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Douglas S. Massey, Director

During 2015 the Office of Population Research celebrated its 79th year as a population center. Located in the Woodrow Wilson School, in that year it included some 30 faculty research associates, seven postdoctoral fellows, three visiting scholars, and 33 doctoral students supported by a professional staff of seven. During the calendar of 2015, OPR relied upon the services of two directors. During the Spring of 2015 Douglas Massey continued his service as OPR Director but during the first semester of his 2015-2016 leave he was replaced by Noreen Goldman as Acting OPR Director.

As fate would have it, in that academic year OPR was hit by a tsunami of sabbaticals, and joining Doug Massey on leave that year was Marta Tienda, Betsy Armstrong, and Tod Hamilton. In their absence, Alicia Adserà nobly stepped up to take Marta’s place as DGS for Population and German Rodriguez ably assumed the duties of teaching POP 502, the annual course in demographic methods. As always, order in the center was maintained through the superb administrative talents of Associate Director Nancy Cannuli while Lynne Johnson provided support to the graduate program.

Despite the scarcity of on-campus faculty, the graduate program continued training new demographers, producing no fewer than nine Ph.D.’s in 2015. Upon graduation, Kristin Bietsch went on to become a Research Associate of the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, DC; Diane Coffey became Executive Director of the Research Institute for Compassionate Economics and continued her work in India; Takudzwa Sayi accepted a Postdoctoral Fellowship at in the Department of Community and Family Health at the USF College of Public Health in Tampa; Elizabeth Sully joined New York’s Guttmacher Institute as a Senior Research Scientist; Edward Berchick assumed a Postdoctoral Fellowship at Duke University; Lauren Gaydosh became a Postdoctoral Scholar at the Carolina Population Center in Chapel Hill; Dennis Feehan was appointed Assistant Professor Demography at Berkeley; Megan Todd was appointed as a Postdoctoral Research Scientist at Columbia University’s Robert N. Butler Aging Center; and Laura Nolan joined her as a Postdoctoral Research Scientist at Columbia’s Population Research Center.

One of the most gratifying things about being OPR Director is seeing our graduates’ remarkable record of success in beginning their professional careers as demographers in the field’s leading institutions. I know the entire faculty joins me in wishing them continued good fortune as their careers progress.

Douglas Massey, Director

Office of Population Research
Princeton University
Office of Population Research

**OPR Staff and Students**

**January – December 2015**

### Director

**Douglas S. Massey**

### Director of Graduate Studies

**Alícia Adserà**

### Faculty Associates

**Alícia Adserà**, Research Scholar and Lecturer in Economics and International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School; Director of Graduate Studies, the Office of Population Research; Research Associate, Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing; Co-Director of the Princeton Global Network on Child Migration. 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.


**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; Director, Research Program in Development Studies; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research and 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, and on 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.

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: focused on the role of the home environment in the early origins of learning gaps and on how families build skills in their young pre-school children and get them ready to learn.

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, Department of Psychology and Woodrow Wilson School; 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.

Frye, Margaret, joined the faculty in fall of 2015 as Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Sociology and Demography, University of California, Berkeley, 2013. Postdoctoral Fellow in Sociology, Harvard University, 2013-2015; and a Global Scholar in the Successful Societies Program at the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research. Her research connects cultural understandings and behavioral outcomes during the transition to adulthood in sub-Saharan Africa. She employs a variety of data sources and methodological approaches, including in-depth interviews, classroom observations, computational text analysis, and sequence analysis.

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.


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. Currently research interest: in-school and out-of-school programs; youth policy; program and policy evaluation; and poverty.

Tod G. Hamilton, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; Member, Institute for Advanced Study, School of Social Science. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, 2010. Interests: demography, immigration, health, race, and labor market disparities.

Sara S. McLanahan, William S. Tod Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs; Director, Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing; Director, the Joint Degree Program in Social Policy (JDP). Editor-in-Chief, Future of Children; Interim Director, Education Research Section (ERS). Ph.D., Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, 1979. Interests: family demography; poverty and inequality; social policy; child wellbeing; gender issues; race and ethnicity; and intergenerational relationships.

C. Jessica E. Metcalf, Assistant Professor of Ecology, Evolutionary Biology and 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.


Alejandro Portes, Howard Harrison and Gabrielle Snyder Beck Professor of Sociology; Member of Executive Committee, Center for Migration and Development; 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, Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, the Center for Information Technology Policy, Sociology, Columbia University; Director, the Office of Population Research Computing Core. Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University, 2007. Interests: social networks, sociology of culture, social inequality, social psychology, computational social science, quantitative methods, developing network-based statistical methods for studying populations most at risk for HIV/AIDS, and web-based social data.

Brandon Stewart, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research and the Center for Digital Humanities; Faculty Affiliate, Department of Politics. Ph.D., Government, Harvard University, 2015. Interests: computational social science; text as data; and Bayesian statistics.

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 for 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; 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, inequality, and the formation of teen romantic relationships using diaries administered on smartphones.

James Trussell, Senior Research Demographer, the Office of Population Research; Honorary Fellow, Edinburgh University; Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, Emeritus, Princeton University; Senior Fellow, the Guttmacher Institute; Member of the Board of Directors of FIAPAC and the Women on Web Foundation; Deputy Editor, Contraception. 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, 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.


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.


Visiting Scholars


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.


Administrative Staff

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

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

**Library Staff**

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

**Research/Technical Staff**

Kelly Cleland, Research Specialist
Monica Espinoza Higgins, Project Manager, New Immigrant Survey
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 Mexican Project (LAMP)

**Students**


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


Ian D. Lundberg, Department of Sociology and Social Policy Program. Entered fall 2015. B.A., Sociology and Statistics, Harvard University, 2015. Interests: gender, families, labor markets, social demography and methodology, with specific focus on causal inference and on the impact of labor-market inequalities on families and of families on labor-market inequality.


Jiayi J. Xu, Department of Sociology. Entered fall 2015. B.A., Sociology and Public Affairs, University of Chicago, 2014. Interests: intragroup variation, especially how this may be affected by spatial inequality.

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, 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 (FFS), 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 2015, the journal has published 21 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 2015:

Nancy Reichman, Economist and Professor of Pediatrics, 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.

Jani Turnunen, Visiting Student Research Collaborator and a Ph.D. student in Sociological Demography, the Stockholm University visited CRCW in the fall of 2015 with a research focus on family, family structure, child custody and social demography. During his visit he worked with the Fragile Families Data and was mentored by Sara McLanahan.

Nazli Baydar, Associate Professor, Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey visited for the 2015-2016 academic year. Areas of interest: theoretical and empirical developmental research on transition
from early childhood to middle childhood, risk and protective factors in diverse ecological contexts, applied research on universal, and selective preventive interventions. She worked on several papers with Sara McLanahan and CRCW associates while here.

**CRCW hosted three postdoctoral fellows in 2015:**

**Rachel Goldberg**, received her Ph.D. in Sociology from Brown University in 2012 and was a postdoctoral fellow with CRCW from 2012-2015. Her research focused 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 she completed the F32 fellowship, Goldberg began a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in Sociology, University of California, Irvine in the fall of 2015.

**Brandon Wagner,** received his Ph.D. in 2013 from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill in Sociology. He joined CRCW as a postdoctoral research associate in CRCW in 2015 after 2 years with OPR. His research interests are health, family, methodology, causal inference and biosocial interplay. He is currently developing a number of projects with recently collected data on telomere length while working on the *Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study*. He recently co-authored several articles that were published in *Social Science and Medicine, PlosOne* and *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy*. In 2015, Wagner secured a position for fall of 2016 in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Texas Tech University.

**Louis Donnelly,** received his Ph.D. in Social Work in 2015 from Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. He joined CRCW as a postdoctoral research associate in the fall of 2105. Donnelly’s research interests are: neighborhood contexts and residential segregation, child poverty and educational inequality, family structure, and nonresident father involvement. He has several articles in progress and has led the identification and acquisition of supplemental contextual data for use with the *Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study*. Donnelly has also collaborated on related projects with Princeton colleagues. One article on neighborhood disadvantage and telomere length, led by author Doug Massey and Brandon Wagner, is to be presented at the International Sociology Association meeting and has been accepted to the *Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences*. Donnelly will remain with CRCW for another year and will contribute to the planning and development of future waves of survey data collection for the *Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study*.

**Research:**

**The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study**

The *Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study* 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 oversample 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, nine, and fifteen years of age.

2015 was a good year for FF with the most publications ever in a year and a large increase of people registering for the public data. Over 6,000 researchers have registered to use the public data, and there have been 390 restricted-use and contract data users. Overall, over 550 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 85 working papers posted on their website. In 2015, five dissertations were completed using the data; to date approximately 85 dissertations have used the FFS data.

**Year 15 Wave**

Data collection for the Year 15 round of interviews is nearing a successful completion. The goal was to interview 90% of the mothers and teens that participated in the Year 9 survey. To date, the survey contractor, WESTAT, has interviewed 3,254 mothers and 3,142 teens, resulting in response rates of 90% and 87% respectively. In addition, the
Columbia Population Research Center is attempting to interview mothers and teens that participated in earlier waves but did not complete the Year 9 survey. To date, CPRC has interviewed 77 mothers and 58 teens. Taking account of both survey operations, CRCW has completed interviews with 71% of the mothers inter-viewed at birth. WESTAT will most likely shut down data collection in June; Columbia will continue their interviews through the end of 2016. Active data collection for the collaborative study, the Adolescent Sleep Study (funded by NICHD and led by Lauren Hale, Stony Brook University and Orfeu Buxton, Penn State University), is also now finished. The study collected hip and wrist actigraph data (which measure movement during the day and at night) and web-based survey data in a “daily diary” format, from ~1,000 teens for one week following the home visit.

Three other collaborative studies are ongoing. 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), has collected brain imaging data on 185 children in the Detroit and Toledo samples and will continue activities throughout 2016. Lab work continues for the Gene-Environment Interaction Study (funded by NICHD and led by Dan Notterman, Princeton University, Molecular Biology Department and Colter Mitchell, University of Michigan). Finally, the Smartphone Study of Teen Relationships (led by Marta Tienda and Rachel Goldberg, University of California, Irvine) was reviewed by NICHD in February but not funded. The PIs will continue piloting cases with seed funding from the Center for Health and Wellbeing as they look for other sources of funding for the study.

CRCW made good progress on the Beating the Odds Project, funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation as part of their “cultures of health,” initiative. The project aims to: (1) identify teens who are “beating the odds” (doing much better than expected, given their family backgrounds) and 2) identify the family, neighborhood, school, and city characteristics that account for their success. Two abstracts from this project were recently submitted to a special issue of Health Affairs: (1) “Childhood Exposure to Violence and Risky Behavior in Adolescence,” which focuses on the association between children’s exposure to multiple forms of violence and risky health behaviors, such as unsafe sex and substance use and (2) “Neighborhood Collective Efficacy and Adolescent Mental Health,” which focuses on the association between children’s exposure to neighborhood collective efficacy and mental health during adolescence (depression and anxiety).

Additionally the Fragile Families Study Co-PIs, Sara McLanahan and Irwin Garfinkel, worked on a book examining the effects of the Great Recession on families and children. This book, Children and the Great Recession, was completed and is being released by Russell Sage Foundation in August 2016.

Translational Activities:

The Future of Children Project and Child and Family Blog

The Future of Children Journal, a joint project of the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University and the Brookings Institution, translates the best social science research on a given topic into information that is useful to policy makers and practitioners. The journal currently publishes two issues each year, along with a policy brief and various ancillary pieces. Topics range widely – from income policy to family to education and health – with child wellbeing as the unifying element. The journal reaches more than 20,000 readers through a distribution list unique to each topic, and its findings are promoted through the web and outreach events in Washington DC, New York City, Princeton, and around the country. Outreach activities include a practitioners’ conference, Congressional briefings, press conferences, university lectures and courses, and stakeholders’ seminars. 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, Princeton University. Senior Editors include: Ron Haskins, Senior...
Production

The journal has published two issues in 2015: *Marriage and Child Wellbeing Revisited* and *Policies to Promote Child Health*. Four more issues are in progress: *Children and Climate Change* (Spring 2016), *Starting Early: Education Pre-K to 3* (Fall 2016), *Socioemotional Learning* (Spring 2017) and *The Justice System and the Reproduction of Inequality* (Spring 2018). *The Marriage and Child Wellbeing Revisited* issue represented a unique return, after ten years, to a topic vitally important that underscores the work of CRCW and the Fragile Families Study.

CRCW’s outreach and dissemination efforts have included events at Brookings Institution related to the Marriage and Child Health issues: *The Promise of Birth Control* on October 14, 2015 and *Can States Improve Children’s Health by Preventing Abuse and Neglect?* on May 5, 2015, as well as a conference for practitioners at Princeton called *Policies to Promote Child Health: Ways in Which Schools and Communities Can Promote Child Wellness* on May 20, 2015. The practitioner conferences at Princeton are organized through the Education Research Section (ERS). This spring and summer, instead of the traditional conference at Princeton, ERS will partner with the Sustainable Jersey for Schools program to participate and disseminate the Climate Change issue.

In another innovative outreach partnership, CRCW worked with Children’s of Alabama—the state’s leading children’s hospital, in Birmingham—to present findings from the Child Health issue at two con-current events in July 2015. During the hospital’s grand rounds, issue co-editor Nancy Reichman gave more than 200 pediatricians an overview of the issue, focusing on the question “How Healthy Are Our Children?” both nationally and in Alabama. Next, *Food Insecurity* research report co-author Jim Ziliak and a panel of local nutrition advocates explored childhood food insecurity and innovative child nutrition programs in front of an audience of several hundred social workers, nutritionists, and other practitioners. These events received prominent coverage in the Birmingham media. Reichman later gave a version of her presentation during grand rounds at Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital in New Brunswick, NJ.

CRCW also sent representatives to the conferences of such organizations as the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management, the Population Association of America, the Network on Child Protection and Well-Being, the Society for Social Work and Research, and the Military Child Education Coalition (MCEC). At MCEC’s National Training Seminar in July 2015, practitioners working with military children took all of CRCW’s remaining copies of the Military Children and Families issue—a milestone in that it was the first time CRCW completely ran out of an issue of the journal. This spring, MCEC paid for a new print run of 100 copies to use in their own training work. Also this spring, Sara McLanahan and senior editor Ron Haskins participated in a Capitol Hill Briefing for policymakers sponsored by the American Academy of Political and Social Science on the topic of policies that affect working-class families.

