, written by Douglas Massey in collaboration with other researchers, reports the results of a quasi-experimental study of neighborhood effects in Mount Laurel, New Jersey. It finds that moving into affordable housing in an affluent suburb brought about a dramatic reduction in exposure to disorder and violence for project residents compared with a control group of comparable non-residents. In addition, project residents experienced fewer negative life events, better mental health, higher levels of employment and income, and generally greater economic self-sufficiency. Their children, meanwhile, attended
much higher quality schools characterized by lower levels of disorder and violence and experienced greater parental support and a better home environment for academic success.

A paper published in the American Sociological Review by Jacob Rugh and Douglas Massey showed that predatory loans made during the housing bubble were systematically targeted to African Americans and black neighborhoods, such that the level of black segregation emerges as the strongest single predictor of the number and rate of home foreclosures across American metropolitan areas.

Pager investigates the labor market consequences of mass incarceration. The U.S. currently houses over two million prison inmates, with over 600,000 inmates being each year. Research suggests that finding steady quality employment is one of the strongest predictors of whether or not a former offender will return to jail. At the same time, contact with the criminal justice system itself imposes significant barriers to employment. She found that ex-offenders are about one half to one third as likely to be considered by employers relative to equally qualified men with no criminal background. Given the exponential growth of the ex-offender population over the past twenty years (paired with high rates of unemployment and recidivism), the barriers to employment facing this group matter not only for ex-offenders themselves but have also become relevant to concerns over public safety more generally.

In the book, Just Neighbors? Research on African American-Latino Relations in the United States, Edward Telles along with Gaspar Rivera-Salgado (UCLA Center for Labor Research and Education) and Mark Sawyer (University of California, Los Angeles) (2011), challenge the traditional black/white paradigm of American race relations by examining African Americans and Latinos as they relate to each other in the labor market, the public sphere, neighborhoods, and schools. The book shows the influence of race, class, and received stereotypes on black-Latino social interactions and offers insight on how finding common ground may benefit both groups. The book analyzes a spectrum of Latino-African American social relations to understand when and how these groups cooperate or compete.

With his current research endeavor, Telles is applying his comparative approach to the Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America (PERLA), which he leads and which is funded in part by the Ford Foundation. Made up of researchers across the United States and Latin America, PERLA involves two sets of surveys meant to address a lack of demographic data and comparative analysis about Latin America. In the first stage, Telles’ group added a set of questions about ethnicity to the Americas Barometer, a Vanderbilt University-led survey in 24 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In the second stage, PERLA conducted in-depth surveys of more than 100 questions on topics such as racial attitudes, inequality and health in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. Telles and his collaborators are writing up their results and plan to publish them in late 2012 or early 2013 in conjunction with a major conference at the University. One of the striking findings Telles noted is that skin color is a better indicator than ethnoracial identity (what people call themselves — black, mulatto, white, mestizo or indigenous) in understanding income and educational inequality in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Mexico. In those countries, survey data based on ethnoracial identity suggested that blacks and mulattos may no longer suffer discrimination. However, interviewers also recorded respondents’ skin color, and Telles found a strong correlation between skin color and income, occupation and education levels, with those with darker skin tones faring worse on measures of equality than those with fair skin.

Health and Wellbeing

Matthew Salganik, James Trussell, S. Heidi Norbis Ullmann, Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn, Miranda Waggoner, Charles Westoff.

In several papers published with colleagues this year, Jeanne Altmann, using an individual-based data set from longitudinal studies of wild populations of seven primate species, has shown that contrary to assumptions of human uniqueness, human senescence falls within the primate continuum of aging. The tendency for males to have shorter life spans and higher age-specific mortality than females throughout much of adulthood is a common feature in many, but not all, primates and the aging profiles of primate species do not reflect phylogenetic position. These findings suggest that mortality patterns in primates are shaped by local selective forces rather than phylogenetic history. In a stochastic environment, long-term fitness can be influenced by variation, covariation, and serial correlation in vital rates (survival and fertility). Overall, the estimated levels of vital rate variation had only minor effects on long-term fitness, and the effects of vital rate covariation and serial correlation were even weaker. Prevailing hypotheses predict that higher-ranking males experience higher testosterone and glucocorticoid (stress hormone) levels than lower-ranking males when hierarchies are unstable but not otherwise. In a long-term, continuing study of rank-related stress in a natural population of savannah baboons (Papio cynocephalus), high-ranking males had higher testosterone and lower glucocorticoid levels than other males, regardless of hierarchy stability. The singular exception was for the highest-ranking (alpha) males, who exhibited both high testosterone and high glucocorticoid levels.

Elizabeth Mitchell Armstrong has been researching the origins and consequences of the idea of fetal personhood, tracing the evolution of the belief that the fetus is a person in medicine, law and popular culture. She is planning on publishing a book tentatively titled How We Begin: The Origins of Fetal Personhood.

With collaborators Dan Carpenter (Harvard University) and Marie Hojnacki (Penn State University), she continues to research the impact of medical research on mass media attention to disease. Currently they are collecting and analyzing data on public attention to disease. They are interested in how and why some diseases get more attention in the public arena than others. They have just finished another phase of data on attention to 40 diseases over a 25-year time period in multiple arenas and conducting a series of analyses of these new data. They will begin work on a book tentatively titled Disease Wars about competition among disease advocates for attention and resources in the public arena. Armstrong has also begun several smaller-scale research projects into various aspects of maternity care in the U.S. One of these is a history of policies and practices around pain relief during childbirth in the 20th century. Another will look at the impact of mode of delivery on later life health and wellbeing.

Along with Eszter Hargittai (Northwestern University) Armstrong is currently conducting research on cultural attitudes and beliefs about risk during pregnancy and childbirth and policies related to maternity care in the United States. They are conducting research on medical professional attitudes towards home birth in the U.S. and on popular practices around childbirth along with popular cultural practices regarding the placenta and are currently analyzing medical and scientific texts on placental form and function.

Armstrong is also collaborating with postdoctoral fellows on the following topics: sexist attitudes and gender equity at the societal level; trends in surnaming patterns following marriage and for children; the cultural backlash against breastfeeding and the political economy of infant feeding.

João Biehl specializes in medical anthropology interested in social studies of science and technology. Biehl is currently writing the history of a religious war—the Mucker war—that took place among German immigrants in 19th century Brazil. He is also co-editing a book on evidence, theory, and advocacy in global health. His current research explores the social impact of large-scale
treatment programs in resource-poor settings and the role of the judiciary in administering public health. Biehl’s research has been supported by grants from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Wenner-Gren Foundation.


In “Anthropology in the Field of Global Health,” Horizontes Antropológicos, (2011) João Biehl explores the limits of magic-bullet approaches to global health problems and shows how people-centered initiatives challenge economic and human rights orthodoxies and enlarge our sense of what is socially possible and desirable. João draws from his long-term ethnographic study of the Brazilian therapeutic response to HIV/AIDS and its repercussions through government, markets, health systems and personal lives. Biehl also reports on a new comparative project on the aftermath of large-scale pharmaceutical interventions in resource-poor settings. Attending to both larger processes and to human singularities, the article opens a critical window into the values and the real-life outcomes of contemporary pharmaceutical and humanitarian interventions. As Biehl critiques institutional evidence-making practices, he also reconsiders anthropology and medicine’s notions of responsibility and care.

In “Homo Economicus & Life Markets,” Medical Anthropology Quarterly (2011) the anthropologists brought together by Sharon Kaufman (UCSF) and S. Lochlann Jain (Stanford University) in “After Progress” address the human predicaments of today’s ever expanding bioscientific market. “The technical has become ethical” is a set of articles that Biehl believes problematizes the becomings of health professionals and consumers alike in relation to new medical technologies and the ideas of the future and of progress that accompany them. Moving in and out of clinical spaces, Paul Brodwin (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee,) Anne Lovell (University of Cincinnati College of Medicine,) Sharon Kaufman (UCSF,) Lakshmi Fjord (UCSF,) and Elizabeth Roberts (University of Michigan) assess the fate of social bonds and care in today’s dominant mode of subjectification at the service of medical science and capitalism. To paraphrase Lacan, they attend to what happens when life (as in life technology) enters into the domain of faith—faith in science, faith in cure, faith in extra time, faith in kinship, faith in economic progress. With their empirical lanterns, they complicate Lacan’s notion that death or mortality is the teacher of how we ought to live.

In the last decade, a number of proposals have been seen for doing anthropology in the contemporary world, given prevailing politics of knowledge production and the division of labor in the academy. Yet as anthropologists have tackled ever more heterogeneous subjects and deployed their tools towards global political economies, some in the discipline have worried that they find themselves without a guiding theoretical paradigm to both understand our ethnography and motivate future work (Marcus 2008). Certainly to carry out our analyses, they need models, types, theories - abstractions of various kinds. But the kinds of paradigms they reach for, the ways in which they assemble them, and the authority they ascribe to them also make a great deal of difference. What if anthropologists broadened their sense of what counts as critical innovation and left aside, even if for a moment, the need for central discursive engines - the modus operandi that shaped much of anthropology in the twentieth century? João Biehl finds Gilles Deleuze’s essay “Having an Idea in Cinema” (1998) quite helpful as he tries to address
some of the major epistemological worries circulating among anthropologists today: anxieties about how to combine fieldwork and conceptual work and about the lack of a "driving new idea" in anthropology. In “Having an Idea in Anthropology Today,” Anthropological Society Papers No. 100 (2011) explores the unique ways in which ethnography might generate alternative figures of thought. Epistemological breakthroughs do not belong only to experts and analysts.

Brazil is among the approximately 100 countries that recognize a constitutional right to health that includes access to medicines. All over Brazil, patients are turning to courts to access prescribed medicines. Although lawsuits secure access for thousands of people, at least temporarily, this judicialization of the right to health generates intensely complex sociomedical realities and significant administrative and fiscal challenges that, officials argue, have the potential to widen inequalities in health-care delivery. In “Bodies of Rights and Therapeutic Markets”, Social Research (2011) João Biehl and Adriana Petryna (University of Pennsylvania) and explore how right-to-health litigation became (in the wake of a successful universal AIDS treatment policy) an alternative pathway for Brazilians to access health care, now understood as access to medicines that are either on government lists for pharmaceutical distribution or are only available through the market. Is the judicial system an effective venue to implement socioeconomic rights? Which practices of citizenship and governance are crystallized in these struggles over drug access and administrative accountability?

Without a known origin and increasingly paralyzed, a young woman named Catarina Ines Gomes Moraes spent her days in Vita, an asylum in southern Brazil, assembling words in what she called "my dictionary." Her handwriting was uneven and conveyed minimal literacy. "I write so that I don’t forget the words," she told João Biehl in January 2000, three years after Beihl first met her in this institution of last resort. "I write all the illness I have now and the illnesses I had as a child." As Catarina conveys in “CATKINE … Asylum, Laboratory, Pharmacy, Pharmacist, I and the Cure: Pharmaceutical Subjectivity in the Global South” in Pharmaceutical Self and Imaginary: Psychopharmacology in a Globalizing World, (2011) subjectivity does not merely speak as resistance, nor is it simply spoken (or silenced) by power. It continually forms and returns in the complex play of bodily, linguistic, political, and psychological dimensions of human experience, within and against new infrastructures and the afflictions and injustices of the present (Abu-Lughod 2002, Biao 2006, Dunn 2004, Edmonds 2007, Han 2004, Petryna 2002, Pinto 2008, Rofel 2007, Rouse 2004, Schull 2006). To grasp the wider impact of how medical technologies are becoming interwoven in the very fabric of symptoms and notions of well-being, we must account comparatively for the ways such life forms are fundamentally altering interpersonal relations, domestic economies, and identity-making processes in both affluent and resource-poor contexts (Fassin & Rechtman 2009, Reynolds Whyte 2009). The study of individual subjectivity as both a strategy of existence and a material and means of sociality and governance helps to recast totalizing assumptions of the workings of collectivities and institutions. It also holds the potential to disturb and enlarge presumed understandings of what is socially possible and desirable. In August 2002, fourteen years after entering the maddening psychiatric world, molecular testing revealed that Catarina suffered from a genetic disorder called Machado-Joseph Disease, which causes degeneration of the central nervous system Qardim et al. 2001). Beihl was happy to hear the geneticists who saw her at the Clinicas Hospital say that Catarina "knew of her condition, past and present, and presented no pathology." Of course, biopsychiatrists could argue that Catarina may have been affected by two concomitant biological processes, but for Beihl, the discovery of Machado-Joseph was a landmark in the overwhelming disqualification of her as "mad" and shed light on how her terminal abandonment evolved over time.

The fact is that magic-bullet approaches are increasingly the norm in global health—that is, the delivery of health technologies (usually new drugs or devices) that target one specific disease regardless of myriad societal, political and economic factors that influence health. Drawing from his study of the Brazilian therapeutic response to AIDS, João Biehl explores the limits of the vertical-technical-fix approach in global health and the feasibility of "people-
centered" initiatives in this chapter “When People Come First: Beyond Technical and Theoretical Quick Fixes in Global Health,” in Global Political Ecology (2011). Biehl feels we need analytic frameworks and institutional capacities that move beyond the repetition of history and that focus on people: on-the-ground involvements that address the politics of both control and non-intervention, the fragmentation of efforts, the presence of heterogeneity, the personal and the interpersonal, people’s inventiveness.

Anne Case’s main research interests are in microeconomic foundations of development, health and economics of the family. For the past three years Professor Case’s work has been focused in two areas. The first is documenting the impact of early-life health and circumstance on health, cognitive function and economic status over the life-course, in both developed and developing countries, and investigating the mechanisms through which early-life circumstances matter. The second is investigating the impact of the AIDS pandemic on several dimensions of life in Africa.

Anne Case plans to continue work in both veins in the next two years. In her research on health over the life-course, with Professor Christina Paxson, they have recently documented that differences between siblings in their birthweights, health in childhood, and heights in childhood and adulthood are associated with significant differences in their cognitive function and school achievements. Using panel data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, they plan to follow up on this work to understand what the underlying causes are for the differences observed in weight and height between siblings.

In her AIDS-related work, also collaborating with Christina Paxson, they have shifted focus to the effects of the pandemic on sexual behavior and marriage patterns in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, they plan to investigate the impact of death in the household and consequent funeral expenses on households’ future functioning. In earlier work, Anne and Chris were able to document that households in South Africa spend up to a year’s worth of household income to bury their dead. In the next phase of this work, using data that has been collecting in a demographic surveillance site in South Africa, they plan to look at the long run consequences of expensive funerals.

As a postdoctoral research associate at OPR, Elizabeth Chiarello has been developing articles based on her qualitative dissertation research that examines social influences on professional decision-making. Focusing on political conflicts in the field of pharmacy, especially those pertaining to reproductive health and prescription drug misuse, Chiarello examines how institutional, organizational, interactional and individual factors shape pharmacists’ willingness to provide care. Central findings highlight how pharmacists act as agents of social control by engaging in four gatekeeping processes – medical, legal, fiscal, and moral – that they enact differently across organizational settings; how pharmacists rely on patients’ behavior and characteristics, as well as broader cultural messages, to indicate patients’ moral worth as they construct them as “deserving” or “undeserving” of care; and how professional “contingency” (i.e. a state in which one profession’s scope of practice depends significantly on that of another profession) shapes pharmacists’ decision-making as they draw from a “discretionary toolkit” that includes mobilizing legal, medical, and managerial third parties in decision-making. From a policy perspective, understanding the dynamics of decision-making in professional work helps explain how self-regulating professional fields operate and how they reproduce and interrupt social inequality. This is a timely topic of study given the growing epidemic of prescription drug misuse and persistent controversies over women’s health.

