# Table of Contents

- From the Director ................................................................. 3
- OPR Faculty, Staff, and Students ........................................... 4
- Center for Research on Child Wellbeing ................................. 12
- Center for Health and Wellbeing ......................................... 19
- Center for Migration and Development .................................. 22
- OPR Financial Support ......................................................... 25
- OPR Library ........................................................................ 27
- OPR Seminars ................................................................. 29
- OPR Research ................................................................. 30
  - Children, Youth, and Families ............................................. 30
  - Data/Methods ............................................................... 35
  - Education and Stratification ............................................. 45
  - Health and Wellbeing .................................................... 47
  - Migration and Development ............................................. 58
- Professional Activities ....................................................... 63
- 2012 Publications ............................................................. 74
  - Working Papers ............................................................. 74
  - Publications and Papers .................................................. 76
- Training in Demography at Princeton .................................... 90
  - Ph.D. Program ............................................................... 90
  - Departmental Degree with Specialization in Population .......... 90
  - Joint-Degree Program ................................................... 91
  - Certificate in Demography ............................................. 91
  - Training Resources ....................................................... 91
  - Courses ................................................................. 92
  - Recent Graduates ....................................................... 101
  - Graduate Students .................................................... 104
- Alumni Directory ............................................................. 112

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

Copyright © 2012 Office of Population Research.
The year 2012 marked the 76th year of demographic research and training at the Office of Population Research. Building on its historical strengths in signature fields such as health and well-being, migration and development, children, youth and families, education and stratification, and data and methods, OPR researchers are branching out to embrace new fields of endeavor such as epigenetics, biodemography, social epidemiology, and web-based experimentation. Ongoing projects showcase exciting possibilities for investigation made possible by new technologies such as genetic testing, magnetic resonance imaging, Google maps, twitter trends, and a growing array of smartphone applications.

During 2012 the research and careers of OPR associates was recognized in the profession with awards to Charles Westoff (who was named an Honored Member of the PAA), Sara McLanahan (elected to the New York Academy of Medicine and inducted into the National Academy of Sciences), Devah Pager (who won the Early Career Award from the ASA Inequality Section), and yours truly (honored with the ASA Award for the Public Understanding of Sociology).

Three OPR graduate students completed their doctoral training during 2012 and went on to postdoctoral positions, with Audrey Dorelien accepting a Robert Wood Johnson Health & Society Scholars Fellowship at the University of Michigan’s Population Studies Center, Daniel Schneider taking a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of California at Berkeley, where he will become an Assistant Professor of Sociology in 2014, and Emily Marshall joining Professor Arland Thornton as a Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Michigan. In addition, OPR inaugurated its participation in an exchange program with the Ecole Normale Superieure in Paris by welcoming Beatrice Georgelin as a visiting student.

All of the research and training done through OPR would not be possible without the efforts of its superb staff, and the contributions five OPR staffers were recognized at a gala luncheon hosted by Princeton President Shirley Tilghman who honored Wayne Appleton, Michelle DeKleyn, Regina Leidy, Kristen Matlofsky, and Elana Broch for their 60 years of collective service to population research, to which I can only add my heartfelt thanks as Center Director.
Director  
Douglas S. Massey

Director of Graduate Studies  
Marta Tienda

Faculty Associates  


Delia Baldassarri, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Affiliate, Center for the Study of Democratic Politics; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; Advisory Committee, Center for the Study of Social Organization. Ph.D. in Sociology, Columbia University, 2007; Ph.D. in Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento, Italy, 2006. Interests: the fields of 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; 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; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; Professor of Economics and Public Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School and Economics; the Director of the Research Program in Development Studies and a Faculty Fellow at the Center for Health and Wellbeing. Interests: microeconomic foundations of development, health, and economics of the family.


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; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Economics, Princeton University, 1972. Interests: social demography, with a particular interest in education. Current research: the achievement gap and the roles of family circumstances and parenting behaviors as they relate to school readiness. Past research: social demography, with an emphasis on population economics, mathematical demography, family and household demography, contemporary U.S. immigration, and diversity in higher education.
OPR Faculty, Staff, and Students

Patricia Fernández-Kelly, Senior Lecturer, Sociology; Research Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Sociology, Rutgers University, 1981. Interests: international economic development, industrial restructuring, with an emphasis on immigration, race, gender/class/ethnicity, migration/global economy, and women/ethnic minorities in the labor force.

Susan Fiske, Professor of Psychology. Ph.D. Social Psychology, Harvard University, 1978, with honorary doctorates from the Université catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium and the Universiteit Leiden, Netherlands. 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 and the Office of Population Research; Associate Professor at the Master Program on Population Studies at ENCE/IBGE, Rio de Janeiro. Ph.D. Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, 1989 with a Specialization in Demography. Interests: family; demography; sex and gender.

Noreen Goldman, Hughes-Rogers Professor of Demography and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. D.Sc. in Population Sciences, Harvard University, 1977. Interests: social inequalities in health; physiological linkages among stress, social status, and health; immigrant health; survey design.

Bryan Grenfell, Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Public Affairs; Director, Health Grand Challenge Initiative; Faculty Affiliate, Center for Health and Wellbeing. Previous academic positions include the University of Cambridge and Alumni Professor at Pennsylvania State University. D. Phil., Biology, University of York, 1980. Interests: the interface between theoretical models and empirical data in population biology.


Tod G. Hamilton, Assistant Professor of Sociology. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, 2010. Interests: demography, migration, health, and social stratification.

Jeffrey Hammer, Charles and Marie Robertson Visiting Professor in Economic Development, Center for Health and Wellbeing, Woodrow Wilson School. Ph.D., Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1979. Interests: measuring and improving the quality of medical care, primarily in India; absenteeism of teachers and health workers; policy-related determinants of health status; and improving service delivery through better accountability mechanisms.

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, the 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 S. McLanahan, William S. Tod Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs; Director, Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing; Co-Director, the Joint Degree Program in Social Policy (JDP). Ph.D., Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, 1979. Interests: family demography, intergenerational relationships, poverty and inequality.

Devah Pager, Associate Professor of Sociology; Co-Director, the Joint Degree Program in Social Policy (JDP). 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; Outgoing Director, Center for Migration and Development; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1970. Interests: the adaptation process of the immigrant second generation in comparative perspective, the role of institutions on national development, and immigration and the American health system.


Matthew Salganik, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, the Center for Information Technology Policy. Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University, 2007. Interests: social networks, quantitative methods and web-based social research.

Edward Telles, Professor of Sociology, Princeton University and University of California; Incoming Director, the Center for Migration and Development; Vice President of the American Sociological Association; Du Bois Award Selection Committee; Nominations Committee and the Executive Council, the American Sociological Association; Director of the Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America (PERLA). 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; Director of Graduate Studies, the Office of Population Research; Founding Director of the Program in Latino Studies, Princeton University. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, 1977. Interests: international migration, race and ethnic stratification, higher education, social demography and inequality.

James Trussell, Charles and Marie Robertson Professor of Public and International Affairs; Professor of Economics and Public Affairs; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; 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.

Postdoctoral Fellows


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


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.


Visiting Scholars


Deborah Cobb-Clark, Visiting Research Scholar. Professor and Director of the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research. Ph.D., Economics, University of Michigan, 1990. Interests: the effect of social policy on labour market outcomes including immigration, sexual and racial harassment, health, old-age support, education and youth transitions.  


Mariola Pytlikova, Visiting Research Scholar. Assistant professor of Economics, Aarhus University (Denmark). Ph.D., Economics, Aarhus University, 2006. Interests: the effects of diverse workforces on firm performance; foreign labor and segregation across firms; wage structures in particular differences between foreign and domestic firms, and wage inequality; international migration, in particular the role of language and climate change in international migration.  

Nancy Reichman, Visiting Research Collaborator. Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School. Ph.D., Economics, City University of New York, 1993. Interests: maternal and child health, health disparities, socioeconomic status and health, economics of the family, data quality and measurement in social science and public health research.  


Timothy J. Smith, Visiting Research Scholar. Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Appalachian State University. Ph.D., Anthropology, University at Albany-SUNY, 2004. Interests: social movements and ethnic nationalism, electoral politics and democracy, conflict and violence, migration, language and culture, indigenous languages (Kaqchikel Mayan and Napo Kichwa), Latin America (Guatemala and Ecuador) and Europe (France and Spain).  


**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  
Judie Miller, Academic Assistant  
Robin Pispecky, 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 Library Assistant  
Nancy Pressman-Levy, Head Librarian, Donald E. Stokes Library

**Research/Technical Staff**

Kelly Cleland, Research Specialist  
Monica Espinoza Higgins, Project Director, New Immigrant Survey  
Wade Jacobsen, Research Specialist, CRCW  
Kate Jaeger, Project Director, CRCW  
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

**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.


The Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW) was established in 1996. Its mission is to promote basic research, train young scholars, and inform practitioners and policy makers about ways to improve the wellbeing of children and youth. 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 include sociologists, economists, psychologists, demographers, molecular biologists and legal scholars. They are multi-institutional as well as interdisciplinary; our three major initiatives involve collaborations with researchers at other universities and research organizations. Finally, visitors and post-docs play an important role in the Center's intellectual life.

CRCW's major research project is the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, a longitudinal, birth cohort study of approximately 5,000 children, which is funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the National Science Foundation, and a consortium of over 15 private foundations. Their second project, The Future of Children (FOC), is a journal with a strong outreach component that focuses on policies affecting children and youth. FOC is supported by grants from private foundations and by the Woodrow Wilson School. Through 2012, the journal has published 16 volumes; one volume is in press, and three more are in the pipeline. CRCW’s third project, the Princeton Global Network on Child Migration, brings together researchers from six different countries to foster comparative studies of the wellbeing of children affected by migration. Lastly, they now house a multidiscipline graduate program called the Joint Degree Program (JDP) in Social Policy. Established in 2007, the Joint Degree Program is a collaborative effort of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and the departments of Politics, Psychology, Population Studies, Sociology, and Economics under the direction of Sara McLanahan and Devah Pager.

An essential component of CRCW is our visiting fellows program, which brings junior and senior researchers to Princeton during sabbatical years and hires postdoctoral researchers for two-year terms. Because Princeton is a small University that does not have professional schools, CRCW uses their visitors program to expand the number of resident faculty with expertise on families and children. Since the founding of the Center, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn has held an unpaid visitor’s appointment at CRCW. Dr. Brooks-Gunn, who is on the faculty at Teachers College, Columbia University, spends several days a week in residence at CRCW and is a co-PI on the Fragile Families Study and a member of the advisory board of the Future of Children. Dr. Brooks-Gunn participates in CRCW activities and provides advice to faculty, postdocs and graduate students interested in parenting and early child development.

**CRCW Hosted Several Visitors in 2012:**

**Andrew Clarke**, Professor of Economics, University of Melbourne, spent the fall semester at CRCW and OPR. Clark is working with Marta Tienda to examine the literacy skills of child migrants to the United States, Canada and Australia. He has agreed to organize a research and training seminar in Melbourne for the Network, tentatively scheduled for July 2013.

**Deborah Cobb-Clark**, Professor and Director of the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, visited CRCW and OPR in November. During her visit, Dr. Cobb-Clark met with Jeremy Adelman, director Council of International Teaching and Research, to discuss strategies to strengthen the links between Princeton and the Australian network hub. Follow-up activities were planned and will be executed in 2013.

**John Hobcraft**, Professor of Demography and Social Policy at York University, spent the month of February at CRCW. Hobcraft is collaborating with Fragile Families researchers to examine the interplay of genes and environments in relation to a variety of behaviors and outcomes, including parenting, partnership, and depression.
Kathleen Kiernan, Professor of Demography and Social Policy and York University, spent the month of February at CRCW. Kiernan is working with Sara McLanahan, Margot Jackson (Brown University) and Melanie Wright (Ph.D. student) on several papers that compare the wellbeing of immigrant children in the U.S. and U.K.

Krista Perreira, Professor of Public Policy at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill visited CRCW during the spring semester. Perreira’s research focusing on immigrant health and Hispanic health, and she is working with Fragile Families researchers to develop an add-on study to examine the determinants of obesity among adolescents.

Roberta Perucci, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Turin, visited CRCW and OPR from February through April 2012. She has been conducting qualitative research about the children of immigrants and their response to the economic crisis. In addition to giving a seminar for the network researchers, she attended Tienda’s immigration policy course and met with students who were working on Italy as a new country of immigration.

Mariola Pytlikova, Assistant professor of Economics at Aarhus University (Denmark), visited CRCW and OPR during January 2012. She has been collaborating with Alicia Adsera in producing a set of papers on the determinants of migration flows. During her visit, she and Adsera finished a new paper on the relevance of linguistic distance between source and destination countries.

Nancy Reichman, economist and Professor of Pediatrics at Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, visited the Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW) and CRCW for the entire academic year. Reichman supervises senior theses for the Economics Department and is co-PI of the Medical Record Add-on Study, which abstracted information from the mothers’ medical records at the time of the birth. Her work focuses on the effects of children on parents’ health and well-being.

Elizabeth Ty Wilde, Assistant Professor of Public Health at Columbia University, visited CRCW for the entire academic year. During she worked with Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, and Janet Currie to designed a multi-million dollar evaluation of a large-scale (>2 million housing units) high quality housing and healthy living lottery in China.

Working with Kate Jaeger, Fragile Families Project Director, she developed survey instruments that focused on child health and educational outcomes. Daniel Notterman, Vice Dean for Research and Graduate Studies at the Penn State College of Medicine, is responsible for the collection, analysis and storage of the Fragile Families DNA data. Notterman is working with the other PIs on several papers that examine gene by environment interactions, DNA methylation and telomere length. He is PI on a NICHD proposal to collect and analyze additional DNA data during the next round of Fragile Families interviews.

CRCW hosted six postdoctoral fellows in 2012. Colter Mitchell finished his third year as a CRCW fellow in the spring of 2012 and has taken a position as Research Scientist at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. Mitchell is working with the Fragile Families research team to examine gene by environment interactions. Kate (Hee Young) Choi finished her second year as a CRCW fellow in the spring of 2012 and has taken a position as Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario. Choi worked extensively with Marta Tienda and Sara McLanahan to build the Global Network on Child Migration. Melissa Martinson also completed a second year post-doctoral fellowship at OPR and has taken a position as Assistant Professor of Social Work at the University of Washington, Seattle. Along with Choi, Martinson played an active role in building the Global Network on Child Migration.

Three fellows began in the fall of 2012: Jennifer Carrano received her Ph.D. in 2012 from Boston College in Applied Developmental and Educational Psychology. Her interests include effects of poverty on child and family well-being, gene-environment interactions in relation to human development, risk and protective factors contributing to adolescent risk behaviors, youth resilience in the face of adversity; Rachel Goldberg, received her Ph.D. from Brown University in Sociology. Her research interests are in social demography, family, health, migration, and life course; and finally, Michael McFarland, received his Ph.D. from the University of Texas at Austin in Sociology. His research interests include the interaction of social, psychological, and biological factors and their influence on physical and mental health across
the life course. CRCW also currently has 30 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 5000 children born in large U.S. cities between 1998 and 2000. The study includes a large over-sample of children born to unmarried parents and is especially useful for studying the health and development of children in low income families. Both mothers and fathers were interviewed shortly after the birth of their child and again when the child was one, three, five, and nine years of age.

The Study serves a broad research community. Over 2,400 researchers have registered to use the public data, and there have been 320 restricted-use and contract data users. Overall, over 380 articles have been published or are forthcoming in peer-reviewed journals. There are 42 books or book chapters using the FFS as a primary data source. CRCW also has a series of over 85 working papers posted on their website. In 2012, four dissertations were completed using the data; to date about 65 dissertations have used the FFS data.

DNA Work

During the past year, several papers based on the DNA data were presented at conferences and accepted for publication. One paper is forthcoming in the American Journal of Public Health, a second paper has been submitted to Science, a third paper is being revised for the American Journal of Sociology, and a fourth and fifth papers were presented at the PAA and SRCD meetings in April of 2013. These papers contribute to a growing body of research that documents the role of genes in moderating children’s responses to difficult environments. Two of the new post-docs are also working on papers using the genetic data. Michael McFarland is examining how dopamine genes interact with poverty and economic hardship to predict children’s scores on cognitive test, and Jennifer Carrano is examining how dopaminergic genes interact with neighborhood disadvantage to predict delinquent behaviors at age nine.

Year 15 Wave

Funding for the Year 15 interviews was approved by NICHD in June, and development work on the survey instruments began in the summer of 2012. The Year 15 wave will include a 55-minute parent phone interview and a 60-minute teen phone interview. Five hundred teens will receive a Home Visit, which includes height and weight measurement, waist circumference, and a skin color chart (administered through interviewer observation only). All teens will be asked to provide a saliva sample for additional genetic analysis (either via mail or during the Home Visit).

The original budget for the 15-year wave of data collection was cut by 19%. To raise additional funds and to enrich the value of the data, CRCW is collaborating with several research teams who want to add new questions and additional home visits to the core survey.

Add-on Studies

The Sleep Study, led by Lauren Hale at Stony Brook University and Orfue Buxton at Harvard University, will add actigraphy data (using wrist bands which measure movement during the day and at night) and daily diaries of activities to teens
who participate in the home visit. The overarching goals of this research are to investigate the bio-psychosocial (e.g., socioeconomic status, neighborhood factors, genetic) determinants of adolescent sleep patterns and their associations with biological (i.e., obesity) and psychological (i.e., depression) outcomes, as well as the direct and indirect effects of physical activity and screen time exposure on adolescent sleep, health, and wellbeing. The proposed study was submitted to NICHD and reviewed in June of 2012. It received a high score and we are awaiting a decision on funding.

The Gene-Environment Interaction Study, led by Dan Notterman and Colter Mitchell, will fund an additional 250 home visits survey and will collect a second round of saliva from the teens. The new data will be used to examine how changes in teens’ environments between ages 9 and 15 are associated with changes in DNA methylation and telomere length. This proposal was submitted to NICHD and reviewed in October of 2012. It received a high score and they are awaiting a decision on funding.

The Police Contact Study, led by Irv Garfinkel and Amanda Geller at Columbia University, will add questions to the teen survey on exposure to policing practices such as ‘stop and frisk.’ The purpose of this study is to examine differences in the prevalence of youth contact with police across cities and neighborhoods. The study will also examine the consequences of criminal justice involvement of parents and teens for adolescent health and health disparities. This proposal was submitted to NICHD in February of 2013 and will be reviewed in June.

The Hispanic Obesity Study, led by Krista Perriera at UNC, will add questions to the teen survey on adolescents’ moods, interpersonal experiences, physical activity, and dietary habits. The study will also add a detailed 24-hour assessment of nutritional intake. The purpose of this project is to examine how early childhood and adolescent experiences shape physical activity and nutritional intake among Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth. This proposal was reviewed in February of 2013 and did not receive a score in the funding range. The research team plans to resubmit the proposal in October 2013.

The Father Incarceration Study, led by Irv Garfinkel, will add questions to the teen survey on adolescents’ contact and relationships with incarcerated fathers. The study is designed to increase our understanding of how fathers’ incarceration affects father-child relationships in Adolescence. This proposal will be funded by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) in HHS.

The Substance Abuse Study, led by Jeanne Brooks-Gunn and Jennifer Carrano, will add questions to the teen and parent surveys on substance use and abuse. This study is designed to examine how experiences during early and middle childhood are associated with substance use in adolescents. The proposal will be submitted to the National Institute on Drug and Alcohol use in October of 2013.

The Adolescent Relationships Study, led by Marta Tienda, will use weekly smartphone “diaries” to collect real-time information on the romantic relationships and sexual behavior of teens. The pilot for this study is being funded by the NIH and will be conducted this summer.

The Future of Children Project

The Future of Children journal, a joint project of the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University and the Brookings Institution, translates the best social science research on a given topic into information that is useful to policy makers and practitioners. The journal currently publishes two issues each year, along with a policy brief and various ancillary pieces. Topics range widely – from income policy to family to education and health – with child wellbeing as the unifying element. The journal reaches more than 20,000 readers through a distribution list unique to each topic, and its findings are promoted through the web and outreach events in Washington DC, New York City, Princeton, and around the country. All volumes are available free of charge at www.futureofchildren.org.

The senior editorial team of the Future of Children represents two institutions and multiple disciplines. Editor-in-Chief Sara McLanahan is the Director of the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing and the William S. Tod Professor of
Postsecondary Education in the United States will be released in the spring 2013, and they have three additional issues in the pipeline: Military Children and Families (Fall 2013), It Takes Two Generations: Strengthening the Mechanisms of Child Development (Spring 2014) and Promoting Child Health (Spring 2015). A list of titles and editors of published and upcoming issues is provided below in Table 2. The journal’s website, www.futureofchildren.org, allows visitors to access the journals, policy briefs, video and audio webcasts of journal-related events—all free of charge.

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 Global Network on Child Migration includes 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 2012, Alicia Adsera and Marta Tienda published a special issue of the *ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences* based on an international conference held in Barcelona the previous year; organized a special session at the European Public Health Association (EPHA); organized a workshop about comparison and comparability in the study of youth development at the Russell Sage Foundation; hosted several visitors and visiting professors; and conducted two daylong research workshops that involved visiting colleagues, graduate students and postdoctoral fellows. In addition, network members presented lectures and papers at national conferences and research centers. Several of these activities are highlighted below.

Taking advantage of the overlapping visits of Kathleen Kiernan (York University), Margot Jackson (Brown University), and Krista Perreira (University of North Carolina), in February, 2012 the Network sponsored two highly productive local daylong workshops that focused on work in progress. The participants, most of whom were postdoctoral fellows and Ph.D. candidates and several visitors, all presented their work. The brief research presentations elicited constructive feedback and acquainted participants with the research being conducted by visitors and students alike. During the fall, the Network organized a mini-symposium about language and child migration that took advantage of the overlapping interests of our visiting researchers. This highly productive activity allowed for rich exchange of ideas and possibilities for future collaboration among visitors and Princeton researchers.

Tienda and Melissa Martinson organized a special session devoted to child migrants at the 4th Conference on Migrant and Ethnic Health in Europe, which was held in Milan, Italy in June 2012. The session, which was very well attended, generated a good deal of discussion.

Finally, CRCW recently received word that an F32 training proposal to NIH to support Goldberg for two more years has been favorably reviewed and will most likely be funded. Goldberg has been assisting with the Fragile Families ‘add-on’ study of adolescent relationships and sexual behavior (see above).

**Joint Degree Program in Social Policy (“JDP”)**

CRCW is now managing the Joint Degree Program in Social Policy (JDP), a collaborative effort of the Woodrow Wilson School and the departments of Politics, Psychology, Population Studies, Sociology, and Economics. JDP students are awarded doctoral degrees in Politics and Social Policy, Psychology and Social Policy, Sociology and Social Policy, and Population Studies and Social Policy. A non-degree granting fellowship program is available for students in Economics in their third year and beyond.

The program follows a discipline-plus structure. Students complete all of the requirements of their disciplinary departments. The "plus" involves a program in which the students from the different departments come together to study the problem of economic and social inequality in advanced post-industrial societies and the developing world. The program is designed to appeal to students who want to pursue academic careers in traditional disciplinary departments, but also are committed to the study of social issues of public importance.

The core coursework of the program begins with a one-year social policy seminar series that exposes students to the substantive contributions and methodological approaches that Economics, Politics, Psychology and Sociology have made to the study of inequality: from the micro-elements of inter-personal perception, judgment and decision-making, to the more macro institutional contexts of family structure, neighborhoods, schools, labor markets and political institutions.

During the fall semester of their second year in the program, students participate in the Advanced Empirical Seminar. The primary purpose of this course is to enable students to hone research papers into contributions appropriate for the top disciplinary journals and other high visibility venues. The seminar focuses on student papers drafted in the prior year (typically in conjunction with the empirical paper requirement of their home discipline) and features extensive feedback and written comments from each of the students and the course instructor. In addition, a distinguished visitor who specializes in the student’s area of research is invited to Princeton University.
that week to provide specialized feedback on their paper.

The JDP program includes approximately 51 students: 10% from economics, 31% from politics, 10% from population studies, 33% from sociology, and 16% from psychology. Our first cohorts of students have completed the Joint Degree Program and been placed in prestigious postdoctoral positions (MIT, University College London, Lehigh University, University of Michigan, and UC Berkeley) and faculty positions (Duke University School of Public Policy, Drexel University Faculty of Law, the University of Waterloo and UC Berkeley).

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

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

The Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW) is an interdisciplinary center that seeks to foster research and teaching on the multiple aspects of health and wellbeing in both developed and developing countries. CHW is home to two centers funded by the National Institutes of Health—one on the economics and demography of aging, and another on the measurement of subjective wellbeing. CHW oversees the graduate certificate program in Health and Health Policy, the undergraduate certificate program in Global Health and Health Policy, and the University’s Grand Challenges Health program, which supports interdisciplinary research and teaching on infectious disease. CHW currently has 35 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 from 2012

- Introduced a new Program on U.S. Health Policy, which sponsors research and activities addressing aspects of domestic health care and health policy. The Program supports innovative faculty and student research, conferences, policy forums and special issues in health policy journals.


- Established the Princeton Seminar on Global Health in collaboration with global health strategy from Rabin Martin. The series convenes members of academe, the private sector, civil society and concerned members of the community to explore issues around improving global health quality, equity and access in a multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral context. The first event was a panel discussion held in December 2012: "The Evolving Role of the Private Sector in Global Health".

- Hosted one conference:
  o 11/15/12 – What’s Next for U.S. Healthcare Reform?

- Other major public lectures, co-sponsored with WWS:
  o 02/13/12 Public lecture: "The Carrier" - Film Screening and Discussion
  o 02/23/12 Public lecture: “Epidemiology, Public Policy and Toxic Water” - Film Screening and Discussion
  o 02/24/12 Public lecture: "Combating Maternal Mortality Among the Rural Poor in Sierra Leone" - Dr. Mohamed Bailor Barrie
  o 02/29/12 Public lecture: "How Should Doctors and Hospitals Be Paid?" - Uwe Reinhardt
  o 04/10/12 Public lecture: "Looking Overseas for the 'Healing of America'" - Film Screening and Dinner Discussion
  o 05/02/12 Public lecture: "Obamacare: In the Court, in Theory and in Practice" - Panel Discussion
  o 10/02/12 Public lecture: "Money and Medicine" - Film Screening and Panel Discussion

- Co-sponsored 13 lunch seminars for students and faculty, covering topics such as reproductive health, autism, chronic disease care in China, bioethics, access to medicines and U.S. health reform.

- Continued collaboration with the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, based in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Activities include new joint research projects and exchanges of faculty, postdoctoral researchers and students between the two institutions.

- Provided $15,000 in graduate research grants through the Health Grand Challenge. This funding supported three graduate students’ dissertation research exploring multidisciplinary aspects of infectious disease.

- Provided $25,312 in graduate research grants through the Program on U.S. Health Policy. This funding supported eight graduate students’ dissertation research on domestic health care and health policy.
- Created, identified and co-sponsored over 40 undergraduate health internship opportunities for summer 2012; matched students to placements and funding through individual consultations and formal application processes; and provided intensive training and advising on protocols and practices for independent undergraduate researchers.

  o Highlights of health internships with global partners include: Desmond Tutu HIV Foundation and Desmond Tutu TB Centre in South Africa; Oxford University Clinical Research Unit in Vietnam, Nepal and Singapore; Medical AIDS Outreach of Alabama in Montgomery; Jabulani Rural Health Foundation in South Africa; Children’s Hospital at Montefiore in New York City; Wellbody Clinic in Sierra Leone; The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in Switzerland; Boston Health Care for the Homeless in Boston; the Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics and Policy in India and Washington, DC.

- Invested nearly $340,000 in the sponsorship of 75 undergraduate thesis research projects and internships for the summer of 2012.

  o Funding recipients worked in 27 countries, including: Bangladesh (1), Brazil (1), Cambodia (1), China (2), Costa Rica (1), Ethiopia (1), Fiji (1), France (1), French Guyana (1), Ghana (7), Guatemala (1), Holland (1), India (5), Israel (1), Kenya (5), Nepal (2), Panama (1), Malaysia (1), Sierra Leone (8), Singapore (1), South Africa (5), Switzerland (1), Tanzania (3), Thailand (1), UK (2), USA (18) and Vietnam (8).

- Provided $4,808 to 14 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 and 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. 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. A stratified random sample of almost 7,000 second generation youths, average age 14, were contacted and interviewed in 200 public and private schools in Madrid and Barcelona in 2007-08. This is the largest, statistically representative sample of the second generation ever conducted in Europe. The second phase of the study involved completion of parental surveys in early 2010. Results of the initial student and parental surveys were released in press conferences in Madrid and Barcelona and published in articles in the International Migration Review, British Journal of Sociology, Ethnic and Racial Studies, as well as several Spanish journals.