The international *Child and Family Blog*, developed in partnership with a group at Cambridge University and the Jacobs Foundation, went live in 2014. It presents accurate, accessible information about important child and family research. CRCW is now featuring, from each issue of *Future of Children*, a condensed version of two of the articles, written by their managing editor and the article’s author together. For an example, see http://childandfamilyblog.com/children-marriage-do-better-why. In the past year, the blog has also

For more details about the ongoing work of the blog, visit http://childandfamilyblog.com

**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, 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 48 students: 4% from economics, 29% from politics, 15% from population studies, 35% from sociology, and 17% from psychology. Students who have completed the Joint Degree Program have been placed in prestigious postdoctoral (Duke University, Columbia University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University College London, Lehigh University, University of Michigan, and University of California, Berkeley) and faculty positions (Cornell School of Policy Analysis and Management, 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
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 46 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. In 2015, Ilyana Kuziemko (Economics) joined Janet Currie as a co-director of CHW, and Andrea Graham (Ecology and Evolutionary Biology) became a co-director of CHW’s Global Health Program.

**Visiting Fellows**

The Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW) hosts visiting researchers each year and also has a postdoctoral fellows program. CHW supports researchers from a variety of disciplines who work on the multiple aspects of health and wellbeing in both developed and developing countries. Visitors usually spend an academic year or a semester in residence at Princeton, during which time they conduct research and participate in conferences, seminars, and other CHW events. Visitors have the opportunity to teach in the Woodrow Wilson School.

**Teaching**

CHW supports several programs designed to enhance students’ opportunities to learn about health and wellbeing. This includes undergraduate and graduate courses and certificates in health and health policy, grants for students to conduct health-related research, and student-oriented events such as lunch seminars, career panels and public lectures.

The Undergraduate Certificate in Global Health and Health Policy (GHP) is an interdepartmental program in which undergraduates can study the determinants, consequences, and patterns of disease across societies; the role of medical technologies and interventions in health improvements; and the economic, political, and social factors that shape domestic and global public health.

The 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.

**Notable Highlights from 2015**

- Supported eight new faculty research projects on domestic and international health through the Program on U.S. Health Policy and the Health Grand Challenge, covering topics such as: medication for ADHD, epidemiology of antibiotic use in U.S. hospitals, hospital closures in New Jersey, measles and rubella in Madagascar,

Hosted one Princeton Seminar on Global Health: “Beyond the Doctor’s Office: Improving Health Outcomes in the U.S. through Non-Medical Services” featuring Heather Howard, Director of the State Health Reform Assistance Network and Lecturer at Princeton University’s Woodrow Wilson School, Terri Jackson, Senior Vice President of Rabin Martin, and Patricia Doykos, Director of the Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation. 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.

CHW played a central role in the planning and execution of the Princeton-Fung Global Forum “Modern Plagues: Lessons Learned from the Ebola Crisis,” held on November 2-3, 2015 in Dublin, Ireland. The Forum brought together researchers, scholars, policymakers and health officials to examine West Africa’s Ebola outbreak as a case study of a modern plague. Keynote speakers included: Margaret Chan, director-general of the World Health Organization; Jeremy Farrar, director of the Welcome Trust and professor of tropical medicine at the University of Oxford; Peter Piot, director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and a microbiologist known for research into Ebola and AIDS; Raj Panjabi, co-founder and chief executive officer, Last Mile Health; Mary Robinson, former President of Ireland, Founder of the Mary Robinson Foundation-Climate Justice, and United Nations special envoy for climate change; and Princeton University’s Angus Deaton, recent winner of the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences.

CHW affiliates participated as panelists in two forums held during the 2015 reunions for alumni and faculty:

- “The Health of Healthcare”. The forum moderator was CHW affiliate Heather Howard, Director, State Health Reform Assistance Network. Panelists were: Steven G. Gabbe ’65, Senior vice president for Health Sciences for The Ohio State University and Emeritus CEO of OSU Wexner Medical Center; Chris Feudtner ’85, Professor of Pediatric, Medical Ethics & Health Policy, The Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia and The Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania; Ted Kyi ‘90, SVP, Business Intelligence & Analytics, Matrix Medical Network; Lauren (Brinkmeyer) Goebel ’00, Vice President, Transformation and Organizational Development, Rush Health.

- “ObamaCare: Can it be Fixed or Should it be Repealed?” – featuring Avik Roy and CHW affiliate Uwe Reinhardt

CHW co-sponsored the forum "Humanistic Approaches to Mental Health Care in an Age of Biological Psychiatry" with Andrew Solomon, Author and Activist. Panelists included: João Biehl, Department of Anthropology, Princeton; Ronald Comer, Department of Psychology, Princeton; Tanya Luhrmann, Department of Anthropology,
Stanford University. Moderated by Amy Borovoy, East Asian Studies and Anthropology (associated), Princeton.

Other Events:

2/18/15  “Molecular epidemiology and drug resistance of Chagas disease agent Trypanosome cruz in Colombia” – Professor Omar Triana, Biology and Control of Infectious Diseases Group, University of Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia

2/25/15  “Resistance: the Film” – film screening and panel discussion with Michael Graziano, Laura Kahn, Aude Teillant

4/8/15  “Underreported and Overperforming: How one nonprofit is escalating a little-known issue to help the world’s poorest women” – Kate Grant

5/4/15  "Code Black" film screening and panel discussion with Dr. Osman Sayan ’87 and Dr. Craig Gronczewski

- Partnered with the Future of Children journal to produce a special issue on preventing children’s health problems. Highlights from the volume were presented and discussed at the May 2015 Conference “Policies to Promote Child Health: Ways in Which Schools and Communities Can Promote Child Wellness.

- Co-sponsored, with Research Program in Development Studies, 22 lunch seminars for students and faculty, covering topics such as: the impact of a disease epidemic on the urban landscape, incentives in prescription drug choice, privatized health insurance, race and the geography of healthcare, lead exposure and the black/white test score gap, the economics of death ceilings, political transitions in Haiti, patterns of health in the U.S., India’s child labor ban.

- Co-sponsored ten lunch seminars for students and faculty covering topics such as: rural medicine, global health architecture, innovations in primary care, children born with HIV, practicing medicine and health policy, mHealth innovations to digital health systems, Princeton’s MenB outbreak, a conversation with Kathleen Sebelius, and aging in China.

- Hosted a symposium in which students presented on their CHW-supported internships and research projects. The event included poster presentations and screenings of short films, all developed by students whose work was sponsored by CHW.

- 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 $13,080 in graduate research grants through the Program on U.S. Health Policy. This funding supported four graduate students’ dissertation research on domestic health care and health policy.

- Created, identified and/or co-sponsored 49 undergraduate health internship opportunities for summer 2015; 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: Bixby Center for Global Reproductive Health, U.S.; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S.; Empirical Research in Political Economy, Benin; Emzingo Global Impact Fellowship, South Africa; Humanitarian Organization for Home Economics (HOME),
Singapore; Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, Vietnam; Philani Centre, South Africa; Telethon Kids Institute, Australia; U.S. Department of State-Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

- Invested $60,395 to sponsor 27 undergraduate thesis research projects for the summer of 2015.
  - Funding recipients worked in 11 countries, including: Canada, China, Colombia, France, Kenya, Panama, Peru, South Africa, Taiwan, Uganda, and the U.S.

- Provided $1,008 to three 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) promotes scholarship, original research, and intellectual exchange among faculty and students with an interest in international migration and national development. 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*, that examines race and ethnicity in the four aforementioned countries, which analyzes the survey data and puts the findings in historical context. In addition, Telles has published and has several articles in the pipeline on cross-national comparative articles about how ethnicity, race and color affect inequality (self-reported health and educational attainment), classification (racial self-identification generally in countries with large afro-descendant populations, self-identification as white across Latin America and self-identification and classification by others as indigenous), and racial attitudes (beliefs about causes of indigenous and black inequality and beliefs about race mixing).

The CMD hosted a meeting of the PERLA investigative team in the spring and celebrated the publication of *Pigmentocracies: Race and Ethnicity in Latin America*, University of North Carolina Press in the fall.

**The Mexican Migration Project**

The Mexican Migration Project (MMP) was created in 1982 by an interdisciplinary team of researchers to further our understanding of the complex process of Mexican migration to the United States. The project is a binational research effort co-directed by Jorge Durand, professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Guadalajara (Mexico), and Douglas S. Massey, professor of Sociology and Public Affairs at Princeton University (U.S.). The MMP has offices, in Mexico, at the Departamento de Investigacion sobre Movimientos Sociales of the University of Guadalajara and, in the United States, at the Office of Population Research of Princeton University.
Since its inception, the MMP’s main focus has been to gather social as well as economic information on Mexican-US migration. The data collected has been compiled in a comprehensive database that is available to the public free of charge for research and educational purposes through this web-site.

The MMP is a unique source of data that enables researchers to track patterns and processes of contemporary Mexican immigration to the United States. The project is a multi-disciplinary research effort that generates public use data on the characteristics and behavior of Mexican migrants.

The Mexican Migration Project is supported by grants from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (5 R37-HD24047, R01 HD35643) and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (94-7795), whose continuing contributions are gratefully acknowledged. The 1982 round of surveys was originally fielded with support from grant 1 R01-HD15166, also from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

**Aims and Scope of the Project**

- To gather and maintain high quality data on the characteristics and behavior of documented and undocumented Mexican migrants to the United States.
- To make the collected data available to the public for research and educational purposes, while maintaining the confidentiality of our respondents.
- To continue to investigate the evolving nature of transnational migration between Mexico and the United States.

**CMD Colloquium Series**

**SPRING 2015**

"Cinderella Can Go to School but Not to Work in America"
Robert Smith, City University of New York

“White Bound: Nationalists Anti-Racists, and the Shared Meanings of Race”
Matthew Hughey, University of Connecticut

“International Parental Migration and the Psychological Well-Being of Children in Ghana, Nigeria, and Angola”
Valentina Mazzucato, Maastricht University

“The Law and the Clock: Undocumented Immigrant Youth and the Transition to Illegality”
Roberto G. Gonzales, Harvard University

“Janus DNA: Race and Reconciliation After the Genome”
Alondra Nelson, Columbia University

“The Color of Tomorrow: Immigration and Art in Florida and California”
Xavier Cortada, Miami Artist Educator, Jose Ramirez, Los Angeles Artist Educator

“Mixed Status Families and US Immigration Policy from the Early Twentieth Century to the Present”
Deirdre Moloney, Princeton University

“Guests: Migrant Musicians In Roma and Italy”
Alessandro Portelli, Columbia University

“From Illegality to Tolerance and Beyond: Irregular Immigration as a Selective and Dynamic Process”
Maurizio Ambrosini, University of Milan

“Labor Market and Migration Effects of State E-Verify Mandates”
Pai M. Orrenius, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
CMD Colloquium Series (cont.)

FALL 2015

“Legacies of the Confederacy in the Affordable Care Act and Immigrant Access”
Donald W. Light, Rowan University and Princeton Center for Migration and Development and Melanie Terrasse, Princeton University

“Black-White Relations in the Wake of Hispanic Population Growth”
Maria Abascal, Princeton University

“Juárez Weeps: The Banalization of Violence in a Mexican Border City”
Miriam Gutierrez Otero, Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juárez

Symposium on State and Nation Making in Latin America and Spain: Republics of the Possible (Cambridge University Press, 2014)
Miguel A. Centeno, Princeton University, Frederick Wherry, Yale University, Margaret Frye, Princeton University

“Capital Shares for the Middle Class and Inequality: Incidence, History, Research, and Policy”
Joseph Blasi, Rutgers University and Princeton University

“The Effect of Ethnic Enclaves On Job Matching and Wage Growth in the U.S.”
Ted Mouw, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

“Who will Live Near Whom? -- Current Trends in Residential Segregation”
Camille Charles, University of Pennsylvania

Symposium on The State and the Grassroots: Transnational Immigrant Organizations in Four Continents
Alejandro Portes, Princeton University and University of Miami, Natasha Iskander, New York University, Jose Itzigsohn, Brown University

“Offending Women: Power, Punishment, and Gender in American Prisons”
Lynne Haney, New York University
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, the Special Collections Assistant for the Office of Population Research, 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 and stand-up desks are available. The Library also has two 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. STATA, R, and SPSS statistical software packages are installed on all classroom computers. 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. The Library also permanently archives born digital international census and vital statistics publications and makes them accessible via the Library catalog.

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.