In a paper published in Work and Occupations, Elizabeth Chiarello researched how professionals contend with threats to self-regulation from social movements outside the profession by providing an analysis of rule development by the Washington State Board of Pharmacy. A case study method using interviews, observations, and content analysis examined how pharmacists and pro-choice groups affected a “pharmacists’ responsibility” rule dictating whether pharmacists can refuse to dispense medications they morally
oppose. Findings suggest that movements can influence rulemaking by framing professional responsibilities and enlisting allies, thereby turning a relatively closed process of self-regulation into a contentious one, resulting in a settlement that favors the movement over the profession.

Elizabeth Chiarello currently has two works in progress. The first paper aims to broaden understandings of the contexts of ethical decision-making by empirically examining how organizations affect pharmacists’ gatekeeping processes. Based on 95 semi-structured interviews with U.S. pharmacists practicing in retail and hospital pharmacies conducted between September 2009 and May 2011, this research finds that organizations influence ethical decision-making by shaping how pharmacists construct four gatekeeping processes: medical, legal, fiscal, and moral. Each gatekeeping process manifests differently across organizations due to normative aspects of the organization that structure interprofessional power dynamics, proximity to patients, and means of accessing information. Findings suggest new directions for theorizing about ethical decision-making in medical contexts by drawing attention to new ethical actors, new organizational settings, an expanded definition of ethical challenges, and a broader conceptualization of gatekeeping. This paper is currently under second review at a medical sociology journal.

The second paper argues that legal attempts to curb prescription drug misuse constitute an expansion of the “war on drugs” into mainstream medicine. Criminal justice logics encroaching into healthcare require healthcare providers to contend with significant uncertainty about their professional roles, their legal duties, and their treatment of patients. An empirical examination of how pharmacists manage this uncertainty yields theoretical insights that suggest a “network” approach to frontline work that accounts for institutional, organizational, interactional, and individual influences on decision-making. Analysis of semi-structured interviews with 69 retail pharmacists in four states reveals that pharmacists manage competing institutional logics by engaging in two professional gatekeeping processes: medical and legal. Findings suggest new ways of understanding relationships between institutions and individuals, the power of interprofessional hierarchies and negotiated orders as they relate to organizational arrangements, and the importance of examining times of change. The article concludes with implications for policy and practice.

Janet Currie’s research over the past three years has been concerned with the determinants of health among children, and potential explanations for the wide socioeconomic disparities in child health that are observed. She has been especially concerned with tracing out the effects of pollution on health at birth, and has concluded that disparities in toxic exposures may be responsible for some of the observed gaps. For example, the research summarized in her Ely lecture, “Inequality at Birth: Some Causes and Consequences” shows that blacks and Hispanics are more likely to be exposed to an array of potential contaminants, even within zip codes. A particularly intriguing finding is that some people may not only be at higher risk of exposure, but may suffer more from a given insult to their health than others. For example, infants born to mothers who smoke suffer more from a given level of air pollution than the infants born to non-smokers.

In the next two years she plans to continue examining the environmental determinants of health, but will expand the definition of “environment” in several directions. First, she will look at stressful events and effects on health. Examples include the foreclosure crisis, and natural disasters. Second, much of her work on pollution to date focuses on air pollution, which is relatively well measured. She will be investigating the feasibility of studying water pollution, although it is not yet clear whether that will be possible given the types of data that are available.

Angus Deaton’s research over the last three years, has focused on four main topics, (i) poverty, inequality and nutrition in India and the world, (ii) life satisfaction and wellbeing in the United States and around the world, (iii) the measurement of purchasing-power parity exchange rates and their implications for measuring global poverty and
inequality, (iv) the use of instrumental variables and randomized controlled trials in development economics and in medicine.

In 2011 the work on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rates for the poor (with Olivier Dupriez) appeared in the American Economic Journal: Applied Economics. This is the culmination of a substantial research program.

A paper “The financial crisis and the well-being of Americans: 2011”, which was also the Hicks Lecture at Oxford in May, has been just published in Oxford Economic Papers. This shows that well-being measures are not well-suited to monitoring national trends over time, and respond much less to major factors, such as unemployment, than to trivial ones, like St Valentine’s Day. The work also revealed enormous context effects; asking people about politics before asking them about well-being had a very large depressing effect on their answers. Studying these context effects further is one of Deaton’s current priorities.

Work has started on trying to understand why people so often find that the income of others negatively affects their well-being. Deaton suspects that a lot of it comes from a confusion between dynamics and relative effects that relates to adaptation. He expects to write on this over the next year. A five year National Institute on Aging (NIH) grant has been awarded for this work together with other aspects of well-being. Arthur Stone of SUNY at Stonybrook and Danny Kahneman, Emeritus Princeton, are also involved in this project.

A half-completed book on well-being in the world, on how life chances and material well-being have improved in the world over the last 250 years, is consuming a fair amount of time. The book, provisionally titled, The Great Escape, is under contract with Princeton University Press, and a complete first draft is due by the end of March.

Fiske’s second book, Social Neuroscience: Toward Understanding the Underpinnings of the Social Mind, edited with Alexander Todorov and Deborah Prentice and published by Oxford University Press in February 2011, covers the field of social cognitive neuroscience and looks at the latest research on understanding and representing other people, representing social groups, the interplay of cognition and emotion in social regulation, understanding social exclusion as pain, deconstructing our moral intuitions, understanding cooperative exchanges with other agents, and the effect of aging on brain function and its implications for well-being.

In 2011 Fiske continued with the work of her Neuroscience Lab, People making sense of people: Intergroup relations, social cognition, and social neuroscience. She and her students examine issues of social power and intergroup relations employing social scientific methods including cultural comparisons, surveys, lab experiments, and social neuroscience. Current projects examine the fundamental dimensions of social perception, warmth and competence, based on the Stereotype Content Model (SCM).

In a separate project funded by NICHD, Noreen Goldman has been examining social inequalities in health among Mexicans in the US and in Mexico. This research seeks to understand how migration and assimilation processes give rise to social disparities in health status and related behaviors. Recent papers, “Socioeconomic Differences in Obesity among Mexican Adolescents”, “Migrant Networks and Pathways to Child Obesity in Mexico” and “Healthier Before They Migrate, Less Healthy When They Return?” explore the healthy immigrant effect, social disparities in smoking and obesity among Mexicans, and the high prevalence rate of obesity among recent adolescent immigrants from Mexico – a phenomenon that has enormous implications for diabetes and cardiovascular disease among Mexican Americans.

Bryan Grenfell joined Princeton 2009 as Professor of Ecology and International Affairs. His interests include the interface between theoretical models and empirical data in population biology. In particular he is interested in investigating how the interaction of noise and non-linear density-dependent feedback drive population processes at
different scales, understanding the spatio-temporal dynamics of infectious disease and how these are affected by control strategies, and Phylodynamics: exploring how pathogen phylogenies are affected by host immunity, transmission bottlenecks and epidemic dynamics, at scales from individual host to population.

His recent research has been focused on combining basic developments in infectious disease dynamics with application to public health policy. He has pursued this synthesis for childhood respiratory infection such as measles (in Africa) and rubella (German measles) worldwide; for the dynamics and control of rotavirus, a major diarrheal pathogen; for influenza, where he has pursued a variety of issues in the evolutionary dynamics of the pathogen. He has written a number of papers in leading journals in these areas and also advised WHO and the Gates Foundation on control issues (for example in a major WHO consultation on rubella control, for which we provided the modelling analysis). More generally, Grenfell has collaborated in an analysis (in press in Science) on novel use of remote sensing to quantify epidemiologically-relevant human density; advanced a collaboration (with Ramanan Laxminarayan) to synthesize epidemiological and economic models, exciting preliminary work on the potential of new cross-spectrum influenza vaccines to achieve ‘evolution-proof’ control strategies for the virus.

As Principle Investigator Scott Lynch is currently researching how regional disparities in health and mortality affects the number of years, or years of remaining life, spent without disability. In order to address this aim, his work will entail development and application of advanced statistical demographic methods for multistate life table estimation for both panel and cross-sectional data. In his grant "Understanding US Regional Health & Mortality Disparities: A Life Course Approach" he seeks (1) to establish the full extent of regional disparities in health, and (2) to explain them.

Lynch and Miles G. Taylor published “Cohort Differences and Chronic Disease Profiles of Differential Disability Trajectories” in Journals of Gerontology: Social Sciences. Using a latent class analysis of disability trajectories and corresponding mortality with three birth cohorts of the National Long-Term Care Survey to determine how long-term experiences of disablement differ by cohort and chronic conditions, they showed that more recent cohorts were more likely to experience a decade free of disablement compared with all other disability trajectories. Sensory problems and hypertension correspond to trajectories of non-disablement, whereas hip fracture, stroke, arthritis, and diabetes predict more disabled experiences.

With J. Scott Brown (Miami University), Lynch contributed a chapter to Dawn C. Carr and Kathrin Komps (eds.) book Gerontology in the Era of the Third Age: Implications and Next Steps. In it they explored some important insights into thinking about the emergence and existence of the “Third Age”, defined as the period of life after an individual exits the labor force and prior to the onset of health impairments that restrict an individual from remaining actively engaged in social life. In particular they, assert that three major demographic shifts have facilitated the emergence of the Third Age at the individual level: (1) the demographic transition, (2) the rise in income inequality – or more accurately the growth in wealth facilitating earlier retirement ages, and (3) epidemiologic transitions.
Elizabeth Levy Paluck states that two basic ideas motivate her research. The first idea is that social psychological theory offers potentially useful tools for changing society in constructive ways. The second idea is that studying attempts to change society is one of the most fruitful ways to develop and assess social psychological theory. Much of her work has focused on prejudice and intergroup conflict reduction, using large-scale field experiments to test theoretically driven interventions. Through field experiments in Central and Horn of Africa and in the United States, Elizabeth examined the impact of the mass media and interpersonal communication on tolerant and cooperative behaviors. Her findings support for a behavioral change model based on social norms and group influence. To change behavior, she suggests, it may be more fruitful to target citizens’ perceptions of typical or desirable behaviors (i.e. social norms) than their knowledge or beliefs. How do social norms and behaviors shift in real world settings? Some initial suggestions from this research include peer or role model endorsement, narrative communication, and group discussion. Paluck’s work in post-conflict countries has led to related research on political and cultural change and on civic education. Dr. Paluck is also interested in social scientific methodology—particularly causal inference and behavioral measurement.

Paluck’s cultural contact initiative research at the Russell Sage Foundation will analyze how social norms and behaviors are transmitted among high school students in the United States. Paluck studies settings where prejudice and conflict seem intractable and seeks to understand how such “cultures” of harassment develop. She will examine which students in a social network are most effective at spreading tolerance among their peers, how they do so, and how long their influence in the network lasts.

Her research in progress includes: media and face-to-face discussion: effects on peace and democracy building (Southern Sudan); Social networks used for field experimental studies of peer influence (US high schools).

Paluck’s chapter entitled, Media as an instrument for reconstructing communities following conflict, in Restoring civil societies: The psychology of intervention and engagement following crisis (2011), states it is more common to associate mass media with conflict than with social, political, or economic reconstruction. Ready at hand are examples of Holocaust propaganda, negative media portrayals of minorities during war and genocide in Bosnia, Serbia, and Rwanda, and ethnic propaganda via SMS and blogging in Kenya during its elections violence. Media that incite conflict are not only attention grabbing—they seem to work. For example, a recent analysis of Rwandan hate radio leading up to and during the genocide pins at least 9 percent, or 45,000 deaths, on hate radio broadcasts (Yanagizawa-Drott, 2010). However, media are also used for building peaceful social relations and for reconstructing communities economically and politically. Psychologists, who have studied how media can promote stereotyping, prejudice, and conflict (e.g., Cantril & Allport, 1935), also study how media help to reconstruct communities (Bandura, 2004; Paluck, 2009). The social psychological mechanisms supposed to underlie media aimed at reconstruction are in many cases similar to those thought to underlie conflict media. These mechanisms include individual cognitive, emotional, and motivational responses to media, in addition to facets of interpersonal communication and social influence sparked by media. Paluck takes the position that the design of media interventions should be informed by these psychological theories, and that psychologists can expand on their theories through the study of real world media interventions.

Can a soap opera influence political attitudes and engagement among U.S. Latinos, particularly those perceiving a threat from immigration legislation? In Matt Trujillo and Elizabeth Paluck’s “The devil knows best: Experimental effects of a televised soap opera on Latino trust in government and support for the 2010 Census.” Analysis of Social Issues and Public Policy (in press), the extended contact hypothesis predicts that ingroup fictional characters can encourage positive affect and attitudes toward real world groups and issues with which they are associated. We tested the impact of a Telemundo soap opera, Mas Sabe El Diablo, which portrayed a Latino
character’s involvement with the 2010 Census. During the census-collection period and directly following the passage of Arizona’s Senate Bill 1070 immigration act, we randomly assigned Latino participants in Arizona, Texas, and New Jersey to view (1) pro-census scenes or (2) control scenes featuring the character but not the census. Compared to control viewers, census viewers expressed more positive attitudes and less negative affect toward the U.S. government and more behavioral support for the census (wearing pro-census stickers and taking informational flyers). Affinity for the character was associated with stronger effects. The soap opera did not positively influence Arizona participants who were directly affected by SB 1070.

Individuals often conform to the intergroup attitudes and behaviors modeled by their peers in a given situation. To what extent does peer influence on intergroup prejudice 1) diffuse across a social network of peers and 2) affect attitudes and behavior across time? Student leaders (“Peer Trainers”) were trained to confront expressions of intergroup prejudice in five randomly assigned high schools across a period of five months; students recruited to be Peer Trainers in five control schools waited to be trained. Independent surveys of Peer Trainers’ social networks reveal that treatment Peer Trainers were significantly more likely than control Trainers to be nominated by peers as students who confront prejudice. Treatment Peer Trainers’ tolerant behavior spread to close friends and to acquaintances in their social network; their attitudes spread inconsistently, and only to close friends. In Betsy Paluck’s “Peer pressure against prejudice: A high school field experiment examining social network change,” *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* (2011), she finds studying peer influence within social networks can improve understanding of social influence, prejudice reduction, and social change.

Paluck’s article “Approaches to prejudice reduction,” *Encyclopedia of Peace Psychology* (in press), reviews the observational, laboratory, and field experimental literatures on interventions for reducing prejudice. This review places special emphasis on assessing the methodological rigor of existing research, calling attention to problems of design and measurement that threaten both internal and external validity. Of the hundreds of studies examined, a small fraction speaks convincingly to the questions of whether, why, and under what conditions a given type of intervention works. It is concluded that the causal effects of many widespread prejudice-reduction interventions, such as workplace diversity training and media campaigns, remain unknown. Although some intergroup contact and cooperation interventions appear promising, a much more rigorous and broad-ranging empirical assessment of prejudice reduction strategies is needed to determine what works.

The study of HIV/AIDS in African populations has led Georges Reniers to explore methodological issues in the measurement and estimation of HIV prevalence and AIDS mortality, as well as behavioral mechanisms that account for the unequal spread of HIV. Georges has been particularly interested in the interplay between individual agency and marriage market constraints, and their implications for individual exposure to HIV and population-level HIV prevalence. A study that illustrated the negative association between polygyny and spread of HIV has garnered considerable interest because it challenges the popular hypothesis that sexual partnership concurrency is one of the primary behavioral drivers of the fast propagation of HIV in sub-Saharan Africa.

Georges intends to continue working on partnership dynamics and the spread of HIV from a sexual networks perspective. Some of these studies will rely on empirical data, others on micro-simulation. Other research tracks include the estimation of adult mortality in populations without vital registration, and the monitoring and evaluation of antiretroviral therapy scale-up in South Africa and Ethiopia.