The success of the initial phases of the project led to the launching of a follow-up survey in 2011. The third phase aimed at retrieving the original sample and supplementing it with a new refresher sample as well as a sample of native-parentage students. The aim was to measure “hard” outcomes of the immigrant adaptation process, such as educational achievement, occupation and income, inter-ethnic relationships, and indicators of downward assimilation. Supported by a continuation grant from the Spencer Foundation and a new grant from the ministry of Science and Technology of Spain, this phase of the study was completed in the late summer of 2012, with a retrieval rate of 73 percent of original respondents (approximately 3800 cases), a refresher sample of over 1,500 new second generation respondents, and a comparative native-parentage sample of close to 2,000 cases. Books in English and Spanish based on this massive data set are currently in preparation.

Transnational Immigrant Organizations

Supported by successive grants from the MacArthur Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation, the goal of this study was to develop directories of the organizations created by major immigrant groups in the United States, contact and interview leaders and members of the major ones, and then travel to countries of origin to assess the effects that these organizations and their activities have on social and economic development back home. The methodology developed at the Center for this purpose succeeded in producing detailed reports on transnational organizations created by nine major immigrant nationalities in the United States as well as their developmental activities in countries of origin. This methodology was then replicated in
five European nations where no research of this kind had been previously conducted. This gave rise to the International Network on Immigrant Organizations and Development, coordinated by the CMD, and whose initial organizational meeting took place in Princeton in April 2011. One year later, in May 2012, a final conference took place at Princeton where final reports were presented on the transnational developmental activities of 18 immigrant nationalities in the United States and five European countries. Edited versions of these reports will be included in a forthcoming book, *Development at a Distance*, to be published by the Russell Sage Foundation.

**Values, Institutional Quality, and Development**

In 2012, the project, Latin American Institutions and Development, conducted with support from the National Science Foundation and Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies was completed. It produced detailed reports on 23 institutions with national scope in five different Latin American countries. These reports as well as summary essays for each nation have been made publicly available through the CMD Working Papers Series. Summary reports, presented and discussed at a 2010 conference at Princeton formed the basis for a book bringing together results of this study, *Institutions Count: Their Role and Significance in Latin American Development* (University of California Press, 2012).


**Immigration and the U.S. Health System**

This project, supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, aimed at examining the attitudes and responses of U.S. health care institutions and medical personnel to the needs of a growing immigrant population. The final conference, under the title, “What is Ailing U.S.? Health Care and Immigration – Access and Barriers” was conducted at Princeton University in May 2009, bringing together both academics and specialized health personnel. Results from the conference were published in a special issue of *Ethnic and Racial Studies* in 2011. A book version of this issue containing final results of this project was published by Routledge in 2012 under the title, *Immigration and the U.S. Health Care System: Understanding the Connections.*

**Conferences on New Developments in Immigration and Immigration Reform**

A conference entitled, “New Developments in Immigration and Immigration Reform” took place on May 18-19, 2012 at Princeton University. The conference brought together national and international immigration scholars to: (a) update views on immigration and immigration reform; (b) consider alternatives to the current paralysis in the political realm; and (c) discuss the implications of state initiatives regarding immigration.

The conference consisted of the following panels:

- **PANEL ONE: “Resetting the Immigration Agenda.”** Scholars from Mexico and the United States reviewed new data on immigration trends from a comparative perspective. Causes and effects of recent changes in immigration were discussed.

- **PANEL TWO: “Divided We stand: Federal and State Actions.”** Participants examined the growing tension between federal inaction in immigration policy and adaptations at the state level that raise new questions about the role and site of governance regarding the control and coordination of immigrant flows.

- **PANEL THREE: “Dreams and Nightmares: the Second Generation under Assault.”** A major concern surrounding the absence of concerted immigration reform, including the implementation of the DREAM Act, concerns undocumented immigrant children who have grown up in the United States but lack of proper documentation prevents them from becoming full members of the society. This panel focused on barriers and possible remedial action to this situation.

- **PANEL FOUR: “Moving Forward: Barriers and Possibilities.”** This panel served as the occasion to summarize main themes and findings of the previous day and to formulate recommendations for conceptualization and policy.
Conference participants:

**Jorge Bustamante**, the Eugene Conley Professor of Sociology at the University of Notre Dame and a founder of the Colegio de la Frontera Norte.

**Alexandra Delano** directs the International Center for Migration, Ethnicity, and Citizenship at the New School for Social Research.

**Jorge Durand**, leading social anthropologist and researcher at the University of Guadalajara (Jalisco, Mexico).

**René Flores**, an advanced graduate student at Princeton University.

**Rush Holt**, Congressman for New Jersey’s 12th District.

**Julia Gelatt**, graduate student at Princeton University.

**Douglas Massey**, Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, with a joint appointment in the Woodrow Wilson School.

**Jeffrey Passel**, Senior Demographer at the Pew Hispanic Center.

**Alejandro Portes**, Howard Harrison and Gabrielle Snyder Beck Professor of Sociology and Founding Director of the Center for Migration and Development.

**Carlos M. Sada**, Consul General of Mexico in New York. His most recent assignment was as Minister for Congressional Affairs at the Embassy of Mexico in Washington, DC.

**Audrey Singer**, Senior Demographer at the Brookings Institution.

**Edward Telles**, Professor of Sociology at Princeton University and the incoming Director of the Center for Migration and Development.

**Robbie Totten**, doctoral candidate in the Department of Political Science at the University of California, Los Angeles.

The Office of Population Research gratefully acknowledges the generous support provided by the following public and private agencies:

Federal Government Agencies

**National Institutes of Health**
- Adversity and Resilience after Hurricane Katrina
- Biodemography of Health, Social Factors and Life Challenge
- 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
- Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing in Adolescence
- Graduate Program in Demography
- Infrastructure for the Office of Population Research
- Improvements to Respondent-Driven Sampling for the Study of Hidden Populations
- Improvements to the Network Scale-Up Method for Studying Hard-To-Reach Populations
- IPA: Bryan Grenfell
- Princeton Center for Research on Experience and Wellbeing
- Princeton Center for the Demography of Aging
- Public Use Data on Mexican Immigration
- Understanding US regional health & mortality disparities: A Life Course Approach

**National Science Foundation**
- ARRA: Social and Spatial Networks, Social Capital, and Leadership Accountability in Rural Development: A Study of Uganda’s APEP
- CAREER: Toward Improving the Conceptualization and Measurement of Discrimination
- Doctoral Dissertation Research: Wealth and the Propensity to Marriage
- Doctoral Dissertation Research: Early Childhood Behavioral Skills and Educational Attainment
- NetSE: Medium: Robust Socio-Technological Networks: An Inter-Disciplinary Approach to Theoretical Foundation and Experimentation
- Doctoral Dissertation Research: Utilizing Smartphones as Experimental Intervention for Job Search and Employment at Reentry

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
- It Takes Two Generations: Strengthening the Mechanisms of Child Development

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

**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
- 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
- Latin American and Mexican 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)
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, NIH Public Access Policy compliance assistance and selective dissemination of information services. Tracy Hartman joined the staff in 2011 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, and reproductive 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, this is particularly valuable.

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. Joann Donatiello provides extensive individual support for NIH Public Access Policy compliance to all OPR affiliates.

A wide range of electronic resources is used by researchers, graduate and undergraduate students, and the reference librarians. On its newly developed Web page, the Library offers a “discovery” interface that provides access to all Princeton University Library holdings including books, subscription journals, and databases 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 librarians are members 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](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
2012 Notestein Seminars

- **Steve Cole**, Professor of Hematology-Oncology, UCLA School of Medicine “Social Regulation of Human Gene Expression.” February 7, 2012

- **Audrey Dorelien**, PhD Candidate in Demography and Public Affairs, Princeton University “Births and Infections: their Dynamics and Interactions in sub-Saharan Africa.” February 14, 2012


- **Jennifer Van Hook**, Professor of Sociology and Demography, Pennsylvania State University “Obesity among the Children of Immigrants: Selection, Adaptation, and Assimilation.” February 28, 2012

- **Eddie Telles**, Professor of Sociology, Princeton University “Ethnoracial Identification and Skin Color in Latin America’s Pigmentocracy.” March 6, 2012


- **Tom Vogl**, Assistant Professor of Economics and International Affairs, Princeton University “Family Size and Investment in Children over the Fertility Transition.” March 27, 2012

- **Eileen Crimmins**, Professor of Gerontology, University of Southern California “A Global Perspective on Physiological Change with Age.” April 3, 2012

- **Michelle Hindin**, Associate Professor of Population, Family and Reproductive Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health “Is it Really a Sensitive Question? What We Can Learn From Simply Asking.” April 10, 2012


- **Laura Blue**, PhD Candidate in Program in Population Studies, Princeton University “Body Weight, Weight Change, and Mortality Risk.” April 24, 2012

- **LaTonya Trotter**, PhD Candidate in Sociology, Princeton University “Medical Work/Nursing Work: Everyday Contests of Expertise within Primary Care.” May 1, 2012

- **Michelle Phelps**, PhD Candidate in Sociology, Princeton University “The Paradox of Probation - Understanding the Expansion of an Alternative to Incarceration during the Prison Boom.” September 18, 2012

- **Suzanne Bianchi**, Professor of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles “Updating What We Know about Intergenerational Transfers of Time and Money.” September 25, 2012


- **Sigal Alon**, Russell Sage Scholar (2012-13), Senior Lecturer Sociology and Anthropology, Tel-Aviv University “Between Race and Class in Affirmative Action: Insights from a Comparative Study.” October 9, 2012

- **Monica DasGupta**, Research Professor, Sociology, University of Maryland. “China’s Bride Shortage and Upcoming Challenges for Elderly Men.” October 16, 2012


- **Gary Gates**, Williams Institute Distinguished Scholar, University of California, Los Angeles “LGBT Demographics: Policy and Practice.” November 6, 2012

- **Sara Curran**, Associate Professor of Public Affairs, University of Washington “Climate Variability and Migration: Evidence from Thailand.” November 13, 2012

- **Jennifer Dowd**, Associate Professor of Epidemiology & Biostatistics, City University of New York “Social Factors, Immune Function, and Aging.” November 20, 2012

- **Robert Hummer**, Professor of Liberal Arts, University of Texas at Austin “Toward a Better Understanding of the Hispanic Paradox.” November 27, 2012


- **Virginia Chang**, Assistant Professor of Medicine and Sociology, University of Pennsylvania “Job Displacement and Weight Status Trajectories.” December 11, 2012
more susceptible to neighborhood disadvantage, but that genetic effects differ by gender, with boys being more susceptible to environmental influences when they possess genes that increase neural dopamine, and girls being more susceptible when they have genes that decrease dopamine levels. Carrano has also been working to develop new questions on substance use for inclusion in the next wave of the FFCWS, with the goal of examining environmental and genetic influences on alcohol and drug use.

Juanita J. Chinn has been investigating racial disparities in health outcomes among Hispanics. She documents racial disparities in low birth weight and infant mortality among Hispanics, and examines whether those disparities vary by maternal age at birth and maternal nativity. The findings demonstrate that infants born to black Hispanic women have higher odds of being born low weight and higher rates of infant death than infants born to white Hispanic women. These patterns vary to some degree by maternal age at birth and maternal nativity. Additionally, in a paper co-authored with Robert A. Hummer (University of Texas, Austin), she has looked at racial disparities in functional limitations among Hispanic women. They find that black Hispanics are particularly vulnerable to functional limitations, beginning in young adulthood. Both manuscripts are under review.

Janet Currie is the PI on the Center for Health and Wellbeing’s “Differential Impacts of Environmental Policy on Infants in Poor and Minority Neighborhoods” research project which examines how where people live impacts the hazards they are exposed to. Minority and low income children may be disproportionately exposed to environmental pollution and may be less able to deal with the consequences of these exposures. Exposure during the fetal period and in infancy may be particularly harmful, leading to lifelong consequences. Hence, policies to clean up
pollution might be expected to have particular benefits for poor and minority infants. This research considers several such policies including Superfund cleanups, changes in regulations covering the Toxic Release Inventory, and the introduction of the electronic toll collection systems on roadways. These initiatives represent differing approaches to the amelioration of environmental problems. The study will ask whether vulnerable children suffer greater exposure, and whether vulnerable children are likely to benefit differentially from a given policy. When measuring benefits, it is important to take account of potential effects through the housing market. When environmental policy is successful, it may increase housing costs and poor and minority children may be displaced. In this case, housing market effects could undo some of the positive effects of environmental cleanups for these children. This research will involve the statistical analyses of a unique longitudinal data base created from millions of U.S. birth records. This data base has large samples of African American, Asian and Hispanic children. Less educated mothers, teen mothers, and mothers in high-poverty neighborhoods can also be identified.

The results of this study will shed new light on the environmental justice literature by examining the extent to which environmental policies close gaps in exposures and outcomes between poor and minority infants and others, as well as on the extent to which these policies displace vulnerable mothers and infants from the newly improved neighborhoods. These research outcomes in turn will show how spacial disparities in exposures arise, and how persistent they are likely to be. The ultimate goal of the research is to suggest policies to improve outcomes and minimize displacement. Since most neighborhood improvements can be expected to impact housing prices, the results will be relevant to other place-based policies.

Thomas Espenshade’s research continues in the New Jersey Families Study which brings an innovative method to research on the family life of young, preschool children (about 3 years old). Past research has shown that children’s characteristics when they start school—such as focus, persistence, and math and reading ability—can have long-ranging effects on their success in life. Families build different skills and sources of knowledge in their children in these early years, and Thomas Espenshade with his student research team want to learn more about the wide range of approaches that they use. Direct observations of parent-child interactions are used in this Study as a way to deepen our understanding of the early origins of, and ultimately solutions to, learning gaps. Espenshade and the team plan to recruit a small sample of 12 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. Unobtrusive technologies in the form of baby cams placed strategically in participants’ homes and activated only during well-defined hours of the day and evening will constitute the primary means of data collection. They are particularly interested in children’s diet and nutrition, the amount of talking and reading parents do with their children, forms of discipline, children’s exposure to electronic “screen time,” sleep routines, and the way stress affects parenting, among other things. Data from the video ethnography will be supplemented by a series of standard survey instruments that will, among other things, permit us to assess children’s cognitive and non-cognitive development and to compare what parents say they do with what they actually do. It is anticipated that information acquired using these newer technologies will be superior to data collected in more traditional ways, such as interviewing adults about their childrearing behaviors. The video ethnography proposed removes the social desirability bias that can sometimes surface in survey responses when respondents give answers either to make themselves appear in a more favorable light or that they believe researchers want to hear.

In a paper forthcoming in *Demography*, Rachel Goldberg uses unique life history calendar data from Western Kenya to investigate the relationship between instability in caregiving and early initiation of sexual activity. The paper draws on a body of work on parental union instability in the United States, and examines new dimensions of family change. Analyses reveal a positive association between transitions in primary
caregiver and the likelihood of early sexual debut that is rapidly manifested following caregiver change and persists for a short period. The association is strongest at early ages, and there is a cumulative effect of multiple caregiver changes. The results highlight the importance of studying family stability in sub-Saharan Africa, as distinct from family structure, and for attention to dimensions such as age and recency.

In a paper forthcoming in Population and Development Review, Rachel Goldberg identifies pathways to adulthood for youth in Cape Town, South Africa that capture the timing and sequencing of transitions related to school, work, and family formation. She then uses these pathways to investigate the relationship between childhood family instability and the way young people’s lives unfold during the transition to adulthood. Results indicate that changes in co-residence with parents are associated with following less advantageous pathways into adulthood, independent of particular family structure or orphan status. Overall, the findings suggest that family instability influences not only single transitions for youth, but also combinations of transitions. She also indicates the value of a multi-dimensional conceptualization of the transition to adulthood in empirical work.

Ana Maria Goldani’s living apart together (LAT) research continues. Globally, families have undergone dramatic changes produced by high rates of divorce, cohabitation, unwed motherhood, growing same sex relationships, the re-emergence of step families and working mothers, and a sharp rise in the number of single person households, where once married-couple households were the norm. There has also been a large-scale and steady historical growth trend in the number of people living alone (singledom) and in living-apart-together (LAT) arrangements. Based on data from the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS), a cross-national comparative, retrospective and prospective study of the dynamics of family relationships in industrialized countries, Luis Ayuso Sánchez (University of Malaga) and Ana Maria Goldani discover a diversity of couple arrangements which vary widely among European countries and which seem to be influenced by the dominant cultural model of marriage in each country. In their study presented at the 2012 Population Association of America (PAA) Conference in San Francisco, they also find LAT relationships among all age groups and oftentimes as long-term strategies among couples, even among those planning to have children.

“South American Gay Couples coming out in the 2010 Census: The Brazilian and Uruguay cases” will be presented at the 2013 PAA Conference by Dr. Goldani in collaboration with Professor Albert Esteve (Center for Demographic Studies, Barcelona, Spain). The main goal of this project is to analyze the demographics of same-sex couples in some countries in Latin America in the Population Census of 2010, beginning with Brazil and Uruguay, which are the only two countries in Latin America where the 2010 Census questioned householders about their same sex partnerships. Thus, these two countries joined the small group of countries that included a direct reference to same-sex couples in their census questionnaires. Representing 1/3 of the total population of the region, these countries present similarities and differences in terms of its population profile and household organization that make them an interesting case to contrast.

In Jean Grossman’s study, “The Impact of Mentoring on Higher Risk Youth,” Grossman and her colleagues examine what the impact of mentoring higher-risk youth is and how that impact compares to mentoring lower risk youth. The design includes the use of both random assignment and a comparison group strategy. Together with various colleagues around the country, Dr. Grossman is investigating the processes through which school-based mentoring affects various youth outcomes, academic and antisocial. Her “The Process Through Which School-Based Mentoring Works” study involves further analysis of the School-Based Mentoring Big Brothers Big Sisters data sets. Grossman is currently investigating the effect of school-based mentoring’s match length and relationship quality on youth outcomes.
Jean Grossman’s “National Institutes of Health (NIH) Clinical Study of Friends of the Children (FOTC)” project identifies very high-risk children when they are very young (first grade) and matches them with a mentor (or friend) who provides one-on-one support and guidance for an extended period of time (twelve years). Dr. Grossman (as co-PI) and her colleagues at OSLC are conducting a randomized clinical trial evaluation of the program’s effects on the children’s behavior, health and well-being.

In their report entitled, “Fragile Families in the U.S. and U.K.” (SCHMI), Kathleen Kiernan, Sara McLanahan, John Holmes (University of Sheffield), and Melanie Wright review dramatic increases in non-marital births over the past forty years in both the U.K. and the U.S. and how these increases have exposed growing numbers of children to non-traditional family structures. The capabilities of unmarried parents, the evolution of their relationships over their children’s lives, and the effects of family structure and relationship transitions on children are largely unknown. This Study explores these topics using the first five years of the Millennium Cohort Study and the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, which follow birth cohorts in the U.K. and in the U.S., respectively. In both countries, unmarried parents have lower capabilities and less stable relationships than married parents, and single mothers tend to be more disadvantaged than cohabiting mothers. Relationship instability is associated with a variety of negative outcomes for both mothers and children. One key difference between the two countries is greater instability and family complexity in the U.S. In addition, while cohabiting mothers in the U.K. are only slightly more disadvantaged than their married counterparts, cohabiting mothers in the U.S. tend to be far worse off and more closely resemble single mothers than married ones.

Sara McLanahan’s 2012 collaborative papers focused on children, youth, and families include: “Immigrant-Native Differences in Child Health: Does Maternal Education Narrow or Widen the Gap?” This paper, written with Margot Jackson (Brown University), and Kathleen Kiernan was published in Child Development and reviews abundant U.S. research documents and “immigrant advantage” in children’s physical health. This paper extends consideration to the United Kingdom, permitting examination of a broader group of immigrants from disparate regions of the world and different socioeconomic backgrounds. Drawing on birth cohort data (ages 0-5) from both countries (n=4,139 and n=13,381), the analysis considers whether the children of immigrants have a physical and mental health advantage around the beginning of elementary school, and whether advantage is more pronounced among low-educated populations. Findings indicate that the children of immigrants are not uniformly healthier than those in native-born families. Rather, there is heterogeneity in the immigrant advantage across outcomes, and evidence of both greater advantage and disadvantage among children in low-educated immigrant families.

In “Mothers’ Repartnering after a Non-Marital Birth” published in Social Forces, Sharon Bzostek (Rutgers University), Marcia Carlson (University of Wisconsin), and Sara McLanahan examine the prevalence, predictors and outcomes of unmarried mothers’ repartnering patterns following a nonmarital birth. Results indicate that, within five years after a birth, approximately two-thirds of unmarried mothers ended their relationship with the focal child’s biological father, and over half of these mothers entered new partnerships. Among those who repartnered, 60 percent of mothers formed unions with men with higher economic capabilities than their former partners, 20 percent formed unions with men with similar capabilities, and 20 percent formed unions with men with lower capabilities. This pattern holds for both nonresidential and co-residential unions. Their findings are consistent with marriage market, learning, and evolutionary biology theories about union formation, and they provide support for qualitative evidence that unmarried mothers have high standards for new partners. While many mothers are able to successfully find new partners with better economic capabilities, many other mothers remain unpartnered, likely due (at least in part) to the limited pool of potential partners with relatively high levels of economic capabilities.
Melissa Martinson (University of Washington), Sara McLanahan, and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn’s paper, “Race/ethnic and Nativity Disparities in Child Overweight in the United States and England,” published in The Annals reviews the growing problem of overweight children in wealthy countries. There is also evidence that child overweight varies by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status. In this article, the authors use data from two recent birth cohort studies in the United States and England to address four questions: (1) are race/ethnic and immigrant status associated with child overweight? (2) is the association between socioeconomic status and child overweight similar across race/ethnic and nativity subgroups? (3) does the age of immigrant mothers at migration moderate the association between immigrant status and child overweight? and (4) does maternal obesity mediate the association between race/ethnicity and nativity and child overweight? Findings indicate that (1) race/ethnicity and immigrant status are risk factors for child overweight in both countries, (2) the influence of socioeconomic status differs by subgroup, (3) mother’s age at migration does not moderate the association, and (4) mother’s obesity mediates some of the race/ethnic disparities in child overweight.

McLanahan’s working paper “The Academic Consequences of Early Childhood Problem Behaviors” written with Kristin Turney (University of California, Irvine) states that non-cognitive skills in childhood and adolescence are associated with a host of outcomes in adulthood, including educational and occupational attainment. One explanation for these associations is that poor non-cognitive skills in early childhood interfere with the development of cognitive skills in middle childhood and adolescence. While intuitively appealing, recent studies report mixed evidence for this hypothesis, with some studies finding a strong association between non-cognitive skills at school entry and cognitive test scores in middle childhood and others finding limited or no association. In this paper, they attempt to reconcile these findings by using data that allow us to measure non-cognitive skills at two points in childhood: age three and age five. They find that internalizing and externalizing problem behaviors that emerge at age three and attention problems that emerge at age three or age five are associated with lower academic performance in middle childhood, net of a wide array of control variables and prior cognitive outcomes. Much of these associations can be explained by variation in children’s test scores.

“Child Wellbeing in Two-Parent Families: How do Resources, Relationships, and Parenting Matter?”, McLanahan’s work in progress written with Lawrence Berger (University of Wisconsin) reviews a growing literature that reports considerable heterogeneity in the advantages associated with living in a two-parent family, with children living with their married biological parents exhibiting better outcomes than children living with cohabiting biological parents or with their biological mother and a married or cohabiting social father. In attempting to explain these differences in outcomes, researchers have focused almost exclusively on differences in levels of economic resources, family relationships, and parenting practices across families. In contrast, they ask whether differences in the ‘returns’ to economic resources, family relationships, and parenting practices can account for differences in child outcomes across family types. Using a Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition technique, they show that differences in returns to these factors, as well as differences in levels thereof, are important, with the former being more important for children’s social-emotional adjustment and the latter being more important for cognitive development.

McLanahan and Wade Jacobson’s National Academy of Sciences (NAS) chapter, “Effect of High Levels of Incarceration on Families and Children,” reviews the dramatic increase in incarceration rates since the early 1970s and how this trend has stimulated widespread interest in how it is affecting families and children. As incarceration rates increased, more families and children had direct experience with imprisonment of a parent. They review the available research on the consequences of men’s incarceration for family life in four domains: male-female relationships, economic wellbeing, parenting behavior and child wellbeing. They also examine the small but growing literature on mother’s incarceration. They review both quantitative research and
ethnographic studies, describing their methodological strengths and limitations. Finally, the authors make suggestions for future research.

During 2012, the *Future of Children* Editor-in-Chief, Sara McLanahan, published volumes on *Children with Disabilities* (spring 2012) and *Literacy Challenges for the Twenty-First Century* (fall 2012). The issue on *Postsecondary Education in the United States* will be released in the spring 2013. Three additional issues are in the pipeline: *Military Children and Families* (fall 2013), *It Takes Two Generations: Strengthening the Mechanisms of Child Development* (spring 2014), and *Promoting Child Health* (spring 2015). A list of titles and editors of published and upcoming issues is provided on the journal’s website, www.futureofchildren.org, where allows visitors access to the journals, policy briefs, video and audio web casts of journal-related events—all free of charge.

### Data/Methods

Alicia Adsera, Jeanne Altmann, Delia Baldassarri, Kate Choi, Angus Deaton, Rachel Goldberg, Noreen Goldman, Kelli Stidham Hall, Scott Lynch, Douglas Massey, Sara McLanahan, Caroline Moreau, Devah Pager, Alejandro Portes, Germán Rodríguez, Matthew Salganik, Marta Tienda, James Trussell, Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn, Bilesha Weeraratne.

Jeanne Altmann is a behavioral ecologist with focus on the life-history of natural populations of long-lived and highly social primates. One major research effort has been the development of widely applicable non-invasive and non-manipulative techniques for data collection and their use. Her research questions have focused on sources and life history consequences of behavioral differences—across lifetimes, individuals, families, and groups or populations. This empirical research involves almost daily data collection on the Amboseli population of baboons. The Amboseli Baboon Research Project database is now four-decades and seven-generations deep. Her recent publications have shown that females living in smaller groups with more close kin available have more stable social relationships than those living in larger groups with fewer close kin available. Behavior and genetic structure are intimately related: mating patterns and patterns of movement between groups or populations influence the movement of genetic variation across the landscape and from one generation to the next. Specifically, her research suggests that anubis baboons are in the process of gradual range expansion into the range of yellow baboons, a pattern potentially explained by behavioral and life history advantages that correlate with anubis ancestry. In many social species, competition between groups is a major factor proximately affecting group-level movement patterns and space use and ultimately shaping the evolution of group living and complex sociality. When direct conflict occurs between conspecific baboon groups, the winning group was predicted by differences in the number of adult males in each group and/or groups that had used the areas surrounding the encounter location more intensively than their opponent in the preceding 9 or 12 months. In male vertebrates, status-related differences in health may be influenced by correlates of male social status that suppress immune responses. Notably, alpha males, who experience high glucocorticoids, as well as the highest testosterone and reproductive effort, healed significantly faster than other males, even other high-ranking males.

Delia Baldassarri’s research interests continue in the fields of Economic Sociology, Political Sociology, Social Networks, and Analytical Sociology. Her current research projects include a book project, *Polarized Politics, Crosscutting People*, which investigates the demographic and social network bases of partisanship in American public opinion, and a study on cooperation and economic development among farmer organizations in rural Uganda.

Kate Choi, Amy Hsin (CUNY, Queens College), and Sara McLanahan presented “Tiger Mothers and Asian Children’s Academic Trajectories: A Comparison of Three Countries” at the 2012 PAA conference. In this paper, which is under review at *Social Science Research*, the authors use longitudinal data from three countries - the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia to document White-Asian differences in verbal development from early to middle childhood to assess whether the Asian academic advantage
extends to verbal skills during childhood. They find that the children of Asian immigrant mothers do not have a clear advantage over Whites. Rather, how they perform seems to be age and context specific. In the United States, Asian children begin school with higher verbal scores than Whites, but their advantage erodes over time. In the United Kingdom and Australia, Asian children show an initial disadvantage at school entry, but their scores grow at a faster rate and converge towards those of White children. Much of the observed White-Asian difference in verbal development is due to differences in parents’ socioeconomic status.

Angus Deaton’s work on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rates has also flourished, and half completed projects on how to update PPPs over time (which attacks conventional wisdom) as well as some fairly devastating work on the size of the standard errors in standard PPP numbers. When this latter is written up, it is likely to be extremely controversial.

Rachel Goldberg, Alicia Adserá, and Marta Tienda have begun new work using data from the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97) and the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) to examine nativity differences in reproductive health and behavior among youth in the United States, and to investigate key mechanisms for nativity differentials in health. In their first project, which begun in 2012, they are using NLSY97 data to examine how the timing of sexual initiation differs by nativity, and whether, among the foreign-born, the timing of sexual debut differs by when in the lifecycle migration occurs. They also ask how migration-linked family instability influences sexual activity. Preliminary results indicate that immigrant youth initiate sexual activity later than natives, and that first generation youth arriving after age 10 (those largely socialized outside the United States) are least likely to exhibit sexual risk behavior. The relative stability of the families of second generation youth delays their sexual debut, consistent with prior explanations for the immigrant health advantage. First generation youth, on the other hand, actually experience more changes in co-residence with mothers and fathers than the second generation and natives. Future papers will examine nativity differences in the timing of first birth and the presence of sexually transmitted infections, and will also make use of Add Health data.