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. Recently, 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. The 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 members of the Board of Directors.
For more information on the Coale Collection, please see:
library.princeton.edu/stokes

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
2015 Notestein Seminars

- **Andrew Cherlin**, Professor of Public Policy, Johns Hopkins University “Labor’s Love Lost: The Rise and Fall of the Working-Class Family in America.” February 3, 2015

- **Francis Doddo**, Professor of Sociology and Demography, Pennsylvania State University, “The Implications of the Marriage Contract: Bridewealth Payment and Women’s Reproductive and Sexual Autonomy in Ghana.” February 10, 2015

- **Shripad Tuljapukar**, Professor of Biology, Stanford School of Medicine “New Thoughts on Old Age: Work, RMDs, and Longevity Risk.” February 17, 2015

- **Michael White**, Professor of Sociology, Brown University “Assimilation in the U.S.: A Look at The Ellis Island Era and The Present Day.” February 24, 2015

- **Christopher Browning**, Professor of Sociology, Ohio State University “Activity Spaces and Youth Development: Preliminary Findings from the Adolescent Health and Development in Context (AHDC).” March 3, 2015


- **Fabian Pfeffer**, Research Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Michigan “Wealth Inequality in Opportunity.” March 24, 2015


- **Michael Rosenfeld**, Associate Professor of Sociology, Stanford University “Research on Children, Families, and Same-Sex Couples, including Impact on the Courts (with Special Reference to DeBoer v. Snyder 2014).” April 7, 2015


- **Filiz Garip**, Associate Professor of Sociology, Harvard University “The Changing Dynamics of Mexico-U.S. Migration.” April 21, 2015


- **Philip Cohen**, Professor of Sociology, University of Maryland “Revisiting Black and White Marriage Markets.” September 22, 2015


- **Kaare Christensen**, Professor of Epidemiology, University of Southern Denmark “The Aging Society: Are We Doing Well? Are We Doing Good?” October 6, 2015


- **Ann Morning**, Associate Professor of Sociology, New York University “Race in the Demographic Imaginary: Conceptualization and Classification.” October 20, 2015

- **Amy Tsui**, Professor School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins “Assessing Fixed and Transitory Household Wealth in Peri-Urban Communities in Six Sub-Saharan Africa: Insights from a Longitudinal Study.” October 27, 2015


- **Aaron Gottlieb**, PhD Candidate, Sociology & Demography “Messaging and Public Attitudes towards Criminal Justice Sentencing Policy.” November 17, 2015

- **Sal Thorkelson**, PhD Candidate, Sociology & Demography “Control Alt Delete: Political Engagement & Disengagement among Children of Immigrants in Europe.” November 24, 2015

- **Angel Foster**, Associate Professor of Health Sciences, University of Ottawa “Abortion in the Arab World: Practices, Challenges, and Opportunities for Expanding Safe Services.” December 1, 2015

- **Yu Xie**, Professor of Sociology, Princeton University “Marriage and Cohabitation in Contemporary China.” December 8, 2015

Biosocial Interactions


In Jeanne Altmann’s research on wild baboons and how social networks predict gut microbiome composition, Altmann and colleagues Jenny Tung (Duke University), Luis B. Barreiro (Sainte-Justine Hospital Research Center, University of Montreal, Canada), and Jean-Christophe Grenier (Sainte-Justine Hospital Research Center, University of Montreal, Canada), Michael B. Burns, Josh Lynch (University of Minnesota) et al. found that social relationships have profound effects on health in humans and other primates, but the mechanisms that explain this relationship are not well understood. Using shotgun metagenomic data from wild baboons, Altmann and her colleagues found that social group membership and social network relationships predicted both the taxonomic structure of the gut microbiome and the structure of genes encoded by gut microbial species.

Jeanne Altmann, working with Courtney L. Fitzpatrick (Duke University) and Susan C. Alberts (National Museums of Kenya, Institute of Primate Research), found that the paradigm of competitive male baboons vying to influence female mate choice has been repeatedly upheld, but, increasingly, studies also report competitive females and choosy males. One female trait that is commonly proposed to influence male mate choice is the exaggerated sexual swelling displayed by females of many Old World primate species. They found that high-ranking males did not prefer females with larger swellings (when controlling for cycle number and conception) and that females with larger swellings did not have higher reproductive success.

Jeanne Altmann along with Amanda J. Lea and Jenny Tung (Duke University), and Susan C. Alberts (National Museums of Kenya, Institute of Primate Research) studied two sets of wild female baboons: those born during low-rainfall, low-quality years and those born during normal-rainfall, high-quality years. They found support for the developmental constraints hypothesis over the predictive adaptive response hypothesis in that females born in low-quality environments showed greater decreases in fertility during drought years than females born in high-quality environments, even though drought years matched the early conditions of females born in low-quality environments.

Jeanne Altmann and colleagues A. Catherine Markham (Princeton University) and Susan C. Alberts (National Museums of Kenya, Institute of Primate Research) assessed the use of multiple sleeping sites by five wild baboon (Papio cynocephalus) social groups to evaluate how sites were exploited at both the population and group level. On average, individual groups left sleeping sites after one to two nights of continuous use, and the same group did not reuse a site for an average of 45 nights. The number of trees in a sleeping site and the time since a site was last used were significant factors distinguishing sites used on a given night by the most dominant versus most subordinate social group. These findings highlight the importance of evaluating resource use at multiple levels of social organization.

Working with colleagues Franz Mathias (Duke University) and Susan C. Alberts (National Museums of Kenya, Institute of Primate Research), Jeanne Altmann found that social network structures can crucially impact complex social processes such as collective behavior or the transmission of information and diseases. They tested this hypothesis using long-term data on a natural population of baboons, examining the effects of 29 natural knockouts of alpha or beta males on adult female social networks. The only significant effect that they found was a decrease in mean degree in grooming networks in the first month after knockouts, but this decrease was rather small, and grooming networks rebounded to baseline levels by the second month after knockouts.
Jeanne Altmann, Jordi Galbany (The George Washington University), Jenny Tung (Duke University) and Susan C. Alberts (National Museums of Kenya, Institute of Primate Research) evaluated sources of variance in canine growth and length in a well-studied wild primate population because of the potential importance of canines for male reproductive success in many primates. In their analysis of maturation, they compared food-enhanced baboons (those that fed part time at a refuse pit associated with a tourist lodge) with wild-feeding males, and found that food-enhanced males achieved long canines earlier than wild-feeding males.

Jeanne Altmann and colleagues Mathias Franz and Emily McLean (Duke University), along with Susan C. Alberts (National Museums of Kenya, Institute of Primate Research) specifically tested for winner and loser effects on male hierarchy dynamics in wild baboons. For this study they used a novel statistical approach based on the Elo rating method for cardinal rank assignment, which enables the detection of winner and loser effects in uncontrolled group settings. They hypothesized that, despite variation in individual attributes, winner and loser effects exist (i) because these effects could be particularly beneficial when fighting abilities in other group members change over time, and (ii) because the coevolution of prior attributes and winner and loser effects maintains a balance of both effects.

In the American Economic Journals: Economic Policy, Janet Currie and Lucas Davis (University of California, Berkeley), Michael Greenstone (University of Chicago) and Reed Walker (University of California, Berkeley) published their findings in a paper titled, “Environmental Health Risks and Housing Values: Evidence from 1,600 Toxic Plant Openings and Closings.” They found that the regulatory oversight of toxic emissions from industrial plants and the understanding about these emissions' impacts are in their infancy. Applying a research design based on the openings and closings of 1,600 industrial plants to rich data on housing markets and infant health, they found that: toxic air emissions affect air quality only within one mile of the plant; plant openings lead to 11 percent declines in housing values within 0.5 mile or a loss of about $4.25 million for these households; and a plant’s operation is associated with a roughly 3 percent increase in the probability of low birthweight within one mile.

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. Goldman has continued to participate in surveys administered by the Ministry of Health to provide updated health and survival data for the participants and has published extensively from these data. Among other findings, research over the past two years has assessed the utility of biological markers for mortality prediction; linkages between telomere length, inflammation and survival; the impact of educational level of children on parental mental wellbeing; and identification of the strongest predictors of survival among older adults in middle and high income countries.

In “Brave New World of Biosocial Science,” published in Criminology, Douglas Massey revisits the marriage of biological and social science which was pursued in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when neither biology nor social science was very well developed, leaving scientists in both disciplines ill positioned to make use of the two perspectives. The field of genetics, in particular, was in its infancy; Social science for its part had only recently been invented and powerful statistical techniques, complex data sets, and sophisticated analytic models lay years in the future resulting in much theorizing and little hard data analysis, yielding slow progress adjudicating between competing concepts and theories. This reality left ample room for fallible human scientists to project their own prejudices into the theoretical schemes they constructed, leading to a proliferation of competing schools of thought—structuralist, functionalist, Marxist, Freudian, and Darwinian—all with very different political implications.
Massey discusses examples that concretely reveal the importance of biosocial mechanisms in the production of social stratification in the United States and underscore the importance of such mechanisms in understanding the production and reproduction of poverty in contemporary society. Not only do genes and environment interact to affect the heritability and expression of genes, often in ways that undermine individual life chances, but the conditions in the social environment interact with other biological processes such as telomere regulation and allostasis to shape human destinies in potentially powerful ways. Biological scientists might understand the molecular and physiological processes underlying these phenomena, but they do not necessarily understand the social structures and processes that give rise to the environmental context in which these biological processes play out.

Massey stresses that it is essential that social scientists take part in the ongoing investigation of the growing array of biosocial processes that play out in stratified social structures. To accomplish this goal, social scientists need to establish a firmer grounding in the basics of contemporary biological thinking and, especially, to move beyond outdated Mendelian concepts of inheritance and gene expression. The incipient understanding of sociobiological dynamics increasingly suggests that many maladies that the poor and excluded exhibit are not caused by choices or behaviors so much as by the biological consequences of their long-term exposure to stressful circumstances associated with their disadvantaged position in a stratified social structure.

In “Family Structure Instability, Genetic Sensitivity, and Child Well-Being,” published in the American Journal of Sociology this year, Sara McLanahan and colleagues Colter Mitchell (University of Michigan), Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Columbia University), Daniel Notterman (Princeton University), John Hobcraft (University of York), and Irwin Garfinkel (Columbia University) examined how genetic sensitivity moderates the association between family structure instability and child wellbeing. The paper found that father exits from the household were associated with increases in boys’ antisocial behavior and also a strong predictor of health and wellbeing in adulthood. Patterns for father entrances were more complicated, with entrances by a biological father being associated with lower antisocial behavior, and entrances by a social father being associated with higher antisocial behavior. The study also found that boys with genetic variants that make them more “sensitive” to their environment responded more negatively to father exits and more positively to biological father entrances.

Germán Rodríguez continues to collaborate with Noreen Goldman and Maxine Weinstein on various aspects of their NIA-funded Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study (SEBAS) in Taiwan, with spillovers to related research questions on reproductive aging and health.

Children, Youth, and Families

2015: Janet Currie, Sara McLanahan, Magaly Sanchez-R.

In The Future of Children, Janet Currie and Nancy Reichman co-edited, “Policies to Promote Child Health: Introducing the Issue.” Five broad, overlapping themes emerge from this issue: a wide range of policies are important for promoting child health; responsibility for promoting child health is fragmented, with a lack of consensus about government’s appropriate role; we have a “crisis response” mentality that doesn’t focus on prevention and often precludes implementing policies in ways that would let us thoughtfully evaluate their efficacy; information about cost-effectiveness is severely lacking; and poor and minority children typically face the greatest health risks.

A large volume of high-quality research shows that unhealthy children grow up to be unhealthy adults, that poor health and low income go hand in hand, and that the consequences of both poverty and poor health make large demands on public coffers. Consequently, promoting children’s health is essential for improving the population’s health. Policies that help to prevent children’s health problems can be wise investments, so policy makers should implement carefully-designed policies and programs that promote child health.
Mounting evidence across different disciplines suggests that early-life conditions can have consequences on individual outcomes throughout the lifecycle. Relative to other developed countries, the United States fares poorly on standard indicators of early-life health, and this disadvantage may have profound consequences not only for population wellbeing, but also for economic growth and competitiveness in a global economy. In the paper, “Early-life Origins of Lifecycle Well-being: Research and Policy Implications,” Janet Currie and Maya Rossin-Slater (University of California, Santa Barbara) first discuss the research on the strength of the link between early-life health and adult outcomes, and then provide an evidence-based review of the effectiveness of existing U.S. policies targeting the early-life environment. They conclude that there is a robust and economically meaningful relationship between early-life conditions and wellbeing throughout the lifecycle, as measured by adult health, educational attainment, labor market attachment, and other indicators of socio-economic status. However, there is some variation in the degree to which current policies in the U.S. are effective in improving early-life conditions. Among existing programs, some of the most effective are the Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), home visiting with nurse practitioners and high-quality, center-based early childhood care and education. In contrast, the evidence on other policies such as prenatal care and family leave is more mixed and limited.

In Janet Currie, Valentia Duque (Columbia University) and Irwin Garfinkel’s (Columbia University) article, “Mother’s and Father’s Health,” published in Children of the Great Recession, Irwin Garfinkel and Sara McLanahan (Editors), the authors examined mother’s health during the Great Recession. Their findings reveal that higher U.S. unemployment rates during the Great Recession led to poorer self-reported health and increased levels of smoking and drug use among mothers. Disadvantaged mothers—black and Hispanic, low-educated and unmarried—experienced greater health deteriorations than advantaged mothers—white, married and college educated.

The Future of Children, Policy Brief Spring 2015 issue, Ron Haskins, (Brookings Institute), Janet Currie and Lawrence Berger (University of Wisconsin, Madison) published an article titled, “Can States Improve Children’s Health by Preventing Abuse and Neglect?,” where they conclude that policy and program development in child welfare over recent decades makes for an interesting and important story. Following the mandate of federal and state law that the holy grail of child welfare is safety, permanence, and child wellbeing, states have shown that they can increase adoptions and reduce foster care placements. Further, research increasingly shows that many programs for children, families, and communities can effectively reduce mental health problems, addiction, and other troubles that afflict families and children so that safety, permanence, and wellbeing can increase. The annual statistics on confirmed cases of abuse, neglect, and child deaths show that the nation still has a long way to go. The prevention and treatment programs that have been shown to effectively promote child welfare, usually without removing children from their families, are expensive, though they can save money in the long run. Thus, most states argue that with more funding they could provide more, and more effective, programs and services. Now 30 states are conducting waiver demonstrations to show that they can use funds that would normally be spent on foster care to pay for prevention and treatment services to promote child welfare. The combination of more effective programs, organizational and program reform associated with the waiver demonstrations, and the ongoing loss of federal funds caused in large part by the declining foster care caseload has intensified the debate in Congress about giving states more flexibility in using federal funds, even at the cost of terminating an open-ended funding program.

and Family: LBGT Individuals and Same Sex Couples, by Gary Gates (University of California, Los Angeles), “The Growing Racial and Ethnic Divide,” by Kelly Raley (University of Texas), Megan M. Sweeney (University of California, Los Angeles) and Danielle Wondra (University of California, Los Angeles), and “Lessons Learned from Non-Marriage Experiments” by Daniel Schneider (University of California, Berkeley).

In “Income, Relationship Quality, and Parenting: Associations with Child Development in Two-Parent Families,” published in the Journal of Marriage and Family, Lonnie Berger (University of Washington, Madison) and Sara McLanahan examined how income, relationship quality, and parenting are associated with child development in two-parent families. Focusing on children at the time they enter kindergarten, they found only weak evidence of differences in benefits across family types. Instead, they found that children living in stepfather families experienced above-average levels of parental relationship quality and parenting quality, which in turn played a protective role vis-à-vis children’s cognitive and social/emotional development.

In “Family Structure Transitions and Child Development,” published in the American Sociological Review, Dohoon Lee (New York University) and Sara McLanahan showed that family instability has a causal effect on children’s development, but the effect depends on the type of change, the outcome assessed, and the population examined. For example, the researchers found that transitions out of a two-parent family were more negative for children’s development than transitions into a two-parent family. They also found that the effect of instability was more pronounced for children’s socio-emotional development than for their cognitive achievement.