James Trussell is the author or co-author of more than 300 scientific publications, primarily in the areas of reproductive health and demographic methodology. His recent research has been focused in three areas: emergency contraception, contraceptive failure, and the cost-effectiveness
of contraception. He has actively promoted making emergency contraception more widely available as an important step in helping women reduce their risk of unintended pregnancy; in addition to his research on this topic, he maintains an emergency contraception website (not-2-late.com) and designed and launched a toll-free emergency contraception hotline (1-888-NOT-2-LATE).

Trussell’s primary research focus over the past decade has been the analysis of contraceptive efficacy and cost effectiveness. His meta-analysis of the literature on contraceptive failure, regularly updated in Contraceptive Technology, now in its twentieth revised edition and considered the bible of the field, has resulted in a summary table of contraceptive efficacy that is mandated by the Food and Drug Administration to appear on every contraceptive drug and device sold in the United States. James has been the senior author of a series of published papers on the cost-effectiveness of contraception that have led to increases in insurance coverage of contraceptive methods (26 states now mandate insurance coverage of prescription contraceptives). With colleagues from Planned Parenthood Federation of America, he published a series of four papers on medical abortion. The most important of these shows that a change from vaginal to buccal mifepristone and a simultaneous change to routine use of antibiotics resulted in a 93% decline in the rate of serious infection; this paper will change the delivery of medical abortion worldwide.

In the last decade, several large-scale, clinical trials evaluating the efficacy of novel HIV prevention products have been completed, and eight are currently underway or about to be reported. Little attention has been given in the literature to the level of protection sufficient to warrant introduction, and there is concern that using the term “efficacy” to describe the effect of user-controlled methods such as microbicides may mislead policymakers. Lori Heise(London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine), Charlotte Watts (LSHTM), Anna Foss (LSHTM), James Trussell, Peter Vickerman (LSHTM), Richard Hayes (LSHTM), Sheena McCormack (MDP) review how the fields of family planning, vaccine science and mathematical modelling understand and use the terms efficacy and effectiveness, and explore with simple mathematical models how trial results of user-controlled products relate to common understandings of these terms in “Apples and oranges? Interpreting success in HIV prevention trials,” Contraception (2011). Each field brings different assumptions, a different evidence base and different expectations to interpretations of efficacy and effectiveness - a reality that could cloud informed assessment of emerging data. When making judgments on the utility of new health technologies, it is important to use standards that yield appropriate comparisons for the innovation and that take into account the local epidemic and available alternatives.

Stephen Killick (Hull Medical School), Christine Leary (Women and Children’s Hospital, Hull), James Trussell and Kate Guthrie (Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare Partnership, Hull and East Yorkshire, Hull, UK) designed this study, “Sperm content of pre-ejaculatory fluid,” Human Fertility (2011) to establish whether motile spermatozoa are released with pre-ejaculatory fluid and whether this fluid therefore poses a risk for unintended pregnancy. 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 was motile. The volunteers produced on up to five separate occasions and sperms were found in either all or none of their pre-ejaculatory samples. Hence, condoms should continue to be used from the first moment of genital contact, although it may be that some men, less likely to leak spermatozoa in their pre-ejaculatory fluid, are able to practice coitus interruptus more successfully than others.

In response to concerns about serious infections following medical abortion, in early 2006 the Planned Parenthood Federation of America 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, the Planned Parenthood Federation of America began requiring routine antibiotic coverage for all medical abortions. Mary Fjerstada (Ipas), James Trussell, Steve Lichtenbergd (Northwestern
University), Irving Sivine (Reproductive Health Program, Population Council) and Vanessa Cullins (Planned Parenthood Federation) previously reported a pronounced drop in the rate of serious infections following the adoption of these new infection control measures. Their objective in this study “Severity of infection following the introduction of new infection control measures for medical abortion,” *Contraception* (2011) was 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 method; 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 the 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 method or routine antibiotic coverage. Trussell and coauthors ranked the severity of infection from 1 (when treatment occurred in an emergency department) to 4 (when death occurred). They compared the distributions of the severity of serious infections in the three infection control groups (none; buccal misoprostol and screen-and-treat method; 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 the 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.

Retrospective analysis was performed 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 method or routine antibiotic coverage. We ranked the severity of infection from 1 (when treatment occurred in an emergency department) to 4 (when death occurred). He compared the distributions of the severity of serious infections in the three infection control groups (none; buccal misoprostol and screen-and-treat method; 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 the degree of severity categories using the Jonckheere-Terpstra test for a doubly ordered $4 \times 3$ 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 method or routine antibiotics--were combined, the distribution of infection by severity was the same before and after the new measures were implemented. The pronounced decline in the rate of serious infections occurred in each category of severity.

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Preventing unwanted pregnancies saves women’s lives, since the complications of pregnancy and birth are avoided. In their paper “Family planning as a cost-saving preventive health service,” New England Journal of Medicine, (2011) Kelly Cleland, Jeffrey Peipert (Washington University School of Medicine), Carolyn Westhoff (Columbia University), Scott Spear (Planned Parenthood) and James Trussell’s findings explain unintended pregnancy imposes potentially serious burdens on individuals and families, as well as considerable economic costs on society. The cost of one Medicaid-covered birth in the United States (including prenatal care, delivery, postpartum care, and infant care for 1 year) was $12,613 in 2008, according to estimates from the Guttmacher Institute. The national per-client cost for contraceptive care the same year was $257. In 2008, an estimated $1.9 billion was spent on publicly funded family-planning care — an investment that resulted in an estimated $7 billion in Medicaid savings for the cost of unplanned births.

The Amendment on Women’s Health, passed in 2009 by the U.S. Senate, would require insurance carriers, under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), to offer a comprehensive range of preventive care services to women at no cost. An Institute of Medicine panel is now deliberating over which services should be included in this category and will make recommendations to the Department of Health and Human Services later this year. They hope that the committee will support inclusion of family-planning services in the array of preventive care services. Contraception is the quintessential preventive care service: offering women and men the means with which to plan the timing of their children’s births is fundamental to the health of families and society. The goals of the Healthy People 2020 initiative include a 10% increase in the proportion of pregnancies that are intended and a 10% decrease in the number of conceptions that occur within 18 months after a woman’s previous delivery. James believes that including the provision of contraception as a preventive care service and thereby eliminating cost sharing for it will be an instrumental step toward achieving, or perhaps exceeding, these goals and supporting healthy, thriving families.

Reproductive health service use among young women in the USA has declined over the past decade. Public health and policy strategies are needed to promote service use, ultimately to improve reproductive health outcomes.

In a paper published in the Journal of Aging Research, Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn, Bernard Steinman (Brown University), Phoebe Liebig (University of Southern California), and Jon Pynoos (University of Southern California) examined trends in aging in place by reviewing scholarly articles published from 1980 to 2010 that included the concept in eleven academic gerontology journals. This study reported an increase in the absolute number and proportion of aging in place manuscripts published during this period, with marked growth in the 2000s. Within the context of aging in place, the environment and services were the most commonly published topics in 2000-2010 (35% and 31%, respectively), with a substantial increase in manuscripts pertaining to technology and health/functioning. These findings highlight the increasing diversity of topics included in the concept of aging in place within gerontological research.

In a forthcoming paper in Biodemography and Social Biology, Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn, Dana Glei (Georgetown University), Yu-Hsuan Lin (Department of Health in Taiwan), and Noreen Goldman examined the relationship among apolipoprotein E (apoE), physical function, and pulmonary function. Using the 2006 wave of the Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study, they investigated the following measures of physical function: self-reported difficulties with respect to activities of daily living (ADLs) and other physical function indicators, performance-based measures of grip strength (kg), 3m walking speed (m/sec), and chair stand speed (stand/sec). Peak expiratory flow (PEF; L/min) rate was also examined as an indicator of pulmonary function. Logistic regression models were used to determine the association between ApoE and inability
to complete each of the tests of physical and pulmonary function. This revealed no significant association between ApoE carrier status and any of the indicators of function. Among participants able to complete a given task, they next used linear regression models to examine self-reported limitations with ADLs and performance on the given test by ApoE carrier status. Similarly, there were no significant relationships between ApoE carrier status and the measures of function. These estimates provide further confirmation that the ApoE gene may not be a risk factor for functional decline among older Taiwanese adults.

A recently published monograph in the DHS Analytical Studies, “The Impact of Television and Radio on Reproductive Behavior and on HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Behavior”, Charles Westoff with Dawn Koffman and Caroline Moreau studied 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.

Following up on this work, Charles Westoff with Dawn Koffman revisited earlier studies of the association of mass media exposure with reproductive behavior. Such exposure has increased markedly in the developing world over the past few decades, in conjunction with rising levels of contraceptive prevalence and declining rates of fertility. In their PDR article published this December, “Mass Media and Reproductive Behavior”, they sought to determine the association of reproductive behavior with exposure to television and radio focusing on the use of modern methods of contraception, the number of children desired, and the number of children born in the past 5 years. They found that television viewing is strongly associated with reproductive behavior: the more television that women watch, the more likely they are to have used modern contraceptives, the fewer children they want (even among young never-married women), and the fewer children they have. These findings persist in the presence of controls for education, wealth, urban residence, age, and other covariates. In general, the magnitude of the association with the frequency of exposure to television is greater than with the more conventional covariates. By and large, the influence of television exposure on reproductive behavior is greater than that of radio, although some exceptions are seen in sub-Saharan Africa.

Waggoner is working on her book manuscript, tentatively titled A Nation Preconceived: Population Health, Experts, and Motherhood at the Turn of the Twenty-First Century, in which she examines the emergence of preconception care, a novel clinical strategy that locates risk factors for infant mortality and adverse birth outcomes in the period prior to pregnancy. The book details how and why preconception care strategies, especially in light of the history of prenatal care, defined the field of maternal and child health in the first decade of the twenty-first century and what this means for women’s health policy more broadly.

In collaboration with Rene Almeling (Yale University), Miranda Waggoner is analyzing the form and meaning of preconception health care services for men in the U.S. They find that when men are discussed in preconception health settings, calculations about male contributions to reproductive health outcomes vary considerably depending on the stage in the reproductive process, from conception to gestation. In this paper, they argue that such variation reveals that men’s part in reproductive equations is determined not only by biology, but by the social context in which it is being discussed.

Waggoner is also working on a project that examines the rise of food allergies as a new and contested epidemic. This paper shows that a new at-risk category of allergic children has emerged at the population level and has been shaped by the interaction of medicine, media, parent advocates, and public policy, especially in institutional spaces
such as public schools.

Waggoner and Elizabeth Mitchell Armstrong are working on a project with Sara Shostak (Brandeis University) documenting the pathways leading to the formation of public health guidelines that operationalize mechanisms for infant wellbeing in terms of maternal behavior. Using the cases of mercury in tuna, folic acid supplementation, and breastfeeding, they are examining the ways in which certain population health outcomes are positioned as mediated by maternal behavior in relation to other proximal factors.

Migration and Development


Rafaela Dancygier’s research over the past few years has focused on the repercussions of immigration and ethnic diversity in advanced democracies. She has completed four articles (all currently under review), which, broadly speaking, examine the conditions for inclusion and exclusion of immigrant-origin minorities in Europe. In two papers, she address the electoral incorporation of Muslims in the UK (employing a new dataset she created of over 42,000 candidates) focusing, respectively, on a) how electoral institutions generate differential incentives for such inclusion across space and time, and b) on systematic variation in the tradeoffs that the Left confronts when attempting to broaden its coalition to include Muslims. In another paper, Rafaela uses longitudinal survey and election data across and within countries to show that immigrants’ citizenship acquisitions has generated a nativist backlash at the polls across 18 European countries. This article turns conventional wisdom about assimilationism on its head and furthermore makes a novel contribution to the study of anti-immigrant party success. Lastly, an article (with Michael Donnelly, Ph.D. student) on attitudes toward immigration in European countries before and after the Great Recession uses novel data on immigrant composition and inflows across economic sectors to demonstrate that when evaluating immigration policy, individuals take into account whether their sector of employment benefits economically from immigration.

Over the next two years Dancygier will turn her attention to a book-length project in which she seeks to marry her interest in immigration with broader questions about elections and parties. Specifically, she intends to investigate how mass immigration has changed the electoral landscape that political parties confront. How do political parties reconcile the potential short-term costs of immigration (e.g., conflict and competition with existing core constituents) with the potential long-term gains of these inflows (e.g., capturing immigrants’ electoral power)? How do electoral institutions, electoral geography, and the settlement patterns and characteristics of immigrants themselves influence whether and how political elites pursue strategies of exclusion or inclusion? Rafaela has already begun preliminary research on this project. She intends to examine variation in national and local party behavior in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Denmark, and the Netherlands. The project aims to advance the nascent literature on the electoral incorporation of immigration across countries, but seeks to go beyond this scholarship by addressing the strategic and interactive relationships between parties, immigrants, and natives across and within countries.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly conducted research on globalization, the informal economy in Latin America and children of immigrants in the United States. Globalization and Beyond: New Examinations of Global Power and Its Alternatives (2011), edited with Jon Shefner, contains articles by top scholars in the field of international development. The Introduction, written with Jon Schefner [University of Tennessee, Knoxville] is one of the latest and best documented analyses on neo-liberalism and its aftermath. Based on a two-year research project funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the article “Immigration and Health: Understanding the Connections” (2011),
with Alejandro Portes, contains ten original articles by the editors and other distinguished specialists. The volume is the first to investigate in detail the connection between immigrants and health-care providers in the United States. Fernández-Kelly is also in the process of completing a new book based on research conducted among African-American families living in poverty in West Baltimore.

Scott Lynch, along with William Haller (Clemson University) and Alejandro Portes summarized prior theories on the adaptation process of the contemporary immigrant in an article published in *Social Forces* entitled “Dreams Fulfilled, Drams Shattered: Determinants of Segmented Assimilation in the Second Generation”. Their results confirm a pattern of segmented assimilation in the second generation, with a significant proportion of the sample experiencing downward assimilation. Predictors of the latter are the obverse of those of educational and occupational achievement. Significant interaction effects emerge between these predictors and early school contexts, defined by different class and racial compositions.

Douglas Massey’s research falls within four broad, overlapping areas—international migration, race and ethnicity, urban studies, and stratification—and to support work on these topics he has secured grants from external funding agencies. Work on international migration is funded by grants from NICHD (to support the New Immigrant Survey and the Mexican Migration Project) and the MacArthur Foundation (to support the Latin American Migration Project). Work on race, ethnicity, and stratification has been supported by grants from the Mellon Foundation (for the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen) and NICHD (to support a study of how differential exposure to disadvantage within family, neighborhood, school, peer, and religious settings produces race-class inequality in the United States). Work on urban studies and race is funded by a grant from the MacArthur Foundation to carry out a quasi-experimental analysis of neighborhood and school effects on social and economic well-being based on an affordable housing project in Mt. Laurel, NJ.


Over the next two years, Douglas will continue working in these same areas. One book entitled *Spheres of Influence: The Social Ecology of Race-Class Inequality* has been reviewed by the Russell Sage Foundation and provisionally accepted for publication pending revisions. He has also completed an edited volume in collaboration with Roger Tourangeau at the University of Michigan, which examines the causes, consequences, and possible solutions to declining response rates in survey research. It is forthcoming as a special issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* and published by Sage Publications. Another book manuscript was just completed and submitted to Princeton University Press for review. It is entitled *Climbing Mount Laurel: Affordable Housing and Social Mobility in an American Suburb* and analyzes how the location of an affordable housing project in Mount Laurel, New Jersey affected neighbors and community members, the project residents themselves, and their children.

