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From the Director

Douglas S. Massey, Director

The year 2014 saw the Office of Population Research mark its 78th anniversary and its 35th year as an NIH-supported population research center, which was renewed for another five years of funding with a new primary research area in Biosocial Interactions, which addresses the interplay between social and biological processes and focuses on three principal topics: allostatic load, epigenetics, and telomere length. OPR faculty affiliates pursuing work in this area include Jeanne Altmann, Noreen Goldman, Bryan Grenfell, Douglas Massey, Sara McLanahan, and Jessica Metcalf.

After graduating eight doctoral candidates in 2013, the only dissertation completed at OPR during 2014 was that of Naomi Sugie, who successfully defended her thesis “Finding Work: A Smartphone Study of Job Searching, Social Contacts, and Wellbeing after Prison” in July. Using an innovative data collection method—smartphones—she constructed a detailed portrait of the searching and working trajectories of 156 individuals randomly sampled from a complete census of all recent releases to parole in Newark, New Jersey, who were followed for three months. Results showed that parolees are not social isolates or deeply distraught about their job searches, but are highly connected to others and happy to be searching for work. She argues that low employment rates among reentering prisoners are not due to person-specific deficiencies of low social connectivity and poor emotional wellbeing but stems from their very disadvantaged position in the labor market, where they compete for work within a structure of deteriorated opportunities for low-skill, urban, and minority jobseekers more generally. Naomi is now Assistant Professor of Criminology, Law & Society at the University of California, Irvine.

The year 2015 promises a larger harvest of OPR Ph.D.’s, with at least nine dissertations scheduled for defense. In other student news, research conducted by Angelina Grigoryeva, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Sociology with a specialization in Demography, was featured in an article published in The Washington Post. Her study, presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association found that women provide care for their aging parents at more than twice the rate of men. Her results showed that in families with children of both sexes, the gender of the child is the single biggest factor in determining who will provide care for the aging parent. Daughters will increase the time they spend with an elderly parent to compensate for sons who reduce theirs, effectively ceding the responsibility to their sisters. Accordingly to Grigoryeva, men also shift the physical and mental stress of providing care, as well as the financial burden by foisting most of their care-giving duties onto women, suggesting that traditional gender roles are the most telling factor in providing care for the elderly.

On the OPR faculty, Janet Currie, the Henry Putnam Professor of Economics and Public Affairs and the Director of the Center for Health and Wellbeing became the Chair of Princeton University’s Department of Economics. During 2014 she was also inducted into the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Two other OPR faculty members were inducted into the American Philosophical Society (APS), the nation’s oldest learned society which was founded in 1743 to promote useful knowledge in the sciences and humanities through excellence in scholarly research and publication. Angus Deaton, the Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of Economics and International Affairs, and Susan T. Fiske, the Eugene Higgins Professor of Psychology and a Professor of Public Affairs, were both inducted into the social sciences class in November.

In 2014, OPR Faculty Associate Patricia Fernandez Kelly drew on intensive fieldwork conducted over the course of a decade in the
From the Director

neighborhoods of West Baltimore to publish a new book entitled, *The Hero’s Fight: African Americans in West Baltimore and the Shadow of the State*. In it she purposefully pairs each personal chapter with an analytical chapter that explores the larger forces at work, showing how growing up poor in the richest nation in the world involves daily interactions with agents of the state, an experience that differs significantly from that of more affluent populations. While ordinary Americans are treated as citizens and consumers, deprived and racially segregated populations are seen as objects of surveillance, containment, and punishment. Sara McLanahan, meanwhile, received the Graduate Mentoring Award of the McGraw Center for Teaching & Learning which honors Princeton faculty members who are exemplary in supporting the development of their graduate students as teachers, scholars, and professionals. In the March 5, 2014 issue of Princeton Alumni Weekly, McLanahan, the William S. Tod Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, was featured in a long article about the Fragile Families Study, which she directs. For a decade and a half, she has sought to understand what it means to be the child of unwed parents by fielding a longitudinal survey of 5,000 children using periodic, in-depth interviews and vast amounts of demographic information to compile a detailed portrait of the nation’s “fragile families.”

The foregoing 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 2014, two employees in the Office of Population Research who attained years of service milestones, with Chang Chung completing 15 years as Statistical Programmer and Data Archivist, and Karen Pren completing ten years as Project Manager of the Mexican Migration Project and in service to the Latin American Migration Project. I trust that everyone in the extended OPR family will join me in congratulating our doctoral students, 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
Office of Population Research

OPR Staff and Students

January – December 2014

**Director**
Douglas S. Massey

**Director of Graduate Studies**
Marta Tienda

**Faculty Associates**

Alicia Adserà, Research Scholar and Lecturer in Economics and International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School; Research Associate, Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing; Co-director of the Princeton Global Network on Child Migration; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Economics, Boston University, 1996. Interests: economic demography, development and international political economy. Some of her recent work focuses on how differences in local labor market institutions and economic conditions are related to fertility and household formation decisions in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Latin America. In addition, she is interested in an array of migration topics including: immigrant fertility; the relevance of language; political conditions and welfare provisions among the determinants of migration flows; the wellbeing of child migrants; and the differential labor market performance of migrants across European countries.

Jeanne Altmann, Eugene Higgins Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Emeritus; Senior Scholar, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. Ph.D., Behavioral Sciences, University of Chicago, 1979. Interests: non-experimental research design and analysis; ecology and evolution of family relationships and of behavioral development; primate demography and life histories; parent-offspring relationships; infancy and the ontogeny of behavior and social relationships; conservation education; and behavioral aspects of conservation.

Elizabeth Armstrong, Associate Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, Center for Health and Wellbeing, University Center for Human Values, and Center for Research on Child Wellbeing. Ph.D., Sociology and Demography, University of Pennsylvania, 1998. M.P.A. Princeton University, 1993. Interests: sociology of medicine; sociology of reproduction; population and health; history of medicine; public health; gender; and bioethics.

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, the Office of Population Research, Center for Health and Wellbeing, Princeton Institute of International and Regional Studies, Princeton Environmental Institute, Program in Latin American Studies, and the Program in Law and Public Affairs. 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, the Office of Population Research; Director, Research Program in Development Studies; and Faculty Associate, the Center for Health and Wellbeing. Ph.D., Economics, Princeton University, 1988. Interests: microeconomic foundations of development; health economics; public finance; and labor economics.

Janet M. Currie, Chair, Department of Economics; Henry Putnam Professor of Economics and Public Policy; Director, Center for Health & Wellbeing; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Economics, Princeton University, 1988. Interests: health and wellbeing of children including early intervention programs; expansions of public health insurance; public housing; and food and nutrition programs. Recently her interests are: socioeconomic differences in child health; environmental threats to children’s health; and the long-term effects of poor health in early childhood.

Rafaela Dancygier, Assistant Professor of Politics and Public and International Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Political Science, Yale University, 2007. Interests: comparative politics (with a focus on the implications of ethnic diversity in advanced democracies); immigration; ethnic politics; ethnic conflict; and Western Europe.

Angus S. Deaton, Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of International Affairs; Professor of Economics and International Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School. 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. Past research interests: concentrated on social demography (with an emphasis on family and household demography); contemporary U.S. immigration; and diversity in higher education. Current interests: social demography (with a particular interest in education); the achievement gap; and the roles of the home environment and parenting behaviors as they relate to young preschool children and school readiness.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly, Senior Lecturer, Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Program in Law and Public Affairs; Research Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Sociology, Rutgers University, 1981. Interests: international economic development; gender; class; race; and ethnicity; migration; the global economy; and women and ethnic minorities in the labor force.

Susan Fiske, Eugene Higgins Professor of Psychology and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School; Faculty Affiliate, Scully Center for the Neuroscience of Mind and Behavior, Princeton Neuroscience Institute; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Social Psychology, Harvard University, 1978 with honorary doctorates from the Universität Basel, Switzer, 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; social neuroscience: prejudice, social emotions, and dispositional attribution.

Ana Maria Goldani, Associate Research Scholar, Sociology; Faculty Affiliate, the Office of Population Research; Faculty Associate, 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., Population Sciences, Harvard University, 1977. Interests: social inequalities in health; physiological linkages among stress, social status, and health; immigrant health; and survey design.

Bryan Grenfell, Kathryn Briger & Sarah Fenton Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Public Affairs, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Woodrow Wilson School; Director, Health Grand Challenge Initiative; Faculty Associate, Center for Health and Wellbeing and the Office of Population Research. D. Phil., Biology, University of York, 1980. Interests: population biology; the interface between theoretical models and empirical data; investigating how the interaction of noise and non-linear density-dependent feedback drive population processes at different scales; understanding the spatio-temporal dynamics of infectious disease and how these are affected by control strategies; phylodynamics - exploring how pathogen phylogenies are affected by host immunity; and transmission bottlenecks and epidemic dynamics - at scales from individual host to population.

Jean Grossman, Lecturer in Economics and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School. Ph.D., Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1980. She has spent her career examining social programs of all kinds -- education, employment and training, welfare, dropout prevention, teen pregnancy prevention, health, after-school programs, mentoring and other youth programs -- tailoring the evaluation designs to suit the demands of different program situations. She is currently doing research on in-school and out-of-school programs. Interests: youth policy; program and policy evaluation; and poverty.

Tod G. Hamilton, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, 2010. Interests: demography; immigration; health; race; labor market disparities; social stratification; and statistical methods.

Jeffrey Hammer, Charles and Marie Robertson Visiting Professor in Economic Development, Center for Health and Wellbeing, Woodrow Wilson School; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1979. Interests: measuring and improving the quality of medical care (primarily in India); absenteeism of teachers and health workers; policy-related determinants of health status; and improving service delivery through better accountability mechanisms.
Scott Lynch, Associate Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Sociology, Duke University, 2001. Interests: social epidemiology; quantitative methodology; demography; and sociology of aging.

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 poverty; race and housing; discrimination; stratification; methodology; biosociology; international migration; and Latin American society (particularly Mexico).

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.

C. Jessica E. Metcalf, Assistant Professor of Ecology, Evolutionary Biology & Public Affairs, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Woodrow Wilson School; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Biology, Imperial College, London, 2005. Interests: demography with broad interest in evolutionary ecology; infectious disease dynamics; and public policy.

Elizabeth Levy Paluck, Associate Professor of Psychology and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School; John Maclean Jr. Presidential University Preceptor. Ph.D., Social Psychology, Yale University, 2007. Interests: prejudice and conflict reduction: the role of media, community dialogue and education; social norms, network and influence; field methodology; psychology; and policy.

Alejandro Portes, Howard Harrison and Gabrielle Snyder Beck Professor of Sociology; Member of Executive Committee, Center for Migration and Development (through June 30, 2014); Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research and Program in Latin American Studies; Research Professor, 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; transnational immigrant organizations and development in a comparative perspective; and the determinants of socio-economic success among disadvantaged children of immigrants.

Germán Rodríguez, Senior Research Demographer, the Office of Population Research; Lecturer in Public and International Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School. Ph.D., Biostatistics, University of North Carolina, 1975. Interests: statistical demography; the development and application of statistical modeling techniques to the study of human population - subject areas include fertility and health, 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; Director, the Office of Population Research Computing Core; Faculty Associate, the Center for Information Technology Policy, Sociology, Columbia University; Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University, 2007. Interests: social networks; quantitative methods and web-based social research; developing network-based statistical methods for studying populations most at risk for HIV/AIDS; and using the World Wide Web to collect and analyze social data in innovative ways.

Edward Telles, Professor of Sociology, Princeton University and University of California; Director, the Center for Migration and Development; Vice President, the American Sociological Association; Principal Investigator, 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, 1976. Interests: international migration; race and ethnic stratification; higher education; social demography and inequality. Her new research initiative is studying the formation of teen romantic relationships using diaries administered on smartphones.
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; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Economics, Harvard University, 2011. Interests: development economics; economic demography; economics of health and population; socioeconomic status and health; and political economy.

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

Abigail Aiken, Postdoctoral Research Associate. Ph.D., Public Policy, University of Texas, Austin, 2014. Interests: reproductive health, with particular emphasis on unintended pregnancy; contraceptive desires and use; and family planning politics and policy.

Michelle DeKlyen, Associate Research Scholar. Ph.D., Child Clinical Psychology, University of Washington, 1992; M.A., University of Oregon, 1972, Special Education. Interests: child development; parent-child relationships; parenting; mental health; and children’s behavior disorders.

Rachel Goldberg, Postdoctoral Research Associate. Ph.D., Sociology, Brown University, 2012. Interests: family; social demography; gender; population health; life course; data collection; advanced statistical methods; and qualitative methods.

Nicole K. Smith, Postdoctoral Research Associate. Ph.D., Health Behavior, Indiana University School of Public Health, 2013. Interests: contraception; infertility; sexuality; and reproductive health.

Katherine M. Tumlinson, Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Ph.D., Epidemiology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 2014. Interests: International family planning with a focus on contraceptive continuation; quality of care; and adolescent pregnancy prevention.

Brandon G. Wagner, Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Ph.D., Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 2013. Interests: health; fertility; family; methodology; causal inference; bio-social interplay.

Visiting Scholars

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, Visiting Research Collaborator; Virginia and Leonard Marx Professor of Child Development and Education and Co-director of the National Center for Children and Families, Teacher’s College, Columbia University; Professor of Pediatrics, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Ph.D., Human Learning and Development, University of Pennsylvania, 1975. Interests: child development; child wellbeing; parenting; education; and poverty.

Kate (Hee Young) Choi, Sociologist and Assistant Professor at University of Western Ontario. Ph.D., Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, 2010. She is interested in the causes and consequences of family formation behavior. Current research focus: (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.


Lisbeth Trille Loft, Sociologist and Visiting Postdoctoral Research Associate, University of Copenhagen. Ph.D., Brown University, 2011. Interests: examining the role of social differentiation in the development of diversity in family formation behavior and child health.

Daniel Notterman, Vice Dean for Research and Graduate Studies at the Penn State College of Medicine. M.D., Pediatrics, New York University School of Medicine, 1978. Interests: tumor biology; gene-environment interactions in child development; and the genetic basis of autism.
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**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.

**Magaly Sanchez-R**, Senior Researcher and Visiting Scholar. Professor, Instituto de Urbanismo, Universidad Central de Venezuela. Ph.D., Sociology, École des Hautes Études in Sciences Sociales, University of Paris, 1980. Interests: high-skills immigrants in U.S., violence and international migration; violence and youths; Latin America; and Latino identity.

**Research/Technical Staff**

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

**Students**


**Etienne Breton**, Program in Population Studies. Entered fall 2013. M.S., Demography, University of Montreal, 2013; B.Sc., Anthropology, University of Montreal, 2010. Interests: household and family demography; anthropological demography; and the social demography of India.


**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. Entered fall 2012. B.A., Sociology and Women, Gender, and Sexuality, Rice University, 2009. Interests: sociology of the family; sociology of education; and stratification.


**Sarah A. James**, Department of Sociology. Entered fall 2012. B.A., Sociology, Rice University, 2012. Interests: social demography; family and child wellbeing; integrating biological/genetic; and social science research.


Takudzwa Sayi, Program in Population Studies. Entered fall 2010. M. Phil., Demography, University of Cape Town, 2009; B. Com (Hon), Actuarial Science, University of Science & Technology, Zimbabwe, 2007. Interests: sexual and reproductive health; fertility; and marriage in sub-Saharan Africa.


Sal Thorkelson, Department of Sociology. Entered fall 2010. M.Sc., Human Geography, Umeå University, Sweden, 2010; B.A., Evolutionary Biology, Columbia University, 2007. Interests: international migration; inequality; race and ethnic studies; and comparative sociology.


Jessica Yiu, Department of Sociology. Entered fall 2008. M.A., Sociology, University of Toronto, 2008; B.A., Sociology, University of Toronto, 2006. Interests: immigration; race and ethnic relations; and network analysis.
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 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 in its 15th year of data collection and 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 and dissemination component that focuses on policies affecting children and youth. FOC is supported by grants from private foundations and by the Woodrow Wilson School. Through 2014, the journal has published 19 volumes; one short research piece; one volume is in press, and three more are in the pipeline. Their third project, is now a fully developed 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.

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 2014:**

**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 the project director of the *Fragile Families Research Study*. His laboratory at Penn State has the subjects’ archival DNA samples under storage. In addition, 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. Dan transitioned back to Princeton University during 2104 and remains important to the expanded *Fragile Families Study*.

**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 was on assignment with us as an issue editor for the *Future of Children* journal on the subject of Promoting Child Health.
Miriam Evensen, Visiting Student Research Collaborator and 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 and was mentored by 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 continues to collaborate 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.

Lisbeth Trille Loft, Sociologist and Visiting Postdoctoral Research Associate from the University of Copenhagen, visited CRCW in 2014 with a research focus on examining the role of social differentiation in the development of diversity in family formation behavior. She uses a rare and unique Danish population-based data, in which variations in family formation behavior can be estimated across birth cohorts, between multiple generations, and among siblings. In addition to family formation behavior, she has a strong interest in child health. She is collaborating with Dr. McLanahan on a comparative paper for the study of the U.S. Fragile Families Research Study, the U.K. Millennium Cohort Study and the Danish Longitudinal Survey of Children.

CRCW hosted three postdoctoral fellows in 2014; 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 accepted a position as Assistant Professor of Human Development and Families Studies at the University of Delaware, starting in the fall of 2014; Michael McFarland, received his Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Texas, 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 joined the faculty at Florida State University as an Assistant Professor of Sociology in the fall of 2014; finally, 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 in the fall of 2015.

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 5,000 researchers have registered to use the public data, and there have been 360 restricted-use and contract data users. Overall, over 500 articles have been published or are forthcoming in peer-reviewed journals. There are 45 books or book chapters using the FFS as a primary data source. CRCW also has a series of over 80 working
Year 15 Wave

Year 15 Wave collection for the Fragile Families Study is well underway. The new survey consists of a one-hour interview with the primary caretaker (usually the mother) and a one-hour interview with the children, who are now teenagers around 15 years old. The teen interview is substantially longer than the interview conducted at age 9 and includes questions about school performance and engagement; health and health behavior; pro- and anti-social behavior; relationships with parents, friends and romantic partners; and interactions with local police. In addition to the survey, they are collecting new saliva samples from the teens. Adolescence is a critical time in human development and the researchers expect to find considerable variation in the children’s wellbeing, depending on their experiences since birth. They are especially interested in how experiences during the Great Recession may have affected adolescent outcomes, including educational trajectories, as well as epigenetic changes and changes in telomere length (premature aging).

Supplemental Add-ons

In last year’s report, it was noted that CRCW was working with colleagues to develop several add-on studies, which will enrich the FFS data in multiple ways while subsidizing the core survey. Three of these studies have been funded, a fourth is under review, and a fifth is on hold. The Adolescent Sleep Study (funded by NICHD and led by Lauren Hale (Stony Brook University) and Orfeu Buxton (Penn State University) is collecting hip and wrist actigraph data (which measure movement during the day and at night) from ~1,000 teens for one week following the home visit. The Gene-Environment Interaction Study (funded by NICHD and led by Dan Notterman at Princeton and Colter Mitchell at the University of Michigan) is collecting a second round of saliva from all teens to analyze changes in DNA methylation and telomere length between ages nine and 15. The Effects of Poverty on Affective Development: A Multi-level, Longitudinal Study (funded by NIMH and led by Colter Mitchell and researchers at the University of Michigan) is measuring adolescent brain development, using structural and functional MRI, diffusion tensor imaging, and bio-markers of HPA axis. This study is limited to teens who are part of the Detroit and Toledo samples. The Smartphone Study of Teen Relationships (led by Marta Tienda and colleagues at Princeton University) will follow a subsample of adolescents and collect bi-monthly data on sexual activity and romantic partnerships over a period of six months. The proposal was reviewed by NICHD in February. The reviewers liked the proposed study, but raised several questions about its design and content. Tienda plans to resubmit the proposal in October. Finally, the Built Environments, Social Contexts and Physical Activity among Adolescents Study (led by Andrew Rundle and colleagues at Columbia University) was reviewed in the fall of 2014 and not funded. At this point there are no plans for resubmitting the proposal.

Great Recession

Last year’s report also mentioned that the co-PIs, Sara McLanahan, Irwin Garfinkel and Chris Wimer (both at Columbia University), with help from a large team of researchers, worked on a book-length manuscript examining the effects of the Great Recession on families and children. A draft of the book was completed this spring and is under review at the Russell Sage Foundation. The book includes chapters on: 1) economic outcomes, such as income loss and material hardship, 2) parents’ health and mental health, 3) parents’ relationship quality and stability, 4) non-resident fathers’ contributions, 5) parenting and 6) child wellbeing. A series of briefs on social assistance programs, material hardship, and harsh parenting have also been produced in advance of the book release. CRCW also published several articles assessing the effects of the Great Recession on families and children. Two unexpected findings from these studies are that: 1) rising uncertainty about the economy was more consequential for many outcomes than were high levels of unemployment and 2) the negative effects of the Great Recession were often more pronounced for working-class families than they were for poor families.
Finally, in the fall of 2014, CRCW received a new grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to help support data collection and to conduct preliminary analyses of the age 15 data. The proposed analyses, which are part of the foundation’s initiative to build “cultures of health,” will (1) identify teens who appear to be “beating the odds” (doing much better than expected, given their family backgrounds) and 2) examine the family, neighborhood, school, and city characteristics that explain their success.

The Future of Children Project

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

The senior editorial team of the Future of Children represents two institutions and multiple disciplines. Editor-in-Chief Sara McLanahan is the Director of the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing and the William S. Tod Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs at Princeton University. Senior Editors include Ron Haskins, Senior Fellow and Co-Director of the Center on Children and Families at the Brookings Institution and the Cabot Family Chair.

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 CRCW’s work. Topics range widely – from income policy to family issues to education and health – with children’s policy as the unifying element.

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.

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.
The journal has published four and a half volumes since their last board meeting: Post-Secondary Education, Military Children and Families, Helping Parents, Helping Children: Two-Generation Mechanisms, and Policies to Promote Child Health, plus a short Research Report on Childhood Food Insecurity in the United States. Three more issues are in progress: Marriage Revisited (fall 2015), Climate Change and Child Wellbeing (spring 2016), and Prekindergarten to 3rd Grade Education (fall 2016). The Food Insecurity Report (fall 2014) follows a new format that they developed to complement the journal by focusing in depth on a single contemporary issue. Reports are much less expensive than full issues and can be produced more quickly, allowing the journal to respond to rapidly emerging issues of interest to policy makers. In the past year, their outreach and dissemination efforts have included three conferences for practitioners that they conducted at Princeton related to the Food Insecurity Research Report and the Two-Generation and Military Families issues (the Military Families conference was the second of its kind, following the 2013 conference). CRCW also sent representatives to the conferences of such organizations as the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management, the Population Association of America, and the American Legion Auxiliary (where senior editor Ron Haskins was a keynote speaker) and co-sponsored a preconference on military families for young scholars at the Society for Research on Adolescence biennial meeting. Finally, their managing editor helped issue editors and individual authors write and publish materials based on their Future of Children work in outlets such as the Social Science Research Network and the Society for Research in Child Development’s Social Policy Report series.

New Collaborations

In 2014, CRCW launched their new blog—The International Child and Family Blog—developed in partnership with a group at Cambridge University and the Jacobs Foundation. The Jacobs-funded blog aims to present accurate, accessible information about important child and family research primarily to journalists and the media in the U.S., U.K., German-speaking countries, and France. The blog has published 20 stories, several of which have been featured in prominent media outlets in several countries. They have also seen a number of stories spread widely on the internet through social media. Most recently, the editors of several leading psychology and sociology journals have agreed to work with them by giving CRCW advance notice of upcoming articles so they could vet them for potential media impact, and then, if they decide to write about them, coordinate the blog with the articles’ publication.

For more details about the blog, go to http://childandfamilyblog.com

Princeton Global Network on Child Migration

Established in 2009, the Global Network on Child Migration was 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 sought 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 collaborated with 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 was to foster cross-national comparative research about the wellbeing of children and youth with migration backgrounds. The funding for the Global Network on Child Migration ended in 2014; While Tienda and her colleagues continue to collaborate, the sponsored project came to a close.
**Joint Degree Program in Social Policy (JDP)**

CRCW is in the third year of 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 interpersonal 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 the week the student presents to provide specialized feedback on their paper.