In “Diverging Destinies Revisited,” in Amato, Booth, McHale, and VanHook (Editors) Families in an Era of Increasing Inequality: Diverging Destinies, Sara McLanahan and Wade Jacobsen extended her 2004 presidential address to the Population Association of America by updating the evidence with recent trends in the U.S. and new analyses from other countries, including Japan, Australia, and EU countries. The 2004 address argued that in the U.S. and other Western countries, the second demographic transition was leading to two very different trajectories for women—with very different implications for children. Whereas for children born to mothers with a college degree, the changes in family behavior were associated with gains in parental resources, for children born to less educated mothers, the changes were associated with relative and, in some instances, absolute losses in resources. The authors concluded that the trends observed in the U.S. are occurring in most other industrialized countries.

In “The Academic Consequences of Early Childhood Problem Behaviors,” published in Social Science Research, Kristin Turney (University of California, Irvine) and Sara McLanahan examined how social/emotional skills are associated with cognitive test scores in middle childhood. Results showed that externalizing and attention problems measured at ages 3 and 5, were associated with lower test scores in middle childhood, net of a wide array of control variables and prior test scores.

In another Social Science Research paper, “Asian Mothers and Children’s Verbal Development in Australia and the United States,” Kate Choi (Western University), Amy Hsin (Queens College) and Sara McLanahan assessed the pervasiveness of the Asian academic advantage by examining White-Asian differences in verbal development from early to middle childhood in the U.S. and Australia. The researchers found that the Asian-origin verbal advantage can be explained by parents’ socioeconomic advantage in the U.S. and by parents’ educational advantage in Australia.

In "Was Moynihan Right?" published in Education Next, Sara McLanahan and Christopher Jencks described the trends in non-marital childbearing and single motherhood in the U.S. and the association between these trends and child poverty and educational success.

Data/Methods

Jeanne Altmann’s research deals with life history approaches to behavioral ecology and with nonexperimental research design. Altmann emphasizes an integrated, holistic approach by carrying out concurrent studies of behavior, ecology, demography, genetics, and physiology at the level of individuals, social groups, and populations.

Jeanne Altmann’s current research centers on the magnitude and sources of variability in primate life histories, parental care, and behavioral ontogeny. Recently, with her collaborators, Altmann has been conducting studies that relate endocrine and genetic data to demographic and behavioral information for the same individuals in the Amboseli baboon population.

In studies of monogamous Peromyscus in captivity, Jeanne 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.

With Miranda Waggoner, Elizabeth Armstrong is working on a project that examines the uses of data from the Dutch Hunger Winter. During the winter of 1944-45, Nazi forces occupied the western provinces of the Netherlands, cutting off food and fuel shipments to the area. A severe famine ensued, 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 project examines patterns of dissemination and interpretation of evidence from the Dutch Hunger Winter through time and disciplinary space.

Existing moral psychology research commonly explains certain phenomena in terms of a motivation to blame. However, this motivation is not measured directly, but rather is inferred from other measures, such as participants’ judgments of an agent’s blameworthiness. With Daniel L. Ames (Princeton University) Susan Fiske published, “Perceived Intent Motivates People to Magnify Observed Harm,” in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS). This paper introduces new methods for assessing this theoretically important motivation, using tools drawn from animal-model research. Fiske and Ames test these methods in the context of recent “harm-magnification” research, which shows that people often overestimate the damage caused by intentional (versus unintentional) harms. A preliminary experiment exemplifies this work and also rules out an alternative explanation for earlier harm-magnification results. Experiment 1 asks whether intended harm motivates blame or merely demonstrates the actor’s intrinsic blameworthiness. Consistent with a motivational interpretation, participants freely chose blaming, condemning, and punishing over other appealing tasks in an intentional-harm condition, compared with an unintentional-harm condition. Experiment 2 also measures motivation but with converging indicators of persistence (effort, rate, and duration) in blaming. In addition to their methodological contribution, these studies also illuminate people’s motivational responses to intentional harms. Perceived intent emerges as catalyzing a motivated social cognitive process related to social prediction and control.

Michael S. North (New York University) and Susan Fiske examine “Modern Attitudes Toward Older Adults in the Aging World: A Cross-Cultural Meta-Analysis” in their paper published in Psychological Bulletin. Prevailing beliefs suggest that Eastern cultures hold older adults in higher esteem than Western cultures do, due to stronger collectivist traditions of filial piety. However, in modern, industrialized societies, the strain presented by dramatic rises in population aging potentially threatens traditional cultural expectations. Addressing these competing hypotheses, a literature search located 37 eligible papers, comprising samples from 23 countries and 21,093 total participants, directly comparing Easterners and Westerners (as classified per U.N. conventions) in their attitudes toward aging and the aged. Contradicting conventional wisdom, a
random-effects meta-analysis on these articles found such evaluations to be more negative in the East overall (standardized mean difference = −0.31). High heterogeneity in study comparisons suggested the presence of moderators; indeed, geographical region emerged as a significant moderating factor, with the strongest levels of senior derogation emerging in East Asia (compared with South and Southeast Asia) and non-Anglophone Europe (compared with North American and Anglophone Western regions). At the country level, multiple-moderator meta-regression analysis confirmed recent rises in population aging to significantly predict negative elder attitudes, controlling for industrialization per se over the same time period. Unexpectedly, these analyses also found that cultural individualism significantly predicted relative positivity—suggesting that, for generating elder respect within rapidly aging societies, collectivist traditions may backfire. The findings suggest the importance of demographic challenges in shaping modern attitudes toward elders—presenting considerations for future research in ageism, cross-cultural psychology, and even economic development, as societies across the globe accommodate unprecedented numbers of older citizens.

In early 2016, Noreen Goldman will be fielding a short follow-up survey of the Taiwan participants to obtain updated information on health and functional performance. A proposal is underway to use these extensive longitudinal data to determine rates of senescence and linkages with stressful experience, social status and survival. She is beginning a project in collaboration with researchers at UCLA on the relationship between occupation and disability among middle-aged and older adults in Mexico. Goldman foresees an extension of this work to examine such associations among Mexican Americans to explore what appears to be one of many paradoxes of Latino health, namely why it is that Mexicans in the U.S. experience higher disability rates than whites yet live longer. High-risk occupations and poor employment conditions may provide a partial answer.

Bryan Grenfell’s research continued to focus on combining basic developments in infectious disease dynamics with application to public health. This year’s research result is the identification of a major new disease threat from measles, deriving from the prolonged immune-modulation that follows measles infection which can increase mortality from other infections.

Bryan Grenfell and co-authors, Amy Wesolowski (Harvard School of Public Health), C. J. E. Metcalf, Nathan Eagle (Harvard School of Public Health and Northeastern University), Janeth Kombich (University of Kabianga, Kericho Country, Kenya) et al. published, “Quantifying Seasonal Population Fluxes Driving Rubella Transmission Dynamics Using Mobile Phone Data” in *PNAS*. This paper reviews changing patterns of human aggregation which are thought to drive annual and multiannual outbreaks of infectious diseases. However, the paucity of data about travel behavior and population flux over time has made this idea difficult to test quantitatively. Current measures of human mobility, especially in low-income settings, are often static, relying on approximate travel times, road networks, or cross-sectional surveys. Mobile phone data provide a unique source of information about human travel, but the power of these data to describe epidemiologically relevant changes in population density remains unclear. Here they quantify seasonal travel patterns using mobile phone data from nearly 15 million anonymous subscribers in Kenya. Using a rich data source of rubella incidence, they show that patterns of population travel (fluxes) inferred from mobile phone data are predictive of disease transmission and improve significantly on standard school term time and weather covariates. Further, combining seasonal and spatial data on travel from mobile phone data allows us to characterize seasonal fluctuations in risk across Kenya and produce dynamic importation risk maps for rubella. Mobile phone data therefore offer a valuable previously unidentified source of data for measuring key drivers of seasonal epidemics.

In “Understanding Herd Immunity,” published in *Trends in Immunology*, C. J. E. Metcalf, M. Ferrari (Pennsylvania State University), A. L. Graham (Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology), and Bryan Grenfell state that individual immunity is a powerful force...
affecting host health and pathogen evolution. Importantly, the effects of individual immunity also scale up to affect pathogen transmission dynamics and the success of vaccination campaigns for entire host populations. Population-scale immunity is often termed 'herd immunity'. Here they outline how individual immunity maps to population outcomes and discuss implications for control of infectious diseases. Particular immunological characteristics may be more or less likely to result in a population level signature of herd immunity; we detail this and also discuss other population-level outcomes that might emerge from individual-level immunity.

In their paper, “Quantifying the Risk of Pandemic Influenza Virus Evolution by Mutation and Re-assortment,” published in *Vaccine*, Leslie A. Reperant (Artemis One Health Research Foundation), Bryan T. Grenfell, and Albert D. M. E. Osterhaus (Erasmus Medical Centre, The Netherlands) state that large outbreaks of zoonotic influenza A virus (IAV) infections may presage an influenza pandemic. However, the likelihood that an airborne-transmissible variant evolves upon zoonotic infection or co-infection with zoonotic and seasonal IAVs remains poorly understood, as does the relative importance of accumulating mutations versus re-assortment in this process. Using discrete-time probabilistic models, we determined quantitative probability ranges that transmissible variants with 1–5 mutations and transmissible re-assortants evolve after a given number of zoonotic IAV infections. The systematic exploration of a large population of model parameter values was designed to account for uncertainty and variability in influenza virus infection, epidemiological and evolutionary processes. The models suggested that immunocompromised individuals are at high risk of generating IAV variants with pandemic potential by accumulation of mutations. Yet, both immunocompetent and immunocompromised individuals could generate high viral loads of single and double mutants, which may facilitate their onward transmission and the subsequent accumulation of additional 1–2 mutations in newly-infected individuals. This may result in the evolution of a full transmissible genotype along short chains of contact transmission. Although co-infection with zoonotic and seasonal IAVs was shown to be a rare event, it consistently resulted in high viral loads of re-assortants, which may facilitate their onward transmission among humans. The prevention or limitation of zoonotic IAV infection in immunocompromised and contact individuals, including health care workers, as well as vaccination against seasonal IAVs—limiting the risk of co-infection—should be considered fundamental tools to thwart the evolution of a novel pandemic IAV by accumulation of mutations and re-assortment.

Bryan Grenfell along with Sinead E. Morris (Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology), Jonathan L. Zelner (Columbia University), Deborah A. Fauquier (National Marine Fisheries Service, Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program, Silver Spring, MD), Teresa K. Rowles (National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, Lafayette, LA) et al. published, “Partially Observed Epidemics in Wildlife Hosts: Modelling an Outbreak of Dolphin Morbillivirus in the Northwestern Atlantic, in *Journal of the Royal Society Interface*. Morbilliviruses cause major mortality in marine mammals, but the dynamics of transmission and persistence are ill understood compared to terrestrial counterparts such as measles; this is especially true for epidemics in cetaceans. However, the recent outbreak of dolphin morbillivirus in the northwestern Atlantic Ocean can provide new insights into the epidemiology and spatiotemporal spread of this pathogen. To deal with uncertainties surrounding the ecology of this system (only stranded animals were observed), they develop a statistical framework that can extract key information about the underlying transmission process given only sparse data. Their self-exciting Poisson process model suggests that individuals are infectious for at most 24 days and can transfer infection up to two latitude degrees (220 km) within this time. In addition, the effective reproduction number is generally below one, but reaches 2.6 during a period of heightened stranding numbers near Virginia Beach, Virginia, in summer 2013. Network analysis suggests local movements dominate spatial spread, with seasonal migration facilitating wider dissemination along the coast. Finally, a low virus transmission rate or high levels of pre-existing immunity can explain the lack of viral spread into the Gulf of Mexico. More
generally, their approach illustrates novel methodologies for analyzing very indirectly observed epidemics.

Bryan Grenfell, Corinne N. Thompson (Oxford University, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine), Jonathan L. Zelner (Columbia University), Tran Do Hoang Nhu (Oxford University), My V. T. Phan (Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute) et al published, “The Impact of Environmental and Climatic Variation on the Spatiotemporal Trends of Hospitalized Pediatric Diarrhea in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam,” in *Health & Place*. In this work, they authors write that it is predicted that the integration of climate-based early warning systems into existing action plans will facilitate the timely provision of interventions to diarrheal disease epidemics in resource-poor settings. Diarrhea remains a considerable public health problem in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC), Vietnam and they aimed to quantify variation in the impact of environmental conditions on diarrheal disease risk across the city. Using all inpatient diarrheal admissions data from three large hospitals within HCMC, they developed a mixed effects regression model to differentiate district-level variation in risk due to environmental conditions from the overarching seasonality of diarrheal disease hospitalization in HCMC. They identified considerable spatial heterogeneity in the risk of all-cause diarrhea across districts of HCMC with low elevation and differential responses to flooding, air temperature, and humidity driving further spatial heterogeneity in diarrheal disease risk. The incorporation of these results into predictive forecasting algorithms will provide a powerful resource to aid diarrheal disease prevention and control practices in HCMC and other similar settings.

Ruthie Birger (Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology), Roger Kouyos (University Hospital Zürich and University of Zürich), Jonathan Dushoff (McMaster University), and Bryan Grenfell et al. authored, “Modeling the effect of HIV coinfection on clearance and sustained virologic response during treatment for hepatitis C virus in *Epidemics*. The paper’s background states that HIV/hepatitis C (HCV) coinfection is a major concern in global health today. Each pathogen can exacerbate the effects of the other and affect treatment outcomes. Understanding the within-host dynamics of these coinfecting pathogens is crucial, particularly in light of new, direct-acting antiviral agents (DAAs) for HCV treatment that are becoming available. In this study, they construct a within-host mathematical model of HCV/HIV coinfection by adapting a previously published model of HCV monoinfection to include an immune system component in infection clearance. We explore the effect of HIV-coinfection on spontaneous HCV clearance and sustained virologic response (SVR) by building in decreased immune function with increased HIV viral load. Treatment is modeled by modifying HCV burst-size, and they use clinically-relevant parameter estimates. Their model replicates real-world patient outcomes; it outputs infected and uninfected target cell counts, and HCV viral load for varying treatment and coinfection scenarios. Increased HIV viral load and reduced CD4+ count correlate with decreased spontaneous clearance and SVR chances. Treatment efficacy/duration combinations resulting in SVR are calculated for HIV-positive and negative patients, and crucially, we replicate the new findings that highly efficacious DAAs reduce treatment differences between HIV-positive and negative patients. However, we also find that if drug efficacy decays sufficiently over treatment course, SVR differences between HIV-positive and negative patients reappear. In conclusion, their model shows theoretical evidence of the differing outcomes of HCV infection in cases where the immune system is compromised by HIV. Understanding what controls these outcomes is especially important with the advent of efficacious but often prohibitively expensive DAAs. Using a model to predict patient response can lend insight into optimal treatment design, both in helping to identify patients who might respond well to treatment and in helping to identify treatment pathways and pitfalls.