Noreen Goldman’s research has focused on the linkages among socioeconomic status, stressful experience, physiological mechanisms, and health. She designed an NIA-funded national survey in Taiwan (SEBAS), fielded in 2000 and 2006, that provides a unique source of social, health, biological and clinical information, and has published extensively from these data. Among other findings, her research over the past two years has assessed the utility of performance assessment tasks for mortality prediction, the association between sleep and inflammation, the association between social ties and inflammation, and the relationships among experienced stress, subjective assessments of stress and health. Using comparable surveys in the U.S. and Russia, she recently explored the extent to which biological markers account for social disparities in health and links between perceived stress and health. In a separate NICHD-funded project, she has also been examining how migration and assimilation processes give rise to social disparities in health among Mexicans born in the U.S. Recent papers analyze the high and increasing rates of obesity among young Mexican immigrants and changes in Mexican immigrants’ health status subsequent to moving to the US.

Scott Lynch’s forthcoming book *Handling Missing Data in Social Research*, co-authored with J. Scott Brown (Miami University, Scripps Gerontology Center), targets social scientists’ concern about how to determine when missing data is a problem in analyses and how to handle it. The book presents a comprehensive overview of the available methods, focusing on which method should be used for specific problems.
Lynch has also been at work on a second book *Using Statistics in Social Research: A Concise Approach* which he expects to have published next year. It will be written with upper-level undergraduate students in mind and will cover applied statistics for the social sciences. The book will integrate statistics into the research process and covering basic philosophical issues underpinning the process of scientific research.

Margot Jackson (Brown University), Kathleen Kiernan (The University of York), and Sara McLanahan’s paper “Nativity Differences in Mothers’ Health Behaviors: A Cross-National and Longitudinal Lens” published in *The Annals* look at nativity differences in birth outcomes in the United States which are well documented, with more favorable outcomes among children of foreign-born parents than those of native-born parents. Using longitudinal data on mothers from the United States Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (N ~ 4,000) and the United Kingdom Millennium Cohort Study (N ~ 15,000), the authors provide a comparative and longitudinal perspective on nativity differences in mothers’ health behaviors. First, the authors ask whether healthier behaviors observed among Hispanic immigrants in the United States extend to foreign-born mothers in the United Kingdom, including South Asian, black African and Caribbean, and East Asian immigrants. Second, the authors consider the persistence of differences throughout early childhood. The findings demonstrate healthier behaviors among foreign-born mothers in both the United States and the United Kingdom, including both socioeconomically disadvantaged and advantaged mothers. These differences are stable over early childhood, suggesting a “universality” of healthier behaviors among foreign-born mothers, spanning racial/ethnic and socioeconomic groups, time, and two different policy contexts.

NIH Mentored Research Scientist Development Award (K01) recipient Devah Pager continues her work, “Discrimination in the Lives of Young Disadvantaged Men,” a two-part study on the direct and indirect influences of discrimination on the economic outcomes of black youth. The first part of the research involves a field experiment studying employment discrimination in low wage labor markets. Using pairs of trained testers, Pager sent young black, white, and Latino men with matched resumes to apply for real entry-level jobs. Blacks were only half as likely to receive a call-back relative to their identically qualified white counterparts. These findings imply that black applicants must search twice as long—and apply to twice as many jobs—as equally qualified whites. Perhaps most disturbingly, the research also suggested that black men who have never been incarcerated fare no better in the job market than white men just out of prison. A second part of this research considers how black job seekers respond to the reality of labor market discrimination. Economists have assumed that blacks avoid job openings where they would encounter discrimination. By contrast, the investigator noticed that black job seekers, in fact, cast a wider net in their job search than similar whites. This adaptation improved their chances of employment, but was associated with important costs in terms of wages and career coherence. Pager is in the process of fielding a prospective national survey of job seekers, tracking job application patterns and measuring self-selection on the basis of race and gender over time. This research will contribute to the broader goal of understanding the prevalence, processes, and consequences of discrimination against young marginalized men.

In a second line of research, 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 imprisoned 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. Pager is currently a member of a National Academy of Sciences panel charged with understanding the causes and consequences of high levels of incarceration.

Alejandro Portes with Adrienne Celaya (University of Miami), Erik Vickstrom and Rosa Aparici (Comillas Pontifical University, Spain), review 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 United States and other Anglo-phone countries. The availability of a new large Spanish survey allows the researchers to test those theories in an entirely different socio-cultural context. In addition to having data on close to seven thousand second generation youths, the study includes a survey of the parents, allowing them to examine directly how parental factors affect adolescent psycho-social outcomes. The results have theoretical and practical implications.

Alejandro Portes’ book with César Rodríguez (Universidad de los Andres, Colombia), Las Instituciones En Colombia: Un Analisis Sociologico/Institutions In Colombia. A Sociological Analysis makes a pioneering contribution to the theoretical understanding and empirical study of institutions. The result of a project that included five Latin American countries, this book contains case studies on fundamental Colombian entities: the Stock Exchange, the National Tax and Customs, the Civil Aeronautics, the health system and the late public postal system (Adpostal). Studies are preceded by a theoretical framework that offers a new approach to institutions and synthetic analysis characterizes and helps explain the ‘Colombian paradox’ that is, the existence of relative institutional stability amid a fragmented violent society. Symptom of the paradox is the coexistence, even in the same organization, areas of excellence and areas marked by instability and corruption.

Professor Portes contributes to the book Institutions Count: Their Role and Significance in Latin American Development with his section on “Institutions and Development: a Conceptual Reanalysis.” He also collaborates on two more sections with Lori D. Smith one, “The Comparative Study of Institutions: The "Institutional Turn" in Development Studies and, “Conclusion: The Comparative Analysis of the Role of Institutions in National Development.”

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), now also used by the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS) and the Union for African Population Studies (UAPS). In 2012 he modernized and upgraded the operation, consolidating all previous 20 PAA meetings into a single archive code base, using a customized indexed binary format to store the data and a multi-tenancy approach to serve the pages for all meetings from a single web application. He moved websites from a shared OPR server to a new dedicated virtual dedicated servers provided by Princeton’s Office of Information Technology (OIT).

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 Georgetown University, he has developed procedures for estimating piecewise exponential survival models with interval-censored data and random effects representing unobserved heterogeneity to study menstrual cycles was published.

Rodríguez also continues to work on procedures for including sampling weights in non-parametric estimates of the survival function and the
cumulative incidence function under competing risks, programming a reference implementation of the methods in Stata and looking for new sample applications to illustrate the procedures. His paper “Kaplan-Meier and Cumulative Incidence Estimators with Sampling Weights“ is under revision.

In his paper “Diagnostics for Respondent-driven Sampling,” co-authored with Krista Gile (Nuffield College, Oxford) and Lisa Johnston (Tulane University School of Public Health & Tropical Medicine) and available on arXiv, Matthew Salganik investigated respondent-driven sampling (RDS), a widely used method for sampling, from hard-to-reach human populations, especially groups most at-risk for HIV/AIDS. Inference from RDS data requires many strong assumptions because the sampling design is not fully known and is partially beyond the control of the researcher. In this paper, he developed these diagnostics to enable RDS researchers to better understand their data and to encourage future statistical research on RDS.

Salganik’s paper “Wiki surveys: Open and quantifiable social data collection,” co-authored with Karen Levy (Princeton University), explores how the research about attitudes and opinions is central to social science and relies on two common methodological approaches: surveys and interviews. Drawing on principles underlying successful information aggregation projects, such as Wikipedia, he proposes three general criteria that wiki surveys should satisfy: they should be greedy, collaborative, and adaptive. The paper describes the methodological challenges involved in collecting and analyzing this type of data and presented case studies of wiki surveys created by the New York City Mayor’s Office and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Salganik is currently the PI on two grants both from the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The first is on Improvements to the Network Scale-Up Method for Studying Hard-to-Reach Populations and the second is on Improvements to Respondent-Driven Sampling for the Study of Hidden Populations. He is co-PI on a third grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) on Robust Socio-Technological Networks: An Inter-Disciplinary Approach to Theoretical Foundation and Experimentation.

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, 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. He 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 (The Affordable Care Act now requires insurance coverage of contraceptive supplies and services with no deductible or copay). With colleagues from Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Trussell published a series of five 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 has changed the delivery of medical abortion worldwide. Trussell continues his research work with former postdoc Caroline Moreau (Johns Hopkins) on analyses of data from two national reproductive health surveys in France. With colleagues from The Guttmacher Institute, he will produce new estimates of contraceptive failure based on the new National Survey of Family Growth. He will also produce new estimates of the cost of unintended pregnancy.

While investigating determinants of and disparities in reproductive health service use among young women in the United States from 2002 to 2008, Kelli Stidham-Hall, Caroline Moreau, and James Trussell find public health and policy strategies are needed to eliminate inequities in reproductive health service. Using data on 4,421 U.S. women aged 15 to 24 years from the National Survey of Family Growth, this research team employs descriptive and univariate statistics and
multivariate regression models to examine service use across women’s sociodemographic and reproductive characteristics and to investigate potential disparate changes in service use over time. In their paper “Determinants of and disparities in reproductive health service use among adolescent and young adult women in the United States, 2002-2008,” American Journal of Public Health (2012) findings show that more than half the sample (59%) had used services in the past year. In regression models, predictors of service use included age, education, birthplace, insurance, religious participation, mother’s education, childhood family situation, age at menarche, sexual intercourse experience, recent number of partners, and previous gynecological diagnosis. Although service use decreased by 8% overall from 2002 to 2006–2008, the magnitude of decline was similar across demographic and socioeconomic groups. Their paper concludes that inequalities in reproductive health service use exist among women in the United States, particularly among the youngest and socially disadvantaged women, which may translate to poor and disparate reproductive outcomes.

The copper intrauterine device (IUD) is the most effective emergency contraceptive available but is largely ignored in clinical practice. “Copper intrauterine device for emergency contraception: clinical practice among contraceptive providers,” Obstetrics & Gynecology (2012) examines clinicians’ recommendation of the copper IUD for emergency contraception in a setting with few cost obstacles. Cynthia Harper (University of California), J. Joseph Speidel (University of California), Eleanor Drey (University of California), James Trussell, Maya Blum (University of California), and Philip Darney (University of California) examine clinicians’ recommendation of the copper IUD for emergency contraception in a setting with few cost obstacles. A survey was conducted among clinicians in a California State family planning program, where U.S. Food and Drug Administration-approved contraceptives are available at no cost to low-income women. Using multivariable logistic regression to measure the association of intrauterine contraceptive training and evidence-based knowledge with having recommended the copper IUD for emergency contraception, these researchers find the large majority of clinicians never recommended the copper IUD for emergency contraception, and most required two or more visits for an IUD insertion. Multivariable analyses showed insertion skills were associated with having recommended the copper IUD for emergency contraception, but the most significant factor was evidence-based knowledge of patient selection for IUD use. Clinicians who viewed a wide range of patients as IUD candidates were twice as likely to have recommended the copper IUD for emergency contraception. While over 93% of obstetrician–gynecologists were skilled in inserting the copper IUD, they were no more likely to have recommended it for emergency contraception than other physicians or advance practice clinicians.

An understanding of the association between adolescents’ sexual and reproductive health knowledge and their use of relevant services is needed to improve young people’s sexual and reproductive health. Data from the National Survey of Family Growth were used to examine associations between sexual and reproductive health communication (parental and formal) and service use among 2,326 U.S. women aged 15–19 in 2002 and 2006–2008. In their paper “Associations between sexual and reproductive health communication and health service use among U.S. Adolescent women,” Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health (2012) research team Kelli Stidham Hall, Caroline Moreau, and James Trussell use chi-square tests and multivariate logistic regression to assess relationships between adolescents’ receipt of sexual and reproductive health communication from parents and formal (school, church, community) sources and their use of sexual and reproductive health services. The results indicate that the majority of adolescents had received parental (75%) and formal (92%) sexual and reproductive health communication; 43% reported recent service use. In unadjusted analyses, parental and formal communications were positively associated with service use. In regression models, overall parental communication remained positively associated with service use (odds ratio, 1.6); parental abstinence-only communication, which was not in
2002, was associated with reduced odds of service use for the pooled sample (0.4) and in 2006–2008 (0.3). Formal communication was not associated with service use. This paper concludes further research is needed to assess whether comprehensive sexual and reproductive health communication facilitates adolescents’ healthcare utilization. Examination of how communication sources, quality and content are related to service use is needed to understand adolescents’ sexual and reproductive health knowledge and needs.

Kelli Stidham Hall, Caroline Moreau, and James Trussell investigate patterns and correlates of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) communication among adolescent women in the United States between 2002 and 2008. Using data with regard to adolescent women (aged 15-19 years) from the National Survey of Family Growth (between 2002 and 2006-2008, n = 2,326), the researchers multivariate analyses focuses on sociodemographic characteristics and SRH communication from parental and formal sources. The research results of “Patterns and correlates of parental and formal sexual and reproductive health communication for adolescent women in the United States, 2002-2008,” Journal of Adolescent Health (2012) indicate seventy-five percent of adolescent women had received parental communication on abstinence (60%), contraception (56%), sexually transmitted infections (53%), and condoms (29%); 9% received abstinence-only communication. Formal communication (92%) included abstinence (87%) and contraceptive (71%) information; 66% received both, whereas 21% received abstinence-only. Between 2002 and 2006-2008, parental (not formal) communication increased (7%, p < .001), including the abstinence communication (4%, p = .03). Age, sexual experience, education, mother’s education, and poverty were positively associated with SRH communication. Research statistics concluded that between 2002 and 2008, receipt of parental SRH communication, especially abstinence, was increasingly common among United States adolescents. Strategies to promote comprehensive communication may improve adolescents’ SRH outcomes.

Although more than 30,000 teenagers had an induced abortion in France in 2007 (14.3% of all abortions), little is known about their abortion experience. In “Contraceptive paths of adolescent women undergoing an abortion in France,” Journal of Adolescent Health (2012) authors Caroline Moreau, James Trussell, and Nathalie Bajos (The London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine) explore young women’s decisions related to their abortion and the patterns of abortion care among teenagers in France, and draw particular attention to the contraceptive circumstances surrounding the abortion. The data are drawn from the French National Survey of Abortion Patients conducted in 2007, comprising 1,525 women aged 13-19 years. A majority of French teens (82%) reported their pregnancy was unplanned and took on the responsibility of having an abortion: 45% made the decision alone, 46% shared the decision with their family or partner, and 9% reported the decision was made on their family’s or partner's request alone. Sixty-nine percent of teenagers were eligible for both medical and surgical abortions, but only 43% thought they were given a choice of methods. Two-thirds of pregnancies were caused by contraceptive misuse or failure, mostly due to condom slippage or breakage (26%) or inconsistent pill use (20%). In 68% of cases, teenagers were prescribed a more effective method than the one they were using before, although only 11% received a prescription for a long-acting method. One in five teenagers reported not receiving a prescription for contraception. The results reveal varying degrees of young women’s autonomy in the decisions regarding their abortion. Although most teens switch to more effective methods of contraception after an abortion, only a minority receives a prescription for a long-acting method.

Sexuality is a component of health and well-being for all women, including adolescents. Yet relationships between young women’s health perceptions and sexual behavior are unclear. “Young women’s perceived health and lifetime sexual experience: Results from the National Survey of Family Growth,” Journal of Sexual Medicine. (2012) examines associations between perceived health and lifetime sexual experiences among young U.S. women. Kelli Stidham Hall, Caroline Moreau, and James Trussell use data from 4,413 young women ages 15-24 years in the National Survey of Family Growth, 2002-2008. Descriptive, bivariate, and multivariate statistics estimated relationships between categories of
perceived health and types of lifetime sexual experience. A self-rated health Likert item and sexual history questions were administered with a computer-assisted survey instrument for main outcome measures. Author’s research results yield: young women reported excellent (30%), very good (41%), good (23%), and fair-poor (6%) health. Sexual experiences included vaginal (64%), oral (64%), and anal (20%) sex. Negative experiences included involuntary sex (11%) and sexually transmitted infection (STI) history (8%). In multivariate logistic regression models, lower perceived health (“good” rather than “excellent”) was positively associated with vaginal (odds ratio [OR] 1.5, confidence interval [CI] 1.1-2.1, P = 0.02), oral (OR 1.5, CI 1.1-2.1, P = 0.005), and anal (OR 1.4, CI 1.0-2.0, P = 0.03) sex. In models stratified by age, point estimates for vaginal (OR 1.8, CI 1.2-2.6, P = 0.002) and oral (OR 1.9, CI 1.4-2.6, P < 0.001) sex were higher among adolescents ages 15-19 years, but associations were insignificant among young adults ages 20-24 years. When controlling for negative sexual experiences, point estimates were stable in models including STI history but statistically insignificant when including involuntary sexual experience. Other characteristics associated with sexual experiences varied by type of experience and included age, race/ethnicity, employment situation, poverty level, insurance status, childhood family situation, religious service participation, cohabitation/marital experience, and body mass index. Further investigation is warranted to disentangle potentially negative relationships between perceived health (as well as response bias and more objective health outcomes), sociodemographic factors, and diverse sexual experiences among young women in the United States.

Wendy Sheldon, Taazadza Nhachena (University of Zimbabwe) Kelly Blanchard (Ibis Research Health), Tsungai Chipato (University of Zimbabwe) Gita Ramjee (South African Medical Research Council), James Trussell, Charles McCulloch (University of California, San Francisco), Maya Blum (University of California, San Francisco) and Cynthia Harper (University of California, San Francisco), aim to document the clinical practices and attitudes of healthcare providers in South Africa and Zimbabwe on male circumcision for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention. The researchers conducted national surveys of physicians and nurses in both countries in 2008-2009 (N = 1444). Data on male circumcision for HIV prevention were analyzed; outcomes were patient counseling, provision of services, and desire for training. In their paper, “Male circumcision for HIV prevention: clinical practices and attitudes among healthcare providers in South Africa and Zimbabwe,” published in Sexually Transmitted Diseases (2012) the authors use multivariable logistic regression to examine associations between these outcomes and clinician, practice, and attitudinal variables. Overall, 57% of clinicians reported counseling male patients on male circumcision, 17% were offering services (49% referrals), and 61% desired training. In the multivariable analyses, provision of services was more common in South Africa (P ≤ 0.001) but desire for training higher in Zimbabwe (P ≤ 0.01). Provision of services was highest among physicians (P ≤ 0.01) and in hospital settings (P ≤ 0.001). However, nurses had greater desire for training (P ≤ 0.05) as did younger clinicians (P ≤ 0.001). Clinicians in rural and clinic settings were just as likely to express training interest. Clinician attitudes that patients would be upset due to cultural beliefs and would increase risky behaviors were associated with less counseling and service provision (P ≤ 0.05). Many clinicians in South Africa and Zimbabwe showed willingness to integrate new HIV prevention evidence into practice and to become trained to offer the procedure to patients. Results suggest that both countries should consider involving nurses in male circumcision for HIV prevention, including those in rural areas, and should help clinicians to address cultural concerns.

Kelli Stidham Hall, Caroline Moreau, and James Trussell investigate associations between religious characteristics and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) service use among young women in the United States in their research paper “Lower use of sexual and reproductive health services among women with frequent religious participation, regardless of sexual experience,“ (2012). Stidham Hall, Moreau, and Trussell combine two cycles of data from the U.S. population-based reproductive health survey, The National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006-2008). Their analysis was restricted to young women aged 15-24 years. The authors tested relationships between religious characteristics, including religious affiliation, service participation, and importance of religion
in daily life, and use of SRH services for contraception, sexually transmitted infection (STI) testing/treatment, and routine gynecologic examination care within the last year. The researchers found that nearly all young women identified a current religious affiliation (82%), with 46% identifying Protestant and 28% Catholic. Three quarters (75%) of young women reported current religious service participation, the majority of whom had experienced sexual intercourse (70%); 31% reported weekly religious service participation. Over half (59%) had used SRH services recently. In unadjusted analyses, young women with current religious affiliation who participated in services weekly and deemed religion important had lower proportions of SRH service use than their counterparts. In multivariate regression models, young women with less-than-weekly religious service participation were 50% more likely to use services than those participating weekly, even among sexually experienced women. Their survey analysis concludes increasing frequency of current religious service participation was negatively associated with SRH service use among young women, despite sexual experience. Religiously and sexually active young women in the United States may have an unmet need for SRH care.

Intrauterine devices (IUDs) have been studied for use for emergency contraception for at least 35 years. IUDs are safe and highly effective for emergency contraception and regular contraception, and are extremely cost-effective as an ongoing method. The objective of this study “The efficacy of intrauterine devices for emergency contraception: a systematic review of 35 years of experience,” Human Reproduction (2012) was to evaluate the existing data to estimate the efficacy of IUDs for emergency contraception. The reference list for this study was generated from hand searching the reference lists of relevant articles and Kelli Cleland, Haoping Zhu (Shanghai Jiaotong University), Norman Goldstuck (Reproduction Research South Africa), Linan Cheng (Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research), and James Trussell’s own article archives, and electronic searches of several databases: Medline, Global Health, Clinicaltrials.gov, Popline, Wanfang Data (Chinese) and Weipu Data (Chinese). They included studies published in English or Chinese, with a defined population of women who presented for emergency contraception and were provided with an IUD, and in which the number of pregnancies was ascertained and loss to follow-up was clearly defined. Data from each article were abstracted independently by two reviewers. The 42 studies (of 274 retrieved) that met their inclusion criteria were conducted in six countries between 1979 and 2011 and included eight different types of IUD and 7034 women. The maximum timeframe from intercourse to insertion of the IUD ranged from 2 days to 10 or more days; the majority of insertions (74% of studies) occurred within 5 days of intercourse. The pregnancy rate (excluding one outlier study) was 0.09%.

This research has concluded that IUDs are a highly effective method of contraception after unprotected intercourse. Because they are safe for the majority of women, highly effective and cost-effective when left in place as ongoing contraception, whenever clinically feasible, IUDs should be included in the range of emergency contraception options offered to patients presenting after unprotected intercourse. This review is limited by the fact that the original studies did not provide sufficient data on the delay between intercourse and insertion of the IUD, parity, cycle day of intercourse or IUD type to allow analysis by any of these variables.

Kelli Stidham Hall, James Trussell, and Eleanor Schwarz (University of Pittsburgh) show that progestin-only contraceptive pills (POPs) offer a safe and effective contraceptive option, particularly for women at increased risk of venous thromboembolism. However, the prevalence of POP use among women in the United States is unknown. Population-based data from 12,279 women aged 15-44 years in the National Survey of Family Growth was analyzed. Data were collected continuously from 2006 to 2010 by in-person, computerized household interviews. In their paper “Analyses in Progestin-only contraceptive pill use among women in the United States,” Contraception (2012) authors describe POP use across sociodemographic and reproductive characteristics and thromboembolic risk profiles. Overall, 0.4% of all reproductive-aged women in the United States currently use POPs. Findings by the reveal POP use was higher among parous, postpartum and breastfeeding women than their counterparts. Women at higher risk of thromboembolism (older, obese, diabetic or smoking women) had similar
proportions of POP use as women without those risks. This research paper concludes that POPs are rarely used by U.S. women. While data on chronic disease were limited, the researchers’ results suggest that relatively few women with increased risk of thromboembolism are considering POPs when choosing an oral contraceptive.

Building upon previous work describing declining rates and socioeconomic disparities in sexual and reproductive health (SRH) service use among young women in the United States, Stidham Hall, Moreau, and Trussell reexamined patterns and determinants of SRH service use in 2006-2010. Their work in “Continuing social disparities despite upward trends in sexual and reproductive health service use among young women in the United States” (2012), uses the latest data from the National Survey of Family Growth to evaluate SRH service use including contraceptive, sexually transmitted infection (STI) and other gynecological exam services among 3,780 women ages 15-24 years. The research team compared proportions of service use across survey years and employed multiple logistic regressions to estimate the influence of time and women’s sociodemographic characteristics on the likelihood of SRH service use. The research results show the proportion of women using SRH services increased from 50% (2006-2007) to 54% (2007-2008) and 57% (2008-2010.) Among sexually experienced women, the proportions using SRH and contraceptive services were unchanged, while STI service use increased from 22% (2006-2007) to 33% (2008-2009.) Differentials in service use existed across sociodemographic groups, largely with lower proportions of service use among women of social disadvantage. These results suggest a reversal of negative trends but continuing social disparities in young women’s use of SRH services in the United States.

In “Types of combined oral contraceptives used by U.S. women,” Contraception (2012) interview-collected data from 12,279 women aged 15-44 years participating in the National Survey of Family Growth, 2006-2010 was analyzed. Kelli Stidham Hall and James Trussell sought to estimate the prevalence of types of combined oral contraceptives (COCs) used among U.S. women. Analyses focused on COC use overall, by pill type, across sociodemographics and health factors. The prevalence of current COC use (88 different brands) was 17%. The majority of COC users used earlier-formulation COCs: ≥30 mcg (67%) versus <30 mcg estrogen (33%), monophasic (67%) versus multiphasic (33%) dosages and traditional 21/7 (88%) versus extended/other cycle regimens (12%) regimens. Norgestimate (32%) and norethindrone (20%) were the most commonly used progestins. Sociodemographic, gynecological and health risk factors were associated with type of COC use. Stidham Hall and Trussell conclude that further investigation of specific COC use and of the factors associated with types of pills used among U.S. women at the population level is needed.

Ulipristal acetate (UPA) is a new effective option to prevent unintended pregnancies up to 5 days after unprotected intercourse. Caroline Moreau and James Trussell use pooled data from two Phase III studies to refine their understanding of the efficacy of UPA by time from unprotected intercourse and the effects of other factors on pregnancy rates. The study design in “Results from pooled Phase III studies of ulipristal acetate for emergency contraception” Contraception (2012) pooled data from two Phase III studies to create a larger analysis population. Analyses were performed on the first participation of 2,183 women. Their research results totaled 41 women who became pregnant despite the use of UPA, yielding an overall proportion pregnant of 1.9% (1.3%-2.5%). Proportions of pregnant women were higher among those with further acts of unprotected intercourse in the same cycle and among obese women. These varied from 1.3% (0.9%-2.0%) among nonobese women who had no further acts of unprotected intercourse to 8.3% (0.2%-38.5%) among obese women who had subsequent unprotected intercourse. Moreau and Trussell conclude that UPA is effective and safe in preventing pregnancy after unprotected intercourse. Its effectiveness is lower among women who have subsequent unprotected intercourse and among obese women.

In a paper published in the Journal of Obesity, Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn investigates the association between weight change and inflammation in a nationally representative
population of U.S. adults age 40 and older. Using the U.S. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, logistic regression models were used to explore the relationship between high levels of inflammation (C-reactive protein [CRP]) and infection (white blood cell count [WBC]) with 1- and 10-year change in self-reported weight status. Change in 1- and 10-year weight was associated with high CRP but not high WBC. Individuals who gained or lost ≥10 kg had a higher odds of having high CRP as those who maintained a stable weight (<4 kg change) in the past year. The increased risk of elevated CRP among individuals who experienced at least 10 kg of weight loss or weight gain was also observed for weight change occurring over the past 10 years; however, weight loss over a 10 year period was no longer associated with high inflammation. These results suggest that adult respondents who retrospectively self-reported weight loss or gain had higher levels of inflammation relative to their weight stable counterparts.

In her work in progress, “A Microdata-Based Methodology to Predict Unauthorized Immigrants in Large U.S. Datasets,” Bilesha Weeraratne develops a new methodology to predict unauthorized immigrants in large U.S. datasets, based on each foreign born person’s probability to be legal. Prediction is based on a discrete choice model (developed on older data), which is adjusted for time dynamics and calibration in more recent data. Microdata are obtained by identifying those below a critical probability as unauthorized immigrants, and researchers have the flexibility to define a critical probability and a margin of error as per the research question at hand. This paper illustrates the MDB using the American Community Survey (ACS) data. This algorithm can be replicated in other large datasets such as ACS of other years, Current Population Survey (CPS), the decennial census and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) to address issues related to health, labor market outcomes, assimilation and children of unauthorized immigrants, to name a few.

Education and Stratification

Susan Fiske, Jean Grossman, Angel Harris, Edward Telles.

Professor Susan Fiske’s recent research has focused on how stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination are encouraged or discouraged by social relationships, such as cooperation, competition, and power. Throughout this past year she has examined the fundamental dimensions of social perception, warmth and competence, based on the Stereotype Content Model (SCM). Beginning with the premise that people easily categorize other people, especially based on race, gender, and age she has shown, among other outcomes, that being on the same team or depending on another person makes people go beyond stereotypes. Her research has found that communicators, motivated by strategic self-presentation, selectively underreport negative content in describing their impressions of individuals and stereotypes of groups, particularly for targets whom they view ambivalently with respect to warmth and competence. Similarly, in an extension of the Princeton Trilogy studies, reported stereotypes of ethnic and national outgroups systematically omitted negative dimensions over 75 years – as anti-prejudice norms intensified – while neutral and positive stereotype dimensions remained constant.