The JDP program includes approximately 49 students: 4% from economics, 29% from politics, 16% from population studies, 35% from sociology, and 16% from psychology. Their first cohorts of students have completed the Joint Degree Program and been placed in prestigious postdoctoral (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University College London, Lehigh University, University of Michigan and University of California, Berkeley) and faculty positions (Duke University School of Public Policy, Drexel University Faculty of Law, the University of Waterloo and University of California, Berkeley).

In addition to the JDP, CRCW sponsors and staffs graduate and undergraduate courses 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](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—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 42 faculty associates drawn from the fields of African American studies, 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 such as lunch seminars, career panels and public lectures.

The Undergraduate Certificate in Global Health and Health Policy (GHP) is an interdepartmental program in which undergraduates can study the determinants, consequences, and patterns of disease across societies; the role of medical technologies and interventions in health improvements; and the economic, political, and social factors that shape domestic and global public health. The Graduate Certificate in Health and Health Policy trains graduate students for careers in health-related areas in the public and not-for-profit sectors. The program is designed for students with domestic and international health interests and provides both broad training in core topics in health and health policy as well as courses in specialized areas.

The 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 undergraduates and graduate students conducting research on the multiple aspects of health and wellbeing, in the U.S. and overseas.

Sponsored Research

CHW administrated 9 grants awarded to affiliated faculty totaling just over $4 million from several funders. The funders include: The National Institutes of Health, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, The University of Southern Denmark, and The MacArthur Foundation.
Notable Highlights from 2014

- Supported seven 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: the Meningococcal B vaccination during the 2013 Princeton University outbreak, eradication of human malaria, long-run effects of privatizing public health insurance, the spread of influenza and old-age mortality.


- Hosted two Princeton Seminars on Global Health: *The Convergence and Catastrophes of Civilizations* featuring Lancet editor-in-chief Richard Horton, and *Beyond the Doctor’s Office: Improving Health Outcomes in the U.S. through Non-Medical Services.* These seminars are in collaboration with global health strategy firm Rabin Martin. The series convenes members of academe, the private sector, civil society and concerned members of the community to explore issues around improving global health quality, equity and access in a multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral context.

- Co-hosted a conference on *Big Data and Health: Implications for New Jersey’s Health Care System* with the Woodrow Wilson School and the Nicholson Foundation.

- Other major public lectures, several of which were co-sponsored with WWS:
  
  - 12/02/14 “A Shot at Life, Global Immunization as a Tool for Child Survival” – Shetal Shah & Heather Brumberg
  - 04/24/14 Public lecture: "Towards a meningitis free world" - Rino Rappuoli, PhD
  - 02/27/14 Careers in Global Health - A Panel Discussion & Dinner

- Co-sponsored, with Research Program in Development Studies, 23 lunch seminars for students and faculty, covering topics such as marriage migration in India, health care spending, cancer clinical trials, sanitation and health, in-utero deaths and child outcomes, influenza, health inequalities, health consequences of industrial regulations, and childhood lead exposure and criminal behavior.

- Co-sponsored, with the University Center for Human Values, four Bioethics Seminars:
  
  - 04/15/14 "Paternalism and End of Life Care" - Sarah Conly
  - 03/11/14 "Handguns, Moral Rights, and Physical Security" - David DeGrazia
  - 02/11/14 "Promoting Awareness about Personal Health Risks: Rewards, Penalties, and the Role of Employers" - Harald Schmidt
  - 03/25/14 "Five Days at Memorial: Life and Death in a Storm-Ravaged Hospital" - Sheri Fink (also co-sponsored with WWS)

- Co-sponsored ten “lunch-timer” seminars for students and faculty covering topics such as the Ebola crisis, Obamacare, polio eradication, tobacco policy, health and nutrition among Chinese children, the Affordable Care Act, public health challenges in Brazil, birth defects in war zones, and the challenge of ending pediatric AIDS.

- Hosted a symposium in which students presented on their CHW-supported internships and research projects. The event included poster presentations, screenings of short films, oral presentations, and a career panel and networking reception.

- 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 $21,800 in graduate research grants through the Health Grand Challenge. This funding supported nine graduate students’ dissertation research exploring multidisciplinary aspects of infectious disease.

- Provided $27,500 in graduate research grants through the Program on U.S. Health Policy. This funding supported six graduate students’ dissertation research on domestic health care and health policy.

- Created, identified and/or co-sponsored over 47 undergraduate health internship opportunities for summer 2014; 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: Oxford University Clinical Research Unit in Vietnam; Montefiore Medical Center in New York, NY; the Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics and Policy in Washington, DC; Tropical Clinics in Kenya; Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IERPE) in Benin; Zithulele Hospital in South Africa; the U.S. Navy’s Military Tropical Medicine Program in Bethesda, MD and Peru; Stanford India Health Research Initiative in India; Population Services International in Kazakhstan; and Rutgers- New Jersey Medical School’s HIV/AIDS Program in Newark, NJ.

- Invested $318,359 in the sponsorship of 80 undergraduate thesis research projects and internships for the summer of 2014.

  o Funding recipients worked in 20 countries, including: Bangladesh; Benin; Brazil; Cambodia; China; France; Ghana; Guatemala; India; Jamaica; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Madagascar; Peru; South Africa; Sweden; Taiwan; Thailand; United States; and Vietnam.

- Provided $640 to 2 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 and 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: Race and Ethnicity in Latin America*, University of North Carolina Press in the fall.

**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 delivered the manuscript for the book in Spanish summarizing results of the study in the early fall and the book in English by the end of the year. The spring of 2014 was dedicated to analysis and publications of specific topics in specialized journals.

**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).

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. Results of this study are being prepared for publication and the book is expected in the spring of 2015.

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

SPRING 2014

“Family Reunification: Race, Gender, and the Meaning of Family in American Immigration”
Catherine Lee, Rutgers University

“Incidence of Overeducation among Migrants in Denmark: A Study of Social Cohesion & Norm Divergence Based on Registry Micro-Data”
Shahamak Rezaei, Roskilde University

“Gendered Racial Stratification and the Health Trajectories: Integrating Multidimensional and Life Course Perspectives”
Tyson Brown, Vanderbilt University

“Superdiversity: A New Vision on Integration”
Maurice Crul, VU University in Amsterdam and City University of New York

“Too Cool for School? An Intersectional Approach to School Engagement and Resistance”
Edward Morris, University of Kentucky

“Lives in Limbo: Undocumented Young Adults and the Conflicting Experiences of Belonging and Illegality”
Roberto Gonzalez, Harvard University

“Passport to Move? Euro-Latin American Multiple Citizenship Trajectories”
Pablo Mateos, CIESAS Research Center, Mexico

“Gender, Ethnicity, and Power: How Mixed-Nativity Mexican Couples Negotiate Baby Names”
Christina Sue, University of Colorado

FALL 2014

“How to Spend a Million Dollars: Civic Participation in a Multiethnic Neighborhood”
Denia Garcia, Princeton University

"The Expanding Geography of Ethnic Economies and its Effect on Immigrant Entrepreneurs and Workers"
Mahesh Somashekhar, Princeton University

“Race and Surveillance: From Times of Slavery to the Computer Age”
Simone Brown, University of Texas at Austin

“The Shadow of Money: Culture and Survival in an American Prison”
Elaine Enriquez, Princeton University

“The Context of Migration: A Multilevel Analysis of Labor Migration from Armenia”
Karen Muth Farley, Princeton University

“Immigration and Local Enforcement in the Age of Mass Deportations”
Amada Armenta, University of Pennsylvania
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**
- Administrative Supplement to Recover Losses Due to Hurricane Sandy
- 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
- Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing in Adolescence
- Demography
- Infrastructure for the Office of Population Research
- 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

**National Science 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
- Doctoral Dissertation Research: Class, Motherhood, and Inequality: Conditions and Causal Mechanisms
- NetSE: Medium: Robust Socio-Technological Networks: An Inter-Disciplinary Approach to Theoretical Foundation and Experimentation
- Postdoctoral Fellowship: New Directions in Epigenetics

**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

**Administration for Children and Families**
- FOC: Marriage and Child Wellbeing: Ten Years Later

**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

**Foundation for Child Development**
- Future of Children: Military Children and Families Volume
- Future of Children: Education for Children from Pre-K to Third Grade

**The Ford Foundation**
- Enhancing Visibility and Impact of the Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
- The Future of Children: Promoting Child Health
- Improving Opportunities for Urban Youth: What Can We Learn from City Comparisons? (Fragile Families Research)

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- General research and teaching support

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- New Immigrant Survey (NICHD)

Society of Family Planning
- The Birth Control Project: A Longitudinal Study of Women’s Contraception Use and Sexual Health
- Validity of the Retrospective Reproduction Calendar Instrument in Developing Countries

University of Kentucky Research Foundation
- Future of Children Research Report of Food Insecurity and Children

Reagents of the University of Michigan
- Effects of Poverty on Affective Development: A Multi-Level, Longitudinal Study
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 manipulation and 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. The space was recently reconfigured to add additional seating for library users. 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 reels. The library houses a state-of-the-art microfilm 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 and works closely with the Library’s Scholarly Communications Librarian to respond to queries about copyright and open access. In the spring, they hosted an Open Access Information table to raise awareness of the University’s Open Access Policy.

A wide range of electronic resources is used by researchers, graduate and undergraduate students, and the reference librarians. From its 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 1790, 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. This past year, the library began offering access to Sage Research Methods Online, a valuable resource that provides access to books, journals, and reference content about research methodology.

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. A new Article Express service rapidly delivers electronic copies of articles and book chapters 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, Johns Hopkins, Duke, 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 Board of Directors.
For more information on the Coale Collection, please see http://opr.princeton.edu/library

Library Staff

**Elana Broch**, Assistant Population Research Librarian

**Joann Donatiello**, Population Research Librarian

**Tracy Hartman**, Library Assistant

**Nancy Pressman-Levy**, Head, Donald E. Stokes Library
2014 Notestein Seminars

- **Susan Short**, Professor of Sociology, Brown University “Gender and Health in China.” February 4, 2014
- **Michael Hout**, Professor of Sociology, New York University “The Demographic Imperative in Religious Change II: Cohort Replacement and the Trend to No Religious Identification in the United States.” February 18, 2014
- **Katharine Donato**, Professor of Sociology, Vanderbilt University “The Feminization of Migration over the Longue Durée.” March 4, 2014
- **Ichiro Kawachi**, Professor of Social Epidemiology, Harvard University “Social Capital and Population Health.” March 11, 2014
- **Daniel Grossman**, Assistant Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecology, University of California, San Francisco “Improving Access to Early Medical Abortion Through the Use of Telemedicine.” March 25, 2014
- **Nancy Folbre**, Professor of Economics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst “The Reproduction of People by Means of People: An Accounting Model.” April 1, 2014
- **Jeffrey Hammer**, Visiting Professor of Economic Development, Princeton University “What’s “Public” about Public Health in India.” April 8, 2014
- **Kristin Gentsch**, PhD Candidate in Sociology, Princeton University “Contextual Factors in Selective College Admission.” April 15, 2014
- **Bruce Western**, Professor of Sociology, Harvard University “Leaving Prison as a Transition to Poverty: Preliminary Results from the Boston Reentry Study.” April 29, 2014
- **Shelly Lundberg**, Professor of Demography, University of California, Santa Barbara “Skill Disparities and Unequal Family-Outcomes.” September 1, 2014
- **Zai Liang**, Professor of Sociology, State University of New York at Albany “From Chinatown to Every Town: New Patterns of Employment for Low-Skilled Chinese Immigrants in the U.S.” October 14, 2014
- **Kathleen Harris**, Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill “Social and Biological Linkages in Health and Well-Being across the Life Course.” November 11, 2014
- **Kristin Bietsch**, PhD Candidate, Program in Population Studies, Princeton University “Men and Contraception in Sub-Saharan Africa.” November 18, 2014
- **Claudia Goldin**, Professor of Economics, Harvard University “A Grand Gender Convergence.” December 2, 2014
- **Cris Beauchemin**, Researcher at National Institute of Demographic Studies “Reunifying versus Living Apart Together Across Borders: A Comparative Analysis of Sub-Saharan Migration to Europe.” December 9, 2014
In 2014, the Office of Population Research (OPR) added a sixth primary research area, *Biosocial Interactions*. The newest of OPR’s primary research areas focuses on the interplay between social and biological processes and is coordinated by key person, Noreen Goldman. Other OPR faculty affiliates pursuing work in this area include Jeanne Altmann, Bryan Grenfell, Douglas Massey, Sara McLanahan, and C. Jessica Metcalf. This research area is important because recent work has shown that human outcomes are determined by a complex interplay of social and biological processes. Biosocial research at OPR focuses on three principal topics: allostatic load, epigenetics, and telomere length.

It has long been known that exposure to stress increases allostatic load through the release of cortisol and other steroids into the bloodstream. When exposure to stress becomes chronic (e.g. because of violence and instability within families, neighborhoods, or schools), an excessive allostatic load may be produced, with far-reaching negative effects on health, behavior, and cognition.

New scientific work also indicates that genes are not simply inherited and automatically expressed, but are turned off and on through interactions with the environment. For human beings, the critical environment is social and exposure to advantage or disadvantage because of one’s structural position in society can strongly affect gene expression. Indeed, research indicates that methylation triggered by environmental interactions may permanently modify genetic material in ways that can be inherited.

Finally, research on telomeres illustrates how exposure to stressful environments can affect health and wellbeing at the chromosomal level. Telomeres are nucleotide sequences found at the ends of each chromatid. They protect the ends from deterioration and possible mingling with other strands of DNA or RNA. With repeated cell divisions in the course of normal aging, telomeres are progressively shortened, thereby increasing the likelihood of abnormal outcomes and adverse medical conditions. Research shows that exposure to chronic stress can hasten the shortening of telomeres, so once again the social environment becomes critical in determining health through its effect on telomere length.

**Biosocial Interactions**


In Jeanne Altmann’s research with baboons, she has been analyzing sources of variability within groups and examining patterns in their stability among groups and populations and across time. In one series of studies she is interested in the extent to which various life-history and developmental parameters are food-limited. In others, she examines empirically and theoretically the effects of social structure within groups on demographic processes within and among groups and across generations.

In studies of monogamous Peromyscus in captivity, Altmann is investigating behavioral causes and consequences of inbreeding depression and of mate choice. Initial studies examined behavioral risk factors and experimentally separated effects of parental and offspring inbreeding on inbreeding depression. Subsequent research has investigated fitness consequences of mate choice and its physiological correlates.

Susan Fiske’s research addresses how stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination are encouraged or discouraged by social relationships, such as cooperation, competition, and power. She publishes widely in social cognition, investigating emotional prejudices (pity, contempt, envy and pride) at cultural, interpersonal and neural levels. Beginning with the premise that people easily categorize other people, especially based on race, gender, and age, Fiske goes beyond such categories to learn about the individual person’s motivation. Social relationships supply one form of motivation to individuate, and her work shows...
that being on the same team or depending on another person makes people go beyond stereotypes. Conversely, people in power are less motivated to go beyond their stereotypes. In laboratory studies, she has examined how a variety of relationships affect people forming impressions of others. Society’s cultural stereotypes and prejudice also depend on relationships of power and interdependence. Group status and competition affect how groups are (dis)liked and (dis)respected. In surveys, she has examined the content of group stereotypes based on race, gender, age, (dis)ability, income, and more, finding patterns in the ways that society views various groups. In social neuroscience studies, she has shown how distinct prejudices activate distinct neural networks.

In “How social neuroscience can inform theories of social comparison” published in the journal *Neuropsychologia*, Fiske, working with graduate student Jillian Swencionis, reviewed core findings on the neuroscience of social comparison processes, showing the effects of comparing the self to relevant others on dimensions of competence and warmth. The literature converges to suggest that relative status divides initiate social comparison processes, that upward and downward comparisons initiate pain-and pleasure-related neural responses, and that these responses can predict people’s kindly or aggressive intentions toward one another. Across different types of comparisons, brain regions involved in mentalizing are also sometimes involved. Along with future work, the research reviewed here may inform efforts to mitigate negative outcomes of constant social comparisons. They concluded that humans can hardly avoid comparing themselves to others in the ubiquitous situations where status divides are present. Beyond their effects on interpersonal attitudes and behavior, status hierarchies have wide-ranging effects on health, motivation, and wellbeing. Nonetheless, many open questions remain, from disentangling interpretations of different kinds of social pains, to the social and interpersonal factors that maintain social hierarchies, to discerning how relative differences in social status and their accompanying differences in impression formation may be involved in negative downstream consequences.

Scott Lynch’s interests are in social epidemiology, the demography of aging, and statistics. His work looks at how social and behavioral factors, like race, socioeconomic status, stress and social support influence health and mortality and how they do so differently across the lives of individuals and across time. His focus is on developing and evaluating statistical methods to make full use of the capabilities of, and handle the limitations of, social science data.

This year in the *Journals of Gerontology: Social Sciences* Scott Lynch, along with Sarinnapha Vasunilashorn (Harvard Medical School), Noreen Goldman, Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University), and Dana Glei (Georgetown University) published “Exposure to Stressors and Trajectories of Perceived Stress Among Older Adults”. Using growth models applied to data from 3 waves (1999, 2003, and 2007) of the Taiwan Longitudinal Study of Aging, the authors investigated patterns of change in perceived stress in later adulthood and examine how experienced stressors influence perceived stress. They found that change in exposure to stressors is not generally associated with change in perceptions of stress, with the exception of a summary measure of health-related exposure to stressors. The results underscore the importance of distinguishing between perceptions of stress and exposure to stressors when studying the links between stress and health among older adults.

Lynch along with Heather Kugelmass, a Ph.D. candidate in Sociology, also contributed to *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Health, Illness, Behavior, and Society*, published by Blackwell and edited by W.C. Cockerham (University of Alabama at Birmingham), R. Dingwall (Nottingham Trent University), and S. Quah (Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School). His section, entitled “Types of Stressors”, explored types of stressors, a wide range of conditions and experiences with the potential to challenge the adaptive capacities of individuals and how stressors represent a distinct part of the stress model and come in a variety of types. As their knowledge of the stress process has increased, and the number of stressors often investigated has grown, the classes of stressors
that researchers utilize have grown in number, magnitude, and complexity. The traditional distinction between acute and chronic stressors has developed into a typology that includes daily hassles, traumas, and macro-stressors. Lynch and Kugelmass highlight the challenges associated with classifying stressors: most notably, avoiding the pitfalls of confounding stressors and outcomes.

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.

Germán Rodríguez continues to collaborate with Noreen Goldman and Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University) as the project statistician on 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. They are now trying to secure funding for an extension of this project.

Rodríguez co-authored two papers. In “Beyond Self Reports: Changes in Biomarkers as Predictors of Mortality,” he used lagged-dependent-variable and fixed-effect models to study the effects of spousal health on blood glucose in older adults. In, “Increases in Blood Glucose in Older Adults: The Effects of Spousal Health,” he assessed the value of including biomarkers in population-based surveys as a predictor of all-cause mortality among older Taiwanese.

In their paper in *Population and Development Review,* “Beyond Self Reports: Changes in Biomarkers as Predictors of Mortality,” Germán Rodriguez along with Dana Glei (Georgetown University), Noreen Goldman, and Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University), assessed the value of including biomarkers in population-based surveys as a predictor of all-cause mortality among older Taiwanese. Examining the proliferation of biosocial surveys has increased the importance of weighing the costs and benefits of adding biomarker collection to population-based surveys. A crucial question is whether biomarkers offer incremental value beyond self-reported measures, which are easier to collect and impose less respondent burden. They use longitudinal data from a nationally representative sample of older Taiwanese (*n* = 639, aged 54+ in 2000, examined in 2000 and 2006 with mortality follow-up through 2011) to address that question with respect to predicting all-cause mortality. A summary measure of biomarkers improves mortality prediction (as measured by the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve) compared with self-reports alone, but individual biomarkers perform better than the summary score. They found that incorporating change in biomarkers over a six-year period yields a small improvement in mortality prediction compared with one-time measurement. But, is the incremental value worth the costs?

German Rodriguez, Chioun Lee, Dana Glei, Maxine Weinstein (both of Georgetown University), and Noreen Goldman co-authored a paper entitled, “Increases in Blood Glucose in Older Adults: The Effects of Spousal Health,” in *Journal of Aging and Health.* Using lagged-dependent-variable and fixed-effect models they studied the effects of spousal health on blood glucose in older adults. The death or illness of a spouse negatively affects a partner’s
health, but little is known about the effect on blood glucose (glycemic) levels. This study investigates the extent to which a spouse's declining health or death is associated with changes in the glycemic levels of older adults. Data came from a nationally representative longitudinal sample of 597 Taiwanese (aged 54 to 90). They used changes in spousal health and death of a spouse to predict changes in glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels over a 6-year period. A decline in spousal health is associated with increased HbA1c levels for women, but not for men. The death of a healthy spouse is associated with increased HbA1c levels for both genders. They found that stressful life transitions may compromise the glycemic levels of older adults and that taking on a caregiving role may erode some of the benefits of marriage and interfere with women's maintenance of their own health.

As part of the Fragile Families Child Wellbeing Study, postdoctoral researcher Brandon Wagner continues investigations of how telomeres, repeated sequences at the end of chromatids believed to protect against genetic degradation, can be used to measure the associations between early life adversity and cumulative stress, with implications for later life health.

Children, Youth, and Families

2014: Àlica Adserà, Janet Currie, Rachel Goldberg, Sara McLanahan, Marta Tienda.

Àlica Adserà contributed two sections to chapter three, in World Population and Human Capital in the Twenty-First Century by S. Basten, T. Sobotka and K. Zeman. In the section “Southern Europe” Adserà analyzes how labor market instability since the late 1980s in Europe has mediated decisions to have a second child. In particular she observes the dimensions of economic uncertainty that affect women with different educational backgrounds. In “Future Fertility in Low Fertility Countries “ Adsera, contributes that a women’s temporary unemployment is a good time for childbearing, and fertility should be counter-cyclical, although, most analyses have found a negative relationship between different measures of unemployment and first births both in long time series and for recent periods.

Janet Currie with Joshua Graff Zivin and Jamie Mullins (University of California, San Diego), and Matthew Neidell (Columbia University) published a paper called “What Do We Know About Short- and Long-Term Effects of Early-Life Exposure to Pollution?” in the Annual Review of Resource Economics. They provide evidence that shows pollution exposure early in life is detrimental to near-term health, and an increasing body of evidence suggests that early-childhood health influences health and human capital outcomes later in life. This article reviews the economic research that brings these two literatures together. They begin with a conceptual model that highlights the core relationships across the life cycle. Then they review the literature concerned with such estimates, focusing particularly on identification strategies to mitigate concerns regarding endogenous exposure. The nascent empirical literature provides both direct and indirect evidence that early-childhood exposure to pollution significantly impacts later-life outcomes. They discuss the potential policy implications of these long-lasting effects and conclude with a number of promising avenues for future research.

Currie with Mark Stabile (University of Toronto and NBER, Canada) and Lauren Jones (Cornell University) published “Do Stimulant Medications Improve Educational and Behavioral Outcomes for Children with ADHD?” in the Journal of Health Economics. They examined the effects of a policy change in the province of Quebec, Canada which greatly expanded insurance coverage for prescription medications. They show that the change was associated with a sharp increase in the use of stimulant medications commonly prescribed for ADHD in Quebec relative to the rest of Canada. They ask whether this increase in medication use was associated with improvements in emotional functioning or academic outcomes among children with ADHD. They found little evidence of improvement in either the medium or the long run. Their results are silent on the effects on optimal use of medication for ADHD, but suggest that expanding medication in a community setting had little positive benefit and
may have had harmful effects given the average way these drugs are used in the community.