Jemma L. Geoghegan (University of Sydney), Le Van Tan (Oxford University), Denise Kühnert (Department of Environmental Systems Science, Zürich and Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics), Rebecca A. Halpin (J. Craig Venter Institute, Rockville, MD) and Bryan Grenfell et al. published, “Phylodynamics of Enterovirus A71-Associated Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease in Vietnam,” in *Journal of Virology*. Enterovirus A71 (EV-A71) is a major cause of hand, foot, and mouth disease
(HFMD) and is particularly prevalent in parts of Southeast Asia, affecting thousands of children and infants each year. Revealing the evolutionary and epidemiological dynamics of EV-A71 through time and space is central to understanding its outbreak potential. We generated the full genome sequences of 200 EV-A71 strains sampled from various locations in Viet Nam between 2011 and 2013 and used these sequence data to determine the evolutionary history and phylodynamics of EV-A71 in Viet Nam, providing estimates of the effective reproduction number \( R_e \) of the infection through time. In addition, we described the phylogeography of EV-A71 throughout Southeast Asia, documenting patterns of viral gene flow. Accordingly, their analysis reveals that a rapid genogroup switch from C4 to B5 likely took place during 2012 in Viet Nam. We show that the \( R_e \) of subgenogroup C4 decreased during the time frame of sampling, whereas that of B5 increased and remained >1 at the end of 2013, corresponding to a rise in B5 prevalence. Their study reveals that the subgenogroup B5 virus that emerged into Viet Nam is closely related to variants that were responsible for large epidemics in Malaysia and Taiwan and therefore extends our knowledge regarding its associated area of endemicity. Subgenogroup B5 evidently has the potential to cause more widespread outbreaks across Southeast Asia.

Ruthie B. Birger (Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology), Roger D. Kouryos (University Hospital Zürich), Ted Cohen (Yale School of Public Health), Emily C. Griffiths (North Carolina State University, Raleigh), and Bryan T. Grenfell et al. published, “The Potential Impact of Coinfection on Antimicrobial Chemotherapy and Drug Resistance in Annual Report 2015.” The authors state that across a range of pathogens, resistance to chemotherapy is a growing problem in both public health and animal health. Despite the ubiquity of coinfection, and its potential effects on within-host biology, the role played by coinfecting pathogens on the evolution of resistance and efficacy of antimicrobial chemotherapy is rarely considered. In this review, they provide an overview of the mechanisms of interaction of coinfecting pathogens, ranging from immune modulation and resource modulation, to drug interactions. They discuss their potential implications for the evolution of resistance, providing evidence in the rare cases where it is available. Overall, their review indicates that the impact of coinfection has the potential to be considerable, suggesting that this should be taken into account when designing antimicrobial drug treatments.

Ph.D. candidate Christina Faust), Jonathan Zelner (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD), Philippe Brasseur (L’Institut de Recherche pour le Développement), Michel Vaillant (Centre de Recherche Public), and Bryan Grenfell et al. published, “Assessing Drivers of Full Adoption of Test and Treat Policy for Malaria in Senegal,” in American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. The abstract states that malaria treatment policy has changed from presumptive treatment to targeted “test and treat” (T&T) with malaria rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) and artemisinin combination therapy (ACT). This transition involves changing behavior among health providers, meaning delays between introduction and full implementation are recorded in almost every instance. They investigated factors affecting successful transition, and suggest approaches for accelerating uptake of T&T. Records from 2000 to 2011 from health clinics in Senegal where malaria is mesoendemic were examined (96,166 cases). The study period encompassed the implementation of national T&T policy in 2006. Analysis showed that adherence to test results is the first indicator of T&T adoption and is dependent on accumulation of experience with positive RDTs (odds ratio [OR]: 0.55 [P ≤ 0.001], 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.53–0.58). Reliance on tests for malaria diagnosis (rather than presumptive diagnosis) followed after test adherence is achieved, and was also associated with increased experience with positive RDTs (OR: 0.60 [P ≤ 0.001], 95% CI: 0.58–0.62). Logistic models suggest that full adoption of T&T clinical practices can occur within 2 years, that monitoring these behavioral responses rather than RDT or ACT consumption will improve evaluation of T&T uptake, and that accelerating T&T uptake by focusing training on adherence to test results will reduce over diagnosis and associated health and economic costs in mesoendemic regions.

Michael J. Mina (Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology; Emory University), C. Jessica E. Metcalf, Rik L. de Swart
Immunosuppression after measles is known to predispose people to opportunistic infections for a period of several weeks to months. Using population-level data, they show that measles has a more prolonged effect on host resistance, extending over two to three years. They find that nonmeasles infectious disease mortality in high-income countries is tightly coupled to measles incidence at this lag, in both the pre- and post-vaccine eras. They conclude that long-term immunologic sequelae of measles drive interannual fluctuations in nonmeasles deaths. This is consistent with recent experimental work that attributes the immunosuppressive effects of measles to depletion of B and T lymphocytes. Their data provide an explanation for the long-term benefits of measles vaccination in preventing all-cause infectious disease. By preventing measles-associated immune memory loss, vaccination protects polymicrobial herd immunity.

C. J. E. Metcalf, V. Andreasen (Universitetsvej, Denmark), O. N. Bjørnstad (Pennsylvania State University), K. Eames (London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine), and B. T. Grenfell et al. published, “Seven Challenges in Modelling Vaccine Preventable Diseases,” in *Epidemics* which states that vaccination has been one of the most successful public health measures since the introduction of basic sanitation. Substantial mortality and morbidity reductions have been achieved via vaccination against many infections, and the list of diseases that are potentially controllable by vaccines is growing steadily. The authors introduce key challenges for modeling in shaping our understanding and guiding policy decisions related to vaccine preventable diseases.

Thomas P. Van Boeckel (Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology), Charles Brewer (Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics and Policy, Washington, DC) Marius Gilbert (Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium; Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique, Belgium), Bryan T. Grenfell, and Simon A. Levin (Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology; Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics, Sweden; and Resources for the Future, Washington, DC) et al. published, “Global Trends in Antimicrobial Use in Food Animals,” in *Proc Natl Acad Sci*. Demand for animal protein for human consumption is rising globally at an unprecedented rate. Modern animal production practices are associated with regular use of antimicrobials, potentially increasing selection pressure on bacteria to become resistant. Despite the significant potential consequences for antimicrobial resistance, there has been no quantitative measurement of global antimicrobial consumption by livestock. They address this gap by using Bayesian statistical models combining maps of livestock densities, economic projections of demand for meat products, and current estimates of antimicrobial consumption in high-income countries to map antimicrobial use in food animals for 2010 and 2030. They estimate that the global average annual consumption of antimicrobials per kilogram of animal produced was 45 mg·kg⁻¹, 148 mg·kg⁻¹, and 172 mg·kg⁻¹ for cattle, chicken, and pigs, respectively. Starting from this baseline, we estimate that between 2010 and 2030, the global consumption of antimicrobials will increase by 67%, from 63,151 ±1,560 tons to 105,596 ±3,605 tons. Up to a third of the increase in consumption in livestock between 2010 and 2030 is imputable to shifting production practices in middle-income countries where extensive farming systems will be replaced by large-scale intensive farming operations that routinely use antimicrobials in subtherapeutic doses. For Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, the increase in antimicrobial consumption will be 99%, up to seven times the projected population growth in this group of countries. Better understanding of the consequences of the uninhibited growth in veterinary antimicrobial consumption is needed to assess its potential effects on animal and human health.

Bryan T. Grenfell, Saki Takahashi (Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology), C. Jessica E. Metcalf, Matthew J. Ferrari (Pennsylvania State University), and William J. Moss (Johns Hopkins), et al published, “Reduced Vaccination and the Risk of Measles and Other Childhood Infections Post-Ebola,” in *Science*. In this paper they state that the Ebola epidemic in West Africa has caused...
substantial morbidity and mortality. The outbreak has also disrupted health care services, including childhood vaccinations, creating a second public health crisis. We project that after 6 to 18 months of disruptions, a large connected cluster of children unvaccinated for measles will accumulate across Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. This pool of susceptibility increases the expected size of a regional measles outbreak from 127,000 to 227,000 cases after 18 months, resulting in 2000 to 16,000 additional deaths (comparable to the numbers of Ebola deaths reported thus far). There is a clear path to avoiding outbreaks of childhood vaccine-preventable diseases once the threat of Ebola begins to recede: an aggressive regional vaccination campaign aimed at age groups left unprotected because of health care disruptions.

T. Alex Perkins (University of Notre Dame; National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD), C. Jessica E. Metcalf, Bryan T. Grenfell, and Andrew J. Tatem (University of Southampton; Flowminder Foundation, Sweden) published, “Estimating drivers of autochthonous transmission of chikungunya virus in its invasion of the Americas,” in PLOS Currents Outbreaks. As background, they authors share that Chikungunya is an emerging arbovirus that has caused explosive outbreaks in Africa and Asia for decades and invaded the Americas just over a year ago. During this ongoing invasion, it has spread to 45 countries where it has been transmitted autochthonously, infecting nearly 1.3 million people in total. The methods used here made use of weekly, country-level case reports to infer relationships between transmission and two putative climatic drivers: temperature and precipitation averaged across each country on a monthly basis. To do so, they used a TSIR model that enabled them to infer a parametric relationship between climatic drivers and transmission potential, and they applied a new method for incorporating a probabilistic description of the serial interval distribution into the TSIR framework. They found significant relationships between transmission and linear and quadratic terms for temperature and precipitation and a linear term for log incidence during the previous pathogen generation. The lattermost suggests that case numbers three to four weeks ago are largely predictive of current case numbers. This effect is quite nonlinear at the country level, however, due to an estimated mixing parameter of 0.74. Relationships between transmission and the climatic variables that they estimated were biologically plausible and in line with expectations. Their analysis suggests that autochthonous transmission of Chikungunya in the Americas can be correlated successfully with putative climatic drivers, even at the coarse scale of countries and using long-term average climate data. Overall, this provides a preliminary suggestion that successfully forecasting the future trajectory of a Chikungunya outbreak and the receptivity of virgin areas may be possible. The results also provide tentative estimates of timeframes and areas of greatest risk, and their extension of the TSIR model provides a novel tool for modeling vector-borne disease transmission.

Sinead E. Morris (Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology), Virginia E. Pitzer (Yale School of Public Health and National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD), Cécile Viboud (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD), C. Jessica E. Metcalf, Ottar N. Bjørnstad (Pennsylvania State University), and Bryan T. Grenfell published, “Demographic Buffering: Titrating the Effects of Birth Rate and Imperfect Immunity on Epidemic Dynamics, in J R Soc Interface. The authors write that host demography can alter the dynamics of infectious disease. In the case of perfectly immunizing infections, observations of strong sensitivity to demographic variation have been mechanistically explained through analysis of the susceptible–infected–recovered (SIR) model that assumes lifelong immunity following recovery from infection. When imperfect immunity is incorporated into this framework via the susceptible–infected–recovered–susceptible (SIRS) model, with individuals regaining full susceptibility following recovery, they show that rapid loss of immunity is predicted to buffer populations against the effects of demographic change. However, this buffering is contrary to the dependence on demography recently observed for partially immunizing infections such as rotavirus and respiratory syncytial virus. They show that this discrepancy arises from a key simplification embedded in the SIR(S) framework, namely that the potential for differential immune responses to repeat exposures is ignored. They explore the minimum additional immunological information
that must be included to reflect the range of observed dependencies on demography. They show that including partial protection and lower transmission following primary infection is sufficient to capture more realistic reduced levels of buffering, in addition to changes in epidemic timing, across a range of partially and fully immunizing infections. Furthermore, their results identify key variables in this relationship, including $R_0$.

Bryan T. Grenfell along with Virginia E. Pitzer Yale School of Public Health and National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, Cécile Viboud (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD), Wladimir J. Alonso (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD), Tanya Wilcox (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD) et al. published, “Environmental Drivers of the Spatiotemporal Dynamics of Respiratory Syncytial Virus in the United States,” in PLOS Pathogens. The authors write that epidemics of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) are known to occur in wintertime in temperate countries including the United States, but there is a limited understanding of the importance of climatic drivers in determining the seasonality of RSV. In the United States, RSV activity is highly spatially structured, with seasonal peaks beginning in Florida in November through December and ending in the upper Midwest in February-March, and prolonged disease activity in the southeastern US. Using data on both age-specific hospitalizations and laboratory reports of RSV in the U.S., and employing a combination of statistical and mechanistic epidemic modeling, they examined the association between environmental variables and state-specific measures of RSV seasonality. Temperature, vapor pressure, precipitation, and potential evapotranspiration (PET) were significantly associated with the timing of RSV activity across states in univariate exploratory analyses. The amplitude and timing of seasonality in the transmission rate was significantly correlated with seasonal fluctuations in PET, and negatively correlated with mean vapor pressure, minimum temperature, and precipitation. States with low mean vapor pressure and the largest seasonal variation in PET tended to experience biennial patterns of RSV activity, with alternating years of “early-big” and “late-small” epidemics. Their model for the transmission dynamics of RSV was able to replicate these biennial transitions at higher amplitudes of seasonality in the transmission rate. This successfully connects environmental drivers to the epidemic dynamics of RSV; however, it does not fully explain why RSV activity begins in Florida, one of the warmest states, when RSV is a winter-seasonal pathogen. Understanding and predicting the seasonality of RSV is essential in determining the optimal timing of immunoprophylaxis.