Jean Grossman’s ongoing project “Evaluation of Completion by Design (CBD),” is a five-year initiative aimed at learning how to significantly increase completion and graduation rates for students in community colleges. Community colleges in three states are implementing multiple system wide changes and building completion pathways that will provide students with greater structure and support from the moment they first enroll through completion of their studies. Dr. Grossman is leading the mixed methods evaluation that will examine how institutional change occurred, how much it cost, and how students’ experiences changed.
Grossman’s “The Evaluation of PowerTeaching Math in Middle School” is a study of whether Success For All (SFA) Math, now known as PowerTeaching, can be scaled up effectively using a technology-facilitated professional development model. Eight times PowerTeaching has been evaluated using random assignment. All evaluations have found positive impacts. However, SFA has taken direct responsibility for training the school staff in each replication. Dr. Grossman is leading the evaluation that tests whether PowerTeaching can be replicated in a more cost-effective manner by using technology. The study is a site-level random assignment evaluation that uses school records to measure learning outcomes.

Grossman is working on a paper about “The Evaluation of Building Educated Leaders for Life (BELL’s) Middle School Summer Program.” The BELL summer program serves low-performing students offering academic instruction taught by certified teachers and enrichment activities in a day-long program. Dr. Grossman (PI) is conducting an individual-level randomized control trial (RCT) to measure the impact on the achievement and school attitudes of low-performing middle school students, both directly after program participation and in the longer run.

Dr Grossman is co-PI on a $3 million study “Evaluation of Higher Achievement,” which examines whether an intensive well implemented academically focused out-of-school-time (OST) program can increase academic performance of disadvantaged 5th through 8th grade students and at what cost. Over three years, 1,020 students will be recruited into the study and half will be randomly assigned to receive an offer to participate in an intensive OST program offered by the Higher Achievement Program (HAP) of Washington, DC. HAP provides students four years of summer school, after school programming and high school placement assistance.

Angel Harris in collaboration with Keith Robinson (University of Texas, Austin), is working on completing a second book manuscript titled The Broken Compass: Is Social Policy on Parental Involvement Misguided?, which is forthcoming with Harvard University Press in 2013. The purpose of the book is to provide an in-depth examination of the association between parental involvement and academic outcomes. This book represents their attempts at providing parents, teachers, policy makers, and the social scientific community with an extensive examination of how parental involvement in children’s schooling both at home and school varies by both social class and race. He also examines how various parental involvement strategies are associated with academic outcomes for youth and the extent to which parenting can be expected to lead to convergence in achievement gaps by social class and race. They go beyond the typical black-white comparison and include Asians and Hispanics whenever the data permit. Furthermore, Harris draws on a rich collection of measures by using panel data from various datasets in order to adequately capture various forms of parental involvement.

This study was designed to address several important questions. Do social Class and racial disparities exist in parental involvement at home? Do parents differ by social class and race in the forms of involvement that brings them into contact with schools? What forms of involvement lead to increases in achievement for each major racial group within the U.S.? What proportion of the achievement gap (both class- and race-based) can parental involvement explain? Do class and racial differences exist in how parents respond to their child’s poor academic achievement? The copious analyses they conducted tested the limits of parental involvement’s influence on academic outcomes. The project employed nearly every measure of parental involvement that has been used in previous studies—63 in total across four datasets—and examined their implications on achievement across six racial groups. While a critique can be raised about each measure of involvement and outcome, the extensiveness of this approach makes them confident that this study will make a contribution to the literature. In general, the results indicate substantial heterogeneity across families in what activities benefit children academically. Furthermore, there are forms of involvement that are actually associated with declines in achievement.
In January, Edward Telles was the focus of a feature story in the news at Princeton about his research broadening the study of race and ethnicity “How Have Mainstream U.S. Models Distorted the Sociology of Race and Ethnicity.” Telles sought to understand how race or ethnic groups interact and inequality among them is produced in social contexts beyond the African American (segregated) and the European American (assimilative) experiences, the two models that have driven sociological understandings of race and ethnicity. In Race in Another America he seeks to understand a wide range of social phenomena regarding human relations in Brazil based on skin color, including classification, inequality, discrimination, intermarriage, residential segregation, and social policy. In Generations of Exclusion, Telles addresses the intergenerational experiences of Mexican Americans on similar dimensions over the past 100 or more years. In both studies, he relies largely on demographic and other empirical evidence, with a grounding in historical context and sociological theory. His findings show that the Brazilian and the Mexican American experiences run contrary to mainstream sociological perspectives. For example, intermarriage across race/ethnicity is fairly common and inequality is substantial in both cases, whereas the dominant paradigm expects inequality to be low or nonexistent when intermarriage is substantial.

Telles continues his research endeavor by 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 finalizing their results which they plan to publish 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


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 currently working on her book tentatively titled How We Begin: The Origins of Fetal Personhood which she hopes to complete later this year.

With collaborators Dan Carpenter (Harvard University) and Marie Hojnacki (Penn State), Armstrong continues to collect and analyze data on public attention to disease particularly on how and why some diseases get more attention in the public arena than others.

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. She is conducting research on medical professional attitudes towards home birth in the U.S. and
on popular practices around childbirth. She has investigated popular cultural practices regarding the placenta and is currently analyzing medical and scientific texts on placental form and function.

Armstrong is also beginning several smaller-scale research projects looking 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. With Eszter Hargittai (Northwestern University) she is working on a paper that analyzes how people seek information about the risks of drinking during pregnancy using online sources.

Armstrong continues to collaborate 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.

Biehl is currently writing the history of the Mucker War, a religious war that took place among German immigrants in 19th century Brazil. His present research explores the social impact of large-scale treatment programs in resource-poor settings and the role of the judiciary in administering public health in Brazil. He is currently coordinating a research and teaching partnership between Princeton University and the University of São Paulo centered on global health and the anthropology of health and medicine, and co-coordinating a collaborative network on “Race and Citizenship in the Americas.”

Biehl’s current research study, “The Right to Health Litigation,” charts treatment access litigation in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. This is a multi-disciplinary investigation aimed at producing reliable and nuanced forms of evidence of this new medico-socio-legal phenomenon. Generously funded by the Ford Foundation and by Princeton University’s Health Grand Challenges Initiative, the project seeks to characterize this patient-plaintiff population, to identify their medical needs and legal strategies and to apprehend the expanding role of the judiciary in remediating the limitations and failures of public health management. Broadly speaking, the project is concerned with the arts of governance that accompany pharmaceutical globalization and with the effects and side-effects that go with the remaking of people into therapeutic markets. The research involves: Database of lawsuits for access to medicines in the state of Rio Grande do Sul (within the Solicitor General’s Office); Observatory of the evolving jurisprudence of the right to health in Brazil; Interviews with key institutional actors (judges, public counsels, lawyers, physicians, policy-makers); Ethnographic research with patients and families filing lawsuits for treatment access; A visual documentary of the people involved in right to health litigation.

This study has been carried out in collaboration with Adriana Petryna (University of Pennsylvania), Joseph J. Amon (Human Rights Watch), Paulo D. Picon (Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre and UFRGS), Ingo W. Sarlet (PUC-RS), Claudia W. Fonseca (UFRGS), Laura B. Jardim (Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre and UFRGS); and photographer Torben Eskerod. Research associates include: Alex Gertner, Mariana Socal, Roberta Grudzinski, Heloisa Paim, Luciana Pêss, Jeferson F. Barbosa, Italo Fuhrman, Rodrigo S. Gonzalez, and Claudio Terra. The twin phenomena of the pharmaceuticalization and judicialization of healthcare presents a complex set of questions that the research team seeks to explore including: Patient Citizens and Political Inclusion/Exclusion, The Execution of Social Rights and Equity, The Administration of Public Health through Pharmaceutical Policy, and Medical Markets and Comprehensive Care.

Biehl’s own pilot research project on the new role of the Brazilian judiciary in facilitating access to medicines and in administering public health has been especially successful, winning a US$ 200,000 grant from the Ford Foundation for continued research. Sustained collaboration with medical and legal institutions in Porto Alegre and with a network of social science scholars working in Africa and Latin America has enabled several internships for Princeton undergraduate students, contributing to Princeton’s ongoing efforts to involve students in collaborative research early on and to internationalize education.
In his final report completed in 2012, “The Future of Global AIDS Treatment and the Social Determinants of Health,” supported by the Health Grand Challenges, Biehl’s project overview notes that in the past few years, many public- and private-sector initiatives have been launched worldwide, seeking to address HIV/AIDS therapeutically in places where treatments had been scarcely available. These initiatives have raised a new set of national and global healthcare policy challenges regarding adequate drug delivery, sustainable treatment access, and the integration of treatment with primary care, food access and prevention. Broader questions have arisen as well: how can accountability of all sectors involved in AIDS treatment rollouts be assured? How do these treatment access trends affect local health systems and the role of governments and their human rights obligations? How are other deadly diseases of poverty that have less political backing being dealt with? What on-the-ground effects do these manifold issues have on the experience of living with HIV/AIDS and poverty?

To address these and other emergent questions, his research team conducted collective and individual studies using the Brazilian therapeutic response to AIDS and its repercussions through government, markets, health systems and civil society as an ethnographic baseline from which to gauge the aftermath of large-scale drug access programs. Researchers charted emerging governmental, philanthropic, nongovernmental and industry networks developing around HIV/AIDS technology and delivery. As they identified new challenges, limitations, and emergent forms of social mobilization, they also theorized the role of the social sciences in evidence-making and advocacy in global health. By using qualitative methodologies in harmony with more traditional quantitative ways of studying health interventions and outcomes, the project produced a people-centered approach to global health knowledge-making. In all, the research teams’ work provides a much-needed window into the real-life outcomes of national, international, corporate, and institutional policies.

Biehl’s research team will continue to chronicle the rapidly changing reality of global AIDS treatment and prevention and how it dovetails with the shifting priorities of global health initiatives and human rights struggles, specifically in Latin America and Africa. The pedagogy of the project has been very successful and they will continue to hold workshops to analyze and reflect critically on their materials. Based on their field projects, Princeton University students will continue to produce junior papers, senior theses, and doctoral dissertations. They also hope to develop people-centered case studies that will be disseminated to the academic community and wider public.

Anne Case’s main research interests are in microeconomic foundations of development, health and economics of the family.

For the past four 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 with Anu Garrib (Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies), Alicia Menendez (University of Chicago), and Analia Olgiati (Harvard University) analyzed funeral arrangements following the deaths of 3,751 people who died between January 2003 and December 2005 in the Africa Centre Demographic Surveillance Area. They found that, on average, households spend the equivalent of a year’s income for an adult’s funeral, measured at median per capita African (Black) income. Approximately one-quarter of all individuals had some form of insurance, which helped surviving household members defray some fraction of funeral expenses. However, an equal fraction of households borrowed money to pay for the funeral. They developed a model, consistent with ethnographic work in this area, in which households respond to social pressure to bury their dead in a style consistent with the observed social status of the household and that of the deceased. Households that cannot afford a funeral commensurate with social expectations must borrow money to pay for the funeral. The model leads to empirical tests, and they found results consistent with their model of household decision-making.
Using a large longitudinal dataset spanning more than a decade in her collaborative AIDS-related work with Alicia Menendez (University of Chicago) and Cally Ardington (University of Cape Town), and Till Bärnighausen (Harvard School of Public Health and Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies), they quantified the impact of adult deaths, from AIDS and from other causes, on household economic wellbeing. Verbal autopsies allow them to distinguish AIDS mortality from that due to other causes. The researchers found that households in which members die of AIDS are systematically poorer than other households, measured using members’ educations, household assets, and self-assessed poverty. The timing of the lower SES observed for these households and their AIDS deaths suggests that the socioeconomic gradient in AIDS mortality is being driven primarily by poor households being at higher risk for AIDS, rather than AIDS impoverishing the households. Moreover, they found, using reports on asset holdings and households’ self-reports of poverty, that households that experience a death from any cause are systematically poorer following a death. Funeral expenses born by the deceased’s household can explain some of the impoverishing effects of death in the household. They found no evidence that poverty following an adult death is due to the loss of an employed household member and his or her earnings. The scale-up of antiretroviral therapy (ART), late in the study period, has begun to change the age profile of mortality in the DSA. However, to date, ART has not changed the socioeconomic status gradient observed in AIDS deaths.

While working as a postdoctoral research associate at the Office of Population Research, Elizabeth Chiarello has written articles based on her qualitative dissertation research that examines social influences on professional decision-making as well as developing a new project on institutional approaches to prescription drug misuse. Focusing on political conflicts in the field of pharmacy, especially those pertaining to reproductive health and narcotics abuse and diversion, 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.

Chiarello current project uses prescription drug misuse as a case for examining how two disparate fields—healthcare and criminal justice—manage the same social problem, how they deploy new technologies in the form of state- and inter-state prescription drug monitoring programs, and how their tactics bear on inequality in both access to care and exposure to the criminal justice system. Over the past year, she has conducted pilot research for this project and plans to apply for larger grant support this year.

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. Chiarello has written articles based on her qualitative dissertation research that examines social influences on professional decision-making as well as developing a new project on institutional approaches to prescription drug misuse.

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.

Chiarello’s second paper, forthcoming in Social Science & Medicine in (2013), broadens 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 inter-professional 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.

A third paper under second review at a social movements journal takes a socio-legal approach to understanding social movement consequences in professional fields, one that considers how law is constructed and enacted in professional fields and how legal and professional logics intersect to influence professional decision-making. Drawing on ethnographic interviews, surveys, and content analysis about the Emergency Contraceptive Pill (ECP) conflict in pharmacy, Chiarello finds that professional logics largely supersede legal ones to influence decision-making and that organizational positioning and perceived policy affect collective goods distribution. These forces diminish the power of pro-choice and anti-abortion laws as professionals interpret, construct, and ignore the law in daily practice. The concluding discussion offers means of considering professionals targets of social movement action, re-conceptualizing collective goods and implementation, and using field theory as methodology.

A fourth paper currently in progress 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 inter-professional 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, and is currently being revised for resubmission to a socio-legal journal.

In a paper published in Ethnicity and Disease, Janiece L. Walker (University of Texas, Austin), R. Jeanne Ruiz (The Ohio State University), Juanita J. Chinn, Nathan Marti (University of Texas, Austin), and Tiffany N. Ricks (University of Texas, Austin) examined the effects of socioeconomic status, acculturative stress, discrimination, and marginalization as predictors of depression in pregnant Hispanic women. They used a convenience sample of 515 pregnant, low income, low medical risk, and self-identified Hispanic women who were between 22–24 weeks gestation.
Subjects were recruited in obstetrical offices Central and Gulf coast areas of Texas. The predictor variables were socioeconomic status, discrimination, acculturative stress, and marginalization. The outcome variable was depression. Education, frequency of discrimination, age, and Anglo marginality were significant predictors of depressive symptoms in a linear regression model, $F(6, 458) = 8.36$, $P<.0001$. Greater frequency of discrimination was the strongest positive predictor of increased depressive symptoms.

Janet Currie’s research over the past two years has explored two main questions. The first has to do with determinants of fetal health, and its long-term consequences for human capital formation. She has investigated pollution, stress and nutrition during pregnancy as factors that affect infant health. The second line of research focuses on factors related to the inefficient provision of medical care (either over-provision or under-provision). Papers in this line of work look at factors such as the tort system and incentives facing providers.

Child maltreatment is a major social problem. Janet Currie with Erday Tekin (Georgia State University) measured the relationship between child maltreatment and crime using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health). In their article “Understanding the Cycle Childhood Maltreatment and Future Crime,” they focus on crime because it is one of the most costly potential outcomes of maltreatment. This work addresses two main limitations of the existing literature on child maltreatment. First, they use a large national sample and investigate different types of maltreatment in a unified framework. Second, they pay careful attention to controlling for possible confounders using a variety of statistical methods that make differing assumptions. The results suggest that maltreatment greatly increases the probability of engaging in crime and that the probability increases with the experience of multiple forms of maltreatment.

In Appalachian Legacy: Economic Opportunity After the War on Poverty, James P. Ziliak, Editor, Janet Currie and Mariesa Herrmann (Columbia University) contribute, “Socioeconomic Status, Child Health, and Future Outcomes: Lessons from Appalachia.” Together they find that Appalachian adults are in relatively poor health and are more likely to die of cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, and diabetes than other U.S. adults. It is common to blame such disparities in outcomes on disparities in current access to medical care. However, the research summarized in Part II of this book suggests that these disparities may have their roots in childhood deprivation rather than current deprivation. This observation further suggests that it will be difficult to eradicate adult health disparities in the short run.

In The Oxford Handbook of the Economics of Poverty, edited by Philip N. Jefferson, Currie’s chapter called “Antipoverty Programs for Poor Children and Families,” discusses the negative effects of poverty on children that can be especially pernicious, blighting lives before they really start. Children who grow up in poverty suffer worse outcomes than other children do. This is especially true of those who live in extreme poverty or who live below the poverty line for many years. Poverty may affect child outcomes through any number of pathways, including reduced access to medical care, poor nutrition, poor home environments (including exposure to violence and crime), and negative parenting behaviors. This chapter reviews research on the effects of programs that attempt to remediate the effects of poverty on children. Her findings show that cash-benefit programs are unlikely to ever do enough to remediate the effects of child poverty. Suggesting instead, that we need programs targeted to the specific problems facing poor children.

Most U.S. states have enacted joint and several liability (JSL) reform, the move from a regime of JSL that allows plaintiffs to claim full recovery from any one of multiple defendants to one where defendants are held liable only for the harm they cause. Contrary to previous theoretical work, Janet Currie’s work with Daniel Carvell (Columbia University) and W. Bentley MacLeod (Columbia University), “Accidental Death and the Rule of Joint and Several Liability” shows that JSL reform can increase precaution by judgment proof agent by giving “deep pockets” an incentive to reduce their own liability by bringing judgment-proof agents into court. This result can help explain the
empirical findings showing that JSL reform reduces death rates (and hence increase precaution) for many types of accidents. Together, these results highlight the role that litigation costs and judgment-proof agents play in the functioning of the American tort system.

Angus Deaton’s research over the last two years, has focused on four main topics: completing a book on how the world has become a better place, and how this has generated inequality, with main focus on health and on material wellbeing; life satisfaction and wellbeing in the United States and around the world; the measurement of purchasing-power parity exchange rates and their implications for measuring global poverty and inequality; (iv) the use of randomized controlled trials in development economics and in medicine.

The book The Great Escape and the origins of inequality, is under contract with Princeton University Press. They have a complete first draft and readers’ comments with publication expected in October 2013.

The work on wellbeing continues, mostly joint with Arthur Stone (Stony Brook University). A paper on wellbeing and children, is under review, and draft papers on context effects and on psychological well-being and aging have been commissioned by The Lancet. Over the next year, Deaton hopes to begin work on religion and well-being, as well as on relative income and well-being.

Work on randomized controlled trials (RCT) and what they can and cannot do particularly in economic development and medicine is continuing., This will be a major focus over the next year. Lectures have been given on Work. Deaton, along with Nancy Cartwright (Durham University), are working on writing a major paper on RCTs and policy.

In collaboration with Karen Toth (University of Washington and Seattle Children’s Hospital Autism Center), and Matthew Speltz (University of Washington), Michelle DeKlyen explored the association between behavior problems and neuropsychological capabilities in a clinical sample of preschool boys with behavior problems (submitted). Clinic-referred boys performed more poorly than typically developing comparisons on a variety of measures, and a large percentage had persistent behavior problems two years later. However, only one of the many neuropsychological measures distinguished those whose problems persisted from those who no longer exhibited significant problems. Dr. DeKlyen also continued her work on attachment issues, contributing to a chapter on attachment disorders in a volume on effective psychiatric treatment and to a chapter on disorganized attachment. Finally, she began a project assisting the State of New Jersey in the evaluation of Family Success Centers and exploring the role of social entrepreneurship in supporting healthy child development.

In 2012, Fiske continued with the work of her Neuroscience Lab, investigating intergroup relations, social cognition, and social neuroscience – people making sense of people. Employing social scientific methods including cultural comparisons, surveys, lab experiments, and social neuroscience, Fiske and her students examine issues of social power and intergroup relations. Currently, as a social psychologist, she investigates emotional prejudices (pity, contempt, envy, and pride) at cultural, interpersonal, and neural levels, social cognition, especially cognitive stereotypes and emotional prejudices, at cultural, interpersonal, and neuroscientific levels.

Over the coming two years, as part of a continuation grant for the Taiwan project, Goldman will be using genetic information (e.g., telomere length, and genetic markers related to depressive symptoms and cognitive function) to explore links among stressful experience, physiological measures and mental, physical and cognitive health. A collaboration is beginning with colleagues in the department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology (EEB) to assay additional markers related to inflammation and infection from the Taiwan blood samples in an effort to explore recent hypotheses regarding immune senescence and auto-immunity among older adults.
Ongoing work on the Mexico project is exploring the rapid deterioration in physical and mental health among Mexican immigrants subsequent to arrival in the US. Subsequent research will explore how assimilation and acculturation experiences of Mexican immigrants and second generation Mexicans affect health patterns, including obesity, and the consequences of migration to the U.S. on other family members, especially the children and parents of the migrants.

Bryan Grenfell’s research in 2012 continued with his focus on combining basic developments in infectious disease dynamics with application to public health policy. Grenfell continues to pursue the synthesis for childhood respiratory infections such as measles (in Africa) and rubella (German measles) worldwide. He is also interested in the dynamics and control of rotavirus, a major diarrheal pathogen and in 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 he provided the modelling analysis).

Grenfell’s interests are: 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. He anticipates that his research will continue along these lines with a focus in particular on the economics-epidemiology synthesis. In collaboration with the Gates Foundation, Grenfell is beginning to chart the global ‘end game’ for measles and other key infections. He also plans to extend out previous syntheses of pathogen evolutionary and epidemiological dynamics to explore the impact of novel control agents.

Jeffrey Hammer has been involved in numerous research projects with a variety of colleagues on issues of health policy in India. He is currently writing the health volume for the “Program on Indian Economic Policies: Free Trade, Democracy, and Entrepreneurial Development” at Columbia University (series editors: Jagdish Bhagwati and Arvind Panagariya). The working title is “It’s broken: Health policy in India.”

Hammer’s recent and ongoing studies include, “Recall periods and survey responses” is a methodological study that examines the effect that different wording in questionnaires have on the responses people give to common questions about whether they were sick recently and whether they sought treatment for their problems. Poor people appear to get sick quite often, so much so that a monthly recall shows many fewer incidents of illness, visits to medical practitioners and expenditure on medical care than a two-week recall period. This effect declines continuously with income.

Other current research projects he is working on include: measuring and improving the quality of medical care, primarily in India; absenteeism of teachers and health workers; policy-related determinants of health status; and improving service delivery through better accountability mechanisms.

In a paper (under review), Chioun Lee, Dana Glei (Georgetown University), Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University), and Noreen Goldman investigate how the death of an adult child affects parental wellbeing in elderly Taiwanese. The findings reveal that for mothers, a son’s death is associated with an increase in depressive symptoms and a decline in self-rated health, but fathers’ health is not adversely affected by a son’s death. There is little evidence that a daughter’s death has a negative effect on either maternal or paternal wellbeing.

In collaboration with Germán Rodríguez, Dana
Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University), and Noreen Goldman, postdoctoral research associate Chioun Lee examines how the death or illness of a spouse affects blood glucose (glycemic) levels among older adults in Taiwan. The findings (under review) underscores that a decline in spouses’ health is associated with increased glycemic levels for women, but not for men. The death of a spouse who is in very good health is significantly associated with increased glycemic levels for both sexes.

Scott Lynch’s interests are in how social and behavioral factors, like race, socioeconomic status, stress, social support, etc. influence health and how they do so differently across the lives of individuals and across time. He focuses much of his time on developing and examining statistical methods to make full use of the capabilities of, and handle the limitations of, social science data. With funding from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Lynch continues his research on how regional disparities in health and mortality affect the number of years, or years of remaining life, spent without disability. By using more refined measures of region and a broader array of health outcomes than used in previous research, and by employing a life course perspective and methods to differentiate with greater precision and accuracy the pathways via which region may affect health, he hopes to determine and explain the full extent of regional differences in health and to explain them.

In a forthcoming paper in *Society and Mental Health*, Michael McFarland and Mark Hayward (University of Texas, Austin) investigate how exposure to poverty throughout childhood can alter the bodies’ stress system. The deleterious effects of poverty on mental and physical health are routinely argued to operate at least in part, via dysregulation of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis; although empirical examinations connecting poverty with HPA axis functioning are rare. Research on the effects of timing of poverty is a particularly neglected aspect of this relationship. This study utilized fifteen years of prospective data from the Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development (SECCYD) to assess how exposure to poverty during infancy, childhood, and adolescence was related to awakening cortisol (N=826), a marker of HPA axis functioning. They found that among females, poverty exposure in infancy and adolescence, but not childhood, was negatively associated with awakening cortisol. Poverty exposure was unrelated to cortisol among males. The importance of timing and gender differences were discussed along with directions for future research.

In a paper published in *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Michael McFarland, Mark Hayward (University of Texas, Austin), and Dustin Brown (University of Texas, Austin) investigate how one’s marital history was related to biological risk in older adulthood. Social relationships shape adult health in profound ways. This study informed our understanding of this association by investigating how the transitions, timing, and exposures to marriage are associated with types of biological risk presumed to serve as pathways to disease and disability. Drawing on the 2005–2006 National Social Health and Aging Project (N=1,062), the authors evaluated how marital biography was associated with cardiovascular, metabolic, and chronic inflammation risk. The results showed that the effects of marital biography were highly sensitive to gender, the dimension of marital biography, and type of biological risk. For example, marital exposure was protective of cardiovascular risk for women, but not men, whereas an earlier age at first marriage had a pernicious effect on chronic inflammation among men, but not women. Health behaviors did not explain these associations. The implications of these findings were discussed as they pertain to under-the-skin risk processes and chronic morbidity.

In a paper published in *Social Science Research*, Michael McFarland, Tetyana Pudrovska (Penn State), Scott Schieman (University of Toronto), Christopher Ellison (University of Texas, San Antonio), and Alex Bierman (University of Calgary) investigate how a cancer diagnosis influenced religiosity. Based on a life course framework they proposed that a cancer diagnosis was associated with increased religiosity and that this relationship was contingent upon three social clocks: cohort (1920–1945, 1946–1964, 1964+),
age-at-diagnosis, and years-since-diagnosis. Using prospective data from the National Survey of Midlife Development (N = 3443), taken in 1994–1995 and 2004–2006, they tested these arguments. Results showed that a cancer diagnosis was associated with increased religiosity. Moreover, they found: (a) no evidence that the influence of cancer varied by cohort; (b) strong evidence that people diagnosed with cancer at earlier ages experienced the largest increases in religiosity; and (c) no evidence that changes in religiosity are influenced by years-since-diagnosis. This study emphasized how personal reactions to cancer partly reflect macro-level processes, represented by age-at-diagnosis, and shows that the religion-health connection can operate such that health influences religiosity. The study also highlights the sociological and psychological interplay that shapes people’s religiosity.

In a paper Michael McFarland will present at the 2013 Population Association of America Conference in New Orleans, McFarland, Nancy Reichman, Sara McLanahan, and Bridget Goosby (University of Nebraska, Lincoln) seek to assess the multigenerational origins of infant health and their corresponding social and biological pathways. Using data from the medical files of the Fragile Families Study, this study will show that the social origins of infant health, including low birthweight, preterm birth, small for gestational weight, and other health conditions, extended back multiple generations. The grandfather’s education is of particular importance and operates through both social pathway and biological mechanisms. This project is still in progress.

In a study currently in progress, Michael McFarland and a team of interdisciplinary scholars are investigating the early-life origins of cognitive ability using a genetically-informed study design that utilizes genomic data from the Fragile Families Project. This study suggests that: (a) the influence of household income is contingent on the presence of a polymorphism on the COMT gene; (b) parenting practices during infancy have a particularly strong influence on cognitive ability; and (c) the conjoint influence of income and this COMT polymorphism is dependent on parenting practices during infancy. This study also highlights that gene-environment interactions are predicated on past exposures and calls for future research to integrate exposures throughout the life course into gene-environment interaction studies more broadly.

Globally, more than one fourth of all pregnancies are unintended. Emergency contraception can be used after sex to reduce the risk of pregnancy. But despite their safety and efficacy, emergency contraceptive pills (ECPs) have sparked controversy worldwide. Editors Angel M. Foster and L.L. Wynn examine the journey of ECPs in fourteen countries in Emergency Contraception, the Story of a Global Reproductive Health Technology (2012) published by Palgrave Macmillan. In his chapter “Emergency contraception: hopes and realities” in this book, James Trussell explores the ways that a global reproductive health technology both acquires local cultural meaning and encounters similar challenges everywhere it is introduced worldwide. This book’s portraits of activism and opposition highlight the range of social, cultural, religious, and political contexts that shape the interpretation of new medical technologies.

