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Douglas S. Massey, Director

The year 2013 was another good one for the Office of Population Research. Now in its 77th year as a demographic research center, OPR oversaw the completion of three doctoral degrees by seven candidates, all of whom went on to become gainfully employed in a tight market. Julia Gelatt successfully defended her dissertation, “Immigration status and child well-being in the United States” in June 2013 and is currently a Research Associate in the Urban Institute’s Center on Labor, Human Services and Population. Wendy Sheldon completed her thesis on “The correlates of postpartum blood loss: Examination of means and markers for risk reduction” in July 2013 and presently is a Senior Program Associate with Gynuity Health Projects in New York City.

Jayanti Owens successfully defended her dissertation on “Gender, children’s behavior problems, and educational attainment across two decades” in August 2013. This year she is completing an RWJ Postdoc at the University of Wisconsin and in the fall of 2014 will join the faculty of Brown University as Assistant Professor of Sociology. Also finishing in August was Michelle Phelps, whose dissertation on “The paradox of probation” sought to understand the expansion of an alternative to incarceration during the prison boom. She is currently Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Minnesota. Completing the August trifecta was LaTonya Trotter whose dissertation focused on negotiating the role of nurse practitioner in primary care. She launched her academic career as Assistant Professor of Sociology at Vanderbilt University.

September brought another trifecta of dissertation completions. Laura Blue completed her dissertation on “Body weight, weight change, and mortality risk” and went on to become a Researcher at Mathematica Policy Research in Washington, DC. John Palmer finished his dissertation on “Activity-space segregation,” which developed new methods to describe social division in space and time and is a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Movement Ecology Lab of the Autonomous University of Barcelona. Finally, Erik Vickstrom successfully defended his dissertation on “The production and consequences of migrant irregularity,” which examined Senegalese migrants in France, Italy, and Spain and joined the U.S. Census Bureau as a Demographic Analyst/Survey Statistician in the Bureau’s Education and Social Stratification Branch.

In addition to these successful student launchings, OPR faculty garnered a number of awards and honors. João Biehl received the 2013 J.I. Staley Prize for his book, "Vita: Life in a Zone of Social Abandonment." This prize is awarded annually by the School for Advanced Research for a book that represents the best writing and scholarship in anthropology. Jeanne Altmann won the Sewall Wright Award from the American Society of Naturalists for her work promoting the conceptual unification if the biological sciences. Susan Fiske received an honorary doctorate from the University of Basel and was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. Sara McLanahan was selected to receive the 2013 Thomas C. Schelling Award from Harvard University, bestowed annually to an individual "whose remarkable intellectual work has had a transformative impact on public policy." Finally, my own book Climbing Mount Laurel, which was coauthored with two OPR graduate students, an OPR postdoc, and a senior lecturer in the Wilson School, won the Paul Davidoff Award from the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning as well as the Robert Park Book Award from the Community and Urban Studies Section of the American Sociological Association.
Anyone who has spent time at OPR knows that the scholarly achievements of students and faculty would not be possible without support from a dedicated staff that provides the administrative, bibliographic, computing, and statistical services that keep the organization running. During 2013, Joyce C. Lopuh, OPR’s Purchasing and Accounts Administrator, completed 30 years of university service; Lynne Johnson, OPR’s Graduate Program Administrator, marked her 20th year at Princeton, and Robin Pispecky, the OPR Grants Manager completed 15 years of service. An additional three members of the OPR staff celebrated their tenth year in service at Princeton, including Monica Espinoza Higgins, the Manager of the New Immigrant Survey, Magaly Sánchez-R, the Field Coordinator for the Latin American Migration Project, and Diana Sacké, an OPR Academic Assistant.

I trust that everyone in the extended OPR family will join me in congratulating our doctoral graduates, saluting our faculty award winners, and thanking our dedicated staff members for making OPR’s contributions to population research possible.

Douglas Massey, Director

Office of Population Research
Princeton University
Director
Douglas S. Massey

Director of Graduate Studies
Marta Tienda

Faculty Associates

Alícia Adserá, Research Scholar and Lecturer at the Woodrow Wilson School; Research Associate, Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing; Hub Coordinator of the Princeton Global Network on Child Migration; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Economics, Boston University, 1996. Interests are how differences in local labor market institutions and economic conditions are related to fertility and household formation decisions in the OECD and Latin America; migration including: immigrant fertility; the relevance of language; political conditions and welfare provisions among the determinants of migration flows; the wellbeing of child migrants; differential labor market performance of migrants across European countries; income distribution and political economy; international and regional development and press freedom.


João Biehl, Susan Dod Brown Professor of Anthropology and Woodrow Wilson School Faculty Associate; 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; Old Dominion Professor, Council of the Humanities. 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, global health, subjectivity, ethnography and social theory (with a regional focus on Latin America and Brazil).

Anne Case, Alexander Stewart 1886 Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School; Faculty Associate, Office of Population Research; Director, Research Program in Development Studies; and Faculty Fellow at the Center for Health and Wellbeing. Interests: microeconomic foundations of development, health, and economics of the family.


Angus S. Deaton, Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of International Affairs; Professor of Economics and International Affairs. Ph.D., Economics, Cambridge University, 1974. Interests: economic inequality/poverty, wellbeing, health, India, econometrics, microeconomics, and randomized trials.

Thomas Espenshade, Professor of Sociology, Emeritus; Lecturer with the rank of Professor in Sociology; Senior Scholar, 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. His past research has concentrated on social demography, with an emphasis on population economics, mathematical
demography, family and household demography, contemporary U.S. immigration, and diversity in higher education.

**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**, Eugene Higgins Professor of Psychology and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School. Ph.D., Social Psychology, Harvard University, 1978 with honorary doctorates from the Universität Basel, Switzerland, 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; Faculty Affiliate, Center for Migration and Development; 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; and survey design.


**Tod G. Hamilton**, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, 2010. Interests: demography, migration, health, and social stratification.


**Douglas S. Massey**, Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School; 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, and 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, child wellbeing, gender issues, marriage/divorce, race and ethnicity; intergenerational relationships, poverty and inequality; and Welfare Policy Reform.


**Alejandro Portes**, Howard Harrison and Gabrielle Snyder Beck Professor of Sociology; Director, Center for Migration and Development; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Professor Portes is also a Research Professor at the University of Miami. 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.

**Germán Rodríguez**, Senior Research Demographer, the Office of Population Research; Lecturer in Public and International Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School. Rodríguez runs the Office of Population Research’s Statistics Core therein providing statistical services to OPR graduate students, postdocs, and research associates. Ph.D., Biostatistics, University of North Carolina, 1975. Interests: statistical demography, fertility surveys, survival analysis, multilevel models, demographic and statistical computing, design and deployment of databases on the web.

**Matthew Salganik**, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, the Center for Information Technology Policy, Sociology, Columbia University; Director, the Office of Population Research Computing Core. 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; 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, social demography, development, and urban sociology.

**Marta Tienda**, Maurice P. During ’22 Professor of Demographic Studies; Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School; Director of Graduate Studies, the Office of Population Research; Founding Director, the Program in Latino Studies. 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, Woodrow Wilson School; 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.

**Tom Saul Vogl**, Assistant Professor of Economics and International Affairs, Department of Economics and Woodrow Wilson School; Visiting Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of California, Berkeley. Ph.D., Economics, Harvard University, 2011. Interests: health economics and population (especially among the socially and economically disadvantaged), relationship between socioeconomic status and health over the lifecycle; the effects of childhood family structure on adult outcomes; and the causes and consequences of changing fertility patterns in developing countries.

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

**Postdoctoral Fellows**


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


John Hobcraft, Visiting Research Scholar (Joint CRCW and CHW). Professor of Demography and Social Policy at York University. B.Sc., Economics, London School of Economics and Political Science, 1966. Hobcraft continues to collaborate 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. Interests comparative analysis, comparative health policy, consequences, demographic analysis, determinants.


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.

immigrant identity, Latin America, urban violence, youths.


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 IV
Nancy Pressman-Levy, Head Librarian, Donald E. Stokes Library

Research/Technical Staff

Kelly Cleland, Research Specialist
Monica Espinoza Higgins, Project Manager, New Immigrant Survey
Wade Espinoza, Research Specialist, CRCW
Kate Jaeger, Project Director, CRCW
Garrett T. Pace, Research Specialist, CRCW
Karen Pren, Project Manager, Mexican Migration Project
Magaly Sanchez-R, Senior Researcher and Visiting Scholar, LAMP
Kimberly Torres, Project Manager, New Immigrant Survey

Students


Janeria Easley, Department of Sociology. 

Dennis Feehan, Program in Population Studies.  

Lauren Gaydosh, Department of Sociology. 

Kerstin Gentsch, Department of Sociology. 


Aaron J. Gottlieb, Department of Sociology. 

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. 

Caroline Holcombe, Department of Sociology. 

Mariana Campos Horta, Department of Sociology. 

Patrick Ishizuka, Department of Sociology. 

Sarah A. James, Department of Sociology. 


Celeste Marin, Program in Population Studies. 


Joel J. Mittleman, Department of Sociology. 

Sophie C. Moullin, Department of Sociology. 


Emilce A. Santana, Department of Sociology. 


The mission of The Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW) is to promote basic research, train young scholars, and inform practitioners and policy makers about ways to improve the wellbeing of children and youth. CRCW, directed by Sara McLanahan, William S. Tod Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, is affiliated with the Office of Population Research (OPR) and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. CRCW’s faculty and research associates include sociologists, economists, psychologists, demographers, molecular biologists and legal scholars. They are multi-institutional as well as interdisciplinary; their three major initiatives involve collaborations with researchers at other universities and research organizations. Finally, visitors and postdocs 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 (NICHD), the National Science Foundation (NSF), 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 2013, the journal has published 18 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 in Social Policy (JDP). 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 their 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 month 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 2013:**

**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.

**Dan Notterman**, Vice Dean for Research and Graduate Studies, Penn State College of Medicine, had several short visits to CRCW and collaborated with all PI’s and project director of the *Fragile Families Research Study*. His laboratory at Penn State has the subjects’ archival DNA samples under storage. He participated as a co-investigator in three NIH (NICHD) proposals that have been funded. All of these proposals make use of genetic information that his laboratory will develop.

**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 at 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.

Mathias Sinning, a Senior Lecturer at the Research School of Economics of the Australian National University (ANU). His visit for five months explored how his major research interests in the broad areas of economic inequality and public policy analysis with a particular empirical focus on migration and education economics crossed over with CRCW associates. He worked on papers with Alicia Adserá and Marta Tienda. He holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Bochum. Since leaving CRCW, he has moved to The University of Queensland, School of Economics as a Senior Lecturer.

Wendy Sigle-Rushton, Senior Lecturer at London School of Economics and Political Science visited CRCW in the summer of 2013. Her research applies both econometric and demographic methods to analyze questions concerning family issues. Currently, she is exploring the relationship between housing tenure and adult life chances in Great Britain. Other research looks at the relationship between childhood and early adult experiences, including maternal employment, parental divorce and independent living, and the gendered division of housework. Sigle-Rushton holds a Ph.D. in Economics from Brown University.

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 Fragile Families’ 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 wellbeing. This year, she began an assignment as an issue editor for the Future of Children journal on the subject of Promoting Child Health.

Miriam Evensen, Visiting Student Research Collaborator, is a Ph.D. student in sociology at the University of Oslo in Norway and Norwegian Institute for Public Health visited CRCW for the fall of 2013 with a research focus on the effects of children’s mental health problems over the life course. During her visit she worked with Sara McLanahan.

Kate (Hee Young) Choi, sociologist and Assistant Professor at University of Western Ontario, is interested in the causes and consequences of family formation behavior. Her current work focuses on two areas of research: (1) the impact of international migration on family formation behavior, with special attention given to fertility and contraceptive practices and (2) the consequences of marital sorting behavior on individual wellbeing and health. She is currently collaborating on several projects with Sara McLanahan including (1) an examination of disparities in birth outcomes according to parent’s joint race/ethnicity and (2) projects documenting differences in the parenting practices of parents in inter- and same-race unions.

CRCW hosted three postdoctoral fellows in 2013; they began in the fall of 2012. Jennifer Carrano received her Ph.D. in Applied Developmental and Educational Psychology from Boston College in 2012. Her interests include effects of poverty on child and family wellbeing, gene-environment interactions in relation to human development, risk and protective factors contributing to adolescent risk behaviors, and youth resilience in the face of adversity. Carrano recently accepted a position as Assistant Professor of Human Development and Families Studies at the University of Delaware, which will begin in the fall of 2014; Rachel Goldberg, received her Ph.D. in Sociology from Brown University in 2012 and has been a postdoctoral fellow with CRCW since that time. Her research focuses on family influences on youth health and wellbeing. In 2013, she was granted a two-year NIH F32 individual postdoctoral fellowship for research on links between nativity, family, and youth reproductive health. After completing the F32 fellowship, she will begin a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in sociology at University of California, Irvine; Michael McFarland, received his Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Texas at Austin in
2012. His research focuses on the early-life origins of health and integrates life course sociology and biosocial frameworks to gain a broader understanding of how the broader scaffolding of society becomes biologically embodied. His area of research hopes to gain insight on how inequality produces disparities in health. Dr. McFarland will be joining the faculty at Florida State University as an Assistant Professor of Sociology in the fall of 2014.

Research: The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study

The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFS) is following a birth cohort study of approximately 5,000 children born in large U.S. cities between 1998 and 2000. The study includes a large over-sample of children born to unmarried parents and is especially useful for studying the health and development of children in low income families. Both mothers and fathers were interviewed shortly after the birth of their child and again when the child was one, three, 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 have a series of over 85 working papers posted on our website. In 2013, six dissertations were completed using the data; to date about 70 dissertations have used the FFS data.

Year 15 Wave

Throughout 2013, their survey subcontractor, Westat, Inc., prepared for the Year 15 wave of data collection. The aims of the Year 15 wave of data collection are to update information on children’s health and development and collect new data on health and health risk behavior, school performance, and anti- and pro-social behavior; update information on contextual factors, including families, neighborhoods, schools and peers, including retrospective data on family experiences since the last interview; and collect saliva samples from 3,600 teens to be used for future methylation analysis.

Westat’s staff programmed the survey instruments into the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) systems, developed respondent and training materials, and began locating respondents. The survey materials were reviewed by Institutional Review Boards at Princeton University, Westat, Inc., SUNY-Stony Brook, and Harvard University. Interviewing in the first two cities, Oakland, CA and Austin, TX, will begin in February 2014, and will continue for ten months through October 2014. CRCW hopes to complete telephone interviews with 460 mothers and teens in these cities, as well as conduct 125 home visits.

In 2013, NICHD funding was received for three additional collaborative studies. The Sleep Study, led by Lauren Hale at Stony Brook University and Orfeu Buxton at Penn State University, collects hip and wrist actigraph data (which measure movement during the day and at night) from teens for one-week following the home visit, and also collects information on sleep, exercise, diet, mood and activities through online daily diaries in that same period. The Gene-Environment Interaction Study, led by Dan Notterman and Colter Mitchell, funds 250 home visits (of ~1000 total) 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.

An add-on study proposal, “Effects of Poverty on Affective Development: A Multi-level, Longitudinal Study,” led by Colter Mitchell, Christopher Monk, Luke Hyde, and several other researchers at the University of Michigan and conducted for the Detroit and Toledo subsamples, was also submitted to NIMH in 2013. This study was funded and will begin in mid-2014.

This project will measure the teen in 4 areas: brain (with structural and functional MRI and diffusion tensor imaging); 2) HPA axis (by measuring salivary and hair cortisol and salivary DHEA); 3) behavior (using an attention bias measure); and 4) self- and parent-report measures of symptoms, affect, and other aspects of functioning. The overarching goal of this research
is to more precisely track the neurobiological and psychological pathways in which stressors related to poverty (exposure to danger, family conflict, residential instability, and neglect) lead to changes in affective function, including anxiety and depression.

A few additional sources of funding were secured, including an $140,000 Administrative Supplement for restorative funding related for increased respondent locating and tracking activities in Hurricane-Sandy affected sample cities, a $100,000 Administrative Supplement to add questions related to the effects of paternal incarceration on teens, and $75,000 from the Annie E. Casey Foundation to help fund data collection activities in Baltimore, MD.

**Add-On Studies in Development**

Two rounds of pilots have been conducted for the *Smartphone Study of Teen Relationships*, an Administrative Supplement funded under the *Fragile Families* parent grant. The weekly survey, given to teens in the Mercer County, NJ area, uses a smartphone APP to collect data on early dating and youths’ relationships. After the first round of piloting in summer 2013 with a group of seven teens, the APP was modified and reprogrammed. In winter 2013, a second group of six teens were administered surveys. The results of this second pilot will help determine if the research team, headed by Marta Tienda, will submit a proposal to NICHD to incorporate the survey into the Year 15 data collection activities with the larger FF sample.

Study researchers, in collaboration with Andrew Rundle (an obesity expert, Columbia University), were also working in 2013 to develop a proposal to collect more detailed food consumption data from teens during the Year 15 wave of data collection, and add measures of neighborhood conditions (crime, physical disorder, park/green space, walkability) to the data. The objective is to understand how neighborhood resources and contexts influence engagement in, and patterns of, physical activity and obesity risk for teens. This proposal will be submitted to NIH in April 2014.

**Great Recession Project**

Throughout 2013, the FFS research team worked on papers examining the effect of the Great Recession on five key outcomes: family economic resources, adult health, family structure and relationships, mother and father parenting, and child health and well-being. Papers from this project have been published in *Social Service Review* and *Child Abuse and Neglect*, and are also under review at other journals and being compiled into a book. This work is funded by NICHD and Russell Sage Foundation grants to Irv Garfinkel (Columbia University).

**DNA Work**

During 2013, two new papers co-authored by researchers working with the genetic data were published, "Genetic Differential Sensitivity to Social Environments: Implications for Research" in *American Journal of Public Health* and "The Great Recession, Genetic Sensitivity, and “Maternal Harsh Parenting” in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Colter Mitchell, now at University of Michigan Population Studies Center, is co-authoring several papers with the genetic team, including research that examines family instability and children’s behaviors. The paper, “Family Instability, Genes and Children’s Externalizing Behaviors” received a “revise and resubmit” by the *American Journal of Sociology*. The team is also working to examine social and genetic predictors of telomere length.

The postdoctoral research associates also continued their work with genetic data. McFarland is examining the role of genetic risk scores and individuals' differential susceptibility to poverty (in neighborhoods and schools) with regards to obesity. Carrano’s research focuses on the environmental and genetic predictors of juvenile delinquency. Other new projects began in 2013 with the genetic data include research with Mike Mackenzie on children’s genetic sensitivity to variations in cumulative risk and early harsh parenting, and research by Jillian Wiggins examining genetic effects on the comorbidity of internalizing and externalizing trajectories. Doug Massey and his postdoctoral research associate, Brandon Wagner, are
The mission at the *Future of Children* is to translate the best social science research into information that is useful to policymakers, practitioners, students, funders, and the press. *Future of Children* journals contain up-to-date reviews of what is known about a given topic, including current research and best practices. Together, the volumes constitute a set of reference materials that can be drawn upon by academics, policy makers, and practitioners. Outreach events and media ensure that the volume’s contents reach those working in the field. Outreach activities include a practitioners’ conference, Congressional briefings, press conferences, university lectures and courses, and stakeholders’ seminars. In keeping with the project’s commitment to reach a broad audience, all electronic versions of the materials and attendance at the outreach forums are free of charge. The project publishes two journals and policy briefs each year, and provides various short summaries of their work. Topics range widely -- from income policy to family issues to education and health -- with children’s policy as the unifying element. As one measure of the journal’s success, in their most recent 5-year rankings, ISI Web of Knowledge report ranks *The Future of Children* first in the categories of Family Studies and Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary, and third in the area of Health Policy.1

Production

Producing a *Future of Children* issue takes approximately two years. First CRCW identifies issue editors who are experts in the field and work with them to select chapter topics, authors and discussants. Key to the production process is an authors’ conference that takes place approximately one year before the issue’s publication and brings together issue editors, authors, discussants, and stakeholders to discuss and comment on each chapter in the context of the policy landscape and the issue as a whole.

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1 The ISI Web of Knowledge combines citation information from top journals to produce an annual citation report. This 5-year ranking report offers an objective means to evaluate the world’s leading journals based on citations in other journals. Since coming to Princeton/Brookings, *The Future of Children* has improved in all three categories.
After the conference, the issue editors and the managing editor provide extensive comments to the authors, who then revise their papers, often making substantial changes to their original drafts. The managing editor then heavily edits each article to ensure that the information is accessible to a broad lay audience. The goal of this intense research, critique, and editing process is to produce a high-quality volume that is concise, readable, and accurate.

**Issues**

In 2013, the *Future of Children* published *Postsecondary Education in the United States* (Spring) and *Military Children and Families* (Fall). Four issues are in the pipeline: *Helping Parents, Helping Children: Two-Generation Mechanisms* (Spring 2014), *Promoting Child Health* (Spring 2015), *Marriage and Child Wellbeing: Ten Years Later* (Fall 2015), and *Children and Climate Change* (Spring 2016).

**Princeton Global Network on Child Migration**

Established in 2009, the Global Network on Child Migration is designed to join the field of migration and international 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 children who migrate alone and 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 the impact of migration on 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, cross-national research on children with migration backgrounds.

The Global Network on Child Migration includes a consortium of research centers located in countries with large and growing foreign-born populations. These include the four largest immigrant receiving nations (all Anglophone nations)—Australia, Canada, U.K. and U.S.—as well as European nations that 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.

Tienda and her colleagues also hosted a research workshop on Cross-National Measurement Comparability in the Study of Child Wellbeing in January 24-25, 2013 at the Russell Sage Foundation in New York. The goals of the workshop were: (1) to discuss key challenges in cross-national assessments of child development for youth with migration backgrounds and (2) to identify gaps and propose modest additions to ongoing surveys that would greatly expand research opportunities for studying integration of immigrant children.

Andrew Clarke and Tienda co-organized a joint University of Melbourne-Princeton University international migration research conference in July 2013, in Melbourne. Two Ph.D. students presented their research (Jessica Yiu and Julia Gelatt), as did network co-directors Tienda and Adserá. Current visiting student Kelvin Seah also attended the workshop.

The following presentations occurred in 2013:

1.) Gender, Nativity and Family Variations in the Timing of Sexual Initiation (with Rachel Goldberg and Marta Tienda)
   

2.) Are Immigrant Women Secondary Workers? An examination of the Family Investment Hypothesis in Canada (with Ana Ferrer, University of Calgary)
   

3.) The Fertility of Recent Immigrants to Canada (with Ana Ferrer)
   a. Centre d’Estudis Demographics, Barcelona, March 2013

4.) “The role of language in shaping international migration: Evidence from OECD countries 1985-2006” (joint with Mariola Pytlikova, Aarhus University, Denmark)
   a. Department of Economics, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, July 2013.