Massey is currently working on a book that examines how religious belief and practice affect the process of immigrant adaptation and assimilation in the United States. Four chapters have been written to date and preliminary analyses have been published in *Social Science Research*. We hope to have a draft turned into the Russell Sage Foundation early in the summer of 2012. Work on another book project has also
begun. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen, it will examine black diversity in higher education and how heterogeneity with respect to factors such as class, skin color, immigrant origins, and gender condition social and educational outcomes on the campuses of selective colleges and universities. Preliminary chapter drafts have been written and early results have been published in The DuBois Review: Social Science Research on Race.

In addition to the foregoing book projects, Douglas continues to work with students and postdocs to advance his research agenda on international migration. A preliminary paper on how the rise in undocumented migration influences the wages earned by immigrants is under way and work on a new book is expected to begin next year. During the coming year he will also edit a special issue of Daedalus on Hispanics in 21st Century America and have prepared several drafts of chapters for a new book on the political economy of illegal migration in North America.

A comparative study of migration from selected Latin American countries to the United States by Douglas Massey and Maria Aysa Lastra and published in the International Journal of Population Research reveals the critical role played by migrant networks in creating social capital and promoting and sustaining international population flow, with the importance of networks rising as the costs and difficulty of migration increase.

The New Immigrant Survey (NIS) is a multidisciplinary research project headed by Douglas Massey with Guillermina Jasso (New York University), James Smith (RAND Corporation), Mark Rosenzweig (Yale University), and Project Director Monica Espinoza Higgins (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 4-6 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/.

Monica Espinoza Higgins is currently working with Douglas Massey, and Guillermina Jasso (New York University) on a book examining the role of religion in the process of immigrant adaptation and assimilation. The purpose of the book is to contribute to the literature on the religious composition of new immigrants to the United States, by comparing to that reported among U.S. residents and by describing the patterns of religious preferences and intensity of devotion with which new immigrants practiced their professed religions before and after immigration. This analysis is intended to shed light on the possible mechanisms through which immigrants are integrating within U.S. society, and will allow for a better understanding of what religion means to America’s newest arrivals.
produced “maps” of the interaction of transnational organizations with each country origin and conduct multivariate regressions to establish determinants of key organizational characteristics, including their degree of formalization and form of creation. Generally, Colombian organizations assume more middle-class forms, Dominican organizations stem largely from politics in the country of origin, and Mexican organizations are primarily hometown associations with greater involvement of the national state. Together they observe that regardless of nationality, transnational immigrant organizations’ members are older, better-established, and possess above-average levels of education, suggesting that participation in transnational activities and assimilation are not incompatible.

Alejandro Portes, Erik Vickstrom and Rosa Aparicio (Instituto Universitario Ortega y Gasset) are reviewing the literature on determinants of ethnic/national self-identities and self-esteem as a prelude to examining these outcomes among a large, statistically representative sample of second generation adolescents in Madrid and Barcelona. While these psycho-social outcomes are malleable, they still represent important dimensions of immigrant adaptation and can have significant consequences both for individual mobility and collective mobilizations. Current theories are largely based on data from the USA and other Anglophone countries. The availability of a new large Spanish survey allows us to test those theories in an entirely different socio-cultural context. The analysis concludes with a structural equations model that summarizes key determinants of national identities and self-esteem among children of immigrants in Spain.

Magaly Sanchez-R continues to work in 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 in United States. The ongoing research has initially considered Venezuelan immigrants from two receiving countries of reception, United States and Spain. The advance of the research has accomplished around 100 immigrant’s interviews (in deep and ethno survey) in areas of Miami, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and DC. Others interviews has been conducted on Canada,
The progress of this project is considered the incorporation of other immigrant groups. *South American* will add Argentineans and Brazilians to the Colombian and Venezuelans immigrants. *Europeans*, will include immigrants from central, east and any other recent EU countries, *Arabs* and *Asian*, including Indians and Chinese.

In Magaly Sanchez –R’s *Venezuelan Immigrants* chapter, published in *Multicultural America*, An Encyclopedia of the Newest Americans, Ronal Bayor Editor, she presents an overview of Venezuelan International migration to the United States. First, the article reviews the current socioeconomic dynamics existent in Venezuela, as well as the political arena and the violence that have affected different layers of society. Secondly the author reviews an important aspect of the migration to Venezuela during the XX century, and the principal aspects that characterize the recent migration of Venezuelan to the United States. Finally the discussion shows how Venezuelans are negotiating their identity and integration to the American society.

Related with the current research on International Migration of Talent she published, “Violencia – Inseguridad y la Emigación de Venezolanos,” in *Revista Debates, IESA*, Volume XVI, Numero 3, Caracas, where she argues that Venezuelan international migration is characterized by talented and educated professional, and is primary explain by the increasing of criminal violence, insecurity and recent political situation as well as by the global job market and competitiveness.

Magaly also contributes with a book review published by the *American Journal of Sociology* (May 2011) on “Violent Democracies in Latin America”.

On the topic of Latino Identity in a context of growing Anti-Immigrants times in the United States, Magaly gave several lectures. “Identidad Latina en Estados Unidos” at the Faculty of Sociology and CCPP, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona; at the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies , in Florida International University; and at the Seminar on Mestizaje, “Identidad y Cohesion Social” at the Universidad de Navarra, Pamplona Spain.

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 gave a lecture at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research in Bielefeld University, Germany in April 2011

Marta Tienda has focused on an area broadly defined as age and migration, which in 2007 she began to turn her attention to immigration, which moved to center stage after failed immigration reform. Unlike her past work, however, which focused on employment and poverty, she identified two relatively understudied topics—child migration and elderly migration. During her leave year in 2010-2011 she focused on the child migration network, to engage the researchers at collaborating institutions. The payoff is beginning to materialize, not only because researchers across sites are beginning to collaborate, but also because several papers are at different stages of the publication process. In collaboration with Alicia Adsera, they organized a highly productive international research seminar in Barcelona, which will provide the basis for a special issue of the ANNALS. Marta also organized an informal seminar at Princeton, where various collaborators presented their research. Tienda gave several lectures on the child-centric migration focus and have three papers at various stages of publication (one in press, one about to go into production and one under review).

Marta resumed her study of late age migration over the summer. She submitted two abstracts to the PAA meetings based on the pilot grant research supported by the Princeton Aging Center. One focuses on chain migration as a driver of late age migration and another set of papers in progress evaluate the welfare consequences of late age migration.
**OPR Professional Activities**

**Alicia Adsera** is an Associate Research Scholar and Lecturer at the Woodrow Wilson School and a Research Associate at the Bendheim/Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing since 2008. She is also a Faculty Associate at the Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance, Princeton University, a Research Fellow at IZA Institute for the Study of Labor and an Associate to the European Network on the Economics of Religion.

Alicia is also a member of The Princeton Global Network on Child Migration which brings together researchers from six countries and fosters cross-national collaboration and comparative research. The Network investigates the contexts affecting children of immigrants and child migrants in their receiving countries, as well as their physical, mental, and socioeconomic outcomes. In 2010 – 2013 Alicia is co-PI jointly with Marta Tienda and Sara McLanahan on Funding Global Funds to “Migrant Youth and Children of Migrants in a Globalized World: Proposal for an International Research Network”.

Alicia co-organized the INSIDED Conference on Child Migration in Barcelona, Spain in June 2011. As part of this research, Adsera presented her 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). This paper explores the fertility patterns of immigrants who arrived as children to a set of OECD countries (Canada, UK, and France). At the 2011 Schreyer Seminar on Marriage, Family and the Social Sciences, Alicia presented her research on “Fertility & the Labor Force”. She also served as Chair at the Modernity and Fertility Session of the Education and the Global Fertility Transition in Vienna, Austria in December.

With Mariola Pytlikova, (Aarhus University, Denmark) Alicia presented their paper “The Role of Language in Shaping International Migration: Evidence from OECD countries 1985-2006” at the NORFACE Migration Conference in London. With Tin-chi Lin (Princeton University) she presented “Parental Son Preference and Children’s Housework: the India Case” at the Population Association of America Meeting in Washington DC. Also at PAA, Alicia and Ana Ferrer, (University of Calgary) presented their paper “Age at Migration, Language and Fertility Transitions among Migrants to Canada”. This paper was also presented at the Canadian Labour Market and Skills Researcher Network (CLSRN) joint with SOLE, in Vancouver, Canada.

Alicia is on the editorial board of Advances in Life Course Research. She also is a member for the following associations, American Economic, American Political Science, Econometric, European Society of Population Economics, Illinois Economic, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Midwest Economic, Midwest Political Science, Population Association of America, Religious Research and INSIDE (Spain).

**Jeanne Altmann** continues her work with the baboons of Amboseli National Park, Kenya where longitudinal studies have been conducted since 1971 as well as with her work at the Altmann Laboratory in the Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology at Princeton. Altmann spoke at the University of Cambridge in February as part of the “2011 Darwin College Lecture Series” where she presented “Beauty and Attraction: In the Eye of the Beholder.” In April, she was the invited speaker at the Hertha Sponer Presidential Lecture which honors the role women have played in the sciences at Duke. The lecture, “Living on the Edge Successfully: From Womb to Grave with Friends, Family and Physiological Flexibility,” was sponsored by the Physics Department.

**Elizabeth Mitchell Armstrong** was re-appointed to second term on the Board of Directors of Lamaze International where she has served since 2008. She continues to serve on the Lamaze International Certification Council Governing Body, the Lamaze International Board of Directors, the Charlotte Ellerton Fellowship Advisory Committee of Ibis Reproductive Health, and as a member of the Home Birth Consensus group. For the Eastern Sociological Society she served as
Treasurer and, for the second time, on the Coser Award Committee. She continues to serve as the Director for the Certificate in Health and Health Policy program, on the Committee on Health Professions and on the Executive Committees for: the Program in the Study of Women and Gender, Undergraduate Women’s Leadership at Princeton, the Program in Global Health and Health Policy and the Center for Health and Wellbeing. This spring she served as Acting Director for the Program in Gender and Sexuality studies. She was invited to speak at Butler College as part of the Luminary Minds series, the Arthur Levitt Public Affairs Center at Hamilton College in NY, the University of Pennsylvania Annenberg School for Communication and at the Old Dominion Fellows seminar. In addition she presented at the Law and Society Association in San Francisco and served on the panel for the film screening and discussion of “No Woman, No Cry” at Woodrow Wilson School. Her research interests include public health, the history and sociology of medicine, risk in obstetrics, and medical ethics. She is currently conducting research on Online information-seeking about the risks of alcohol use during pregnancy with Eszter Hargittai and on the impact of medical research on mass media.

Delia Baldassarri was the Research Grant Principal Investigator for the National Science Foundation for her research focused on Uganda’s largest rural development project in recent years “Social and Spatial Networks, Social Capital, and Leadership Accountability in Rural Development: A Study of Uganda’s Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project” ($495,090). Delia is the recipient of Cofin Miur Research Grants (Italian “NSF”) for the study of public opinion and voting behavior. Her book “The Simple Art of Voting” (Il Mulino, 2005) has been awarded the Italian Political Science Association Prize for the Best Book in Political Science by a young scholar and her article Dynamics of Political Polarization (with Peter Bearman) won the 2008 American Sociological Association’s Award for Outstanding Article in Mathematical Sociology. Her memberships include the Italian National Election Studies (Itanes) research group and the Steering Committee for the International Network of Analytical Sociologists (INAS). Delia also serves on editorial boards for professional journals in the United States and Europe and the Princeton University Committee on Library and Computing.

She is the recipient of the 2010-2013 John Witherspoon Preceptorship Princeton University – Bicentennial Preceptorship. In 2011 Delia received an appointment as Visiting Scholar, Nuffield College, University of Oxford. She gives lectures on her research across the US and in Europe. Professor Baldassarri teaches Research Seminar in Empirical Investigation, Collective Behavior, Political Sociology graduate courses along with undergraduate course Political Sociology.

João Biehl’s book Vita garnered six major book awards, including the Margaret Mead Award of the American Anthropological Association. Will to Live received the Wellcome Medal of Britain’s Royal Anthropological Society and the Diana Forsythe Prize of the American Anthropological Association. Biehl received the Rudolph Virchow Award for his articles “The Activist State” and “Pharmaceuticalization.” Biehl, an anthropologist and theologian, serves on the Academic Advisory Panel and Senior Member, Center for Theological Inquiry, Princeton University. He is invited to give many lectures and presentations along with participating in conferences as discussant. He has been part of organizing the Global Health Colloquium and The Arts in Global Health, Princeton University. Biehl has been a member of the School of Social Science and of the School of Historical Studies of the Institute for Advanced Study and a visiting professor at the École des hautes études en sciences sociales. Professor Biehl teaches Critical Perspectives in Global Health and Health Policy; Medical Anthropology, Foucault, Deleuze and Anthropology Today at Princeton.

Anne Case continues to serve as the Director of Princeton’s Research Program in Development Studies (RPDS) at the Woodrow Wilson School; Associate Chair of the Economics Department; and Interim Director of the Center for Health and Wellbeing. Anne is board member of the United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) External Member of the World Bank Research Committee, and a member of the UNAIDS/World Bank Economic Reference Group. She is also an Affiliate at the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit, University of Cape Town and a Visiting Scientist at the Africa
Centre for Health and Population Studies and a member of the American Economic Association Nominations Committee.

Anne was one of four Princeton University Faculty to receive the President’s Award for Distinguished Teaching at Commencement this year. Case’s innovative research earned her election as a fellow in the Econometric Society; according to students, her teaching is equally impressive. As an alumni *83 *88 she was also named as “Tiger of the Week” by the Princeton Alumni Weekly!

Professor Case presented “Lectures in Development Economics” at the American Economic Association Continuing Education Program in Denver, CO, “Long Run Consequences of Early Parental Death” at the Population Association of America meetings, Washington DC and “AIDS in Africa: Long Run Consequences of Early Parental Death,” at the London School of Economics. She was also attended the Fetal Origins Conference at Princeton University.

Janet Currie is the Henry Putnam Professor of Economics; the new Director of the Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW); and a member of The School at Columbia University Oversight Committee. Janet was the Sami Mnaymneh Professor of Economics at Columbia University until May, 2011.

Professor Currie is also the Director of the National Bureau of Economic Research’s Program on Children and the Editor of the Journal of Economic Literature. She is on the Editorial Board of the Quarterly Journal of Economics, an Associate Editor at the Journal of Population Economics and at the Journal of Public Economics. She is on the Executive Committee and the Chair of the Honors and Awards Committee of the American Economic Association. Janet is also on the Advisory Committee on Labor and Income Statistics at Statistics Canada, the Honors and Awards Committee at the American Economic Association, a member of the Program Committee of the American Economic Association Meetings and on The Society of Labor Economists, SOLE, Annual Meetings Committee. She also sits on the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Health Researcher of the Year Committee and lastly, the Chair of the National Bureau of Economic Research, NBER Committee on Disclosure for Working Papers.

In 2011 she presented her Ely Lecture, “Inequality at Birth” at the American Economic Association Meetings, in Denver and also presented this lecture at the McKee Lecture, Vanderbilt University, the University of Delaware, and the World Bank ABCDE Conference in Paris, at the NBER-CCER Conference in Beijing China, the University of Toronto, and at the University of Mannheim, Germany. Also this year she presented her paper “Toxic Releases and Infant Health” at the Institute for the Study of Labor, IZA in Bonn, Germany, Stanford University, UC Davis, and at the University of Oregon. And Janet presented “Are Foreclosures Making Us Sick?”, at the University of Toronto, Canada. Professor Currie also delivered the Keynote Lecturer at the Australian Health Economics Society and at the European Association for Labour Economics, in Cyprus.