In a paper forthcoming in the Journal of Obesity, Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn, Jung Ki Kim (University of Southern California) and Eileen Crimmins (University of Southern California) examines cross-cultural associations of weight with indicators of biological risk in three nationally representative populations: the U.S. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, and the Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study in Taiwan. Indicators of biological risk were compared for obese (defined using body mass index [BMI] and waist circumference) and normal weight individuals age 54+. This study observes three general findings about how biological risk is associated with obesity in three countries that differ in lifestyle and culture. First, obesity is associated with physiological dysregulation in all countries with differences in the links between specific indicators of biological risk and obesity. Second, these relationships remain after controlling for demographic factors, participation
in physical activity, and other behavioral factors. Third, similar to obese older adults, high waist individuals with normal BMI also exhibit greater physiological dysregulation in all countries compared to their normal BMI and normal waist counterparts.

In a forthcoming manuscript in the *Journal of Aging Health*, Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn and Melissa Martinson (University of Washington) examine the relationship between weight status in adolescence and later life functional limitations. They used the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study to characterize the relationship between standardized relative body mass ascertained from high school photograph portraits in 1957 and self-reported functional limitations in 2004. Compared to individuals with normal body mass, participants who were overweight in high school had poorer later life physical function, with observed gender differences. Women who were underweight in adolescence had better functioning in older adulthood than their normal weight counterpart. This relationship, however, was not found among men.

In a paper currently under review, Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn, Dana Glei (Georgetown University), Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University) and Noreen Goldman use proportional hazard models to determine whether perceived stress predicted 11-year mortality in a population of older Taiwanese adults. After adjusting for sociodemographic factors only, they found that a one standard deviation increase in perceived stress was associated with a 19% increase in mortality risk during the 11-year follow-up period; this was no longer significant in the fully adjusted model that included medical conditions, mobility limitations, and depressive symptoms. The strength of the relationship was substantially attenuated when they included the item indicating perceived stress about the respondent's own health. In the fully adjusted model, perceived stress was not a significant predictor of mortality. Perceived stress predicted all-cause mortality in an older adult population in Taiwan, but the relationship was greatly attenuated when perceptions of stress regarding health were excluded, and was not significant after adjusting for medical conditions, mobility limitations, and depressive symptoms.

In a manuscript under review, Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn, Scott Lynch, Dana Glei (Georgetown University), Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University) and Noreen Goldman examined the relationship between exposure to stressors and perceived stress. Specially, they (1) examine change in exposure to stressors and perceptions of stress across several domains and (2) investigate whether change in exposure influences change in perceived stress using the Taiwan Longitudinal study of Aging. Their findings indicate that exposure to stressors increased, while perceived stress decreased, over time. Change in exposure to stressors was not generally associated with change in perceptions of stress, with the exception of a summary measure of health-related exposure to stressors: An increase in poor health over time was related to an increase in perceived stress in all domains.

Tom Vogl is an applied economist with interests in the economics of health and population, particularly among the socially and economically disadvantaged. His recent research has examined the relationship between socioeconomic status and health over the lifecycle as well as the effects of childhood family structure on adult outcomes. In a separate line of work, he has studied racial politics in American cities.

In a column written with Janet Currie entitled, “Lasting effects of childhood health in developing countries,” they assess that the global decline in ill health has not been met with greater prosperity. They question what they are to make of healthier and larger populations undercutting per capita economic progress? This column argues that early-life health changes do, in fact, have a huge effect on economic outcomes over the lifecycle. However, the jury is out on how we can best manage – and measure – the apparent play off between better health, higher populations, and poorer per capita economic outcomes.

In a paper recently published in the *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, Miranda Waggoner discusses the social and health policy implications...
of a public health initiative aimed at improving the health status of U.S. women prior to pregnancy. In a forthcoming piece in *Gender & Society* with Rene Almeling (Yale University), she examines how men’s reproductive contributions are understood in preconception health settings. In a new project funded by the NSF, Waggoner is researching the emergence of the developmental origins of health and disease hypothesis and its operationalization in human population and animal sciences. Aided by the ascendance of epigenetic explanations for life course health outcomes, the theory of developmental origins has been deployed in order to better understand the determinants of adult health and disease. Her project investigates the utilization and meaning of this new locus of inquiry in population health research. Waggoner also continues her project on the rise of food allergies among children.

Based on national Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in Rwanda in 1992, 2000, 2005 and 2010, Charles Westoff examines the very rapid changes in reproductive behavior and preferences that have occurred over the past decade. In his article “The Recent Fertility Transition in Rwanda,” forthcoming in *Population and Development Review,* he also looks at trends in socioeconomic characteristics and child mortality to elucidate these reproductive trends. Westoff concludes by reviewing government policies and program developments that appear to underlie these population changes.

A recently published monograph in the DHS Analytical Studies, “Unmet need for modern contraceptive methods,” Westoff studied the fact that the use of modern contraception has generally been rising, but the changes are slight in West and Middle Africa, where contraceptive use for spacing rather than for limiting births continues to dominate.

In another monograph with DHS Analytical Studies, Westoff, along with Sarah Bradley, Trevor Croft and Joy Fishel, all from ICF International, Calverton, MD, examined questions of unmet need. In “Revising unmet need for family planning,” Westoff and his co-authors review the history of unmet need and explain how it reached its current level of complexity. They go on to demonstrate the impact of revising the definition of unmet need for currently married women. They outline and demonstrate the revised definition to show estimates of demand for family planning and proportion of demand satisfied, differentials in unmet need by background characteristics, and estimates of unmet need for sexually active unmarried women. They estimate what the potential impact that fulfilling all unmet need could have on fertility rates, comparing the original and revised definitions. The analyses use data from 169 DHS surveys from 70 countries conducted over the last 20 years.

**Migration and Development**

Alicia Adserá and Marta Tienda co-edited a special edition of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Migrant Youths and Children of Migrants in a Globalized World.* Collectively and individually, the papers in this volume add to the literature about child migration through their systematic comparisons of traditional and “new” immigrant-receiving nations and through their attention to variation in institutional arrangements that are important for successful integration of youths with migration backgrounds. Their framing of analyses within the child development literature, as well as their attention to differences with and between countries, provide a strong framework for future work regarding the integration prospects of migrant youths.

Alicia Adserá with Ana M. Ferrer (University of Calgary), Wendy Sigle-Rushton and Ben Wison (London School of Economics and Political Science) examine the fertility of women who migrated as children to one of three OECD countries--Canada, the United Kingdom, and France--and how it differs from that of native-born women, by age at migration. By looking at child migrants whose fertility behavior is neither interrupted by the migration event nor
confounded by selection, the researchers obtain a unique perspective on the adaptation process as a mechanism that explains variation in observed foreign and native-born fertility differentials. The team finds patterns that are broadly consistent with the adaptation hypothesis—which posits that as migrants become accustomed to their host countries, their fertility norms begin to resemble those of the native population—and, on average, limited cross-national variation in fertility differentials. The effect of exposure to the host country, however, seems to vary by country of origin, a finding that underscores the importance of taking into account the heterogeneity of the foreign-born population.

Over the past year Rafaela Dancygier has turned 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? Dancygier 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.

Dancygier’s research over the past few years has focused on the repercussions of immigration and ethnic diversity in advanced democracies. She has completed several 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 addresses the electoral incorporation of Muslims in the U.K. (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, she 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 “Sectoral Economies, Economic Contexts, and Attitudes toward Immigration” (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.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly along with Alejandro Portes conducted a two-year research project funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Their article, “Immigration and Health: Understanding the Connections” (2012), 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 healthcare providers in the United States.

Fernández-Kelly is also in the process of completing a new book The Hero’s Fight: African Americans Surviving in the Shadow of the State (nearly completed, expected to be published in 2014). Based on ten years of research in West Baltimore during the last decade of the twentieth
In the coming two years, Massey plans to continue working in these same areas. This December, he will be completing revisions on his book *Spheres of Influence*, a comprehensive analysis of the social ecology of race and class in the United States, for publication by Russell Sage. He will also edit and
write for a special issue of Daedalus on contemporary U.S. immigration that will be published in April of 2013. Two other books are partially written—one entitled Leap of Faith on how religious belief and participation condition the integration of immigrants into the United States and another called Divergent Streams on the diversity of black students attending selective colleges and universities in the United States. Massey hopes to complete these in the next year. The next book project after that is a systematic treatment of the political economy of international migration and after that a 25-year update of the book American Apartheid based on new findings and data.

Alejandro Portes, Patricia Fernández-Kelly and Donald Light (University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey) study forty healthcare delivery institutions in Florida, California, and New Jersey. This work examines the interaction between the immigration and health systems in the USA. The colleagues investigate barriers to care encountered by the foreign born, especially unauthorized immigrants, and the systemic contradictions between demand for their labor and the absence of an effective immigration policy. They find that the lack of access and high costs have forced the uninsured poor into a series of coping strategies, which they describe in relation to commercial medicine. The team highlights regional differences and the importance of local politics and history in shaping healthcare alternatives for the foreign born.

In a work in progress entitled, “Tensions that Make a Difference: Institutions, Interests, and the Immigrant Drive,” Alejandro Portes examines the dynamics underlying contemporary South-North population displacements and the common gaps between public perceptions of the phenomenon and actual realities. He analyzes these dynamics and gaps by focusing on the clash between opposing forces at various stages of the migration process. These tensions occur between actors endowed with unequal power, leading to inefficient Nash-like equilibria where the interests of less powerful participants and those of society-at-large in the successful integration of its newest members are not maximized. Matrices of hypothetical payoffs for relevant actors are presented for illustration while systemic changes that would alter the present situation in the direction of more efficient and stable outcomes are discussed.

In, “Transnationalism and Development: Mexican and Chinese Immigrant Organizations in the United States,” published in Population and Development Review, Alejandro Portes and Min Zhou (University of California, Los Angeles) review the literature on development in economics and sociology that tends to focus on capital flows, investments, and, more recently, institutions as key causal factors. International migration, when discussed, is relegated to the status of a symptom of underdevelopment and even a factor contributing to it. The more recent literature on migrant remittances has partially reversed this view by documenting large hard currency transfers made by expatriates to their home countries. This changed approach to migration and development does not go far enough because it does not take into account the organized efforts of immigrant communities themselves. Nor does it consider important developmental synergies produced by the rising interactions between immigrant organizations and sending-country governments. Using data from a recently completed comparative study, they document these processes for two major countries of out-migration—Mexico and China. This study compiled inventories of migrant organizations from both countries in the United States, interviewed leaders of the major ones, and complemented these data with interviews with officials and community leaders in each sending country. Profiles of these transnational ties were constructed, exemplifying their increasing density and developmental impact at the local and national levels. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed therein.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly and Alejandro Portes edited Health Care and Immigration: Understanding the Connections. This pioneering volume represents the culmination of state-of-the-art research whose purpose was to investigate the relationship between health care and immigration...
in the USA - two broken systems in need of reform. This volume sets out to answer the question: how do medical institutions address the needs of individuals and families who are poor, lacking English fluency, and often devoid of legal documents? *Health Care and Immigration: Understanding the Connections* provides an examination of the challenges faced by institutions aiming to serve impoverished people and communities desperately in need of help. It represents a comprehensive portrayal of two institutional arrangements affecting the lives of millions on a daily basis. *This research* offers accounts of the alternative paths used by immigrants to bypass dominant healthcare organizations, and regional variations in healthcare; the evolution and character of healthcare legislation; factors explaining the persistence of altruistic institutions in a market economy, the parts played by local legislation and social networks; and changes resulting from migration that affect the health of immigrants. This volume will be an invaluable resource for academics, researchers and students, as well as public officials addressing the healthcare needs of disadvantaged groups.

In 2012, Magaly Sanchez-R, worked on the Project “International Migration of Talent and HSE” to the United States. She continues her work with Venezuelan immigrants, and progressively incorporated immigrants from other Latino American countries. During her time at Navarra University, Pamplona, she advanced research with Venezuelan Immigrants residing in Spain. Although the research initially considered Venezuelans and other Latin American immigrants, the project now seeks to broaden its focus and include European, Asian, Arab and Middle Eastern immigrants.

Sanchez-R was responsible for the coordination and adaptation of the Ethno survey instrument, to the Moroccan immigrant's reality. The ethno survey needed to be adapted not only to Spain but also to Moroccan reality. The ethno survey has been already applied as a pilot in the city of Tudela, Navarra (Spain).

In her article, “Latino Youths: From exclusion to International Migration” published in *Urbana*, Sanchez-R refers to structural tendencies reflected in the responses of excluded Latinos youths, who range from street children to radical youths (gangs or not) and finally to migrants. As a result of being undocumented the latter face unusual challenges which forces them to pursue mobility within a formal system that blocks their way. In the article she raises the question of how to intervene using more knowledge in the alarming situation of one of the most excluded social groups, Latino youth and also of how to alert and visualize ways of integrate those youth who migrate and become undocumented. The article uses data from the MMP and LAMP.

In their research paper, “Immigrant location choice, health, and health assimilation,” Weeraratne, Leigh Ann Leung (Brown University), and Dave Dhaval (Bentley University) explore the link between changes in diet and the change in the health outcomes of immigrants, with the ultimate objective of finding a causal effect of dietary change on risk of disease among immigrants. As a first step in this direction, the authors perform a descriptive analysis to discern if immigrants' location choice upon migration affects this observed pattern of health assimilation.

In “Will the U.S. be Left with the Worst of the Worst skilled Immigrants?” (in progress) Bilesha Weeraratne predicts the skills composition of future permanent immigrants in the U.S. The findings are distinguished based on immigrants returning due to optimization of life cycle residential allocation versus those returning due to failure in the U.S. labor market.

Weeraratne’s ongoing research paper with Douglas Massey, “Does Past Unauthorized Immigrant Status Result in a Wage Penalty for Legalized Immigrants?” examines if there is a persistent wage penalty for past unauthorized status among present legalized immigrants. The study is based on New Immigrant Survey data.
Alicia Adserá is an Associate Research Scholar and Lecturer at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Research Associate at the Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, Co-Director of the Child Migration Network, a faculty associate at the Office of Population Research, and the Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance, Princeton University. Adserá is also a Research Fellow at IZA Institute for the Study of Labor and an Associate to the European Network on the Economics of Religion. She is on the editorial board of Advances in Life Course Research. She is also 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, and Religious Research and INSIDE (Spain).

Adserá 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 context 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 (Princeton University) to “Migrant Youth and Children of Migrants in a Globalized World: Proposal for an International Research Network”.

In 2012, Alicia Adserá and Marta Tienda published a special issue of the ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences based on an international conference held in Barcelona the previous year; organized a special session at the European Public Health Association (EPHA); organized a workshop about comparison and comparability in the study of youth development at the Russell Sage Foundation; hosted several visitors and visiting professors; and conducted two daylong research workshops that involved visiting colleagues, graduate students, and postdoctoral fellows.


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. This year at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Basic Behavioral and Social Science Opportunity Network (OppNet) fourth symposium, Human and Model Animal Research in the Basic Behavioral and Social Sciences, Altmann presented “Social Regulation of Health and Well-Being in Wild Baboons: Mechanism and Outcomes” alongside Steven W. Cole, Professor of Medicine, Division of Hematology-Oncology, Norman Cousins Center at UCLA. This series brings together scientists who conduct research on similar topics, one researcher with human subjects, another with model animals. It is available on permanent link for viewing at NIH Video Casting.

At the Frontiers in the Life Sciences Symposium held on April 2 – 3 at Cornell University, Altmann presented “Life on the Wild Side: Exploring How Ecological and Social Environments Get Under The Skin in a Nonhuman Primate Population” and was later featured in an interview by Emily Cramer, on the Scientific American Blog, entitled, “From Babies to Baboons: One Woman’s Path to Success” posted on April 19, (available at the Scientific American website).

On June 23 – 24, once again with NIH–OppNet, Altman was the chair and moderator of Session 2: Success Stories at the workshop Improving Animal Models of Human Behavioral and Social Processes held in Rockville, MD. The session included presentations from researchers who work on behavioral processes in both human and animal models followed by a discussion on the principles and processes of successful development of an animal model for a human behavioral or social process.
Elizabeth Mitchell Armstrong serves as an Expert Committee Member with the Physicians for Reproductive Choice and Health, Committee on the Status of the Fetus and since 2007 as a Childbirth Connection Steering Committee member at Maternity Care within a High Performance Health System. With Lamaze International she serves on the Board of Directors, the Lamaze International Certification Council Governing Body, and the Lamaze International Board of Directors. She is a founding member of the Obstetrics and Gynecology Risk Research Group whose members work to assess what is known about risk in women’s reproductive lives, how risks are communicated and perceived in public policymaking, medical decision making, and individual choice.

For Princeton, Armstrong is the Director for the Certificate in Health and Health Policy program and serves on the Committee on Health Professions. She sits on the Executive Committees for the Program in the Study of Women and Gender, the Program in Global Health and Health Policy and the Center for Health and Wellbeing. At Rockefeller College she has worked as a Faculty Fellow, Freshman/Sophomore Advisor, and on the Classrooms and Computing Committee. For the Office of Population Research she has, along with Noreen Goldman, worked as co-chair of the Notestein seminar series for the past two years.

In March, Armstrong was invited to lecture on “Metaphors of placental form and function in modern science,” at the Old Dominion Fellows seminar, Council of the Humanities for Princeton, where she is a Faculty Fellow. Previous to this, in February, she presented, “Whose organ is it anyway? Metaphors of placental form and function in modern science,” at the ESS Sociology of Reproduction mini-conference held in New York. Then in June she gave the Keynote address at the Fourth British-American Medical Sociology conference held in Belfast, Ireland.

Delia Baldassarri continued as a Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation in 2012. She is the recipient of the 2010-2013 John Witherspoon Preceptorship Princeton University – Bicentennial Preceptorship. She also received the Outstanding Article Award from the Collective Behavior and Social Movements section of the American Sociological Association (ASA) and Honorable mention for the Clifford Geertz Prize from the Cultural Sociology section of the ASA for her paper “Cultural Anchors and the Organization of Difference: A Multi-method Analysis of LGBT Marches on Washington.” Outstanding Academic Publication on Membership Organizations Award of the American Society of Association Executives was awarded to Dr. Baldassarri for her work in “Partisan Joiners: Associational Membership and Political Polarization in America (1974-2004).” Baldassarri also serves on editorial boards for professional political and sociological journals in the United States and Europe and the Princeton University Committee on Library and Computing.

Baldassarri gives lectures on her research across the US and in Europe. Delia teaches Research Seminar in Empirical Investigation, Collective Behavior, Political Sociology graduate courses along with undergraduate course Political Sociology.

João Biehl currently holds an Old Dominion Professorship at Princeton’s Council of the Humanities and is a Visitor at the School of Social Science of the Institute for Advanced Study. His research has recently been supported by grants from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Wenner-Gren Foundation, the Ford Foundation, Princeton’s Health Grand Challenges Initiative, and Princeton’s Council of International Teaching and Research.

Biehl has held the Harold Willis Dodds Presidential University Preceptorship at Princeton University and was a Member of both the School of Social Science and the School of Historical Studies at the Institute for Advanced Study. He has also been a Member of the Center for Theological Inquiry and a Visiting Professor at the École de hautés études en sciences sociales. Biehl received Princeton’s Graduate Mentoring Award in 2012.

Biehl participated in a Workshop "Combating Maternal Mortality Among the Rural Poor in Sierra Leone," with Dr. Mohamed Bailor Barrie, Co-Executive Director of Wellbody Alliance, Sierra Leone on February 24, 2012.
Anne Case continues to serve as the Director of Princeton’s Research Program in Development Studies (RPDS) at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, and Associate Chair of the Economics Department at Princeton University. Professor Case also served as the Interim Dean of the Woodrow Wilson School Summer 2012. She is currently serving as an external member of the World Bank’s research committee, a United Nations University Wider Board member, sits on the Boston University Economics Department External Review, is an Associate Editor, IZA Journal of Labor Policy, and is an affiliate of the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, and a visiting scientist at the Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies. Case also is member of the IZA/DFID Independent Oversight Committee to award 10 million euros to study “Growth and Labor Markets in Developing Countries.”

In January, Professor Case was a discussant at the American Economic Association Meeting in Chicago, IL, on “The Effect of Prenatal Stress on Birth Weight: Evidence from the al-Aqsa Intifada.” She presented in April “The Economic Consequences of AIDS in Africa” at the Annual Henry George Lecture, University of Scranton. She also presented in September “Labor Supply Responses to Large Social Transfers: Longitudinal Evidence from South Africa: in Cape Town South Africa”. In November, she participated in the STEP Seminar, Princeton University, “Economic Causes and Consequences of AIDS in Africa.”

Janet Currie is the Henry Putnam Professor of Economics and the Director of the Center for Health and Well Being at Princeton University. She also serves on the University wide Dean of Research Search Committee, the Economics Department’s senior recruiting and senior thesis committee, and on the junior demography search committee.

Professor Currie is a newly appointment member of the Institute of Medicine, Board on Children, Youth and Families. She is the Director of the National Bureau of Economic Research’s Program on Children, is on the Editorial Board of the Quarterly Journal of Economics, an Associate Editor at the IZA Journal of Labor Policy and at the Journal of Public Economics. Currie is on the Executive Committee and the Chair of the Honors and Awards Committee of the American Economic Association. She 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 2012, Currie presented her paper “Inequality at Birth: Some Causes and Consequences” at Stanford School of Education, the Canadian Economic Association, Kansas State, Union College, NY, UNC and Kent State. She presented “Weathering the Storm: Hurricanes and Birth Outcomes” at UCLA Population Center, and at Duke School of Public Policy. Currie also presented “Is there a Link between Foreclosures and Health” at the Federal Reserve and at NYU Wagner School, Kansas State, Union College, University of Northern Carolina and Kent State. She also presented “Traffic Congestion and Infant Health” at Union College.

Currie maintains consulting relationships as the Editor of the Journal of Economic Literature and with The Brookings Institution, National Bureau of Economic Research, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, and The Future of Children.

Rafaela Dancygier is an Assistant Professor of Politics and Public and International Affairs, and a faculty associate of the Office of Population Research. Dancygier has presented papers at Dartmouth University, Duke University, Columbia University, and at the Council for European Studies 18th International Conference. She was also the co-organizer and a presenter at the Comparative Approaches to the Study of Immigration and Ethnic and Religious Diversity Conference at Princeton University. She serves on the Political Economy Section Committee of the American Political Science Association and on the
Steering Committee for the European Politics and Society Section of the American Political Science Association. She is on the Woodrow Wilson School Undergraduate Committee, and the Executive Committee of the Council of the Princeton University Community. Dancygier is co-organizer for the “Religion, Democracy, and Conflict” Luce Speaker Series. She is a reviewer for the *American Journal of Political Science, American Political Science Review, AXA Research Fund, Comparative Politics, Comparative Political Studies, Journal of Politics, National Science Foundation, and World Politics*.

**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.

The BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge Award in the category of Economics, Finance and Management has selected the British economist Angus Deaton, to receive this prestigious award for “his fundamental contributions to the theory of consumption, savings and the measurement of economic wellbeing,” in the words of the award citation. The BBVA Foundation promotes high quality scientific research by funding research projects; disseminating the results to society through diverse channels including symposia, workshops, lectures, publications and exhibitions; and providing advanced training and research awards. The Frontiers of Knowledge Awards seek to recognize and encourage world-class research and artistic creation, prizing contributions of broad impact for their originality and theoretical significance. The prizes are among the most generous in the world.

As in previous years many lectures on his research have been given but 2012 was exceptional. Eighteen lectures to prominent worldwide organizations and universities were undertaken in the United States, Spain, Stockholm, Cyprus and India. In addition to the lectures, Angus Deaton participated in eleven conferences and panels with the American Economic Association, the Chief Economist’s Advisory Council of the World Bank, the Nobel Symposium on Growth and Development and the OECD World Forum to name but a few.

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

His current research is focused on diversity in higher education and the achievement gap. Espenshade is a member of the Editorial Board, *Sociology of Education* and Board of Directors, Association of College Counselors in Independent Schools and a member of the Population Association of America, American Economic Association and American Sociological Association. He serves on the following Princeton University committees and boards: Chair of Faculty Advisory Committee on Athletics and Campus Recreation; Member, Healthier Princeton Advisory Board; Princeton Academic-Athletic Fellow for men’s basketball; Member, Executive Committee, Center for the Study of Religion; Faculty Fellow, Whitman College. He is also a member of Promotion Review Committees, Isidore Brown Thesis Prize Committee and Undergraduate Committee - Sociology Department, Princeton University. Espenshade has given lectures on his research in the US and UK. Espenshade teaches Survey of Population Problems, a core introductory graduate course in demography for the Program in Population Studies (PIPS) in the Office of Population Studies.

In addition the BBVA Foundation award, Angus received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Cyprus in September 2012 and was named Citation Laureate by Thomson-Reuters 2012.
OPR Professional Activities

**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 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.” Patricia serves on the Undergraduate Committee, the Brown Prize Committee as well as the Stein Committee of the Program in Latin American Studies.

Fernández-Kelly produced, wrote, and narrated “What is Ailing U.S.? – Immigrants Confront the American Health Care System,” a 28-minute documentary available through You-Tube and as part of the web page on immigration and health which was created to serve as a repository of information on the subject. She also produced, wrote, and narrated “Office of Population Research: The First 75 Years” which was assembled in collaboration with Nancy Doolan (Associate Director of the Center for Migration and Development) and Damon Miller (Apropos Video). This 37-minute documentary marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Office of Population Research, the first and possibly the most prominent organization devoted to demographic research in the United States and multiple countries throughout the world. She has delivered papers on gender and development, migration and urbanization, and ethnicity and inequality at the Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting and the American Sociological Association Annual meeting.

Fernández-Kelly continues to collaborate with residents at the New Jersey State Prison in the production of *Inside/Out*, a magazine of essays, poetry and artwork contributed by students and prisoners. She also maintains a strong collaboration with Princeton’s Community Based Learning Initiative (CBLI), a program meant to provide partial academic credit to undergraduate students (participation in CBLI projects is voluntary) conducting research and research-related activities on behalf of community based organizations.

**Susan Fiske** has written several articles and chapters in this past year, as well as having edited many books and journal special issues. In 2012, her book *Envy Up, Scorn Down: How Status Divides Us* (Russell Sage) was published in paperback (2011 in hardback) and chosen as an RSF audiobook. The book describes how the 1% feels toward the 99% (scorn) and how the 99% respond (resentment). Notable among the many books she edited and/or contributed at least one chapter to are the *Sage handbook of social cognition* (Russell Sage) along with C.N. Macrae (University of Aberdeen) and *Facing social class: How societal rank influences interaction* with H.R. Markus (Stanford University) which was also chosen as an RSF audio book.

Fiske participated in several conferences and colloquia this year among which was a podcast series sponsored by The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (August 5) where she discussed her recent work in social neuroscience: cognitive stereotypes and gender bias, theory of mind, and the evolution of a successful career in the field of social cognition. She serves as editor for the *Annual Review of Psychology, Behavioral Science and Policy* (social psychology section) and the Guilford series in social psychology as well as Associate Editor for the *Psychological Review*.

She serves as an Officer, Board, or Committee member for, among many others, the American Psychological Association, the Federation of Associations in Behavioral and Brain Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Psychology Section), the Association for Psychological Science, Annual Reviews, Inc. (where she is also the President-Elect and for the National Research Council at the National Academy of Sciences. This past year she has been awarded the academic honors of serving as the President-Elect for the Federation of Associations in Brain and Behavioral Sciences and the Leadership in Diversity Science Award from the University of California at Los Angeles.

For Princeton she has worked this year as a member of the Institutional Review Panel for the Use of Human Subjects and on the Executive Committee for the Joint Degree Program in Social Science and Social Policy.
Ana Maria Goldani continues as a seminar speaker and to lecture at Princeton. She teaches Gender and Development in the Americas; Families; and American Families in Comparative Perspective. Dr. Goldani serves as Advisor to Junior and Senior theses yearly. 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 and is a Faculty Associate at the Office of Population Research at Princeton University. 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 Predicting Survival of Older Adults: Findings from a Biosocial Survey were given to the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston, Texas as well as to the Population Studies Center at the University of Michigan. She participated in conferences and panels held at Georgetown University, Washington, the Population Association of America, San Francisco, and the Gerontological Society of American in San Diego. Topics covered ranged from Biodemography of Aging Across Diverse Populations, Network Measurement of Biological Risk in Populations, Perceived Stress and Mortality, Disparities in Health, Improving Mortality Prediction etc. from Taiwan to Moscow. In addition to the three papers presented at the PAA Annual Conference in San Francisco, Noreen Goldman chaired a session on Stress and Health, and served on the 2012 PAA Memorial Committee.