5.) Age at Migration, Language and Fertility transitions among migrants to Canada (with Ana Ferrer)
   a. Centre d’Estudis Demographics, Barcelona, March 2013

6.) Speeding up for a son? Fertility transitions among first and second generation migrants to Canada (with Ana Ferrer)
   a. Informal development seminar, Princeton University, April 2013.

Lastly, the Global Network has sponsored several visitors during the past year. U.K. network member Wendy Sigel-Rushton visited during August and provided valuable advice about the ongoing pilot study about adolescent relationships.

**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, and Population Studies and Social Policy, and Sociology 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 that week to provide specialized feedback on their paper.

The JDP program includes approximately 49 students: 8% from economics, 29% from politics, 10% from population studies, 39% from sociology, and 14% 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).

In addition to the JDP, CRCW sponsors and staffs courses for graduate and undergraduate students on topics such as child poverty, social inequality, program design and evaluation, child health and education and immigrant children.

For more information on the CRCW, please see http://crcw.princeton.edu
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 (NIH)—one on the economics and demography of aging, and another on the measurement of subjective wellbeing. CHW oversees the graduate certificate program in Health and Health Policy, the undergraduate certificate program in Global Health and Health Policy, and the University’s Health Grand Challenge program, which supports interdisciplinary research and teaching on infectious disease. CHW currently has 34 faculty associates drawn from the fields of anthropology, demography, East Asian studies, ecology and evolutionary biology, epidemiology, economics, history, global security, 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 Program 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 Graduate Certificate Program in Health and Health Policy (HHP) 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 Master in Public Policy (MPP) Program for Physicians trains students who aspire to careers that blend medicine and public policy in both developed and developing countries, and provides medical professionals with the tools required to be effective in public sector positions.

CHW provides grants and internships to Princeton undergraduate and graduate students conducting research on the multiple aspects of health and wellbeing in the U.S. and overseas.

- Graduate research funding – U.S. Health Policy
- Graduate research funding – Health Grant Challenge
- Undergraduate research funding
- Undergraduate internship and thesis research grants – Health Grand Challenge

Sponsored Research

Notable Highlights from 2013

- Supported eight new faculty research projects on domestic and international health through the Program on U.S. Health Policy and the Health Grand Challenge, covering topics such as: infectious disease detection, prevention and treatment; the intersection between politics and health policy; and HIV among high-risk populations in the U.S.


- Other major public lectures, several of which were co-sponsored with WWS:
  - 12/04/13 "A Cure for AIDS in our Lifetime: Possible or Propaganda?" - Kevin Robert Frost
  - 04/30/13 "Pandemics, Public Health, and Political Change: The Critical Importance of Communication" - Dr. Richard Besser
  - 04/24/13 "Forty Years After Roe V. Wade: Reproductive Justice in the Age of Mass Incarceration" - Lynn Paltrow
  - 04/17/13 "Ending the HIV/AIDS Pandemic: From Scientific Advances to Public Health Implementation" - Anthony Fauci
  - 04/11/13 "HIV, Science and Society: Lessons from the Epidemic" - Dr. Michael Gottlieb
  - 04/04/13 "The Pharmaceutical Industry and Global Health: Striving for Sustainable Models" - Kenneth C. Frazier

- Co-sponsored, with Research Program in Development Studies, 18 lunch seminars for students and faculty, covering topics such as wellbeing, health exchanges, economics of cancer drugs, happiness, development economics, U.S. healthcare allocation, health effects of early childhood intervention, and preterm birth and neonatal outcomes.

- Co-sponsored nine “lunch-timer” seminars for students and faculty covering topics such as public health, poverty and preterm birth, health care in rural South Africa, human rights for pregnant women, women in leadership, and China’s tobacco control policy.

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

- Provided $28,650 in graduate research grants through the Health Grand Challenge. This funding supported 11 graduate students’ dissertation research exploring multidisciplinary aspects of infectious disease.

- Provided $16,815 in graduate research grants through the Program on U.S. Health Policy. This funding supported four graduate students’ dissertation research on domestic health care and health policy.
- Created, identified, and co-sponsored over 39 undergraduate health internship opportunities for summer 2013; 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; Oxford University Clinical Research Unit in Vietnam; Children’s Hospital at Montefiore in New York City; Wellbody Clinic in Sierra Leone; the Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics and Policy in India, South Africa and Washington, DC; Millennium Challenge Corp. in Lesotho; Tropical Clinics in Kenya; Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IERPE) in Benin; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Thailand; Wellbody Alliance in Sierra Leone; Philani Nutrition Centre in South Africa; NAZ Foundation in India; Population Services International in Thailand; Physicians for Human Rights in Israel.

- Invested $253,285 in the sponsorship of 71 undergraduate thesis research projects and internships for the summer of 2013.

  o Funding recipients worked in 19 countries, including: Bangladesh (1); Benin (2); Brazil (6); Brunei (2); Columbia (1); Germany (1); India (5); Israel (1); Kenya (8); Lesotho (1); Madagascar (1); Morocco (1); Sierra Leone (3); South Africa (4); Switzerland (1); Thailand (2); Turkey (1); United States (24); Vietnam (6).

- Provided $2,450 to four 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.

**Project on Race and Ethnicity in Latin America (PERLA)** Supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation, Edward Telles, CMD Director, continues his research on the Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America (PERLA), which is based on several national surveys and with multinational and interdisciplinary collaborators and funded by the Ford Foundation. The data are based on in-depth ethnicity/race surveys of Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Brazil and an ethnicity module that PERLA introduced into the 2010 and 2012 Americas Barometer. An innovative feature of these surveys is the introduction of a skin color measure for the entire population, in which color is found to be at least as important for understanding inequalities as ethnoracial self-identification. The multinational team of PERLA researchers has produced a book Pigmentocracies that examines race and ethnicity in the four aforementioned countries, which analyzes the survey data and puts the findings in historical context. In addition, Telles has published and has several articles in the pipeline on cross-national comparative articles about how ethnicity, race and color affect inequality (self-reported health and educational attainment), classification (racial self-identification generally in countries with large afro-descendant populations, self-identification as white across Latin America and self-identification and classification by others as indigenous), and racial attitudes (beliefs about causes of indigenous and black inequality and beliefs about race mixing).

**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.

Overall, results of the study reveal a surprisingly benign process of adaptation of the Spanish second generation. There are no significant differences by gender, city of residence (Madrid or Barcelona) or type of school attended (public vs. private). Perhaps the most significant indicator of a benign process of integration is given by reported experiences of discrimination during the last years and incidents indicative of a downward trend. The second generation has become indistinct from the universe of Spanish youth, indicating a rapid process of integration. One telling example of this trend is that perceptions of being discriminated against are about the same among children of natives and children of immigrants.

Differences by national origin and socioeconomic status in these and other adaptation outcomes are being analyzed and readied for publication. The final year of the study will be employed in these tasks. CMD plans to deliver the manuscript for
the book in Spanish summarizing results of the study by the early fall and the book in English by the end of the year. The spring of 2014 will be dedicated to analysis and publications of specific topics in specialized journals. CMD plans to place the full ILSEG data set in the public domain by the summer of 2014.

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. 2013 has been spent preparing the manuscript for publication. Edited versions of these reports will be included in a forthcoming book, *The State and the Grassroots: Immigrant Transnational Organizations in Four Continents*, to be published by Berghahn Books in 2014.

Values, Institutional Quality, and Development in Portugal

The CMD, in collaboration with the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences (FCSH) of the New University of Lisbon (Universidade Nova de Lisboa) launched a study, which commenced in June 2012 that investigates the relationship between values, quality of governance, and national development.

The project used a two-pronged methodological design that included detailed year-long studies of institutions deemed strategic for economic and social development and a survey of attitudes and values among the managers and personnel of the same institutions. This 27-month study focused on Portugal and used, as background, a series of institutional studies successfully completed in five Latin American nations. Results of this prior study have been recently published in a book, *Institutions Count: Their Role and Significance in Latin American Development* (A. Portes and L.D. Smith, University of California Press, 2012).

The launching of this project coincided with the aggravation of the economic crisis facing the country and its eventual financial “rescue” by the European Commission, the European Central Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. This rescue was conditional on the implementation of a severe austerity program by the Portuguese government. Implementation of this program has put significant stress on the Portuguese institutional framework, especially on public agencies, whether directly – through supervision of their personnel and activities by EU functionaries – or indirectly, through severe budget cuts and privatization plans.

This situation has had important repercussions for the study. First, there has been greater difficulty in gaining access to some of the target organizations that have shifted to a crisis-management mode and are understandably reluctant to attend to outside request. Second, there has also been an emergent need to incorporate the context of crisis into institutional evaluations. The abnormal situation lived at present by the country can affect in unpredictable ways the structure and performance of public and private agencies alike. Investigators were thus charged with the additional task of assessing the scope and importance of these effects relative to institutional practices in normal times.

http://www.fcsd.unl.pt/qualidade-institucional/
CMD Colloquium Series

SPRING 2013

“The Politics and History of Unauthorized Immigration in America: A Reappraisal”
Daniel Tichenor, University of Oregon
Co-sponsored by the Department of History Modern America Workshop, Center for The Study of Democratic Politics, and Program in Latino Studies

“Three Worlds of Relief: Race, Immigration, and the American Welfare State from the Progressive Era to the New Deal”
Cybelle Fox, University of California, Berkeley

“Denaturalizing Racism: A Critical Approach to Domination and Inequality”
Moon-Kie Jung, University of Illinois and Institute for Advanced Studies

Panel on Gangs in Urban Settings
Presenters: James Diego Vigil, University of California, Irvine and Thomas W. Ward, University of Southern California
Discussant: Paul Willis, Princeton University

“Divergent Paths: Neighborhoods and Social Mobility among the Children of Immigrants”
Van Tran, University of Pennsylvania and Harvard University

“Still America! Voting Rights and Contested Local Political Incorporation”
Robert C. Smith, Baruch College

“Legality beyond Borders: US Immigration Law in Sending Countries”
Cecilia Menjivar, Arizona State University

FALL 2013

“The Resurgence of Race in Europe: Perceptions of Discrimination among Immigrants in Spain”
Rene Flores, Princeton University

Brian E. Herrera, Princeton University

“The Dynamics of Race and Inequality in the United States: Permeable Boundaries and Self-fulfilling Prophecies “
Aliya Saperstein, Stanford University

“The Financial Integration of Immigrants: The Modes of Incorporation and Household Finance in an Era of Financialization”
Frederick Wherry, Yale University

“Conceptualizing Race: How We Think about Culture, Biology, and Human Difference”
Ann Morning, New York University
[Note: Held on Wednesdays in collaboration with the Seminar on Race, Mobility and Stratification organized by Janeria Easley and Lindsey Edwards]

Peter Evans, University of California, Berkeley
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**
- 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 Adolescence
- 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
- Nativity, Family, and Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health Behavior
- Princeton Center for Research on Experience and Wellbeing
- Princeton Center for the Demography of Aging
- Public Use Data on Mexican Immigration
- Understanding U.S. Regional Health & U.S. Mortality Disparities: A Life Course Approach

**U. S. Department of Justice (DOJ): National Institute of Justice**
- Trajectories of Job Search and Wellbeing Among Re-entering Individuals

**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

**Foundations and Private Organizations**

**The Achelis and Bodman Foundations**
- FOC: Military Children and Families Issue

**The Annie E. Casey Foundation**
- It Takes Two Generations: Strengthening the Mechanisms of Child Development

**The Trustees of 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)

- Doctoral Dissertation Research: Risk and Consequences of Parental Absence
- Doctoral Dissertation Research: Utilizing Smartphones as Experimental Interventions for Job Search and Employment at Reentry
- NetSE: Medium: Robust Socio-Technological Networks: An Inter-Disciplinary Approach to Theoretical Foundation and Experimentation
- Postdoctoral Fellowship: New Directions in Epigenetics
Foundation for Child Development
- Future of Children: Military Children and Families Volume

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

Janus Solutions
- Family Success Initiative for New Jersey

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
- Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study
- The Future of Children: Promoting Child Health

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
- Latin American Migration Project
- Latin American and Mexican Migration Project

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

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- General research and teaching support

The RAND Corporation
- New Immigrant Survey (NICHD)

William T. Grant Foundation
- Children and Military Families

University of California at Los Angeles
- Social Disparities in Health Among Latinos (NICHD)
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. The librarians 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, guidance on bibliographic management software, referrals for assistance with data archiving, 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. 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. Printing, scanning and photocopying facilities are available. 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, health statistics, 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 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 University 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. GIS services are available as well. As Population Studies increasingly focuses 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. Users also have available to them numerous sources of statistical data including a subscription to ICPSR, the world’s largest archive of digital social science data, as well as the Data-Planet Statistical Datasets repository.

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 University of Chicago, 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

Library Staff

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2013 Notestein Seminars

- **Robert Stephenson**, Associate Professor of Epidemiology, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University “Minority Stress and Sexual Risk Taking.” February 5, 2013


- **Florence Torche**, Associate Professor of Sociology, New York University “Prenatal Exposure to Local Violence and Birth Outcomes.” February 19, 2013


- **Andrew Penner**, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of California, Irvine “Refusing to Fail? Over-persistence, Under-persistence and the Gender Gap in Science.” March 5, 2013


- **Caitlin Myers**, Assistant Professor of Economics, Middlebury College “Power of the Pill or Power of Abortion? Re-examining the Effects of Young Women’s Access to Reproductive Control.” March 26, 2013

- **Chenoa Flippen**, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania “Intersectionality at Work: Determinants of Labor Supply among Immigrant Hispanic Women.” April 2, 2013

- **Dennis Feehan**, PhD Candidate in Program in Population Studies, Princeton University “Social Network Methods for Measuring Adult Mortality: Evidence from Brazil and Rwanda.” April 9, 2013

- **Erik Vickstrom**, PhD Candidate in Sociology and Social Policy, Princeton University “Pathways of Irregularity and Transnational Activities of Senegalese Migrants in Europe.” April 16, 2013

- **Christine Schwartz**, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison “The Reversal of the Gender Gap in Education and Trends in Marital Dissolution.” April 23, 2013

- **Mary Waters**, Professor of Sociology, Harvard University “Katrina as a Turning Point: Long Term Trajectories of Recovery and Decline.” April 30, 2013


- **Patricia Fernandez-Kelly, Douglas Massey, James Trussell** “Three Mini Seminars on Current OPR Faculty Research.” September 24, 2013


- **Alex Portes**, Professor of Sociology, Princeton University “The Second Generation in Spain: A Longitudinal Study.” October 8, 2013

- **Mary Brinton**, Professor of Sociology, Harvard University “Gender Essentiaism and Low Fertility in Postindustrial Societies.” October 15, 2013


- **Marcia Castro**, Associate Professor of Demography, Harvard University “Infant Mortality Decline in Brazil: A Spatio-temporal Analysis.” November 12, 2013

- **Neil Mehta**, Assistant Professor of Global Health, Emory University “Obesity and Mortality.” November 19, 2013

- **Diana Green Foster**, Associate Professor of Obstetrics, Gynecology & Reproductive Sciences, UC San Francisco “The Effect of Receiving versus Being Denied a Wanted Abortion on Women’s Health and Wellbeing.” November 26, 2013

- **Martha Bailey**, Associate Professor of Economics, University of Michigan “Fifty Years of Family Planning: New Lessons on Short and Long-Run Effects of Increasing Access to Contraception.” December 3, 2013


Office of Population Research

Marta Tienda, Rachel E. Goldberg, and Alícia Adserà study pivotal events in the transition to adulthood, and early initiation of sexual activity that have been linked with myriad adverse outcomes, including unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection. This study entitled, *Gender, Nativity, and Family Variations in the Timing of Sexual Initiation*, builds on and extends previous research on nativity variations in health and risk behavior by addressing two questions: (1) whether and how age at immigration is associated with timing of sexual activity for first generation youth; and (2) whether and how family instability influences the association between nativity and sexual debut. Lower levels of parental partnership instability may be protective for immigrant youth; however, family disruption and reconstitution associated with migration may increase the risk of early sexual debut. Results suggest that first generation youth initiate sexual activity at later ages than higher generation youth and that foreign-born youth immigrating between ages 10 and 16 experience later sexual debut than their younger age counterparts. Gender differences exist in these relationships. They employ NLSY97 for this analysis.

In “Parental Son Preference and Children’s Housework: The Indian Case” (with Tin chi Lin), Alícia Adserà uses a nationally representative survey of Indian households (NFHS-3) to conduct the first study that analyzes whether son preference is associated with girls bearing a larger burden of housework than boys. Housework is a non-negligible part of child labor in which around 60% of children in their sample are engaged. The preference for male offspring is measured by a mother’s ideal proportion of sons among her offspring. They show that when the ideal proportion increases from 0 to 1, the gap in the time spent on weekly housework for an average girl compared to that of a boy increases by 2.5 hours. They conduct several robustness analyses. First, they estimate the main model separately by case, religion and family size. Second, they use a two-stage model to look at participation into housework (as well as other types of work) in addition to hours. Third, they use mother’s fertility intentions as an alternative measure of son preference. The analysis confirms that stated differences in male-preference translate in de facto differences in girl’s treatment. The paper was published in Population Research and Policy Review in 2013.


She also participates in an ongoing evaluation project (New York City Housing and Neighborhoods Study, or NYC HANS) with the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development. She has received four grants to capitalize on a program that is randomly assigning low-income families to new housing. The project will examine associations between residential context and child development and health and adult health and behavior by 1) following near-poor families that are better off than those living in public housing, but still disadvantaged because they generally do not qualify for other forms of public assistance; 2) examining the impact of “in-place” subsidized housing with a comparison of mixed-income and exclusively low-income housing developments; and 3) comparing the effects of moving to subsidized housing in a new neighborhood with receipt of subsidized housing in the same neighborhood where the participant currently lives.

Brooks-Gunn participates in a study of *Career Advance*, which is a two-generation program.
located in Tulsa, Oklahoma. She is part of a study team (PI: Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Northwestern University) that originally received funding from the Gates Foundation for exploratory work, and is now funded by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to evaluate an innovative program that encourages the mothers of young children in child care to pursue post-secondary education.

Brooks-Gunn is part of the team that was recently awarded a contract by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to evaluate the national home visiting initiative (The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Visiting Evaluation, or MIHOPE, project). The prime contractor is Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC). She will advise the team on the selection of measures, particularly for the component of the study in which mothers and children will be videotaped to assess maternal parenting behaviors.

She is increasingly interested in interactions between genes and environment, and this year was the first that one of her doctoral students made this the subject of a dissertation. She is now exploring gene-by-environment interactions in the Fragile Families data set. She will also continue to fundraise for the age 15 follow up of the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study.

Finally, over the last year, Brooks-Gunn expanded her purview by co-authoring several papers on sleep behaviors in early childhood in collaboration with a colleague at SUNY Stony Brook. She has also added autography technology to both Fragile Families and NYC Housing and Neighborhood Study.

As a postdoctoral research associate at the Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW), Jennifer Carrano recently completed a paper that assesses links between neighborhood violence and early delinquency among nine-year-old children in the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS). Results of these analyses suggest that some youth are genetically more susceptible to neighborhood disadvantage, but that genetic effects differ by gender. Carrano also co-authored a paper with Rebekah Levine Coley (Boston College) and Melissa Kull (Boston College) that examined bidirectional links between parental spanking and children’s internalizing and externalizing behaviors, which was published in the Journal of Family Psychology. Results of this paper suggest that parental spanking predicts short-term improvements but long-term detriments in children’s behavior, whereas children’s behaviors do not predict changes in parental spanking.

Together with Cally Ardington and Murray Leibbrandt (University of Cape Town), David Lam (University of Michigan), and Alicia Menendez (University of Chicago), Anne Case examined social protection and labor market outcomes in South Africa with focus on employment and youth transitions to the marketplace. South Africa has put in place an extensive system of social grants over the post-apartheid years. It is well known that these grants have important direct impacts on poverty alleviation. However, not much is known about the interactions between these social grants and successful integration of individuals into the labor market. On the basis of little evidence, there is loud speculation in policy circles about South Africa’s culture of dependency and the effects of social grants on incentives to work as it was once the case with social welfare transfers in the U.S.A. However, it is also possible that social grants facilitate job search by financing costly search activities. Both, positive and negative labor supply effects are possible and it is crucial that this debate is informed by careful analysis of the evidence. In this paper they use longitudinal data to assess the impact of social grants on the labor market behavior of youth.

In a paper published in Social Science & Medicine, Chioun Lee, Dana Glei (Georgetown University), Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University), and Noreen Goldman have investigated 1) how the death of an adult child—one of most traumatic events in old age—affects wellbeing for older Taiwanese and 2) whether the gender of the deceased child (son vs. daughter) affects mothers’ and fathers’ wellbeing differently. They found that a son’s death is associated with an increase in depressive symptoms and a decline in self-rated
Sara McLanahan’s current research focuses on changes in the structure of the American family and the consequences of these changes for parents, children and society. She is the principal investigator of the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFS), a longitudinal, birth cohort study of approximately 5,000 parents and their children, including a large oversample of unmarried parents. Mothers and fathers were interviewed shortly after the birth of their child, and follow-up interviews were conducted with both parents one, three, five and nine years after the child’s birth. Children’s cognitive and social-emotional development was assessed at ages three, five and nine; teachers were interviewed at ages five and nine. The 9-year interview collected saliva samples from mothers and children to be used for genetic and epigenetic analyses. To date, the study has raised over 30 million dollars, including grants from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), National Science Foundation (NSF), the Ford Foundation, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and a host of other local and national foundations. The data are a valuable resource to the Princeton community of postdocs, graduate students and undergraduates as well as to the broader research community. Over 2,200 people have downloaded the data and over 400 papers using these data have been published in books and referred journals (Google scholar).

A second area of McLanahan’s research focuses on cross-national comparisons of child wellbeing. Marta Tienda, Alicia Adserá, and McLanahan have established the Princeton Global Network on Child Migration, which includes research hubs in the U.K., Spain, Australia, Italy and the U.S. During the past two years, they have hosted a number of visitors (from the U.K., Canada and Australia) and convened several workshops for faculty, postdocs and graduate students who share an interest in immigrant children. She has published several papers comparing the academic achievement, health and health behavior of mothers and children in immigrant families, including papers with Kathleen Kiernan, Margot Jackson, Kate Choi, and Melissa Martinson.

McLanahan and her colleagues recently received a grant of $5,800,000 from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) to conduct another round of interviews with the mothers and children in the Fragile Families Study.
(FFS). The new funding will allow them to examine how family instability and poverty in early childhood are associated with adolescent outcomes, such as educational performance and school engagement, health and health behaviors, and anti-social and pro-social behaviors. They also plan to collect another round of saliva samples, which will allow them to study how maturation and changes in the environment between ages 9 and 15 are associated with changes in gene expression and gene-environments interactions.

In addition to the FFS grant, McLanahan was recently awarded a second grant from NICHD to study the impact of the ‘Great Recession’ on parental relationships and child wellbeing. She is currently working with two former Princeton graduate students, Daniel Schneider (University of California, Berkeley) and Kristen Harknett (University of Pennsylvania), on a paper that examines the effects of the recession on the quality and stability of parental relationships.