Rafaela Dancygier is an Assistant Professor of Politics and Public and International Affairs, and a faculty associate of the Office of Population Research. She is the winner of the 2011 Best Book Award for Immigration and Conflict in Europe, European Politics and Society Section, American Political Science Association which explains how immigration regimes and local political economics determine whether or not immigration destinations witness conflict between immigrants and natives, between immigrants and the state, or no conflict at all. Rafaela has presented papers at Yale University, the American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, Oxford University, and the University of California – Berkeley. She serves on the Executive Committee of the Council of the Princeton University Community and the American Political Science Association.
Angus Deaton is the Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of Economics and International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and the Economics Department at Princeton University. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the British Academy, and of the Econometric Society. Deaton’s main areas of interest are health, well-being and economic development. His current research includes analysis of national and international patterns of well-being.

Angus Deaton’s research over the last three years, has focused on four main topics, (i) poverty, inequality and nutrition in India and the world, (ii) life satisfaction and wellbeing in the United States and around the world, (iii) the measurement of purchasing-power parity exchange rates and their implications for measuring global poverty and inequality, (iv) the use of instrumental variables and randomized controlled trials in development economics and in medicine.

In June 2011 an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science in Social Science from the University of Edinburgh was conferred on Angus Deaton. In the address prior to the honorary degree being conferred, Dr. Simon Clark, noted that “Professor Angus Deaton, through his research on household behavior, on the measurement and analysis of poverty, and on inequalities in health and well-being, particularly in developing countries, shows us that Economics can not only help us understand the world we live in but can also be used to improve it.”

Many lectures on his research have been given throughout the year, both within the United States and elsewhere, including the Netherlands – “Spatial price differences within large countries”, United Kingdom – “The financial crisis and the well-being of America” and “Well-being, prosperity, and happiness”, Italy – “Health inequalities: why do we care”, and in France – “Recent developments in measuring well-being in the United States”.

In addition Angus Deaton participated in conferences and panels held in the Netherlands, Purchasing power parity working group, in the United Kingdom, the STICERD anniversary conference at the London School of Economics, and the Legatum Prosperity Conference, in Italy, International Society for the Study of Economic Inequality, and in France at the OECD in Paris, Revisiting the Sen-Stiglitz-Fitoussi Report. Washington DC hosted the Technical Advisory Group Meeting, International Comparison Project, the Population Association of America, Self-reported well-being: implications for policy at the Brookings Institute, the Gallup World Forum and the NBER conference on Research on Income and Wealth.

Thomas J. Espenshade continued as Director of the National Study of College Experience (NSCE) and Campus Life in America Student Survey (CLASS) projects.

Tom received the 2011 Pierre Bourdieu Award for the best book in the sociology of education from the Sociology of Education section of the American Sociological Association for No Longer Separate, Not Yet Equal: Race and Class In Elite College Admission and Campus Life (co-authored with Alexandria Walton Radford and published by Princeton University Press in 2009). The 2011 Outstanding Faculty Advisor Award was given to Professor Espenshade by undergraduate students in the sociology department at Princeton University. He was also part of the Princeton team producing the Report of the Steering Committee on Undergraduate Women’s Leadership at Princeton University. Tom is a member of the Editorial Board, Sociology of Education and Board of Directors, Association of College Counselors in Independent Schools. Tom serves on the following Princeton University committees and boards: Faculty Advisory Committee on Athletics and Campus Recreation; Faculty Advisory Committee on Athletics and Campus Recreation; Healthier Princeton Advisory Board; Academic-Athletic Fellow for men’s basketball; Executive Committee, Center for the Study of Religion; Undergraduate Committee, Department of Sociology; Brown Prize Committee, Department of Sociology; Steering Committee on Undergraduate Women’s Leadership at Princeton. He is also Faculty Fellow, Carl A. Fields Center for Equality and Cultural Understanding and Member, Westminster Foundation. Espenshade has given lectures on his research in the US and UK. Tom Espenshade teaches Survey of Population Problems, an introductory course in demography for graduate students.
Patricia Fernández-Kelly holds a joint position as a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Sociology and as a Research Associate in the Office of Population Research. She also served as Acting Director for the Program in Latino Studies at Princeton University from 2010 thru 2011. Fernández-Kelly organizes the regular Colloquium Series for the Center for Migration and Development and edits the Center's two research briefs, Points of Migration and Points of Development. She also chairs the Latin American Legal Defense and Education Fund (LALDEF) and serves on the advisory board for People of America Foundation. Patricia participated in a Round Table on Deportations and National Security (in collaboration with Pulitzer Prize winning journalist, Julia Preston), an event that brought together distinguished academics, members of research and advocacy organizations, and representatives of the Department of Homeland Security which was filmed and broadcasted by CSPAN. She has delivered papers on gender and development, migration and urbanization, and ethnicity and inequality at the Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, American Sociological Association Annual meeting, and the City University of New York, Graduate Center.

Susan Fiske has written more than 250 articles and chapters, as well as editing many books and journal special issues. Notably, she edits the Annual Review of Psychology with Daniel Schacter and the Handbook of Social Psychology, with Gardner Lindzey, Daniel Gilbert (5th edition, 2010). In 2011 Fisk published several articles and chapters in books including two in the Encyclopedia of Power published by Sage as well as two books: Social Neuroscience: Toward Understanding the Underpinnings of the Social Mind (Oxford University Press 2011), written along with A. Todorov and D. Prentice, and Envy Up, Scorn Down: How Status Divides Us (Russell Sage Foundation, 2011) sponsored by the Guggenheim and Russell Sage Foundations, about how we compare ourselves all the time, and the problems this makes for us as individuals, partners, students, employees, and citizens. In addition she has in-press sixteen articles or chapters in books and four books in which she served as editor. Fisk was elected in 2011 as a British Academy Corresponding Fellow which honors scholars outside the UK who have attained high international standing and as an American Academy of Political and Social Sciences Gordon W. Allport Fellow in recognition of the contributions made in her career to progress the social sciences. She also served as Honorary President for the Canadian Psychological Association. Currently, as a social psychologist, Fiske investigates emotional prejudices (pity, contempt, envy, and pride) at cultural, interpersonal, and neural levels, research funded by the Russell Sage Foundation.

Ana Maria Goldani continues as a seminar speaker and to lecture at Princeton and teaches Gender and Development in the Americas; Families; American Families in Comparative Perspective. Dr. Goldani serves as Advisor to Junior and Senior theses every year. Goldani participated in the United Nations Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Dialogue and Mutual Understanding across Generations along with the preparatory meeting of the International Year of Youth and the Twentieth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family meeting.

Noreen Goldman is the Hughes-Rogers Professor of Demography and Public Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School. A specialist in demography and epidemiology, Goldman’s research examines the impact of social and economic factors on adult health and the physiological pathways through which these factors operate. She has designed several large-scale surveys, including one in Guatemala, focused on the determinants of illness and health care choices for women and children in rural areas, and an ongoing longitudinal data collection effort in Taiwan, focused on the linkages among the social environment, stress, physiological function, and health among older persons. Research also continues on health disparities among Hispanics.

Lectures on the Taiwanese and the Hispanic research were given to the City University of New York (CUNY), Graduate Center in New York, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the Institute of Behavioral Science in Boulder, Colorado and the Gerontological Society of America in Boston. Subjects presented were Physiological Linkages among SES, Stress, and Health: Insights from Biosocial Surveys, Hispanic Health: Puzzles
and Paradoxes, Apolipoprotein E and Measured Physical and Pulmonary Function in Taiwanese Older Adults and Perceived Stress and Mortality in a Taiwanese Older Adult Population.

A member of numerous committees which include the Institute of Medicine, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Institutes of Health, several editorial boards, various capacities for the Population Association of America (PAA) and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Strong support with PAA was evidenced in four papers presented during the 2011 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC.

Professor Goldman teaches a wide range of undergraduate and graduate courses in population, statistics, and epidemiology. During the past year, she has returned as a visiting professor at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland.

Brian Grenfell has been Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Public Affairs since 2009. In 2011 he was a frequent speaker at conferences including the RAPIDD (Research and Policy for Infectious Disease Dynamics) Immune Memory Workshop at the Fogarty International Center in Seattle in March, the RAPIDD Leptospirosis Workshop in Los Angeles in April, and the Systems Biology meeting plenary talk, *Phylodynamics of Influenza* at Yale University in May. He served as a Vaccine Modelling panel member at the World Health Organization in Geneva in October and organized the RAPIDD Annual Convocation Meeting in January, the NIH Influenza research community meeting in Bethesda in May and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Vaccine Modelling Initiative Meeting at Princeton also in May.

Currently Grenfell serves as an External Advisor on the dynamics and control of infectious disease for the World Health Organization where he has been since 2005. He continues to be the co-organizer of the RAPIDD Program of the US NIH and DHS program since 2008 and sits on the Scientific Advisory Board of the Cambridge Infectious Disease consortium (UK) where he has served since 2004. For the last 9 years he has also served as a senior visiting scientist at the Fogarty International Center of the NIH.

Grenfell is a member of the British Ecological Society Member and the British Society for Parasitology where he served as a Council Member from 1992 – 1994.

He currently holds grants from NIH, NSF and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Jeffrey Hammer is the Charles and Marie Robertson Visiting Professor in Economic Development. Before coming to Princeton he spent 25 years at the World Bank where he held various positions related to public economics, the last three in the New Delhi Office where he worked on decentralization and community development projects in India, Nepal and Bangladesh.

Angel Harris is an Associate Professor of Sociology and African American Studies. He is also a faculty associate with OPR, the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, and the Center for Migration and Development. Angel was the organizer and moderator of “Special Sessions: Achievement Gap Research for the 21st Century” at the American Sociological Association meeting in Las Vegas Aug 19-23rd as well as presider of “Round Table Session: Social Psychological Aspects of Education,” also at ASA. This past year, he gave presentations at Yale University, Duke University, Harvard University, New York University and Pennsylvania State University. Harris is a reviewer for American Sociological Review, Sociology of Education, Social Forces, Social Problems, Demography, Social Science Research, Social Science Quarterly, Journal for Research on Adolescents, and Teachers College Record. He received “Reviewer of the Year Award” from the Sociology of Education in 2011. He is chair of the Undergraduate and Graduate Student Paper Award Committee for the Association of Black Sociologists.

Alan B. Krueger is the Chairman of President Barack Obama’s Council of Economic Advisers and a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Krueger was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on November 3, 2011. Previously, Mr. Krueger served in the Obama Administration as Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy and Chief Economist at the U.S. Department of the Treasury.
The Council of Economic Advisers, an agency within the Executive Office of the President, is charged with offering the president objective economic advice on the formulation of both domestic and international economic policy. The council bases its recommendations and analysis on economic research and empirical evidence, using the best data available to support the President in setting our nation’s economic policy.

Krueger was nominated to the position by President Obama on August 29, 2011. The Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee held a confirmation hearing on his nomination on September 22, 2011, and his nomination was unanimously approved by that committee on October 6, 2011.

He is currently on leave from Princeton University, where he is the Bendheim Professor of Economics and Public Affairs. He has held a joint appointment in the Economics Department and the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton since 1987. In 1994-95, Mr. Krueger served as Chief Economist at the U.S. Department of Labor.


Scott Lynch was (promoted) to Full Professor in the Department of Sociology. He was also invited to speak at The Application of Bayesian Statistics in Social Science at the Maxwell School at Syracuse University and the 2011 Nam Lecture, College of Social Sciences and Public Policy at Florida State University. In addition he gave presentations at the Gerontological Society of America, the International Network on Health Expectancy and Disability Process and the Population Association of America conferences while also serving as chair for “Longevity” at GSA and for “Early Life health and Later Life Outcomes” at PAA. Lynch completed editorial board membership for The Journal of Health and Social Behavior and for Demography in 2011 and continues to serve on the editorial board for Sociological Methodology. As in previous years Lynch continues to teach Advanced Social Statistics.

Douglas Massey, the Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, became the newly appointed Director of the Office of Population Research effective July 1, 2011 as well as director of the Urban Policy Program at the Woodrow Wilson School. Massey is a member of the CMD Executive Committee and holds a joint appointment in the Woodrow Wilson School and Department of Sociology. He is a member of the Council of the National Academy of Sciences, Scientific Advisory Board, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, chair of Social and Behavioral Sciences with the National Academy of Sciences, and president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is a member of the Program in Latin American Studies Executive Committee and the Urban Studies Undergraduate Committee. He is a faculty fellow at Wilson College House and a faculty representative at the Association of Princeton Graduate Alumni. Over the past year Douglas has delivered presentations at Swarthmore College, Harvard University, University of Warsaw, Northwestern University, and University of Amsterdam. He presented “The Political Economy of Illegal Migration” at the Julian Simon Keynote Lecture during the 8th Annual Migration Meeting at Deutsches Institut für Wissenschaftsforschung in Washington, DC in May of 2011.

Devah Pager is an Associate Professor of Sociology. She is the Co-Director of the Joint Degree Program in Social Science and Social Policy, and a Faculty Associate of the Office of Population Research. Devah is on the editorial board of Contexts Magazine, the Journal of Race and Social Problems and on the executive committee of Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing and the Program in Law and Public Affairs. She was the organizer of the Notestein Lecture series at OPR, as well as the Sociology Workshop Series, Crime and Punishment Workshops, the Culture and Inequality Workshops, and the Joint Degree
Program Fall Dinner Lecture Series. This year Pager gave talks at Johns Hopkins, Stanford University, Harvard University and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She presented “Race, Self-Selection, and Job Search” at the Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association in Las Vegas in 2011. Pager is a member of the American Sociological Association, the Population Association of America, the Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA) and an invited member of the Association for Psychological Science.

Elizabeth Levy Paluck is currently a visiting scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation and a William T. Grant Scholar. Paluck is an affiliate of the Experiments on Governance and Politics research network and the Households in Conflict Network, and is the recipient of a Harry Frank Guggenheim grant. Her work has appeared in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, the American Political Science Review, the Journal of Social Issues, and the Annual Review of Psychology.

Elizabeth was the recipient of the Heinz I. Eulau Award in 2010 for the best journal article published in American Political Science Review during the previous year. She also received the 2009 Early Career Award of the American Psychological Association. The Early Career Award recognizes scholars in peace psychology who have made substantial contributions to the mission of the society, which is “the development of sustainable societies through the prevention of destructive conflict and violence, the amelioration of its consequences, the empowerment of individuals, and the building of cultures of peace and global community.” A Division journal, Peace and Conflict: The Journal of Peace Psychology is published quarterly. Paluck is affiliated with Ideas 42; Old Dominion Faculty Fellow; Households in Conflict Network; Experiments in Governance and Politics Network; Center for the Study of Democratic Politics; Consortium for Police Leadership in Equity; StoryNet. Professor Palluck has been asked to give talks across the US. She is a member of Society for Social and Personality Psychology; Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues; African Studies Association; American Political Science Association and teaches Psychology for Policy Analysis and Implementation (masters course); The Social Psychology of Social Change (undergraduate seminar) at Princeton University.

Christina Paxson charged a review committee to examine the entire undergraduate program in October 2010. During early 2011, the Wilson School announced it would end its policy of selective admission, a system the school has depended on since its founding in 1930. This past February, the Wilson School rolled out a number of major curriculum changes in the undergraduate program.

Open admission — and most of the accompanying curricular changes — will take effect next spring, with the Class of 2015.

Paxson is a member of the Scientific Oversight Group for the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, a member of the advisory committee on early childhood development of the Inter-American Development Bank, and chair of the Board of Directors of the Center for Health Care Strategies.

Alejandro Portes continues as Director of the Center for Migration and Development, and a current member of the Program in Latin American Studies, Princeton University. He is also a professor of Sociology and Law at the Law School of the University of Miami. He is on the Boards of Trustees at the Institute of Advanced Studies of the Community of Madrid (IMDEA) and on the Advisory Board at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity. And also a member of the Center for Research and Analysis of Migration at the University College of London.