This has been a productive year for articles with six published in 2012, a further nine either already published in 2013 or forthcoming, and eight more in various stages of revision or submission.

Professor Goldman teaches a wide range of undergraduate and graduate courses in population, statistics, and epidemiology.

In February of this year Bryan Grenfell, Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Public Affairs at Princeton University, was named the Kathryn Briger and Sarah Fenton Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Public Affairs.

He gave several lectures starting in January with the organizing the RAPIDD (Research and Policy for Infectious Disease Dynamics) Annual Convocation Meeting in Bethesda, MD. Later in the year he spoke at the EID/NSF Workshop at the Fogarty International Centre at NIH on the Future of Emerging Infectious Diseases Research and was co-host at the Co-infection Workshop held at Princeton. He also spoke at the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit and at the MIT Mathematics Department.

In 2012, Grenfell completed a body of new work on the dynamics and control by vaccination of the leading diarrheal virus, rotavirus. He also advanced collaboration, with Ramanan Laxminarayan (Lecturer, Princeton University and Director and Senior Fellow, Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics & Policy) to synthesize epidemiological and economic models for vaccination. He carried out exciting preliminary work on the potential of new cross-spectrum influenza vaccines to achieve ‘evolution-proof’ control strategies for the virus. Recently he has started major collaborations, with Jeremy Farrar at the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit in Vietnam on typhoid and enterovirus control and has begun work on a new strand on the dynamics of HIV in Newark NJ (in collaboration with the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey).
Grenfell is an External Advisor on dynamics and control of infectious diseases at the World Health Organization and serves on the Advisory Boards for the Cambridge Infectious Disease Consortium (UK), the Imperial College/MRC Outbreak Analysis Centre, and the University of Florida Emerging Pathogens Institute. He serves on the Editorial Boards for the journals *Trends in Microbiology* and *PLoS Biology* and is a member of graduate program selection committee for the Wellcome Trust and serves on the World Health Organization QUIVER vaccine modeling committee.

Grenfell is currently co-PI on grants from NIH, DHS, NSF and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation on the *Evaluation of candidate vaccine technologies using computational models* and Pi on a grant from the Department of Homeland Security on Disease in Motion.

**Jeffrey Hammer** is the Charles and Marie Robertson Visiting Professor in Economic Development at Princeton University. 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 the Office of Population Research, the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, the Center for Migration and Development, and the Education Research Section. Harris is a visiting scholar at Duke University’s Research Network on Racial and Ethnic Inequality (RNREI) and with the National Forum on the Future of Liberal (Arts) Education.

Harris presented “Kids Don’t Want to Fail: Oppositional Culture and the Black-White Achievement Gap” during an author meets critics session at the American Sociological Association in Denver, CO in August. At the Southern Sociological Society conference in New Orleans he presented “K-12 Education and the Shifting U.S. Demography: Should Educators Consider Racial Diversity?” This past year, he also gave presentations at the University of California, Berkeley, Yale University, the University of Michigan, Ohio State University and the Princeton Alumni Association of Canada.

Harris was the keynote speaker at Norfolk State University’s Presidential Inauguration event and at Duke University’s Closing the Opportunity Gap Conference. He is a reviewer for *American Sociological Review, Sociology of Education, Social Forces, Social Problems, Demography, Social Science Research, Social Science Quarterly, the Journal for Research on Adolescents*, and *Teachers College Record*. He is Chair of the Undergraduate and Graduate Student Paper Award Committee for the Association of Black Sociologists and serves on the Sociology of Education Section Council for the American Sociological Association. He was the grant reviewer for the National Institutes of Health with the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities. Harris served on the Graduate Admissions Committee for the Department of Sociology and the Office of Population Research as well as on the Postdoctoral Search Committee for the Center for African American Studies at Princeton.

**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.
Scott Lynch, Professor with the Department of Sociology at Princeton University, was invited this year to speak at several lectures and seminars including at the Center for Drug Use and HIV Research, NYU School of Nursing where he presented “Applied Bayesian Statistics” and at the Population Research Center, NORC, University of Chicago where he presented “Selective Mortality in Life Course Research: Consequences, Usefulness, and Solutions,” both events held in November. In June he presented “Cognitive Function, Education, and Earning Potential” at the 12th International Conference on Long-Term Complications of Treatment of Children and Adolescents for Cancer in Williamsburg, VA. Earlier in the year he lectured at Penn State University’s annual social science methodology conference at State College on “Example of Applied Bayesian Statistics: Estimating the Effect of Covariates on Survival in Cross-Sectional Data” and in March at a one day seminar at CSU-LB in Long Beach, CA on the “Application of Bayesian Statistics in Social Science.”

At the GSA in San Diego, he presented “Missing Data: Emergent Issues in the Journals of Gerontology: Social Sciences 2001-2010 and Trajectories of Perceived Stress and Exposure to Stressors Among Older Adults.” At PAA he presented “Estimating the Influence of Fixed Covariates on Long-Term Survival Using Repeated Cross-Sectional Data” where he was also a discussant at the session on Modeling Health and Disability.

He serves on the Editorial Board for Sociological Methodology and reviewed several papers for academic journals. For Princeton he served as a member of the Committee on Examinations and Standing.

Douglas Massey, the Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, with a joint appointment in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, and continues as the director of the Office of Population Research at Princeton University since July 1, 2011. Douglas also continues to serve as President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science since 2006. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Census Scientific Advisory Board, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the Advisory Board at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity as well as the Governing Board at the National Research Council and the Advisory Board at Koshland Science Museum in Washington, DC. Massey is the Editor of the Annual Review of Sociology and serves on the Editorial Board of Citiescape, World Politics, Migraciones Internacionales, Ethnicities, the International Journal of Conflict and Violence, Social Science Research, Social Science Quarterly, and Race and Social Problems. He serves as chair for Class V–Social and Behavioral Sciences, National Academy of Sciences.

Massey received Doctor of Social Science Honoris Causa from Ohio State University, an award for the Public Understanding of Sociology from the American Sociological Association and was named Lifetime National Associate of the National Research Council. Over the past year he has delivered lectures at the University of Lisbon, Portugal, the University of Barcelona, Spain, Yale University, Harvard University, the University of Colorado, Arizona State University and the University of California, Riverside to name a few.

Sara McLanahan participated in several conferences and meetings throughout 2012 to include: WT Grant Board of Trustees Meeting, New York; University of Wisconsin-Madison 50th Anniversary Research Symposium and Celebration, Madison, WI; National Academy of Sciences Committee on Causes and Consequences of High Rates of Incarceration Washington, DC; National Children’s Study Meeting Washington, DC; Stanford University Income, Inequality, and Educational Success: New Evidence about Socioeconomic Status and Educational Outcomes San Francisco, CA; Population Association of America Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA; and National Academy of Sciences Washington, DC.

Dan Notterman and Colter Mitchell led The Gene-Environment Interaction Study which will fund an additional 250 home visits survey and will collect a second round of saliva from the teens. The new data will be used to examine how changes in teens’ environments between ages 9 and 15 are associated with changes in DNA methylation and telomere length. This proposal was submitted to NICHD and reviewed in October of 2012. It received a high score and they are awaiting a decision on funding.
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 (OPR) and Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. She was the organizer/co-organizer of the Joint Degree Program Lecture Series in Inequality, The Crime and Punishment Workshop, the Experimental Sociology Workshop, LAPA Executive Committee the Oversight Committee on Information Core (OPR), and the University Trustees’ Task Force on Faculty and Student Diversity. 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. She serves on the Editorial Board for Contexts magazine and the Journal of Race and Social Problems.

Pager also served on the National Academy of Sciences study group on the causes and consequences of high levels of incarceration. This year, she gave talks at Yale University, WZA Berlin, Germany, Sciences Po, Paris France, Johns Hopkins, Stanford University, Harvard University and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She presented a paper “Prison as a Social Context: Inmate Trajectories and their Facility Environments over Time” along with Michelle Phelps at the Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association in Denver, CO.

Alejandro Portes continues as Director of the Center for Migration and Development, and a current member of the Program in Latin American Studies at Princeton University. He is also a professor of Sociology and Law the University of Miami, School of Law. He is on the Board 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.

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 Values, Institutional Quality, and Development, winner of global call for proposals sponsored by the Francisco Manoel dos Santos Foundation (Portugal).

In 2012 Alejandro became a James S. Coleman Fellow of The American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Germán Rodríguez stepped down after 25 years as Director of the Office of Population Research’s Data Analysis Core (Statistics and Computing). The core was split into separate statistics and computing components half-way through the year. He continues to provide statistical consulting services to the Office of Population Research graduate students, postdocs and research associates; while Matt Salganik took over the computing side.

Rodriguez is a member of the American Statistical Association, the Royal Statistical Society, Population Association of America, and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

Matthew Salganik continues to lead All Our Ideas (allourideas.org), an open source software research project which seeks to develop a new form of social data collection by combining the best features of quantitative and qualitative methods. Funded by grants from Google and the Center for Information Technology Policy at Princeton it was launched in 2010. For two weeks in January of this year, All Our Ideas helped Wikipedia collect and prioritize ideas for fundraising banners. In that time more than 1,500 banner ideas were uploaded and more than 100,000 votes were cast. Some analysis and links to the raw data are available on the All Our Ideas blog.

Salganik was invited by several organizations to give talks this year among which were: Facebook, Microsoft Research, Stanford Graduate School of Business, the CDC Workshop on Respondent-Driven Sampling, the Census Bureau Center for Statistical Research and Methodology, UC-Berkeley School of Information, DataEdge Workshop, LinkedIn, the MIT Conference on Collective Intelligence, UNAIDS-CDC Workshop on the Network Scale-up Method, Northwestern, Kellogg School of Management Department of Marketing and the Yale School of Management Organizational Behavior Group.
At ASA he presented “Introduction to Wiki” Surveys, along with K.E.C. Levy for the Thematic Session: Real Utopian Data Systems and Performance Metrics. Salganik also serves as reviewer for several journals including *AIDS & Behavior, Epidemiology, PLoS ONE, Social Networks, Sociological Methodology* and *Sociological Methods and Research*.

For the Sociology Department, during the academic year 2012-3, he organized the weekly Theorodology Workshop and served as a member of the Sociology Graduate committee. For the University Salganik served as a member of the Institutional Review Board for Human Subjects, the University Committee on Public Lectures, the Advisory Committee of the Center for the Study of Social Organization and on the Executive Committee for the Program in Information Technology and Society.

**Magaly Sanchez-R** participated in lectures and seminars where she presented advances of her research. In June of 2012, she presented “Migration of Talent and High Skilled Educated: Moroccans” in the Workshop La Inmigración Marroquí: Miradas origen y Destino, UNAV Pamplona (Spain).

During the spring she also lectured on “General Aspects of International Migration of Latinos to USA” at the Master en Derecho y Filosofía del Derecho, University of Navarra, Pamplona (Spain) where she was a Visiting Professor and Researcher in the Geography Department.

In Caracas, Venezuela Sanchez-R was the key speaker at a conference to discuss and analyze the complexity of the violence on the Venezuelan urban reality, “Veinte Años no son nada. Malandros, Bandas y Niños de la Calle.” This event was organized by the faculty of Architecture and Urbanism at the Universidad Central de Venezuela, where she has been a Professor for several years.

Sanchez-R continues her work on International Migration of Talent and HSE to United States and The Venezuelan Immigrant case, LAMP research projects at the Office of Population Research with Douglas Massey.

**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. He is currently serving as Director at the Center for Migration and Development. He is the elected Vice President of the American Sociological Association and is on the Du Bois Award Selection Committee and the Nominations Committee as well as the Executive Council 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, Latin American Research Review*, the *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 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, Sociological Research Association, and the American Sociological Association.

In March Telles presented “Ethnoracial Identification and Skin Color in Latin America’s Pigmentocracy” at the Notestein Seminar Series at the Office of Population Research.

**Marta Tienda** was appointed to the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). 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.

Tienda served as Princeton University Faculty Chair, JSI, during the summer of 2012. Marta also serves the University as Director of Graduate Studies, the Office of Population Research; Director, Program in Latino Studies; Policy Subcommittee of the Faculty Committee on the Graduate School; Committee on Discipline; Faculty Search Committee, Department of History; Chair, Junior Search in Demography and Health;
WWS; Executive Committee, American Studies Program and the Office of Population Research; the Undergraduate Implementation Committee, WWS; and the MPA Program Committee, WWS.

Tienda participates annually in conferences and lectures in the United States and Europe including a special session she organized with Melissa Martinson devoted to child migrants at the 4th Conference on Migrant and Ethnic Health in Europe, which was held in Milan, Italy in June 2012. She is a member of many professional, advisory and editorial boards and committees.

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, and 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) and designed and launched a toll-free emergency contraception hotline (1-888-NOT-2-LATE). Trussell is a senior fellow for the reproductive health advocacy group 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 along with consulting for Bayer in measuring cost effectiveness of contraception. He serves on the Editorial Advisory Committee of Contraception along with participating in conferences, panels and gives lectures on his research around the globe. Trussell serves on the Princeton University Review Panel on Conflict of Interest in Research and continues supervising postdocs and Ph.D. students in the Office of Population Research. 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 of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. Vogl serves as thesis advisor to seniors in the Department of Economics and Princeton Environmental Institute.

Charles Westoff, Emeritus, Professor of Sociology at Princeton University, attended this year’s Population Association of America (PAA) Conference where he spoke at the session, Population Growth and the American Future: 40 Years On and chaired another session on Assessing the Impact of Contraception and Family Planning.
## 2012 Publications

### Working Papers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Publication Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Center for Health and Wellbeing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2012</td>
<td>Age at Immigration and the Incomes of Older Immigrants, 1994 to 2010</td>
<td>Kevin O’Neil, Marta Tienda</td>
<td>CMD 12-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2012</td>
<td>Family Sponsorship and Late-Age Migration in Aging America</td>
<td>Marta Tienda, Stacie Carr</td>
<td>CMD 12-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2012</td>
<td>Early-Life Health and Adult Circumstance in Developing Countries</td>
<td>Janet Currie, Tom S. Vogl</td>
<td>CMD 12-04a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2012</td>
<td>Consequences of the Expansion of Employer Sponsored Health Insurance to Dependent Young Adults</td>
<td>David Slusky</td>
<td>CMD 12-04b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2012</td>
<td>Education and Health in Developing Economies</td>
<td>Tom S. Vogl</td>
<td>CMD 12-04c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2012</td>
<td>How much international variation in child height can sanitation explain?</td>
<td>Dean Spears</td>
<td>CMD 12-04d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Center for Migration and Development</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMD 12-01</td>
<td>Understanding Deportation Statistics</td>
<td>Douglas S. Massey</td>
<td>CMD 12-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMD 12-02</td>
<td>Tensions that Make a Difference: Institutions, Interests, and the Immigrant Drive</td>
<td>Alejandro Portes</td>
<td>CMD 12-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alejandro Portes and Min Zhou, University of California, Los Angeles</td>
<td>CMD 12-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Eagle and the Dragon: Immigrant Transnationalism and Development in Mexico and China</td>
<td>Papers from the Transnational Immigrant Organizations Conference, May 2012</td>
<td>CMD 12-04a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tapping the Indian Diaspora for Indian Development</td>
<td>Rina Agarwala, Johns Hopkins University</td>
<td>CMD 12-04b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uneven Development and the Transnational Involvement of Nicaraguan Immigrant Organizations in South Florida</td>
<td>Margarita Rodriguez, University of Miami</td>
<td>CMD 12-04c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colomian and Dominican Immigrant Transnational Organizations and Development</td>
<td>Cristina Escobar, Rutgers University</td>
<td>CMD 12-04d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 Publications</td>
<td>Center for Research on Child Wellbeing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| CMD 12-04e       | Natasha Iskander, New York University | WP12-01-FF Chris Herbst Erdal Tekin
|                  | **Partners in Organizing: Engagement between Migrants and the State in the Production of Mexican Hometown Associations** | Child Care Subsides, Maternal Well-Being, and Child-Parent Interactions: Evidence from Three Nationally Representative Datasets |
| CMD 12-04f       | Thomas Lacroix and Antoine Dumont, University of Poitiers | WP12-04-FF Kristen Harknett, Daniel Schneider
|                  | **Moroccan in France: Their Organizations and Activities Back Home** | Is a Bad Economy Good for Marriage? The Relationship between Macroeconomic Conditions and Marital Stability from 1998-2009 |
| CMD 12-04g       | Min Zhou and Rennie Lee, University of California, Los Angeles | WP12-07-FF Kei Nomaguchi, Susan Brown, Tanya Leyman
|                  | **Traversing Ancestral and New Homelands: Chinese Immigrant Transnational Organizations in the United States** | Father Involvement and Mothers’ Parenting Stress: The Role of Relationship Status |
| CMD 12-04h       | Annelies Zoomers and Gery Nijenhuis, Utrecht University | WP12-11-FF Amanda Geller
|                  | **Transnational Activities of Immigrant Organizations in the Netherlands** | Paternal Incarceration and Early Juvenile Delinquency |
| CMD 12-04i       | Marie Godin, Andrea Rea, Barbara Herman and Rebecca | WP12-12-FF Ryan Bogle
|                  | **Comparison between "Networks of Development" in Moroccan Migrant Organizations and Congolese Migrant Organizations in Belgium** | Long-Term Cohabitation among Unwed Parents: Determinants and Consequences for Children |
| CMD 12-04j       | Jennifer Huynh and Jessica Yiu, Princeton University | WP12-13-FF Letitia Kotila, Claire Kamp Dush
<p>|                  | <strong>Breaking Blocked Transnationalism: Intergenerational Change in Homeland Ties</strong> | The Psychological Wellbeing of Involved, Low Income Fathers |
|                  | <strong>Mind Over Money: How Do Variations in Receipt of Child-Support Affect Home Environments?</strong> | Christine Baker-Smith |
|                  | <strong>Family Complexity, Childbearing, and Parenting Stress: A Comparison of Mothers' and Fathers' Experiences</strong> | Laura Tach |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication ID</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP12-17-FF</td>
<td>Kristin Turney, Sara McLanahan</td>
<td>The Academic Consequences of Early Childhood Problem Behaviors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP12-18-FF</td>
<td>Julia Goldberg, Marcia Carlson</td>
<td>Getting Inside the Family: How Parents' Relationship Quality is Linked to Children's Behavior in Married and Cohabiting Families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP12-21-FF</td>
<td>Sara McLanahan</td>
<td>Fragile Families and Children's Opportunities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP11-18-FF</td>
<td>Anna Haskins</td>
<td>Unintended Consequences of Mass Imprisonment: Effects of Paternal Incarceration on Child School Readiness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Publications and Papers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2012 Publications


2012 Publications


Trussell, J., and Portman, D. "The Creeping Pearl: why has the Rate of Contraceptive Failure Increased in Clinical Trials of Combined Hormonal Contraceptive Pills?" *Contraception*. In press.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Journal/Publication Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Training in Demography at Princeton

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 (PIPS) offers a general examination in demography that is accepted by the Departments of Economics, Politics, and Sociology as partial fulfillment of their degree requirements. Second, the Program in Population Studies (PIPS) 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 requirements established by their home department, PIPS, and the Joint Degree Program (JDP), a student may earn a joint degree in Demography and Social Policy. 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 General Examinations, two research papers of publishable quality, and the Ph.D. dissertation. The General Examinations 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 Graduate 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.

Joint-Degree Program

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. Application should be made to the relevant department. To qualify for a joint degree, the student must fulfill all home departmental requirements, including passing the general examination in demography and writing a dissertation on a topic related to the study of population. In addition, the candidate for the joint degree must pass a general examination in one additional specialized field of population beyond what is required for the standard departmental degree. Permission to do the joint degree is obtained from the Director of Graduate Studies for the Program in Population Studies. It is not necessary to apply for the joint degree as part of the application to Princeton. 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
Tod Hamilton
This course is the second part of a two-course graduate sequence in demography. It covers methods used in the study of population, including rates and standardization; techniques designed for the analysis of mortality, nuptiality, and fertility; deterministic and stochastic approaches to population projections; the stationary and stable population models and their application. We pay attention to data quality, and consider survey data as well as vital registration and censuses. The course focuses on classic demographic approaches with pointers to relevant statistical methods where appropriate.

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

WWS 593 or WWS 594/POP 504 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/SOC 506 Research Ethics and Scientific Integrity  
*Elizabeth Armstrong and Harold Shapiro*

This course examines the ethical issues arising in the context of scientific research. It evaluates the role and responsibilities of professional researchers in dealing with plagiarism, fraud, conflict over authorial credit, and ownership of data. In addition, it undertakes a broader inquiry into conceptions of professional integrity, and the responsibilities that scientists have to their research subjects, to their students and apprentices, as well as to society at large.

POP 507 Qualitative Research Methods  
*Patricia Fernández-Kelly*

This course focuses on theoretical and qualitative research techniques. Instruction and supervised practice in qualitative methods of field research as a basic tool of the social sciences are provided. An emphasis is placed on the role of the field researcher as participant, observer, and interviewer in various kinds of research settings, and on approaches to applications of field data to policy analysis.

POP 508/WWS 598 Epidemiology  
*Noreen Goldman*

This course focuses on the measurement of health status, illness occurrence, mortality and impact of associated risk factors; techniques for design, analysis and interpretation of epidemiologic research studies; sources of bias and confounding; and causal inference. Other topics include foundations of modern epidemiology, the epidemiologic transition, reemergence of infectious disease, social inequalities in health, and ethical issues. Course examines bridging of "individual-centered" epidemiology and "macro-epidemiology" to recognize social, economic and cultural context, assess impacts on populations, and provide inputs for public health and health policy.

POP 509 Survival Analysis  
*Germán Rodríguez*

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

POP 510 Multilevel Models  
*Germán Rodríguez*

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

**POP 511 Mathematical Demography**
Noreen Goldman
This course examines some of the ways in which mathematics and statistics can be used to help us understand population processes. Although some theoretical issues will be examined, the focus will be on population models that have direct application in demography, such as survival models, stable populations, and stochastic and simulation models of fertility and disease. These models will be applied to such topics as the limits to human life expectancy, kinship patterns, demographic constraints on polygyny, differences in longevity by marital status, the financing of old-age social security systems, contraceptive efficacy, and the spread of HIV/AIDS.

**POP 512 Statistical Demography**
Germán Rodríguez
This course examines statistical methods applied to the analysis of demographic data. The focus is on estimating the effects of concomitant variables on demographic processes such as nuptiality, fertility, or mortality using micro data. Statistical techniques to be studied include non-parametric regression, models for survival analysis, multiple-spell event history analysis, and models for counts of events. Particular attention is given to issues of over-dispersion and unobserved heterogeneity.

**Pertinent Courses in Allied Departments**

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

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

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

**ECO 518 Econometric Theory II**
Angus S. Deaton, Jia Li, Mark W. Watson
This course begins with extensions of the linear model in several directions: (1) pre-determined but not exogenous regressors; (2) heteroskedasticity and serial correlation; (3) classical GLS; (4) instrumental variables and generalized method of 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Instructor(s)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECO 562</td>
<td>Economic Development I</td>
<td>Anne Case and Samuel Schulhofer-Wohl</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECO 563</td>
<td>Economic Development II</td>
<td>Pinelopi K. Goldberg, Samuel A. Schulhofer-Wohl</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC 500</td>
<td>Applied Social Statistics</td>
<td>Georges R. Reniers</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC 503</td>
<td>Techniques and Methods of Social Science</td>
<td>Alejandro Portes</td>
<td>Seminar has three objectives: 1) to provide students understanding of the basic components of a good research design, including measurement, sampling, and causal interpretation, 2) to familiarize students with the strengths and weaknesses of various research designs, including experimental design, survey research, field methods (ethnography and in-depth interviews), and historical/comparative research; and 3) to teach students how to write a research proposal, including how to formulate a researchable question, how to review and identify a gap in the existing literature, and how to select and describe an appropriate research design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC 504</td>
<td>Social Statistics</td>
<td>Matthew J. Salganik</td>
<td>Thorough examination of linear regression from a data analytic point of view. Sociological applications are strongly emphasized. Topics include: (a) a review of the linear model; (b) regression diagnostics for outliers and collinearity; (c) smoothers; (d) robust regression; and (e) resampling methods. Students taking the course should have completed an introductory course in probability and statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC 505</td>
<td>Research Seminar in Empirical Investigation</td>
<td>Delia S. Baldassarri</td>
<td>Preparation of research papers based on field observation, laboratory experiments, survey procedures, and secondary analysis of existing data banks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC 546</td>
<td>Politics and Economics (Half-Term)</td>
<td>Alejandro Portes</td>
<td>Course conveys the basic ideas in economics and sociology as a prelude to understanding the surge of theory and research associated with the new economic sociology. Course examines key economic ideas through a classic and readable introduction; explores the birth of the sociological approach to the economy in the works of Max Weber and Thorstein Veblen; and then moves to consider a selected set of critiques of orthodox economic theory and original conceptual contributions to modern economic sociology.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| SOC 562 /AAS 562 | Race & Ethnicity | Edward E. Telles | This course provides an overview of important theories and theorists of race and ethnicity. It is a half semester course (mini-seminar) that seeks to expose students to fundamental concepts and equip them for subsequent independent study. The primary focus of the Race/Ethnicity Field is: 1) to understand the nature and persistence of race and ethnic identity as meaningful social groupings in contemporary society, and 2) to explain the social significance of these group identities - that is, how
these groupings are related to social stratification, to socio-cultural relations, and to the political and economic dynamics in a society.

**SOC 573 Inequality and Higher Education**  
*Thomas J. Espenshade*  
This course examines factors influencing who applies to and the probability of being accepted at academically selective colleges and universities. Topics include race-conscious versus class-based affirmative action, the role of elite universities in promoting social mobility, recent U.S. Supreme Court cases, and current public policy controversies. The roles of students’ race and social class background in issues surrounding campus life will also be examined.

**SOC 578 Sociology of Immigration and Ethnicity**  
*Marta Tienda*  
A review of the historical and contemporary literature on immigration and the relationship between these flows and the development of ethnic relations. Emphasis on the United States, although comparative material from Canada, Europe, and Latin America is discussed. Classical and recent theories of immigrant adaptation, language acculturation, ethnic entrepreneurship, and ethnic conflict are presented and discussed. The bearing of sociological findings on current policy debates about immigration control and uses of immigrant labor is highlighted.

**WWS 507C Quantitative Analysis (Advanced)**  
*Taryn L. Dinkelman and Xiaotong Niu*  
Data analysis techniques, stressing application to public policy. The course includes measurement, descriptive statistics, data collection, probability, exploratory data analysis, hypothesis testing, simple and multiple regression, correlation, and graphical procedures. Some training is offered in the use of computers. No previous training in statistics is required. The course is divided into separate sections according to the student’s level of mathematical sophistication. The advanced level assumes a fluency in calculus.

**WWS 508C Econometrics and Public Policy (Advanced)**  
*Jesse M. Rothstein*  
Discusses the main tools of econometric analysis, and the way in which they are applied to a range of problems in social science. Emphasis is on using techniques, and on understanding and critically assessing others’ use of them. There is a great deal of practical work on the computer using a range of data from around the world. Topics include regression analysis, with a focus on regression as a tool for analyzing non-experimental data, discrete choice, and an introduction to time series analysis. There are applications from macroeconomics, policy evaluation, and economic development. Prerequisite: grounding in topics covered in 507c.

**WWS 509 /ECO 509 Generalized Linear Statistical Models**  
*Germán Rodriguez*  
The analysis of survey data using generalized linear statistical models. The course begins with a review of linear models for continuous responses and then considers logistic regression models for binary data and log-linear models for count data, including rates and contingency tables and hazard models for duration data. Attention is given to the logical and mathematical foundations of the techniques, but the main emphasis is on the applications, including computer usage.

**WWS 511B Microeconomic Analysis: Basic**  
*Christina H. Paxson*  
The course is to develop a basic understanding of basic microeconomic tools. Emphasis is placed on how these tools can be used for policy analysis. Students need not have taken any other economics courses, but should have a good command of algebra and be familiar with basic calculus concepts, although proficiency in calculus is not necessary.

**WWS 511C Microeconomic Analysis (Advanced)**  
*Jan K. De Loecker*  
This course is an introduction to the use of microeconomics for the analysis of public policy on an advanced level. The emphasis is on both the intuitive and formal logic of economic principles, a deeper perspective on the impacts of typical policy measures, and an introduction to the use of professional microeconomic tools to assess and
weigh these policy impacts. One goal is to move students towards the ability to read professional microeconomic literature with appreciation of both its contributions and foibles.