Finally, McLanahan is the editor-in-chief of the *Future of Children*, a journal devoted to improving policy and practice for children. A joint project of the Woodrow Wilson School and the Brookings Institution, the journal aims to translate the findings from high-quality research into information that is accessible to policy makers, practitioners, advocacy groups and the media. A second aim of the journal is to train MPA students, postdoctoral fellows and graduate students in topics related to child wellbeing. During the past two years, the *Future of Children* has published four volumes: Children with Disabilities, Literacy Challenges for the 21st Century, Post-Secondary Education and Military Children and Families. In addition to the publications, which are available free online, they engage in policy briefings, conferences and workshops to inform policy makers and practitioners about the findings of each volume.

As editor-in-chief of the *Future of Children* journal, McLanahan continues to develop prospectuses and seek funding for new volumes. Volumes currently in progress include *Dual Generation Programs, Preventing Health Problems in Children*, and *Climate Change and Child Wellbeing*. They also have funding to publish a short report on *Food Insecurity*. They are hoping to do 10-year updates on their first two volumes, *School Readiness: Closing Racial and Ethnic Gaps* and *Marriage and Child Wellbeing*. The first topic would come out as a short report, and the second would be a full length volume.

**Data/Methods**

Jeanne Altmann, Elizabeth Armstrong, Janet Currie, Angus Deaton, Thomas Espenshade, Noreen Goldman, Tod Hamilton, Scott Lynch, Germán Rodríguez, Matthew Salganik, Nicole Smith, James Trussell, Miranda Waggoner.

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 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. Mechanisms and consequences of social connectedness in a wild primate population are among the areas of focus for her most recent research. In a 25-year study of adult female savannah baboons (Papio cynocephalus), in each of three social groups, rank losses were common among the 66 females that lived past median adult age. Among proposed hypotheses for rank reversals between adults, that of kin selection based on relative reproductive value is most clearly supported by these data. Sex differences in health and survival during aging are major topics of interest in medicine, epidemiology, demography and evolutionary biology.

A study of mortality and fertility patterns among seven species of wild apes and monkeys and their relatives, compared with similar data from hunter-gatherer humans, shows that menopause sets humans apart from other primates. Nonhuman primates aren’t immune to the fading female fertility that comes with age but human females are unique in living well beyond their childbearing years. Variation in the social environment can have profound effects on survival and...
reproduction in wild social mammals. Using global positioning system (GPS) collars to synchronously record the hourly locations of five baboon social groups for ~900 days, along with behavioral, demographic, and life history data to measure factors affecting use of overlap areas, Altmann’s research suggests that broad temporal changes in ecological resources are a major predictor of how intensively overlap areas are used. Groups modify these ecologically driven spacing patterns at short time scales based on female reproductive status. Testosterone (T) is often positively associated with male sexual behavior and negatively associated with paternal care. In a 9-year data set on levels of T in male baboons, fecal concentrations of T (fT) were positively associated with both mate guarding ("consortship") - a measure of current reproductive activity - and with the number of immature offspring a male had in his social group - a measure of past reproductive activity and an indicator of likely paternal behavior.

Elizabeth Armstrong along with Miranda Waggoner is working on a project that looks at the uses of data from the Dutch Hunger Winter. During the winter of 1944-45, Nazi forces occupied the western provinces of the Netherlands, cutting off food and fuel shipments to the area. A severe famine, which came to be known as the Dutch Hunger Winter, ensued which affected some 4-5 million people. The health consequences of the famine have been extensively studied; in particular, data on the effects of exposure to famine in utero collected through the Dutch Famine Birth Cohort Study have become paradigmatic within epidemiology and in the emerging field of epigenetics. In addition, these data have been discussed extensively in the obstetric literature, the popular press, and increasingly, in social sciences like economics. This study examines patterns of dissemination and interpretation of evidence from the Dutch Hunger Winter through time and disciplinary space.

In the April 2013, Pediatrics supplement featured Janet Currie’s paper entitled, “Big Data” Versus “Big Brother”: On the Appropriate Use of Large-scale Data Collections in Pediatrics.” She looks at the discussions of “big data” in medicine and found that they often revolve around gene sequencing and biosamples. And that perhaps less recognized is the administrative data in the form of vital records, hospital discharge abstracts, insurance claims, and other routinely collected data also offer the potential for using information from hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people to answer important questions. However, the increasing ease with which such data may be used and reused has increased concerns about privacy and informed consent. Addressing these concerns without creating insurmountable barriers to the use of such data for research is essential if they are to avoid a “missed opportunity” in pediatrics research.

Angus Deaton’s Indian Health Survey, The Udaipur Health Survey, is collecting data on health and economics from rural households and health facilities in the Udaipur district of Rajasthan in northwestern India. This is a poor area of India, much of which was originally the tiger-hunting preserve of the Maharana of Udaipur. Although the countryside is spectacularly beautiful, it now suffers from overgrazing and environmental degradation. The area is farmed by tribal people, few of whom are educated. The survey is interviewing members of around 1,000 households in 100 villages, asking them how they earn a living, about their physical and mental health status, and about their experience of healthcare. Complementary surveys are collecting information about village infrastructure and about the clinics and medical personnel that people use, including traditional healers. One aim is to discover more about the quality of healthcare, how well it serves the people who use it, and the extent to which it contributes to health status. More broadly, the study will help the examiners to understand the determinants of health, as well as the relationships between health and economic status, and how they work together to determine wellbeing. This is a collaborative project with Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Dufo (MIT), Jishnu Das (World Bank), and Seva Mandir (Udaipur).
Deaton’s work, *Poverty in the World and in India*, looks at how to measure poverty, with a particular focus on the poverty counts in the world, particularly the number of people living on less than a dollar (or two dollars) a day. The world poverty counts are constructed by the World Bank, and there are many issues concerning what they mean, whether they are reliable, and whether they might be improved. There has also been recent debate about why there has been so much growth in the world, and so little poverty reduction. The answer to this puzzle lies in deep contradictions between the data sources used to measure growth and those used to measure poverty.

Indian poverty is measured using a series of household surveys, run by India’s National Sample Survey (NSS). The results of these surveys have been subject to intense debate in recent years. There are also significant questions about the appropriateness of the poverty lines used by the Government of India. Finally, the Indian consumer price indexes used in the poverty calculations have also been questioned.

New work on Deaton’s Household Surveys research uses household survey data from India and Indonesia to calculate purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates. Deaton’s first paper on this topic, "Purchasing Power Parity Exchange Rates from Household Survey Data" (revised 5/04), finds that the official PPP rates from the Penn World Table and from the World Bank, present a seriously misleading picture of comparative living standards in the two countries.

OPR graduate student Laura Blue and Thomas Espenshade are extending Espenshade’s work using formal demography in which he, Simon Levin (Ecology and Evolutionary Biology), and former OPR graduate student Analia Olgiati initiated a study on population momentum. Blue and Espenshade examine population momentum across the demographic transition. Data are drawn from 16 countries around the world that represent various stages of the fertility and mortality transition.

The purpose of the project was to decompose total population momentum into two constituent and multiplicative parts called “nonstable” momentum and “stable” momentum. Nonstable momentum depends on deviations between a population’s observed age distribution and its implied stable age distribution. Stable momentum is a function of deviations between a population’s implied stable and stationary age distributions. In general, the factorization of total momentum into the product of nonstable and stable momentum is a very good approximation. The factorization is exact, however, if the observed age distribution is stable or if initial fertility is already at replacement. The authors provide numerical illustrations by calculating nonstable, stable, and total momentum for 176 countries, the world, and its major regions. Their paper brings together disparate strands of the population momentum literature and shows how the various kinds of momentum considered by researchers fit together into a single unifying framework.

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. She has continued to participate in surveys administered by the Ministry of Health to provide updated health and survival data for the participants and as has published extensively from these data. Among other findings, her research over the past two years has assessed the utility of performance assessment tasks and changes in biological markers for mortality prediction, the association between various health measures and inflammation, the use of interviewer assessments to provide useful information on respondents’ well-being, and the impact of child death on the well-being of older adults. She has just completed an assessment of how biological information that was included in several recent surveys in the U.S. and elsewhere is linked to mental and physical health outcomes; this is part of an effort to improve data collection in future biosocial surveys. In a separate NICHD-funded project she has 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 identify deteriorations in health shortly after Mexicans immigrate to the U.S..

Tod Hamilton along with Tiffany L. Green (Virginia Commonwealth University) in their Explorations in Economic History article, “Beyond black and white: Color and mortality in post-reconstruction era North Carolina,” reviewed the growing empirical literature in economics and sociology documents of the existence of more favorable social and economic outcomes among mixed-race blacks compared to non-mixed race blacks. However, few researchers consider whether the advantages associated with mixed-race status extend to mortality. To address this gap in the literature, they employed unique data from the 1880 North Carolina Mortality Census records in conjunction with data from 1880 U.S. Census of Population for North Carolina to examine whether mulatto (mixed-race) blacks experienced mortality advantages over to their colored (non-mixed race) counterparts from June 1879 to May 1880. For men between the ages of 20 and 44, estimates demonstrate that all black males, both mulatto and colored, were more likely than whites to die during the survey period. Although their results indicate that there is no statistically significant difference in mortality between mulatto and colored black men, they find a substantial mortality advantage associated with mixed-race status among women.

Scott Lynch’s interest is with the dramatic impact of inequality, both by race and socio-economic status, on health. His research investigates how the interrelationship between race, socioeconomic status, and health unfold across age and birth cohorts. His focus is on both physical and mental health, looking at socioeconomic differences in health trajectories across adulthood, the pattern of the black-white gap in health and mortality across late adulthood, and the relationship between stress, social support, physical health and mental health in later life. As a methodologist, he is engaged in developing techniques that develop and then apply Bayesian Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods to answer research questions in social epidemiology and demography that typically cannot be easily answered using classical statistical methods.

Two of his recently published papers are Bayesian Data Analysis in Observational Comparative Effectiveness Research: Rationale and Examples with William H. Olson, Concetta Crivera (both from Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC), Yi-wen Ma, Lian Mao (both from Janssen Research & Development, LLC), and Jessica Panish (Ethicon, Inc.) published in the Journal of Comparative Effectiveness Research. This paper describes the advantages of Bayesian methods for observational studies and illustrates both realized and potential advantages by describing studies the authors are conducting in which various Bayesian methods have been or could be implemented; the second, The Pursuit of Happiness in China: Individualism, Collectivism, and Subjective Well-Being During China’s Economic and Social Transformation with Liza Steele was published in Social Indicators Research. This paper examines the consequences of China’s dramatic socioeconomic and political transformations for individual subjective wellbeing (SWB) from 1990 to 2007.

Lynch also authored textbook, Using Statistics in Social Research: A Concise Approach, published by Springer in 2013. This book covers applied statistics for the social sciences with upper-level undergraduate students in mind. The chapters are based on lecture notes from an introductory statistics course the author has taught for a number of years. The book integrates statistics into the research process, with early chapters covering basic philosophical issues underpinning the process of scientific research. These include the concepts of deductive reasoning and the falsifiability of hypotheses, the development of a research question and hypotheses, and the process of data collection and measurement. Probability theory is then covered extensively with a focus on its role in laying the foundation for statistical reasoning and inference. After illustrating the Central Limit Theorem, later chapters address the key, basic statistical methods used in social science research, including various z and t tests and confidence intervals, nonparametric chi square tests, one-way analysis of variance, correlation, simple regression, and multiple regression, with a discussion of the key issues involved in thinking about causal
processes. Concepts and topics are illustrated using both real and simulated data. The penultimate chapter presents rules and suggestions for the successful presentation of statistics in tabular and graphic formats, and the final chapter offers suggestions for subsequent reading and study.

Germán Rodríguez continues to collaborate with Noreen Goldman and Maxine Weinstein 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 2013 he was a co-author on a paper using lagged-dependent-variable and fixed-effect models to study the effects of spousal health on blood glucose in older adults, which has been accepted for publication and will be presented at the 2014 Population Association of America (PAA) Conference.

Rodríguez contributed to a major assessment of the value of including biomarkers in population-based surveys as a predictor of all-cause mortality among older Taiwanese, documented in a paper using survival analysis techniques that has been accepted for publication in Population and Development Review.

Germán Rodríguez 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.

Matthew Salganik is a sociologist interested in networks and computational social science. His research interests include social networks and computational social science. One main area of his research has focused on developing network-based statistical methods for studying hard-to-reach populations such as the groups most at-risk for HIV/AIDS. A second main area of work has focused on using the World Wide Web to collect and analyze social data in innovative ways. His research has been published in journals such as Science, PNAS, Sociological Methodology, and Journal of the American Statistical Association.

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 is currently the PI on two NIH grants. The first is “Improvements to the Network Scale-Up Method for Studying Hard-to-Reach Populations” and the second is “Improvements to Respondent-Driven Sampling for the Study of Hidden Populations.” He also serves as co-PI on an NSF grant “Robust Socio-Technological Networks: An Inter-Disciplinary Approach to Theoretical Foundation and Experimentation.”

In a paper entitled, “Combined Hormonal Contraception and Female Pain, Orgasm and Sexual Pleasure,” published in the Journal of Sexual Medicine, Nicole Smith, Kristen Jozkowski (University of Arkansas) and Stephanie Sanders (The Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender and Reproduction at Indiana University) sought to better understand the relationship between sexual function and hormonal contraception use in women. With almost half of all pregnancies in the United States classified as unintentional, unplanned, or mistimed, it is important to shed light on reasons why women may use contraception inconsistently, incorrectly or may not use it at all. A small number of studies have explored how diminished sexual function and pleasure may be a barrier to using effective methods of contraception. This study explored sexual function and behaviors in women using hormonal (n = 535) versus non-hormonal (n = 566)
methods of contraception exclusively. Data were
collected online as part of a survey on health and
sexuality in women who primarily have sex with men. The main outcome variables assessed
frequencies in two domains: 1) sexual function
(proportion of sexual events with experiences of
pain or discomfort; arousal; contentment and
satisfaction; pleasure and enjoyment; lubrication
difficulty, and orgasm) and 2) sexual behavior
(number of times engaged in sexual activity,
proportion of sexual events initiated by the
woman, and proportion of sexual events for which
a lubricant was used). Socio-demographic
variables and contraceptive use were used as
sample descriptors and correlates. The recall
period was the past four weeks. Findings from the
hierarchical regression analyses indicated that
women who were using a hormonal contraceptive
method experienced significantly less arousal \( t = -3.09, p < 0.01 \), higher frequency of a drier vagina
than they would have liked \( t = 2.00, p < 0.05 \),
fewer orgasms \( t = -2.39, p < 0.05 \), lower
frequency of pleasure \(-1.95, p < 0.05\) and less
frequent sexual activity \( t = -2.88, p < 0.01 \). This
study provides a more nuanced understanding of
hormonal contraception use and its effects on a
woman’s sexual experience.

James 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 will continue to work with former postdoc
Caroline Moreau (Johns Hopkins University) 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.

Education and Stratification

Anne Case, Angus Deaton, Thomas Espenshade,
Patricia Fernández-Kelly, Susan Fiske, Noreen
Goldman, Chioun Lee, Germán Rodríguez, Edward
Telles.

Anne Case and Christina Paxson (Brown
University) investigate the relationship between
education and HIV, marriage and non-marital
sexual activity, with a focus on adolescent
behaviors that dates from the time before the HIV
crisis began. They make use of the fact that older
women in their sample were adolescents during
the early 1980’s, when HIV had started to spread
through Africa but the cause of HIV was still
unknown. Decisions regarding education, sexual
behavior, and teen marriage of these women could
not have been influenced by any knowledge of HIV
risk. An investigation of how adolescent decisions
made during this period are related to current HIV
prevalence in their regions of residence provided
information on the riskiness of different activities,
and contributes to their understanding of the
spatial patterns of HIV that have developed.

Princeton University’s Firestone Library Industrial
Relations Section, describes Angus Deaton’s book,
The Great Escape: Health, Wealth, and the Origins
of Inequality, published by Princeton University
Press by writing:

Using his expertise in economic
development and a broad historical lens,
Deaton explains the economic progress
experienced by industrialized countries that
raised their material standards of living and
provided health advances for their citizens.
Learning gaps begin at home. Families are small schools, and all children are being home schooled in the sense that their expectations, aspirations, and early abilities are formed at home. To address the root causes of the gap between children’s performance and potential and to increase the proportion of children who enter school ready to learn requires a deeper focus on the role of the home environment. How do families from a variety of backgrounds build skills in their young pre-school children and get them ready to learn? Findings from the proposed study will revolutionize our understanding of the role of the home environment in the early origins of learning gaps and lead to innovative solutions to help every child realize his or her full potential.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly completed a new book, *The Hero’s Fight: African Americans in West Baltimore and the Shadow of the State* (to be published in 2014). Based on ten years of research in West Baltimore during the last decade of the twentieth century, this book provides an intimate account of the experience of adults and children living in one of the nation’s most dejected ghettos and the effects deindustrialization had on the urban poor. Fernández-Kelly stresses the role of the state in shaping the lives of impoverished populations in inner-city neighborhoods. She shows how ordinary Americans are treated as citizens and consumers but the racially segregated and deprived are seen as objects of surveillance, containment, and punishment. She provides new insights into topics such as globalization and its effects on industrial decline and employment.

Thomas Espenshade’s research on *The Home Environment and the Early Origins of Learning Gaps* continues. One of the most significant problems facing the United States is the failure of so many young people to realize their full potential in terms of learned skills and knowledge. For instance, black children are already a year behind white children when they enter kindergarten. By the time of high school graduation, black children are four years behind whites. And more than half of poor children in the United States enter kindergarten lacking the math, reading, and social-behavioral skills needed to learn. The resulting cost to individuals and to society is enormous.

The gap between children’s performance and their potential has traditionally been addressed through universal public education. However, despite numerous efforts at reform extending over more than a decade, public schools are failing to meet this challenge. The focus of education reform has been wide in its intentions, but narrow in its implementation and impact. Time and again, reform efforts emphasize inputs that drive modest outcomes. The area of greatest potential in the effort to bring true innovation to the system lies in early childhood education.
Companies (Wiley/Jossey Bass, 2013). Together with members of the Fiske Neuroscience Lab she has experimentally built on the SCM concept of ambivalence in social cognition, by focusing on perceptions of individuals who are either liked or respected—seen to be high on either warmth or competence—but not both. In these mixed cases, communicators politely convey only the positive dimension; listeners however infer the negative, allowing negative impressions to stagnate; and self-presenters use this innuendo strategically to present themselves in the best light. With Michael S. North (Columbia) Fiske has extended this ambivalence analysis to the domain of age prejudice, characterized by seeing elders as nice but incompetent. Underlying all this work is the perception of the other person’s or group’s intent for good or ill (i.e., warmth, trustworthiness); they have shown that perceived intent affects perceived deservingness and perceived harm in both lay and legal judgments.

In collaboration with Germán Rodríguez, Dana Glei (Georgetown University), Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University), and Noreen Goldman, Chioun Lee has investigated the extent to which the educational attainments of family members—father, spouse, and children—account for levels of psychological wellbeing of older Taiwanese. The authors found that having family members with higher educational attainments is beneficial to wellbeing. Children’s education is the most influential, yet the effects gradually decrease as the age of the respondent increases. Though the authors caution that the findings may not be causal, they emphasize the importance of children’s education for psychological wellbeing in old age. Further studies would be needed to investigate possible mechanisms behind the association between children’s education and the psychological welling of their elderly parents.

Edward 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 and plan to publish them 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 Armstrong, João Biehl, Anne Case, Janet Currie, Angus Deaton, Thomas Espenshade, Noreen Goldman, Bryan Grenfell, Chioun Lee, Germán Rodríguez, Nicole Smith, Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn, Tom Vogl, Brandon Wagner, Charles Westoff.

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

Collaborating with postdoctoral fellows, Armstrong is working on sexist attitudes and gender equity at the societal level, the cultural backlash against breastfeeding and the political economy of infant feeding, and ideas about fetal origins of adult health and disease and the phenomenon of fetal microchimerism. With collaborators Dan Carpenter (Harvard) and Marie Hojnacki (Penn
State), Armstrong continues to collect and analyze data on public attention to disease. With data on attention to 40 diseases over a 25-year time period in multiple arenas collected, they have recently begun conducting a series of analyses. They will begin work on a book tentatively titled *Disease Wars* about competition among disease advocates for attention and resources in the public arena.

João Biehl’s main research and teaching interests center on medical anthropology, the social studies of science and religion, global health, subjectivity, ethnography and social theory (with a regional focus on Latin America and Brazil). Biehl is the co-editor of the books *When People Come First: Critical Studies in Global Health* (Princeton University Press) and *Subjectivity: Ethnographic Investigations* (University of California Press). He is also co-editor of the book series *Critical Global Health: Evidence, Efficacy, Ethnography* (Duke University Press).

In 2013, João Biehl and Adriana Petryna (University of Pennsylvania) edited, *When People Come First: Critical Studies in Global Health*. This book assesses the expanding field of global health. It brings together an international and interdisciplinary group of scholars to address the medical, social, political, and economic dimensions of the global health enterprise through vivid case studies and bold conceptual work. The book demonstrates the crucial role of ethnography as an empirical lantern in global health, arguing for a more comprehensive, people-centered approach. Topics include the limits of technological quick fixes in disease control, the moral economy of global health science, the unexpected effects of massive treatment rollouts in resource-poor contexts, and how right-to-health activism coalesces with the increased influence of the pharmaceutical industry on health care. The contributors explore the altered landscapes left behind after programs scale up, break down, or move on. They learn that disease is really never just one thing, technology delivery does not equate with care, and biology and technology interact in ways they cannot always predict. The most effective solutions may well be found in people themselves, who consistently exceed the projections of experts and the medical-scientific, political, and humanitarian frameworks in which they are cast.

An updated edition of Biehl’s *Vita: Life in a Zone of Social Abandonment, Updated with a New Afterword and Photo Essay* was published by the University of California Press in 2013. This book along with Biehl’s, *Will to Live: AIDS Therapies and the Politics of Survival*, published by Princeton University Press are ethnographic studies of the experience and treatment of mental illness and AIDS, respectively. Both *Vita* and *Will to Live* explore new geographies of access and marginalization that have emerged alongside pharmaceutical globalization. They also elaborate on networks of care that poor urban patients create in their daily struggles to survive.

*Vita* looks at zones of social abandonment that are emerging everywhere in Brazil’s big cities—places like *Vita*, where the unwanted, the mentally ill, the sick, and the homeless are left to die. This story centers on a young woman named Catarina, increasingly paralyzed and said to be mad, living out her time at *Vita*. Biehl leads a detective-like journey to know Catarina; to unravel the cryptic, poetic words that are part of the “dictionary” she is compiling; and to trace the complex network of family, medicine, state, and economy in which her abandonment and pathology took form.