Professor Portes is the Principal Investigator in the following research projects: “The Second Generation in Spain”, project supported by the Spencer Foundation and the Ministry of Science of Spain, and the “Latin American Institutions and Development: A Comparative Study”, project supported by Princeton’s Institute for International and Regional Studies and the National Science Foundation, and lastly “Values, Institutional Quality, and Development:”, winner of global call for proposals sponsored by the Francisco Manoel dos Santos Foundation (Portugal).
In 2011 Alejandro received an honor from the James S. Coleman Fellow, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences and was also awarded Outstanding Academic Publication, (Social and Behavioral Sciences/Sociology). Choice magazine for Economic Sociology: A Systematic Inquiry.

Georges Reniers is a member of the Office of Population Research, Curriculum Review Committee and the Woodrow Wilson School, MPA Admissions Committee as well as a member of the Institutional Review Board for Human Subjects at Princeton University. Georges is a faculty associate at the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies and an affiliate at the Center for Health and Wellbeing at Princeton University. He is also on the editorial boards of African Population Studies and Tijdschrift voor Sociologie (Journal of Sociology).

Professor Reniers is co-Investigator with Jane Menken on a NIH funded project, “Partnership for Social Science AIDS Research in South Africa’s Era of ART Rollout.” Collaboration with the Agincourt Health and Demographic Surveillance Site for monitoring the impact of an ART rollout program in a rural area of South Africa. The primary objective is to study access to treatment and to evaluate community-based interventions for improving the uptake of health services. With colleagues in Ethiopia, we maintain a surveillance of burials at all cemeteries of Addis Ababa to substitute for a deficient vital registration system. We have used these data for demonstrating the demographic impact of HIV/AIDS on mortality, and more recently also to document the reversal in AIDS mortality following the rollout of an antiretroviral therapy program.

Reniers continues work in several research areas: health and mortality, social demography, HIV/AIDS and Africa.

Germán Rodríguez continues to work as Director of OPR’s Data Analysis Core (Statistics and Computing). On the computing side he lead the deployment of a new web server which meant they had to port a number of OPR databases to SQL server and develop new web-based interfaces for them, including the OPR associates, students, jobs, seminars, courses, and research projects databases. On the statistical side the demand for consulting from students, post-docs and colleagues remains high. He continues to train new students in the statistical package Stata and has updated the popular tutorial he maintains online to reflect changes in version 12.

Matthew Salganik has developed and implemented network-based methods for studying hidden populations, especially those most at risk for HIV/AIDS. In addition to numerous academic venues, he has presented the results of this research to public health officials in the governments of Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Rwanda, and the United States. In 2011 he was awarded the Google Faculty Research award for his research on Wiki surveys: Advances in Bottom-Up Social Data Collection and continues with his research on Developments in Bottom-Up Social Data Collection and Bottom-up Social Data Collection in Organizations also funded by Google. His other research is funded by the National Science Foundation on Robust Socio-Technological Networks: An Inter-Disciplinary and by the National Institutes of Health, Joint United Nations Program for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Improvements to Respondent-Driven Sampling for the Study of Hidden Populations. Salganik received the Jonathan Dickinson Bicentennial Preceptorship from Princeton University in September 2011 and continues his sabbatical for the academic year 2011-2012.

Edward Telles is a Professor of Sociology at Princeton University as well as at the University of California which holds a joint appointment with the Chicano Studies Department. Edward is the elected Vice President of the American Sociological Association and is on the Du Bois Award Selection Committee with ASA. He is the director of the Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America. Telles is a peer reviewer of the American Sociological Review, American Journal of Sociology, Social Forces, Social Science Quarterly, Social Problems, Demography, Economic Development and Cultural Change, and Ethnic and Racial Studies. He is a member of the Population Association of America, Latin American Studies Association, Brazilian Studies Association, National Association of Chicano Studies, the Society for the Study of Social Problems, Pacific Sociological Association, and Sociological Research Association. Edward has presented several papers
over the past year at institutions such as NYU colloquium in Latin American Studies, Barnard College, the University of California – San Diego, The Catholic University of Peru, Freiestat Universitat, Berlin, and Harvard University.

**Marta Tienda** was honored by President Barack Obama and appointed to the President’s Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanics. Continuing with her research, she received a major grant for “Migrant Youth and Children of Migrants in a Globalized World: An International Research Network” from the Council for International Teaching and Research, Princeton Global Collaborative Research Fund, $210,000 and a $30,000 grant for “Proposal for an International Research Conference and ANNALS Volume” from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. During the 2010-2011 academic year, Professor Tienda continued her work as Visiting Scholar, Center for Advanced Social Science Research, NYU.

Tienda served as Princeton University Faculty Mentor, JSI, during the summer of 2011. Marta also serves the University as a member of the Undergraduate Implementation Committee; WWS Director of Graduate Studies, OPR; Director, Program in Latino Studies; Policy Subcommittee of the Faculty Committee on the Graduate School; Committee on Discipline; Faculty Search Committee, Department of History; Executive Committee, Center for Research on Child Well Being; Executive Committee, American Studies Program. Her service at the University continued with Spring Organizer, Global Child Migration Seminar; Sociology Students Professional Development Workshop Speaker; Latino Graduate Student Association Dinner; Princeton ERS Practitioners Conference; Luncheon Plenary speaker, La Voz Latina Student Conference. Marta participates annually in conferences and lectures in the United States and Europe and is a member of many professional, advisory and editorial boards and committees.

Tienda recently completed a decade project about equity and access to higher education, and is undertaking new research about migration of children and elderly. Professor Tienda’s teaching and interests are in Ethnic and Racial Stratification; Population and Economic Development; Socioeconomic Integration of U.S. Immigrants Poverty and Social Policy; The Sociology of Employment and Labor Markets; Demography of Higher Education; Research Methods.

**James Trussell** is the author or co-author of more than 300 scientific publications, primarily in the areas of reproductive health and demographic methodology. His recent research has been focused in three areas: emergency contraception, contraceptive failure, and the cost-effectiveness of contraception. He has actively promoted making emergency contraception more widely available as an important step in helping women reduce their risk of unintended pregnancy; in addition to his research on this topic, he maintains an emergency contraception website [not-2-late.com](http://not-2-late.com) and designed and launched a toll-free emergency contraception hotline (1-888-NOT-2-LATE). James is a senior fellow at the Guttmacher Institute, a member of the National Medical Committee of Planned Parenthood Federation of America, and a member of the board of directors of the NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and the Society of Family Planning. He serves on the editorial advisory committees of *Contraception* and *Contraceptive Technology Update* along with participating in conferences, panels and gives lectures on his research around the globe. Trussell serves as a consultant for Bayer regarding cost effectiveness of contraception. He teaches WWS course Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights.

**Tom Vogl** is an Assistant Professor of Economics and International Affairs, at the Department of Economics and the Woodrow Wilson School. In a paper submitted in 2011 entitled *Sisters, Schooling and Spousal Search: Evidence from South Asia*, sibling competition in the marriage market and how it affects women’s outcomes in South Asia is studied. Lectures were also given on this topic in 2011 at Princeton University, Boston University, the University of Texas at Austin, and the World Bank at Kathmandu in Nepal. A lecture on *Childhood Circumstance and Adult Wellbeing* was given to the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit (OCRU), in Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam.
The Center for International Development, the AFD, the Pop Center and World Bank International hosted the 4th Annual Migration and Development Conference on June 10-11, 2011. This conference, which took place at the Harvard Kennedy School, focused on advancing the dialogue on migration as a central issue for global development. Tom was the Discussant in the Migration and Health session for David Phillips (Georgetown) paper (with James Antwi) on Wages and Health Worker Retention: Evidence from Public Sector Wage Reforms in Ghana.
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<td>January 2011 Angus Deaton</td>
<td><em>What does the Empirical Evidence Tell us about the Injustice of health Inequalities?</em></td>
<td><strong>Chinese Un-exceptionalism? The Case of Chinese Youths in Spain and their Low Educational Ambitions</strong></td>
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2011 Publications

CMD 11-02e Alejandro Portes, Erik Vickstrom, Adrienne Celaya (University of Miami) and Rosa Aparicio (Instituto Universitario Ortega y Gasset)
Who Are We: Parental Influences on Self-identities and Self-esteem of Second Generation Youths in Spain

CMD 11-03a Rina Agarwala (Johns Hopkins University)
Tapping the Indian Diaspora for Indian Development

CMD 11-03b Hector Cebolla Boada and Ana Lopez Sala (Complutense University of Madrid)
Migrant Association and Access to Public Resources: The Case of the Municipality in Madrid

CMD 11-03c Margarita Rodriguez
Nicaraguan Immigrant Organizations and Hometown Associations in South Florida

CMD 11-03d Cristina Escobar
Transnational Colombian Immigrant Organizations and Development

CMD 11-03e Natasha Iskander (New York University)
Comparing Migration and Development Policy in Morocco and Mexico

CMD 11-03f Thomas Lacroix and Stephen Castles (Oxford University)
Indian and Polish Migrant Organizations in the UK

CMD-11-03g Min Zhou (UCLA)
Traversing Ancestral and New Homelands: Chinese Immigrant Transnational Organizations in the United States

CMD-11-03h Annelies Zoomers and Gery Nijenhuis (Utrecht University)
The Role of Migrant Organizations and the Diaspora in Enhancing ‘Development’: Reflections on the Global Divide in Potential Benefits

Center for Research on Child Wellbeing

CRCW 10-11 Margot Jackson (Brown University), Kathleen Kiernan (University of York) and Sara McLanahan
Immigrant-Native Differences in Child Health: Does Maternal Education Narrow or Widen the Gap?

CRCW 08-17 Kristin Turney (University of Michigan)
Intergenerational Pathways of Disadvantage: Linking Maternal Depression to Children’s Problem Behaviors

CRCW 09-19 Christopher Wildeman (Yale University)
Parental Incarceration, Child Homelessness, and the Invisible Consequences of Mass Imprisonment

CRCW 11-02 Afshin Zilanawala and Natasha Pilkauskas (Columbia University)
Low-Income Mothers’ Material Hardship and Children’s Socioemotional Wellbeing

CRCW 11-03 Samara Potter Gunter (Colby College)
State Earned Income Tax Credits and Participation in Regular and Informal Work
### 2011 Publications

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<td>Kathleen Kiernan (University of York), Sara McLanahan, John Holmes (University of York) and Melanie Wright</td>
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<td>Predictors of Social and Emotional Involvement of Non-Residential Fathers</td>
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<td>Maternal Partnership Instability and Co-parenting among Fragile Families</td>
<td>Carey Cooper (Arizona State University), Audrey Beck (San Diego State University) and Robin Högnaas (University of Wisconsin at Madison)</td>
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<td>High Father Involvement and Supportive Co-parenting Predict Increased Same-Partner and decreased Multi-partnered Fertility</td>
<td>Letitia Kotila and Claire Kamp Dush (The Ohio State University)</td>
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<td>CRCW 11-08</td>
<td>The Great Recession and Material Hardship</td>
<td>Natasha Pilkauskas, Janet Currie and Irwin Garfinkel (Columbia University)</td>
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<td>The Long-Term Implications of Attention for School Success among Low-Income Children</td>
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<td>Lauren Rinelli McClain (Savannah State University, Alfred DeMaris (Bowling Green State University)</td>
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<td>Unsntended Consequences of Mass Imprisonment: Effects of Paternal Incarceration on Child School Readiness</td>
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<td>CRCW 11-18</td>
<td>Chilling Effects: Diminished Political Participation among Partners of Ex-felons</td>
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### Publications and Papers

2011 Publications


2011 Publications


Stidham Hall, K., Moreau, C., and Trussell, J. "The Role of Religiosity in Adolescent and Young Adult Women’s Use of Reproductive Health Services in the United States." *Journal of Women’s Health*. In press.


2011 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, and Sociology as partial fulfillment of their degree requirements. Those students who elect to specialize in population write their dissertations on a demographic subject. Third, by completing additional requirements established by the program, a student may earn a joint degree in demography and one of the affiliated departments listed above. Fourth, the program offers a non-degree Certificate in Demography upon completion of three graduate courses and a supervised research project. Applicants are usually enrolled MPA students from the Woodrow Wilson School.

Ph.D. in Demography

A small number of entering graduate students with a strong interest in population and a strong quantitative background, often in statistics, mathematics, or environmental sciences (though not limited to these fields), will be accepted into a course of study leading to a Ph.D. in Demography. For the Program in Population Studies, applicants are required to submit scores from the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), and for those students whose native language is not English and who have not had advanced training at an English-speaking institution, the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) is also required. Application should be made to Population Studies (POP).

As part of this program of graduate training, students are required to demonstrate basic competence in mathematics and statistics, as well as mastery of demography and a related discipline (e.g., sociology, economics, or social policy). 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: economic demography, family demography, fertility/fecundity, health, historical demography, mathematical/statistical demography, migration/immigration, mortality, population and development, population and environment, population policy, poverty/child wellbeing, and urbanization. More detailed information on degree requirements may be obtained from the Director of Graduate Studies or the administrator for the program.

Departmental Degree with Specialization in Population

The majority of students who study at the OPR are doctoral candidates in the Departments of Economics, Sociology, and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs who choose to specialize in population. To do so, they must complete the general examination in demography and write a dissertation on a demographic subject, supervised by program faculty, as part of their departmental requirements. In some additional departments,
such as History, Politics, or Biology, the general examination in demography may also be accepted as partial fulfillment of degree requirements, and students in these departments may also elect to write their doctoral dissertations on a topic related to demography. The Ph.D. is earned in the primary discipline, e.g., Economics or Sociology. to apply for the joint degree is usually made by students during their second or third year of study.

**Joint-Degree Program**

Ph.D. candidates in good standing in the Departments of Economics or Sociology may wish to do a joint degree. The degree earned would be a Ph.D. in Economics and Demography or Sociology and Demography. Application should be made to the relevant department. Students interested in social policy who initially apply to the Joint Degree Program in Social Policy (JDP) may earn a joint degree in Demography and Social Policy. 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 elective course pertaining to some aspect of population. The first two are the basic graduate courses in demography: POP 501 is offered in the fall semester and is a prerequisite for POP 502, which is offered in the spring semester. WWS 587 entails the completion of an individual or joint research project, under the supervision of an OPR faculty or research staff member. 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 luncheon; the CMD organizes a colloquium series. The CHW holds regular weekly afternoon lectures, as well as co-hosts seminars with other centers and programs. Conferences hosted by the various centers also provide excellent opportunities for trainees to gain familiarity with both the most current research and the leading researchers in the field.

Courses

**POP 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 504, WWS 593 or WWS 594 Topics in Demography**  
Examples of topics include:

**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 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.

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 movements estimators. Applications include simultaneous equation models, VARS and panel data. Estimation and inference in non-linear models are discussed. Applications include nonlinear least squares, discrete dependent variables (probit, logit, etc.), problems of censoring, truncation and sample selection, and models for duration data.

ECO 531 Economics of Labor  
*Henry Farber*

An examination of the economics of the labor market, especially the forces determining the supply of and demand for labor, the level of unemployment, labor mobility, the structure of relative wages, and the general level of wages.

ECO 532 Topics in Labor Economics  
*Henry S. Farber, Alexandre Mas*

The course surveys both the theoretical literature and the relevant empirical methods and results in selected current research topics in labor economics.

ECO 562 Economic Development I  
*Anne Case and Samuel Schulhofer-Wohl*

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

ECO 563 Economic Development II  
*Pinelopi K. Goldberg, Samuel A. Schulhofer-Wohl*

Selected topics in the economic analysis of development beyond those covered in 562. Topics are selected from the theory and measurement of poverty and inequality; the relationship between growth and poverty; health and education in economic development; saving, growth, population, and development; commodity prices in economic development.