In Tod Hamilton’s paper titled, “The Healthy Immigrant (Migrant) Effect: In Search of a Better Native-Born Comparison Group,” published in Social Science Research, he evaluates whether immigrants’ initial health advantage over their U.S.-born counterparts results primarily from characteristics correlated with their birth countries (e.g., immigrant culture) or from selective migration (e.g., unobserved characteristics such as motivation and ambition) by comparing recent immigrants’ health to that of recent U.S.-born interstate migrants (“U.S.-born movers”). Using data from the 1999–2013 waves of the March Current Population Survey, he finds that, relative to U.S.-born adults (collectively), recent immigrants have a 6.1 percentage point lower probability of reporting their health as fair or poor. Changing the reference group to U.S.-born movers, however, reduces the recent immigrant health advantage by 28%. Similar reductions in the immigrant health advantage occurs in models estimated separately by either race/ethnicity or education level. Models that examine health differences between recent immigrants and U.S.-born movers who both moved for a new job—a primary motivation behind moving for both immigrants and the U.S.-born—show that such immigrants have only a 1.9 percentage point lower probability of reporting their health as fair or poor. Changing the reference group to U.S.-born movers reduces the identified immigrant health advantage by 28%. Similar reductions in the immigrant health advantage occurs in models estimated separately by either race/ethnicity or education level. Models that examine health differences between recent immigrants and U.S.-born movers who both moved for a new job—a primary motivation behind moving for both immigrants and the U.S.-born—show that such immigrants have only a 1.9 percentage point lower probability of reporting their health as fair or poor. Together, the findings suggest that changing the reference group from U.S.-born adults collectively to U.S.-born movers reduces the identified immigrant health advantage, indicating that selective migration plays a significant role in explaining the initial health advantage of immigrants in the United States.
Sara McLanahan 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. The study is currently in the field collecting data from mothers and children fifteen years after child’s birth. The 9-year interview collected saliva samples from mothers and children to be used for genetic and epigenetic analyses. The 15-year interview is collecting new saliva samples from teens to be used to study changes in epigenetic markers and biomarkers. The study is supported by 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 contributed an article on “Multilevel Models in Demography” to the International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Second Edition, edited by James D. Wright. Following some historical remarks he introduced multilevel models in the context of a classical analysis of contraceptive use in various countries by Mason and Wong, describing random-intercept and random-slope models, cross-level interactions, fixed and random effects, and subject-specific and population-average probabilities. He then turned to an extended analysis of infant and child survival in Kenya using a three-level hazard model with family and community random effects, focusing on interpretation of the parameters and translation of the results into probabilities of infant and child death.

Drawing inspiration from online information aggregation systems like Wikipedia and from traditional survey research, Matthew Salganik and Karen E.C. Levy (New York University) proposed a new class of research instruments called wiki surveys. Just as Wikipedia evolves over time based on contributions from participants, Salganik and Levy envisioned an evolving survey driven by contributions from respondents. In a paper published in PLoS ONE, “Wiki Surveys: Open and Quantifiable Social Data Collection” they developed three general principles that underlie wiki surveys: they should be greedy, collaborative, and adaptive. Building on these principles, they developed methods for data collection and data analysis for one type of wiki survey, a pairwise wiki survey. Using two proof-of-concept case studies involving their free and open-source website, All Our Ideas (http://www.allourideas.org/), they show that pairwise wiki surveys can yield insights that would be difficult to obtain with other methods. The replication data and code can be downloaded from the Office of Population Research (OPR) data archive (http://opr.princeton.edu/archive/ws/).

Led by Matthew Salganik, All Our Ideas (www.allourideas.org), is a research project that seeks to develop a new form of social data collection by combining the best features of quantitative and qualitative methods. Using the power of the web, they are creating a data collection tool that has the scale, speed, and quantification of a survey while still allowing for new information to “bubble up” from respondents as happens in interviews, participant observation, and focus groups. Launched in February 2010 All Our Ideas is currently hosting 7,940 wiki surveys with 451,124 ideas and 11.3 million votes. Current contributors are Karen Levy (New York University) and Luke Baker (Agathon Group). 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 October of this year, a revised version of Matthew Salganik’s working paper, “Generalizing the Network Scale-Up Method: A New Estimator for the Size of Hidden Populations” and posted to
the arXiv. Co-authored with Ph.D. candidate Dennis Feehan, the new version has major improvements in the exposition and the framework for sensitivity analysis (October 2015). This paper shows how the network scale-up method enables researchers to estimate the size of hidden populations, such as drug injectors and sex workers, using sampled social network data. The basic scale-up estimator offers advantages over other size estimation techniques, but it depends on problematic modeling assumptions. Salganik and Feehan propose a new generalized scale-up estimator that can be used in settings with non-random social mixing and imperfect awareness about membership in the hidden population. Further, the new estimator can be used when data are collected via complex sample designs and from incomplete sampling frames. However, the generalized scale-up estimator also requires data from two samples: one from the frame population and one from the hidden population. In some situations these data from the hidden population can be collected by adding a small number of questions to already planned studies. For other situations, they develop interpretable adjustment factors that can be applied to the basic scale-up estimator. They conclude with practical recommendations for the design and analysis of future studies.

In a paper published in the *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, Matthew Salganik along with co-authors Richard G. White (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), Kate Orroth (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), Avi J. Hakim (U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), Michael W. Spiller (U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), et al. carried out a systematic review of Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) studies and present Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology for RDS Studies (STROBE-RDS), a checklist of essential items to present in RDS publications, justified by an explanation and elaboration document. The resultant paper, “Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology for Respondent-Driven Sampling Studies: STROBE-RDS Statement,” found that RDS has been used in over 460 studies from 69 countries, including the USA (151 studies), China (70), and India (32). STROBE-RDS includes modifications to 12 of the 22 items on the STROBE checklist. The two key areas that required modification concerned the selection of participants and statistical analysis of the sample. STROBE-RDS seeks to enhance the transparency and utility of research using RDS. If widely adopted, STROBE-RDS should improve global infectious diseases public health decision making.

Matthew Salganik’s paper, "Diagnostics for respondent-driven sampling", co-authored with Krista J. Gile (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) and Lisa G. Johnston (Tulane University and University of California, San Francisco), appeared in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A*. Respondent-driven sampling (RDS) is a widely used method for sampling from hard-to-reach human populations, especially populations at higher risk for human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Data are collected through a peer referral process over social networks. RDS has proven practical for data collection in many difficult settings and has been adopted by leading public health organizations around the world. Unfortunately, inference from RDS data requires many strong assumptions because the sampling design is partially beyond the control of the researcher and not fully observable. Here Salganik and his co-authors introduce diagnostic tools for most of these assumptions 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.

Brandon Stewart has been developing new quantitative statistical methods for applications across the social sciences. Methodologically his focus is on tools which facilitate automated text analysis and model complex heterogeneity in regression. Many recent applications of these methods have centered on using large corpora of text to better understand propaganda in contemporary China.

Recently, Brandon Stewart has been working on Latent Factor Regressions which provide a general framework for modeling dependent data. The framework covers numerous data types including
grouped/multilevel, time-series cross-sectional, spatial and network data, all with a single approach. While previous proposals in the literature can take days to estimate a single model, estimation under his framework often takes less than a second. He will be releasing an R package implementing these new methods.

In the Original research article “Do as We Say, Not as We Do: Experiences of Unprotected Intercourse” reported by members of the Society of Family Planning, Abigail Aiken and James Trussell examined the lifetime and past-year prevalence and circumstances of unprotected intercourse among members of the Society of Family Planning (SFP), a professional reproductive health organization in the United States. They invited the membership of SFP (n=477) via email to participate in an anonymous online survey. The response rate was 70% (n=340). Respondents were asked whether they had ever and in the past year had unprotected vaginal intercourse when not intending a pregnancy and, if so, how many times, under what circumstances, and at what age the first time. Then they were asked about unprotected vaginal, anal, or oral intercourse ever and in the past year under three different scenarios relating to sexually transmitted infections (STIs): (1) partner STI status unknown, respondent STI-free; (2) partner known infected, respondent STI-free; (3) partner STI-free, respondent STI status unknown or known infected. Each scenario included questions about the number of times, applicable circumstances, and age at first time.

Forty-six percent of respondents had ever had unprotected vaginal intercourse when not intending pregnancy, 7% within the past year. Sixty percent had ever had unprotected vaginal, anal, or oral intercourse with a partner whose STI status was unknown, 12% within the past year. Four percent had ever had unprotected intercourse 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.

Ever having taken a risk with respect to pregnancy and/or STIs is common among the sample of reproductive health professionals. Most reproductive healthcare professionals in the sample have taken sexual risks in their lifetime and a small proportion has done so in the past year. These findings could inform counseling by encouraging healthcare professionals to reflect upon their own experiences when developing strategies to promote safe sex among their patients.

### Education and Stratification


Thomas Espenshade’s New Jersey Families Study brings an innovative method to research on the family life of young children (about 3 years old). More than half of poor children in the United States enter kindergarten lacking the math, reading, and social-behavioral skills needed to learn. To what extent does the home environment play a role in this situation, and what can be done about it? How can one prepare all children for success in the modern economy when success begins at home?

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 researchers want to learn more about the wide range of approaches that they use to help children be school-ready.

In this study the researchers use direct observations of parent-child interactions as a way to deepen their understanding of the early origins of learning gaps. They plan to recruit a small sample of 12 families, differentiated by race and social class backgrounds, in the Princeton-Trenton, New Jersey area and conduct a close and continuous observation of family dynamics over a two-week period. Unobtrusive technologies in the form of baby cams placed strategically in
participants’ homes and activated only during well-defined hours of the day and evening will constitute the primary means of data collection. They are particularly interested in children’s diet and nutrition, the amount of talking and reading parents do with their children, forms of discipline, children’s exposure to electronic “screen time,” sleep routines, and the way stress affects parenting, among other things. Data from the video ethnography will be supplemented by a series of standard survey instruments that will permit the researchers to assess children’s cognitive and non-cognitive development and to compare what parents say they do with what they actually do.

The researchers anticipate that information acquired using these newer technologies will be superior to data collected in more traditional ways, such as interviewing adults about their childrearing behaviors. A video ethnography removes the social desirability bias that can sometimes surface in survey responses, when respondents give answers either to make themselves appear in a more favorable light or that they believe researchers want to hear. Moreover, this newer mode of data collection does not require participants to remember what happened or when. Finally, viewing families in their daily routines has the potential of serendipitously capturing events and behaviors that investigators might not have thought to ask about in standard surveys.

Their data can be used to enrich the learning outcomes of children. To what extent are schools aware of what’s going on in the home? If principals and teachers had a deeper understanding of the family lives of their students, they could better adapt the curriculum and their instructional practices to meet the needs of these young children. Moreover, a fuller appreciation of the heterogeneity that characterizes the daily lives of children and their families would not only strengthen a partnership between families and schools but also help to inform and focus the flourishing experimentation now occurring under the umbrella of K-12 school reform.

Thomas Espenshade is also leading a project entitled, ReachUp USA: Creating Durable Opportunity for Disadvantaged Children and Youth. This research looks at one of the most urgent problems facing the United States, the widening gap between low and high achievers. Black children are already a year behind white children when they begin kindergarten. By the time of high school graduation, black children are four years behind whites. And more than half of poor children in America enter kindergarten lacking the math, reading, and social-behavioral skills needed to learn. A process of cumulative causation guarantees that what happens at young ages affects all later ages. The legacy of early disadvantage follows children into adulthood and often reproduces itself from one generation to the next. The resulting cost to individuals and to society is enormous.

Many committed individuals and organizations are working tirelessly to improve the life outcomes of economically disadvantaged children. But the need for creative solutions remains. The researchers recently learned about an exciting early childhood development program that holds real promise. It is simple to implement, highly effective, and—most important—has long-lasting effects. Young, disadvantaged children in Kingston, Jamaica were visited by a trained health professional for one hour per week. The intervention lasted two years and instilled parenting skills while stimulating the children’s cognitive and psychosocial development. Twenty years later, children in the treatment group exhibited: better math and verbal scores; greater socio-emotional skills; improved mental health; higher school attainment; 25% greater earnings; and a lower propensity to commit violent crime than children in the control group.

This program is unprecedented in terms of its impact. Any one of these outcomes would have marked an important achievement—but to observe all six together is extraordinary. Although evidence for the effectiveness of this intervention rests on experience in a poor urban area of a developing country, the researchers have every reason to believe that a program adapted to American cities would succeed in the U.S. too.

The proposed ReachUp USA program addresses an important need in many disadvantaged communities throughout the country. Low-cost, early childhood interventions can help move
children from a path of cumulative disadvantage to one of cumulative advantage. The program can create durable opportunities for social mobility and reduce reliance on financial assistance and other forms of social support in adulthood and can transform lives for generations to come.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly’s new book, “The Hero’s Fight: African Americans in West Baltimore and the Shadow of the State,” shines light on overlooked communities. 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 investigates how status divides people, and how people use different strategies to relate up and down hierarchies, whether job ranks, racial positions, or social class. Higher-status people often assume respect for their own competence, but may seek to be liked and trusted. Lower-status people may focus more on gaining respect than liking. Triggered spontaneously, these impression-management concerns—enacted verbally and nonverbally—work at crossed purposes in mixed-status interactions. Fiske also examines how fundamental dimensions of perceived competence and warmth drive impressions of individuals and groups who are readily categorized, the basis of the last 15 years of her work. Fiske is beginning to explore stereotypes and impressions of people who are mash-ups, not easily categorized. She is looking at additive and emergent features in the resulting images.

Susan Fiske’s study on “Grolar Bears, Social Class, and Policy Relevance: Extraordinary Agendas for the Emerging 21st Century,” was published in the European Journal of Social Psychology. This article first considers whether social psychology is in the best or worst of times and suggests that we are instead in extraordinary times, given exciting agendas and potential policy relevance, if we are careful. The article illustrates with two current research agendas—the hybrid vigor of multiple categories and the psychology of social class—that could inform policy. The essay then reflects on how researchers know when their work is indeed ready for the public arena. Regarding hybrids: world immigration, social media, and global businesses are increasing. How will this complicate people’s stereotypes of each other? One agenda could build on the existing social and behavioral science of people as social hybrids, emerging with a framework to synthesize existing work and guide future research that better reflects our changing world. Policy implications already emerge from the current knowledge of hybrids. Regarding the social psychology of social class, enough is not yet known to give advice, except to suggest questioning some common stereotypes, for example, about the economic behavior of lower-income people. Before the budding social psychology of class can be ready for policy export, the research results need replication, validation, and generality. Overall, principles of exportable policy insights include peer-reviewed standards, honest brokering, nonpartisan advice, and respectful, trustworthy communication. Social psychology can take advantage of its extraordinary times to be innovative and useful.