In 2014, Sara McLanahan, along with Rachel Goldberg and Marta Tienda, completed the pilot study, *Adolescent Relationships in Fragile Families*, funded through an NIH supplement to the Fragile Families Study grant. The study, now called the *mDiary Study of Adolescent Relationships*, administers bi-weekly mobile “diary” surveys to collect prospective information on the romantic relationships and sexual behavior of adolescents. This year the project was awarded a two-year U.S. Health Care Policy seed grant from the Center for Health and Wellbeing to begin to bring the study to scale with teens from the Fragile Families Study. Pairing the Fragile Families and mDiary data offers a unique opportunity to study the childhood and adolescent precursors to healthy and unhealthy partnering behaviors, the volatility of adolescent relationships, and the consequences of partnering behavior for adolescent reproductive health, school attachment, and emotional wellbeing.

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.

As editor-in-chief of the *Future of Children* journal, McLanahan continues to develop prospectuses and seek funding for new issues. Issues in progress include *Policies to Promote Child Health, Marriage and Child Wellbeing: Ten Years Later* (a ten-year update to the original *Marriage and Child Wellbeing* issue), *Children and Climate Change, and Starting Early: Education from Pre-K to Third Grade*.

McLanahan and her colleagues received a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) to conduct another round of interviews with the mothers and children in the FFS at the children’s fifteenth birthdays (beginning in spring 2014). In this round, the study will 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. Another round of saliva samples is being collected, 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-environment interactions. McLanahan has recently co-authored a number of articles from the FFS examining the association between social disadvantage, family instability, genetic sensitivity, and child wellbeing.

One additional aspect of McLanahan’s research is currently funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation as part of the foundation’s initiative to build “cultures of health”. Using preliminary data from the age 15 follow-up, this project is (1) identifying teens in the FFS who appear to be “beating the odds” (i.e., doing much better than expected, given their family backgrounds) and 2) examining the family, neighborhood, school, and city characteristics that contribute to their success.

In spring 2014, *Future of Children* (FOC) published *Helping Parents, Helping Children: Two-Generation Mechanisms*. In the fall, the journal’s first research report was published—*Childhood Food Insecurity in the U.S.: Trends, Causes, and Policy Options*. In addition to the publications, which are available free online, FOC staff and authors engage in policy briefings, conferences and workshops to inform policy makers and practitioners about the findings of each issue.

In 2014, McLanahan and her colleagues also produced a book-length manuscript examining the effects of the *Great Recession* on families and children. A draft of the book is currently under review at the Russell Sage Foundation, and includes chapters on 1) economic outcomes, such as income loss and material hardship, 2) parents’ health and mental health, 3) parents’ relationship quality and stability, 4) non-resident fathers’ contributions, 5) parenting, and 6) child wellbeing.
To date, the *Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study* has received funding of 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 study's data are a valuable resource to the Princeton community of postdocs, graduate students and undergraduates as well as to the broader research community. Over 5,000 people have downloaded the data and over 500 papers using these data have been published in peer-reviewed journals.

**Data/Methods**

2014: Jeanne Altmann, Elizabeth Armstrong, Janet Currie, Angus Deaton, Noreen Goldman, Elizabeth Paluck, Matthew Salganik, Nicole Smith, James Trussell, Katherine Tumlinson, Tom Vogl.

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.

Recently, along with her collaborators at Amboseli, Jeanne Altmann has been conducting studies that relate endocrine and genetic data to demographic and behavioral information for the same individuals in baboon population.

Elizabeth Armstrong is collaborating with postdoctoral fellows on several topics including: sexist attitudes and gender equity at the societal level; the cultural backlash against breastfeeding and the political economy of infant feeding; ideas about fetal origins of adult health and disease and the phenomenon of fetal microchimerism. With Miranda Waggoner (University of Virginia), she 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 causing a severe famine, which came to be known as the Dutch Hunger Winter, affecting 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.

Janet Currie and Hannes Schwandt published a paper in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, entitled, “Short- and Long-term Effects of Unemployment on Fertility.” Scholars have been examining the relationship between fertility and unemployment for more than a century. Most studies find that fertility falls with unemployment in the short run, but it is not known whether these negative effects persist, because women simply may postpone childbearing to better economic times. Using more than 140 million U.S. birth records for the period 1975-2010, they analyzed both the short- and long-run effects of unemployment on fertility. They followed fixed
cohorts of U.S.-born women defined by their own state and year of birth, and relate their fertility to the unemployment rate experienced by each cohort at different ages. They focused on conceptions that result in a live birth. They found that women in their early 20s are most affected by high unemployment rates in the short run and that the negative effects on fertility grow over time. A one percentage point increase in the average unemployment rate experienced between the ages of 20 and 24 reduces the short-run fertility of women in this age range by six conceptions per 1,000 women. When they follow these women to age 40, they found that a one percentage point increase in the unemployment rate experienced at ages 20-24 leads to an overall loss of 14.2 conceptions. This long-run effect is driven largely by women who remain childless and thus do not have either first births or higher-order births.

Currie and W. Bentley MacLeod’s (Columbia University) article entitled, “Savage Tables and Tort Law: An Alternative to the Precaution Model,” published in The University of Chicago Law Review discusses the model of precaution (a subfield of game theory) which has become a central tool of law and economics, beginning with Judge Learned Hand’s brilliant opinion in United States v Carroll Towing Co. In it, Judge Hand argues that a defendant should be found liable for harm if and only if the expected cost of additional care is less than the expected benefit. In this Article the authors show that the model of precaution is a special case of a more general economic model. They develop a simple technique for discussing this more general model dubbed a “Savage Table,” following Prof Leonard Savage. This more general model based on general equilibrium theory and decision theory encompasses the views of both Judges Richard Posner and Richard Epstein and sheds light on Epstein’s observation that the Hand Rule is not consistently used to determine liability. The authors show that rational choice does not imply the Hand Rule unless one imposes additional restrictions.

In Angus Deaton’s National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) paper, “Trying to Understand the PPPs in ICP 2011: Why are the Results so Different,” written with Bettina Aten (Bureau of Economic Analysis), the authors explain that purchasing power parity exchange rates, or PPPs, are price indexes that summarize prices in each country relative to a numeraire country, typically the United States. These numbers are used to compare living standards across countries, by academics in studies of economic growth, particularly through the Penn World Table, and in some cases, to allocate resources. The International Comparison Program (ICP) collects the detailed prices on which these indexes are based on an irregular basis. In 2014, the ICP published PPPs from the 2011 round that are sharply different from those that were expected from extrapolation of the previous round, ICP 2005. These discrepancies will eventually have important implications for the Penn World Table, and for international comparisons of living standards. The world according to ICP 2011 looks markedly more equal than calculated from ICP 2005. This paper investigates why this happened. Herein the authors identify a likely source of the problem in the way that the regions of the ICP were linked in 2005. They use two different methods for measuring the size of the effect. Both suggest that the 2005 PPPs for consumption for countries in Asia (excluding Japan), Western Asia, and Africa were overstated relative to the U.S. by between 18 to 26 percent.

In December, Angus Deaton was the Lionel Robbins Memorial Lecture speaker at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). The Lionel Robbins Memorial Lecture Series takes place annually on three consecutive days and features eminent economists from around the world. Deaton gave three lectures as a part of the “Poverty, Inequality and the Political Economy of Measurement” session which were entitled: “A Menagerie of Lines: How to Decide Who is Poor?”; “Getting Prices Right: The Mysteries of the Index”; and “Papal Infallibility? Global Poverty and the Mystery of Global Inequality.” During his talks, he discussed recent trends in poverty and inequality, nationally and internationally. He asked why recent growth has brought such meagre reductions in poverty. Deaton also argued that measurement depends, not only on theory, but also on politics. Deaton went on to explain why and how the politics of poverty are often disguised as science. The focus of his lectures was how we know what we know about poverty and inequality.
during which he discussed the many unresolved difficulties of measurement and made proposals for improvement. The lectures in aggregate: asked how we know what we know about poverty and inequality, discussed the many unresolved difficulties of measurement, and made proposals for improvement.

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 biological markers as compared with self-reported information for mortality prediction, the use of interviewer assessments to provide useful information on respondents’ well-being, the linkages between telomere length and survival, the impact of spousal health on maintenance of glucose levels, and the effect of children’s education on parental health. 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. Her latest paper examines how the health of Latinos in the U.S. is likely to change over the coming decades in view of increasing rates of obesity, diabetes, disability, and stressful experiences related to (undocumented) immigration.

As a continuation of the Hispanic Project (for which a grant proposal has been submitted to NIH), Goldman will be using newly collected longitudinal data to explore the determinants of migration from Mexico to the U.S. and migration within Mexico, and the effects of having adult children residing in the U.S. on the health of older adults living in Mexico.

Douglas Massey co-edited a special issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science on the non-response challenge to survey research and contributed to a symposium on biosocial influences on behavior published in Criminology.

Elizabeth Paluck collects qualitative data which is sometimes used for exploratory hypothesis testing and descriptive purposes. For example, in Paluck’s schools study, Paluck and her research team conducted hundreds of interviews with participants in the control and treatment groups and collected qualitative artifacts such as maps of treatment and control settings and social media posts from participants over the course of the intervention.

In the upcoming years, Paluck is eager to involve her research with an emerging methodological literature on machine learning. Machine learning techniques allow researchers to test high dimensional, large-N datasets using both primary outcome data and exploratory variables, and to test subgroups in a principled way, avoiding serious problems of data mining that plague the analyses that they conduct in her laboratory. Complementary work has shown how machine learning can turn qualitative data into coded quantitative data after training an algorithm on a randomly selected small subset of manually coded data. Advances in how such qualitative “clues” can be used to make causal inferences alongside quantitative data opens up a way for Paluck’s laboratory to fully integrate their qualitative and quantitative data in a conjoint Bayesian analysis (e.g., Humphreys & Jacobs, in press).

These cutting edge approaches to field trials have not yet been widely adopted, due to startup costs for laboratories like Paluck’s. She would like her laboratory to lead the way. She is proposing a post tenure transition from manual coding and traditional multiple regression hypothesis testing to coding and analysis using machine learning and Bayesian integration of qualitative and quantitative data.
Matthew Salganik, along with co-authors Krista Gile (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), Lisa Johnston (Tulane University), published the article, “Diagnostics for respondent-driven sampling,” in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A. In this article the authors introduce diagnostic tools for intrinsic assumptions related to Respondent-driven sampling (RDS) and apply them in 12 high risk populations. These diagnostics empower researchers to understand their RDS data better and encourage future statistical research on RDS sampling and inference.

In the social sciences, there is a longstanding tension between data collection methods that facilitate quantification and those that are open to unanticipated information. Advances in technology now enable new, hybrid methods that combine some of the benefits of both approaches. Drawing inspiration from online information aggregation systems like Wikipedia and from traditional survey research, Salganik and Karen Levey (New York University) propose a new class of research instruments called wiki surveys. In their working paper “Wiki surveys: Open and Quantifiable Social data Collection” they develop methods for data collection and data analysis for one type of wiki survey, a pairwise wiki survey. This working paper was featured in an article in MIT Technology Review: Inspired by Wikipedia, Social Scientists Create a Revolution in Online Surveys.

Currently Salganik is Principal Investigator on the NIH grant “Improvements to the Network Scale-Up Method for Studying Hard-to-Reach Populations.” The goal of this research is to improve the network scale-up method, a promising statistical approach for estimating the sizes of hard-to-reach groups. Salganik has several publicly available datasets including: Data from Success and Failure in Culture Markets; data collected during his dissertation; a series of 4 web-based experiments (http://opr.princeton.edu/archive/cm/); data from “The Game of Contacts: Estimating the Social Visibility of Groups” (http://opr.princeton.edu/archive/gc/); and data from “Assessing Network Scale-up Estimates for Groups most at Risk for HIV/AIDS: Evidence from a Multiple Method Study of Heavy Drug Users in Curitiba, Brazil” (http://opr.princeton.edu/archive/nsum).

In a paper published in the Journal of Sexual Medicine, Nicole Smith, Jody Madeira and Heather Millard (both at Indiana University) explored changes in sexual function with the use of invitro fertilization (IVF) in a sample of 136 U.S. women. The paper had three stated purposes: 1) test the psychometric properties of the Sexual Functioning Questionnaire (SFQ) in a sample of U.S. women undergoing IVF; 2) compare sexual function in women undergoing IVF to a nonclinical sample; and 3) identify the aspects of sexual function most related to fertility quality of life (FertiQoL). Data were collected on infertility diagnosis, length of infertility, number of IVF cycles, pregnancy, and birth outcomes. Six domains of sexual function as well as the medical impact of IVF were assessed using the SFQ. A validated instrument was used to measure FertiQoL. Reliability analyses for the SFQ indicate sufficiently strong fit (Cronbach’s alpha = 0.79 to 0.89). Compared with a nonclinical sample, women undergoing IVF scored significantly lower in sexual interest, desire, orgasm, satisfaction, sexual activity, and overall sexual function (P < 0.05). A stepwise linear regression indicated that sexual problems predicted FertiQoL scores (Beta = 4.61, P < 0.01). The most common sexual problems included lack of sexual interest or desire (30%), difficulty with orgasm (15%), vaginal dryness (14%), and vaginal tightness (13%). The authors conclude that women undergoing IVF may be at particular risk for sexual problems. Sexual function issues may markedly impact overall quality of life during fertility treatment and should be addressed as an important component of comprehensive care.

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.” Funded by the Society for Family Planning Research Fund and the Patty Brisben Foundation for Women’s Sexual Health, almost 600 participants were 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 were initiating a new contraceptive
Over the past decade, James Trussell’s primary research focus 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 U.S. He is 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 six 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 working with former postdoc Caroline Moreau (Johns Hopkins, Bloomberg School of Public Health) on analyses of data from two national reproductive health surveys in France. With colleagues from The Guttmacher Institute, they will produce new estimates of contraceptive failure based on the new National Survey of Family growth. He will work with postdoc Abigail Aiken on a series of papers on unintended pregnancy.

In a paper published in *Studies in Family Planning*, Katherine Tumlinson, Ilene Speizer (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), Sian Curtis (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), and Brian Pence (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) investigated the accuracy of three standard data-collection instruments used in large-scale facility surveys: provider interviews, client interviews, and observation of client-provider interactions. These tools are frequently used to measure the quality of family planning service delivery in developing countries yet their validity has not been established. This study was conducted in Western Kenya among 19 public and private health care facilities and used simulated (or mystery) clients as a referent against which data from standard instruments were compared. Results found low specificity and low positive predictive values in each of the three instruments for a number of quality indicators, suggesting that the quality of care provided may be overestimated by traditional methods of measurement. Revised approaches to measuring family planning service delivery in developing countries yet their validity has not been established. This study was conducted in Western Kenya among 19 public and private health care facilities and used simulated (or mystery) clients as a referent against which data from standard instruments were compared. Results found low specificity and low positive predictive values in each of the three instruments for a number of quality indicators, suggesting that the quality of care provided may be overestimated by traditional methods of measurement. Revised approaches to measuring family planning service quality may be needed to ensure accurate assessment of programs and to better inform quality-improvement interventions.

In a paper forthcoming in 2015 in *International Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, Katherine Tumlinson, Brian Pence (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), Sian Curtis (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), Stephen Marshall (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), and Ilene Speizer (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) investigated the association between family planning service quality and current modern contraceptive use using data collected from 3,990 women in five cities in Kenya in 2010. In addition to individual-level data, audits of select facilities and service provider interviews were conducted in 260 facilities. Within 126 higher-volume clinics, exit interviews were conducted with family planning clients. Individual and facility-level data were linked based on the source of the woman’s current method or other...
health service. Adjusted prevalence ratios are estimated using binomial regression and they account for clustering of observations within facilities using robust standard errors. Solicitation of client preferences, assistance with method selection, provision of information by providers on side effects, and provider treatment of clients were all associated with a significantly increased likelihood of current modern contraceptive use and effects were often stronger among younger and less educated women. Efforts to strengthen contraceptive security and improve the content of contraceptive counseling and treatment of clients by providers have the potential to significantly increase contraceptive use in urban Kenya.

Tom Vogl published, “Comparing the Relationship between Stature and Later Life Health in Six Low and Middle Income Countries,” in The Journal of Economics and Ageing. This paper examines the relationship between stature and later life health in six emerging economies, each of which is expected to experience significant increases in the mean age of their populations over the coming decades. Using data from the WHO Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health (SAGE) and pilot data from the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI), he shows that various measures of health are associated with height, a commonly used proxy for childhood environment. In the pooled sample, a 10 cm increase in height is associated with between a 2 and 3 percentage point increase in the probability of being in very good or good self-reported health, a 3 percentage point increase in the probability of reporting no difficulties with activities of daily living or instrumental activities of daily living, and between a fifth and a quarter of a standard deviation increase in grip strength and lung function. Adopting a methodology previously used in the research on inequality, Vogl also summarizes the height-grip strength gradient for each country using the concentration index, and provide a decomposition analysis.

Education and Stratification

2014: Angus Deaton, Thomas Espenshade, Patricia Fernández-Kelly; Susan Fiske, Douglas, Massey, Edward Telles, Marta Tienda.

Much of Angus Deaton’s time this year was consumed between giving interviews and doing book-related events in several countries on his book, The Great Escape: Health, Wealth, and the Origins of Inequality, (Princeton University Press). In his book, Deaton uses his expertise in economic development and a broad historical lens to explain the economic progress experienced by industrialized countries that raised their material standards of living and provided health advances for their citizens. He does not overlook the societal inequities that came along with increased GDP. He notes that there has been a significant rise in income inequality in the U.S. since 1970, at the same time that global poverty has been reduced. He offers strategies for foreign aid, trade restrictions, and migration to serve as paths for developing countries to escape poverty successfully. With the exception of targeted health goals or local projects of “decent governments, where aid is a relatively small share of the economy,” Deaton explains why external aid, whether from national or international governmental agencies or from non-governmental organizations, has done more harm than good.

Thomas Espenshade’s research on The Home Environment and the Early Origins of Learning Gaps continues. One of the most significant problems facing the U.S. 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 U.S. 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.

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 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.

The study by Espenshade and the Achievement Gap Working Group members will bring an innovative method to research on the family life of young children (about 3 years old). Past research has shown that children’s characteristics when they start school—such as focus, persistence, and math and reading ability—can have long-ranging effects on their success in life. Families build different skills and sources of knowledge in their children in these early years, and the study wants to learn more about the wide range of approaches that they use to help children be school-ready.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly completed a new book, _The Hero’s Fight: African Americans in West Baltimore and the Shadow of the State_. 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. In addition to publishing her new book, Fernández-Kelly is also continuing her research on the making of the Cuban-American working class in Hialeah, Florida.

Susan Fiske’s research addresses how stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination are encouraged or discouraged by social relationships, such as cooperation, competition, and power. She publishes widely in social cognition, investigating emotional prejudices (pity, contempt, envy and pride) at cultural, interpersonal and neural levels. Beginning with the premise that people easily categorize other people, especially based on race, gender, and age, Fiske goes beyond such categories to learn about the individual person’s motivation. Social relationships supply one form of motivation to individuate, and her work shows that being on the same team or depending on another person makes people go beyond stereotypes. Conversely, people in power are less motivated to go beyond their stereotypes. In laboratory studies, she has examined how a variety of relationships affect people forming impressions of others. Society’s cultural stereotypes and prejudice also depend on relationships of power and interdependence. Group status and competition affect how groups are (dis)liked and (dis)respected. In surveys, she has examined the content of group stereotypes based on race, gender, age, (dis)ability, income, and more, finding patterns in the ways that society views various groups. In social neuroscience studies, she has shown how distinct prejudices activate distinct neural networks.

On the topic of urban studies, Douglas Massey co-authored the book _Climbing Mount Laurel_ (Princeton University Press), which examined how affordable housing affected people and communities. His contributions to the field of stratification include a recent co-authored article in _Economic Geography_ demonstrating how exposure to neighborhood disadvantage reduces lifetime earnings and a review essay in _Contemporary Sociology_ outlining the emerging consensus on the role of neighborhoods in perpetuating stratification. Massey’s latest
In the coming two years, Massey plans to continue research in the areas of urban studies and stratification, with continued support from NICHD and the MacArthur Foundation. Over the summer he is planning to write a book on black diversity with respect to class, immigrant origins, integrated versus segregated background, and multiracial origins, and how this diversity conditions experiences and outcomes on college campuses (for Princeton University Press).

Massey is also planning in the coming sabbatical year to write a 25th anniversary update of his earlier book *American Apartheid* that will carry the analysis of trends patterns, causes and consequences of segregation through to 2015 (for Harvard University Press).

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 finalized their results and published them in a book titled “Pigmentocracies.” 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.

In Marta Tienda’s article, “Hispanics in Metropolitan America: New Realities and Old Debates,” written with Norma Fuentes and published in the *Annual Review of Sociology* the authors summarize recent trends in spatial distribution after noting that that, Latinos have participated in an unprecedented geographic dispersal that altered the ethno-racial contours of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas throughout the nation since 1980. They reviewed scholarship about trends in residential segregation, the rise of multiethnic neighborhoods, and residential mobility. New trends, notably the emergence of hypersegregation and rising segregation levels in several places, call into question earlier views about the inevitability of Hispanics’ spatial assimilation, as do studies that examine direct links between individual mobility and locational attainment. The growing support for the tenets of the place stratification model suggests that Hispanic origin is becoming a racial marker. Following a brief review of social and economic correlates of Hispanics’ residential makeover, they concluded by discussing opportunities for future research, emphasizing the importance of dynamic assessments that consider the new contours of racialization in the context of multiethnic places.

**Health and Wellbeing**

Abigail Aiken completed a research project examining the apparent paradox of women's anticipated positive feelings about pregnancies they would also classify as unintended. She also investigated the relationship between these feelings and women's contraceptive desires. Using a mixed-methods approach, Aiken empirically examined contraceptive desires among 479 women who intended to have no more children, comparing those who would be happy about a future pregnancy with those who would be unhappy. She then conducted in-depth interviews with a sub-sample of 27 women, exploring in detail the factors underlying both happiness and unhappiness about future unintended pregnancies. Findings show that despite clear and strong intentions to avoid conception, women may hold genuinely positive feelings towards pregnancy. Many women who professed happiness about a future pregnancy also desired highly effective long-acting contraceptive methods to implement their intentions to prevent or significantly delay future childbearing. While future intention to prevent or delay childbearing was mostly based upon economic influences, primarily the inability to afford another child, factors underlying feelings included perceptions of opportunity cost, the importance placed upon practical versus emotional considerations, anticipated psychosocial stress, the likelihood of partner support, and the social and cultural norms dictating attitudes towards childbearing. These results will be published in several forthcoming papers in 2015. The project was funded by a grant from the Society of Family Planning.

In an article commissioned by the Faculty of 1000, Aiken and Trussell review recent advances in contraception. The authors focus on technological progress in devising new methods of long-acting reversible contraception, including the SCu300A intrauterine ball; new insights into the efficacy of ulipristal acetate versus levonorgestrel for emergency contraception; and policy and practice updates regarding access to contraception in the post-abortion and postpartum periods.

In an editorial, “Global Fee Prohibits Postpartum Provision of the Most Effective Reversible Contraceptives,” published in Contraception, Abigail Aiken and James Trussell, along with clinical colleagues from University of California, Los Angeles, University of California, Davis, and the University of Florida highlight policy barriers to postpartum provision of highly effective reversible methods of contraception (intrauterine contraceptives (IUCs) and implants) in the U.S. Early postpartum access to IUCs and implants is key to helping women prevent unintended pregnancy. Yet current hospital reimbursement policies in most states prohibit inclusion of these methods in the global fee paid to hospitals to cover delivery-related care for women covered by Medicaid or private insurance. Indeed, since the costs involved in the placement of these methods must be deducted from the overall delivery payment, there is a financial disincentive for hospitals to provide them. The authors point out that changing this policy to allow separate reimbursement for immediate postpartum IUCs and implants would require no legislative action, merely regulatory changes and short-term investments. Given the potential to improve women’s health, as well as the long-term cost-savings associated with preventing unintended pregnancies, the authors call for policy change in all states where postpartum IUCs and implants are not currently eligible for reimbursement.