SOC 500 Applied Social Statistics  
*Georges R. Reniers*

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

SOC 503 Techniques and Methods of Social Science  
*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),
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)
David S. Lee
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
Discuss 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
Cecilia Rouse
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)
Robert D. Willig
This course is an introduction to the use of microeconomics for the analysis of public policy on an advanced level. The emphasis is on both the intuitive and formal logic of economic principles, a deeper perspective on the impacts of typical policy measures, and an introduction to the use of professional microeconomic tools to assess and weigh these policy impacts. One goal is to move students towards the ability to read professional microeconomic literature with appreciation of both its contributions and foibles.

WWS 511D Microeconomics Analysis (Accelerated)
Amy B. Craft
Course covers many key concepts from microeconomic theory, including consumer and producer theory, competitive markets, market power, information and contracts. Emphasis of the course is on developing a formal, model-based treatment of these subjects and applying them to various relevant policy issues. The course is intended for those students who are already familiar with microeconomic concepts (at the level of 511c) and have an appropriate level of mathematical proficiency, including knowledge of multivariate calculus (including constrained optimization), basic probability, and some familiarity with linear algebra.

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

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

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

**WWS 540 /SOC 575 Urbanization and Development**  
*Mark R. Montgomery*  
Examines the origins, types, and characteristics of cities in less developed countries and the ways in which patterns of urbanization interact with policies to promote economic growth and social equity. Readings and class discussions address three areas: a) a history of urbanization in the Third World; b) an analysis of contemporary urban systems, demographic patterns, and the social structure of large Third World cities; c) a review of the literature on urban dwellers with emphasis on the poor and their political and social outlooks.

**WWS 564 /POP 504 Poverty, Inequality and Health in the World**  
*Enrollment by application or interview. Departmental permission required.*  
*David G. Atkin, Angus S. Deaton*  
About well-being throughout the world, with focus on income and health. Explores what happened to poverty, inequality, and health, in the US, and internationally. Discusses conceptual foundations of national and global measures of inequality, poverty, and health; construction of measures, and extent to which they can be trusted; relationship between globalization, poverty, and health, historically and currently. Examines links between health and income, why poor people are less healthy and live less long than rich people.

**WWS 568 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: Global Challenges of Infection, Burden and Control**  
*Bryan T. Grenfell, 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 593**
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term)
Examples of topics include:

- **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.

- **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.

- **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 593
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 593
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 593
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 593
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 594
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 594
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 594
Health and Nutrition in Developing Countries
Nôel 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 594
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.

First, it investigates the deterring effect of violence on migration using a monthly panel dataset from western Chitwan. The existing literature on forced migration appears to take it as given that violence always forces people to leave and also limits our understanding of how violence affects migration to competing destinations. The dissertation therefore adds to the literature on forced migration by studying how armed violence during a period of civil conflict in south-central Nepal influenced the likelihood of local, internal, and international migration. The results show that violence has a nonlinear effect on migration, such that low-to-moderate levels of violence reduce the odds of movement but when violence reaches high levels the odds of movement increase. In addition, the effect of violence on mobility increases as the distance of the move increases. The effects of individual and household level determinants were mostly consistent with hypotheses derived from contemporary theories of voluntary migration and no predictor of migration influenced the decision to migrate differently in the presence of violence.

Second, it explores what motivates people to remit. As remittances have become a crucial source of income for households, migrants' motivations to remit have significant implications for migrant-sending societies. Using two different datasets from western Chitwan, she tests the relative significance of altruism, semi-altruism, and self-interest motives along with other likely determinants of remittance behavior. An improved statistical methodology corrects for potential self-selection bias. The empirical results suggest that remittance behavior is driven by self-interested motives for inheritance and future intentions to return home rather than semi-altruistic or pure altruistic motives. The results have significant policy implications.

Third, the dissertation assesses the development impact of migrant remittances on remittance-recipient society. Existing studies that measure the development effects of migrant remittances provide conflicting evidence and many suffer from self-selection bias. Furthermore, in spite of the significance of migrant remittances to the Nepalese economy, there are very few studies that formally analyze the development impact of remittances in this region. She therefore uses propensity score matching and a difference-in-difference method to estimate the impact of remittances from labor migrants on productive and non-productive investments by remittance-recipient households in Chitwan.

The results suggest a positive role of remittances on investments in agriculture, which supports the New Economics of Labor Migration theory that in the imperfect market environments, remittances help to loosen constraints on productivity. Furthermore, given favorable prospects for agriculture and higher rates of return from farming in Chitwan, the results imply that when people find productive investment opportunities, they choose to channel their remittances towards such investments rather than on non-productive activities. Finally, relevant accounts from a series of qualitative interviews conducted with key informants in Chitwan are used to supplement the empirical results.

Bohra-Mishra is currently a Postdoctoral Research Associate in the Program in Science, Technology and Environmental Policy (STEP) in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University. Prior to joining the STEP Program, she worked as a Postdoctoral Research Associate for the New Immigrant Survey Project in the Office of Population Research. At STEP, she is exploring the human response to climate change with a primary focus on the link between human migration patterns and climate change.


Elizabeth Gummerson successfully defended her dissertation, “In Sickness and Wealth: Three Essays on Health, Human Capital and HIV in sub-Saharan Africa” in September 2011. Her dissertation concerns itself with the effects of education and wealth on health in Africa. The first two chapters focus on the impact of adult education levels on the HIV epidemic in four sub-Saharan countries. The last chapter turns to children’s health and examines whether the urban advantage in health persists despite rapid urbanization in South Africa.

Chapter one employs longitudinal HIV data from Mali, Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia to examine whether the positive relationship between educational attainment and HIV prevalence is changing. She finds evidence that the relationship between HIV and education has begun to reverse. Although it remains positive at the regional level, it’s much weaker for the youngest cohort. Furthermore, she finds no association between HIV and education at the individual level among the youngest cohort. Secondarily, Gummerson tests two explanations for change—erosion of educational infrastructure and adoption of protective knowledge among the educated. She finds evidence consistent with the hypothesis that education is becoming protective as the epidemic matures; regions with higher average adult education at baseline experience larger drops in HIV prevalence.

Chapter two builds on these findings by examining whether the behavioral response to HIV is stronger among the more educated. I find a robust positive association between education and condom use, HIV testing and age at marriage, with evidence that younger cohorts may be reducing age at marriage. She also finds that more educated individuals are increasing their rates of HIV testing and reducing age of marriage more than the less educated.

Finally, Gummerson uses anthropometric scores from two national surveys from South Africa to examine changes in urban and rural children’s health over 15 years. She finds that the urban health advantage disappears despite urban children retaining advantages in average household wealth. She then explores several common explanations for this pattern, including the growth of particularly vulnerable urban populations or deepening urban poverty. I find no evidence of deteriorated circumstances for the urban poor, although urban-rural migrants have begun to show a health disadvantage. She finds that the differential gains are likely due to improvements made by very poor rural households.

Gummerson is currently a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Centre for Social Science Research, University of Cape Town. Her work focuses on the interactions between poverty, health and inequality in sub-Saharan Africa. Some of her recent work explores the changing relationship between education and HIV risk, the effect of decision fatigue on sexual health behavior, and the impact of poverty alleviation policies for improving childhood health.


The first essay examines whether rising female socioeconomic status leads to a shift in the preference for sons. The rising status confers opportunities for individual women to counteract the unequal positions of females relative to males prescribed in the society, a fundamental cause of son preference. He tests the hypothesis using the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice of Contraception (KAP) Series in Taiwan from 1973 to 2003. He finds that at the individual level education was negatively associated with son preference and positively with gender indifference; as the younger cohorts gradually replaced the older ones as the main child bearers, at the aggregate level son preference declined and gender indifference rose.

It is well-documented that the preference for sons has led to many unintended consequences, such as excess female infant mortality and poorer nutrition among girls. However, few have explored its manifestations in children’s input for housework, the most common form of child labor
defined by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). Thus, the second essay, which is a joint work with Alicia Adserà, examines whether a higher perceived value of sons leads to different considerations when parents give housework to a boy or a girl; we use the National Family Health Survey, India (2005). We find that a higher perceived value for sons is associated with greater differentials in time spent on housework between boys and girls, and also more hours of housework among girls. To ensure robustness, we perform several additional analyses, all of which yield similar results.

Finally, social change seldom exerts its influence on one domain; concomitant with the “gender neutralization” in Taiwan is a gradual departure from the traditional extended household and the “cultural ideal” of intergenerational co-residence. With a growing heterogeneity in household composition and in the preferences for living arrangements, it is likely that many older parents have experienced a “living arrangements discrepancy,” defined as a mismatch between desired and actual arrangements. Few studies have investigated how the parents fare during this transition. Using the Taiwan Longitudinal Survey on Aging, He finds that experiencing a discrepancy in living arrangements is associated with an 11% (the random-effects model) and 14% (the fixed-effects model) in negative affect. I further formulate the regression models as a structural equation model (SEM) with a latent variable to assess their model fit; the SEMs suggest that the fixed-effects model fits the data well.

Lin is currently a Research Scientist for Liberty Mutual Research Institute.


Over the past three decades, the US foreign born population spread from a few major cities into smaller cities and towns across the country. O’Neil’s dissertation describes unappreciated implications of this geographic dispersal and tests theories about the way citizens and local governments in these “new immigrant destinations” reacted. He first uses a representative survey from a pair of matched North Carolina counties--one with a rapidly growing immigrant population and one without--to test theories of how an influx of immigrants may change natives’ opinions about immigration. Only natives in precarious economic circumstances appeared to feel threatened by local immigration. He also explores the relationship between opinions about immigration and political beliefs, media consumption and parenting.

O’Neil then constructs a unique dataset showing that 215 local governments considered policies intended to restrict immigration from 2000 to 2009. Greater changes in a jurisdiction’s foreign born population share are associated with a greater probability that an anti-immigration policy will be considered. He finds that this association is stronger if that jurisdiction voted Republican in 2004 or was located outside of a traditional immigrant gateway state. Geographic dispersal caused the immigrant population to grow more quickly in areas with these characteristics. As a result, simulations show that geographic dispersal of the foreign born population was a key factor promoting the boom in local anti-immigration policy proposals.

Case studies and media accounts suggest that immigrants and Hispanics left or avoided jurisdictions that implemented anti-immigration policies. He tests whether these policies impacted the demographic composition of these communities by examining changes in the ethnic makeup of students attending local schools, while taking economic conditions into account. Implementing a 287(g) immigration enforcement agreement is associated with substantially smaller increases in the percent of students who are Hispanic two years following the agreement. This association appears to result not from the policies alone, but from the interaction of the policies and increasing unemployment. He finds no association between other types of local immigration control policies and subsequent changes in the percent of students who are Hispanic.

O’Neil is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Centre for Social Science Research (CSSR), University of Cape Town. His primary research interests include migration, immigrant integration, demographic
Recent Graduates

change in cities, and policies related to migration, refugees, diversity and demographic change. While at CSSR, Kevin is collaborating on the 2012 Cape Area Study of democracy education in Cape Town secondary schools.


In Egypt, young people and their families spend years saving up enough money to afford the jewelry, furniture, appliances, celebrations, and housing costs required for marriage. Salem’s dissertation examines gender and socioeconomic inequalities through the lens of these matrimonial transactions. Rationalist accounts would predict that the material prerequisites for marriage will be moderated to accommodate economic constraints, but as she contends in Chapter One, these arguments fail to take into consideration the crucial symbolic and relational work matrimonial transactions do. She uses data drawn from semi-structured interviews with 66 engaged middle-class youths in two Egyptian cities to argue that matrimonial transactions act as signifiers of class status and gender ideals, and as such cannot be forgone by brides, grooms, or their families. In Chapter Two, she uses two waves of a nationally-representative survey to show that the marriage timing of Egyptian men (who bear the lion’s share of marriage expenditures and must also act as breadwinners in the new conjugal household) is far more sensitive to economic standing than that of women. Favorable labor market experiences accelerate marriage for men, whereas they have no effect for women. Therefore the perceived problem of delayed marriage among men appears to be a product of their failure to secure good quality jobs in the public sector. The final chapter of the dissertation asks what consequences matrimonial transactions have for gender relations between husbands and wives. She uses panel survey data to confirm prior evidence that Egyptian brides use their labor market earnings to finance marriage. Contrary to the predictions made by the existing literature, I find that wives’ decision-making power is unaffected by their employment status (before or after marriage) or by their matrimonial expenditures. However, the heightened decision-making power of wives who had high wages before marriage is due to the marriage payments they were able to make with their earnings. She posits that the economic resources wives acquire at marriage largely fail to give them leverage vis-à-vis their husbands because Egyptian women's exit options from marriage are constrained by legal barriers and the social stigma of divorce.

Salem is currently a Bell Research Fellow at Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies where she plans to previous research on the measurement of women’s work in Egypt to other Arab countries, where the low rate of female labor force activity is believed to be an artifact of the male bias of conventional labor force surveys. She will also continue collaborating on a project in rural Egypt that investigates interactions between women’s wage work and experiences of intimate partner violence.

**Heidi Norbis Ullmann** successfully defended her dissertation, “Perspectives on Social Inequality, Migration, and Health: Three Essays on Mexico” in September 2011. Her dissertation examines how social inequality and migration influence health in Mexico, a country that is experiencing rapid economic, social, and health transitions.

In the first chapter, she investigates socioeconomic differentials in an increasingly important facet of adolescent health, obesity. Three questions are addressed. First, what is the social patterning of obesity among Mexican adolescents? Second, what are the separate and joint associations of maternal and paternal education with adolescent obesity net of household wealth? Third, are there differences in socioeconomic status (SES) gradients among Mexican boys and girls, rural residents and urban residents? She finds that household wealth is positively associated with adolescent obesity, whereas the effects of parental education on adolescent obesity risk are mixed.

The second and third chapters make use of recently gathered health data from the Mexican Migration Project. Over the course of the 20th century, Mexico-U.S. migration emerged as an important phenomenon for both countries. Although the health of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. has been well studied, less is known about
the health of returned migrants to Mexico. Thus, the objectives of the second chapter are twofold. Relying on health information pertaining to two stages of the life course, she aims to assess disparities in adult health status between male returned migrants and male non-migrants in Mexico, accounting for their potentially different early life health profiles. While she finds evidence that returned migrants had more favorable early life health, they have a higher prevalence of heart disease, emotional/psychiatric disorders, obesity, and smoking than non-migrants. In the third chapter Ullmann examines the health impacts of having a migrant husband among Mexican women. Her analysis makes three important contributions. She investigates how the timing of a husband’s migration relative to union formation influences health by distinguishing between three categories of women: women whose husbands migrated to the U.S. after the union began, women whose husbands migrated to the U.S. and returned before the union began, and women whose husbands did not migrate to the U.S. In contrast to earlier work, she examines these questions using a larger sample across 14 communities in five Mexican states. A final contribution is that she explores the impacts of a husband’s migration on a wider range of health conditions and behaviors. She finds that despite having similar initial health endowments, the wives of migrants have poorer mental health, a higher prevalence of heart disease, and they are more likely to be obese or overweight than the wives of non-migrants.

Ullmann is currently an Associate Social Affairs Officer at United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Chile.
Edward Berchick is a second-year graduate student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. He holds a B.A. in Health and 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, inequality/stratification, and social demography.

Kristin Bietsch is a second-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. Kristin is a National Institutes of Health Training Grant Fellow. She spent the summer in Tanzania working with two demographic surveillance systems. At one site, she assisted on a project examining birth intervals for women with varying demographic characteristics, while at the other site she analyzed data for pregnancies which were not followed by a recorded birth. She has continued to use this data and is currently writing two papers on the relationship between HIV and fertility: one detailing the differences in HIV status by pregnant and non-pregnant women and the other decomposing the difference in the General Fertility Rate of HIV positive and the uninfected populations. Kristin will be presenting two of these projects in May at the Population Association of America Conference.