*Vita* garnered six major book awards, including the Margaret Mead Award of the American Anthropological Association and the 2013 J.I. Staley Prize. *Will to Live* received the Wellcome Medal of Britain’s Royal Anthropological Society and the Diana Forsythe Prize of the American Anthropological Association. Biehl received the Rudolph Virchow Award for his articles “The Activist State” and “Pharmaceuticalization.”

João Biehl’s research in 2013 also included exploring consequences of Brazil’s constitutional right to health. He has documented the emergence of right-to-health litigation in that country over the past decade. Information gathered through visits to courtrooms and clinics to meet patients and record their stories, combined with rigorous evaluation of medical and legal data, was used by Biehl, a native of Brazil, and his research team to create a detailed picture of who sues for treatment and why in this country with a population of about 200 million people and a rising economy.
depression. Their physical health also suffers. They are more likely to be at risk of cardiovascular disease from high cholesterol and high blood pressure. They may also develop pre-diabetes or diabetes type II. In the long-term, obese children tend to become obese adults, putting them at risk of premature death from stroke, heart disease, or cancer.

In Currie’s paper with Maya Rossin-Slater (Columbia University), “Weathering the Storm: Hurricanes and Birth Outcomes,” they looked at the growing literature suggesting that stressful events in pregnancy can have negative effects on birth outcomes. Using millions of individual birth records, they found that exposure to hurricane during pregnancy increases the probability of abnormal conditions of the newborn such as being on a ventilator more than 30 minutes and meconium aspiration syndrome (MAS). Their results suggest that measured effects of stressful events on these outcomes are sensitive to specification and it is preferable to use more sensitive indicators of newborn health.

Angus Deaton’s current research focuses on the determinants of health and well-being, particularly on relationships with income (both domestically and internationally), the determinants of health in rich and poor countries, and on the measurement of poverty in India and around the world. He also maintains a long-standing interest in the analysis of household surveys.


Janet Currie’s research explores two main questions. The first focuses on determinants of fetal health, and its long term consequences for human capital formation. She investigates 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.

Childhood obesity has both immediate and long-term effects on health. In her recent paper with David Ludwig (Boston Children’s Hospital) and Heather Rouse (University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences), “Pregnancy Weight Gain and Childhood Body Weight: A Within-Family Comparison,” Currie found that the initial problems are usually psychological. Obese children often experience discrimination, leading to low self-esteem and
Angus Deaton’s health status and economics work is concerned with the “social” determinants of health, how people’s incomes, their education, and the characteristics of the societies in which they live, affect their health status and their life chances. It is also concerned with how the findings affect the way that researchers think about wellbeing and about policy towards health and poverty.

For the U.S., recent work has focused on the effects of income inequality on health, and on the finding that the racial composition of states and cities affects the mortality rates of the people who live there. Deaton has also looked at the policy implications of the relationship between socioeconomic status and health. For developing countries, work on India and South Africa has looked at how one might measure wellbeing, taking into account economic and health status. The Udaipur Health Survey is one of Deaton’s current research projects in India.

Thomas Espenshade and researchers at Princeton University are looking for new ways to measure a person’s sense of wellbeing with mobile devices. To gain a better understanding of how cellphones and other mobile devices can gauge our sense of happiness, the research team conducted a study that was published recently in the journal *Demography*. In their article “New Approaches to Human Mobility: Using Mobile Phones for Demographic Research,” John R. B. Palmer (Ph.D. Candidate), Thomas J. Espenshade, Frederic Bartumeus (Movement Ecology, the Center for Advanced Studies of Blanes, Spain), Chang Y. Chung (Statistical Programmer, Princeton University), Necati Ercan Ozgencil (Professional Specialist at Princeton University), and Kathleen Li (Princeton University, Undergraduate Class of 2010) explore new methods for gathering and analyzing spatially rich demographic data using mobile phones. The article describes a pilot study, “The Human Mobility Project,” in which volunteers around the world were successfully recruited to share GPS and cellular tower information on their trajectories 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 well-being.

This collaborative research project involves faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates in Computer Science, Electrical Engineering, OPR, Sociology, and the WWS. Its broad aim is to extend a pilot study on the use of T-Mobile’s G1 phone and Google’s Android platform to track human location and movement. The objectives are to (1) develop an Android-based application for recording and transmitting data from the phone’s internal GPS receiver, wireless network interface, compass, and accelerometer, (2) develop a central system for collecting and analyzing such data, (3) evaluate the strengths and limitations of both the G1 hardware and the Android platform through a small scale, campus-based trial, and (4) develop a strategy for large scale testing and research.

As part of the Taiwan project, Noreen 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. This past year, she began a collaboration with Andrea Graham in the EEB department to assay additional markers related to inflammation and infection from frozen Taiwan blood samples in an effort to explore recent hypotheses regarding immune senescence and auto-immunity among older adults. She submitted a grant proposal to NIA to extend the Taiwan project to use newly collected data and biological assays to further their understanding of linkages among the social environment, biomarkers of health, and survival, including the influence of childhood exposure to disease in later life. In the coming months, she is planning to submit a proposal to NICHD to extend the Hispanic health project to evaluate the consequences of the migration of adults in Mexico (to other locations within Mexico and to the U.S.)
on their children and older parents who remain at home.

Bryan Grenfell is a population biologist, working at the interface between theoretical models and empirical data with particular interest in the dynamics and control of infectious diseases in space and time. He combines the development of theory with analyses of empirical data sets from a range of diseases, including measles, rotavirus and influenza. His recent focus has been on combining basic developments in infectious disease dynamics with application to public health as well as on investigating how the interaction of noise and non-linear density-dependent feedback drive population processes at different scales. Other areas of study include understanding the spatiotemporal dynamics of infectious disease and how these are affected by control strategies and Phylodynamics, the exploration of how pathogen phylogenies are affected by host immunity, transmission bottlenecks and epidemic dynamics — at scales from individual host to population.

In 2013 Grenfell’s work on the dynamics of measles in developed and developing countries and control implications of vaccine refusal resulted in several publications including “Think globally, act locally: the role of local demographics and vaccination coverage in the dynamic response of measles infection to control,” written with Ferrari Matthew J. Ferrari (Penn State) and Peter M. Strebel (WHO, Geneva) and published in Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. Other areas of focus this past year include: spatiotemporal dynamics of human influenza in the United States; linking within-host and population dynamics of human, equine and avian influenza; exploring epidemiological and evolutionary implications of novel broad spectrum influenza vaccines; the dynamics of Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease, a major infection of children in SE Asia and the impact of new, cross protective influenza vaccines; population dynamics and control of rotavirus; research on the nonlinear dynamics and control of rotavirus, norovirus and typhoid fever. Grenfell is also working on developing new, publically available platforms for inferring epidemic parameters for all these infections from noisy epidemiological data.

In a paper forthcoming in Journal of Aging and Health, Chioun Lee, Germán Rodríguez, Dana Glei (Georgetown University), Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University), and Noreen Goldman have examined the extent to which the death or illness of a spouse—a stressful life transition in old age—affects the blood glucose levels of older Taiwanese. They found that women whose husbands suffer a decline in health experienced an increase in blood glucose levels, but a decline in wives’ health does not significantly change husbands’ glucose levels. The death of a healthy spouse—an unexpected life event—is associated with a substantial increase in blood glucose levels for both genders, but losing a spouse in very poor health—a more predictable event—is associated with a relatively small increase in glucose levels for women. These findings underscore, that stressful life transitions may compromise the blood glucose levels of older adults. Taking on a caregiving role may erode some of the benefits of marriage and interfere with women’s maintenance of their own health. Health educators and medical professionals should know that older adults who experience such stressful life transitions may be at high risk for developing diabetes.

In an effort to prospectively study how women perceive changes in their sexual health and functioning upon initiating a contraceptive method, Nicole Smith is leading a research initiative called “The Birth Control Project: A Longitudinal Study of Women’s Contraception Use and Sexual Health.” One of the sad ironies of contraception is that once a woman begins using a method for non-procreative sex she may be less inclined to desire, initiate, engage in or feel pleasure during sexual activity. The Birth Control Project is an online longitudinal study of women’s contraception use and related sexual health outcomes. Funded by a grant from the Patty Brisben Foundation for Women’s Sexual Health, participants are actively being recruited in family planning clinics and student health centers in four states across the U.S. including Montana, Indiana, New Jersey and Utah. Women between the ages of 14 and 45 who are initiating a new contraceptive method and who have not used a hormonal
method for at least two months are eligible to enroll. Women using non-hormonal methods exclusively are being recruited for comparison purposes. Follow-up surveys are emailed after 3, 6, and 9 months to assess: 1) rates of method continuation; 2) reasons for switching or discontinuing contraception; 3) experiences with a wide range of side effects; 4) perceived changes in sexual function and 5) sexual behaviors and relationship dynamics over time. Participants receive $10 for each survey completed. To date, approximately 260 women are participating in the study and recruitment is ongoing. Initial findings indicate that over 12% of women have switched methods and an additional 12% have discontinued the use of contraception within the nine-month timeframe. Findings from this study will provide much-needed context and a better understanding of how reproductive behaviors and contraception use fit into a larger sexual health framework.

In “Weight Status in Adolescence is Associated with Later Life Functional Limitation,” published 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 later adulthood than their normal weight counterpart. This relationship, however, was not found among men.

In “Perceived stress and mortality in a Taiwanese older adult population” published in Stress, 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 excluded 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.

Vasunilashorn also authored “Retrospective reports of weight change and inflammation in the U.S. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey,” published by Journal of Obesity which investigates the association between weight change and inflammation in a nationally representative population of adults aged 40 and older. Using the U.S. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2005-2008), logistic regression models were used to determine 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. The results show that change in 1- and 10-year weight was associated with high CRP but not high WBC. Individuals who gained or lost ≥10 kg had an odds of having high CRP that was 1.96 (95% CI 1.11-3.50) and 1.61 (95% CI 1.02-2.46) as high, respectively, 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 that occurred over the past 10 years; however, weight loss over the 10-year period was no longer associated with high inflammation. Vasunilashorn’s conclusion suggests that adult respondents who retrospectively self-reported weight loss or gain had higher levels of inflammation relative to their weight stable counterparts.
“Apolipoprotein E and measured physical and pulmonary function in older Taiwanese adults,” published in Biodemography and Social Biology which Vasunilashorn authored with D. Glei (Georgetown), Y.H. Lin (Population and Health Center, Department of Health, Taiwan), and Noreen Goldman examines apolipoprotein E (ApoE) gene, which has three common alleles (ɛ2, ɛ3, and ɛ4), and its linkage to a number of health outcomes and longevity. The ɛ2 allele has been reported to have neuroprotective effects, whereas the ɛ4 allele has been shown to be a risk factor for cardiovascular disease and Alzheimer's disease in various populations. The relationships between ApoE and mortality and ApoE and physical function, however, are not clear-cut. They used the Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study (SEBAS) to examine the relationship between ApoE polymorphisms and physical and pulmonary function in approximately 1,000 Taiwanese adults aged 53 years and older in 2006. In the 2006 SEBAS wave, measures of physical function included self-reported difficulties with respect to activities of daily living (ADLs) and other physical function indicators, as well as performance-based measures of grip strength (kg), walking speed (m/s) over a distance of 3 m, and chair stand speed (stand/s). Peak expiratory flow (PEF; L/min) rate was also examined as an indicator of pulmonary function. The researchers used logistic regression models to determine the association between ApoE and inability to complete each of the tests of physical and pulmonary function. These models revealed no significant association between ApoE carrier status and any of the indicators of function. Among participants able to complete a given task, next they used linear regression models to examine self-reported limitations with ADLs and performance on the given test by ApoE carrier status. Similarly, there were no significant relationships between ApoE carrier status and the measures of function. Their estimates provide further confirmation that the ApoE gene may not be a risk factor for functional decline among older Taiwanese adults.

Tom Vogl is an applied economist with interests in the economics of health and population, particularly among the socially and economically disadvantaged. While there is a growing literature documenting the links between long-term outcomes and health in the fetal period, infancy, and early childhood, a large proportion focuses on rich countries. Vogl’s recent research has examined this relationship in developing countries and has been published in 2013 as “Early-Life Health and Adult Circumstance in Developing Countries” (with Janet Currie) in the Annual Review of Economics. They survey recent evidence on the adult correlates of early-life health and the long-term effects of shocks due to disease, famine, malnutrition, pollution, and war.Sibling rivalry is examined in “Marriage Institutions and Sibling Competition: Evidence from South Asia,” and appeared in the Quarterly Journal of Economics.

In a study on genes and society published in the American Journal of Public Health special issue entitled, “Gene-environment Correlation: Difficulties and a Strategy Based on a Natural Experiment,” Brandon Wagner, with co-authors Jiang Li, Hexuan Liu, and Guang Guo (University of North Carolina) explored correlations between genes and environments. These correlations have been implicated as potential threats to estimation of genetic and environmental main effects, as well as gene-environment interactions. Combining multiple datasets, they find evidence of such a correlation, but that natural experiments, like random roommate assignment, could protect against this threat.

Based on national Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in Cambodia in 2000, 2005 and 2010, Charles Westoff examined the reproductive preferences of Cambodian women and men. In a DHS Further Analysis Report, Reproductive Preferences in Cambodia: Further Analysis of the Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys, Westoff, along with Kristin Bietsch (Ph.D. candidate, Princeton University) and Rathavuth Hong (ICF Macro), determined that the marital fertility rate declined from 4.5 to 3.5 during those years. These sharp declines were caused mainly by increases in the use of modern contraception among married women from 19 percent in 2000 to 35 percent in 2010, as well as from an increase in the abortion rate which reduced unintended births.
A recently published monograph in the *DHS Analytical Studies*, “Indicators of Trends in Fertility in sub-Saharan Africa,” Westoff, along with Kristin Bietsch and Dawn Koffman (Princeton University), studied declines in the total fertility rate which are strongly correlated with declines in the number of children desired and with increases in the use of modern contraception, but only weakly connected with increases in age at marriage. In turn, changes in the number of children desired are determined mainly by urbanization, by increases in years of schooling, and by exposure to mass media, while changes in contraceptive prevalence are associated with increases in media exposure, mainly television, improvements in economic status, and reduction in child mortality.

Westoff was lead author on DHS Further Analysis Report No. 90, “Rwanda 2010: A Dramatic Change in Reproductive Behavior,” where they discuss the radical declines in the desired number of children, actual fertility, and child mortality along with a large increase in contraceptive prevalence between 2005 and 2010. The explanations for the rapid change in reproductive attitudes and behavior are clearly related to the concerns of the country, the rapid rate of population growth, and its implications for economic development and reproductive health.

**Migration and Development**

Alicia Adserá, Rafaela Dancygier, Tod Hamilton, Monica Espinoza Higgins, Douglas Massey, Alejandro Portes, Magaly Sanchez-R, Marta Tienda.

Alicia Adserá is a co-PI jointly with Marta Tienda and Sara McLanahan on *Migrant Youth and Children of Migrants in a Globalized World: Proposal for an International Research Network* (funded by Global Fund 2010-2013). Within migration studies there has been scant attention to children’s involvement in international migration and its consequences for their psychosocial, physical and economic wellbeing. They focus on three themes: (1) Social and economic consequences of age at migration; (2) Institutions of the welfare state and child well-being; and (3) Migrant fertility and living arrangements. In January 2013, they held a workshop on “International Comparisons and Measurement Comparability in Studying Wellbeing of Children with Migration Backgrounds” at Russell Sage Foundation. During the last two years they have hosted multiple visitors from different hubs of the network and organized seminars to present ongoing work by faculty and graduate students.

Adserá with Mariola Pytlikova (Aarhus School of Business, Denmark) wrote a paper called “The Role of Language in Shaping International Migration” which examines the importance of language in international migration from multiple angles by studying the role of linguistic proximity, widely spoken languages, as well as linguistic diversity. To this aim they collected a unique dataset on immigration flows and stocks of foreigners in 30 OECD destination countries from all world countries over the period 1980–2009, and constructed a set of linguistic proximity measures that take into account the multiplicity of official languages. Migration rates increase with linguistic proximity, particularly to non-English destinations – results are robust to the inclusion of genetic distance as a proxy for cultural proximity and to the use of existing indices developed by linguists. English at the destination country seems to be a distinct pull factor for migrants. Linguistically diverse and polarized destinations attract fewer migrants. Finally, immigration from multilingual countries is large – the result is in line with recent neuroscience research showing the cost of acquiring new languages is lower for individuals raised in multilingual environments. The main paper from this project is currently resubmitted to *Economic Journal*. They are planning to write a spinoff paper on language diversity.

Alicia Adserá and Ana Ferrer’s (University of Calgary, Canada) “Age at Migration, Language and Fertility transitions among migrants to Canada” paper explores the fertility behavior of immigrant children to Canada using the 20 percent sample of the Canadian Census from 1991 through 2006. They found that fertility increases with age at immigration, particularly for those immigrating in their late teens and this pattern is the same regardless of the area of origin. Proficiency in either of the official languages does not seem a key
mechanism through which age at immigration affects fertility – fertility of immigrants with an official mother tongue also differs from that of natives. Formal education, matters as the fertility patterns of immigrants who arrived to Canada at any age before adulthood and graduated from college are similar to native peers. However fertility of those with less than tertiary education rises with age at migration. This project resulted in the forthcoming publication of "Fertility Adaptation of Child Migrants to Canada" in *Population Studies*. "The Fertility of Recent Immigrants to Canada," written by Adserá with Ana Ferrer, uses the same Canadian census data they test “disruption hypothesis” which postulates an initial drop in the couples’ fertility around the time of migration and a fertility rebound later on. They examined the fertility experience of immigrants during their first years in Canada. Using the confidential files of the Canadian Census of Population for the years 1991 through 2006 they looked at native born-immigrant differentials in new births up to five years after migration. They found evidence of a relatively rapid growth in births during this initial period compared to both similar natives and migrants themselves during the two years before the move. To what extent the presence of infants in immigrant households converges to the levels of the native-born during the early migration years differs greatly by broad area of origin.

Adserá and Ferrer have a working paper in progress called, “Skill progression of Canadian Immigrant Women.” Some researchers argue that immigrant women are secondary workers, who join the labor market mostly as a response to family income shocks and become employed mainly in unskilled jobs to support their husbands’ investment in local skills. Together they use the confidential files of the Canadian Census 1991-2006, combined with information from O*NET on the skill requirements of jobs, to show that the labor market patterns of female immigrants do not fit the profile of secondary workers, but rather conform to the recent experience of married native women with rising participation (and wage assimilation). At best, only relatively uneducated immigrant women in unskilled occupations may fit the profile of secondary workers. They found that educated immigrant women experience skill assimilation over time: a reduction in physical strength and a gradual increase in quantitative skills required in their jobs relative to natives. As part of this project they have a short paper: “The Myth of Immigrant Women as Secondary Workers: Evidence from Canada” forthcoming in *American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings* (2014).

Rafaela Dancygier’s paper, “Sectoral Economies, Economic Contexts, and Attitudes toward Immigration,” written with former Princeton Ph.D. candidate, Michael Donnelly, was published in the *Journal of Politics*. In this work, they examine attitudes toward immigration in European countries before and after the Great Recession. They use 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. This article contributes to the literature by testing sectoral political economy arguments about preference formation related to immigration across countries and over time. Dancygier explores the question of sectoral and occupational interests further in two book chapters written with Michael Donnelly and Stefanie Walter (ETH Zurich).

Lastly, in a review article entitled, “Immigration into Europe: Economic Discrimination, Violence, and Public Policy,” written with David Laitin (Stanford University) and forthcoming in the *Annual Review of Political Science*, they reflect on recent research on immigrant conflict and discrimination in Europe and how it has irreversibly changed Western European demographics over the past generation. This article reports on research measuring the effects of political institutions and policy regimes on reducing the barriers to immigrants’ economic integration. This article discusses some of the methodological challenges that scholars have not fully confronted in trying to identify the causes and consequences of discrimination and violence highlights that future work needs to pay greater attention to sequencing, selection and demographic effects. Further, they propose avenues for future research to resolve contradictory findings in regard to preferred policies aimed at advancing immigrants’ economic performance.
In the next two years Dancygier will turn her attention to a book-length project in which she seeks to marry her interest in immigration with broader questions about elections, parties, and representation. Here she investigates how social democratic parties include ethno-religious minorities. The book project, entitled *Questions of Inclusion: How Social Democracy Confronts Diversity*, provides a theory of descriptive and substantive representation of ethno-religious minority groups. Empirically she focuses on how the Left has historically dealt with the “Jewish Question” and how it addresses the “Muslim Question” today. She has worked on this project this past year and will continue to do so in the next year. In addition, Dancygier is working on papers focusing on immigrant representation in other contexts; on the framing of the immigration debate in Europe; and on the effects of multiculturalism and electoral politics on gender equality among Muslim immigrant-origin populations.

Tod Hamilton’s *Social Science Quarterly* article, “Do Country-of-Origin Characteristics Help Explain Variation in Health Among Black Immigrants in the United States?” examines how Black immigrants in the United States migrate from a diverse set of countries, including countries in the Caribbean, Central America, South America, Europe, and Africa. He then evaluates whether disparate conditions in black immigrants’ birth countries help explain variation in their post migration health. Using data on black immigrants from the 2001 to 2012 waves of the March Current Population Survey (CPS) along with country data from the 2009 Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme, this study examines whether social, economic, and health conditions in black immigrants’ birth countries have an independent effect on their post migration health. Results show that most arrival cohorts of black immigrants have more favorable health than their U.S.-born blacks upon arrival in the United States. The results also suggest that while African immigrants seem to maintain their health advantage over U.S.-born blacks as their tenure of U.S. residence increases, the health of Caribbean immigrants declines significantly as their U.S. tenure increases. Hamilton concludes that future studies on the health of immigrants should incorporate characteristics of immigrants’ birth countries. This information could provide valuable insights into the roles of selective migration and birth-country conditions in explaining variation in immigrants’ post migration health.

Hamilton also wrote a chapter entitled, “Black Immigration” in the *Encyclopedia of Race and Racism*, 2nd Edition. This encyclopedia, edited by Patrick L. Mason, provides critical information and context on the underlying social, economic, geographical, and political conditions that gave rise to, and continue to foster, racism. Religion, political economy, social activism, health, concepts, and constructs are explored. Given the increasingly diverse population of the United States and the rapid effects of globalization, as well as mass and social media, the issue of race in world affairs, history, and culture is of preeminent importance. This work is designed to bring vetted and accessible facts and analysis to experts and students as well as lay readers.