Susan Fiske’s examination on “Intergroup Biases: A Focus on Stereotype Content,” was published in Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences. Here she notes that impressions of others, including societal groups, systematically array along two dimensions, warmth (trustworthiness/friendliness) and competence. Social structures of competition and status respectively predict these usually orthogonal dimensions. Prejudiced emotions (pride, pity,
contempt, and envy) target each quadrant, and
distinct discriminatory behavioral tendencies
result. The Stereotype Content Model (SCM)
patterns generalize across time (20th century),
culture (every populated continent), level of
analysis (targets from individuals to subtypes to
groups to nations), and measures (from neural to
self-report to societal indicators). Future directions
include individual differences in endorsement of
these cultural stereotypes and how perceivers view
combinations across the SCM space.

With Nicolas Kervyn (Université catholique de
Louvain, Belgium) and Vincent Yzerbyt (Université
catholique de Louvain, Belgium), Susan Fiske
examines “Foretelling the Primary Dimension of
Social Perception: Symbolic and Realistic Threats
Together Predict Warmth in the Stereotype
Content Model,” which was published in the Social
Psychology. In this work the authors examine the
Stereotype Content Model (SCM) which posits two
fundamental dimensions of intergroup perception,
warmth and competence, predicted by socio-
structural dimensions of competition and status,
respectively. However, the SCM has been
challenged on claiming perceived competition as
the socio-structural dimension that predicts
perceived warmth. The current research improves
by broadening warmth’s predictor (competition) to
include both realistic and symbolic threat from
Integrated Threat Theory (Study 1). Kervyn, Fiske
and Yzerbyt also measure two components of the
warmth dimension: sociability and morality. Study
2 tests new items to measure both threat and
warmth. The new threat items significantly
improve prediction of warmth, compared with
standard SCM items. Morality and sociability
correlate highly and do not differ much in their
predictability by competition/threat.

Margaret Frye along with Katharine H. Greenaway
(University of Queensland, Australia) and Tegan
Cruwys (University of Queensland, Australia)
published the article, “When Aspirations Exceed
Expectations: Quixotic Hope Increases Depression
among Students” in Plos One. They noted that a
paradox exists in modern schooling where
students are simultaneously more positive about
the future and more depressed than ever. They
suggested that these two phenomena may be
linked. Two studies demonstrated that students
are more likely to be depressed when educational
aspirations exceed expectations. In Study 1 (N =
85), aspiring to a thesis grade higher than one
expected predicted greater depression at the
beginning and end of the academic year. In Study
2 (N = 2820), aspiring to a level of education (e.g.,
attending college) higher than one expected to
achieve predicted greater depression cross-
sectionally and five years later. In both cases the
negative effects of aspiring high while expecting
low persisted even after controlling for whether or
not students achieved their educational
aspirations. The findings highlight the danger of
teaching students to aspire higher without also
investing time and money to ensure that students
can reasonably expect to achieve their educational
goals.

In collaboration with Lei Ding and Eileen Divringi
(Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia), Jackelyn
Hwang is investigating the relationship between
gentrification and residential mobility in
Philadelphia from 2002-2014. The project
examines residential mobility rates, residential
destinations and origins, and credit score changes
of adult residents in Philadelphia. Hwang and her
doctoral student released a working paper (No. 15-36) in
December 2015 on the Federal Reserve Bank of
Philadelphia website.

In a paper published in Social Forces, Jackelyn
Hwang, Michael Hankinson (Harvard University),
and Kreg Steven Brown (Harvard University)
investigate whether the concentration of subprime
lending in minority neighborhoods during the
recent housing crisis varies by segregation levels
across the 100 largest U.S. metropolitan areas.
Recent studies speculate that segregation created
distinct geographic markets that enabled
subprime lenders and brokers to leverage the
spatial proximity of minorities to
disproportionately target minority neighborhoods.
This study integrates neighborhood-level data and
spatial measures of segregation to examine the
relationship between segregation and subprime
lending. Controlling for alternative explanations of
the housing crisis, they find that segregation is
strongly associated with higher concentrations of
subprime loans in clusters of minority census
tracts but find no evidence of unequal lending
patterns when they examine minority census
tracts in an aspatial way. Moreover, residents of minority census tracts in segregated metropolitan areas had higher likelihoods of receiving subprime loans than their counterparts in less segregated metropolitan areas. The findings demonstrate that segregation played a pivotal role in the housing crisis by creating relatively larger areas of concentrated minorities into which subprime loans could be efficiently and effectively channeled. These results are consistent with existing but untested theories on the relationship between segregation and the housing crisis in metropolitan areas.

In a paper forthcoming in the Urban Affairs Review, Jackelyn Hwang draws upon cognitive maps and interviews with 56 residents living in a gentrifying area to examine how residents socially construct neighborhoods. Most minority respondents, regardless of socioeconomic status and years of residency, defined their neighborhood as a large and inclusive spatial area and used a single name and conventional boundaries, invoking the area’s black cultural history and often directly responding to the alternative way residents defined their neighborhoods. Both long-term and newer white respondents defined their neighborhood as smaller spatial areas and used a variety of names and unconventional boundaries that excluded areas that they perceived to have lower socioeconomic status and more crime. The large and inclusive socially constructed neighborhood was eventually displaced. These findings shed light on how the internal narratives of neighborhood identity and boundaries are meaningfully tied to a broader structure of inequality and shape how neighborhood identities and boundaries change or remain.

Douglas Massey along with Camille Charles (University of Pennsylvania) is working on another book examining how the diversity of the black student population at selective colleges and universities (with respect to immigrant origins, socioeconomic status, multiracial origins, and an integrated versus segregated background) affect the college experience of African Americans.

In the coming year, Douglas Massey plans to continue research in the areas of urban studies and stratification, and the factors explaining minority under-achievement in higher education. With continued support from NICHD and the MacArthur Foundation, Massey will continue to focus on segregation, and racial stratification in higher education.

Douglas Massey is currently working on a new version of his 1993 book American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass. It will describe how levels and patterns of racial and ethnic segregation have changed since the 1980s and draw together work he has done over the past 25 years to clarify the causes of segregation and trace out its continuing consequences for African Americans and, increasingly, Latinos. It will be titled, American Apartheid: Segregation and the Perpetuation of Poverty (Harvard University Press). Continuing his work on American Apartheid Massey authored a chapter, “Confronting the Legacy of American Apartheid,” which is forthcoming in Wachter, Susan M., and Ding, Lei (Editors): Shared Prosperity in America’s Communities.

Douglas Massey and Ph.D. candidate Jonathan Tannen researched trends in black hypersegregation from 1970 to 2010 in their note, “A Research Note on Trends in Black Hypersegregation,” published in Demography. In this note, they use a consistently defined set of metropolitan areas to study patterns and trends. Over the 40-year period (1970 to 2010), 52 metropolitan areas were characterized by hypersegregation at one point or another, although not all at the same time. Over the period, the number of hypersegregated metropolitan areas declined by about one-half, but the degree of segregation within those areas characterized by hypersegregation changed very little. As of 2010, roughly one-third of all black metropolitan residents lived in a hypersegregated area.

Douglas Massey along with Jacob Rugh (Brigham Young University), and Len Albright (Northeastern University) have written an article, “Race, Space, and Cumulative Disadvantage: A Case Study of the Subprime Lending Collapse,” published in Social Problems. In this article, they describe how residential segregation and individual racial disparities generate racialized patterns of subprime lending and lead to financial loss among
black borrowers in segregated cities. The authors conceptualize race as a cumulative disadvantage because of its direct and indirect effects on socioeconomic status at the individual and neighborhood levels, with consequences that reverberate across a borrower’s life and between generations. Using Baltimore, Maryland as a case study setting, we combine data from reports filed under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act with additional loan-level data from mortgage-backed securities. The authors find that race and neighborhood racial segregation are critical factors explaining black disadvantage across successive stages in the process of lending and foreclosure, controlling for differences in borrower credit scores, income, occupancy status, and loan-to-value ratios. They analyze the cumulative cost of predatory lending to black borrowers in terms of reduced disposable income and lost wealth. They find the cost to be substantial. Black borrowers paid an estimated additional five to eleven percent in monthly payments and those that completed foreclosure in the sample lost an excess of $2 million in home equity. These costs were magnified in mostly black neighborhoods and in turn heavily concentrated in communities of color. By elucidating the mechanisms that link black segregation to discrimination we demonstrate how processes of cumulative disadvantage continue to undermine black socioeconomic status in the U.S. today.

In “The Legacy of the 1968 Fair Housing Act,” published in *Sociological Forum*, Douglas Massey examines Civil Rights activists in 1968 and their hope that the passage of the Fair Housing Act would lead to the residential desegregation of American society. In this article, he assesses the degree to which this hope has been fulfilled. Massey begins by reviewing how the black ghetto came to be a universal feature of American cities during the twentieth century and the means by which high levels of black segregation were achieved. He then describes the legislative maneuvers required to pass the Fair Housing Act and reviews its enforcement provisions to assess its potential for achieving desegregation. After examining trends in residential segregation since 1970, Massey concludes with an appraisal of the prospects for integration as we move toward the fiftieth anniversary of the Act’s passage.

Douglas Massey and Jonathan Rothwell’s (Brookings Institution) paper entitled, “Geographic Effects on Intergenerational Income Mobility,” was published in *Geography*. The notion that where one grows up affects future living standards is increasingly well established in social science. Yet research on intergenerational economic mobility often ignores the geographic context of childhood, including neighborhood quality and local purchasing power. The authors hypothesize that individual variation in intergenerational mobility is partly attributable to regional and neighborhood conditions—most notably access to high-quality schools. Using restricted Panel Study of Income Dynamics and census data, we find that neighborhood income has roughly half the effect on future earnings as parental income. They estimate that lifetime household income would be $635,000 dollars higher if people born into a bottom-quartile neighborhood would have been raised in a top-quartile neighborhood. When incomes are adjusted to regional purchasing power, these effects become even larger. The neighborhood effect is two-thirds as large as the parental income effect, and the lifetime earnings difference increases to $910,000. They test the robustness of these findings to various assumptions and alternative models, and replicate the basic results using aggregated metropolitan-level statistics of intergenerational income elasticities based on millions of Internal Revenue Service records.

Magaly Sanchez-R was invited by the Global Salzburg Seminar to actively participate at the Seminar 549 Youths, Economics and Violence: Implications for Future Conflict, at the “Social System- Roles, Promises and Realities Panel,” where she presented “Youth Options and Violent Life: Latino American Metropolis.” Her talk considered the analysis of social systems in relation to youth expectations as a way to understand if systems are sufficiently inclusive for all youth perspectives, especially those at the economic, social and political margin. While all contemporary theories in social systems agree that societal systems share similar structures and operate through communication and that society exists only when individuals communicate, she
argues that one of the explanation of the youth exclusion and violence expression will be that society communicates just and only with the “integrated individuals.” The youths who are not integrated (through traditional mechanisms) continue to reproduce themselves by other logics of exclusion and violence, as a response to the impossibility of communicating their frustrations. Her analysis considered the youths in Latin America, specifically Venezuelan.

Edward Telles continues to lead the Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America (PERLA), which is funded in part by the Ford Foundation, by applying his comparative approach. 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 published their results 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 chapter titled “Texas’s Educational Challenge: Demographic Dividend or Bust?” in Ten-Gallon Economy Sizing Up Economic Growth in Texas, Pia M. Orrenius, Jesús Cañas, and Michael Weiss (Editors), Tienda states that Texas is positioned to harness a demographic dividend—a productivity boost enabled by human capital investments in its outsized minority youth cohorts. She argues, Texas’ political leadership must act decisively and boldly to close achievement gaps along racial and ethnic lines and to raise college completion levels.

Drawing on selective national and international comparisons, she shows that Texas is falling behind in college completion rates even as the statewide share of graduates continues to inch up. Racial and ethnic differentials are more troubling because the largest gaps correspond to the fast-growing Hispanic population. Underinvestment in higher education has created a college squeeze that will constrain Texas’ ability to harness a demographic dividend.

Marta Tienda also wrote a chapter, “Affirmative Action and its Discontents: America’s Obsession with Race,” which was published in Past as Prologue: The National Academy of Education at 50, National Academy of Education, Michael J. Feuer Amy I. Berman, and Richard C. Atkinson (Editors). This chapter addresses the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision to rehear the case of Fisher v. University of Texas, in the context of race consideration in admission decisions which was alleged to violate the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Health and Wellbeing


Elizabeth Armstrong is working on a book manuscript, tentatively titled, How We Begin: The Origins of Fetal Personhood. The book explores the evolution of the belief that the fetus is a person in medicine, law, and popular culture. Armstrong is also interested in cultural attitudes and beliefs about risk during pregnancy and childbirth and policies related to maternity care in the United States. She is conducting research on medical
professional attitudes towards home birth in the U.S. and on popular practices around childbirth. She has also investigated popular cultural practices regarding the placenta and is currently analyzing medical and scientific texts on placental form and function.

Elizabeth Armstrong anticipates continuing to work on reproduction from cultural and policy perspectives. She is beginning 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 investigates how negative birth experiences are framed in comparative perspective, whether as a form of PTSD in the U.S., as violence against women in Latin America, or as patient abuse in the U.K.

João Biehl’s main research centers on medical anthropology, the social studies of science and religion, global health, subjectivity, ethnography, and social and critical theory (with a regional focus on Latin America and Brazil). His present research explores the social impact of large-scale treatment programs in resource-poor settings and the role of the judiciary in administering public health in Brazil.

João Biehl is currently writing *The Valley of Lamentation*, a historical ethnography of the Mucker War, a religious war that shattered German-Brazilian communities in the 19th century. He is also working on a book titled, *Anthropology of Becoming*, and is collaborating on a book project on Oikographia, which foregrounds the house as a key site of empirical and conceptual analysis.