In an article published in Social Science and Medicine, Aiken, along with colleagues from the University of Texas at Austin, investigate the paradox of why women frequently profess happiness at the prospect of a future unintended pregnancy. Through a series of 27 in-depth interviews with Latina and non-Hispanic white women living in Austin, Texas, the authors explore the factors underlying pregnancy intentions and feelings about pregnancy from women's perspectives. Findings indicate that regardless of feelings, intent to avoid pregnancy is often strong and unequivocal; many women who would be happy about a future pregnancy desired highly effective methods to prevent conception, but had been unable to obtain them due to financial barriers. While strong intent to avoid pregnancy is often based upon economic factors, feelings are frequently underpinned by the anticipated burden of a pregnancy in terms of its psychosocial, personal, and relationship impacts. This research demonstrates the utility of considering pregnancy intentions and feelings as two distinct dimensions of women's conceptualizations of pregnancy: positive feelings towards pregnancy may co-exist with clear and strong desires to avoid conception.
The authors highlight both the importance of fulfilling women’s contraceptive desires to help them implement their reproductive goals, and the potential salience of feelings about pregnancy for future health outcomes, should an unintended pregnancy occur.

In a commentary published in the *British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, Aiken and Trussell, along with clinical colleagues from the U.K., make the case for providing highly effective, long-acting, reversible contraception (intrauterine devices and implants) immediately postpartum in the U.K. In addition to allowing women the freedom to choose their desired method without having to wait months for their postpartum check-up, placing IUDs and implants immediately postpartum has the potential to reduce costs associated with unintended pregnancy in the British National Health Service.

In an article published in the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, Aiken and colleagues from the University of Cambridge investigate whether the use of rotational instruments (forceps and ventouse) to resolve persistent fetal malposition is associated with worse maternal and neonatal outcomes than the use of Cesarean section. The authors examine outcomes for a cohort of 868 women who experienced fetal malposition in the second stage of labor while delivering in a major hospital in the U.K. To account for the possible selection of more difficult cases into the Cesarean group, propensity score matching was used to ensure minimal differences between the two groups in terms of maternal age, maternal BMI, infant birth weight, time of delivery, experience of obstetrician, and evidence of fetal compromise. The authors find that use of rotational instruments to manage second-stage malpositions is not associated with worse outcomes in terms of delayed neonatal respiration, low fetal arterial pH, or reported critical incidents compared with Cesarean section. In fact, the likelihood of severe maternal obstetric hemorrhage is reduced with instrumental delivery.

In an article published in Birth, Aiken and colleagues from the University of Cambridge examine the association between the duration of the second stage of labor and obstetric anal sphincter injury (OASIS). Using data from a cohort of 868 women who vaginally delivered a singleton infant in a major U.K. hospital, the authors found that for spontaneous vaginal deliveries, duration of the second stage of labor is not an independent risk factor for OASIS. For vaginal deliveries where instrumental assistance (i.e. forceps or ventouse) is required, prolonged second stage is associated with increased likelihood of OASIS, but the elevated risk is likely explained by the use of the instruments themselves or by delay in initiating instrumental assistance. The authors conclude that attempts to hasten the second stage of labor with a view to preventing OASIS are unlikely to be successful.

In an article published in Contraception, Aiken and Trussell examine experiences of unprotected sex among a group of 477 reproductive healthcare professionals specializing in family planning. Results show that nearly half of respondents had ever had unprotected vaginal intercourse when not intending pregnancy. Sixty percent had ever had unprotected vaginal, anal, or oral intercourse with
a partner whose STI status was unknown, 4% with a partner known to have STI, and 8% with an STI-free partner when they themselves either had an STI or did not know their STI status. The prevalence of all types of risk-taking in the past year was much lower. Findings among this sample of reproductive healthcare professionals indicate that ever having taken a risk with respect to unintended pregnancy or STIs is common. Most risk-taking occurred at younger ages and current risk-taking is much less common. Since the behaviors of this group are not so different to those of the current young adult population in the U.S., reflecting upon past experiences might assist medical professionals in developing strategies to promote safe sex among their own patients.

Elizabeth Armstrong’s recent research has been primarily concentrated in two areas. First on the origins and consequences of the idea of fetal personhood where she is tracing the evolution of the belief that the fetus is a person in medicine, law and popular culture; this work will end in a book, tentatively titled *How We Begin: The Origins of Fetal Personhood*. Second, she is investigating cultural attitudes and beliefs about risk during pregnancy and childbirth along with policies related to maternity care in the U.S. Armstrong is conducting research on medical professional attitudes towards home birth in the U.S. and on popular practices around childbirth as well as popular cultural practices regarding the placenta. She is currently analyzing medical and scientific texts on placental form and function.

Armstrong continues with her work on several smaller-scale research projects into various aspects of maternity care in the U.S. One of these is a history of policies and practices around pain relief during childbirth in the 20th century. Another will look at the impact of mode of delivery on later life health and wellbeing. Along with collaborators Dan Carpenter (Harvard University) and Marie Hojnacki (Pennsylvania State University), she continues to collect and analyze data on public attention to disease; Armstrong and her collaborators are interested in how and why some diseases get more attention in the public arena than others. They now have data on attention to 40 diseases over a 25-year time period in multiple arenas and are conducting a series of analyses of these new data with plans to 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 centers 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).

In recent years, Biehl authored *Vita: Life in a Zone of Social Abandonment* (University of California Press) and “Will to Live: AIDS Therapies and the Politics of Survival” (Princeton University Press). These books 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.

Biehl’s present research explores the social impact of large-scale treatment programs in resource-poor settings and the role of the judiciary in administering public health in Brazil.

Anne Case has begun to shift research gears back to work on health issues in the U.S. (where, arguably, her work has had its greatest impact in the last decade). Together with Angus Deaton, they have started a large new project tentatively called, “Is 50 the New 80?” Using several large, nationally representative data sources, they have begun to document changes in patterns of health status and mental health status in middle age and old age in the U.S. They have found a substantial and significant shift toward better health and mental health and lower suicide rates among the elderly, and poorer health and mental health and higher suicide rates among those in middle age, changes that they can trace back two decades. Together they plan to examine the roles played by changes in obesity rates, employment and unemployment,
poverty, access to medical care, cost of medical care, and the onset and impact of chronic conditions, including the (rather profound) changes they can document in patterns of reported chronic pain. They plan to extend the analysis to countries in Western Europe as they proceed.

Cally Ardington (University of Cape Town, South Africa), Till Bärnighausen (Harvard University and the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa), Anne Case and Alicia Menendez (University of Chicago) published “The Economic Consequences of AIDS Mortality in South Africa”, in the Journal of Development Economics. They quantify the impact of adult deaths on household economic wellbeing, using a large longitudinal dataset spanning more than a decade. Verbal autopsies allowed them to distinguish AIDS mortality from that due to other causes. The timing of the lower socioeconomic status observed for households with AIDS deaths suggests that the socioeconomic gradient in AIDS mortality is being driven primarily by poor households being at higher risk for AIDS, rather than AIDS impoverishing the households. Following a death, households that experienced an AIDS death are observed being poorer still. However, the additional socioeconomic loss following an AIDS death is very similar to the loss observed from sudden death. Funeral expenses can explain some of the impoverishing effects of death in the household. In contrast, the loss of an employed member cannot. To date, antiretroviral therapy has not changed the socioeconomic status gradient observed in AIDS deaths.

Anne Case with Ardington (University of Cape Town, South Africa), Bärnighausen (Harvard University and the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa), and Menendez (University of Chicago) published a working paper with the Research Program in Development Studies at Princeton University called: “Social protection and labor market outcomes in South Africa”. Understanding the barriers to youth employment is important worldwide. The International Labour Organization (ILO) warns of a “scarred’ generation of young people” who face low rates of employment and high rates of inactivity (ILO 2103). This concern is powerfully felt in South Africa, where unemployment rates are high for all age groups, but especially among youth. In addition, an Apartheid-driven spatial mismatch between workers and jobs leads to high search costs for people living in rural areas—costs that many young people cannot pay. They examined whether the arrival of a social grant – specifically a generous state old age pension given to men and women above prime age – enhances the employment prospects of rural households’ younger male adults—those aged 18 to 35 years old. They focus on young men in this paper, because women’s decisions on child bearing interact with both decisions made on tertiary education and employment. Almost half of all women in their data will have had a child prior to age 20 (Ardington, Menendez and Mutevedzi 2011). Modeling the interrelated choices young women must make is beyond the scope of this paper.

Case and collaborator Cally Ardington (University of Cape Town, South Africa), contributed a chapter called “Health Challenges Past and Future” to The Oxford Companion to the Economics of South Africa, Oxford University Press, Haroon Bhorat, Alan Hirsch, Ravi Kanbur and Mthuli Ncube (editors). In this chapter, they discuss what has happened to the health of the nation in the past 20 years. They examined evidence available on four major health issues: TB, AIDS, child malnutrition and, among women, obesity. Their findings are mixed. TB incidence rates have soared, and the country increasingly faces the challenges of treating multidrug-resistant TB. After a rocky decade in which AIDS took the lives of 2.6 million, there are signs that the arrival of anti-retroviral therapy (ART) has begun to slow the prevalence of AIDS. They find that there has been a significant improvement in children’s anthropometrics – especially among children in the bottom quartile of the income distribution. The gains observed in rural areas were the most dramatic, closing the urban-rural gap in the rates of childhood stunting and wasting (Gummerson 2011). Stunting has fallen from a third to a quarter of young African children according to The 1993 Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development (PSLSD) (a nationally representative study that contains anthropometric data for children under the age of 5) and the 2008 National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS)(the first wave of a new nationally representative longitudinal survey).
In contrast, they found no change in women’s obesity rates, which continue to put women at risk for chronic disease and early death.

Janet Currie’s research over the past two years has two major themes. The first research area relates to how prenatal environment affects birth outcomes. Factors that she considered include: environmental pollution, maternal nutrition, stressful economic conditions, and influenza. The second research area relates to how doctors decide who to treat and what determines whether they make good decisions.

Currie, Wanchuan Lin and Juanjuan Meng (Peking University, China) published “Addressing Antibiotic Abuse in China: An Experimental Audit Study” in the Journal of Development Economics. China has high rates of antibiotic abuse and antibiotic resistance but the causes are still a matter for debate. Strong physician financial incentives to prescribe are likely to be an important cause. However, patient demand (or physician beliefs about patient demand) is often cited and may also play a role. They used an audit study to examine the effect of removing financial incentives, and to try to separate out the effects of patient demand. They implemented a number of different experimental treatments designed to try to rule out other possible explanations for their findings. Together, their results suggest that financial incentives are the main driver of antibiotic abuse in China, at least in the young and healthy population they drew on in the study.

Anna Aizer (Brown University) and Janet Currie published “The Intergenerational Transmission of Inequality: Maternal Disadvantage and Health at Birth,” in the Special Section of The Science of Inequality. Health at birth is an important predictor of long-term outcomes, including education, income, and disability. Recent evidence suggests that maternal disadvantage leads to worse health at birth through poor health behaviors; exposure to harmful environmental factors; worse access to medical care, including family planning; and worse underlying maternal health. With increasing inequality, those at the bottom of the distribution now face relatively worse economic conditions, but newborn health among the most disadvantaged has actually improved. The most likely explanation is increasing knowledge about determinants of infant health and how to protect it along with public policies that put this knowledge into practice.

Angus Deaton’s work on wellbeing continues, mostly joint with Arthur A. Stone (Stony Brook University). Their 2014 wellbeing collaboration resulted in a paper entitled, “Evaluative and Hedonic Wellbeing among Those with and without Children at Home,” which was published by the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS). This paper states that most people think of their children as making their lives better. Yet many studies have found that those without children value their lives more than those with children. The authors also find a (small) negative effect, but only once they take into account that people with children have more favorable circumstances that predispose them to have better lives. Parents also experience more daily joy and more daily stress than nonparents. Interpreting such results requires that we think about who chooses to be a parent. If parents choose to be parents, and nonparents choose to be nonparents, there is no reason to expect that one group will be better or worse off than the other once other circumstances are controlled.

Deaton’s research on aging continues as well. He published, “Subjective Wellbeing, Health, and Ageing,” in The Lancet with co-authors Andrew Steptoe (University College London) and Arthur A. Stone (Stony Brook University). This paper discusses how subjective wellbeing and health are closely linked to age. More specifically they reviewed three distinguishable aspects of subjective wellbeing: evaluative wellbeing (or life satisfaction), hedonic wellbeing (feelings of happiness, sadness, anger, stress, and pain, and eudemonic wellbeing (sense of purpose and meaning of life). They reviewed recent advances in the specialty of psychological wellbeing, and present new analyses about the pattern of wellbeing across ages and the association between wellbeing and survival at older ages.
Among Susan Fiske’s many published articles and chapters this year, many have been written in collaboration with students in her Fiske Lab (http://www.fiskelab.org/). With graduate student, Courtney Bearns Tablante, Fiske contributed the chapter “Stereotyping: Processes and Content” to the APA Handbook of Personality and Social Psychology, Volume 1: Attitudes and Social Cognition (E. Borgida & J. A. Bargh, Eds.). This chapter concludes that stereotyping processes and content are part of human nature. 

The interpersonal and intergroup reach, described in their chapter, applies to animals, corporate brands, and perhaps to all manner of objects.

This year Fiske also published “Gaining Trust as well as Respect in Communicating to Motivated Audiences About Science Topics” in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS). With graduate student Cydney Dupree, Fiske concluded that science communication, like other communication, needs to convey communicator warmth/trustworthiness as well as competence/expertise, to be credible. People’s attitudes’ combine cognition and affect, that is, beliefs and values, hence, communicator credibility needs to address both expertise and trustworthiness.

Noreen Goldman’s Taiwan Project research continues with collaborations with Princeton University faculty members in the natural sciences including Dan Notterman (Molecular Biology) and Andrea Graham (Ecology and Evolutionary Biology). With Notterman, genetic information will be used to explore determinants of depression and cognitive function of older adults. In collaboration with Graham, who has completed assays of immune markers derived from frozen specimens in the Taiwan survey, Goldman will be exploring linkages between immune senescence and the health and survival of older adults.

Bryan Grenfell is a population biologist, working at the interface between theoretical models and empirical data with particularly 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. Grenfell is particularly interested in investigating how the interaction of noise and non-linear density-dependent feedback drive population processes at different scales, understanding the spatio-temporal dynamics of infectious disease, how these are affected by control strategies, and phylodynamics: exploring how pathogen phylogenies are affected by host immunity, transmission bottlenecks and epidemic dynamics — at scales from individual host to population.

Grenfell’s research focuses on combining basic developments in infectious disease dynamics with application to public health. With childhood infections he continues research on measles and rubella, spatio-temporal dynamics, and the economics of control in developing countries (with a significant role advising the World Health Organization on optimal vaccination policies). He is also analyzing the impact of vaccine refusal on measles control in developed countries, with a special focus this year on epidemics in Wales and in Amish communities in the U.S.

This year, among several published articles, Grenfell worked with Virginia Pitzer (Yale University), Cayley Bowles (Harvard University), Stephen Baker (Oxford University), Gagandeep Kang (Christian Medical College, India), Veeraraghavan Balaji (Christian Medical College, India) and Jeremy Farrar (Oxford University) on “Predicting the Impact of Vaccination on the Transmission Dynamics of Typhoid in South Asia: A Mathematical Modeling Study” published in the journal PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases. The authors found that model predictions for the overall and indirect effects of vaccination depend strongly on the role of chronic carriers in transmission. Carrier transmissibility was tentatively estimated to be low, consistent with recent studies, but was identified as a pivotal area for future research. It is unlikely that typhoid can be eliminated from endemic settings through vaccination alone.

In a major study of the dynamics and control of HIV in Newark, NJ (a significant U.S. hotspot for the infection) Grenfell worked with Ruthie Birger (Ecology and Evolutionary Biology), Timothy Hallett (Imperial College London), Anushua Sihah (Rutgers University), and Sally Hodder (Rutgers University).
University) on “Modeling the impact of interventions along the HIV continuum of care in Newark, New Jersey” published in Clinical Infectious Diseases. They found the most effective interventions for reducing incidence were improving treatment adherence and increasing testing frequency and coverage. Reducing HIV deaths in Newark over a 10-year period may be a realizable goal, but reducing incidence is less likely. Their results highlight the importance of addressing leaks across the entire continuum of care and reinforcing efforts to prevention new HIV infections with additional interventions.

Jishnu Das (World Bank, Washington DC and Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi) and Jeffrey Hammer’s paper, “Quality of Primary Care in Low-Income Countries was prepared for the Annual Review of Economics. This paper states that new research on the quality of care in public and private primary care facilities has significantly enriched our understanding of how health care is delivered in low and middle-income countries. This paper first summarizes recent advances in the measurement of quality, distinguishing between measurements of provider knowledge and provider effort. Second, it looks at the determinants of practice quality variation in low-income settings, highlighting the limited role of structural constraints such as infrastructure, supply of materials including drugs and, provider training—the mainstay of much of global health policy today. In contrast, practice-quality variation is clearly linked to provider effort, an aspect of provider behavior that can be altered through a variety of means. Third, it provides a broad economic framework to interpret the findings. They look for evidence of specific market failures in the provision of primary care and emphasize that the key difficulty is (and always was) the transaction-specific nature of medical advice. Providers can do “too much” or “too little” (or both) and the extent of the “too much-ness” or the “too little-ness” depends on the specific patient and the specific disease. The authors document specific ways in which it is difficult for both consumers and governments to monitor every transaction to detect potentially errant behavior.

C. Jessica Metcalf’s research over the past two years has centered on evaluating the relative potential of realistic control strategies for elimination for vaccine preventable diseases. Spatial and temporal heterogeneity in vaccine coverage is a key determinant of prospects for disease control. She has also developed novel statistical methods to quantify this heterogeneity - opening the way to evaluating the consequences of health system dysfunction in the wake of the Ebola outbreak for risk of measles outbreaks, for example. The evolution of drug resistance is another major public health concern, and yet the details of how treatment can be modified to mitigate this are surprisingly under-studied. In the last year, Metcalf has developed an innovative conceptual model to frame the underlying logic, and collated a first evidence base on reported empirical outcomes to date to address this important issue. Taking an evolutionary demographic perspective, she has also tackled questions of fundamental science, such as the forces that have shaped the evolution of the duration of maternal immunity. Overall, her research seamlessly blends basic ecological research and important applications. The underlying synthesis of demography and disease dynamics is a distinguishing feature of her work.

Over the next two years Metcalf will continue to focus on defining the landscape of population immunity that is essential in predicting the timing and magnitude of outbreaks for immunizing infections, as well as the pace of evolution for infections that can escape immunity. Serological surveys provide the most direct measurement available on this landscape for many infections, yet this potential remains underexploited. A key direction she is pursuing is extending analytical approaches to such data, exploiting existing datasets to increase inference for both measles and rubella, and other pathogens, and exploring inference into within and between host dynamics using serology for understudied pathogens. Ultimately, she hopes to build on this empirical foundation to deepen inference on the driving forces of the evolution of the adaptive immune system, a question tightly linked to the shape of the age-trajectory of mortality and its evolution.
In her research laboratory testing, Elizabeth Paluck studies the behavioral impact of theoretically driven interventions in real world settings. Recent examples include an anti-conflict intervention randomly assigned to 30 of 60 New Jersey middle schools and 24,000 students, which tested the impact of training a socially-central student to work against bullying and conflict at their school. In Dr. Paluck’s anti-corruption reporting campaign across four states in southern Nigeria reaching 800,000 citizens, she tested whether film and text message reminders could increase citizen corruption reporting. Further research in a national time series experiment conducted with the network channel Telemundo Paluck tested the population-level impact of healthy messages inserted into serial soap operas (telenovelas). In her “women’s empowerment” experiment in Colombia, the impact of giving low income women savings accounts on their resistance to intimate partner violence was tested. Paluck is also working to make this science an example of transparency and rigor. In these studies, she analyzes her data according to a pre-analysis plan, testing key behavioral outcomes with a preset covariate list to avoid data mining and false positive tests.

In a paper published in *AIDS Care*, Katherine Tumlinson, James Thomas (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and MEASURE Evaluation), and Heidi Reynolds (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and MEASURE Evaluation) employed several approaches to search for quantitative evidence of a relationship between women’s property rights and vulnerability to HIV in developing country settings. In recent years, efforts to reduce HIV transmission have begun to incorporate a structural interventions approach, whereby the social, political, and economic environment in which people live is considered an important determinant of individual behaviors. This approach to HIV prevention is reflected in the growing number of programs designed to address insecure or nonexistent property rights for women living in developing countries. Qualitative and anecdotal evidence suggests that property ownership may allow women to mitigate social, economic, and biological effects of HIV for

quantitative evidence included (1) a review of peer-reviewed and "gray" literature reporting on quantitative associations between WPIR and HIV, (2) identification and assessment of existing data-sets for their utility in exploring this relationship, and (3) interviews with organizations addressing women’s property rights in Kenya and Uganda about the data they collect. They found no quantitative studies linking insecure WPIR to HIV transmission behaviors. Data-sets with relevant variables were scarce, and those with both WPIR and HIV variables could only provide superficial evidence of associations. Organizations addressing WPIR in Kenya and Uganda did not collect data that could shed light on the connection between WPIR and HIV, but the two had data and community networks that could provide a good foundation for a future study that would include the collection of additional information. Collaboration between groups addressing WPIR and HIV transmission could provide the quantitative evidence needed to determine whether and how a WPIR structural intervention could decrease HIV transmission.

In a paper forthcoming in *Contraception*, Katherine Tumlinson, Chinelo Okigbo (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), and Ilene Speizer (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) investigated practices employed by health care providers in urban Kenya that prevent access to modern contraceptive methods. A better understanding of the prevalence of service provider-imposed barriers to family planning can inform programs intended to increase contraceptive use. This study, based on data from urban Kenya, describes the frequency of provider self-reported restrictions related to clients’ age, parity, marital status, and third-party consent, and considers the impact of facility type and training on restrictive practices. Trained data collectors interviewed 676 service providers at 273 health care facilities in five Kenyan cities. Service providers were asked questions about their background and training and were also asked about age, marital, parity, or consent requirements for providing family planning services. More than half of providers (58%) reported imposing minimum age restrictions on one or more methods. These restrictions were commonly imposed on clients seeking injectables, a popular method in urban Kenya, with large
numbers refusing to offer injectables to women younger than 20 years. Forty-one percent of providers reported that they would not offer one or more methods to nulliparous women and more than one in four providers reported that they would not offer the injectable to women without at least one child. Providers at private facilities were significantly more likely to impose barriers, across all method types, and those without in-service training on family planning provision had a significantly higher prevalence of imposing parity, marital, and consent barriers across most methods. Programs need to address provider-imposed barriers that reduce access to contraceptive methods particularly among young, lower parity, and single women. Promising strategies include targeting private facility providers and increasing the prevalence of in-service training.

Tom Vogl is an applied economist with interests in the economics of health and population, especially among the socially and economically disadvantaged. His recent research has examined the 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. In a separate line of work, he studies electoral politics in the U.S.

Charles Westoff, together with Demography Ph.D. student Kristin Bietsch, examined how religion may influence reproductive behavior in 28 countries of sub-Saharan Africa. In comparisons between Muslim and non-Muslim populations (including Catholics and other Christians as well as those with traditional religious beliefs), Muslim populations typically show higher fertility accompanied by preference for larger families, less use of contraception, earlier age at marriage, and greater prevalence of polygyny. The main objective of their work was to determine whether the pattern of higher Muslim fertility remains when important social and economic covariates are taken into account. These factors include education, wealth, rural-urban residence, exposure to mass media, child mortality, and measures of gender equality. Multivariate analyses did not support the expectation that these socioeconomic covariates are responsible for the fertility-related differences between Muslim and non-Muslim women, although in some instances they reduce the magnitude of existing differences between groups. Their findings will be published as *DHS Analytical Studies 48*, “Religion and Reproductive Behavior in sub-Saharan Africa”.

### Migration and Development


Alicia Adserà with Ana M. Ferrer (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON, Canada) published “The Myth of Immigrant Women as Secondary Workers: Evidence from Canada” in the American Economic Review, 104(5): 360-64. Using the confidential files of the Canadian Census 1991–2006, combined with information from The Occupational Information Network (O*NET) on the skill requirements of jobs, they found 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. Educated immigrant women experience skill assimilation over time: a reduction in physical strength and a gradual increase in analytical skills required in their jobs relative to natives.