The *New Immigrant Survey* (NIS) is a multidisciplinary research project headed by Douglas Massey with Guillermina Jasso (New York University), James Smith (RAND Corporation), Mark Rosenzweig (Yale University), and Project Director Monica Espinoza Higgins (Princeton University). The NIS, supported by a grant from NICHD, is a nationally representative multi-cohort longitudinal study of new legal immigrants and their children to the United States based on probability samples of administrative records from the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services. The goal of this project is to provide a public use database on new legal immigrants to the United States and their children that will be useful for addressing scientific and policy questions about migration behavior and the impacts of migration. The first full cohort was carried out in 2003-2004, yielding data on 8,573 new adult immigrants with a response rate of 68.6 percent, and 810 sponsor-parents of sampled child immigrants with a 64.8% response rate, and 4,915 spouses of sampled immigrants. A follow-up interview with 2003 cohort was conducted in the period 2007-2009 to interview immigrants.
4-6 years after their original achievement of permanent resident status. Round two interviews completed 3,902 adult interviews, 392 as sponsor-parent interviews and now-adult main children from the Child Sample, and 1,771 spouses. Adjusting for deceased and incapacitated main respondents, the response rate for adult interviews is 46.1 percent. Among sponsor-parents in the Child Sample and now-adult main children from the Child Sample, the response rates are 53.3 percent and 28.1 percent, respectively. Public data and Restricted-use contractual data from the baseline and follow-up surveys are now available. Information on the project is available from the NIS website at: http://nis.princeton.edu/.

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

This summer Massey completed revisions on his book, Spheres of Influence, a comprehensive analysis of the social ecology of race and class in the United States, which is a forthcoming publication by the Russell Sage Foundation. As his list of papers both published in 2013 and under review indicates in the Publications sections of this Report, he has been very active in pursuing research on migration between Latin America and the United States. In the future, he plans to begin work on a book on the Political Economy of Illegal Migration. Massey has applied to renew funding to his NICHD grant, which has supported the Mexican Migration Project since 1987. 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 final book on the drawing board is a 25-year update of the book American Apartheid based on new findings and data.

In the Alejandro Portes’ essay with Adrienne Celaya (University of Miami), “Modernization for Emigration: Determinants & Consequences of the Brain Drain,” they reviewed existing theories of professional emigration as background to examine the present situation. Classical theories of the brain drain neglected the possibility that immigrant professionals would return to their home countries and make significant investments and economic contributions there. They do, in fact, with beneficial consequences for the development of these countries. The advent of the transnational perspective in the field of immigration has helped clarify these dynamics, while identifying the conditions under which professional cyclical returns and knowledge transfers can take place. They discuss the implications for the future attraction of foreign professionals by the United States and other advanced countries.

Portes along with Princeton Ph.D. Sociology Candidate, Jessica Yiu, published, “Entrepreneurship, Transnationalism, and Development.” This article reviews the debate on economic and social consequences of immigrant entrepreneurship as well as theories advanced to explain different levels of self-employment among immigrant and ethnic minorities. They examine the impact of professional and entrepreneurial migration on sending countries from the viewpoint of traditional theories of the brain drain as well as from that of the more recent transnational perspective. They present the latest data on the effects of self-employment on income levels for various immigrant and ethnic groups. Results
confirm the conclusion of a consistently positive net effect, both for annual incomes and hourly earnings. Implications of these results for theories of immigrant adaptation and policies implemented by sending and receiving countries are discussed.

Alejandro Portes, Erik Vickstrom (Ph.D. Sociology, Princeton University), William Haller (Clemson University), and Rosa Aparicio (Instituto Universitario Ortega y Gasset), examined determinants of educational and occupational aspirations and expectations among children of immigrants in Spain on the basis of a unique data set that includes statistically representative data for foreign-origin secondary students in Madrid and Barcelona plus a sample of one-fourth of their parents. Independently collected data for both generations allowed them to establish effects of parental characteristics on children’s orientations without the confounding potential inherent in children’s reports about parents. They analyzed the first determinants of parental ambition and, through a series of stepwise regressions, the effects of these goals and other parental and family characteristics on children’s aspirations and expectations. A structural equations model synthesizes the results of the analysis. The model confirms predictions from the research literature; especially those based on the Wisconsin status attainment model, but rejects others, including the predicted significance of private versus public school attendance. Parental ambition, knowledge of Spanish by parents and children, gender and children’s age are major determinants of youths’ educational and occupational goals. These results have direct implications for policy.

In “Portrayals of Colombian and Venezuelan Immigrants Organizations in the United States,” Magaly Sanchez-R and Maria Aysa-Lastra (Florida International University), published by the Bulletin of Latin American Research, (6 June 2013), the authors compared the public’s images of Colombian and Venezuelan immigrant organizations in the United States. Immigrant organizations’ web pages and the expression of their main aims and goals serve to identify their major concerns as they create public images not only for the organization but for the immigrant community itself. To interpret the immigrant organizations’ public images and their goals, Sanchez-R and Aysa-Lastra offer a multilevel study that considers immigrants’ contexts of exit, which are related to the motivation to migrate and the particular socio-demographic makeup of immigrant groups. This article adds the Venezuelan immigrant experience to the literature on immigrant organizations.

In relation with the advance of the research of high-skilled educated immigrants, Sanchez-R contributed one chapter to the book Migracion y Educacion en Venezuela: Analisis y Propuestas published by TALVEN. In this forthcoming book, she contributes with the chapter entitled, “Migracion de Talento y Profesionales Cualificados: El Caso Reciente de Inmigrantes Venezolanos a Estados Unidos,” co-authored with Douglas Massey.

During 2013 Magaly Sanchez-R worked on the Project International Migration of Talent and HSE to the United States. After completing a significant number of interviews with Venezuelan immigrants, she interviewed high-skilled immigrants from other Latin American countries, as well as immigrants from Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.
Alicia Adserá is a Research Scholar and Lecturer at the Woodrow Wilson School and a Research Associate at the Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing and a Hub Coordinator of the Princeton Global Network on Child Migration, a Faculty Associate at the Office of Population Research and the Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance, Princeton University. She is also a Research Fellow at IZA Institute for the Study of Labor and at CREAM (UCL, London).

Adserá is now an Associate Editor at the European Journal of Population and sits on the editorial board of Advances in Life Course Research. She is a member of the following associations: American Economic (and CSWEP), American Political Science, Royal Economic society, EAPS, Econometric Society, European Society of Population Economics, Association of America.

As Hub Coordinator at The Princeton Global Network on Child Migration, she works to bring 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 Adserá 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.”

At the 2013 Migration: Global Development, New Frontiers Conference in London, Adserá presented “Gender, Nativity and Family Variations in the Timing of Sexual Initiation,” with Marta Tienda and Rachel Goldberg and “Are Immigrant Women Secondary Workers? An examination of the Family Investment Hypothesis in Canada,” with Ana Ferrer, (University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada). She made a second presentation of this latter paper with Ferrer at the International Perspectives on Immigration Melbourne, Australia.

Adserá presented her papers, “The Fertility of Recent Immigrants to Canada,” and “Age at Migration, Language and Fertility transitions among migrants to Canada (both joint with A. Ferrer) at the Centre d’Estudis Demographics in Barcelona, Spain. Her work entitled “The role of language in shaping international migration: Evidence from OECD countries 1985-2006,” joint with Mariola Pytlikova (Aarhus University, Denmark) was presented at the Department of Economics, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia (July). “Speeding up for a son? Fertility transitions among first and second generation migrants to Canada” with Ferrer was presented at an informal development seminar at Princeton University (April).

For Princeton, Adserá is the Coordinator for the Junior Independent Work (JIW), Department of Economics and MPA 1 Advisor, Field II for Woodrow Wilson School. In addition, she advises undergraduate senior theses (Department of Economics and Woodrow Wilson School) and supervises postdoctoral fellows. She teaches International Development (undergraduate) and Gender in the World Economy (graduate), Woodrow Wilson School.

Jeanne Altmann is a member of the Board of External Advisors for the Wisconsin National Primate Research Center where she serves as Chair for the Scientific Advisory Committee. She is also a member of the NSF Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology Editorial Board and the Animal Behavior Board.

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 Altmann was the recipient of the Sewall Wright Award from the American Society of Naturalists which honors a senior but still active investigator who is making fundamental contributions to the society’s goals, namely, promoting the conceptual unification of the
biological sciences. She was additionally honored with an article about her many contributions to contemporary primate behavioral ecology. The article, published in the journal *Evolutionary Anthropology*, was written by her frequent co-authors Susan C. Alberts (Duke University) and Joan B. Silk (Arizona State University). They specifically explicate the value of Altmann’s 1974 paper, “Observational Study of Behavior: Sampling Methods,” noting that “Virtually every paper that presents data derived from observational samples cites” it.

**Elizabeth Mitchell Armstrong** serves as a Delegate for the Home Birth Consensus group where she is also a member of the Physiologic Birth subcommittee. She has been on the Lamaze International Board of Directors since 2008 and the Lamaze International Certification Council Governing Body since 2005. Armstrong also sits on the Editorial Board for the *Journal of Health Politics and Policy and Law*. She is a member of the Committee on Nominations, Medical Sociology Section for the American Sociological Association; the CIMS U.S. Birth Practices Advisory Council; serves as an Expert Committee Member for the Physicians for Reproductive Choice and Health Committee on the Status of the Fetus and consults for National Advocates for Pregnant Women regarding legislation related to substance use during pregnancy; and prosecution of pregnant women for substance use during pregnancy.

This past year Armstrong served as a panelist for *Cultural Understandings of Fetal/Maternal Bodies Over Time*, a symposium on Maternal and Fetal Bodies at Rutgers University and on the author-meets-critics panel for Rene Almelings book *Sex Cells: the Medical Market for Eggs and Sperm* at the Eastern Sociological Society. She also presented, “Biggie Size My Epidural! Birth in the American Cultural Imagination,” at the Women’s Center at Princeton University and was an invited panelist for *Sociological Perspectives on Risk Assessment in Pregnancy*, a workshop on research issues in the assessment of birth settings at the Institute of Medicine in Washington, D.C. Armstrong provided expert commentary in an article published in the *Journal of Perinatal Education*, supporting the consensus statement of the American College of Nurse-Midwives, Midwives Alliance of North America and the National Association of Certified Professional Midwives. In March, Armstrong participated in *An Update on Research Issues* in the Assessment of Birth Settings at the Institute of Medicine and National Research Council in Washington, D.C. where she spoke on the sociological perspective on risk assessment in pregnancy.

For Princeton, Armstrong is on the Executive Committee 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. For the Woodrow Wilson School, she served on the Faculty Council and the Joint Degree Program in Social Policy (JDP) Restructuring Committee. This past year Armstrong was the Rhodes/ Marshall Fellowships Faculty Advisor; Chair of the Committee on Classrooms; and part of the Committee on the Health Professions. At Rockefeller College, she has worked as Faculty Fellow and Freshman/Sophomore Advisor since 2001.

**João Biehl** is Susan Dod Brown Professor of Anthropology and Faculty Associate of the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University. He is also the Co-Director of Princeton’s Program in Global Health and Health Policy and Old Dominion Professor, Council of Humanities. At Princeton he is a faculty affiliate of: Center for Health and Wellbeing, Center for the Study of Religion, Department of Spanish and Portuguese Languages and Cultures, Office of Population Research, Princeton Institute of International and Regional Studies, Princeton Environmental Institute, Program in Latin American Studies, Program in Law and Public Affairs, and the University Center for Human Values. He held a Visitor appointment in the School of Social Science at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ.

Biehl was selected to receive the 2013 J.I. Staley Prize for his book "Vita: Life in a Zone of Social Abandonment." The prize is given annually by the School for Advanced Research for a book that represents the best writing and scholarship in anthropology. The Staley Prize panel called the work "a landmark of anthropological writing, humanizing in the most literal sense." Biehl received the prize on Nov. 21st at the meetings of American Anthropological Association in Chicago.
Anne Case continues to serve as the Director of Princeton’s Research Program in Development Studies (RPDS) at the Woodrow Wilson School. She is a United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNUWIDER); is an Associate Editor, IZA Journal of Labor Policy; 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 is also a member of the IZA/DFID Independent Oversight Committee that awards 10 million euros to study “Growth and Labor Markets in Developing Countries.”

In January, she presented her paper, “HIV Risk and Adolescent Behaviors in Africa,” at the Annual Conference of the American Economic Association, also at the Annual Meeting of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists both in San Diego, California, and in June at the conference, Learning to Compete: Industrial Development and Policy in Africa, Helsinki, Finland (sponsored by UNU-WIDER).

Janet M. Currie is the Henry Putnam Professor of Economics and Public Policy and the Director of Center for Health and Wellbeing at Princeton University and the Director of Princeton’s Center for Health and Well Being. She serves on the University-wide Dean of Research Search Committee; The Economics: Senior Recruiting; and Senior Thesis committee.

Currie is an elected Fellow of the Econometric Society; an Elected Member, Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences; the 2013 Eleanor Roosevelt Fellow of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences; and Vice President of the Society of Labor Economists. Currie is also a member of the Institute of Medicine, Board on Children, Youth and Families. She sits on the Advisory Committee on Labor and Income Statistics, Statistics Canada; the Board of Reviewing Editors, Science; and on the Executive Committee, The Society of Labor Economists (SOLE). She is an Associate Editor, ISA Journal of Labor Policy; an Editorial Board member of the Quarterly Journal of Economics; and an Associate Editor for the Journal of Population Economics. She is a 2013 Penn Institute for Urban Research, (IUR) Scholar.

In 2013, she presented “Diagnosis and Procedure Use,” at Osaka University, University College London, Warwick University, National Bureau of Economic Research, Georgetown, Harvard Medical School, Cornell, and CUNY. She presented “Inequality at Birth, Some Causes and Consequences,” at Georgia State University. Currie also presented “Weathering the Storm at the New York City Department of Health,” and “The Importance of Early Life Health,” at Georgetown University, Uppsala Conference on Health Economics, the NBER Conference in Rajasthan and at Delhi School of Economics.

Currie maintains consulting relationships as the Editor of the Journal of Economic Literature; the Director of the NBER Children’s Program; and as a consultant at UT for NIH-funded research on enrolling eligible into Medicaid.

Rafaela Dancygier is an Assistant Professor of Politics and Public and International Affairs, and a Faculty Associate of the Office of Population Research. 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. Dancygier is on the Woodrow Wilson School Undergraduate Committee; the Department of Politics Advisory Committee; the Executive Committee of the Council of the Princeton University Community; and the Princeton University Committee on Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences. She has presented papers at Dartmouth University, the Social Science Research Council in New York City, and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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 is a member of the Chief Economist’s Advisory Council and the Technical Advisory Group for International Price Comparisons, both with the World Bank. He is a Senior Research
Scientist with the Gallup Organization, advising them on the collection and use of their World Poll and Daily Poll.

In 2013 Deaton participated in many conferences and gave lectures on panels throughout the United States and Europe. His lecture “Two happiness puzzles,” was presented at the Allied Social Science Association (ASSA) meetings, San Diego, CA in January. “Randomized controlled trials,” was presented at the Russell Sage Foundation in New York in March. “The great escape” book talk was given at several places in 2013 including: the Center for Theological Enquiry, Princeton, NJ (April 5 – 6), London School of Economics, Legatum Institute, Royal Society for Arts, Henry Jackson Society, and Department for International Development, London, England (October 15-17), at New York University, NY (October 24), Gallup Organization, Washington, DC (November 7), World Bank, Washington, DC (December 2), US Treasury, Washington, DC (December 3), Cato Institute, Washington, DC (December 3), and the United Nations, NY (December 10). Deaton's “Epidemiology, randomized controlled trials, and the search for what works in economic development,” talk was given at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK (April 12). “In pursuit of happiness,” was given at Scranton University, Scranton, PA (May 1).

“Grandpa and the snapper,” talk was presented to NBER Aging Group, Carefree, AZ (May 10). “The Anatomy Lesson: the Great Escape” lecture was given to 2000 invited guests (including ex-Queen Beatrix) at the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (November 14).


**Thomas J. Espenshade**, Class of ’72 retires after 25 years of service. Espenshade now holds three titles at Princeton University: Professor Emeritus, Sociology; Lecturer with the Rank of Professor, Sociology; and Senior Scholar, Office of Population Research.

**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 served as the Acting Director for the Center of Migration and Development in 2013. 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.” Fernández-Kelly serves on the Undergraduate Committee, the Senior Thesis Poster Committee, the Brown Prize Committee as well as the Stein Committee of the Program in Latin American Studies. She continues to maintain 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. She also 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.

In 2013, **Susan Fiske** was elected to the National Academy of Science in recognition of her distinguished and continuing achievements in original research. Membership is a widely accepted mark of excellence in science and is considered one of the highest honors that a scientist can receive. She was also awarded an honorary degree from the Universität Basel in Switzerland for her research on social cognition, stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination.
Fiske has published several articles and chapters in this past year, as well as edited many books and journal special issues. Notable is her book written with Chris Malone, founder and managing partner of Fidelum Partners, entitled *The HUMAN Brand: How We Relate to People, Products, and Companies* (Wiley/Jossey Bass). The book draws from original research, evaluating over 45 companies to understand how and why we make the choices we do, as well as what it takes for companies and brands to earn and keep our loyalty in the digital age. It applies the social psychology concepts of "warmth" (what intentions others have toward us) and "competence" (how capable they are of carrying out those intentions) to the way we perceive and relate to companies and brands.

Fiske lectured extensively this year at the *Being Human Conference* in San Francisco, the *Intelligence Interviewing Conference* in Washington, DC, the University of Basel in Switzerland, the American Sociological Association, the National Academy of Science and the Sackler Colloquium among others. She presented recent findings on her work concerning the dynamics of envy up and scorn down in a lecture entitled, “Varieties of (De)Humanizing” throughout the year at Tel Aviv University, University of Pennsylvania, Amherst, Harvard, the British Neuroscience Association, the White House Office of Science & Technology and the Association of Psychological Science in Washington, DC, among others.

Fiske sits on numerous boards and committees including the American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Psychological Association; Association for Psychological Science; National Research Council at the National Academy of Sciences; and the Federation of Associations in Behavioral and Brain Sciences where she serves as President. At Princeton University, she served this year the Executive Committee for Join Degree Program in Social Policy and as chair on the Institutional Review Panel for the Use of Human Subjects. For the Woodrow Wilson School she worked on the Undergraduate Advisory Committee; Website Strategy Committee; Masters in Public Policy Admissions Committee; Budget Committee; and the Appointments and Advancements Committee.

**Ana Maria Goldani** is an Associate Research Scholar, Sociology and the Office of Population Research; Faculty Affiliate, Center for Migration and Development, Princeton University; Associate Professor at the Master Program on Population Studies at ENCE/IBGE, Rio de Janeiro.

Goldani taught “Gender and Development in the Americas” (SOC310/LAS 310/GSS 312) and Families (SOC 240) for the Department of Sociology at Princeton University.

**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. 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 continues on health disparities among Hispanics. During the past few years, she has been a visiting professor at UCLA and the University of Fribourg in Switzerland.

Goldman's professional memberships include: Member, Editorial Board of the Journal of Health and Social Behavior; Member, Editorial Board of Demography; Member, Scientific Organizing Committee for Keyfitz Symposium; Ohio State University (June 2013), Member, IUSSP Panel on Bio-Indictors and Genetics of Demographic Behaviour, Chair, Memorial Committee of the Population Association of America, and Organizer, Population Association of America Session for 2013 Annual Meeting.

Goldman's lectures on “Predicting Survival of Older Adults,” were given to the Global Health and Population Department at Harvard University, and on “Hispanic Health: Puzzles and Paradoxes,” to the Department of Sociology at Yale University. She was an organizer on the Scientific Organizing Committee for the Keyfitz Centennial Symposium.
on Mathematical Demography, held at Ohio State University in June 2013. Her lecture on the “Insights into Human Survival from the South Pacific to East Asia” covered how her early work was inspired by Nathan Keyfitz, and examined the implications of mortality for a broad range of phenomena and transitioned to her ongoing work in biosocial surveys. Goldman also participated in conferences and panels held at the National Academy of Science in Washington DC, the Population Association of America, New Orleans and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) 2013 Annual Meeting in Busan, Republic of Korea.

2013 was an excellent year for articles for Goldman, with twelve published, and seven forthcoming in 2014 with an additional eight either in various stages of revision or submission.

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

Bryan Grenfell currently serves on the Advisory Boards of the Cambridge Infectious Disease Consortium in the UK; the Imperial College MRC Centre on outbreak response, the HSPH NIH/NIGMS MIDAS Centre and the University of Pittsburgh NIH/NIGMS MIDAS Centre. In addition he is the Chair of the Advisory Board at Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. He is also serves as a member of the Editorial Board at *PloS Biology* and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and since 2005 as an External Advisor for the WHO (World Health Organization) on the dynamics and control of infectious diseases.

In March 2013, he was invited to speak at the Imperial College Scientific Advisory Board in London as well as at the Vaccine Refusal Workshop at Princeton where he also served as an organizer. Other talks throughout the year included the Centre for Immunity, Infection and Evolution 2013 Retreat in Edinburgh where he was the Plenary Speaker and at the RAPIDD (Research and Policy for Infectious Disease Dynamics) Annual Convocation meeting in Bethesda. He served as organizer and plenary speaker at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation’s Modeling Conference in Seattle and as an invited speaker at both the Epidemic models opening conference at the University of Cambridge Isaac Newton Institute and at the University of York Biology Alumni Event in the United Kingdom.

Grenfell is currently the PI on a grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security entitled, “Integrating Epidemic and Social Dynamics in the Control of Infectious Agents” and a co-PI on a grant from The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation entitled, “Application of epidemiological models to guide and evaluate control of vaccine-preventable infections.”

Jean Grossman is a member of: MENTOR’s Research and Policy Council; the Big Brothers’ Big Sisters’ of America’s Research Advisory Council; the Evaluation Advisory Board for Building Educated Leaders for Life; The Evaluation Advisory Board for Self-Enhancement, Inc.; the Evaluation Advisory Board for Citizen Schools; and the American Heart Association-Nemours Healthy Way to Grow Evaluation Technical Advisory Group.

In November she presented, “The Four-Year Impacts of Higher Achievement,” at the Outcomes of Middle School Summer and Expanded Learning Experiences" Conference in Brooklyn, NY.


Todd G. Hamilton is an Assistant Professor of Sociology and a Faculty Associate at the Office of Population Research. In 2013, he was a member of the Faculty Search Committee, Joint Search Committee: Department of Sociology and Center for African American Studies. Hamilton also participated in the Report of the Trustee Ad Hoc Committee on Diversity. Hamilton is the Undergraduate Advisor at Forbes College. He also served the Office of Population Research as a member of the Program in Population Studies Admissions Committee and the Committee on Demographic Training.

At the Population Association of America meeting in New Orleans, LA, he was a discussant on the “Migration and Health” panel. Also in May Hamilton was an invited guest speaker at the
University of California at Berkeley, at their Bay Area Colloquium on Population. He also presented at the Urban Studies Research Methods Workshop at Princeton University in the fall of 2013.

Hamilton is a reviewer for the following publications: *Demography*, *Social Forces*, *Social Science and Medicine*, *Social Science Quarterly*, *The Sociological Quarterly*, *International Migration Review*, *The Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, *American Journal of Epidemiology*, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. He is a member of the Population Association of America, the American Sociological Association, the Southern Economics Association and the Association of Black Sociologists.