**WWS 511D Microeconomics Analysis (Accelerated)**
*Amy B. Craft*

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

**WWS 512C Macroeconomic Analysis (Advanced)**
*Roland J. Benabou*

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

**WWS 515B Program and Policy Evaluation**
*Jean B. Grossman*

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

**WWS 515C Program and Policy Evaluation**
*Deborah N. Peikes, Anuradha Rangarajan, Christopher A. Trenholm*

Introduces evaluation using advanced quantitative techniques. Explores ways to develop and implement research-based program improvement strategies and accountability systems; judges effects of policies and programs; assesses benefits and costs of changes. Uses domestic and international examples. Introduces a range of evaluation tools and designs by applying tools empirically with Stata, using data from several large-scale impact evaluations.

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

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

**WWS 564 / POP 504 Poverty, Inequality and Health in the World**

*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.

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

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

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

WWS 591D
Policy Workshop: Immigration Reform in the U.S.
Marta Tienda
This workshop will focus on Immigration Reform. Given the timeliness of this topic in the national policy debate, this workshop will most likely prepare a report for use by a Washington, DC, based advocacy organization. Prof. Tienda has significant contacts among such groups, and has previously led a Policy Workshop, and a Policy Taskforce for WWS Undergrads. The client for the 2005 workshop was the Council of the Americas’ North American Business Committee, and the report was entitled, ‘Effective Worksite Enforcement: A Key Requirement to Reduce Undocumented Immigration.'
WWS 593C
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): Political Economy of Latin America
John B. Londregan
Issues in political economy that are particularly salient in Latin America: the establishment and preservation of stable democracy, populism, sovereign debt repayment, free trade agreements, income inequality, education, and narcotics trafficking. In each area, course examines what the theoretical literature in economics and politics says about the subject, looks at some significant cases in Latin America, and discusses policy implications, both from the perspective of policymakers in Latin America, as well as from the rest of the world.

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

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

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

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

WWS 593I
Policy Analysis: Selected Topics (Half-Term): The Federal Budget
James H. Klumpner
This course will cover how the Federal budget process is supposed to work and how it actually does work. Topics will include: (1) institutions, processes, and definitions; (2) history of budget outcomes; (3) the current state of the Federal budget process; (4) the role of uncertainty in budgeting; (4) the role of politics in budgeting; and (5) the budget’s short- and long-term fiscal consequences.

WWS 593J
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): State and Local Finance Transcript Topic Title: State and Local Finance
Richard F. Keevey
Examines budgeting and finance at the state and local level of government. Topics include: budget structure and process; decision makers within the political and economic environment; debt, capital planning and bond financing; revenue structures
supporting expenditures. Tax policy and associated tradeoffs between tax equity and efficiency and spending and program needs are also examined. Two case studies are utilized—one related to state and local tax policy and one related to budgetary decision-making.

**WWS 594B**

**Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): Lessons from OECD Social Policies**

*Alicia Adsera*

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

**WWS 594I**

**Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): GIS for Public Policy**

*William G. Guthe*

This course is designed as a practical introduction to the use of computer mapping (Geographic Information systems) for policy analysis and decision-making. Students learn MapInfo through examples of map applications. Students are expected to complete exercises and a final project applying GIS to a policy issue.

**WWS 594J**

**Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): Health and Nutrition in Developing Countries**

*Nöel Cameron*

Human growth has been described as "a mirror of society" in that the process of growth and development is exquisitely sensitive to environmental factors. This course will be aimed at the non-biologist and will cover biology of growth and examination of critical periods of susceptibility to environmental insult. Other topics will be impact of social and economic factors, nutritional and epidemiological transition, and child growth in relation to health and disease in developing countries.

**WWS 594K**

**Topics in Policy Analysis (Half Term): The Development Challenge of HIV/AIDS**

*Keith E. Hansen*

This seminar will review the origins of HIV, the multiple impacts of AIDS, the reasons for sustained global neglect, the foundations of effective prevention & treatment programs, & the urgent need to improve monitoring & evaluation. Special attention will be given to the role of social factors in the epidemic. Course participants will examine the policy-making process related to global public goods, & consider whether the world is better positioned to avert a resurgence of this pandemic or the emergence of the next threat.

**WWS 597**

**The Political Economy of Health Systems**

*Uwe E. Reinhardt*

This course explores the professed and unspoken goals nations pursue with their health systems and the alternative economic and administrative structures different nations use to pursue those goals. The emphasis in the course will be on the industrialized world, although some time can be allocated later in the course to approaches used in the developing countries, if students in the course desire it.
Audrey Dorelien successfully defended her dissertation, “Birth seasonality in sub-Saharan Africa: Its Determinants and Implications for Child Health” in July 2012. This dissertation presents research on undocumented seasonality as a characteristic and important feature of birth rate for sub-Saharan Africa. The research she presents helps close the gap by providing contemporary documentation of the seasonal patterns of births in 31 sub-Saharan African countries, and 21 ecological zones. In the remainder of the dissertation, she analyzes the determinants of birth seasonality and its implications for child health, by using data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Demographic Surveillance Sites, and weather station data, in conjunction with an interdisciplinary set of methods. Specifically in Chapter 3, she makes a valuable contribution to the existing literature on determinants of birth seasonality by using multivariate analysis to look at the independent contributions of both social and ecological factors. In Chapter 4, she analyzes the relationship between birth month and child growth (stunting) and survival. She also tests whether the relationship is due to socio-demographic differences in fertility patterns. In Chapter 5, she analyzes the impact of seasonal fluctuations in births on the dynamics of acute, immunizing childhood diseases, such as measles. Her research pays particular attention to the effects of interactions with seasonality in the contact rates.

There are many policy implications resulting from this dissertation research. Knowledge of birth seasonality patterns can help improve the provision of obstetrical services. Understanding the determinants of birth seasonality can help prevent unwanted births and influence the timing of births. Policies that help women can help women conceive and give birth during optimal months for child survival and therefore can also help sub-Saharan African countries achieve the Millennium Development Goal 4 of reducing under-five mortality. Finally, her findings also help to elucidate how infectious disease dynamics may change as birth amplitude or peak month changes.

Dorelien is currently a Postdoctoral Fellow, Robert Wood Johnson Health & Society Scholars Program, School of Public Health and a Postdoctoral Fellow Affiliate, Population Studies Center at the University of Michigan. At Michigan she is researching Major U.S. and global health issues such as the emergence and reemergence of infectious diseases, population ageing, and the health impacts of anthropogenic change cannot be addressed within isolated academic disciplines. Understanding and devising the appropriate policies to address these problems requires an interdisciplinary approach. As a Health & Society Scholar, Dr. Dorelien plans to use such an approach to examine the influence of population aging and its attendant immunosenescence on infectious disease transmission and incidence.

Daniel Schneider successfully defended his dissertation, “Wealth and the propensity to marry” in July 2012. His dissertation explores how the American marriage has changed in important ways over the latter half of the twentieth century and in the first decades of the twenty-first century. Marriage is increasingly delayed and even forgone with those changes particularly pronounced for African Americans and those with relatively less education. These changes are intertwined with increases in non-marital cohabitation and fertility. In concert, these demographic shifts have important implications for inequality as those who are already disadvantaged increasingly marry later and less, leading to less exposure to the benefits that marriage appears to confer on both children and adults.

Scholars of the family have long focused on how education, employment, and earnings affect individuals’ likelihoods of marriage. However, recent qualitative and ethnographic research suggests that to adequately understand current patterns of marriage entry, scholars must look beyond these characteristics to consider the role
Recent Graduates

Emily Marshall successfully defended her dissertation, “Population Problems? Demographic Knowledge and Fertility in Great Britain and France, 1945–2005” in July 2012. Her dissertation explores population size as it has been a matter of concern for rulers and states for centuries. Fears of over- and under-population have led to extensive political debate and the implementation of numerous policies during the past century. Yet it is difficult to determine why demographic patterns like fertility rates sometimes command the attention of policymakers and the general public, and at other times disappear from public debate. This dissertation uses a multi-method comparative case study to investigate organizational and cultural factors that led to the development of sharply contrasting understandings of national fertility rates in two countries in the post-World War II twentieth century: strong concerns about fertility decline among French policymakers and publics, but a nearly complete lack of concern among their British counterparts, despite their strikingly similar national fertility rates. She focuses on demographic experts as key actors shaping discussion of population trends during this period. By examining how demographic experts defined their disciplinary contributions, made projections for the demographic future, and constructed disciplinary research agendas, this study shows how cross-national differences created different roles for demographic experts in defining and addressing population problems, at the same time as they shaped demographers’ own definitions of these problems.

Her analysis shows how demographers’ organizational locations and intellectual traditions shaped their contributions to three spheres for the production of policy-relevant demographic knowledge: state population commissions, national population projections, and academic publications in demography journals. She argues that the two countries’ different interpretations of similar fertility trends were shaped by cross-national differences in the institutional structures demographers inhabited, as well as their cultural traditions of thought about population change. Demographic experts’ contributions to public debate were mediated by institutional configurations: in France, national institutional support gave them a prominent role in public debates and encouraged the study of French fertility. Combined with an intellectual tradition theorizing indefinite fertility decline, this led to a focus on low-fertility contexts. In Britain, however, the absence of national institutional support, combined with relatively strong support for the study of international population...
issues in high-fertility contexts, led demographers
to focus on global population growth, rather than
national decline. These different institutional and
cultural frameworks profoundly shaped the
trajectories of demographic understandings of
population in Great Britain and France, leading to
different concerns over the problem of population.

Marshall is currently a Postdoctoral Fellow,
Population Studies Center. Her research examines
how cultural and social contexts shape
understandings of family and fertility. She is
particularly interested in the use of innovative
methods to study culture and fertility.
Edward Berchick is a third-year graduate student in Sociology, Demography, 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 third-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. Bietsch is a National Institutes of Health Training Grant Fellow. Her research interests include population and development, demographic methods, and fertility.

Laura Blue is a fifth-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. Blue is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

This year, in a series of related papers, Blue analyzes the possible role of sickness-induced weight change in explaining the counterintuitive relationship between body mass index (BMI) and mortality. Many previous studies find that people who are overweight have lower death rates, not higher ones, than people with clinically normal body weight -- even though overweight status is strongly linked to disease onset. In a paper submitted to the American Journal of Epidemiology, Blue demonstrates that the curvilinear relationship between BMI and mortality could be explained partly by recent changes in body weight: Across five high- and middle-income countries, adults aged 50-79 who have recently lost weight have much higher mortality than average, and this group of "weight losers" may make death rates at low BMI values look higher than is typical among most people with low BMIs. In a separate paper, submitted to the journal Obesity, Blue and co-authors Noreen Goldman and Luis Rosero-Bixby (Universidad de Costa Rica; UC Berkeley) demonstrate that, among longitudinal survey participants in Costa Rica and in England, weight loss can sometimes signal a serious illness, such as cancer, diabetes, or chronic lung disease.

Blue will graduate in September 2013. Her dissertation examines the complicated relationships between body weight, weight change, and mortality risk, using longitudinal data from five high- and middle-income countries. She has also worked with Thomas Espenshade on questions related to population momentum (published in Population & Development Review) and with Andrew Fenelon (Brown University) on the role of smoking in explaining why U.S. Hispanics live longer than non-Hispanic whites (published in the International Journal of Epidemiology). Her interests, broadly, are in health behaviors, health disparities, and demographic and epidemiological methods.

Stacie Carr is a seventh-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.

Cheng Cheng is a first-year student in Sociology and Demography. She holds a B.A. in Sociology from the University of Wisconsin. Her senior honors thesis uses longitudinal data from the Health and Retirement Study to examine the interactive effects of retirement and children on the mental health of older Americans. Cheng has also worked as a researcher in Wisconsin’s Applied Population Lab and for the Wisconsin Scholars Longitudinal Study. She is interested in demography and aging.
Graduate Students

Angela Dixon is a first-year student in Sociology, Demography, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. She received a B.S. in Psychology and Political Science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Since graduating, she has lived in 11 countries as a volunteer with local organizations. Her experiences in a variety of cross-national contexts (including Singapore, England, Tanzania, and Mexico) have prompted a strong interest in the cultural construction of race and ethnicity and their implications for social and economic mobility for people of African descent. Her current interests include race/ethnicity, sociology of education, and social stratification.

Diane Coffey is a third-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.

Janeria Dunlap is a second-year graduate student in Sociology who transferred into Demography after successfully completing of OPR’s core course sequence (POP 501 & POP 502) and Demography General Exam. She received a B.A. in Sociology and English from Duke University. Her past work has addressed topics ranging from stereotype threat and the governance of global supply chains. Dunlap is interested in developing projects that explore the links between group boundaries and economic interaction. Her research interests include domestic and global stratification, social mobility, race and ethnicity, economic sociology.

Dennis Feehan is a fifth-year graduate student in the Program in Population Studies. He holds a B.A. in Mathematics from Harvard. Before coming to Princeton, he worked on methods for measuring population health, especially in the developing world, at the Harvard Initiative for Global Health. This year, Feehan worked with Matthew Salganik and a team of Brazilians from FIOCRUZ on a survey that sampled 25,000 residents of 27 Brazilian cities. The project applied the network scale-up method to produce estimates of the number of crack users, a hard-to-reach population of considerable policy interest in Brazil. The results of the study will also allow a comparison of a new estimator for adult mortality rates to gold-standard estimates in each of the 27 cities.

Feehan also continued his work with Matthew Salganik on a collaborative team including researchers from the National University of Rwanda, the Rwandan Ministry of Health, the University of Florida, UNAIDS, CDC, and Macro International to design and implement a nationally-representative survey of 5,000 Rwandans. The study was the first application of the network scale-up method to a population in sub-Saharan Africa; the results will help develop methods for estimating the sizes of populations most at-risk for HIV/AIDS. This study was also the first application ever of a new, network-based method for estimating adult death rates. His research interests include networks, population health, population and development, and demographic methods.

Lauren Gaydosh is a fourth-year graduate student in Sociology, Demography, 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. Gaydosh is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

Julia Gelatt is a sixth-year graduate student in Sociology, Demography, 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.
Gelatt will defend her dissertation which focuses on the consequences of immigration status on children and young adults' health and well-being in June 2013. She is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

Kerstin Gentsch is a fifth-year graduate student in Sociology and Demography. She holds a B.A. in Economics and Linguistics from Swarthmore College. Before coming to Princeton, she 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.

Gentsch’s dissertation examines selective college admissions and major choice using data from the National Study of College Experience. The first chapter tests whether an academically top-ranked applicant's acceptance to a selective college is influenced by the acceptance of academically lower-ranked, but otherwise preferred applicants (e.g. underrepresented minority students, legacies, athletes) from the same high school — a phenomenon called "coattails admission". The second chapter investigates the extent to which neighborhood socioeconomic composition influences the admissions chances of applicants to selective colleges and universities above and beyond individual/family socioeconomic status and high school quality. The third chapter examines the influence of early college course and extracurricular experience on subsequent major choice.

Joanne Golann is a fifth-year graduate student in Sociology and Demography. 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.

Mariana Campos Horta is a second-year graduate student in Sociology and Demography. She received a B.A. in Interdisciplinary Studies from the University of California, 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 lie in higher education.

Gentsch's dissertation examines selective college admissions and major choice using data from the National Study of College Experience. The first chapter tests whether an academically top-ranked applicant's acceptance to a selective college is influenced by the acceptance of academically lower-ranked, but otherwise preferred applicants (e.g. underrepresented minority students, legacies, athletes) from the same high school — a phenomenon called "coattails admission". The second chapter investigates the extent to which neighborhood socioeconomic composition influences the admissions chances of applicants to selective colleges and universities above and beyond individual/family socioeconomic status and high school quality. The third chapter examines the influence of early college course and extracurricular experience on subsequent major choice.

Patrick Ishizuka is a third-year graduate student in Sociology, Demography, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. He holds a B.A. in Philosophy from Santa Clara University. His interests are gender, work-family issues.

Sarah James is a first-year student in Sociology, Demography, and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy. She received a B.A. in Sociology from Rice University. At Rice, she has worked on an NSF-funded study under the supervision of Elaine Ecklund to analyze gender differences across the life course among elite academic scientists. Using the Houston Area Survey, James has also examined attitudes toward undocumented immigrants. She is interested in demography, sociology of education, and the sociology of the family.
Laura Khan  is a second-year graduate student in Demography and Social Policy. She holds a B.A. in Psychology and Spanish from Tufts University and a 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. Khan is a National Institutes of Health Training Grant Fellow. Her research interests include sexual and reproductive health policy, migration, urbanization and the effects of social structure on global public health.

YeaLhim Kim is a second-year graduate student in Demography 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.

Ayesha Mahmud is a first-year student in Demography and Social Policy. She earned a B.A. in Physics and Economics from Carleton College. After graduation, Ayesha joined NORC at the University of Chicago, where she worked on various health policy issues, such as childhood obesity, vaccination policy and health information technology. This past year, Ayesha has been working at the National Bureau of Economic Research where she studied how people choose health insurance plans. She is interested in reproductive health and access to healthcare in developing countries.

Zitsi Mirakhur is a second-year graduate student in Demography and Social Policy. She received a B.A. in Comparative Human Development from the University of Chicago. 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 with the Institute for Quality and Equity in Education at Loyola University of New Orleans. Her research interests are higher education, social demography, inequality, and urbanization.

This year, Mirakhur began work on two projects. The first, with Sara Goldrick-Rab (University of Wisconsin-Madison), uses data from the Wisconsin Scholars Longitudinal Study to examine low-income students’ academic achievement and social experiences in college. The second project examines the relationship between high school economic composition and college graduation with data from the National Educational Longitudinal Study.

Jayanti Owens is a sixth-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. Owens is a recipient of the Mellon Mays Undergraduate Fellowship, the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship, and the National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement Grant.

She will graduate August 2013. 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 fifth-year graduate student in the Woodrow Wilson School and Demography. 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 an article published in *Demography* and presented at the Population Association of America's 2013 Annual Meeting, 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 an article currently under review by the *Journal of Law and Economics*, Palmer and Mariola Pytlikova (Aarhus University) investigated the relationship between migrants' destination choices and the economic and social rights afforded to them by potential host countries. Linking a large database of migration flows, compiled by Pytlikova, with a set of immigrants' rights indexes constructed by Palmer, the authors focused on migration within the EU and EFTA from 2004 through 2010. Palmer and Pytlikova 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. This work is part of a larger project in which Palmer and Pytlikova are working with Alicia Adsera to better understand the determinants of migration among multiple pairs of sending and receiving states worldwide.

In an article recently 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 that will soon be submitted for publication, Palmer offers 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.

In a project to better understand how activity-space segregation can be measured empirically, John has developed a mobile phone application
that tracks users’ movements while also letting them learn about their own activity-spaces. He is now recruiting participants from around the world, focusing on New York, Los Angeles, and Barcelona. The app, available at https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=edu.princeton.jrpalmer.asm, has been covered by a number of Spanish media outlets, including La Vanguardia, El Periodico, Europa Press, and Radio Nacional de España. The project is being carried out under the guidance of Marta Tienda, Thomas Espenshade, Douglas Massey, and Frederic Bartumeus (Center for Advanced Studies of Blanes), and more information is available at http://www.princeton.edu/~jrpalmer/spacemapper.html.

Michelle Phelps is a sixth-year graduate student in Sociology, Demography, 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. She is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

Phelps will defend her dissertation August 2013. Her topic will be, “The Paradox of Probation: Understanding the Expansion of an "Alternative" to Incarceration during the Prison Boom.”

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

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

Wendy Sheldon is a sixth-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, 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.

Wendy 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 and plans to defend July 2013.

Naomi Sugie is a sixth-year graduate student in Sociology, Demography, 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 fourth-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 spent several 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 third-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. He is a National Institutes of Health Training Grant Fellow. His interests include the internal structure of cities, segregation, youth development and mathematical modeling of emergent structures.

Catherine Thorkelson is a third-year graduate student in Sociology and Demography. 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 third-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 seventh-year graduate student in Sociology. She received her B.A. from Williams College and her M.P.H. from the University Washington. She is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow whose work is focused on medicine, health, and health policy. Her research interests include sociology of medicine, ethnography, health disparities, aging, and urban sociology.

Trotter’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. She plans to defend her dissertation which explores questions related to changes in the organization of health care through an ethnographic study of the Nurse Practitioner in August 2013. 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 sixth-year graduate student Sociology, Demography, 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.

Vickstrom began research on sub-Saharan African migration while working on the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project in 2008 at the
Institut de population, développement, et santé de la reproduction (IPDSR) of the University of Dakar, Senegal. 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.

Amy Winter is a second-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. Winter is a National Institutes of Health Training Grant Fellow. Her research interests include women’s reproductive and sexual health, and global health disparities.

Melanie Wright is a second-year graduate student in Sociology, Demography, 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. Wright is a National Institutes of Health Training Grant Fellow. 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 fifth-year graduate student in Sociology and Demography. 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dolores Acevedo-Garcia</td>
<td>Harvard School of Public Health</td>
<td>677 Huntington Avenue Kresge Building 7th Floor Boston, MA 02115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olukunle Adegbola</td>
<td>University of Lagos</td>
<td>Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rina Agarwala</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins University</td>
<td>533 Mergenthaler Hall 3400 N. Charles St. Baltimore, MD 21218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauline Airey</td>
<td>University of Illinois</td>
<td>605 East Springfield, 57 CAB Champaign, IL 61820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Aizer</td>
<td>Brown University</td>
<td>64 Waterman St. Providence, RI 02912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilana Akresh</td>
<td>University of Illinois</td>
<td>605 East Springfield, 57 CAB Champaign, IL 61820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denise Roth Allen</td>
<td>Center for Disease Control &amp; Prevention</td>
<td>1600 Clifton Rd. Atlanta, GA 30333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigal Alon</td>
<td>Tel-Aviv University</td>
<td>Tel Aviv, 69978 Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven Alvarado</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin-Madison</td>
<td>352 Uris Hall Ithaca, NY 14853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sajeda Amin</td>
<td>The Population Council</td>
<td>One Dag Hammerskjold Plaza New York, NY 10017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Anderson</td>
<td>The University of Michigan</td>
<td>426 Thompson St., Box 1248 Ann Arbor, MI 48106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Annable</td>
<td>Unitrin, Inc.</td>
<td>One East Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofya Aptekar</td>
<td>Max Planck Institute</td>
<td>Kennedyallee 50 Boon, 53175 Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davide Azzolini</td>
<td>New York University</td>
<td>295 Lafayette St. 4th Floor New York, NY 10012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozer Babakol</td>
<td>26 Bridgewater Drive</td>
<td>Princeton Junction, NJ 08550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katy Backes Kozhimannil</td>
<td>University of Minnesota School of Public Health</td>
<td>420 Delaware St. SE, MMC 729 Minneapolis, MN 55444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyanendra Badgaiyan</td>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi Foundation</td>
<td>Jawahar Bhawan Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road New Delhi, 110 001 INDIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debjani Bagchi</td>
<td>UBS Financial Services Inc.</td>
<td>200 Park Avenue New York, NY 10166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy Kate Bailey</td>
<td>Utah State University</td>
<td>730 Old Main Hill Logan, UT 84322-0730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delia Baldassarri</td>
<td>New York University</td>
<td>295 Lafayette St. 4th Floor New York, NY 10012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akinrinola Bankole</td>
<td>The Alan Guttmacher Institute</td>
<td>120 Wall Street, 21st Floor New York, NY 10005-3904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Barclay</td>
<td>338 Richardville Road, Apt. R2 Carmel, NY 10512</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Barron</td>
<td>5170 Britten Lane Ellicott City, MD 21043</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaka Basu</td>
<td>Cornell University</td>
<td>352 Uris Hall Ithaca, NY 14853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazli Baydar</td>
<td>University of Washington</td>
<td>Seattle, WA 98195-7262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audrey Beck</td>
<td>San Diego State University</td>
<td>9245 Sky Park Court, Suite 100 San Diego, CA 92123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryann Belanger</td>
<td>20 Roycebrook Road Hillsborough, NJ 08844</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neil Bennett</td>
<td>City University of New York-Baruch College</td>
<td>Building 137 E 22, Room 410 New York, NY 10010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Berger</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin-Madison</td>
<td>1350 University Avenue Madison, WI 53706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lori Bishop</td>
<td>Humanity United</td>
<td>1991 Broadway, Suite 320 Redwood City, CA 94063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathryn Bistline</td>
<td>Helen Joseph Hospital, Perth Road</td>
<td>Westdene, Johannesburg, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Blanc</td>
<td>The John D. &amp; Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation</td>
<td>140 S. Dearborn Street Chicago, IL 60603-5285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Bloom</td>
<td>Harvard University</td>
<td>665 Huntington Avenue Building I, 11th Floor Boston, MA 02115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deirdre Bloome</td>
<td>Harvard University</td>
<td>436 William James Hall Cambridge, MA 02138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niels-Hugo Blunch</td>
<td>Washington and Lee University</td>
<td>Huntley Hall 101B Lexington, VA 24450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratikshya Bohra-Mishra</td>
<td>Princeton University</td>
<td>Woodrow Wilson School 410A Robertson Hall Princeton, NJ 08544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eduard Bos</td>
<td>The World Bank</td>
<td>1818 H Street NW Washington, DC 20433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryan Boulier</td>
<td>George Washington University</td>
<td>2201 G Street NW Washington, DC 20052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Bradway</td>
<td>309 E. Jefferson Street Apt. 6 Ann Arbor, MI 48104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Braun</td>
<td>ETS</td>
<td>Rosedale Road, Mail Stop 10R Princeton, NJ 08541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mary Breckenridge  
1382 Newton Langehorne Road #M208  
Newtown, PA  18940

Ellen Brennan-Galvin  
66 West 12th St. Office 620  
New York, NY

Christina Brinkley  
1629 Columbia Rd. NW, Apt.530  
Washington, DC  20009

Stefanie Brodmann  
Economist  
World Bank  
Washington, DC

Ronald Brookmeyer  
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health  
615 N. Wolfe St, E3142(Biostatistics)  
Baltimore, MD  21205

Amelia Brown  
JETN B526  
300 Slater Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Canada K1A 1L1

Eleanor Brown  
Pomona College  
425 North College Avenue  
Claremont, CA  91711

Steven Brown  
38 Fernald Drive, #21  
Cambridge, MA  02138

Sally Buchanan  
Princeton University  
Frist Campus Center, Room 118  
Princeton, NJ  08544

Birgitta Bucht  
2 Tudor City Place, Apt. 8C-North  
New York, NY  10017

Monica Budowski  
Rue Jehanne de Hochberg 26  
Neuchatel,  2000  
Switzerland

Larry Bumpass  
University of Wisconsin-Madison  
1180 Observatory Drive  
Madison, WI  53706

Thomas Burch  
University of Victoria  
Victoria, BC V8W 3P5  
Canada

Donnell Butler  
Franklin and Marshall College  
P.O. Box 3003  
Lancaster, PA  17604

Allison Butenheim  
University of Pennsylvania  
3641 Locust Walk, Room 308  
Philadelphia, PA  19104

Sharon Bzostek  
Rutgers University  
26 Nichol Avenue  
New Brunswick, NJ  08904

J. Caldwell  
7016 SW 48th Lane  
Miami, FL  33155

Marcy Carlson  
University of Wisconsin-Madison  
1180 Observatory Drive  
Madison, WI  53706

Marion Carter  
Centers for Disease Control  
4770 Buford Highway, NE MSJ-K-22  
Atlanta, GA  30341

Rebecca Casciano  
Glass Frog  
172 Orchard Road  
Skillman, NJ  08558

Lynne Casper  
USC  
Trousdale Pkwy.  
Los Angeles, CA  90089

Susan Cassels  
Harborview Medical Center  
9th & Jefferson Bldg. 13NJ1316 Box 359931  
908 Jefferson Street  
Seattle, WA  98195

Marcia Caldas de Castro  
Harvard School of Public Health  
655 Huntington Ave. Building I  
11th Floor, Room 1113  
Boston, MA  02115

Yunshik Chang  
University of British Columbia  
6303 North West Marine Drive  
Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4  
Canada

Kate Choi  
University of Western Ontario  
Room 5306, Social Science Centre  
1151 Richmond Street  
London, ON N6A 5C2  
Canada

Helena Choi  
The William & Flora Hewlett Foundation  
2121 Sand Hill Road  
Menlo Park, CA  94025

Susan Clampet-Lundquist  
Saint Joseph’s University  
500 City Avenue  
Philadelphia, PA  19131

Shelley Clark  
McGill University  
Leacock Bldg., Room 713  
855 Sherbrooke St. West  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2T7  
Canada

Amy Love Collins  
69A 7th Avenue, #3  
Brooklyn, NY  11217

Carey Cooper  
c/o 1907 Corral Drive  
Houston, TX  77090

Barbara Cooper  
Rutgers University  
New Brunswick, NJ

Jennifer Cornman  
714 Astor Lane  
Franklin Park, NJ  08823

Kalena Cortes  
Higher Education  
350 Huntington Hall  
Syracuse, NY  13244

Mary Coulter  
3 Romanov Lane, Apt. 84  
Moscow, 125 009  
Russia

Terry-Ann Craigie  
Connecticut College  
Box 5308  
270 Mohegan Ave.  
New London, CT  06320

Catherine Crato  
Office of Management & Budget  
725 17th Street NW  
Washington, DC  20503

Mathew Creighton  
Universitat Pompeu Fabra  
C/RamonTrias Fargas, 25-27  
08006  
Barcelona, Spain

Sara Curran  
University of Washington  
400 Thomson Hall  
Seattle, WA  98195

Jacqueline Darroch  
2212 Queen Anne Ave. N#133  
Seattle, WA  98109

Kailash Das  
Int. Inst. For Population Sciences  
Deemed University  
Govandi Station Road  
Deonar, Mumbai  400 088  
INDIA

Paul Demeny  
The Population Council  
One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza  
New York, NY  10017
Howard Goldberg  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
4770 Buford Highway NE  
Atlanta, GA 30341-3717

Joshua Goldstein  
Max Planck Institute  
Konrad-Zuse-Str. 1  
Rostock, 18057  
Germany

Rebecca Gomperts  
Women on Waves Foundation  
P.O. Box 15683  
1001 ND Amsterdam  
The Netherlands

Carlos Gonzalez Sancho  
University of Oxford  
New Road  
Oxford, OX1 1NF, U.K.