Alicia Adserà with Ana M. Ferrer (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON, Canada) published “The Fertility of Married Immigrant Women to Canada” in International Migration Review (Fall 2014):1-31. This paper uses the confidential files of the Canadian Census 1991–2006 to examine the fertility of married immigrant women (the presence of infants and preschool children in the household) around the time of migration. It estimates a proportional hazards model of first-birth risks of migrants relative to natives from 2 years before to 5 years after arrival to Canada. While immigrants have relatively fewer births during the 2 years preceding migration, these rise
after one year in Canada, consistent with both catchup and with concurrent events such as marriage happening during migration. Consistent with the socialization hypothesis, fertility levels vary across origins.

Together they studied the fertility outcomes of married immigrant women relative to those of natives around the time of their migration to Canada. Research in major immigrant recipient countries has sought to document whether or not the fertility patterns of both groups of women differ because of the increasingly prominent role that immigrants play in shaping demographic and economic trends in these countries (Beaujot, 2003; Coleman, 2006; Sobotka, 2008). Assessing migrant families' fertility at the time of arrival helps understand their paths to economic and social assimilation into their destination countries.

Canada has a long tradition as an immigrant-receiving country. However, the nature and composition of immigration has changed significantly during the past 30 years. Immigration to Canada is controlled through a point system since 1960 (except for refugees and family reunification cases) that evaluates applicants on the basis of individual characteristics such as education, age, language skills, arranged employment, personal suitability, and, until recently, occupation. Starting in the 1990s, Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) specifically targeted the highly educated on the premise that they would adjust easily to changing labor market conditions and would successfully integrate into Canadian society. This was to be achieved by maintaining a constant inflow of immigrants, around 200,000 new entrants per year, and increasing the weight given to education in the point system. As a result of these changes, the education level of Canadian immigrants rose dramatically and its composition shifted, with a decrease of entrants from the United States and Europe and a boost in flows from Asia, which is currently the source of the majority of new arrivals, and, to some extent, Africa.

Alicia Adserà and Ana Ferrer (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON, Canada) also collaborated on “The effect of linguistic proximity on the occupational assimilation of immigrant men” published online on IDEAS at the Research Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. This paper contributes to the analysis of the integration of immigrants in the Canadian labour market by focusing in two relatively new dimensions. They combine the large samples of the restricted version of the Canadian Census (1991-2006) with both a novel measure of linguistic proximity of the immigrant’s mother tongue to that of the destination country and with information of the occupational skills embodied in the jobs immigrants hold. This allows them to assess the role that language plays in the labour market performance of immigrants and to better study their career progression relative to the native born. Results show that linguistic proximity shapes the evolution of job-skill content of immigrant jobs over time and in some cases affects patterns of wage assimilation of immigrants.

Alicia Adserà and Ana Ferrer also contributed to The Handbook on the Economics of International Migration, Volume 1, edited by B. R. Chiswick and P.W. Miller. In chapter 4, “Immigrants and Demography: Marriage, Divorce, and Fertility.” The book examines some of the data and methodological challenges to estimating trends in family formation and union dissolution as well analyzed the fertility of women who migrated to Canada before reaching age 19, using the 20 per cent sample of the Canadian censuses from 1991 to 2006. Fertility increases with age at immigration, and is particularly high for those immigrating in late adolescence. This pattern prevails regardless of the country of origin, and of whether the mother tongue of the migrants was an official language in Canada. The fertility of those for whom it was an official language is always lower on average than of those for whom it was not, but there does not seem to be a critical age at which the fertility of the former and the latter starts to diverge. Formal education has an effect: the fertility of immigrants who arrived in Canada at any age before adulthood and who were or became college graduates is similar to that of their native peers.
as fertility among immigrants, and examines the evidence collected from the main studies in the area. The literature on immigrant family formation is diverse but perhaps the key findings highlighted in this chapter are that outcomes depend greatly on the age at migration and on the cultural norms immigrants bring with them and their distance to those of the host country. With regard to marriage, they focus on the determinants of intermarriage, the stability of these unions, and the timing of union formation. The last section of the chapter reviews, among other things, a set of mechanisms that may explain the fertility behavior of first generation immigrants; namely, selection, disruption and adaptation. The section ends with a focus on the second generation.

Rafaela Dancygier’s research over the past three years has focused on studying the repercussions of immigration and ethnic diversity in advanced democracies. In two articles, she addresses the question of ethnic minority representation using an original dataset on the electoral incorporation of Muslims in the U.K. One paper has been published in Comparative Politics, the other in World Politics. In a working paper on immigrant representation in Sweden (with co-authors from Uppsala University), they make use of unique individual-level data that allows them to test different models of the immigrant-native representation gap in running for and winning elections. To the best of their knowledge this is the first paper that is able to test competing theories relating to individual resources, political context, and discrimination that are prevalent in the literature on minority representation.

In other work with former Princeton Ph.D. student Michael Donnelly (University of Toronto); published in the Journal of Politics, attitudes toward immigration in European countries before and after the Great Recession are examined. 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 also explores the question of sectoral and occupational interests further in two book chapters (with Michael Donnelly and Stefanie Walter, respectively).

In a review article, “Immigration into Europe: Economic Discrimination, Violence, and Public Policy, written with David Laitin (Stanford University), published in the Annual Review of Political Science, the authors critically reflect on the research on immigrant conflict and discrimination in Europe and propose avenues for future research and how immigration has irreversibly changed Western European demographics over the past generation. This article reviews recent research drawing implications of this migration for labor-market discrimination and for immigrant - state and immigrant - native violence. It further reports on research measuring the effects of political institutions and policy regimes on reducing the barriers to immigrants’ economic integration. In the course of reviewing the literature, they discuss some of the methodological challenges that scholars have not fully confronted in trying to identify the causes and consequences of discrimination and violence. In doing so, they highlight that future work needs to pay greater attention to sequencing, selection, and demographic effects. Further, they suggest ways to resolve contradictory findings in regard to preferred contradictory findings in regard to preferred policies aimed at advancing immigrants’ economic performance.

Over the next year Dancygier will continue to focus her attention on 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 “Dilemmas of Inclusion: Votes, Values, and the Political Representation of Muslims in Europe,” When, why and how do political parties include ethno-religious minorities in their midst? In many advanced democracies with diverse electorates, ethno-religious minorities are entering town halls and national parliaments, though the path to political inclusion is still – and has been historically – uneven. Distinguishing between exclusion, symbolic inclusion, and electorally-based inclusion, the book develops a theory that links different inclusion goals with variation.
in representational parity on the one hand and with distinct tradeoffs on the part of political parties on the other. Focusing on the inclusion of Muslims in Europe today and drawing on a range of historical cases, the book advances scholarship on ethnic and religious politics, representation, and immigrant integration. In addition, Rafaela 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 current work investigates how these demographic changes impact racial disparities in health and labor market outcomes among individuals who reside in the U.S. Between 1960 and 2005, the number of black immigrants in the U.S. increased from approximately 125,000 to approximately 2,815,000. Relative to the size of the black immigrant population in the U.S., this group has also contributed disproportionately to the growth of the entire black population in recent decades. If these trends continue, black immigrants and their descendants will play a significant role in determining perceptions of social and economic well-being of the country’s black population in future decades.

Hamilton is currently involved in two strands of research. The first evaluates the factors that generate labor market differences between black immigrants and black natives. The second strand of research explores the degree of health selection among black immigrants as well as the role that conditions in black immigrants’ countries of origin play in explaining variation in their post-migration health in the U.S. Hamilton published “Selection, Language Heritage, and the Earnings Trajectories of Black Immigrants in the United States” in *Demography*. Hamilton examined the research that suggests immigrants from the English-speaking Caribbean surpass the earnings of U.S.-born blacks approximately one decade after arriving in the U.S. Using data from the 1980–2000 U.S. censuses and the 2005–2007 American Community Surveys on U.S.-born black and non-Hispanic white men as well as black immigrant men from all the major sending regions of the world, he evaluated whether selective migration and language heritage of immigrants’ birth countries account for the documented earnings crossover. He validated the earnings pattern of black immigrants documented in previous studies, but also found that the earnings of most arrival cohorts of immigrants from the English-speaking Caribbean, after residing in the United States for more than 20 years, are projected to converge with or slightly overtake those of U.S.-born black internal migrants. The findings also show three arrival cohorts of black immigrants from English-speaking African countries are projected to surpass the earnings of U.S.-born black internal migrants. No arrival cohort of black immigrants is projected to surpass the earnings of U.S.-born non-Hispanic whites. Birth-region analysis shows that black immigrants from English-speaking countries experience more rapid earnings growth than immigrants from non-English-speaking countries. The arrival-cohort and birth-region variation in earnings documented in this study suggest that selective migration and language heritage of black immigrants’ birth countries are important determinants of their initial earnings and earnings trajectories in the U.S.

In Tod Hamilton’s *Social Science Quarterly* article, “Do Country-of-Origin Characteristics Help Explain Variation in Health Among Black Immigrants in the United States?”, he looks at how Black immigrants in the U.S. 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 U.S. 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. Tod 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.

In the past two years, Douglas Massey’s research has focused on international migration, race/ethnicity, urban studies, stratification, education, and methodology, with funding from NICHD, the Mellon Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Russell Sage Foundation.

In the area of international migration Massey edited a special issue of Daedalus entitled Immigration and the Future of America; and in the area of race and ethnicity, he co-authored the book Spheres of Influence on the social ecology of racial and class ecology (published by the Russell Sage Foundation).

During Massey’s sabbatical year he will also write as a new book on the political economy of illegal migration (for the Russell Sage Foundation). He also begun work on a book entitled Leap of Faith on how religious belief and practice condition the adaptation and integration of immigrants in the U.S. (promised to Russell Sage). These books will all be co-authored with longtime collaborators (Camille Charles, University of Pennsylvania and Jorge Durand, University of Guadalajara) and current graduate students or postdocs.

In Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Alejandro Portes published an article entitled, “Downsides of Social Capital”. In this article Portes reviews theoretical implications of the Levine et al. article, “Ethnic Diversity Deflates Price Bubbles,” Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS), in which the authors test the hypothesis that ethnic homogeneity leads to greater errors in the pricing of stocks because of overreliance in the activities and decisions of co-ethnics. Excessive trust in others, created by ethnic homogeneity, can thus eventuate in price bubbles negatively affecting not only the traders, but the entire economy. They test this theory on the basis of two realistic, tightly controlled experiments comparing ethnically homogenous and heterogeneous trading networks. One experiment was conducted in North America, where the relevant ethnic groups were Whites, Latinos, and African Americans; the second was in Southeast Asia, with subjects of Chinese, Indian, and Malaysian origin. The distinctness of the ethnic groups compared in both settings adds to the generalizability of the findings.

Portes and Aaron Puhrman (University of Miami) published “A Bifurcated Enclave: the Economic Evolution of the Cuban and Cuban-American Population of Metropolitan Miami” in Cuban Studies. This is an article that summarizes the story of the Cuban economic enclave of Miami, from its origins to the present. The uniqueness of the story lies not only in the emergence of this phenomenon and its early consequences, but in its bifurcation following the episode of the Mariel boatlift of 1980. They examine the reasons for the split between the earlier waves of Cuban exiles arriving in the 1960s and 1970s and subsequent refugees. On the basis of Census data, the analysis documents the economic evolution of the Cuban and Cuban-America population of the Miami metropolitan area, the significant divide in economic returns in favor of entrepreneurs, and the wide gap in personal and family incomes between pre-1980 Cubans and their children and those coming after that date. Reasons why Mariel and post-Mariel Cubans have done much more poorly both as entrepreneurs and workers in the Miami labor market are discussed. Implications for the educational attainment and social adaptation of their U.S.-born children, the second generation, are documented on the basis of data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS).

Magaly Sanchez-R’s project, “International Migration of High Skills Educated (HSE) and Talent to United States,” continues to lead qualitative field work—not only with HSE immigrants from Latino-American countries, Europeans, Asian and Arabs and Middle East—but also with others who are considered strategically key for the project. Interviews have been conducted with CEOs of private corporations,
government policymakers, IVY academia, and think tanks, to ascertain their opinions in relation to policies vis-a-vis HSE immigrants in the U.S.

Sanchez-R actively worked as the academic coordinator and participant of the International Seminar “Venezuela Today” which was held at Princeton University in April, 2014. This conference was sponsored by the Office of Population Research, the Institute for International and Regional Studies, the Sociology Department, and the Latino American Studies Program from Princeton University, and co-sponsored by The Center for Democracy and Development of Americas CDDA. During the conference academics and professional residing principally in Venezuela had the opportunity to examine different perspectives on Venezuela today, moving beyond the polarized vision, put forward by the government, that has been derived from the ideological model of the so-called Socialism of the XXI century. A systematic approach using qualitative and quantitative methods was presented around four academics panels: The Economy, Oil Industry and International Relations; The Social Conditions, Growing Insecurity and Violence; The Academia, Science, Technology and International Emigration of High Skills Educated; and The Politics, Control of Information Authoritarianism and Military Presence. For additional details, visit the event’s website https://venezuela.princeton.edu/.

Marta Tienda continues her work on several papers about age and migration, focusing both on the lower and upper ends of the age distribution. With funding from the research on aging, she analyzed administrative and survey data about the lifecycle timing of migration and its economic consequences. Tienda authored/co-authored four papers, one of which is under review. Funding in support of the global network on child migration yielded a conference volume and several additional collaborative papers with postdoctoral fellows, one of which is forthcoming. Kate Choi (University of Western Ontario), Melissa Martinson (University of Washington) and Tienda have three papers in progress, two of which are under review and one in development for the 2015 PAA meetings. The final product of the Child Migration Network is a collaboration with Australian economist Andrew Clarke on two papers; one examines literacy variations in wages of immigrants in the US, Canada and Australia. The second paper uses the Ad Health data to examine genetic underpinnings of labor market outcomes.

Tienda was also invited to lecture on higher education—a legacy of the decade she spent writing about racial and ethnic differences in equity and access to college. She still has one paper from that research in R&R stage, which she hopes to finish next January. Her major research over the next two years will be a rather new focus for her—one that builds on research undertaken with postdoctoral Rachel Goldberg about nativity variations in sexual and reproductive health outcomes. In addition to serving as Rachel’s mentor on an F-32 award, they have been developing a research project that uses mobile technology to study the emergence and evolution of adolescent relationships. Goldberg and Tienda received NICHD funding for a pilot study, which was quite successful (based on results reported at PAA and amount of interest in our study). During summer 2014 they prepared an R01 application for a full scale up of the study using the Fragile Families cohort of youth that have been followed since birth. They received a seed grant of $200,000 from CHW to begin the diary study, which entails conducting 26 mini-surveys with 1,000 to 1,200 youth from the FF study. The project involves collaboration with Computer Science lecturer Shiva Kintali, Survey Research Director Ed Freeland, OPR statistical programmer Dawn Koffman, Rachel Goldberg, and Marta Tienda. They launched the scale up in December and are in the process of designing the web and mobile platforms so that they can begin fieldwork before Goldberg leaves for her position at University of California, Irvine.
### OPR Professional Activities

**Alicia Adserà** is a Research Scholar and Lecturer in Economics and International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School; Research Associate, Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW); Co-director of the Princeton Global Network on Child Migration; and Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research (OPR).


**Jeanne Altmann** is Eugene Higgins Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Emeritus and faculty associate in the Office of Population Research. In addition, Altmann serves as Honorary Lecturer for the Department of Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology at the University of Nairobi and as Faculty Associate at the Princeton Environmental Institute (PEI). Altmann continues her work with the baboons of Amboseli National Park, Kenya where longitudinal studies have been conducted since 1971, as well as her work in the Altmann Laboratory in the Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology at Princeton University.

Altmann was selected as the recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the International Primatological Society (IPS). The IPS Lifetime Achievement Award is given to a member of the IPS for outstanding career contributions to research, conservation, education, and/or captive care and breeding of nonhuman primates, with
OPR Professional Activities

attention to efforts with enduring international scope. Altmann will speak at the 2016 IPS Congress.

Altmann has been a member of the National Science Foundation Advisory Council, Office of International programs since 2004 as well as a member of the International Advisory Board at the Institute of Primate Research in Nairobi, Kenya since 2007.

In November, Altmann was invited to present at the Reed College Biology Seminar Series in Portland where she spoke on “Life on the Wild Side: Ecological and Social Environments Get Under the Skin in a Wild Primate Population.” She also served on the Steering Committee for the National Academies, Committee on Population (CPOP), Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education Workshop on Advances in Biodemography: Cross-Species Comparisons of Social Environments, Social Behaviors, And Their Effects on Health and Longevity. This was a two-day workshop on biodemography and sociality-integrated data and theory across species to promote and advance the field by exploring cross-species comparisons of social environments, hierarchies, and behaviors and the effects these have on health, longevity, and life histories. Papers were presented by invited contributors in three major areas: 1) How experiences in early life affect health and longevity outcomes in later life; 2) the trade-offs that are made in different species, including humans, among health, reproduction, and longevity; and 3) disparity and variance in factors ranging from gut biota to intergenerational transfers of wealth and knowledge that affect life histories, health, and longevity. Held at the National Academies in Washington, Altman also served as moderator for Session 5 on Disparity and Variance.

In October, Elizabeth Mitchell Armstrong presented “Following the Famine Forward: The Dutch Hunger Winter of 1944-45 as Epidemiological Paradigm,” to the Department of Health Management and Policy at the University of Minnesota. In this talk she examined patterns of dissemination and interpretation of evidence from the Dutch Hunger Winter through time and disciplinary space.

For the 2014 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Armstrong was both Organizer and Presider of the Medical Sociology section session, “Medicalizing Nature, Naturalizing Culture: Disrupting Dichotomies in Reproduction.” This session focused on both the forces that drive the medicalization of reproduction and the reproductive body in contemporary society and the social actors, moments and movements that seek to disrupt and undo that medicalization and thus re-neutralize reproduction.

Armstrong served on the Editorial Board of the Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law; the Lamaze International Board of Directors, where she also serves on the Lamaze International Certification Council Governing Body; the Home Birth Consensus Group - Physiologic Birth subcommittee and the Coalition for Improving Maternity Services U.S. Birth Practices Advisory Council.

At OPR and the Woodrow Wilson School Armstrong has served on the Faculty Council; Executive Committee for the Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW), the MPA Program committee; Co-chair for the Notestein Seminar Series, OPR Admissions Committee Member; and Faculty Director for the Health and Health Policy Certificate.

For Princeton University Armstrong has served on the Executive Committee for the Program in Gender and Sexuality Studies; Executive Committee for the Program in Global Health and Health Policy; Committee on the Health Professions; and as a Rockefeller College Faculty Fellow and Freshman/Sophomore Advisor.

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. 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, the Office of Population Research, Princeton Institute of International and Regional Studies, Princeton Environmental Institute, Program in Latin American Studies, the Program in Law and Public Affairs, and the University Center for Human Values.
Biehl is a member of the American Anthropological Association (Society for Medical Anthropology and American Ethnological Society); Latin American Studies Association; the Brazilian Studies Association; the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Biehl also serves as Associate Editor, Medical Anthropology: Cross-Cultural Studies in Health and Illness; Editorial Board Member, Common Knowledge; and Editorial Board Member, Cultural Anthropology.

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 Board Member of the United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNUWIDER); Associate Editor at the IZA Journal of Labor Policy; affiliate of the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town; and Visiting Scientist at the Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

Case is a member of the University Self-Study Regional Studies Task Force and continues her role on the Executive Committee of the Program in African Studies. At the WWS she works with the MPA program on the Admissions Committee and as Field Coordinator for Field II: Development Studies and Field IV: Economics and Public Policy.

Janet M. Currie is the Chair of the Department of Economics, the Henry Putnam Professor of Economics and Public Affairs; Director of Center for Health and Wellbeing at Princeton University; Director of Princeton’s Center for Health and Well Being; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; Member of the Faculty Advisory Council, Woodrow Wilson School. Currie is the Research Director of the National Bureau of Economic Research; Board Member of the Institute of Medicine, Board on Children, Youth and Families, where she also sits on the Committee on Standards for Benefit-Cost Analysis of Preventive Interventions for Children, Youth, and Families; Advisory Committee on Labor and Income Statistics, Statistics Canada; Board of Reviewing Editors, Science; Associate Editor, IZA Journal of Labor Policy; Editorial Board member of the Quarterly Journal of Economics; Associate Editor for the Journal of Population Economics.

President of the Society of Labor Economists; an Elected Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; President of the Eastern Economics Association; and the 2014 Eleanor Roosevelt Fellow of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Currie presented “Inequality in Health at Birth: Causes and Consequences,” at Oberlin College, OH, McMaster University, OH, Portland State University, OR, Eastern Economics Association Meeting, Boston, MA, University of Zurich, University of Helsinki, Finland, American Academy of Pediatrics, San Diego, CA, and at the University of Manitoba, Canada; “Diagnosis and Unnecessary Procedure Use: Evidence from C-Sections,” at Carnegie Mellon, PA, McMaster University, OH, Portland State University, OR, and at the University of Manitoba, Canada; “Environmental Health Risks and Housing Values: Evidence from 1600 Toxic Plant Openings and Closings,” at McMaster University, OH, and the American Economic Association Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, PA; “Do Hospitals Prefer the Privately Insured,” at Yale University and at the University of Houston; “Bending the Cost Curve” at the CHW Congressional Briefing, Washington, DC; “Preventing Child Health Problems” at the Future of Children Conference, Princeton, NJ. She was the organizer of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) Meeting on Children and Education, Boston, MA, and the NBER Summer Institute in Boston, Children’s program.


Rafaela Dancygier is an Assistant Professor of Politics and Public and International Affairs;, Faculty Associate of the Office of Population Research. She serves on the Award Committee and Political Economy Section Committee of the American Political Science Association as well as the Steering Committee for the European Politics and Society Section of the American Political Science Association. Dancygier is an Editorial Board Member for the Journal of Ethnic and
Migration Studies and a reviewer for the American Journal of Political Science, American Sociological Review, the British Journal of Political Science, and the National Science Foundation.

Dancygier presented papers at the University of California, San Diego, the University of Michigan, Temple University, Stanford University, the University of Wisconsin, Indiana University, and George Washington University.

Dancygier received the Best Article Prize Award from the American Political Science Association’s European Politics and Society Section for “Sectoral Economies, Economic Contexts, and Attitudes toward Immigration.”

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, the British Academy, and of the Econometric Society; Member of the Chief Economist’s Advisory Council and the Technical Advisory Group for International Price Comparisons, World Bank; and Senior Research Scientist with the Gallup Organization, advising them on the collection and use of their World Poll and Daily Poll.

In May, Deaton was one of two Wilson School faculty members to be elected to the American Philosophical Society (APS), the nation’s oldest learned society organization. Candidates for APS membership are nominated by existing members and elected for extraordinary accomplishments in their fields.

Deaton’s presentations this year included three lectures given over three consecutive evenings in December at the London School of Economics and Political Science at the Lionel Robbins Memorial Lecture Series “Poverty, Inequality and the Political Economy of Measurement” session. Lectures on “The Great Escape: Health, Wealth, and the Origins of Inequality,” which tells the two biggest stories in history: how humanity got healthy and wealthy, and why some people got so much healthier and wealthier than others, was the subject at various venues. Lectures were given at the Royal Society of Arts (RSA) and the Cato Institute in January; the Arnold C. Harberger Distinguished Lecture on Economic Development at UCLA in May; the 2014 Goldman Lecture in Economics in September; the London School of Economics in October; and an interview was given to Viv Davies at VOX (a general interest news site); and “The Measurement of PPPs and the Measurement of Poverty” lecture was given in June as part of the Development Economics Lecture Series at the World Bank.

The Global Development and Environment Institute (GDAE) at Tufts University awarded its 2014 Leontief Prize for Advancing the Frontiers of Economic Thought to Angus Deaton and James K. Galbraith. The award recognizes the contributions that these researchers have made to the studies of poverty, inequality, and wellbeing. They have both played a critical role in bringing grounded empirical analysis to bear on topics in need of applied interdisciplinary 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 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 Editorial Board of Signs: A Journal of Women in Culture and Society Gender and Society as well as Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies; Chair of the Latin American Legal Defense and Education Fund; and Co-founder of the Robeson House Committee. At Princeton University, she serves on the Undergraduate Committee; the Senior Thesis Poster Committee; the Brown Prize Committee as well as the Stein Committee in 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.