**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.

Hammer’s professional memberships include: the Advisory Committee, Papers in Public Economics Program, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi; the Advisory Council, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Lahore; the American Economic Association; the Editorial Committee: World Bank Research Observer; World Bank Economic Review; and as a Senior Non-resident Research Fellow, National Council on Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.


Scott Lynch is a Professor in the Department of Sociology, Faculty Associate at Office of Population Research and at the Center for Health and Wellbeing as well as a Faculty Affiliate with the Center for Migration and Development. For the University, he has served on the Graduate committee since 2009 and the Committee on Examinations and Standing since 2010. He also serves on the editorial board for the journal *Sociological Methodology* and as a member on the Gerontological Society of America’s Behavioral and Social Science Section Student Award Committee as well as their Information Technology Committee.

At the *Gerontological Society of American Annual Scientific* meeting this November in New Orleans, Lynch presented three papers. First, along with Cassandra Koehn, Anthony Bardo and J. Scott Brown (all from Miami University) he presented, “African American Utilization of Healthcare by Region Socialized: A Life Course Perspective.” Second, “Regional Variation in the Relationship Between Self-Rated Health and Life Satisfaction: The Role of Age-Period-Cohort” presented along with Bardo, Jasleen Chahal (Miami University) and Brown. And finally “Early Life Region of Residence vs. Current Residence and Later Life Health: Patterns and Preliminary Explanations,” with Brown and Miles G. Taylor (Florida State University). He also presented three papers at the *REVES* (Réseau Espérance de Vie en Santé) conference at Austin, TX in May: “The Importance of Region of Birth and Early Life vs. Current Residence to Healthy Life Expectancy in the U.S.: Evidence from the Health and Retirement Study,” with Brown and Taylor; “Explaining the Effect of Current U.S. Region of Residence on Health Expectancies: The Role of Health Care Infrastructure,” with Brown; and “Regional Variation in Happy Life and Healthy Life Expectancies in the U.S.,” with Bardo and Brown.

In addition to several articles published in scholarly journals Lynch published a book entitled *Using Statistics in Social Research: A Concise Approach* (Springer) which integrates statistics.
into the research process covering basic philosophical issues underpinning the process of scientific research.

In October of this year, he was invited to speak at the Department of Sociology at Duke University on Mortality Selection and its Benefits: Modeling Long-Term Cohort Survival Using Repeated Cross-Sectional Data. He also organized two methodology sessions for the 2013 PAA conference, acting as chair and discussant for the “Statistical, Spatial and Network Methods” session.

Douglas Massey, the Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, with a joint appointment in the Woodrow Wilson School, continues as the Director of the Office of Population Research (since July 1, 2011). Massey continues to serve as President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (since 2006). He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences; the Census Scientific Advisory Board; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 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 Cityscape, World Politics, Migraciones Internacionales, Ethnicities, the International Journal of Conflict and Violence, Social Science Research, Social Science Quarterly, and Race and Social Problems. He also serves as area editor for International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioral Science. He serves on the Executive Committee for the Program in Latin American Studies as well as the Program in Latin American Studies.

Massey received the Paul Davidoff Award from the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning for Climbing Mount Laurel: The Struggle for Affordable Housing and Social Mobility in an American Suburb as well as the Irene B. Taeuber Award from the Population Association of America, and the Public Understanding of Sociology Award from the American Sociological Association.

Over the past year, he delivered lectures at the University of Tel Aviv, Israel; Fung Global Conference, Shanghai; the University of California, Irvine; Columbia University; the U.S. Department of HUD, Washington, D.C.; Russell Sage Foundation; the Joint Center Policy Research, Washington, D.C.; Harvard University; and Col. de la Frontera Norte, Tijuana, Mexico to name a few. He has also participated on conference panels at the Latin American Studies Association, Washington, and at the Annual Meeting of American Sociological Association.

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 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.

Alejandro Portes is the Howard Harrison and Gabrielle Snyder Beck Professor of Sociology and sits on the Executive Committee for the Center for Migration and Development, a current Affiliated Faculty member of the Office of Population Research and Program in Latin American Studies, Princeton University. He is also a research Professor at the University of Miami, School of Law. He is member of the Advisory Board at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity and a Research Fellow at the Center For Research and Analysis of Migration at the University College of London (CReAM).

Portes is the PI on the following research projects: The Second Generation in Spain,” supported by the Spencer Foundation and the Ministry of Science of Spain. He is also the PI on Values, Institutional Quality, and Development, winner of global call for proposals sponsored by the Francisco Manoel dos Santos Foundation (Portugal) and on Immigrant Transnational Organizations and Development project supported by the Russell Sage Foundation.
**Germán Rodríguez** continues to teach WWS509 Generalized Linear Models for the Woodrow Wilson School. This popular course continues to get excellent reviews and in attracts students from WWS, Finance, Economics, Politics, Sociology, and Demography.

Rodríguez continues to run the Office of Population Research’s Statistics Core, providing statistical consulting services to OPR students, postdocs and research associates. He also contributed to and ran the annual workshop introducing new students to the statistical package Stata.

Last year he continued to work on Pampa, the software system he designed for managing the annual meetings of the Population Association of America (PAA), also used by the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS) and the Union for African Population Studies (UAPS). The websites now run on a virtual machine at Princeton University’s Office of Information Technology (OIT), the databases are hosted by OIT’s SQL Server, and all mail goes through OIT’s Exchange Server.

In July of this year, **Matthew Salganik** was promoted to Professor of Sociology. During the 2013-2014 academic year, he will be on leave and will work as a Senior Researcher with Microsoft Research in New York. In 2013, he served as a council member for the ASA Mathematical Sociology Section and was thematic session organizer for *Studying Social Dynamics in the Digital Age*.

Salganik was invited by several organizations to give talks this year among which were: the NYU Applied Quantitative Research Workshop (December); and Department of Information, Operations & Management Sciences (October); Berkeley Simons Institute for the Theory of Computing, Unifying Theory and Experiment for Large-Scale Networks; Columbia Business School Networks Workshop; Yale Quantitative Methodology Seminar; and Stanford Department of Sociology.

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 and as the Director of the Office of Population Research’s Computing Core. For the University, Salganik served as a member of the Institutional Review Board for Human Subjects; the University Committee on Public Lectures, on 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. In August of this year he was elected to the Sociological Research Association.

**Magaly Sanchez-R**

Throughout 2013, Magaly Sanchez-R organized, coordinated, and assisted to different activities. She organized a Panel on “Venezuelan HSE and talent to the World: A side effects of Violence,” LASA 2013 where she presented, “Violence, quality life deterioration and International migration of talent and HSE Venezuelan.” Also at LASA 2013, she served as discussant at the session “Legacies of Violence on Latin American Politics and Societies.” (LASA.DC Mai).

At the SVS LASA in Caracas Venezuela at the Universidad Católica Andres Bello, she presented “Violencia, Deterioro de la calidad de vida y Migracion de Venezolanos Talentosos y Altamente Cualificados: causas y repercusiones,” June 17-18.

In October she served as a consultant on the “Vulnerabilities and Sustaining Human Progress” for Human Development Report, United Nations, New York, 10 Oct, 2013.

Magaly is a member of many professional associations that include: American Sociological Association (ASA), Latino American Sociological Association (LASA), the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) since 2005, Population Association of America (PAA), Colegio de Sociólogos de Venezuela, Asociación Venezolana para el Avance de la Ciencia (ASOVAC),

**Edward Telles** is a Professor of Sociology at Princeton University. He is currently serving as Director at the Center for Migration and Development. Telles is the elected Vice President


Marta Tienda served the University as Director of Graduate Studies, the Office of Population Research; Policy Subcommittee of the Faculty Committee on the Graduate School; Executive Committee, American Studies Program, the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing and the Office of Population Research; the Undergraduate Committee, WWS; Faculty Chair, Junior Summer Institute (JSI), WWS; Faculty Council, WWS; and the MPA Program Committee, WWS.

She is a board member, TIAA; board member, The Sloan Foundation; board member, Jacobs Foundation of Switzerland; editorial board member, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences; series editor, Jacobs Foundation Series on Adolescence, Cambridge University Press; White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanics, 2012-present; advisory committee, PBS Series, Latino Americans (Aired October, 2013); SOROS Fellowships for New Americans (February); visiting committee, Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government; American Education Research Association Advisory Board; Division of Behavioral, Social Science and Education (DBASSE) advisory committee; member, review committee, Brown University Population Research Center, December 2013; Chair, PAA Diversity Committee, 2013; Tenure Review Committee for Chenoa Flippen, U of Pennsylvania.


Tienda’s participation in conferences and panels included: “International Comparisons and Measurement Comparability in Studying Wellbeing of Children with Migration Backgrounds,” Russell Sage Foundation (January); panel discussion on “Race in College Admissions,” Oberlin College, OH (February); “Bumpy Road: Institutional and Ethnic

Her research has focused on the demography of racial and ethnic inequality, social policy, and international migration. She recently completed a decade-long study about equity and access to higher education, and is undertaking research about the lifecycle timing of migration and the wage consequences of literacy among immigrants. She has begun a new research initiative to study the formation of teen romantic relationships using diaries administered on smartphones.

Tienda continues to teach in the areas of migration, public policy, and population. She serves as the principal advisor for three graduate students and on the dissertation committee for three additional Ph.D. students in the Office of Population Research. She supervises two the Office of Population Research postdocs’ and is the advisor to three Woodrow Wilson School seniors.

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 member of the National Medical Committee of Planned Parenthood Federation of America, the Board of Directors of Society of Family Planning, and a member of the Board of Directors of the NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation. He also does consulting for Bayer in measuring cost effectiveness of contraception. In addition, Trussell serves on the Editorial Advisory Committee of Contraception.


In addition Trussell also presented his “High Hopes versus Harsh Realities: the Population Impact of Emergency Contraceptive Pills,” lecture at the American Society for Reproductive Medicine 2013 Annual Meeting in Boston, MA and at the Population Studies Center, University of Michigan (December 2).

At Princeton University, Trussell continues supervising postdocs and Ph.D. students in the Office of Population Research. He teaches WWS course on 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. He is also a Faculty Research Fellow, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) and a Faculty Affiliate, Bureau for the Economic Analysis of Development (BREAD). Vogl serves as thesis advisor to seniors in the Department of Economics and Princeton Environmental Institute.

Charles Westoff Professor of Sociology, Emeritus published three important analytical studies for ICF International this year focusing on sub-Saharan Africa, Rwanda and Cambodia respectively. He attended this year’s Population Association of America (PAA) conference where he chaired a session on “Methods and Models in Fertility” along with J. Scott Brown (Miami University). Westoff sits the Board of Directors for the Population Resource Center (since 1985) and serves as an emeritus member on the Board of Directors for the Guttmacher Institute and as Senior Technical Advisor for Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) where he has served since 1984.
2013 Highlights

2013 Service Recognition Honorees

Congratulations to the employees in the Office of Population Research who attained years of service milestones in 2013 and who collectively contributed 95 years of service to Princeton University.

~ 30 Years ~
Joyce C. Lopuh, Purchasing and Accounts Administrator

~ 20 Years ~
Lynne Marie Johnson, Graduate Program Administrator

~ 15 Years ~
Robin Pispercy, Grants Manager

~ 10 Years ~
Monica Espinoza Higgins, Project Manager, New Immigrant Survey

Diana M. Sacké, Academic Assistant

Magaly Sanchez-R, Senior Field Coordinator, Latin American Migration Project (LAMP)

IN THE NEWS

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Thomas Espenshade
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FACULTY HONORS

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João Biehl
Susan Fiske
Douglas S. Massey
Sara McLanahan

RESEARCH

Fragile Families, Fragile Children
January 13, 2014

The Social Network: Program Combats Bullying
November 1, 2013
American Society of Naturalists, Jeanne Altmann, Sewall Wright Award. This Award was established in 1991 and is given annually. It honors a senior but still active investigator who is making fundamental contributions to the Society’s goals, namely, promoting the conceptual unification of the biological sciences.

João Biehl, the Susan Dod Brown Professor of Anthropology, has been selected to receive the 2013 J.I. Staley Prize for his book "Vita: Life in a Zone of Social Abandonment." The prize is given annually by the School for Advanced Research for a book that represents the best writing and scholarship in anthropology. The Staley Prize panel called the work "a landmark of anthropological writing, humanizing in the most literal sense." Biehl, who also co-directs the Program in Global Health and Health Policy, received the prize on Nov. 21 at the meetings of American Anthropological Association in Chicago.

Susan Fiske received an honorary doctorate from the University of Basel and was elected to National Academy of Sciences. Members are elected in recognition of their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research.

Douglas S. Massey’s book, Climbing Mount Laurel (Princeton University Press), which was co-authored with two OPR graduate students, an OPR postdoc, and a senior lecturer in the Woodrow Wilson School, won the 2013 Paul Davidoff Award from the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning as well as the Robert Park Book Award from the Community and Urban Studies Section of the American Sociological Association. The former Award recognizes an outstanding book publication that promotes positive social change and overcomes poverty and racism.

Population Association of America (PAA) 2013 Irene Taueber Award recipient, Douglas S. Massey. This Award is jointly sponsored PAA and the Office of Population Research, Princeton University. It is given in recognition of either an unusually original or important contribution to the scientific study of population or an accumulated record of exceptionally sound and innovative research.

Sara McLanahan, the William S. Tod Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, was selected to receive the 2013 Thomas C. Schelling Award from Harvard University. The Award is bestowed annually to an individual "whose remarkable intellectual work has had a transformative impact on public policy."
New York Times Article

Health and Age of Immigrants Admitted to the U.S. Matter

Marta Tienda, Maurice P. During ’22 Professor of Demographic Studies and Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs in the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University.

Whether expanded immigration increases growth and reduces the federal deficit ultimately depends on who is admitted and, importantly, under what auspices. Most debate focuses on the need for high- and low-skill workers, but in fact over two-thirds of legal permanent residents are sponsored relatives, not all of whom will enter the workforce — especially if they are past prime working ages. With soaring health care costs, the impact of immigration on the federal deficit will partly depend on whether family unification immigrants work, and if not, whether their sponsors are required to purchase health insurance.

Her analysis of immigrant admissions data shows that family reunification policies adopted in the 1960s are exacerbating the graying of the U.S. population, which will put even more financial pressure on programs like Medicare and Medicaid and raise health care costs for everyone. More than 17 percent of the 4.4 million immigrants admitted between 2006 and 2009 were ages 50 and over, compared with 11 percent of the 2.8 million new immigrants admitted during the early 1980s. Most are parents of naturalized immigrants admitted under employment preferences. Unless sponsors are required to purchase health insurance for them, many will become a drain on the economy as they suffer the infirmities of age.

Australia insists on a $42,000 deposit to help defray social costs for most sponsored parents and also limits the annual number of admitted relatives. Congress could adopt a similar solution and also require that legal immigrants buy lifelong health insurance for their older extended family members before they’ll be allowed in the country.

Congress needs to consider whether we can still afford policies designed in the 1960s, at the end of the baby boom, when the newly enacted Medicare and Medicaid programs didn’t cost nearly as much as they do today.


Thomas Espenshade *72, sociology, 25 years.

Thomas Espenshade found Firestone Library ringed by protesting students one Sunday in May 1970 after the U.S. invasion of Cambodia. “It was sort of a barricade, and they tried to stop me from entering. They said, ‘We want you to take the afternoon off and reflect on your purpose in life.’ I said, ‘I know what my purpose in life is; now let me go into the library,’” recalled the sociologist. Espenshade, who once planned to be a high school math teacher, for many years concentrated on demographic studies in the Office of Population Research, including one on the fertility of Old Order Amish. But his focus later turned to diversity in higher education, including the award-winning 2009 book No Longer Separate, Not Yet Equal: Race and Class in Elite College Admission and Campus Life, coauthored with Alexandria Walton Radford *09. He jokes that he only became “a true sociologist railing against inequality in my 60s.” Espenshade now holds three titles: professor emeritus (“People say, ‘Oh, that’s so wonderful,’ but it comes automatically, like grits”), lecturer with the rank of professor, and senior scholar. He’s still teaching a graduate course on demography and is embarking on a video ethnographic study of impoverished preschoolers and parents. “I tell people I’m retired in name only. I’m simply rebalancing my portfolio. I’m hoping there’s still some gas in the tank,” Espenshade said. He signed the retirement papers because “I didn’t want to be like Willie Mays stumbling around in centerfield trying to catch a fly ball when he played for the Mets.”

[Source: http://paw.princeton.edu/issues/2013/12/04/pages/4683/index.xml]
Fragile Families, Fragile Children
January 13, 2014

(Photograph by Larry Levanti)

Relationships are complicated in the best of times, but even more so for unmarried parents and their children. Children born to unmarried parents encounter in their family life when their biological parents end relationships and form relationships with new partners, according to data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, an initiative spearheaded by family demography expert in the Woodrow Wilson School Sara McLanahan.

The study found that just over a third of unmarried parents who are romantically involved at birth are still together by the time their child is 5 years old, compared to 80 percent of married parents. More than 60 percent of unmarried mothers have by then also changed residential partners — that is, had one or more new partners move in or out of the household.

Children encounter an even wider cast of characters if researchers take account of mothers’ more casual dating partnerships, with more than 75 percent of unmarried mothers experiencing a change in either a co-residential or short-term dating relationship. Half-siblings are also part of the picture: nearly 50 percent of children born to unmarried mothers live with a half-sibling by the time they reach age 5.

“The bottom line is that very few children born to unmarried parents are living in stable single-mother families,” said McLanahan, the William S. Tod Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs. The Fragile Families study is funded by the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development, the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and several foundations.

That unmarried parents are more likely to have low education and income levels means that their children often fare worse as well, reporting more physical and mental health problems. Children of unmarried parents also tend to score lower on reading and math tests. McLanahan explained that while economic adversity accounts for much of this disadvantage, a high level of instability and family complexity may contribute to these negative outcomes.

By Tara Thean

[Source: http://discovery.princeton.edu/2014/01/13/fragile-families-fragile-children/]

The Social Network: Program Combats Bullying
November 1, 2013

(Photograph by Denise Applewhite)

Elizabeth Levy Paluck, an assistant professor of psychology and public affairs, is pursuing research in New Jersey middle schools to test whether it is possible to change social norms regarding bullying by targeting students’ social networks.

New laws and policies to address harassment and intimidation in schools are sprouting up in every state. But can laws and polices put a stop to bullying, or do students play a role?

Psychologist Elizabeth Levy Paluck has set out to demonstrate that students can change the climate of a school from one that tolerates bullying to one that promotes positive behavior. She is leading a research program in 58 New Jersey middle schools that harnesses the power of students’ social networks to change behavior and reduce bullying.
The project tests the premise that the best way to change social norms is to target the most socially connected people, and then allow the change to diffuse through the group, said Paluck, an assistant professor of psychology and public affairs. “People construct their ideas of acceptable behavior by observing others, especially influential individuals,” she said. “We would like to know if we can change the culture of a school by first changing the attitudes and behavior of these individuals.”

Paluck stressed that while some of these students are “popular,” others are the unofficial leaders of non-mainstream social groups organized around a common interest such as skateboarding or glee club.

Paluck is conducting the project, which is supported by the William T. Grant Foundation, the Spencer Foundation, the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research and Princeton’s Educational Research Section, with Hana Shepherd, a postdoctoral research associate in the psychology department and Princeton’s Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

The first step in the project, which began in fall 2012, was to identify a school’s influential students, or “social referents.” The researchers asked the entire student body to fill out a questionnaire listing the other individuals in his or her network. Privacy was preserved via use of anonymous codes. Using a mathematical algorithm, the Paluck team then constructed models of every social network in the school and combed for individuals with lots of connections within networks.

Elizabeth Levy Paluck, assistant professor of psychology and public affairs, and her team mapped the social networks of middle school students to identify influential individuals (social referents), who were then randomly assigned to either participate or not participate in an intervention program designed to reduce conflict in schools. In a pilot study, the researchers found that students (first-degree and second-degree connections) in the networks of social referents who participated in the antibullying program were less likely to view conflict as acceptable at the school, and were less likely to be disciplined for peer conflict, compared to students in networks of social referents who did not participate in the intervention program.
Once identified, some of these well connected individuals were randomly selected to join a group where they learned about bullying prevention and created an intervention program to spread positive social norms through efforts such as student assemblies, posters and wristbands. “It was important that the students design the program, to ensure that it meets their needs,” Paluck said.

Prior to starting the intervention program, the researchers conducted a baseline survey of attitudes toward bullying. At the end of the 2012-13 school year, the team conducted a follow-up survey of attitudes and collected information on behaviors. While the New Jersey results are not yet in, a pilot project in a school in Connecticut found improvements in attitudes about bullying and in reduced incidents of harassment and intimidation.

The much larger New Jersey study should allow the researchers to compare schools that received the intervention to those that did not. Within each school, the researchers can compare the attitudes and behaviors of students who belong to the networks of socially influential students who participated in creating antibullying interventions to students in the networks of influential students who did not participate.

“We need to know whether we changed the climate of conflict, did we set into motion a new expectation of what behaviors are desirable, did we make an overall difference?” Paluck said. “You cannot test this with only one social network, you have to compare to other networks where intervention was not done.”

–By Catherine Zandonella

[Source: http://discovery.princeton.edu/2013/11/01/the-social-network-program-combats-bullying/]

Immigration Policy is Ripe for Reform

October 31, 2013

Photo by Larry Levanti

Marta Tienda, an immigration policy expert at Princeton’s Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, has found that the number of older immigrants is on the rise.

Family unification provisions enacted in the 1960s have contributed to population aging in the United States, according to an analysis by Marta Tienda, an immigration and policy expert at Princeton’s Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

In research presented at two Population Association of America annual meetings in 2012 and 2013, Tienda found that the 1965 Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, which exempted parents of naturalized and native-born U.S. citizens from annual immigration caps, have led to an increase in late-age immigration over the last three decades.

Parents represented nearly one quarter of the 475,000 exempt-sponsored relatives in 2010, compared to only 11 percent of the 81,000 admitted in 1971, according to Tienda, the Maurice P. During Professor in Demographic Studies. The rise in late-age immigration stems both from the 1965 parental exemption provisions and from provisions that allow naturalized citizens and legal permanent residents to sponsor extended-family relatives.

The findings suggest that policymakers should consider age and its economic and social consequences in crafting immigration policy — especially in light of rising health care costs and the challenges seniors face in qualifying for private health insurance, Tienda said. Her work is funded by the National Institutes of Health through Princeton’s Demography of Aging Center.

“People think of the sentimental part,” Tienda said, referring to family reunification. “This fact of late-age immigration has not gotten a lot of attention.”

–By Tara Thean

[Source: http://discovery.princeton.edu/2013/10/31/immigration-policy-is-ripe-for-reform/]
2013 Publications

2013 Working Papers

Center for Health and Wellbeing

July 2013
Diane Alexander
Does Physician Compensation Impact Procedure Choice and Patient Health?