Laura Blue is a fourth-year graduate 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. Before coming to Princeton, she worked as a reporter in TIME Magazine’s London bureau, where she covered health and medical news. Her current research is centered on the effects of health behaviors on health disparities and on death rates. Laura is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow. This year she published two papers. The first was an article published in International Journal of Epidemiology entitled, “Explaining Low Mortality among U.S. mortality disparities by ethnicity and nativity. The second paper, “Population Momentum across the Demographic Transition,” published in Population and Development Review with Thomas Espenshade (Princeton University) traced the course of population momentum over time, following on previous research by Espenshade and colleagues to decompose the familiar momentum measure into two constituent parts: stable and nonstable momentum.

Stacie Carr is a sixth-year graduate student in the Public Affairs and Demography. 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. 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 dissertation examines cohort differences in late-age migration to the U.S. Her research and policy interests also include health policy and evaluation.

Diane Coffey is a second-year graduate 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. Her research interests include development economics, demography, health and nutrition in India, and survey methodology.

Audrey Dorélien is a fifth-year graduate 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 will 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. Her research interests include economic development, population dynamics, health, and GIS applications.
Lauren Gaydosh is a third-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. Before coming to Princeton, she lived in Malawi and Zambia for several years working on various research projects on health and development. This included a position as a Research Supervisor with Poverty Action Lab working on a project examining men’s role in contraceptive use in Lusaka, Zambia. Her research interests include health, family, inequality, economic sociology and African demography. Lauren is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

Julia Gelatt is a fifth-year graduate 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 fourth-year graduate 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 and 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 admissions, graduation rates, and major choice among undergraduates in the U.S.

Joanne Golann is a fourth-year graduate 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. Her research interests include social inequality, higher education, family, ethnography, and gender.
Aaron Gottlieb is a first-year graduate student in Sociology and OPR. He holds a B.A. in Public Affairs and Political Science from Syracuse University, where he first became interested in poverty and inequality while volunteering at the Boys and Girls Club of Syracuse. He has worked on housing issues, disability policy, and the impact of the current recession on the borrowing and lending behavior of poor single mothers. He is interested in the intergenerational mobility of children in marginalized populations and life-course effects of childhood poverty.

Angelina Grigoryeva is a second-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.

Mariana Campos Horta is a first-year graduate student in Sociology and OPR. She received a B.A. in Interdisciplinary Studies from the University of California at Berkeley, where she first became interested in demography. Before coming to Princeton, she worked as a Research Assistant at the Rand Corporation. Her research interests are inequality, migration, ethnicity and health and educational outcomes.

Patrick Ishizuka is a second-year graduate 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. His interests are race and ethnicity, labor markets, families, and inequality.

Laura Khan is a first-year graduate student in Population Studies and Social Policy. She holds a B.A. in Psychology and Spanish from Tufts University and an M.Sc. from the Harvard School of Public Health, with a concentration in maternal and child health. She has worked on projects in India, Sierra Leone, and Rwanda, and served as a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer in the Fiji Islands, where she focused on social infrastructure creation, health promotion and income-generating projects with women and girls. She also worked for the United States Agency for International Development. Laura is interested in sexual and reproductive health policy, migration, urbanization and the effects of social structure on global public health.

YeaLhim Kim is a first-year graduate student in Population Studies and Social Policy. She holds a B.A. in Public Administration from Seoul National University of Technology and an M.P.A. in Public Administration from Columbia University. Her interests are in the social construction of race, multiracial families and children in Korea and in immigrant, youth and family policy.

Emily Marshall is a seventh-year graduate student in Sociology and OPR. She received a B.A. with a double major in Mathematics and Russian Studies from Pomona College. Her interests include fertility, culture, social policy, and political sociology. She is currently completing her dissertation as a fellow of the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies, and will defend in the summer of 2012. Emily’s dissertation examines the role of demographic experts in constructing sharply contrasting understandings of strikingly similar national fertility rates in France and Great Britain during the postwar twentieth century: strong concerns about fertility decline among French policymakers and publics, but a nearly complete lack of concern among their British counterparts. In 2011 Emily presented papers at the American Sociological Association annual meetings in Las Vegas and the British Society for Population Studies annual meetings in York, England.

Zitsi Mirakhur is a first-year graduate student in Population Studies and Social Policy. She received a B.A. in Comparative Human Development from the University of Chicago, where she first became interested in educational inequities while volunteering at a local elementary school. After graduation, she joined Teach for America in New Orleans, where she taught science at Carver High School. She has also worked as a Research Assistant at the Institute for Quality and Equity in Education at Loyola University of New Orleans and as an Administrator in another New Orleans school. Her research interests include community-school relationships, race and ethnicity’s correlation to educational outcomes, post-secondary educational options for minority students, inequality and urbanization.
Jayanti Owens is a fifth-year joint degree student in Sociology and Demography. She received a B.A. in Political Science, Sociology, and Public Policy from Swarthmore College and an M.A. in Sociology (with a concentration in demography) from Princeton University. Before coming to Princeton, Jayanti was a research assistant in the Education Policy Center of The Urban Institute. Her interests include educational and labor market inequality, entrepreneurship, economic sociology, social demography, and gender. 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. 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.

John Palmer is a fourth-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. His research focuses on migration and spatial segregation.

In a paper to be published in *Demography*, John Palmer, Thomas J. Espenshade, Frederic Bartumeus (Center for Advanced Studies of Blanes), Chang Y. Chung, Necati Ercan Ozgencil (Syncsort), and Kathleen Li (Princeton Class of 2010) explored new methods for gathering and analyzing spatially rich demographic data with mobile phones. The paper describes a pilot study in which mobile phone users around the world were successfully recruited to share GPS- and cellular-tower-based information on their movements and respond to dynamic, location-based surveys using an open-source Android application. The pilot study illustrates the great potential of mobile phone methodology for moving spatial measures beyond residential census units and investigating a range of important social phenomena, including the heterogeneity of activity spaces, the dynamic nature of spatial segregation and the contextual dependence of subjective wellbeing.

In a paper to be published in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Davide Azzolini (University of Trento), Philipp Schnell (University of Amsterdam and University of Vienna) and Palmer used 2009 PISA data to determine how immigrant children in Italy and Spain compare with native students in reading and mathematics skills. Drawing on the vast empirical literature in countries with traditionally high rates of immigration, the authors tested the extent to which the most well-established patterns and hypotheses of immigrant/native educational achievement gaps also apply to these comparatively “new” immigration countries. They found that both first- and second-generation immigrant students underperform natives in both countries. Although socioeconomic background and language skills contribute to the explanation of achievement gaps, significant differences remain within the countries even after controlling for those variables. While modeling socioeconomic background reduces the observed gaps to a very similar extent in both countries, language spoken at home is more strongly associated with achievement gaps in Italy. School-type differentiation, such as tracking in Italy and school ownership in Spain, do not reduce immigrant/native gaps, although in Italy tracking is strongly associated with immigrant students’ test scores.

In a working paper to be presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, John Palmer offered a new theoretical and methodological framework for understanding racial and ethnic segregation in cities. His approach incorporates time into traditional, static measures of residential segregation in order to capture socially significant patterns in the spaces people use throughout the day. Drawing on Torsten Hägerstrand’s concept of time-space prisms, he proposes a set of “activity-space segregation indexes” that measure evenness, exposure, concentration, and clustering in...
three dimensional time-space units. He also proposes a set of modifications to these measures that may be used to augment the basic indexes and better address questions of social interaction, environmental exposure, and movement.

As part of a collaborative project, Alicia Adsera, Mariola Pytlikova (Aarhus University), and John Palmer have been investigating the relationship between migrants’ destination choices and the economic and social rights afforded to them by potential host countries. This research links a large database of migration flows to OECD countries, compiled by Pytlikova, with a set of immigrants’ rights indexes constructed by Palmer. In one component of this project, Palmer and Pytlikova co-authored a working paper focused specifically on migration within the EU and EFTA from 2004 through 2010. The authors tested whether and to what extent migrants choose destinations in which they will have greater formal labor market access over those in which their access will be restricted. They found that migration between each pair of EU/EFTA origin and destination states during the time period in question tended to be positively associated with the loosening of formal labor market restrictions in the target destination state while negatively associated with the loosening of formal labor market restrictions in competing destinations. Moreover, these relationships held even when economic indicators, social welfare spending, and existing immigrant stocks were modeled.

Michelle Phelps is a fifth-year graduate student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. She received a B.A. degree in Psychology at the University of California, Berkeley and worked in development at the Center for Court Innovation. Her work focuses on crime and punishment in the U.S. (particularly on changes in rehabilitative services in prisons and the rise of probation sentences for community supervision), sociology of law, inequality, and social policy. Michelle is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow. This year, she published, “Rehabilitation in the Punitive Era: The Gap between Rhetoric and Reality in U.S. Prison Programs” in Law and Society Review. Abstract: Scholars of mass incarceration point to the 1970s as a pivotal turning point in U.S. penal history, marked by a shift toward more punitive policies and a consensus that “nothing works” in rehabilitating inmates. However, while there has been extensive research on changes in policy makers’ rhetoric, sentencing policy, and incarceration rates, scholars know very little about changes in the actual practices of punishment and prisoner rehabilitation. Using nationally representative data for U.S. state prisons, this article demonstrates that there were no major changes in investments in specialized facilities, funding for inmate services–related staff, or program participation rates throughout the late 1970s and the 1980s. Not until the 1990s, more than a decade after the start of the punitive era, did patterns of inmate services change, as investments in programming switched from academic to reentry-related programs. These findings suggest that there is a large gap between rhetoric and reality in the case of inmate services and that since the 1990s, inmate “rehabilitation” has increasingly become equated with reentry-related life skills programs.

Michelle also wrote “The Paradox of Probation: Community Supervision in the Age of Mass Incarceration” which is currently under review. Abstract: As the U.S. prison population begins a historical reversal, recent policy statements on downsizing have encouraged expanding probation supervision. Yet the literature on the probation is contested, with criminologists often arguing that probation increases incarceration rather than serving as an alternative. This paper uses state-level data between 1980 and 2010 to evaluate this relationship. The results suggest that probation simultaneously pulls in both directions—both diverting cases away from prison and widening the net of control. I develop a theoretical model that outlines how states’ structural differences shape the probation practices that determine variation in the probation-prison link.

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Daniel Schneider is a sixth-year graduate 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. He received the University’s Charlotte Elizabeth Proctor Honorific Fellowship for academic year 2011-2012 and was co-recipient of the ASA Section on Population’s 2011 student paper award. Dan’s 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.

Wendy Sheldon is a fifth-year graduate student in the Public Affairs and Demography. Wendy holds a B.A. in Psychology from Bucknell University, an M.P.H. in Maternal and Child Health from the University of California at Berkeley, and an M.S.W. in Social Work from the University of Pennsylvania. 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. Her research interests include relationships between reproductive health and rights and many other aspects of development, including general health and nutrition, economic development, women’s empowerment, the environment, and education. 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 fifth-year graduate 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. Prior to coming to Princeton she worked for the Institute for Children and Poverty and the Vera Institute of Justice. Her research is focused on crime and criminal justice system, inequality, families, and new technologies for data collection. Naomi is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

Elizabeth Sully is a third-year graduate student in the Public Affairs and Demography. She graduated from McGill University, earning a Joint Honors B.A. in Political Science and International Development Studies. Prior to coming to Princeton, she worked with the Canadian Aboriginal AIDS Network, Equitas - the International Centre for Human Rights Education, the Institute of Health and Social Policy at McGill University, and Liverpool VCT Care and Treatment in Nairobi, Kenya. She has spent the past two summers conducting research with the Medical Research Council and the Ugandan Virus Research Institute at their demographic surveillance site in South-Western Uganda. Her research interests include health, family demography, gender, partnership formation/dissolution, HIV/AIDS, and sexual network analysis.

Jonathan Tannen is a second-year graduate student in Public Affairs and Demography. He holds a B.S. in Physics and Math from Harvard and an M.S.Ed. from the University of Pennsylvania. After college, he joined Teach for America and taught math and science at West
Philadelphia High School. This year, he is preparing the earliest stages of research. John has also begun preparing for his general exam in Spatial Population Models and Methods, which includes complexity and spatial statistics readings, and worked towards completing his empirical paper on modeling population momentum in the presence of migration. As side projects, he has been teaching himself the programming language Python and programming GIS in R. His interests include the internal structure of cities, segregation, youth development and mathematical modeling of emergent structures.

**Catherine Thorkelson** is a second-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 international migration, inequality, race and ethnic studies, comparative sociology.

**Megan Todd** is a second-year graduate 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 biodemography, spatial demography, health disparities, health measurement, social and economic determinants of health.

**LaTonya Trotter** is a sixth-year graduate student in Sociology. She received her B.A. from Williams College and her M.P.H. from the University of 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 uses a variety of methods, from quantitative to ethnographic, to address questions in the areas of medical sociology, social epidemiology, and inequality. Her work on health disparities has been published in the American Journal of Public Health. In her dissertation, she is exploring questions related to changes in the organization of health care through an ethnographic study of the Nurse Practitioner. Using fieldwork from three interdisciplinary teams in a geriatric practice, her work tries to understand how patients, clinicians, and health care organizations collaboratively “make sense” of what Nurse Practitioners do, and how this sense is practically applied to patient care. This work makes the argument that understanding how Nurse Practitioners are incorporated into everyday clinical situations is important for gaining insight into the processes that create, and may potentially change, the medical worlds we inhabit.

**Erik Vickstrom** is a fifth-year graduate 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. He continued his work with the MAFE project under the auspices of Cris Beauchemin at the Institut national d’études démographiques (INED) while on a Global Network on Inequality fellowship in Paris during the summer of 2009. While in Paris, he was also a visiting researcher at the Observatoire Sociologique du Changement (OSC) at Sciences Po. Erik continued his research on migration to Europe during additional stints at INED in 2010, 2011, and 2012, which also allowed him to travel to Vienna, Barcelona, Ouagadougou, and Stockholm to present his work at conferences. During the past two years, he has also been working with Alejandro Portes on a study of academic and professional aspirations and expectations among children of immigrants in Spain, publications from which have appeared in *International Migration Review*, *The British Journal of Sociology*, and *Revista Internacional de Sociología*. He also collaborated with Professor
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**Amy Winter** is a first-year graduate student in the Program in Population Studies. She holds a B.A. in International Relations and History from the University of Georgia and a M.P.H in Global Health from the Rollins School of Public Health at Emory University. Prior to coming to Princeton she worked with an Emory University research team investigating HIV/AIDS among MSM in the US. Her master’s work focused on negative health outcomes of intimate partner violence among women in India. As part of this previous work at Emory University, she revised her MPH thesis manuscript titled “Intimate Partner Violence of Sexually Transmitted Infections among Married Indian Women” and submitted it as first author to the *International Journal of Sexual Health* in October 2011. This year, she also began work with Dr. George Reniers and fellow student Takudzwa Sayi, using GIS mapping program to determine if there is a spatial relationship between country prevalence rates of injectable contraceptives and HIV infection. Her research interests include women’s reproductive and sexual health, and global health disparities. Amy is a National Institutes of Health Training Grant Fellow.

**Melanie Wright** is a first-year graduate student in Sociology, OPR, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. She holds a B.A. in Public Policy and Theater Studies from Duke University where she completed an honors thesis on social capital among African-American single mothers. Before she began her Ph.D. studies at Princeton, she worked as a Research Assistant at the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing at Princeton. She is interested in how neighborhoods and families contribute to social inequalities and in social policies that mitigate early-life disadvantage.

**Jessica Yiu** is a fourth-year graduate 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 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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