Susan Fiske, the Eugene Higgins Professor of Psychology and Public Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, has been widely recognized and honored in 2014.
for her study and contributions to the field of social psychology. This year, Fiske received the Distinguished Scientist Award from the Society of Experimental Social Psychology (SESP) for her unusually important contributions to experimental social psychology; the Kurt Lewin Award from the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSSI), presented annually for outstanding contributions to the development and integration of psychological research and social action; and the Codol Award for the Advancement of Social Psychology in Europe by the European Association of Social Psychology (EASP), presented to a member that has significantly advanced the cause of social psychology in Europe by means of their service to the field.

In May, Fiske was one of two Wilson School faculty members to be elected to the American Philosophical Society, the nation’s oldest learned society organization. Candidates for APS membership are nominated by existing members and elected for extraordinary accomplishments in their fields.

In addition, Fiske and business consultant Chris Malone co-authored a book, *The HUMAN Brand: How We Relate to People, Products, and Companies*, which received two book awards: the 2014 Axiom Business Book Award, presented by the Jenkins Group, to honor the year’s business books that most notably inspire and equip business people for success through knowledge; and the 2014 International Book Award in Business (Motivational category), sponsored and run by the American Book Fest in an effort to promote and recognize quality writing from a wide array of mainstream and independent publishers all over the world. One of many lectures Fisk gave this year was the McGovern Award Lecture in the Behavioral Sciences for the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

Fiske sits on numerous boards and committees including the American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Psychological Association (Task Force on Translating Psychological Science to the Public); Association for Psychological Science (William James Fellow Committee); and as President-Elect, President and Past-President of the Federation of Associations in Behavioral and Brain Sciences. In addition she holds many editorial positions among which are as Founding Editor for *Policy Insights in Behavioral and Brain Sciences*; Editor for the *Annual Review of Psychology*; and Associate Editor for *Psychological Review*. With the University Fiske served this year on the Faculty Advisory Committee on Appointments and Advancements and as the Psychology Social Area Coordinator. For the Woodrow Wilson School she worked on the Faculty Council, Budget Committee, and Self-Study Committee.

**Ana Maria Goldani** served at the *United Nations Expert Meeting on Dialogue and Mutual Understanding across Generations*. She has also participated extensively in national and international professional activities. Some of these activities include General Secretary of the Brazilian Population Association (ABEP), Coordinator of the Demographic Study Group (GEADE) at SEADE Foundation in Sao Paulo; member of the Committee on Comparative Fertility of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

**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 year, she has been a visiting professor at UCLA and a teaching engagement is scheduled again during 2016 at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland.

Goldman’s lectures on “Predicting Survival of Older Adults” were given to the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom in March and to the California Center for Population Research, at the University of California, Los Angeles.
Goldman continues to teach a wide range of undergraduate and graduate courses in population, statistics, and epidemiology.

In September Bryan Grenfell became a member of the Board of Governors of the Wellcome Trust, a global charitable foundation focused on improving human and animal health. Grenfell was noted for his more than 30 years of experience in researching the population dynamics of infectious diseases. Grenfell also serves on the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit based in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; as Co-director of the RAPIDD (Research and Policy in Infectious Disease Dynamics) Program of the US; and on the Scientific Advisory Boards for the Emerging Pathogens Institute, the University of Florida, the Edinburgh Centre for Immunity, Infection and Evolution, the Cambridge Infectious Disease Consortium (UK), the Imperial College MRC (Medical Research Council) Centre on outbreak response, and the University of Pittsburg MIDAS (Models of Infectious Disease Agent Study) Center. He is also a Senior Visiting Scientist at the Fogarty International Center, NIH in Bethesda MD.

This year Grenfell gave the Plenary Lecture at the British Society for Parasitology and the Francis Black Lecture at the Yale School of Public Health. Other talks were given by Grenfell were at Penn State, RAPIDD Convocation Meeting and at the Initiative for Vaccine Research Meetings in Geneva, Switzerland.

Grenfell attended several conferences in 2014 including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Modeling Conference in Seattle, WA. He served as an organizer at several workshops or conferences held at Princeton University including: the Inference Workshop, the Antibiotic resistance and co-infection: RAPIDD Workshop, and the Antibiotic Resistance in Farm Animals (ARAHI) workshop.

For the University Grenfell served on the Graduate Committee for the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology (EEB); the WWS Dean Search Committee; Election Panel for WWS Scholars in the Nation’s Service Initiative (SINSI) Fellowship; EEB Compliance Officer; and Director of Princeton Environmental Institute (PEI) Health Grand Challenges. Grenfell sits on the Editorial Boards for the journals: Trends in Microbiology and for PLoS Biology.

Jean Grossman is a Lecturer in Economics and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School; Research Associate of the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing and the Office of Population Research. She is a Senior Fellow K-12 at MDRC; Member of: MENTOR’s Research and Policy Council; the Big Brothers’ Big Sisters’ of America’s Research Advisory Council; Evaluation Advisory Board for Building Educated Leaders for Life; The Evaluation Advisory Board for Self-Enhancement, Inc.; and Evaluation Advisory Board for Citizen Schools.


Tod G. Hamilton is an Assistant Professor of Sociology and a Faculty Associate at the Office of Population Research. In 2014 he was a member of the Faculty Search Committee, Joint Search Committee: Department of Sociology and Center for African American Studies; Member of the Graduate Admissions Committee, Program in Population Studies/Joint Degree Program in Social Policy; NIH Postdoctoral Fellowship Selection Committee, the Office of Population Research; Training Committee, Program in Population, the Office of Population Research; Diversity Committee, Department of Sociology; and Faculty Advisor, Forbes College.
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Hamilton presented a talk entitled, “Selective Migration and the Health of Black Immigrants,” at the University of Pennsylvania, Population Studies Center Fall 2014 Colloquium and at American Public Health Association Annual Meeting in New Orleans, LA.


Hamilton is a member of the Population Association of America, the American Sociological Association, the Southern Economics Association and the Association of Black Sociologists.

Hamilton teaches the graduate course: Research Methods in Demography, POP 502 and an undergraduate course: Immigrant America, SOC 329.

Jeffrey Hammer is the Charles and Marie Robertson Visiting Professor in Economic Development. He was a Research Fellow in 2014 for the Center for Economic Research in Pakistan.

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. Hammer provides consulting services to: the World Bank; Google Foundation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; RAND Corporation; Government of Pakistan (Nutrition); Government Training Institute, Mussoorie, India; and to United Nations Secretariat Economic and Social Policy Division.

The 3rd Annual South Asia Growth Conference was held in Lahore, Pakistan in March 2014 where

Hammer presented, “Sanitation and Externalities in South Asia Slums - An Empirical Investigation,” (India focus). (Video of this presentation is on YouTube.) “What’s ‘Public’ about Public Health?”, was presented at Princeton University in April.


Scott Lynch is a Professor with the Department of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, the Center for Health and Wellbeing; and a Faculty Affiliate, the Center for Migration and Development. For the University Lynch has served the last five years as a Member of the Graduate Committee, Department of Sociology.

Lynch serves as an NIH National Institutes of Health (NIH) Study Section Member of the Population Sciences Committee; as an NIH P01 Proposal Reviewer; as a Population Association of America Cliff Clogg Award Committee Member; Gerontological Society of America (GSA), Behavioral and Social Sciences representative to the GSA Information Technology Committee; and on the Editorial Boards for Social Forces, American Sociological Review and Sociological Methodology.

This past year he was awarded the Leo Goodman Award by the American Sociological Association Methodology Section which recognizes contributions to sociological methodology by a scholar within 15 years of receiving his PhD.

At the Réseau Espérance de Vie en Santé (REVES) International Network on Health Expectancy and the Disability Process Conference, held in Edinburgh, Scotland, Lynch, along with J. Scott Brown (Miami University) presented “Region of Socialization vs. Region of Current Residence and Mid-to-late Adulthood Health Outcomes in the US.” In April, Lynch was invited to speak on “Mortality Selection and Its Benefits: Modeling Long-Term Cohort Survival Using Repeated Cross-Sectional Data,” the Institute for Population Research, Ohio State University.
**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). He also continues to serve as President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (since 2006); Member of the National Academy of Sciences; the Census Scientific Advisory Board; U.S. Bureau of the Census; Advisory Board at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity; Governing Board at the National Research Council; and Advisory Board at Koshland Science Museum in Washington, DC; Co-editor, the *Annual Review of Sociology*; Editorial Board of *Cityscape*, *Migraciones Internacionales*, *the International Journal of Conflict and Violence*, *Social Science Research*, *Social Science Quarterly*, and *Race and Social Problems*. At Princeton University he serves on the Executive Committee for the Program in Latin American Studies and the Office of Population Research; Honorary Degree Committee; and the Regional Studies Task Force.

Massey received the *Robert E. Park Award* for Best Book for *Climbing Mount Laurel: The Struggle for Affordable Housing and Social Mobility in an American Suburb* as well as the *Robert and Helen Lynd Career Award* from the Community and Urban Studies Section of the American Sociological Association.

Over the past year Douglas has delivered lectures at the University of Texas, Austin, Rutgers Law School, Harvard University, Oxford University, Helsinki University in Finland, Koc University, Istanbul, and delivered the Commencement Address at Western Washington University in Bellingham. He participated on conference panels at the Eastern Sociological Association, Population Association of America, the American Sociological Association and the Congress of the Mexican Demographic Society.

**Sara McLanahan** the William S. Tod Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs; Director of the Bendheim Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing; Chair, the Joint Degree Program (JDP) in Social Policy; Editor-in-Chief, the *Future of Children*; Chair, Russell Sage Foundation Board of Trustees; Fellow, the American Academy of Political and Social Science; Member of the National Academy of Sciences; and Member, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health and Society Scholars National Committee.

In 2014, she became the Acting Director of the Education Research Section (ERS), an interdisciplinary unit within Princeton’s Industrial Relation Section and the Woodrow Wilson School that promotes the use of research in education decision making.

McLanahan delivered the Keynote Address at the *Third Annual Conference of the Leverhulme Trust International Network on New Families; New Governance at the University of Notre Dame in Spring 2014.*

**C. Jessica E. Metcalf** is an Assistant Professor of Ecology, Evolutionary Biology and Public Affairs; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; Member of the Advisory Science Committee, the Max Planck Institute of Demographic Research; Board Member, the Society for Evolutionary Demography; Associate Editor, *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* and *American Naturalist*. At Princeton University she is on the Undergraduate Committee, Woodrow Wilson School and the Faculty Search Committee in Ecology/Environmental Science.

Metcalf has presented papers at Harvard University, Duke University, and the University of California, Los Angeles.

Elizabeth Paluck serves on the Woodrow Wilson School Faculty Council; Director, Graduate Studies Psychology Department; Woodrow Wilson School Undergraduate Program Faculty Committee; Developmental Psychology Faculty Search Committee; Social Psychology Seminar convener; Faculty-Student Committee on Discipline, Sexual Misconduct; Committee on Undergraduate Life; and Program in African Studies Executive Committee.

Alejandro Portes is the Howard Harrison and Gabrielle Snyder Beck Professor of Sociology, Emeritus; Member of the Executive Committee, the Center for Migration and Development; and Associated Faculty, the Program in Latin American Studies and the Office of Population Research. Portes is also a Research Professor, University of Miami, School of Law; 2014 Visiting Professor, the International Migration Program, University of Amsterdam; and Niklas Luhmann Guest Professor, the University of Bielefeld, Germany; Member of the Advisory Board, the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity; Member, the Center for Research and Analysis of Migration, University College of London (CReAM). He sits on the following Editorial Boards: Revista Española de Sociología, Actes de la Recherche en Sciences Sociales, International Migration Review, Global Networks, Revista Mexicana de Sociología, and Ethnic and Racial Studies.


Portes received a Doctor in Sociology, honoris causa from the Roskilde University in Denmark and became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Creighton University, Nebraska.

Portes is the Principal Investigator on the following research projects: Values, Institutional Quality, and Development, a project sponsored by the Francisco Manoel dos Santos Foundation (Portugal) and Immigrant Transnational Organizations and Development, a project supported by the Russell Sage Foundation.

Portes’ gave the following lectures: “Immigration, Transnationalism, and Development” and “Institutions and National Development in Portugal,” at Bielefeld University, Germany, Roskilde University, Denmark, and at Lund University, Sweden; “A Bifurcated Enclave: The Economic Transformation of Cuban Miami,” the Center for Urban Studies at the University of Amsterdam; “Growing up in Spain: The Longitudinal Study of the Second Generation,” the Center for International Research and Documentation (CIDOB), Barcelona, Spain; “The Longitudinal Study of the Second Generation,” the International Migration Program, University of Amsterdam; “A Lens, not a Paradigm: The Concept of Immigrant Transnationalism,” the Center for Development Studies in Mexico City; “Urbanization and Development in Latin America,” at the International Development Bank, Nepal; “Public Ideologies of Immigration,” University of Miami, School of Law; “Diversity, Social Capital, and Cohesion,” University of Copenhagen, Denmark; The Sociological Study of the Economy, a book presentation, University of Malaga, Spain; “Public Ideologies of Immigration in the United States,” Michigan State University, School of Law. Portes gave the Plenary Address, “Current Tensions and the Future of Immigration Policy in the United States,” at the Cambio de Colores Conference, at the University of Missouri.

German Rodríguez continues to provide statistical consulting services to OPR students, postdocs and research associates. He also contributes to OPR’s annual workshop introducing new students to the statistical package STATA.

The software that Rodriguez designed for managing the meetings of the Population Association of America (PAA) and other associations was used again with his technical support for the 2014 PAA Annual Meeting in Boston, MA and the 2014 European Population Conference in Budapest, Hungary. Both meetings are now archived. Rodríguez will continue working throughout the year on the next two PAA meeting. PAA is committed to finding a commercial application replacement by PAA 2017.

Rodríguez taught POP 509 Survival Analysis and POP 510 Multilevel Models, two advanced graduate-level half-courses on statistical methods that are offered every other spring and serve students in the population program and other departments. This year in addition, he taught SOC 500 Applied Social Statistics, an introductory statistics course for incoming graduate students in the Department of Sociology.
Matthew Salganik was on leave during the spring term of 2014 during which time he worked as a Senior Researcher with Microsoft Research in New York. He is Director, the Office of Population Research Computing Core; Chair, Faculty Search Committee, Department of Sociology; Graduate Committee, Department of Sociology; and the Department of Sociology Website Committee. For the University Salganik serves as a Member, University Task Force on Statistics and Machine Learning; Advisory Council, the Center for the Study of Social Organization; Executive Committee, the Program in Information Technology and Society; the Institutional Review Board for Human Subjects; and the University Committee on Public Lectures. Salganik serves as Council Member for the American Sociological Association Mathematical Sociology Section and as an Organizing Committee Member for Collective Intelligence.

Salganik was invited by several organizations to give talks this year some of which included: Cornell Tech, Connective Media Program, Duke University, Duke Population Research Institute (DuPRI) and Duke Network Analysis Center (DNAC), American Sociological Association, Panel on Big Data and Sociological Methodology, UNAIDS/WHO Reference Group on Estimates, Modeling, and Projection, Princeton, Workshop on Identifying and Addressing Challenges in Survey Research, Rutgers, DIMACS Workshop on Social Media, Penn, Annenberg School for Communication and Warren Center for Network and Data Science, Michigan, RWJ Scholars in Health Policy Program, and Dartmouth, Interdisciplinary Network Research Group.

In February, Salganik’s research on the roles of luck and skill in explaining success was featured in a story on National Public Radio. The interview was based on his work with Peter Dodds and Duncan Watts and previously published articles such as “Leading the Herd Astray: An Experimental Study of Self-fulfilling Prophecies in an Artificial Cultural Market.”

Magaly Sanchez-R is a member of many professional associations that include: American Sociological Association (ASA), Latino American Sociological Association (LASA), International Sociological Association (ISA); 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), and the Asociación Espacio para la comunicación de Niños y Jóvenes del Barrio y de la Calle. ECOA. Caracas. Venezuela.

At Princeton, Sanchez-R continues to adviser Ph.D. and undergraduates students. During the first part of 2014, Sanchez-R actively worked as the Academic Coordinator of the International Seminar Venezuela Today. The event was sponsor by Office of Population Research, the Institute for International and Regional Studies, the Sociology Department and the Latino American Studies Program from Princeton University, and Co- Sponsor by The Center for Democracy and Development of Americas CDDA and was held at Princeton University April 17-18, 2014. The seminar examined different perspectives on Venezuela today in order to move beyond the polarized vision that has been derived from the ideological model of the Socialism of the XXI century and put forward by the government. A systematic approach using quantitative and qualitative methods can challenge the ideological Venezuelan vision promoted by current government’s official policy. Event website: https://venezuela.princeton.edu/. As a participant, Sanchez-R gave the opening remarks and participated on the Academia, Science, Technology and International E-Migration of High Skills and Talent panel on the topic “High Skills Educated Venezuelan Immigrantss in the United States.”

Sanchez-R actively participated in several international and national conferences where she presented aspects of her research on international migration of HSE as well as other topics related to the Venezuelan crisis. In Mexico, during the Demography Congress SOMEDE, she presented, “El caso reciente de Venezolanos Talentosos y Altamente Calificados a los Estados Unidos,” “Movilidad y Migración de Profesionales Altamente Calificados a Estados Unidos y al Mundo,” Plenaria SOMEDE, Mexico; “El Caso Reciente de Venezolanos Talentosos y Altamente Calificados a
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 on the Du Bois Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship Selection Committee. He is a Member of the Population Association of America, Latin American Studies Association, Sociological Research Association, and the American Sociological Association.


Marta Tienda served the University as Director of Graduate Studies, Program in Population Studies, the Office of Population Research; Executive Committee, American Studies Program, the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing and the Office of Population Research; Faculty Council, WWS; MPA Program Committee, WWS; Faculty Chair, Junior Summer Institute (JSI), Co-organizer, Notestein Seminar Series, Office of Population Research; and Mellon Mays Mentor.

She is a Trustee, TIAA; Trustee, The Sloan Foundation; Trustee, Jacobs Foundation of Switzerland; Editorial Board Member, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences; Commissioner, White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanics, 2012-present; SOROS Fellowships for New Americans (February); American Education Research Association Advisory Board; Division of Behavioral, Social Science and Education (DBASSE) Advisory Committee; NRC, Panel on Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration; Board of Directors, Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA); Mellon Foundation, Our Compelling Interest Advisory Board; Robert Woods Foundation Culture of Health Advisory Committee, Fall 2014; and Advisor, NEH Latino Americans Project one-day working meeting.


Tienda continues to teach in the areas of migration, public policy, and population. She serves as the principal advisor for five graduate students and on the dissertation committee for three additional Ph.D. students in the Office of Population Research. She supervises two the
the Office of Population Research postdocs’ and is the advisor to three Woodrow Wilson School and one Sociology 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) with about 800,000 unique viewers each month and designed and launched a toll-free emergency contraception hotline (1-888-NOT-2-LATE).

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

Trussell participates in conferences, panels and gives lectures on his research around the globe. Conferences in which he presented in 2014 include: Contraceptive Technology Conference, San Francisco CA, March 6-7; Annual Scientific Meeting, Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare, Belfast Northern Ireland, April 3-4; Contraceptive Technology Conference, Boston, MA, April 10-11; Annual Meeting of Population Association of America, Boston, MA, May 2; European Society of Contraception and Reproductive Health Congress, Lisbon, Portugal, May 30; 11th FIAPAC Conference, Ljubljana, Slovenia, October 3-4; North American Forum on Family Planning, Miami, FL, October 12-13 and Contraceptive Technology Conference, Atlanta GA, October 31-November 1.

Trussell presented his lecture “High Hopes versus Harsh Realities: the Population Impact of Emergency Contraceptive Pills,” and “Risk Made Real: Interpreting and Explaining Contraceptive Risk” lectures at the Contraceptive Technology Conferences in San Francisco, CA, Boston, MA, and Atlanta GA. “Lessons from the Contraceptive CHOICE Project: The Hull LARC Initiative” at the Annual Scientific Meeting, Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare, Belfast Northern Ireland, the European Society of Contraception and Reproductive Health Congress, Lisbon Portugal, the 11th FIAPAC Conference, Ljubljana Slovenia, and at the North American Forum on Family Planning, Miami, FL. “Determinants of Contraceptive Failure” at the Annual Scientific Meeting, Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare, Belfast Northern Ireland, and at the 11th FIAPAC Conference, Ljubljana Slovenia. “The Demographic Dividend of Meeting Unmet Need for Modern Contraception in Sub-Saharan Africa” at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Boston, MA. And “Do What We Say, Not What We Do: Unprotected Sex Among Society of Family Planning Fellows” at the 11th FIAPAC Conference, Ljubljana Slovenia, and at the North American Forum on Family Planning, Miami, FL.

Tom Vogl is an Assistant Professor of Economics and International Affairs, Department of Economics and the Woodrow Wilson School; Member, the Executive Committee, Program on Global Health and Health Policy; and Member of the Committee on Committees, Princeton University. In 2014, Vogl was a Visiting Research Scholar in the Department of Economics, University of California, Berkeley.


**Charles Westoff**, Emeritus, Professor of Sociology, sits on 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.
2014 Service Recognition Honorees

Congratulations to the employees in the Office of Population Research who attained years of service milestones in 2014.

~ 15 Years ~
**Chang Chung**, Statistical Programmer and Data Archivist

~ 10 Years ~
**Karen Pren**, Project Manager, Mexican Migration Project, Latin American Migration Project (LAMP), and New Immigrant Survey Destinations Project

The Washington Post Article

“Daughters provide twice as much care for aging parents than sons do, study finds”

Written by Fredrick Kunkle
August 19, 2014

This article features research conducted by **Angelina Grigoryeva**, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Sociology with a specialization in Demography.

2014 YEAR IN REVIEW

- Janet M. Currie
- Angus S. Deaton
- Susan Fiske
- Patricia Fernández-Kelly
- Sara McLanahan
Currie, who received her Ph.D. in Economics from Princeton, is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies of Sciences, a fellow of the Econometric Society and a fellow of the Society of Labor Economists. She was elected vice president of the American Economics Association in 2010 and will serve as incoming president of the Society of Labor Economics. Currie will remain a professor at the Wilson School and director of CHW in her new role.

Currie has also been elected a fellow of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. She officially joined the academy along with six other 2014 fellows at a May 8 ceremony in Washington, D.C.

Two Princeton University faculty members and a University alumnus were among 33 new members recently elected to the American Philosophical Society (APS), the nation’s oldest learned society which was founded in 1743. Angus Deaton, the Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of International Affairs and a professor of economics and international affairs, was inducted into the APS’ social sciences class. Susan Fiske, the Eugene Higgins Professor of Psychology and a Professor of Public Affairs, was also inducted into the social sciences class. The Society promotes useful knowledge in the sciences and humanities through excellence in scholarly research, professional meetings, publications, library resources, and community outreach. Election to membership in the APS reflects extraordinary accomplishments in all fields of intellectual endeavor.

Janet M. Currie, Princeton’s Henry Putnam Professor of Economics and Public Affairs and the Director of the Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW), has been named chair of Princeton University’s Department of Economics.

The HUMAN Brand: How We Relate to People, Products, and Companies, written by customer loyalty expert Chris Malone (Founder and Managing Partner, Fidelum Partners) and Princeton’s Eugene Higgins Professor of Psychology and a Professor of Public Affairs, Susan Fiske, is the recipient of two book awards: the 2014 Axiom Business Book Award and the 2014 International Book Award in Business (Motivational Category).

Presented by the Jenkins Group, the Axiom Awards are designed to honor the year’s business books that most notably inspire and equip business people for “success through knowledge”. With over 2,900 entries to date, they are widely considered to be “the largest and most respected critical guidepost for business books in today’s new world of publishing.” This year, just under 400 books were entered, and 75 were awarded gold, silver, and bronze medals across 21 business categories. Now on its 6th year, the International Book Awards are sponsored and run by the American Book Fest in an effort to promote and recognize quality writing from a wide array of mainstream and independent publishers all over the world. This year, 300 winners and finalists were chosen from over 1200 entrants and were recognized in over 80 categories.