July 2013
Tom S. Vogl
Differential Fertility, Human Capital, and Development

May 2013
Arthur A. Stone, Angus Deaton
Grandpa and the Snapper: The Wellbeing of the Elderly Who Live with Children

February 2013
Jeffrey Hammer, Dean Spears
Village Sanitation Externalities and Children’s Human Capital: Evidence from a Randomized Experiment by the Maharashtra Government

2013
Cally Ardington, Anne Case
Health Challenges Past and Future

Center for Research on Child Wellbeing

CRCW WP13-01-FF
Sangita Pudasainee-Kapri and Rachel Razza (Syracuse University)
Attachment Security Among Toddlers: The Impacts of Supportive Coparenting and Father Engagement

CRCW WP13-03-FF
Jerrett Jones (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Examining the Relationship between Paternal Incarceration, Maternal Stress, and Harsh Parenting Behaviors

CRCW WP13-04-FF
Kei Nomaguchi and Wendi Johnson (Bowling Green State University)
Employment, Work-Family Conflict, and Parenting Stress among Economically Disadvantaged Fathers

CRCW WP13-05-FF
Robynn Cox (Spelman College), Sally Wallace (Georgia State University)
The Impact of Incarceration on Food Insecurity among Households with Children

CRCW WP13-06-FF
Aaron Gottlieb, Natasha V. Pilkauskas and Irwin Grafinkel (Columbia University)
Private Financial Transfers, the Great Recession, and Family Context

CRCW WP13-08-FF
Julia S. Goldberg and Marcia J. Carlson (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Parents’ Relationship Quality and Children’s Behavior in Stable Married and Cohabiting Families

CRCW WP13-11-FF
Kate H. Choi (University of Western Ontario), Sara S. McLanahan
Multiracial Infants and Low Birth Weight: Evidence from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study

CRCW WP13-12-FF
Kristin Turney (University of California, Irvine)
Liminal Men: Incarceration and Family Instability

CRCW WP13-13-FF
Natasha V. Pilkauskas and Irwin Grafinkelr (Columbia University), Sara S. McLanahan
Doubling Up as a Private Safety Net for Families with Children
CRCW WP13-14-FF
Marcia J. Carlson and Alicia G. VanOrman
(University of Wisconsin-Madison)
**Trajectories of Couple Relationship Quality after Childbirth: Does Marriage Matter?**

CRCW WP13-15-FF
Anna R. Haskins (Columbia University)
**Mass Imprisonment and the Intergenerational Transmission of Disadvantage: Paternal Incarceration and Children’s Cognitive Skill Development**

CRCW WP13-16-FF
Kate H. Choi (University of Western Ontario), Amy Hsin (City University of New York), Sara McLanahan
**Asian Children’s Verbal Development: A Comparison of Three Countries**

CRCW WP13-17-FF
Colleen E. Wynn (University at Albany, SUNY), Lauren McClain (Western Kentucky University)
**Not Quite Out on The Streets: Housing Insecurity Among Low-Income Urban Fathers**

**Publications and Papers**


Phelps, M.S. "The Paradox of Probation - Understanding the Expansion of an Alternative to Incarceration during the Prison Boom." Presented at the Scottish Center for Crime and Justice Research and Department of Sociology. University of Glasgow, UK. 2013.


2013 Publications


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 have broad interests that extend far beyond conventional topics in population analysis. For example, areas of current research among OPR faculty include poverty and child wellbeing, the biological and socioeconomic correlates of aging and health, population and the environment, population and development, population policy, poverty and child wellbeing, social and economic demography, and statistical and mathematical demography, reproductive health and technology, family structure, and migration and development. Teaching and research specializations are focused on both industrialized countries (primarily the U.S.) and developing nations. The extensive breadth of research is facilitated by OPR’s links with several other research organizations.

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 Department of Sociology and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs as partial fulfillment of their degree requirements. Those students who elect to specialize in population may also write their dissertations on a demographic subject. Third, 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 by completing requirements established by PIPS and the Joint Degree Program (JDP). 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 consist 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 Department of Sociology 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. The Ph.D. is earned in the primary discipline, e.g. 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. 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 JDP 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 OPR. 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.

POP 506/SOC 506
Research Ethics and Scientific Integrity
Elizabeth Armstrong, 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.

POP507/WWS 509 /ECO 509
Generalized Linear Statistical Models
Germán Rodríguez
The analysis of survey data using generalized linear statistical models. The course begins with a review of linear models for continuous responses and then considers logistic regression models for binary data and log-linear models for count data, including rates and contingency tables and hazard models for duration data. Attention is given to the logical and mathematical foundations of the techniques, but the main emphasis is on the applications, including computer usage.
Training in Demography at Princeton

POP 508/WWS 598
**Epidemiology**
*Noreen Goldman*
This course focuses on the measurement of health status, illness occurrence, mortality and impact of associated risk factors; techniques for design, analysis and interpretation of epidemiologic research studies; sources of bias and confounding; and causal inference. Other topics include foundations of modern epidemiology, the epidemiologic transition, reemergence of infectious disease, social inequalities in health, and ethical issues. Course examines bridging of "individual-centered" epidemiology and "macro-epidemiology" to recognize social, economic and cultural context, assess impacts on populations, and provide inputs for public health and health policy.

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

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

**PERTINENT COURSES IN ALLIED DEPARTMENTS**

**ECO 503**
**Macroeconomic Theory I**
*Richard Rogerson*
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**
*Ulrich K. Mueller, Mark W. Watson*
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**
*Christopher A. Sims*
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
Ulrich K. Mueller, Mark W. Watson
This course begins with extensions of the linear model in several directions: (1) pre-determined but not exogenous regressors; (2) heteroskedasticity and serial correlation; (3) classical GLS; (4) instrumental variables and generalized method of moments estimators. Applications include simultaneous equation models, VARS and panel data. Estimation and inference in non-linear models are discussed. Applications include nonlinear least squares, discrete dependent variables (probit, logit, etc.), problems of censoring, truncation and sample selection, and models for duration data.

ECO 531
Economics of Labor
Will S. Dobbie, Alexandre Mas
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
Orley C. Ashenfelter, Alexandre Mas
The course surveys both the theoretical literature and the relevant empirical methods and results in selected current research topics in labor economics.

ECO 562
Economic Development I
Anne Case and Thomas Fujiwara
An examination of those areas in the economic analysis of development where there have been recent analytical or empirical advances. Emphasis is given to the formulation of theoretical models and econometric analysis and testing. Topics covered include models of household/farm behavior, savings behavior, equity and efficiency in pricing policy, project evaluation, measurement of poverty and inequality, and the analysis of commodity prices.

ECO 563
Economic Development II
Angus S. Deaton, Benjamin Moll
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.

ECO 565
Health Economics I
Janet M. Currie, Tom S. Vogl
Examines health issues in both developed and developing countries. Specific topics include the evolution of health over the life course; the fetal origins hypothesis; the two-way links between socioeconomic status and health; the impact of social safety nets on health outcomes; environmental threats to children's health and development; health insurance and its effects on health; the industrial organization of health care delivery; and the relationship between health and economic growth.

POL 571
Quantitative Analysis I
David B. Carter
This is a first course in statistics for social scientists. Students will learn to explore data creatively and to conduct straightforward statistical analyses. Basic probability and statistical theory will also be taught. There is no prerequisite except high school mathematics and a willingness to learn elementary calculus.

POL 572
Quantitative Analysis II
Marc Ratkovic
This course builds upon POL 571 and introduces students to applied regression analysis in cross-section settings. It begins with the basic principles of statistical inference, and then covers various statistical techniques including linear regression, instrumental variables, structural equation models, maximum likelihood estimation, and discrete choice models. The materials are taught at the level of Hayashi's Econometrics, and Freedman's Statistical Methods. Prerequisite: POL 502 (or permission of instructor) and POL 571.
POL 574  
Quantitative Analysis IV  
John B. Londregan
An introduction to the basic analytical and computational tools of applied Bayesian statistics. Methods covered include multi-level models, mixture modeling, Bayesian model averaging, and models for missing data and causal inference; computational tools taught include the EM algorithm and the Markov chain Monte Carlo algorithms. Goal of the course is to enable students to build and implement their own model in order to answer a particular research question. Course may be of interest to those in disciplines outside of political science who need to learn the basics of applied Bayesian statistics.

SOC 503  
Techniques and Methods of Social Science  
Alejandro Portes
This course seeks to cover classic and contemporary approaches to social research with an emphasis on the logic of formulating questions to the empirical world and seeking reliable answers to them. Students will be asked to formulate and defend a research proposal on a topic of their choice. The elaboration of this research proposal is a central goal of the course. The core emphasis will be on the logic of theory formulation and hypothesis testing.

SOC 504  
Advanced Social Statistics  
Matthew J. Salganik
Thorough examination of the linear regression model with a focus on both the theory underlying the model and the application of regression using contemporary software. Topics include 1) probability theory underlying statistical modeling and hypothesis testing in general, 2) assumptions underlying the linear model, 3) estimation of the model via least squares, maximum likelihood, and Bayesian approaches, 4) diagnosing violations of assumptions, assessing the consequences of violations, and remedying them, and 5) extending the model and estimation methods to other data settings.

SOC 505  
Research Seminar in Empirical Investigation  
Andreas Wimmer
Preparation of research papers based on field observation, laboratory experiments, survey procedures, and secondary analysis of existing data banks.

SOC 560  
Topics in Social Stratification (Half-Term) – Race and Schooling  
Angel L. Harris
Education is becoming increasingly important for upward social mobility in the U.S. and abroad and has been linked to societal inequalities in health, income, and other life-chance measures. This seminar engages both quantitative and qualitative studies and focuses on 1) the historical trends and understanding of racial/ethnic differences in achievement, and 2) the current issues/debates within the sociology of education literature. In addition to considering the relative underachievement of blacks and latino/as, this course also examines the academic success of Asian Americans and Asians living within the U.S.
WWS 507C
Quantitative Analysis (Advanced)
Eduardo Morales
Statistical analysis with applications to public policy. The course begins with an introduction to probability theory followed by discussion of statistical methods for estimating the quantitative effects of changes in policy variables. Regression methods appropriate for the analysis of observational data and data from randomized controlled experiments are stressed. The basic level (507B) assumes a fluency in high school algebra and some familiarity with calculus, while the advanced level (507C) assumes a fluency in calculus.

WWS 508C
Econometrics and Public Policy (Advanced)
Tom S. Vogl
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 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)
Marc Fleurbaey
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 – Impact Evaluation Tools
Lorenzo Moreno
This course presents tools for designing, implementing, and analyzing impact evaluations from a practitioner’s perspective. It explores real-world problems and practical limitations frequently encountered in conducting evaluations and methodological tools to address them. Topics include program operation rules and their implications for design choice, process and standards for assessing evidence, challenges to randomization, sample size determination, complex sample design, and construction of analytic and non-response weights. Students will practice addressing these issues through a series of case studies and analytic exercises.

WWS 537/ SOC 537
Social Organization of Cities
Douglas S. Massey
A review of the historical emergence and social evolution of cities and urban life. Course presents current theories regarding the ecological and social structure of urban areas, and how urban social organization affects the behavior and well-being of human beings who live and work in cities.

WWS 562C
Economic Analysis of Development (Advanced)
Marcos de Almeida Rangel
Considers theories and evidence to explain processes of economic development; examines theories of economic growth, and the two-way links between development and poverty, inequality, social institutions, and the family. Policy debates on education, health, and social policy, and governmental and international aid are also covered.

WWS 564 / POP 504
Poverty, Inequality and Health in the World
Enrollment
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 571C
Topics in Development: Challenges of Infection, Burden and Control
Bryan T. Grenfell, Adel A. Mahmoud
An exploration of the biological, public health and global dimensions of infectious disease. The basic features of human-microbe interactions by examining several viral, bacterial and parasitic infections are analyzed. Emphasis includes biology, burden of illness and domestic and global forces shaping the expanding threat. Control strategies, including chemotherapy, vaccines and environmental changes; and the role of international organizations such as WHO, UNICEF, and GAVI and the major philanthropies, are considered.

WWS 582A
Topics in Applied Economics – Urban Economics
Germà M. Bel Queralt
This is a course in urban and regional economics. Course studies the main economic forces that lead to the emergence of cities and regional agglomeration, and the effects on worker productivity, urban amenities, and congestion. Course discusses the problems in measuring these urban characteristics, the methodologies to do it, as well as the design of optimal urban policy. Course also studies the economic theory and evidence on the internal structure of cities, as well as the policies that can enhance urban living. Finally, the course analyzes the role cities play in aggregate economic development.
**WWS 590A / ECO 581L**  
**Economic Perspective on Inequality (Half-Term)**  
*Janet M. Currie*

Economics is centrally concerned with models of human capital development, educational attainment, labor market dynamics, unemployment, labor turnover, job duration, wage setting institutions, the role of unions, human capital formation, the relationship between economic status and other aspects of well-being (including health). Economists are essential partners in the behavioral study of preferences and decision making, mobility and redistribution, and the institutions of industrial relations that govern the labor market.

**WWS 590C / SOC 571**  
**Sociological Studies of Inequality**  
*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 590D**  
**Psychological Studies of Inequality**  
*Susan T. Fiske*

Two major areas of psychology make important contributions to the study of social policy and inequality. The first is social psychology, which focuses on inter-group relations, interpersonal perception, stereotyping, racism, aggression, justice and fairness. These are the micro-level building blocks of structural inequalities and processes that are shaped by the larger context of race, ethnic and gender relations. The second domain involves the fields of social-cognition, judgment and decision making, areas of research that study human information processing in a way that is not about individual differences, and often not social.

**WWS 593A**  
**Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) - Lessons from OECD Social Policies**  
*Alicia Adserá*

This course focuses on the opportunities, constraints and roles of women in an increasingly interdependent economy. Topics will include: dynamics & causes of fertility changes & household formation; maternal & infant health; gender & labor market institutions--types of contracts, informality, wage gaps & discrimination, unpaid work; intra-household allocation of resources & differential mortality rates; women’s migration--selection & outcomes at destination, family reunification, remittances; differential access to education & health; credit market; & political & property rights.

**WWS 593B/POP 504B**  
**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.

**WWS 593C**  
**Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term): Game Theory and Strategy**  
*Sylvain Chassang*

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 594A
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) – Policymaking in Diverse Societies
Rafaela M. Dancygier
This course investigates how ethnic diversity influences the policymaking process in democratic societies, with a focus on Europe and the United States. We will first address why and how ethnic diversity shapes individuals' and groups' beliefs, preferences, and behaviors in ways that shape the formulation of policy. Next the course will examine the consequences of ethnic diversity on policy areas that all societies confront (such as redistribution and economic development) as well as policy areas that emerge as a result of diversity (such as affirmative action or immigrant integration).

WWS 594C
Maternal & Child Health: Culture, Controversy & Policy
Elizabeth Armstrong
Despite the oft-invoked credo of 'women and children first,' policies to promote and protect maternal and child health often seem to receive short shrift in the policy arena. This course explores contemporary issues in maternal and child health, with attention to both the evidence base for policies as well as the cultural norms and values that make strategies to keep mothers and babies healthy surprisingly controversial at times. The focus will be on the U.S., although the readings will include global perspectives and students may choose to focus their course papers on other societies.

WWS 594D
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) - Controversies in State and Local Health Regulation
Heather H. Howard
This course will address state and local regulation of public health and health care. It will explore the opportunities and limits of government intervention to promote health and addressing health care deficits, with case examples drawn from New York City, New Jersey and other city and state experiences. The course combines in-depth reading, discussion, lectures, and written assignments; readings will be drawn from current health policy literature, state and local government primary sources, and news analysis.

WWS 594J
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) - Agriculture & Climate Change: Feeding a Hot & Hungry Planet
Timothy D. Searchinger
By some estimates, agriculture contributes 30% of world greenhouse gas emissions, including its role in tropical deforestation. Reducing these emissions while producing the additional food needed for an expected 9 billion people in 2050 represents one of the great challenges of our age. This concentrated half semester course will explore the sources of agricultural emissions, agriculture's role in shaping world land use, the locations and causes of world hunger, and technical and policy options for meeting this challenge.

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 594T
International Migration and Public Policy
Marta Tienda
This course examines the historical and contemporary literature on international migration, the policies that enable or impede cross-national migration, and the consequences for the sending and receiving states as well as the migrants themselves. Drawing on contemporary international evidence, students will consider classical and contemporary theories of immigrant adaptation, language acculturation, and ethnic conflict from comparative international evidence.

WWS 596
Controversies in Health Policy – Historical Perspectives
Keith A. Wailoo
Examines historical pathways in shaping recent health policies. Among the topics examined: Medicare’s history, failed Clinton reforms, and 2010 health legislation as case studies of diverse pathways toward reform; Ritalin as insight into FDA policy, direct-to-consumer drug advertising, and prescription practices; recent vaccine debates which sit at the intersection of science, consumer beliefs, economics, and state health policy; and physician-assisted suicide in medicine, law, and the courts. Emphasis on analyzing role of government, political ideology, consumers, industry, scientists, and regulatory interests in health policy formation.

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.
children in native families on applied math tests and reading comprehension tests. Taken together, my findings suggest that children in Latino, undocumented immigrant families in Los Angeles face particular threats to their healthy growth and development, while children in mixed-status families appear to share experiences more with children in legal immigrant families than with children in undocumented immigrant families.

Gelatt is currently a Research Associate in the Urban Institute, Center on Labor, Human Services and Population, Washington, DC. Her research interests include immigration, immigrant assimilation, inequality, demography, and gender.


Abstract: Using secondary data on more than 40,000 hospital-based births in five countries, this thesis examines the role of select clinical and demographic variables in postpartum blood loss. Each chapter builds on prior work in the field and addresses outstanding questions with important implications for clinical practice.

In chapter one I assess systematically the independent and combined effectiveness of three interventions that are recommended for prevention of postpartum hemorrhage: oxytocin prophylaxis, controlled traction of the umbilical cord, and uterine massage. I also examine for the first time the effect of route of oxytocin administration (intravenous versus intramuscular). Results affirm the importance of oxytocin and controlled cord traction, but suggest that their relative importance depends upon the combination of interventions used. Findings also indicate that route of administration is important only when oxytocin is given alone, and in such cases intravenous administration is superior to intramuscular administration.
In chapter two I examine the relationship between duration of the third stage of labor and postpartum blood loss among women with and without oxytocin prophylaxis. While delays in placental delivery are known to increase postpartum hemorrhage risk, the precise trajectory of risk over the duration of the third stage has not been established. In addition, the potential effect of oxytocin prophylaxis on this relationship is not known. Results indicate that hemorrhage odds increase with third stage duration, peaking at durations of 25 minutes or more. Findings also suggest that oxytocin prophylaxis has a large and consistent effect on absolute hemorrhage odds at all third stage durations, but does not obviate the incremental change in hemorrhage odds over time.

Chapter three examines the role of low and high maternal hemoglobin on postpartum blood loss. While anemia is widely considered a risk factor for postpartum hemorrhage, the role of elevated hemoglobin has not been previously explored. Results suggest that anemia is an important correlate of hemorrhage risk, irrespective of the receipt of oxytocin prophylaxis. However there was considerable country-level heterogeneity in the magnitude of effect, which raises questions about the underlying nature of this relationship. Findings also suggest that elevated hemoglobin may increase hemorrhage odds among those with no oxytocin prophylaxis.

Sheldon is currently a Senior Program Associate with Gynuity Health Projects, New York, NY where she designs and implements studies on postpartum hemorrhage, medical abortion and other reproductive health issues.

Jayanti Owens successfully defended her dissertation, “Habits that make, habits that break: Gender, children’s behavior problems, and educational attainment across two decades” in August 2013.

Abstract: Prior to the early 1980s, American men graduated from high school and college at higher rates than American women. Since then, women have comprised a growing majority of high school and college graduates. This growing female advantage in educational attainment carries significant implications for labor markets, marriage markets, fertility and family formation, and child well-being. It also is of consequence for racial/ethnic and socioeconomic inequality: The gender gap in educational attainment is largest among minorities and the poor. Extant labor market and social accounts explain 30-60% of the gap, leaving up to 70% unexplained.

This dissertation proposes a new, but complementary, explanation. Drawing upon newly-available data from the Children of the NLSY79, which tracks children born in the 1980s until 2010, part one of the dissertation shows that boys' higher average level of early childhood behavior problems explains 15-25% of their lower level of educational attainment compared to girls.

Introducing the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort data, the second and third parts of the dissertation compare children born in the 1980s and 2000s to examine whether the gender difference in behavior problems -- like that in educational attainment -- has become most widespread among minorities and low-income Americans. Findings reveal that, by the 2000s, the gender gap in early childhood behavior problems had spread throughout a wide cross-section of minority children and children from low-income families. The behavior gap emerged even between the black and Hispanic and poor boys and girls with the lowest mother-rated behavior problems.

Analysis of potential mechanisms shows that growing gender differences in observed demographic, family, and health factors account for 20%-100% of the growth of the gender gap in behavior problems at different points in the behavioral distribution. Some, but not all, of the growth of the gender gap in behavior problems is accounted for by observed population level trends. Some of the growth of the gap in behavior may be due to perceptions of boys’ worsening behavior. Taken together, results predict a widening gender gap in attainment in the coming decades, especially among minority and poor children.

Owens currently holds two concurrent positions: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health and Society Scholar, University of Wisconsin-Madison (since June 2013) and Assistant Professor of Sociology and Public Policy and as an affiliate of

Abstract: Over the past four decades, the United States embarked on an unparalleled expansion of the criminal justice system. While scholarly and public attention has primarily focused on prison populations, the number under probation supervision is even larger: by 2011, there were nearly 4 million U.S. adults on probation, compared to the 2.2 million incarcerated in jails and prisons. While not as restrictive to liberty, supervision through probation involves limitations and requirements, including regular reporting, drug testing, fines, and barriers on housing and employment, that can reproduce and exacerbate patterns of inequality.

This dissertation provides a sociological analysis of the rise of what I title “mass probation” and its importance for understanding criminal justice policy, spatial variation in punishment, and penal theory. In Chapter 2, I focus on the relationship between probation and imprisonment rates at the state level. Using time-series data from 1980 to 2010, I show that probation can contribute either to expansions or reductions in prison populations depending on how it is implemented. Chapter 3 documents that scholars’ understanding of variation in the scale of punishment across states is radically reconfigured when probation rates are considered alongside imprisonment rates and proposes a new theoretical typology of state control regimes. Chapter 4 turns to a historical case study of the expansion of mass probation in one state (Michigan). The results suggest that probation flourished during the prison boom because administrators continually reinvented it as the solution to whatever problem the department faced, molding the rhetoric and practices of probation to match prevailing discourses. The analyses reveal new insights on the nature of penal power and the relationship between public rhetoric and on-the-ground practices. Together, this dissertation begins a new sociological conversation about probation and its import for public policy and penal theory.