Michele Gragnolati  
BUEWB  
1818 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20433

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

Gilles Grenier  
University of Ottawa  
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5  
Canada

Jill Grigsby  
Pomona College  
420 Harvard  
Claremont, CA 91711

Joseph Grinblat  
United Nations  
Two United Nations Plaza, Room 1918  
New York, NY 10017

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

Elizabeth Gummerson  
University of Cape Town  
4.89 Leslie Social Sciences Building, Upper Campus  
Rondebosch, Cape Town, South Africa

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

Juan Guzman  
University of Notre Dame  
200 McKenna Hall  
Notre Dame, IN 46556

Conrad Hackett  
The University of Texas at Austin  
1 University Station, O1800  
Austin, TX 78712-0544

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

Kelli Hall  
University of Michigan Medical School  
1301 Catherine Road  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

William Haller  
Clemson University  
130 E Brackett Hall  
Clemson, SC 29634

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

Richard Hankinson  
120 Grover Avenue  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Kristen Harknett  
University of Pennsylvania  
3718 Locust Walk/271 McNeil Bldg.  
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299

Cynthia Harper  
University of California  
3333 California Street, Suite 335  
San Francisco, CA 94143-0856

Angel Harris  
Professor of Sociology and African American Studies  
Duke University  
Durham, NC 27708

Andrew Haughwout  
Federal Reserve of New York  
33 Liberty Street  
New York, NY 10004

Allison Hedley Dodd  
600 Maryland Ave., SW, Suite 550  
Washington, DC 20024

Katherine Hempstead  
Center for Health Statistics  
PO Box 360, Room 405  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360

Albert Hermalin  
University of Michigan  
426 Thompson St.  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

Patrick Heuveline  
NORC, and The University of Chicago  
1155 East 60th Street  
Chicago, IL 60637

Sylvia Ann Hewlett  
Center for Work-Life Policy  
1841 Broadway, Suite 400  
New York, NY 10023

Barbara Heyns  
New York University  
295 Lafayette St., 4th Floor  
New York, NY 10012

Jenny Higgins  
UW-Madison  
60 Havern Ave, B3, Room 309  
Madison, WI 53726

Robert Hill  
2608 Pebble Creek Court  
Bluff Creek Estates  
Columbia, MI 48120

Mary Himmelstein  
Bucks County Community College  
Newtown, PA 18940

John Hobcroft  
The University of York  
Helsington  
York YO10 5DD, United Kingdom

Howard Hogan  
U.S. Bureau of The Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Bart Holland  
New Jersey Medical School  
185 South Orange Ave., Rm F596  
Newark, NJ 07103

Shiro Horiuchi  
Hunter College  
425 East 25th St, Box 816  
New York, NY 10010-2509

Michael Hout  
UC Berkeley  
Survey Research Center  
2538 Channing Way  
Berkeley, CA 94720

Nancy Howell  
University of Toronto  
725 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario MSS 2T4  
Canada

Kathryn Ikard  
10421 SW Bank Road , Unit 7  
Vashon, WA 98070

John Isbister  
University of California Santa Cruz  
Engineering 2, 401  
Santa Cruz, CA 95064
Maia Jachimowicz  
Deputy Policy Director  
City of Philadelphia  
225 City Hall  
Philadelphia, PA  19107

Margot Jackson  
Brown University  
P.O. Box 1916  
Providence, RI  02912

Radha Jagannathan  
Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy  
33 Livingston Avenue, Ste. 100  
New Brunswick, NJ  08901-1958

Merra Jagannathan  
139 C Johnson Street  
Chapel Hill, NC  27516

John Jemmott  
University of Pennsylvania  
Faculty Ste 520 3535 Market  
Philadelphia, PA  19104-6220

Elise Jones  
1382 Newtown-Langhorne Road  
Newton, PA  18940

Priyadarshani Joshi  
462S Spruce Street #2  
Philadelphia, PA  19139

Matthijs Kalmijn  
Tilburg University  
P.O. Box 90153  
LE Tilburg,  5000  
The Netherlands

Frank Kalter  
University of Mannheim MZES  
Mannheim, D-68131  
Germany

Janet Kalwat  
200 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 700  
Norwalk, CT  06854

Daniel Kammen  
University of California  
310 Barrows Hall  
Berkeley, CA  94720-3050

Lauren Kase  
National Students of AMF  
3344 Hillsborough St., Suite 260  
Raleigh, NC  27607

Jennifer Kates  
The Kaiser Family Foundation  
2400 Sand Hill Road  
Menlo Park, CA  94025

Rebecca Katz  
George Washington University  
21211 Street, NW  
Washington, DC  20052

Joanna Kempner  
Rutgers University  
54 Joyce Kilmer Avenue  
Piscataway, NJ  08854

Catherine Kenney  
Bowling Green State University  
Bowling Green, OH 43403

Kathleen Kiernan  
The University of York  
Helsington  
York, YO10 5DD  
United Kingdom

Rachel Kimbro  
Rice University  
6100 Main St.  
Houston, TX  77005

Vivian Klaff  
University of Delaware  
Newark, DE  19716

Meredith Kleykamp  
University of Maryland  
2112 Art-Sociology Bldg.  
College Park, MD  20742

Jeffrey Kling  
Ford House Office Building, 4th Floor  
Second and D Streets, SW  
Washington, DC  20515

Jean Knab  
P.O. Box 2393  
Princeton, NJ  08543

John Knodel  
University of Michigan  
426 Thompson Street, P.O.B. 1248  
Ann Arbor, MI  48106-1248

Jacqui Koenig  
RH Technologies Project  
90 Apple Lane  
Charlottesville, VA  22903

Sarah Kolda  
621 Ashbury Avenue  
El Cerrito, CA  94530

Sanders Korenman  
Baruch College, CUNY  
New York, NY  10010

Kathryn Kost  
The Alan Guttmacher Institute  
125 Maiden Lane  
New York, NY  10038

Sascha Krannich  
Albertstrasse 3  
Gehren, 98708  
Germany

Clemens Kroneberg  
University of Mannheim  
68131 Mannheim  
Germany

Ulla Larsen  
Harvard School of Public Health  
665 Huntington Avenue  
Boston, MA  02115

Aida Lazo  
ENCE - IBGE  
Rua Praia do Flamengo 100 Apt. 404  
Rio de Janeiro, 22201-030  
Brazil

Dohoon Lee  
New York University  
295 Lafayette St., Room 4113  
New York, NY  10012

Musonda Lembga  
Media Zambia  
P.O. Box 50122  
Lusaka, Zambia

Mary Lennon  
Columbia University  
722 W. 168 St., 9th Floor  
New York, NY  10032

Karen Leppe  
Widener University  
One University Place  
Chester, PA  19103-5792

Ron Lesthaeghe  
Vrije Universiteit Brussel  
Pleinlaan 2 (M128)  
Brussels, B-1050  
Belgium

Madge Levy  
41 W 82nd Street, Apt 1D  
New York, NY  10024-5616

Valerie Lewis  
Harvard University  
Mailbox 114  
79 JFK Street  
Cambridge, MA  02138

Shaomin Li  
Old Dominion University  
Norfolk, VA  23529

Rose Li  
Rose Li and Associates, Inc.  
6202 Melvern Drive  
Bethesda, MD  208917

Tin-chi Lin  
Liberty Mutual Research Institute  
71 Frankland Rd.  
Hopkinton, MA  01748

I-Fen Lin  
Bowling Green State University  
217 Williams Hall  
Bowling Green, OH  43403-0231

Leigh Linden  
Columbia University  
International Affairs Building, MC 3308  
420 West 118th Street  
New York, NY  10027

April Linton  
University of California, San Diego  
401 Social Science Building,  
9500 Gilman Dr 0533  
La Jolla, CA  92039
Massimo Livio-Bacci  
*Universita degli Studi di Firenze*  
Viale Morgagni 59  
Firenze, 50134 Italy

Gretchen Livingston  
Pew Hispanic Center  
1615 L Street NW  
Washington, DC  20012

Adriana Lleras-Muney  
*UCLA*  
Bunche Hall 9373  
Los Angeles, CA  90095-1477

Kim Lloyd  
*Washington State University*  
Pullman, WA  99164-4020  
David Loeven  
73 Westcott Road  
Princeton, NJ  08540

Leonard Lopoo  
Director, Center for Policy Research  
*Syracuse University*  
426 Eggers Hall  
Syracuse, NY  13244-1020

Rebecca Lowry  
Innovations for Poverty Action  
101 Whitney Avenue  
New Haven, CT  06511

Ying Lu  
NYU Steinhardt  
Kimball, 246 Greene Street  
New York, NY  10003

Kristin Luker  
*University of California*  
2240 Piedmont Ave  
Berkeley, CA  94720

Robin Lumsdaine  
*Brown University*  
Box B  
Providence, RI  02912

Shelly Lundberg  
*University of Washington*  
Box 353412  
Seattle, WA  98195

Garvey Lundy  
Montgomery County Community College  
Parkhouse Hall, Social Science Division  
101 College Drive  
Pottstown, PA  19464

A. Rice Lyons  
295 Western Way  
Princeton, NJ  08540

Todd MacDonald  
ALK Technologies  
1000 Herrontown Rd  
Princeton, NJ  08540

Carolyn Makinson  
International Rescue Committee UK  
11 Gower Street  
London, WC1E 6HB  
U.K.

Ellena Marin Cassinello  
*Jose Artes de Arcos, 11, 2nd*  
Almeria, 04004  
*SPAIN*

Emily Marshall  
*University of Michigan*  
426 Thompson St.  
Ann Arbor, MI  48104

Sarah Martin  
*Ibis Reproductive Health*  
17 Dunster St. #201  
Cambridge, MA  02138

Jennifer Martin  
86 Allen Ave.  
Waban, MA  02468

Linda Martin  
*RAND Corporation*  
1200 South Hayes Street  
Arlington, VA  22202

Melissa Martinson  
*University of Washington*  
4101 15th Avenue NE  
Seattle, WA  98105

Pablo Mateos  
*University College London*  
Room G21 26 Bedford Way  
London, WC1H 0AP  
U.K.

Jane Mauldon  
*University of California*  
2607 Hearst Avenue  
Berkeley, CA  94720

Rebecca Maynard  
*University of Pennsylvania*  
3700 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA  19104

Robert McCann  
*Florida State University*  
Tallahassee, FL  32306-4063

James McCarthy  
*University of New Hampshire*  
4 Library Way, 217 Hewitt Hall  
Durham, NH  03824

Donald McNeil  
*Macquarie University*  
North Ryde  
NSW, 2113  
*Australia*

Kevin McQuillan  
*University of Western Ontario*  
Westminster Hall, Suite 360  
London, Ontario N6A 3K7  
Canada

Sarah Meadows  
Rand Corporation  
1776 Main Street  
Santa Monica, CA  90497

Jane Menken  
*University of Colorado*  
Campus Box 484  
Boulder, CO  80309-0484

Barbara Mensch  
The Population Council  
One Hammerskjold Plaza  
New York, NY  10017

Lauren Meserve  
The Metropolitan Museum of Art  
1000 5th Avenue  
New York, NY  10028

Jane Miller  
*Rutgers University*  
30 College Avenue  
New Brunswick, NJ  08903

Colter Mitchell  
Mathematica Policy Research  
600 Maryland Ave., SW, 550  
Washington, DC  20024

Emily Moiduddin  
*University of Havana*  
San Lazaro and L. Municipio Plaza de la Revolution  
Havana, Cuba

Mark Montgomery  
Population Council  
One Dag Hammerskjold Plaza  
New York, NY  10017

Margarita Mooney  
Associate Research Scientist  
Department of Sociology  
*Yale University*  
493 College Street  
New Haven, CT  06520

Kirsten Moore  
Reproductive Health Technologies Project  
1818 N Street NW, Suite 450  
Washington, DC  20036

Ricardo Mora  
Street Mazatlan, Number 25 Colony Jardines de Morelos Sta Seccion  
Estado de Mexico, Ecatepec, 55070  
Mexico
Caroline Moreau
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
615 North Wolfe Street
Baltimore, MD  21205

Lorenzo Moreno
Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
P.O. Box 2393
Princeton, NJ  08543-2393

Ann Morning
New York University
269 Mercer Street, Room 445
New York, NY  10003-6687

Seth Mydans
The New York Times
6500 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1820
Los Angeles, CA  90048

Petra Nahmias
UK Dept. for International Development
1 Palace Street
London, SW1E 5HE
U.K.

Joanna Nestorowicz
University of Warsaw
Warszawa, Poland

Kathy Niebo
Princeton University
New South
Princeton, NJ  08544

Sunny Niu
The College Board
661 Penn Street, Suite B
Newtown, PA  18940

Nazek Nossir
American University in Cairo
113 Sharia Kasr El Aire
Cairo, Egypt

Dan Notterman
Penn State
H175, Hershey Medical Center
Hershey, PA  17033

Ognjen Obucina
Social Policy and Family Dynamics in Europe
Stockholm University
SE-106 91
Stockholm, Sweden

Barbara Okun
Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Mount Scopus Campus
Jerusalem, 91905
Israel

Analia Olgiati
Harvard University
9 Bow St.
Cambridge, MA  02238

Kevin O’Neil
University of Cape Town
4.89 Leslie Social Sciences Building
Rondebosch, Cape Town,
South Africa

Toshio Ono
Waseda University
1 Totsuka-Cho, Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo, Japan

Cynthia Osborne
The University of Texas
SRH 3.234
1 University Station
Austin, TX  78712

Ferhunde Ozbay
Bogazici University
Istanbul,
Turkey

Hilary Page
University of Gent
Universiteitsstraat 4
Gent, B-9000
Belgium

Deanna Pagnini
63 Orient Street
Willow Vale, NSW 2575
Australia

Rohini Pande
7118 Willow Avenue
Takoma Park,, MD  20912

Edith Pantelides
CENEP
Casilla 4397, Correo Central
Buenos Aires, 1000
Argentina

David Pasta
2970 South Court
Palo Alto, CA  94306-2458

Bindiya Patel
c/o PATH
1800 K Street NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC  20006

Christina Paxson
Brown University
Box 1860
1 Prospect Street
Providence, RI  02912

Ceri Peach
Oxford University Center for the Environment
School of Geography
South Parks Road
Oxford, OX1 3QY
United Kingdom

Anne Pebley
UCLA School of Public Health
10833 Le Conte Avenue
Los Angeles, CA  90095

Christine Percheski
Harvard University
1730 Cambridge St., Room S409
Cambridge, MA  02138

Krista Perreira
UNC @ Chapel Hill
Abernethy Hall, CB #3435
Chapel Hill, NC  27599

Becky Pettit
University of Washington
202 Savory Hall, Box 353340
Seattle, WA  98195

Genevieve Pham-Kanter
Harvard University
124 Mt. Auburn Street, Suite 520N
Cambridge, MA  02138

Michelle Phelps
University of Minnesota
Department of Sociology
909 Social Sciences
267 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN  55455

Dimiter Philipov
Vienna Institute of Demography
Wohlebgasse 12-14, 6th floor
Vienna, 1040 Austria

David Phillips
University of California, San Diego
9500 Gilman Drive
La Jolla, CA  92093

Kivan Polimis
30 Holland Drive, Apt. #9
Chapel Hill, NC  27514

Nayak Polissar
The Mountain-Whisper-Light Statistical Consulting
1827 23rd Avenue East
Seattle, WA  98112-2913

Clayne Pope
Brigham Young University
Provo, UT  84602

David Potere
The Boston Consulting Group
Exchange Place, 31st Floor
Boston, MA  02109

Joseph Potter
University of Texas
1800 Main Building
Austin, TX  78712

Linda Potter
Family Health Research
56 N. Mill Road
Princeton Junction, NJ  08550

Samuel Preston
University of Pennsylvania
3718 Locust Walk
Philadelphia, PA  19104-6298
Eleanor Preston-Whyte  
University of KwaZulu-Natal  
Room F215 Memorial Tower Building  
Durban, 4041  
South Africa

Mariola Pytikova  
University of Aarhus  
Frichshuset, Hermodsvej 22  
Åbøj, 8230  
Denmark

Hantamalala Rafalimanana  
United Nations  
2 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017

Karthick Ramakrishnan  
University of California  
2220 Watkins Hall  
Riverside, CA 92521

K. Rao  
Bowling Green State University  
Bowling Green, OH 43403

Robert Ream  
University of California, Riverside  
900 University Avenue  
Riverside, CA 92521

Marie Reijo  
P.O. Box 5B  
Fin-00022 Statistics Finland, Finland

Georges Reniers  
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine  
Keppel Street  
London, WC1E 7HT  
U.K.

Elisha Renne  
University of Michigan  
1020 L.S.A. Building  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1092

Roberta Ricucci  
on Immigration  
Via Ponza, 3  
Turin, 10121  
Italy

Ronald Rindfuss  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Estela Rivero-Fuentes  
Urbanos y Ambientales (CEDUA)  
El Colegio de Mexico  
Camino al Ajusco No.20. C.P. 10740. México, D.F.

Warren Robinson  
Pennsylvania State  
601 Oswald Tower  
University Park, PA 16802

Arodys Robles  
Apartado 1583-2050  
San Jose, Costa Rica

Jake Rosenfeld  
University of Washington  
1100 NE Campus Parkway  
223J Condon Hall - Box 353340  
Seattle, WA 98195

Joel Rosenquist  
Genentech  
1 DNA Way  
South San Francisco, CA 94080

Luis Rosero-Bixby  
Centro Centroamericano de Poblacion  
Universidad de Costa Rica  
San Jose 2060, Costa Rica

Denise Roth Allen  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
4770 Buford Highway NE, Mail Stop K-23  
Atlanta, GA 30341

Krishna Roy  
3050 Military Road NW, Apt. 633  
Washington, DC 20015

Laura Rudkin  
University of Texas Medical Branch  
Galveston, TX 77555-1153

Naomi Rutenberg  
Population Council  
4301 Connecticut Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20008

Rania Salem  
9 Bow St.  
Cambridge, MA 02138

Gabriela Sanchez-Soto  
University of Texas, San Antonio  
501 W. Cesar Chavez Blvd.  
San Antonio, TX 78207

Narayan Sastry  
University of Michigan  
426 Thompson Street  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248

Allen Schirm  
Mathematica Policy Research  
600 Maryland Avenue SW, Ste. 550  
Washington, DC 20024-2512

Daniel Schneider  
UC Berkeley  
50 University Hall, MC 7360  
Berkeley, CA 94720

William Schneider  
National Center for Children in Poverty  
215 W. 125th St, 3rd Floor  
New York, NY 10027

Bruno Schounmaker  
SSH/IACS/Demo  
Place Montesquieu 1, bte L2.08.03  
Louvain-la-Neuve, 1348  
Belgium

Sam Schulhofer-Wohl  
The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis  
90 Hennepin Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55401

Ofira Schwartz-Soicher  
Columbia University  
1255 Amsterdam Ave, Box 644  
New York, NY 10027

James Scully  
1618 V Street NW  
Washington, DC 20009

Chris Seplaki  
University of Rochester Medical Center  
601 Elmwood Ave., Box 644  
Rochester, NY 14642

David Shapiro  
Penn State  
416 Kern Building  
University Park, PA 16802

Wendy Sheldon  
Gynuity Health Projects  
Senior Program Associate  
100 Angus E. Peyton Drive  
Charleston, WV 25303

Robert Shell  
1182 E. Court Street  
Iowa City, IA 52240

Wendy Sigle-Rushton  
London School of Economics and Political Sciences  
Houghton Street  
London, WC2A 2AE  
England

Javier Silvestre  
University of Zaragoza  
C/Gran Via 2, 50005  
Zaragoza, Spain

Charles Simkins  
University of the Witwatersrand  
Office number: NCB207  
Johannesburg, 2193  
South Africa
Theresa Simpson  
Rutgers - The State University of New Jersey 
New Brunswick, NJ  08901  
Paul Stupp  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 
1600 Clifton Road, Mailstop K-35 
Atlanta, GA  30333  
Cho-Yook Tye  
Ridgewood Condo 
1 Ridgewood Close, #21-05 Liholiho Rise 
Singapore,  276692  

Burt Singer  
University of Florida 
P.O. Box 10009 
2055 Mowry Road 
Gainesville, FL  32610  
Jeremiah Sullivan  
95 Schooner Ridge Rd 
Cumberland Foreside, ME  04110  
Bernard Udis  
University of Colorado 
13 Camino Real 
Sandia Park, NM  87047  

Mario Small  
The University of Chicago 
1126 East 59th St. 
SS 408 
Chicago, IL  60637  
Ayumi Takenaka  
BrynMawr College 
101 North Merion Avenue 
Bryn Mawr, PA  19010  
Silvia Heidi Ullmann  
Francisco Bertrand 3330Av. 
Dag Hammarskjold 3477 
Casilla 179-D 
Antigu, Chili  

Timothy Smith  
Assistant Professor of Anthropology 
Appalachian State University 
432 Sanford Hall 
Boone, NC  28608  
Jee-Peng Tan  
World Bank 
1818 H. Street, N.W. 
Washington, DC  20433  
Margaret Usdansky  
Syracuse University 
426 Eggers Hall 
Syracuse, NY  13244-1020  

Claudette Smith  
Coleman A. Young Foundation 
2111 Woodward Avenue, Suite 600 
Detroit, MI  48201  
Katsuhide Tani  
Tohoku Fukushi University 
1-8-1 Kunimi 
Miyagi 
Sendai, 981-8522 
Japan  

Kimberly Smith  
P.O. Box 2393 
Princeton, NJ  08543  
Laura Taylor-Kale  
World Bank 
1818 H Street NW 
Washington, DC  20433  
Chizuru Ushida  
5-76, Omoteyama, Shirasawa, Aichi 
Chita-gun, Aichi 
Aichi, 470-2201 
Japan  

Janina Sohn  
Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung 
Reichpietschufer 50 
Berlin-Tiergarten, D-10785 
Germany  
Michael Teitelbaum  
8 Locust Ridge Road 
Larchmont, NY  10538  
Juerg Utzinger  
PO Box 
Basel, CH-4002 
Switzerland  

Samir Soneji  
3641 Locust Walk 
Colonial Penn Center 
Philadelphia, PA  19104-6218  
Julien Teitler  
Columbia University 
1255 Amsterdam Avenue #712 
New York, NY  10027  
Mark VanLandingham  
Tulane University 
1440 Canal Street, Suite 2200 
New Orleans, LA  70112  

Aaron Sparrow  
171 Clermont Avenue, Apt. 4N 
Brooklyn, NY  11205  
Joseph Tierney  
St. Joseph’s University 
5600 City Avenue 
Philadelphia, PA  19131-1395  
Barbara Vaughan  
Guttmacher Institute 
Italy  

Debbie Stark  
8541 Ashley Road 
Ashley, OH  43003  
Rachel Tobey  
2291 Harvard Street 
Palo Alto, CA  94306  
Maya Vaughan Smith  
Population council 
One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza 
New York, NY  10017  

Patience Stephens  
United Nations Programme on Youth  
,  
Michael Stoto  
Georgetown University 
St. Mary’s Hall, Room 235 
3700 Reservoir Road NW 
Washington, DC  20057  
Rachel Tolbert Kimbro  
Rice University 
6100 S. Main Street 
Houston, TX  77005  
Victoria Velkoff  
US Census Bureau 
Washington Plaza II, Rm. 109 
Washington, DC  20233-8860  

Aaron Sparrow  
171 Clermont Avenue, Apt. 4N 
Brooklyn, NY  11205  
Joseph Tierney  
St. Joseph’s University 
5600 City Avenue 
Philadelphia, PA  19131-1395  
James Vere  
The University of Hong Kong 
Pokfulam Road 
Hong Kong  

Michael Stoto  
Georgetown University 
St. Mary’s Hall, Room 235 
3700 Reservoir Road NW 
Washington, DC  20057  
Aykus Toros  
Hacettepe University 
Ankara, Turkey  
Bi Vuong  
ACT/The Data Quality Campaign 
1 Dupont Circle NW, Suite 340 
Washington, DC  20036  

William Strain  
4 Acacia Villas 
Boynton Beach, FL  33436-5594  
Roy Treadway  
712 N. School Street 
Normal, IL  61791-1621  
Robert Wagmiller  
University at Buffalo 
430 Park Hall 
Buffalo, NY  14260  

Jennifer Strickler  
University of Vermont 
31 South Prospect 
Burlington, VT  05401  
Cassio Turra  
Federal University of Minas Gerais 
Street Curitiba, 832, 8 walk Center 
Belo Horizonte, MG  30170-120 
Brazil  
Sally Waltman  
Princeton University 
306 Bowden Hall 
Princeton, NJ  08544  

Office of Population Research
Alexandria Walton Radford  
MPR Associates, Inc.  
2401 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 410  
Washington, DC 20037

Charles Warren  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
4770 Buford Hwy, Mailstop K-50  
Atlanta, GA 30341-3724

Scott Washington  
Center for the Study of Race, Politics and Culture  
The University of Chicago  
5801 South Ellis Avenue, Suite 501  
Chicago, IL 60637

Susan Watkins  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Tara Watson  
Williams College  
24 Hopkins Hall Drive  
Williamstown, MA 01267

Andrea Weathers  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, NC 27599

Marc Weiner  
Rutgers University  
Civic Square Bldg., room 273  
33 Livingston Avenue  
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Maxine Weinstein  
Georgetown University  
312 Healy Hall, Box 571197  
Washington, DC 20057-1214

Rachel Weinstein  
Penn Medicine  
8th Floor, Blockley Hall  
423 Guardian Drive  
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Robert Wells  
Union College  
807 Union Street  
Schenectady, NY 12308

Bruce Western  
Harvard University  
430 William James Hall  
33 Kirkland St.  
Cambridge, MA 02138

Michael White  
Brown University  
Box 1916  
Providence, RI 02912

W. Wilcox  
University of Virginia  
553 Cabell Hall  
P.O. Box 400766  
Charlottesville, VA 22904

Elizabeth Wilde  
The Wallace Foundation  
5 Penn Plaza, 7th Floor  
New York, NY 10001

Christopher Wildeman  
University of Michigan  
3648 SPH Tower  
109 Observatory  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

John Williams, Jr.  
9039 Sligo Creek Parkway  
Silver Spring, MD 20901

John Wilmoth  
University of California  
2232 Piedmont Avenue  
Berkeley, CA 94720

Christopher Wilson  
University of St. Andrews  
North Street  
St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9AL  
Scotland

Chantal Worzala  
American Hospital Association  
Liberty Place, Suite 700  
325 Seventh Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20004

Lawrence Wu  
New York University  
260 Mercer Street  
New York, NY 10003

Lisa Wynn  
Macquarie University  
Bldg. C3A 611  
NSW 2109  
Australia

Farhat Yusuf  
Macquarie University  
North Ryde, NSW 2109  
Australia

Anna Zajacova  
University of Wyoming  
406 Ross Hall  
Laramie, WY 82071

Melvin Zelnik  
1055 W. Joppa Road  
Apartment 418  
Towson, MD 21204

Yi Zeng  
Duke University  
Room 1506, Duke South  
Durham, NC 27710

Hongxin Zhao  
1133 Westchester Ave.  
West Harrison, NY 10604

Jun Zhu  
893 Camino Ricardo  
Moraga, CA 94556

Hania Zlotnik  
United Nations  
New York, NY 10017

Xuejin Zuo  
Stanford University  
622/7 Huai Hai Zhong Lu  
Shanghai, 200020  
PRC

Melissa zur Loye  
1015 Tanbark Street  
Columbus, IN 47203-1332
OPR 2012 Annual Report

Editor:
Lynne Johnson

Managing Editor:
Nancy Cannuli

Contributing Editors:
Mary Lou Delaney
Joann Donatiello
Nancy Doolan
Joyce Lopuh
Kristen Matlofsky
Kris McDonald
Robin Pispecky
Suzan Rizzo

... Thank you to all other OPR staff members who contributed.

Designed by:
Kristen Matlofsky