This Ivy League psychology professor and Fortune 500 executive worked together for three years researching customer loyalty in the digital age. Together they studied what drives customer participation and how gut reactions – like judging the company’s warmth and competence – play a significant role in what people buy. Since June 2010, their collaboration has evaluated more than 45 companies and brands in ten separate studies. Their research shows that many major companies and brands are perceived as lacking in both warmth and competence. They are seen as selfish, greedy, and concerned only with their own immediate gain. Believing that this might help...
2014 Highlights

~ Faculty Honors ~

Patricia Fernández-Kelly’s draws on her own uniquely immersive brand of fieldwork, conducted over the course of a decade in the neighborhoods of West Baltimore in her book entitled, The Hero’s Fight: African Americans in West Baltimore residents who live in some of the poorest and most violent neighborhoods in America through stories of people like D. B. Wilson, Big Floyd, Towanda, and others whom the American welfare state treats with a mixture of contempt and pity.

Fernández-Kelly purposefully pairs each personal chapter with an analytical chapter that explores the larger forces at work. She shows how growing up poor in the richest nation in the world involves daily interactions with agents of the state, an experience that differs significantly from that of more affluent populations. While ordinary Americans are treated as citizens and consumers, deprived and racially segregated populations are seen as objects of surveillance, containment, and punishment. She provides new insights into such topics as globalization and its effects on industrial decline and employment, the changing meanings of masculinity and femininity among the poor, social and cultural capital in poor neighborhoods, and the unique roles played by religion and entrepreneurship in destitute communities.

Fernández-Kelly’s work on West Baltimore builds on her broader interest in international economic development with an emphasis on immigration, race, ethnicity and gender. As she describes the dual goals of her years of fieldwork, "One is personal, political, and has to do with public service. The other has to do with knowledge production. I think it’s fair to say the book is the outcome of that perilous adventure" it is evident that her works running theme is “... to make visible people who are generally obliterated by statistical analysis or by prejudice or stereotypes," Fernández-Kelly said.

Sara McLanahan, the William S. Tod Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, was a recipient of the Graduate Mentoring Award by the McGraw Center for Teaching & Learning which recognizes Princeton faculty members whose work with graduate students is particularly outstanding. The Award honors Princeton faculty members who are exemplary in supporting the development of their graduate students as teachers, scholars, and professionals.

In the March 5, 2014 issue of Princeton Alumni Weekly, Zachary Goldfarb ’05 wrote an article entitled, “Sociology: The Most Fragile Families,” which is the result of a decades-long Princeton study that gathers extensive data on unmarried parents which featured Sara McLanahan. What does it mean for a child in America to be born to unwed parents? For a decade and a half, sociology professor Sara McLanahan has been searching for answers to that question. In the late 1990s, she began collecting data about the families of 5,000 children using periodic, in-depth interviews and vast amounts of demographic information to compile a detailed portrait of what she calls "fragile families." Her research has increasing relevance to today’s society: While 5 percent of children were born to unmarried couples 50 years ago, 40 percent of children are born to them today.

Researchers for McLanahan’s Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Study have completed five rounds of interviews with their subjects, who live in 20 U.S. cities — conducted soon after the children are born and at ages 1, 3, 5, and 9. The study contains the most extensive existing data on unmarried partnerships with children, and receives funding from the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and other organizations. The data are available to researchers across the country and have been used in more than 400 journal articles, 65 dissertations, and 42 books.
Early research in McLanahan’s study showed that more than 80 percent of unmarried parents were in a romantic relationship with each other when their child was born, but only a third remained together five years later. By the time their first child was 5, almost a quarter of unmarried mothers had given birth to another child fathered by a different man. In addition, half of the fathers of children born into “fragile families” were in jail or previously were incarcerated, making it difficult for them to find employment and provide for their children. “There’s an enormous amount of instability and complexity in the lives of these families,” McLanahan says.

Unmarried parents in the United States often are poorer and less educated than married parents and less able to withstand economic shocks, leading their children to have higher rates of asthma and obesity, poorer school performance, and more aggression.

McLanahan completed her last round of interviews between 2007 and 2010, during a historic economic decline. Among her findings: For every percentage point rise in the unemployment rate, fragile families had a 16 percent greater chance of suffering a financial hardship, such as having utilities cut off, as well as higher rates of smoking and drug use. The weakened economy also led to increases in domestic abuse and harsh parenting.

In the study’s next phase, which started in February as the children turned 15 years old, McLanahan wants to explore the teens’ romantic relationships, as well as how public policies might affect their involvement in the criminal-justice system. The two most important factors in improving the lives of these families, McLanahan says, are women’s delaying reproduction until they are at least 25 and an improved job market, so unmarried parents have a better shot at financial stability.

[Source: http://paw.princeton.edu/issues/2014/03/05/pages/7775/index.xml]
This article features research conducted by Angelina Grigoryeva, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Sociology with a specialization in Demography.

Grigoryeva’s study found that women step up to provide care for their aging parents more than twice as often as men. The new research found that in families with children of both sexes, the gender of the child is the single biggest factor in determining who will provide care for the aging parent. Daughters will increase the time they spend with an elderly parent to compensate for sons who reduce theirs, effectively ceding the responsibility to their sisters. Accordingly to Grigoryeva, men also shift the physical and mental stress of providing care, as well as the financial burden by foisting most of their care-giving duties onto women. How much care women provide for an aging parent is often shaped by competing concerns such as their jobs or children. Men, in contrast, base their care for an aging parent on whether a sister or the parent’s spouse can handle those responsibilities.

The findings – which were also presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in San Francisco in a paper entitled, “When Gender Trumps Everything: The Division of Parent Care Among Siblings,”– suggest that traditional gender roles are the most telling factor in providing care for the elderly. This study used data from the University of Michigan Health and Retirement Study, which surveyed more than 26,000 people over the age 50 every two years.

[Source: http://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/daughters-provide-twice-as-much-care-for-aging-parents-than-sons-do-study-finds/2014/08/19/4b30cade-279b-11e4-86ca-6f03cbd15c1a_story.html]
2014 Publications

2014 Working Papers

Center for Health and Wellbeing

February 2014
Jeffrey Hammer and Jishnu Das (World Bank, Washington DC)
Quality of Primary Care in Low-Income Countries: Facts and Economics

May 2014
David Slusky and Yao Lu (University of Chicago, Booth School of Business)
The Impact of Family Planning Funding Cuts on Preventive Care

June 2014
David Slusky
Sunlight in Utero and Allergic and Asthmatic Emergencies

Center for Migration and Development

CMD WP14-01
Alejandro Portes, Rosa Aparicio (Institute of Madrid) and William Haller (Clemson University)
Studying the Second Generation in Spain: The ILSEG Project Methodology

Center for Research on Child Wellbeing

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 WP14-01-FF
Ronald Mincy and Elia De la Cruz Toledo (Columbia University School of Social Work Columbia Population Research Center)
Unemployment and Child Support Compliance through the Great Recession

CRCW WP14-04-FF
Daniel Schneider (University of California, Berkeley), Kristen Harknett (University of Pennsylvania), and Sara McLanahan
Intimate Partner Violence in The Great Recession

CRCW WP14-07-FF
Calvina Ellerbe (University of North Carolina, Pembroke), Jerrett Jones and Marcia Carlson (University of Wisconsin, Madison)
Nonresident Fathers’ Involvement after a Nonmarital Birth: Exploring Differences by Race/Ethnicity

CRCW WP14-09-FF
Sara S. McLanahan, Thema Bryant-Davis (Pepperdine University), Caroline Holcombe, Sarah James, Tyonna Adams and Anthea Gray (Pepperdine University)
An Epidemiological Study of Children’s Exposure to Violence in the Fragile Families Study

Publications and Papers


Aiken, A.R.A., and Trussell, J. "Do As We Say, Not As We Do: Experiences of Unprotected Intercourse Reported by Members of the Society of Family Planning." *Contraception*. In press.


Coffey, D. "Little Women, Stunted Children: The Intergenerational Consequences of Women's Social Status for Children’s Health in India." Presented at the Friedman School of Nutrition, Tufts University. Boston, MA. 2014.

Coffey, D. "Pre-pregnancy Body Mass and Weight Gain in Pregnancy in India & sub-Saharan Africa." Presented at the Delhi School of Economics Delhi, India. 2014.

Coffey, D. "Confronting the Challenge: Sanitation Behavior Change in Rural North India." Presented at the UNC Water and Health Conference with r.i.c.e. and the Building Demand for Sanitation Initiative of BMFG. Chapel Hill, NC. 2014.


Coffey, D. "Culture and the Health Transition: The Case of Sanitation in Rural North India." Presented at the International Growth Centre, Indian Statistical Development Conference. Delhi, India. 2014.


2014 Publications


Massey, D.S. "The Brave New World of Biosocial Science." *Criminology*. In press.


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/emigration, 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 Rodriguez*

The analysis of survey data using generalized linear statistical models. The course begins with a review of linear models for continuous responses and then considers logistic regression models for binary data and log-linear models for count data, including rates and contingency tables and hazard models for duration data. Attention is given to the logical and mathematical foundations of the techniques, but the main emphasis is on the applications, including computer usage.
**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
Bo E. Honoré, Ulrich K. Mueller
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, Henry S. Farber, 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
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
Anne C. Case, Angus S. Deaton
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, Angus S. Deaton
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 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 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.

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**  
*Scott M. Lynch*

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 578  
**Sociology of Migration, Development and Ethnicity**  
*Edward E. Telles*

This course will be taught as a hands-on practicum on research on immigration and development, especially the former. It will supplement the Center for Migration and Development’s (CMD) symposium talk during the 2012-13 academic year. We will discuss the ongoing work of CMD speakers, students, post-docs and other members of the university community that work on migration or development. We expect that participants will attend the CMD symposium talks, read the paper associated with each week’s discussion and be active participants in the discussion.
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)
Franco Peracchi
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 (511c or d) and good comfort with algebra and calculus.

WWS 515B
Program and Policy Evaluation
Jean B. Grossman
This course introduces students to evaluation. It explores ways: to develop and implement research based program improvement strategies and program accountability systems; to judge the effects of policies and programs; and to assess the benefits and costs of policy or program changes. Students study a wide range of evaluation tools; read and discuss both domestic and international evaluation examples and apply this knowledge by designing several different types of evaluations on programs of their choosing.
**WWS 515C**  
Program and Policy Evaluation – 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)  
*Anne C. Case*  
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  
*Esteban A. Rossi-Hansberg*  
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)
Anne M. Piehl
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
Douglas S. Massey
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, Abigail Aiken
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 593G
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) - Surveys, Polls and Public Policy
Marc Fleurbaey
The course presents the economic concepts involved in the evaluation of the socio-economic effects of public policies. It shows how concrete measures and indicators are grounded on ethical principles. It is organized around central ethical debates: Is there an efficiency-equity trade-off? Are there legitimate inequalities? How much priority should be given to the worse-off? Are interpersonal comparisons of well-being impossible? Why not maximize happiness? Should we discount future generations?

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.
Recent Graduates


Abstract: The immediate months after prison are a critical transition period, which can determine future trajectories of successful reintegration or recidivism. Finding employment after prison is considered a key, if not the most important, condition to prevent recidivism; however, individuals face numerous obstacles to finding work. Although many of these barriers have been documented, methodological difficulties prevent a thorough understanding of how they impact the actual job searching and working experiences of individuals at reentry.

Using an innovative data collection method—smartphones—this dissertation contributes a detailed portrait of the searching and working trajectories of 156 individuals. Participants were randomly sampled from a complete census of all recent releases to parole in Newark, New Jersey, and were followed for three months. Utilizing these novel data, the dissertation analyzes a) the searching and working experiences of individuals at reentry, b) the use of social contacts for finding employment, and c) the association between emotional wellbeing and job searching. The manuscript also includes a methodological chapter, which describes the strengths and potential challenges of using smartphones with hard-to-reach populations.

Analyses of detailed smartphone measures reveal a reentry period characterized by very short-term, irregular, and poor-quality work. There is substantial heterogeneity across searching and working patterns, where older and less advantaged individuals sustain high levels of job searching throughout the three-month study period. In contrast to prevailing notions in reentry scholarship, individuals are not social isolates or deeply distraught about their job searches; rather, they are highly connected to others and feel happier while searching for work. These results indicate that the low employment rates of reentering individuals are not due to person-specific deficiencies of low social connectivity and poor emotional wellbeing. Reentering individuals, however, remain deeply disadvantaged in the labor market, where they compete for work within a structure of deteriorated opportunities for low-skill, urban, and minority jobseekers more generally. Relegated to the lowest rungs of the market, reentering individuals obtain jobs that are very sporadic and precarious. These findings challenge the established idea that finding suitable employment in today’s labor market is an attainable goal for reentering individuals.

Sugie is currently an Assistant Professor of Criminology, Law & Society (by courtesy of Sociology) at University of California, Irvine (UCI). Her research examines the consequences of incarceration and other forms of criminal justice contact for individuals, their romantic partners, and their family members. She also investigates factors related to criminal behavior and deviance over the life course, from youth through elderly age. Dr. Sugie approaches her research from a mixed-methods perspective and is particularly interested in the use of new technologies (e.g., smartphones) to address traditional methodological difficulties for studying hard-to-reach and highly mobile groups. Her specializations include punishment and mass incarceration, social inequality, families, criminological theory, demography, new technologies for data collection and analysis.


Graduate Students

**Theresa Andrasfay** is a first-year graduate student in the Program in Population Studies. She received her B.A. in Statistics from the University of California, Berkeley. Her interests are statistics, fertility, and infant mortality.

**Edward Berchick** is a fifth-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 primary research interests include health, inequality/stratification, and social demography.

Berchick presented his paper, “Childhood Health and Family Formation,” at the *Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America* in Boston. Abstract: Research has increasingly considered the contribution of childhood health to the reproduction of socioeconomic and health inequalities. Although most work on the relationship between families and childhood health emphasizes family influences on health, the association is likely bidirectional. Health status during developmentally-important early years may leave lasting biological and social imprints that shape human capital acquisition, marriage prospects, fertility decisions, and fecundability. To investigate this potential connection between childhood health and family formation, I use longitudinal data from the National Child Development Study. I build on earlier research, but I take a wider perspective that examines a number of measures of childhood health (including birth weight, chronic conditions, and mental health) and family (fertility, marriage, and spousal characteristics). Marriage and fertility differences based on child health shape children’s early life environments and, therefore, life chances and contribute to the allocation of disadvantage in the subsequent generation.

Next year, Berchick plans to complete work on his dissertation, which examines twentieth century cohort change in the importance of child health for educational mobility. He will present his first chapter at the *Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America* in San Diego, CA. The paper is titled “Change and Stability in the Maternal Education Gradient in Child Health: Evidence from 1965-2013 Birth Cohorts.” Research on the maternal education gradient in child health generally views the strength of the gradient as fixed. However, secular trends in health and education might have narrowed the education gradient across birth cohorts, whereas advantaged families increased child-focused resource allocation might have offset these gains. Given these competing possibilities, the project uses data from children born between 1965 and 2013 to examine cohort trends in the association between maternal schooling and subjective child health. Results suggest substantial decreases in the total education gradient and, due to countervailing forces, relative stability in paths mediated by more educated mothers’ higher incomes and location within more favorable family structures. These analyses highlight the ways in which broader social patterns shape children’s outcomes that have implications for inequality across the life course.

In addition, Berchick will work on his other dissertation chapters. One chapter extends the project described above and asks whether similar decreases in the maternal education gradient in children’s diagnosed conditions occurred across late twentieth and early twenty-first century birth cohorts. Although children with educationally-advantaged mothers are more likely to have better subjective health than their less advantaged counterparts, they are also more likely to have a diagnosed chronic condition. Across birth cohorts, this inequality attenuated and mother’s education has become less predictive of children’s odds of diagnosis.

Berchick anticipates completing his dissertation in the summer of 2015 after which he will begin a postdoctoral research fellowship in the Department of Sociology at Duke University.

**Kristin Bietsch** is a fifth-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. Her research interests include population and development, demographic methods, and fertility.
This year Bietsch presented her paper titled, “Male Unmet Need for Contraception in sub-Saharan Africa at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Boston. Abstract: The measurement of unmet need, often constructed for women, offers an insight into the sexual and reproductive health needs of men. Composed of two interrelated aspects of fertility, unmet need is determined by the desire to delay or avoid future childbearing and the use of effective contraception to realize this goal. Unmet need among males deserves attention, not simply as compared to women, but as a separate, heterogeneous group of sexually active individuals (Basu 1996, Greene and Biddlecom 2000 both argue for the study of differences between men as opposed to between genders). An analysis of male unmet need provides insight into their reproductive preferences and actions, offering a more nuanced view of fertility and reproductive health in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Bietsch is currently completing chapters in her dissertation which she plans to defend in 2015.

Etienne Breton is a second-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. His research interests include the combination of demographic and anthropological methods in the study of marriage and family in South Asia.

Cheng Cheng is a third-year student in Sociology with a specialization in Demography. She holds a B.A. in Sociology from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. 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.

In 2014, Cheng wrote her second year empirical paper on predictors of anticipated instrumental support from children among older parents in urban and rural China. This work will be presented in a poster session at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America and a paper at American Sociological Associations Meeting. Using nationally representative data from Chinese Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study 2011, Cheng examines from whom older parents anticipate future available instrumental support and how is such anticipation different in urban and rural China. Multi-level analyses show that the norm of son-centered filial piety is overwhelming in rural China. Among rural parents, the odds of expecting a child to provide future instrumental support if the child is a son are seven times the odds if the child is a daughter, even when holding past financial exchanges, proximity, and frequency of contact constant. In addition, past financial support translate into expectation of future instrumental support only in rural areas, probably because urban parents become less financially reliant on their children. Proximity and frequent contact, however, continues to be an important predictor of future support in urban and rural China.

Elisha Cohen is a second-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.

Cohen has been accepted to present her abstract “Health Differentials of Older Hispanic Immigrants by Age at Arriva” at Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in 2015. She continues to work on this research, analyzing differences in self-reported health between Hispanic immigrants and native-born Hispanics.
Diane Coffey is a fifth-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 will defend her dissertation entitled, “Little women: Essays on Maternal Nutrition, Social Hierarchy and Health in India,” in 2015. In March, the first paper in her dissertation was published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of the Sciences. This paper uses statistically adjusted nationally representative survey data to present the first estimates of pre-pregnancy body mass and weight gain during pregnancy in India and compares them to sub-Saharan Africa. It finds that 42.2% of Indian women are underweight when they begin pregnancy, compared to 16.5% of African women. In both regions, women gain little weight during pregnancy. This work was covered in the New York Times, Reuters, the British Medical Journal and major English language Indian newspapers.

This year, she also continued to work with a team of researchers in India who document the nutrition and human development consequences of poor sanitation in India, as well as the reasons open defecation is so widespread in India, despite economic growth. In research that was covered by the Economist magazine, and which is currently under review for publication, she and her co-authors find that beliefs, values, and norms about purity and pollution of private spaces and of bodies contribute to the ubiquity and social acceptability of open defecation, and that renegotiation of caste and untouchability retard and complicate the adoption of inexpensive latrine technologies that improve health in other developing regions.

In 2014, Coffey presented her work on health and human development in India at: Allahabad University in Uttar Pradesh, India; at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Boston; the International Growth Centre - Indian Statistical Institute Development Conference in Delhi, India; the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington, D.C.; the Delhi School of Economics; the University of North Carolina Water and Health conference; and the Friedman School of Nutrition at Tufts University in Boston. She has co-authored two papers for policy audiences in Indian journals—Economic & Political Weekly and Seminar. The Economic & Political Weekly article discussed the findings of a survey about sanitation behavior in five states in north India and generated significant media attention in both India and the United States. This year, Diane also wrote on health and human development in India for major Indian newspapers and magazines, including India Today, Mint, and the Hindustan Times, and for several blogs, including Ideas for India, the Community Led Total Sanitation Portal, and the r.i.c.e. blog.

Coffey Structured abstracts
[These represent the abstracts of papers that are either published or submitted for review.]

“Pre-pregnancy Body Mass and Weight Gain during Pregnancy in India & sub-Saharan Africa,” will be published in PNAS in 2015. Despite being wealthier, Indian children are significantly shorter and smaller than African children. These differences begin very early in life, suggesting that they may in part reflect differences in maternal health. By applying reweighting estimation strategies to the Demographic and Health Surveys, this paper reports the first representative estimates of pre-pregnancy BMI and weight gain during pregnancy for India and sub-Saharan Africa. I find that 42.2% of pre-pregnant women in India are underweight, compared with 16.5% of pre-pregnant women in sub-Saharan Africa. Levels of pre-pregnancy underweight for India are almost 7 percentage points higher than the average fraction underweight among women 15 to 49 years old. This difference in part reflects a previously unquantified relationship among age, fertility and underweight; childbearing is concentrated in the narrow age range in which Indian women are most likely to be underweight. Further, because weight gain during pregnancy is low, averaging about 7 kilograms for a full term pregnancy in both regions, the average woman in India ends pregnancy weighing less than the average woman in sub-Saharan Africa begins pregnancy. Poor maternal health among Indian women is of global significance because India is home to one fifth of the world’s births.
“Early Life Mortality and Height in Indian States,” will be published in *Economics & Human Biology* in 2015. 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 early life mortality, including neonatal mortality, in India, a large developing country with a very short population. It uses state level variation in neonatal mortality, postneonatal mortality, and pre-adult mortality to predict the heights of adults born between 1970 and 1983, and neonatal and postneonatal mortality to predict the heights of children born between 1995 and 2005. In contrast to what is found in the literature on developed countries, I find that state level variation in neonatal mortality is a strong predictor of adult and child heights. This may be due to state level variation in, and overall poor levels of, pre-natal nutrition in India.

“Short-term Labor Migration from Rural North India: Evidence from New Survey Data,” will be published in *Population Research & Policy Review*, volume 34, 2015. 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.

“Revealed Preference for Open Defecation: Evidence from a New Survey in Rural North India,” published in *Economic & Political Weekly*, XLIX, 2014. Despite economic growth, government latrine construction, and increasing recognition among policy-makers that it constitutes a health and human capital crisis, open defecation remains stubbornly widespread in rural India. Indeed, 67% of rural Indian households in the 2011 census reported defecating in the open. We present evidence from new survey data collected in villages in five states in India: Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. We find that rural households do not build inexpensive latrines of the sort that commonly reduce open defecation and save lives in Bangladesh, Southeast Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa. Many survey respondents’ behaviour reveals a preference for open defecation: over 40% of households with a working latrine have at least one member who defecates in the open. In the sample from the four largest states, more than half of people in households which own a government latrine defecate in the open. Our data predict that if the government were to build a latrine for every rural household that lacks one, without changing sanitation preferences, most people in our sample in these states would nevertheless defecate in the open. Many survey respondents report that open defecation is more pleasurable and desirable than latrine use. These findings suggest that intensifying existing policies of latrine construction will not be enough to substantially reduce open defecation. Policy-makers in India must lead a large scale campaign to promote latrine use.

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

This year Dixon presented her working paper entitled, "Colorism and Classism Confounded: Perceptions of Discrimination in Latin America,” at the Global Blackness Conference at Duke University in November 2014 and will also present it at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in San Diego in May 2015.
In this paper, Dixon examines the degree to which people themselves distinguish between types of discrimination or attribute disadvantage to both class and color in the Latin American context. This study draws on the social psychological concept of attributional ambiguity, which suggests that marginalized groups may have difficulty attributing the motivation behind the treatment they receive. She expands this concept by considering whether individuals experience dual discrimination, which is defined in this study as perceiving both color and class discrimination. Using the 2010 Americas Barometer LAPOP Survey data for eight Latin American countries, this article finds that color-based explanations have not replaced class-based explanations. Instead, both class and color appear to be part of schemas drawn upon by individuals to understand the unfavorable treatment they perceive—in line with scholarship showing both class disadvantage and color conjointly influence the stratification systems of Latin America.

Next year Dixon will continue to work with Edward Telles as her adviser on an invited article on Skin Color for the Annual Review of Sociology. She also plans to begin work on her dissertation which examines the relationship between perceptions of discrimination and national narratives about the state of race relationship.