Phelps is currently an Assistant Professor at University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology. Her current research is in the sociology of punishment, focusing in particular on the punitive turn in the U.S. Phelps’ primary line of research focuses on the rise of probation supervision as a criminal justice sanction and its relationship to mass incarceration.
difference from physician practice. This was achieved through different constructions of patient problems and case complexity. In these accounts, patients were often socially, rather than medically complicated. I found that medical knowledge was assumed to be technically attainable, but that true nurse practitioner expertise required special knowledge of each patient.

In order to understand how nurse practitioners negotiated the meaning of their work in practice, I used data from 16 months of fieldwork at a community practice that used an interdisciplinary team model. In an organization with multiple layers of providers, the nurse practitioner became the manager of not only medical concerns, but was also called to troubleshoot both social and organizational concerns involving patients. Nursing’s duty to care required the skillful clinician to become conversant with the organization’s view of the patient. This specific translation of nursing care allowed for the construction of an organizationally recognized area of expertise.

Through a performance of difference, nurse practitioners are doing more than constructing professional expertise or a personal sense of worth, they are changing expectations about what kinds of problems get solved during primary care encounters. As nurse practitioners colonize the exam room with a different kind of clinical performance, they are potentially redefining what it means to care for the sick.

Trotter is current an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Vanderbilt University where she is bringing her sociology training and health care experience together studying how nurse practitioners fit into today’s medical environment. She landed on the subject after a friend went back to school to become a nurse practitioner. Looking forward, Trotter thinks it might be interesting to shift her focus to an inpatient setting. “Hospitals are using nurse practitioners in ways that are ridiculously amazing,” she said.


Abstract: Many studies find that overweight people have lower mortality than people with clinically normal body weight, despite higher rates of disease onset. One popular hypothesis to explain this is "reverse causation": the idea that while weight affects health, health also affects weight. Specifically, the hypothesis states that death risk typically increases with body weight, all else being equal, but that sickness-induced weight loss creates a spurious association between low (though clinically normal) body weight and high mortality. The hypothesis remains largely untested, however. This dissertation assesses its plausibility.

Chapter 1 tests whether past weight loss can account for elevated death rates among people with clinically normal body mass index (BMI). Data come from five longitudinal surveys, each based in a different country: Australia, Costa Rica, England, Taiwan, and the USA. The study uses logistic regression with P-splines and finds that, in all five surveys, lowest mortality occurs among the overweight, adjusting for age (range: 50-79), age squared, sex, and smoking. However, people losing weight have higher mortality than weight-gainers or weight-maintainers. Adjusting the BMI—mortality curve for weight change thus attenuates the overweight longevity advantage. This provides modest support for the reverse causation hypothesis.

Chapter 2 explores possible reasons for high mortality among weight-losers, testing whether diagnosed disease predicts subsequent or concurrent weight loss in two population-based surveys: one in Costa Rica and one in England. The study uses logistic regression to estimate associations of two weight loss outcomes with six (self-reported) diagnoses - cancer, diabetes, heart attack, stroke, arthritis, and lung disease - adjusting for age (range: 52-79), sex, smoking, and initial BMI. Associations between disease and weight loss are more apparent in England than in Costa Rica. This suggests the impact of reverse causation could vary across populations.

Finally, Chapter 3 uses simulation to demonstrate that any of three competing hypotheses could explain a longevity advantage among the overweight. Where death risk increases with BMI, even modest sickness-induced weight loss is sufficient to produce the phenomenon. However,
the simplest models of reverse causation are still surprisingly complex. Together, the three chapters provide tentative support for the reverse causation hypothesis.

Blue is currently a Health Researcher at Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., Washington, DC. She has been working to evaluate new pilot programs in primary care delivery under a contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). Under a separate CMS contract, she is also working to test the validity, reliability, and feasibility of new measures of physician performance based on data from electronic health records.

Abstract: This dissertation offers a new theoretical and methodological framework for understanding segregation in spatio-temporal terms as a separation of activity spaces, the spaces people move through as they go about their daily activities. The framework is a set of indexes with which multiple dimensions of activity-space segregation can be measured and compared across cities. The indexes are designed to capture socially relevant information about differences in the places people frequent, the people with whom they come into contact, and the nature of their movement. In designing the indexes, the dissertation extends the existing areal unit indexes of residential segregation, draws on an early formulation of White’s spatial proximity index, and identifies existing measures of individual activity space from the geography and ecology literature. For each index, the dissertation develops an estimator that may be used to draw inferences from sample data, and it evaluates the performance of the estimator at different sample sizes and under different geographic and demographic conditions. To do this, it relies on a combination of high resolution activity-space trajectories collected from volunteers all over the world through a mobile phone application, and simulated trajectories of the full populations of two U.S. cities.

The dissertation concludes that the proposed areal unit measures of activity-space segregation may be estimated with minimal bias using coarse trajectory data but require large samples of people and the implementation of a bootstrap bias correction technique. The proposed extension of White’s spatial proximity index, on the other hand, may be estimated without bias using coarse trajectory data from relatively small samples of people. The proposed measures of individual activity spaces require high resolution trajectory data, but may be estimated without bias using relatively small samples of people.

Palmer is a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Movement Ecology Lab (CEAB-CSIC & CERAF), based at the Autonomous University of Barcelona. There, he works on questions arising in demography, ecology, and public policy related to human mobility, social segregation, international migration, forced migration, stochastic search strategies, and the spatial analysis of movement patterns generated by a variety of different organisms.

Abstract: Irregular migration has become a politically controversial issue in most immigrant-receiving countries. Academic research has shown that states and their immigration policies actively create the legal conditions for the existence and perpetuation of irregular migration. Much of this literature, however, focuses on the United States and thus cannot examine how variation in contexts of reception may produce different configurations of legal status. In addition, much research on immigration has neglected migration from sub-Saharan Africa despite this region’s demonstrated migration potential.

This dissertation uses a novel quantitative data source, the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) study, to examine the production of irregular legal status among Senegalese migrants in France, Italy, and Spain and the consequences of configurations of irregularity. A historical chapter outlines the evolution of immigration policies in each country that set the parameters for irregular legal status.
The first empirical chapter studies the pathways into irregular status for Senegalese migrants. Pathways early in a migrant's trip—no-visa entry and overstaying—are more sensitive to both contextual variables and access to forms of capital, indicating that both state control and migrant agency shape these pathways. In contrast, befallen irregularity is less related to contextual variation, perhaps because immigration policies and enforcement resources are not focused on migrant integration.

The second empirical chapter examines how immigration policy creates gendered channels of access to labor markets. Senegalese women with configurations of legal status indicative of family reunification are more likely than women with other legal statuses to be economically inactive upon arrival, while there is little association between Senegalese men's legal status and their participation. I find, however, that family reunification does not preclude labor-market participation, as women with family-reunification profiles eventually transition into economic activity.

The third empirical chapter looks at the link between legal status and transnational activities. It finds that Senegalese migrants with irregular status are effectively confined to the destination territory, making them unable to visit the homeland. This confinement short circuits the entire social infrastructure underlying remitting and investing: the affective ties that underlie long-distance cross-border activities wither when migrants are unable to circulate.

Currently, Vickstrom is a Demographic Analyst/Survey Statistician in the Education and Social Stratification Branch at the U.S. Census Bureau. He serves as the subject-matter expert for the American Community Survey's language-use and English ability data. In addition to reviewing the language data throughout the survey life cycle, he conducts research on language-related topics, including a study of the validity of the ACS’s English-ability question.
Edward Berchick is a fourth-year graduate student in Sociology and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy with a specialization in Demography. 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.

Etienne Breton is a first-year graduate student in the Program in Population Studies. He holds a B.Sc. in Anthropology and a M.Sc. in Demography, both from the University of Montreal. In his Master’s thesis, he studied the determinants of household formation and composition in postcolonial Maharashtra, India, using a combination of ethnographic and statistical data. Breton also co-authored a book chapter on India’s demographic transition (2013). His research interests mainly revolve around the combination of demographic and anthropological methods in the study of marriage and kinship in South Asia.

Kristin Bietsch is a fourth-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.

Cheng Cheng is a second-year student in Sociology with a specialization in 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.

Elisha Cohen is a first-year graduate student in the Program in Population Studies and the Joint Degree Program in Demography and Social Policy. She received a B.A. in Economics from the University of Wisconsin, Madison and a M.A. in Economics from Hunter College, CUNY. Her Master’s thesis used data from the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP) sponsored by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, to analyze disparities in birthweight between Medicaid and privately insured patients. Since graduating, she has worked on projects dealing with issues of health, access to care and the trajectory of health outcomes. Cohen’s interests are in demography, health disparities and health policy.

Diane Coffey is a fourth-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.

Coffey’s research focuses on health in India. She has been continuing her research on the relationships between women’s status, maternal nutrition and health outcomes in India. Her research has produced nationally representative estimates for pre-pregnancy body mass index and weight gain in pregnancy in India and other developing regions, shown an effect of women’s intrahousehold status on children’s height in rural India, and argued that historical, geographic variation in neonatal mortality in India explains present day adult heights because it proxies for variation in maternal nutrition. She is also leading the collection of a novel dataset about birth weight in rural India. Coffey is also a part of a team of researchers documenting the nutrition and human development consequences of poor sanitation in India, as well as the behaviors, attitudes and preferences that villagers in north India display towards latrines and sanitation adoption. She is working on a research paper about the link between poor sanitation and anemia, has been involved in a quantitative survey about sanitation in 5 states of north India and is the principal investigator for a qualitative project called “Switching to Sanitation in South Asia: A Study of Health Technology Adoption.”
This year she completed the following five structured abstracts.

“Costs and consequences of a cash transfer for hospital births in a rural district of Uttar Pradesh” – Abstract: The “Janani Suraksha Yojana,” India’s safe motherhood program, is a conditional cash transfer program to encourage women to give birth in health facilities. Despite the program’s apparent success in increasing facility-based births, quantitative evaluations have not found corresponding improvements in health outcomes. This study analyses original qualitative data from a rural district in Uttar Pradesh to address the question of why the program has not improved health outcomes. It finds that health service providers are focused on capturing economic rents associated with the program, and provide an extremely poor quality care. Further, the program does not ultimately provide beneficiaries a large net monetary transfer at the time of birth. Based on a detailed accounting of the monetary costs of hospital and home deliveries, this study finds that the value of the transfer to beneficiaries is small due to costs associated with hospital births. Finally, this study also documents important emotional and psychological costs to women of delivering in the hospital. These findings suggest the need for a substantial rethinking of the program, paying careful attention to incentivizing health outcomes.

“Short-Term internal labor migration from rural, northwest India: Evidence from new survey data.” With Dean Spears (Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics) & John Papp (Highbridge Capital Management) – Abstract: Despite high rates of internal migration, India is urbanizing relatively slowly. This paper uses new data from rural north India to study short-term migration to urban areas and its role in rural livelihoods. First, we demonstrate the importance of data collection techniques tailored to understanding short-term migration. Second, we consider how traditional theories of migration apply in this context, where the fixed costs of migration are low, the opportunity costs vary by season, and where migration is negatively selective for education and economic status. We conclude by considering the implications of this migration for theories of development and development policies.

“Early life mortality, maternal nutrition and height in India,” - Height is a marker for health, cognitive ability and economic productivity. Recent research on the determinants of height suggests that postneonatal mortality predicts height because it is a measure of the early life disease environment to which a cohort is exposed. This article advances the literature on the determinants of height by examining the role of maternal nutrition in determining heights in India, a large developing country with high rates of maternal malnutrition. It argues that, in India, neonatal mortality is a good proxy for maternal nutrition, and uses national data on adults born between 1970 and 1983, and on children born between 1989 and 2005 to show that neonatal mortality is a robust predictor of heights. These findings contrast with what has been found for developed countries and suggest that widespread maternal malnutrition may be an important factor in explaining why the Indian population remains one of the shortest in the world.

“Women’s status and children’s height in India: Evidence from joint rural households,” with Dean Spears (Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics) and Reetika Khera (Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi) – Abstract: Children in India are puzzlingly short relative to their level of economic development. Stunting among Indian children is important because the same early life health insults that influence childhood height also influence adult human capital and health. One candidate explanation for why Indian children are so short is the very low social status of Indian women who, as mothers, feed and care for children in the early life. However, the literature lacks a well-identified test of this conjecture. Our paper applies a novel strategy to identify an effect of women’s status on children’s height. Anthropological and demographic literature suggest that within joint Indian households, women married to younger brothers have lower in intrahousehold status than women married to older brothers. We study the children of these women: children of lower ranking daughters-in-law are shorter, on average, than children of higher ranking daughters-in-law in rural Indian joint households. We provide empirical evidence that lower ranking daughters-in-law indeed have lower status in joint households and rule out several competing explanations for our findings.
“Sanitation externalities, disease and children’s anemia,” – Abstract: Anemia is a health problem with enormous economic consequences: it impairs cognitive ability, and reduces educational attainment and adult productivity. Globally, almost half of children have hemoglobin levels below the threshold for anemia. This paper uses three complementary empirical strategies to provide the first population-based evidence for the hypothesis that lack of sanitation, a public good with important externalities, contributes to a disease environment which causes hemoglobin deficiency. First, it finds a robust cross-country gradient between children’s hemoglobin and lack of sanitation. Second, it shows that in India and Nepal, which both have poor sanitation coverage, children exposed to worse community sanitation have lower hemoglobin levels. Third, it shows that improvement in regional sanitation in Nepal between 2006 and 2011 predicts improvement in hemoglobin. Falsification tests and mechanism checks further suggest that the relationship is causal. In places where open defecation is widely practiced, policies to address anemia should put greater emphasis on improving sanitation, a public good with important disease externalities.

In 2013, Coffey presented her work on early life health in India at the National Rural Health Mission in Lucknow, India, the Delhi School of Economics, the Population Association of America’s Economic Demography Workshop, the International Institute of Population Sciences in Mumbai, India, and at an international conference on Child Height, Stunting, Early Life Disease and Sanitation in Delhi. She also taught a one-day workshop on fixed effects regression at the International Institute of Population Sciences in Mumbai. She has co-authored two papers for policy audiences in India’s Economic & Political Weekly, and has also written on health and human development in India for several blogs, including Ideas for India, the Community Led Total Sanitation Portal, and the r.i.c.e. blog.

Janeria Easley is a third-year graduate student in Sociology with a specialization in Demography. 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. Easley 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, and economic sociology.

Dennis Feehan is a sixth-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. His research interests include networks, population health, population and development, and demographic methods.

Lauren Gaydosh is a fifth-year graduate student in Sociology and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy with a specialization in Demography. 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.
Kerstin Gentsch is a sixth-year graduate student in Sociology with a specialization in 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 continued to work on her dissertation which 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.

Leah Gillion is a first-year graduate student in Sociology with a specialization in Demography. She received her B.S. in economics from Florida A&M University and an M.A. in Math Education from the University of Rochester. For the seven years before enrolling in Princeton University, Gillion taught mathematics in urban school districts. Her teaching experiences influenced her research interest in education. More specifically, her current interests include sociology of education, race and ethnicity, and public policy.

Joanne Golann is a sixth-year graduate student in Sociology with a specialization in 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.

Aaron Gottlieb is a third-year graduate student in Sociology and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy with a specialization in Demography. He holds a B.A. in Public Affairs and Political Science from Syracuse University, where he first became interested in poverty and inequality while volunteering at the Boys and Girls Club of Syracuse. Gottlieb has worked on housing issues, disability policy, and the impact of the current recession on the borrowing and lending behavior of poor single mothers. He is interested in the intergenerational mobility of children in marginalized populations and life-course effects of childhood poverty.

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

Caroline Holcombe is a second-year student in Sociology and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy with a specialization in Demography. She received a B.A. in Sociology and the Study of Women, Gender, and Sexuality from Rice University. Since graduating, she has worked her way from a research intern to director of social measurement and evaluation at Children at Risk in Houston, devoting much of her attention to the use of data in education. She is interested in the sociology of the family, sociology of education, and stratification.

Mariana Campos Horta is a third-year graduate student in Sociology with a specialization in 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 are inequality, migration, ethnicity and health and educational outcomes.

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

Ayesha Mahmud is a second-year student in Demography and Social Policy. She earned a B.A. in Physics and Economics from Carleton College. Before coming to Princeton, Ayesha worked at NORC at the University of Chicago and at the National Bureau of Economic Research, on various health policy issues. Since starting at Princeton, Ayesha has been working on infectious disease modeling. This past year she has been studying measles dynamics in small island communities, and the impact of the HIV epidemic on fertility in sub-Saharan Africa.

Celeste Marin is a first-year graduate student in the Program in Population Studies. She received a B.A. in Foreign Affairs and Latin American Studies from the University of Virginia and an M.P.H in International Health and Development from Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. Before coming to Princeton, she spent over a decade working for U.S.- and European-based NGOs to evaluate and provide technical assistance to reproductive health, malaria and child survival projects in Central and South America, Africa, Asia and Europe. Marin’s interests are fertility, maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity, and inequality, particularly as it relates to migration and ethnicity.

Zitsi Mirakhur is a third-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 continued 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.

Joel Mittleman is a first-year graduate student in Sociology and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy with a specialization in Demography. He graduated with a B.A. from Swarthmore College majoring in Economics with minors in Education and Public Policy. After graduation, Mittleman worked as a research assistant in the Urban Institute’s Education Policy Center, where he conducted work relating to teacher performance and school reform. As a Marshall Scholar, he earned a Masters in Comparative Education from London’s Institute of Education and in Philosophy and Public Policy from the London School of Economics. He is interested in the sociology of education, race, and stratification.

Sophie Moullin is a first-year graduate student in Sociology and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy with a specialization in Demography. She holds a B.A. in Social and Political Sciences from the University of Cambridge, and an M.A. in Quantitative Methods in Social Science from Columbia University. Moullin was a Visiting Research Fellow at the University of Oxford’s Public Policy Unit and from 2008-2010 and worked as a Senior Policy Adviser in the U.K. Prime Minister’s strategy unit. She is interested in family demography, social stratification and mental health.
Laura Nolan is a third-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 health and population policy, urbanization, inequality.

In 2013, Lauran Nolan published two research briefs with Population Reference Bureau (PRB). The first report was a collaboration with Kate Belohlav (PRB) entitled, “Unmet need and demand for smaller families in Rwanda. Summary: Rwanda faces development challenges that stem from several factors: low per capita income, the legacy of the social and political upheaval experienced in the 1990s, and high population density. Low contraceptive use and high rates of fertility among Rwandan women contribute to the country’s population growth and high population density. These factors strain economic and natural resources and potentially contribute to ethnic tensions, such as those that fueled the country’s 1994 genocide, during which up to 1 million Rwandans were murdered. As recently as 2005, only one in 10 married women were using a modern method of contraception; and, at the country’s highest fertility levels in 1983, Rwandan women could expect to have, on average, 8.5 children over a lifetime. Family planning programs have the potential to slow fertility and population growth. In Rwanda, contraceptive use has been on the rise in recent years, while fertility rates have been rapidly declining. Between 2005 and 2010, Rwanda experienced one of the fastest declines observed in the history of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), at a rate of 25 percent. These changes may be attributed to the Rwandan government’s leadership, renewed commitment to family planning, and its ambitious goals for fertility decline and contraceptive use, as outlined in the 2008 Economic Development Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Rwanda’s national population policies of the 2000s also promoted employment and education, especially for girls. Among young women, increases in education, along with improved living standards within households, contributed to the fertility decline during the late 2000s.

Decentralizing the health care system and increasing the number of private health centers and hospitals, shifting service delivery closer to the clients, and integrating family planning into all health services have helped support increases in contraceptive use. Government-implemented programs, such as performance-based financing, also motivate clinics to serve more clients, because additional funding is based on the number of clients. Despite this progress in 2010, only 45 percent of Rwandan married women were using modern methods of contraception, while nearly 20 percent of those who wanted to limit or space their births were not using contraception. These numbers suggest that more can be done to reach the family planning targets outlined in recent government policies.

A paper published in 2009 by Dieudonné Muhooza Ndaruhuye and colleagues provides insight into factors associated with Rwandans’ use of family planning and the country’s population dynamics. Using data from the 2005 Rwanda DHS, the authors looked at four possible explanations for unmet need for contraception and demand for family planning services among reproductive-age women living with a partner: women’s characteristics, their partner’s characteristics, women’s exposure to family planning information, and women’s attitudes and their partner’s perceived attitudes toward contraception. This PopPov network research brief summarizes the paper’s findings.

The second report, written with Wendy Baldwin, Toshiko Kaneda, and Lindsey Amato (all with PRB), is entitled, “Noncommunicable Diseases and Youth: A Critical Window of Opportunity for Latin America/Caribbean.” Summary: Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are a global problem, and the burden they place on individuals and health systems is high and increasing. While infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis capture much of the world’s attention and resources, the four major NCDs—
cardiovascular disease, most cancers, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases—will account for approximately 81 percent of deaths in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) by 2030 and 89 percent of all deaths in high-income countries.2 Over 200 million people are living with NCDs in LAC.3 While death and disability from NCDs continues to increase, this trend could be slowed by paying more attention to four key risk behaviors.

NCDs affect large numbers of people under the age of 60 and exact a huge toll on health, the economy, and human potential. The prevalence of NCDs is related to unhealthy behaviors and practices typically initiated in adolescence. Given that one in four people in LAC is between the ages of 10 and 24, these unhealthy behaviors among young people will have a direct effect on their risk of developing NCDs later in life. Building a healthier future depends on effective interventions during this critical window of opportunity.

The four main NCDs are driven by four modifiable risk behaviors: tobacco use, excessive use of alcohol, unhealthy diet, and insufficient physical activity.4 These behaviors can lead to overweight and obesity, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol—all directly related to NCDs. (The World Health Organization defines adults as overweight when their body mass index (BMI) is greater than or equal to 25 and obesity as a BMI greater than or equal to 30.)

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**Naomi Sugie** is a seventh-year graduate student in Sociology and the Joint Degree Program in Sociology and Social Policy with a specialization in Demography. 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, the Vera Institute of Justice, and the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership. Sugie co-authored a qualitative account of homeless mothers and their children living in New York City, *Beyond the Shelter Wall: Homeless Families Speak Out.* Her research is focused on crime and criminal justice system, inequality, families, and new technologies for data collection specifically focusing on four topics:

- The consequences of incarceration for job searching and employment
- The impact of paternal incarceration for families and communities
- The role of the family in criminal offending over the life course
- The utility of smartphones for data collection among hard-to-reach groups

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Elizabeth Sully is a fifth-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.

This year Sully worked on her dissertation which uses couple-level analyses to better understand the social, cultural, and behavioral mechanisms that shape how HIV enters marriage in rural Uganda. Collaborating with the Medical Research Council and the Uganda Virus Research Institute, I am currently working on: (1) an analysis of the trends in union formation to determine if assortative mating occurs on sero-status, (2) measuring the effect of concurrent partnerships on HIV transmission, and (3) examining the impact of HIV on marital dissolution and migration. In addition, she is conducting a survey method field experiment in Malawi using sexual network data.

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