Janeria Easley is a fourth-year graduate student in Sociology with a specialization in Demography. She received a B.A. in Sociology and English from Duke University. Her research interests include racial economic inequality, spatial inequality, and social mobility.

In 2014, Easley successfully defended her dissertation prospectus entitled, “Bad for Business: Racial Composition, Perceptions, and Firm Location Decisions,” before her committee members. She also submitted her second empirical paper, “The Number of Employers in a Geographic Area: Does Racial Composition Matter?” which was approved by her advisor. She plans to spend the upcoming year completing the next two empirical chapters of her dissertation.

Dennis Feehan is a seventh-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. His research currently focuses on developing network reporting methods; as part of his dissertation project, he and collaborators designed and collected a nationally-representative survey experiment in Rwanda and a large household survey in 27 cities in Brazil. He will give talks about these projects at the 2015 Joint Statistical Meetings and at the ASA meetings.

At the 2014 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Boston, he presented his paper titled, “An Experimental Framework for Continual Improvement in Survey Research,” Abstract: Surveys are an essential measurement tool for many of the most important theoretical and policy questions in the social sciences. Unfortunately, in order to measure the things we care about with surveys, we often have to make difficult decisions about exactly how we should collect information from our respondents. Our paper begins by describing such a situation that we encountered in a study of populations most at risk for HIV in Rwanda. We describe how we conducted a survey experiment and exploited known quantities to gather evidence about how to best measure unknown quantities. We then generalize our experience into a framework that would allow researchers in a wide variety of contexts to steadily accumulate evidence about best practices by embedding experiments in their surveys. Each new survey can be an opportunity to add more to the body of knowledge available, continually improving the quality of everyone’s estimates.

Feehan’s research currently focuses on developing network reporting methods. As part of his dissertation project, he and collaborators designed and collected a nationally-representative survey experiment in Rwanda and a large household survey in 27 cities in Brazil. He will give talks
Lauren Gaydosh is a sixth-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 the intersection of health, family, and inequality. Gaydosh is a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow.

This year Gaydosh is completing her dissertation that uses demographic surveillance data in Tanzania to examine the relationship between family structure and child health. An article from this dissertation is forthcoming at Demography. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant and the Fulbright US Student Program. She expects to defend her dissertation next summer.

Kerstin Gentsch is a seventh-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 continues 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.

Gentsch presented her paper titled, “The Role of Place in Selective College Admissions,” at the 2014 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Boston. This research examines Empirical studies of factors that influence who is admitted to academically selective colleges and universities have identified academic, extracurricular, and personal determinants, but have ignored the neighborhood in which an applicant lives. She hypothesizes that admissions officers who practice holistic review view favorably candidates from disadvantaged neighborhoods who present a credible candidacy despite the disadvantages they faced. Using applicant data from seven elite institutions in the National Study of College Experience and zip-code level Census data, this study examines whether a given applicant’s chances of admission to an elite institution are influenced by the SES of her place of residence. She finds that low median household income in an applicant’s zip code area is associated with a higher likelihood of being admitted, all else equal. This finding demonstrates one of the ways in which the nation’s elite colleges and universities can increase socioeconomic diversity in their student bodies.

Leah Gillion is a second-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. After graduating, Gillion taught mathematics in urban school districts. Her teaching experiences influenced her research interest in education. More specifically, her interests include sociology of education, race and ethnicity, and public policy. Her current project examines the pathways in which low birth influences cognitive development.
Joanne Golann is a seventh-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 urban education, inequality, families, and ethnography.

This year, Golann published an article, "The Paradox of Success at a No-Excuses School," in the *Sociology of Education*. In the past decade, no-excuses schools—whose practices include extended instructional time, data-driven instruction, ongoing professional development, and a highly structured disciplinary system—have emerged as one of the most influential urban school-reform models. Yet almost no research has been conducted on the everyday experiences of students and teachers inside these schools. Drawing from 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork inside one no-excuses school and interviews with 92 school administrators, teachers, and students, she argues that even in a school promoting social mobility, teachers still reinforce class-based skills and behaviors.

Golann also co-authored an essay, "Do No-Excuses Disciplinary Practices Promote Success," with Chris Torres, assistant professor of Counseling and Educational Leadership at Montclair State University. In this essay, the authors assess no-excuses disciplinary practices not simply on their *means*, but in terms of the *ends* they aim to achieve. Drawing from recent studies of no-excuses schools, they consider how disciplinary practices relate to student achievement, student-teacher relationships, college readiness, and teacher turnover. This paper is under review at *Educational Researcher*.

Additionally, Gottlieb completed his dissertation prospectus defense. His dissertation will focus on the causes and consequences of high rates of incarceration and ways that incarceration can be reduced. In Chapter 1, Gottlieb demonstrates the importance of the welfare state and left political parties in explaining cross-national variation in incarceration. These factors have become particularly important as the economy has become deindustrialized and globalized. In Chapter 2, Gottlieb explores the impact of having a household member incarcerated in early adolescence on the risk of growing up to have a premarital first birth. Gottlieb moves beyond the literature’s emphasis on parental incarceration demonstrating that the incarceration of non-parental figures can also have negative implications. In Chapter 3, Gottlieb will explore public opinion surrounding the severity of sentences for a number of crimes. Gottlieb will then explore if messages emphasizing particular themes, such as the racial disparities in
Gottlieb has also worked on a number of articles that he will submit for publication in the coming year. In one article, Gottlieb (with Naomi Sugie) explores whether cohabitation, like marriage, is a life course event that protects against criminal offending. The authors find that cohabitation protects against offending, especially when the partner has higher education than the focal respondent and when the partnership is stable. In a second article, Gottlieb explores whether cross-national variation in incarceration rates has an impact on cross-national variation in poverty rates in advanced democracies. He finds that the average association is null; however, this null association appears to mask substantial heterogeneity by strength of the welfare state and the level of female employment.

Angelina Grigoryeva is a fifth-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. Grigoryeva presented her paper titled, “The Historical Demography of Racial Segregation,” at the 2014 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Boston. Abstract: Both spatial and aspatial measures of residential segregation equate spatial proximity with social distance. This assumption has been increasingly subject to critique by demographers and becomes especially problematic in historical settings. In the late 19th-century United States, standard measures suggest a counter-intuitive pattern: Southern cities, with their long history of racial inequality, had less residential segregation than urban areas considered to be more racially tolerant. Following classic accounts, we argue that traditional measures do not capture a more subtle “backyard” pattern of segregation in the South, where white families dominated front streets and blacks were relegated to alleys. We develop a sequence index that captures street-front segregation and examine its validity and reliability. Our analysis of complete household data from the 1880 Census suggests that the backyard pattern can be explained historically by the density of a city’s black population, the recency of its experiences with slavery, and the occupational structure of the black labor force.

Caroline Holcombe is a third-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 fourth-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. In the past year Horta advanced to Ph.D. candidacy when her dissertation proposal was approved. Her dissertation asks whether high levels of immigration since the 1980s have changed the U.S. population age distribution relative to what might have been observed in the absence of migration. Also in the last year, her paper with Marta Tienda, “Of Work and the Welfare State: Labor Market Activity of Mexican Origin Seniors,” was published as a chapter in the collection Challenges of Latino Aging in the Americas.

Patrick Ishizuka is a fifth-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, and inequality.

This year Ishizuka obtained grant funding to support his dissertation research, including a “Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant” from the National Science Foundation. His dissertation uses experimental methods to understand how social class shapes the experience of motherhood in the family and in the labor market. One part of his dissertation involves a vignette survey experiment about parenting attitudes. He received a grant from Time-sharing Experiments for the Social Sciences to conduct the survey experiment on a nationally representative sample of parents. Ishizuka is also preparing for data collection for the second part of his dissertation, a large-scale field experiment testing whether employers discriminate similarly against mothers in low- and high-skilled jobs.

Sarah James is a third-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, where she conducted research on the life course trajectories of elite academic scientists as well as attitudes toward undocumented immigration. She is currently working on a project analyzing how children’s sleep patterns are related to their wellbeing. In another paper, Sarah examines how the association between parental depression and child behavior is moderated by the child’s genetic sensitivity to the family environment. She is interested in social demography, family and child wellbeing, and integrating biological/genetic and social science research.

Ayesha Mahmud is a third-year student in the Program in Population Studies and the Joint Degree Program 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, Mahmud has been working with the Grenfell and Metcalf labs in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, on studying the interaction between population dynamics and infectious disease dynamics. Their research was published in the Journal of the Royal Society, Interface. She has also been studying the impact of the HIV epidemic on fertility in sub-Saharan Africa, and presented her work at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Boston.

Celeste Marin is a second-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. She is a National Institutes of Health Training Grant Fellow. Marin’s interests are health disparities, global reproductive epidemiology, and research methods for hard-to-measure demographic outcomes and hidden populations.

During the summer of 2014, Marin led the endline survey to evaluate an adolescent sexual and reproductive health program in Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya. (Before coming to Princeton, she had conducted the baseline survey.) The program was implemented by John Snow Inc. Research and Training Institute, National Council of Churches of Kenya and three refugee-led community-based organizations (CBOs). Marin selected and trained refugee field staff, supervised fieldwork and data entry, conducted the analysis and wrote the final report. Solidarity and Advocacy for the Vulnerable in Conflict (SAVIC), one of the CBOs, asked her to serve on its Board of Directors.

Zitsi Mirakhur is a fourth-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 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. Mirakhur is a National Institutes of Health Training Grant Fellow. Her research interests are higher education, social demography, inequality, and urbanization.

This year, Zitsi has presented preliminary work from her dissertation at the Annual Conferences of the Association for Education and Finance Policy as well as at the 2014 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Boston. Her dissertation examines the relationship between high school dropouts and their peers.

Joel Mittleman is a second-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.

In 2014, Mittleman made substantial progress on a research project exploring the consequences of the growing demographic divide between students and teachers in America’s public schools. The project utilizes new data from the Gates Foundation’s Measures of Effective Teaching (MET) Study, the largest study of teaching practice ever conducted in the United States. A paper coming out of this project titled, “The Demographic Divide in the Classroom: The Consequences of Teacher Race/Ethnicity on Student Classroom Experience,” was presented at the annual meetings of the American Education Research Association and at 2014 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Boston. To support this research, Mittleman was one of four graduate students in the country to receive a MET Research Fellowship from the American Education Research Association.

Moving forward, Mittleman has begun work on a related project using data from the Schools and Staffing Survey to create nationally representative measures of student exposure to diverse teachers.

Sophie Moullin is a second-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 previously worked as a Senior Policy Adviser in the UK Prime Minister’s strategy unit and as a Visiting Research Fellow at the University of Oxford’s Public Policy Unit. She is interested in family demography, stratification, and mental health.

Moullin’s current research investigates the part of childhood and maternal mental health in social mobility, and was presented at UCL’s Center for Longitudinal Studies annual conference. Led by OPR affiliate Nancy Reichman and Julien Teitler (Columbia University), Moullin’s analysis of administrative data on over 2 million births to estimate the effects of gestation age in early child health disparities was published in the Annals of Epidemiology. Also this year, Moullin will publish “Demography as Pre-distribution” - which examines the role of family formation and stability in poverty and inequality in rich nations, and potential social policy responses - as a chapter in Pre-distributive Social Policy, edited by Chwalisz and Diamond.

Laura Nolan is a fourth-year graduate student in the Program in Population Studies and the Joint Degree Program 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. Nolan is a National Institutes of Health Training Grant Fellow. Her
research interests include child health, economic wellbeing, and the implications of urbanization in both developing countries and the U.S.

In 2014, Laura Nolan was second author on a paper published in the journal *Social Science & Medicine* entitled, “The Psychological Toll of Slum Living in India: A Mixed Methods Study,” (2014, 119:115-169). This work was done in collaboration with a research collective called Partners for Urban Knowledge, Action, and Research (PUKAR) in Mumbai, India that works with and advocates on behalf of a particularly underserved slum community. The paper shows that area-level deprivation is a statistically significant predictor of risk of mental disorders, even when controlling for important characteristics such as income, marital status, and others.

In 2014 Nolan gave two presentations at the *International Conference on Urban Health*, held in Manchester, England, for which she successfully applied for travel support from Princeton University’s Center for Health and Wellbeing Health Grand Challenge Fund. Nolan’s collaborator from PUKAR presented joint work in Washington, DC at the *Consortium of Universities for Global Health Annual Conference* in May of 2014, and Nolan presented two papers at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Boston, MA. Finally, she gave an invited talk on self-reported health at Harvard’s Center for Population and Development Studies in October of 2014.

Nolan was a Princeton Writing Fellow from September, 2013 to May, 2014. She had a sole-authored paper accepted for publication at the journal *Population and Development Review* in the fall of 2014 which will be published in March of 2015.

**Ryan O’Mara** is a first-year graduate student in the Program in Population Studies and the Joint Degree Program in Demography and Social Policy. He holds a M.S. in Social Science (Health Behavior) and a B.S. in Education both from the University of Florida, where he was inducted into the UF Hall of Fame in 2010 for his leadership in implementing several successful health and safety initiatives in Gainesville, Florida. O’Mara is concurrently a scholar in the M.D.-Ph.D. Training Program at the University of Florida, College of Medicine. While training at the intersection of medicine and society, he is broadly interested in how social inequalities influence population health and wellbeing, and how social policies and programs can be optimized to improve public health and welfare.

Before coming to Princeton University in 2014, O’Mara worked as a research fellow at the University of Florida Institute for Child Health Policy, and served as director for Advancement of Global Health Equity at Prometheon Pharma. In his early career, he has authored over a dozen scientific papers on health behaviors and a book chapter on public health law and policy. He has served on local government boards, coalitions and task forces to assist translating empirical research into policy strategies to address community health and safety issues. He is an avid runner, Boston Marathon qualifier, and in 2010 completed a 4,500-mile transcontinental run.

This year, O’Mara lead authored a paper published in *Academic Medicine* entitled, “Should MD-PhD Programs Encourage Graduate Training in Disciplines beyond Conventional Biomedical or Clinical Sciences?” In this paper, O’Mara and colleagues argue that M.D.–Ph.D. programs should allow and encourage their scholars to cross boundaries into less traditional disciplines such as statistics, anthropology, sociology, ethics, and public policy. He was invited to speak on this topic in April at the 3rd *Biennial National Conference for Physician-Scholars in the Social Sciences and Humanities* at the University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine.

O’Mara is currently working with Thomas Espenshade and other colleagues at Princeton to implement and evaluate a home-based stimulation intervention program in disadvantaged urban neighborhoods in the United States. A large body of research in economics and social sciences has found that interventions targeting disadvantaged children in the earliest years of life have much higher returns in human capital and health than interventions at later stages in life. These findings corroborate another large body of research in neuroscience and developmental psychology that suggest brain architecture and human abilities are shaped powerfully during critical periods of
early childhood. Improving the quality of parent-child interactions and increasing social-emotional stimulation at home during early childhood is an especially promising strategy for fostering the healthy development of children and improving their life trajectories. Unfortunately, there has been no widespread implementation or evaluation of early childhood stimulation programs in the United States.

Another project, also with Thomas Espenshade, is based on an early childhood stimulation intervention in Kingston, Jamaica in which trained community health workers visited homes of disadvantaged infants/toddlers for one hour per week for two years. During these visits, health worker showed mothers techniques to stimulate their infants/toddlers through play, and encouraged the mothers to play with their children between visits. A rigorous impact evaluation demonstrated long-term benefits among its participants. More than twenty years after children received this stimulation intervention, participants showed higher IQs, larger vocabularies, better reasoning skills, less violent behavior, lower school dropout, higher education and earnings. The Princeton research team intends to replicate the Jamaica intervention in deprived urban neighborhoods in the United States, and study its effects on child development. Specifically, the program evaluation seeks to answer two key questions: (1) Does the program improve the level of stimulation in the home environment and the quality of mother-child interactions? (2) Does the program improve the child’s cognitive abilities, social-behavioral skills, health and wellbeing?

Federica Querin is a first-year graduate student in the Program in Population Studies and the Joint Degree Program in Demography and Social Policy. She holds a B.A. in Economics and a M.S in Economics and Social Sciences, both from Bocconi University, Milan. Her Master’s thesis used data from the European Social Survey (ESS) to analyze the interplay of social capital and fertility intentions. Since graduating, she has worked on projects dealing with gender gaps in employment, earnings and career prospects as well as for the European Commission in the Directorate General for Education and Culture, where she contributed to the designing of education policy for the current commission. Her research interests broadly include family, low fertility in the European context, and social demography.

Emilce Santana is a second-year graduate student in Sociology with a specialization in Demography. She received a B.A. in Sociology from the University of Pennsylvania. Her qualitative undergrad work explored the life goals of Mexican immigrant families in new destination areas. For her senior thesis, Santana used a quantitative approach to examine how the teacher-student relationship relates to the educational outcomes of children of Latino immigrants. Her research interests broadly include immigration, social stratification, and race/ethnicity.

Santana is currently working on a paper that examines the mechanisms behind perceptions of discrimination among U.S. Latinos. She finds that although acculturation is a consistent predictor of perceiving discrimination, the importance of a person’s skin color depends on the context in which the discriminatory act takes place. Next year, she plans to explore inter-ethnic/racial unions among Latinos.

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

In 2014, Takudzwa was awarded the 2014-15 Population Reference Bureau Policy Communication Fellowship. The fellowship is a competitive training program aimed to introduce current Ph.D. candidates to the policy environment, with a strong focus on writing for policy audiences. Having completed a two-week internship-format workshop at PRB, she produced a policy brief and an article which is under review.
to be published online by PRB. The articles are based on her research which explores the paradox of increasing fertility and stagnating contraceptive use in Zimbabwe in recent years.

Sayi’s 2014 publication, “Relationships between Marriage and Fertility Transitions in sub-Saharan Africa,” was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Boston.

Elizabeth Sully is a sixth-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 examines the relationship between HIV and marriage before and after the introduction of antiretroviral treatment (ART) in rural Uganda. These chapters explore three unique aspects of HIV and marriage dynamics: marital formation, intra- and extra-marital HIV transmission, and marital dissolution. They document important changes in the transmission and social repercussions of HIV with the roll-out of ART.

In 2014, Sully gave an oral presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Boston, sharing her work on concurrent, or overlapping, sexual partnerships and HIV incidence in two Uganda sero-suveillance sites. She was also awarded the Fellowship of Woodrow Wilson Scholars for a second year.

Jonathan Tannen is a fifth-year graduate student in Public Affairs and Demography. He holds a B.S. in Physics and Math from Harvard and an M.S.Ed. from the University of Pennsylvania. After college, he joined Teach for America and taught math and science at West Philadelphia High School. His interests include the internal structure of cities, segregation, youth development and mathematical modeling of emergent structures.

This year, Tannen continued his dissertation research using Graphical Information Systems (GIS) and Bayesian Spatiotemporal clustering to map fine-scale demographic neighborhood boundaries and analyze their movement over time, in Philadelphia and then in 100 American cities. Preliminary results suggest that increases in the White population has occurred by boundaries moving, as populations expand spatially, while increases in Hispanic and Black populations occurred uniformly within neighborhoods.

Sal Thorkelson is a fifth-year graduate student in Sociology with a specialization in Demography. He received a B.A. in Evolutionary Biology from Columbia University and a M.Sc. in Human Geography from Umeå University, Sweden. His primary research interests include international migration, inequality, race and ethnic studies, and comparative sociology.

This year Thorkelson completed substantial work on the first and second chapters of his dissertation on political involvement among children of immigrants in Europe, with a focus on Scandinavian countries. He will present the first chapter at Annual Meeting of the Population Association of American in San Diego in 2015, entitled “Occupy Europe? Political Participation among the Immigrant Second Generation.” It explores the rates of informal and formal political participation among immigrants, children of immigrants, and natives in twenty-six European countries, Israel, and the United States. The results indicate lower voting rates among children of immigrants than among natives in nearly all countries, but near-parity for other forms of
political participation. Further, this study shows that countries with more permissive immigrant rights regimes also have higher participation rates among all citizens, including second generation citizens.

In addition, Thorkelson completed an article on the production of ethnonational boundaries among adolescents with native-born and foreign-born parents in Swedish schools. The article, entitled, “‘Swedish on Paper, but Not Inside’: Boundary-Making and its Consequences in Stockholm Schools,” uses interview and ethnographic data to better understand what conditions lead to situations where ethnic distinctions lead to different treatment or outcomes for individuals. He expects to publish this article in the coming year.

In 2015, Thorkelson will complete the second and third chapters of his dissertation. These chapters will compare the political involvement of children of immigrants in Denmark and Sweden. In each country, he conducted an online survey of political party’s youth groups’ recruitment strategies, as well as in-depth semi-structured interviews with several dozen individuals. (Data collection in Denmark is currently in progress.) As a way to involve study participants and to receive their feedback, Thorkelson wrote a report on the Swedish survey findings for their internal use, entitled, “Rapport: Deltagande och rekrytering bland ungdomsföreningar i Sverige” (Report: Participation and recruitment among youth associations in Sweden”).

Megan Todd is a fifth-year graduate student in Public Affairs and Demography. She holds an A.B. in Economics from Harvard University. Prior to starting at Princeton, Megan performed research on internationally-comparable urban population estimates and the social and economic determinants of health disparities. Her research interests include biodemography, spatial demography, health disparities, health measurement, social and economic determinants of health.

Amy Winter is a fourth-year graduate student in the Program in Population Studies. She holds a B.A. in International Relations and History from the University of Georgia and a M.P.H in Global Health from the Rollins School of Public Health at Emory University. Prior to coming to Princeton she worked with an Emory University research team investigating HIV/AIDS among MSM in the U.S. Winter’s Masters’ work focused on social epidemiology assessing negative health outcomes of intimate partner violence among women in India.

Her current research interests lie at the intersection of human demography and infectious disease dynamics. Winter successfully defended her dissertation prospectus, “The Introduction of Rubella Containing Vaccine in India,” in 2014. Chapter 1 of her dissertation entitled, “Rubella Vaccination in India: Identifying broad consequences of vaccination introduction, key knowledge gaps, and recommendations for addressing them,” will be submitted to Epidemiology and Infection. Abstract: Rubella is a mild childhood disease, but infection during early pregnancy may cause fetal death, spontaneous abortion, or the birth of an infant with congenital rubella syndrome (CRS). In 2014, India announced their plan to introduce rubella-containing vaccine (RCV) into India’s national measles immunization program. The success of India’s rubella vaccination program will depend on maintaining a critical threshold of vaccination coverage. Empirical analyses have shown that ‘insufficient’ levels of RCV coverage can result in an increase in CRS incidence in the short term, by increasing the age of infection without sufficiently reducing incidence of rubella cases. Using a deterministic age-structured model that accounts for state-specific demography and vaccination coverage levels, we show that the result of introducing the rubella vaccine on the incidence of CRS is highly sensitive to the basic reproductive number for rubella in India. As the assumed basic reproductive number of rubella increases, the risk of an increase in CRS incidence post vaccine also increases. We use simulation tools to explore best serological survey designs and analysis techniques to strengthen inference of rubella epidemiologic parameters in India.
Melanie Wright Fox is a fourth-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 Public Policy and Theater Studies from Duke University where she completed an honors thesis on social capital among African-American single mothers. Before she began her Ph.D. studies at Princeton, she worked as a Research Assistant at the Center for Research on Child Wellbeing at Princeton. Fox is a National Institutes of Health Training Grant Fellow. She is interested in how neighborhoods and families contribute to social inequalities and in social policies that mitigate early-life disadvantage.

Jessica Yiu is a seventh-year graduate student in Sociology with a specialization in Demography. She has a B.A. and M.A. in Sociology from the University of Toronto. Her broad research interests include race/ethnicity and immigration, and the study of these issues in comparative perspective. She is a recipient of the Social Science and Humanities Research Council’s Canadian Graduate Scholarship at the Masters and Doctoral levels.

Yiu has completed a draft of her dissertation, “Tiger Children in “New and Old” Immigrant Destinations: Understanding the Low versus High Educational Expectations of Chinese Youth in Spain, Italy, and the United States,” and has submitted it to her committee for review. She plans to defend in 2015.
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