João Biehl’s present ethnographic research explores the social impact of large-scale treatment programs in resource-poor settings, the role of the judiciary in administering public health, and the emergence of the category of patient-citizen-consumers in Brazil. Biehl is also coordinating a research and teaching partnership between Princeton University and the University of São Paulo centered on medical anthropology, global health, and the social markers of difference, and is co-coordinating a collaborative network on *Race and Citizenship in the Americas*.

In the past two years, Anne Case’s research has focused on changing patterns of morbidity and mortality in midlife in the U.S., with a focus (to date) on white non-Hispanics in middle age. In academic year 2016-17, she plans to examine many of the questions that this research has brought to the fore. These will include differences in health and mortality between working class and wealthier Americans, differences between races and ethnicities, between men and women, between the U.S. and other OECD countries, and between age groups, to try to better understand the underlying causes of the reversal of mortality decline and of morbidity decline that is found among whites in middle-age in U.S.

Anne Case and co-author Angus Deaton, published a *National Bureau of Economic Research* (NBER) Working Paper titled, “Suicide, Age, and Wellbeing: An Empirical Investigation.” Together they found that suicide rates, life evaluation, and measures of affect are all plausible measures of the mental health and wellbeing of populations. Yet in the settings they examined, correlations between suicide and measured wellbeing are at best inconsistent. Differences in suicides between men and women, between Hispanics, blacks, and whites, between age groups for men, between countries or U.S. states, between calendar years, and between days of the week, do not match differences in life evaluation. By contrast, reports of physical pain are strongly predictive of suicide in many contexts. The prevalence of pain is increasing among middle-aged Americans, and is accompanied by a substantial increase in suicides and deaths from drug and alcohol poisoning. Their measure of pain is now highest in middle age—when life evaluation and positive affect are at a minimum. In the absence of the pain epidemic, suicide and life evaluation are likely unrelated, leaving unresolved whether either one is a useful overall measure of population wellbeing.

Anne Case and Angus Deaton’s paper, “Rising Morbidity and Mortality in Midlife among White Non-Hispanic Americans in the 21st Century,” published in *Proceedings of the National Academy*
documents a marked increase in the all-cause mortality of middle-aged white, non-Hispanic men and women in the United States between 1999 and 2013. This change reversed decades of progress in mortality and was unique to the United States; no other rich country saw a similar turnaround. The midlife mortality reversal was confined to white non-Hispanics; black non-Hispanics and Hispanics at midlife, and those aged 65 and above in every racial and ethnic group, continued to see mortality rates fall. This increase for whites was largely accounted for by increasing death rates from drug and alcohol poisonings, suicide, and chronic liver diseases and cirrhosis. Although all education groups saw increases in mortality from suicide and poisonings, and an overall increase in external cause mortality, those with less education saw the most marked increases. Rising midlife mortality rates of white non-Hispanics were paralleled by increases in midlife morbidity. Self-reported declines in health, mental health, and ability to conduct activities of daily living, and increases in chronic pain and inability to work, as well as clinically measured deteriorations in liver function, all point to growing distress in this population. The authors comment on potential economic causes and consequences of this deterioration.

Janet Currie’s work continues to follow several threads. First, she is concerned with investigating the fetal origins hypothesis, and examining the long-term impacts of health shocks in utero. Second, the evaluation (and sometimes unintended consequences) of programs or initiatives aimed at improving child health. Third, work on pollution and health, generally investigating the effect of low-level exposures. Fourth, the organization of medical care and what determines small-area (and even within hospital) differences in the ways that similar patients are treated.

In "Is there a Link Between Foreclosure and Health?" published in the American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, Janet Currie and Erdal Tekin (Georgia State University) investigate the relationship between foreclosures and hospital visits using data on all foreclosures and all hospital and emergency room visits from four states that were among the hardest hit by the foreclosure crisis. Together they found that living in a neighborhood with a spike in foreclosures is associated with significant increases in urgent unscheduled visits, including increases in visits for preventable conditions. The estimated relationships cannot be accounted for by increasing unemployment, declines in housing prices, migration, or by people switching from out-patient providers to hospitals.

Angus Deaton enthusiastically reviewed, “On Tyrannical Experts and Expert Tyrants,” for the Review of Austrian Economics in July 2015. He described William Easterly’s Tyranny of Experts as a paean to freedom, democracy, and the rights of the poor. It rightly damns the “technological illusion” that development is an engineering problem, not a political problem that cannot be solved by experts, particularly not by outside experts. Deaton went on to say that “it is too optimistic to believe that rights and democracy by themselves will guarantee growth and prosperity, and the argument that rights and democracy are both necessary and sufficient for population health is largely wishful thinking.”

Margaret Frye’s research focuses on a fundamental problem at the intersection of demography and cultural sociology: how does culture influence the plans and choices of individuals, producing the patterned behavior that one observes? She examines how socially structured standards of morality influence life course decision-making in contexts undergoing rapid cultural change. At each milestone on the transition to adulthood—continuing in school, starting a serious relationship, and having sex—her work demonstrates that individuals shape and reshape their life trajectories in accordance with these moral frames. Frye’s empirical research has primarily been based in Malawi, where she has looked at the influence of culture on educational choices, romantic experiences, and, most recently, men’s evaluations of women’s sexual desirability.

In a manuscript entitled, “Ideals as Anchors for Relationship Experiences,” published in American Sociological Review, Margaret Frye along with Jenny Trinitapoli (Pennsylvania State University)
conducted research on young-adult sexuality in sub-Saharan Africa which typically conceptualizes sex as an individual-level risk behavior. They introduced a new approach that connects the conditions surrounding the initiation of sex with subsequent relationship wellbeing, examines relationships as sequences of interdependent events, and indexes relationship experiences to individually held ideals. New card-sort data from southern Malawi capture young women’s relationship experiences and their ideals in a sequential framework. Using optimal matching, they measured the distance between ideal and experienced relationship sequences to (1) assess the associations between ideological congruence and perceived relationship well-being, (2) compare this ideal-based approach to other experience-based alternatives, and (3) identify individual- and couple-level correlates of congruence between ideals and experiences in the romantic realm. Their research showed that congruence between ideals and experiences conveys relationship wellbeing along four dimensions: expressions of love and support, robust communication habits, perceived biological safety, and perceived relationship stability. They further showed that congruence is patterned by socioeconomic status and supported by shared ideals within romantic dyads. They argue that conceiving of ideals as anchors for how sexual experiences are manifest advances current understandings of romantic relationships, and suggest that this approach has applications for other domains of life.

Noreen Goldman, in collaboration with Andrea Graham (Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology) who has conducted assays of immune markers derived from frozen specimens in the Taiwan survey, has just begun to explore linkages between immune senescence, inflammation and the health and survival of older adults. Together with Dan Notterman (Princeton University, Molecular Biology Department), she will be using genetic information to explore determinants of depression and cognitive function of older adults in this survey.

In a separate project, Noreen Goldman has been examining the health of Mexicans both in the U.S. and in Mexico. Recent papers evaluate whether the survival advantage of Mexican Americans (relative to whites) is likely to endure in coming decades, whether there is evidence that less healthy Mexican immigrants in the U.S. are more likely to return to Mexico than their healthier counterparts, and whether older Mexicans whose children reside in the U.S. experience less social support and poorer health than those whose children remain in Mexico.

Bryan Grenfell co-authored a paper with Huaiyu Tian (Beijing Normal University), Sen Zhoub (Tsinghua University), Lu Dong (Beijing Normal University), Thomas P. Van Boeckel (Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology) et al. entitled, “Avian Influenza H5N1 Viral and Bird Migration Networks in Asia,” which was published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. This paper reports that the spatial spread of the highly pathogenic avian influenza virus H5N1 and its long-term persistence in Asia have resulted in avian influenza panzootics and enormous economic losses in the poultry sector. However, an understanding of the regional long-distance transmission and seasonal patterns of the virus is still lacking. In this study, the authors present a phylogeographic approach to reconstruct the viral migration network. They show that within each wild fowl migratory flyway, the timing of H5N1 outbreaks and viral migrations are closely associated, but little viral transmission was observed between the flyways. The bird migration network is shown to better reflect the observed viral gene sequence data than other networks and contributes to seasonal H5N1 epidemics in local regions and its large-scale transmission along flyways. These findings have potentially far-reaching consequences, improving their understanding of how bird migration drives the periodic reemergence of H5N1 in Asia.

Bryan Grenfell along with Takahashi, S. (Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology) and Metcalf C. J., Ferrari, M. J. (Pennsylvania State University), Truelove, S. A. (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health) et al. continue to analyze vaccination strategies for measles and rubella in Africa and
other endemic countries. The major application this year was a novel assessment of the potential consequences of the West African Ebola epidemic on vaccination rates and epidemic potential of measles, published in *Science*, in a paper entitled, “Reduced Vaccination and the Risk of Measles and Other Childhood Infections post-Ebola.” This article states that the Ebola epidemic in West Africa has caused substantial morbidity and mortality. The outbreak has also disrupted health care services, including childhood vaccinations, creating a second public health crisis. They project that after six to 18 months of disruptions, a large connected cluster of children unvaccinated for measles would accumulate across Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. This pool of susceptibility increases the expected size of a regional measles outbreak from 127,000 to 227,000 cases after 18 months, resulting in 2000 to 16,000 additional deaths (comparable to the numbers of Ebola deaths reported thus far). There is a clear path to avoiding outbreaks of childhood vaccine-preventable diseases once the threat of Ebola begins to recede: an aggressive regional vaccination campaign aimed at age groups left unprotected because of health care disruptions.

Bryan Grenfell has generated the first major model of the spatiotemporal dynamics and control of Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease in China, on the eve of vaccine deployment. Grenfell has generated a major study on the dynamics of morbillivirus infections of cetaceans, in the face of a major epidemic. Other work this year explored the dynamics of malaria, chikungunya virus and other infections.

Antibiotic resistance is a major threat to humanity. Bryan Grenfell has published the first major study of the global distribution of antibiotic use in the meat and dairy industries, as well as a detailed review of the impact of coinfection on resistance.

In “Variation in Child Body Mass Patterns by Race/Ethnicity and Maternal Nativity Status in the United States and England,” published in *Maternal and Child Health*, Sara McLanahan, Melissa Martinson (University of Washington) and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Columbia University) conducted a cross-national comparison of children’s body mass patterns by race/ethnicity and mothers’ nativity status. The study was the first to examine race/ethnic and maternal nativity differences in BMI trajectories in both countries. Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study and England’s Millennium Cohort Study, the researchers documented significant race/ethnic differences in initial BMI and BMI trajectories among children in both countries, with all non-white groups having significantly steeper BMI growth trajectories than whites. Nativity differences in BMI trajectories varied by race/ethnic group and were only statistically significantly higher for children of foreign-born blacks in England.

C. Jessica E. Metcalf’s research over the past two years has centered on the within-host demography of pathogens, or pathogen population growth, spread, and clearance within our bodies, shapes their ecology and evolution, driving outcomes of public health relevance such as the emergence of drug resistance. She has worked to articulate the core issues in a range of perspective papers, and via empirical work. The cross-scale dynamics of infectious disease drives its impact on human health, yet empirical studies tend to either focus on the within-host aspect, or the between-host aspect (transmission). She has also developed methods to bridge this gap. Both within-host and between-host dynamics will contribute to defining landscapes of immunity, a continuing focus of her work, and one that she has tackled in contexts of immediate public health relevance, such as in the wake of the Ebola outbreak. Overall her research blends basic ecological research and important applications. The underlying synthesis of demography and disease dynamics, across scales ranging from within host to across and between countries is a distinguishing feature of her work.

Over the next two years C. Jessica E. Metcalf will continue to focus on quantifying disease in motion as a core question in public health, and one that is often predicated on human migration and movement. She is leveraging novel data streams such as mobile phone call data records to capture
both the patterns of seasonal human aggregation and its effects on transmission for directly transmitted pathogens (measles, rubella), but also patterns of local introduction for a broader range of infections (measles to malaria) for a range of countries and contexts. Patterns of re-introduction, in particular, are of increasing relevance in a public health landscape where disease elimination and eradication remain a central concern. Climatic drivers may shape both human movement and also pathogen ecology. Metcalf is also collaborating with researchers at NOAA/GFDL to describe climate influences on human movement at a range of scales, and to titrate the relative importance of these direct and indirect effects for a range of pathogens. This will open the way to longer term predictions of the outcome of climate change on human movement and the burden of infectious disease.

Two basic ideas motivate Elizabeth Paluck’s research. The first idea is that social psychological theory offers potentially useful tools for changing society in constructive ways. The second idea is that studying attempts to change society is one of the most fruitful ways to develop and assess social psychological theory. Much of Paluck’s work has focused on prejudice and conflict reduction, using large-scale field experiments to test theoretically driven interventions.

Despite a surge in policy and research attention to conflict and bullying among adolescents, Elizabeth Paluck finds little evidence to suggest that current interventions reduce school conflict. Using a large-scale field experiment in Changing Climates of Conflict: A Social Network Experiment in 56 Schools Paluck shows that it is possible to reduce conflict with a student-driven intervention. By encouraging a small set of students to take a public stance against typical forms of conflict at their school, Paluck’s intervention reduced overall levels of conflict by an estimated 30%. Network analyses reveal that certain kinds of students (called “social referents”) have an outsized influence over social norms and behavior at the school. The study demonstrates the power of peer influence for changing climates of conflict, and suggests which students to involve in those efforts.

In their study titled, “Birthting, Nativity and Maternal Depression: Australia and the United States” published in International Migration Review. Melissa Martinson (University of Washington) and Marta Tienda analyzes two birth cohort surveys, the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children and Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, to examine variation in maternal depression by nativity, duration of residence, age at migration, and English proficiency in Australia and the U.S. Both countries have long immigrant traditions and a common language. The results demonstrate that U.S. immigrant mothers are significantly less depressed than native-born mothers, but maternal depression does not differ by nativity in Australia. Moreover, the association between duration of residence and maternal depression is not linear: Recent arrivals and long-term residents exhibit the highest depression levels. Lack of English proficiency exacerbates maternal depression in Australia, but protects against depression in the U.S. Differences in immigration regimes and welfare systems likely contribute to the differing salience of nativity for maternal depression.

Abigail Aiken and James Trussell’s report “Recent Advances in Contraception”, in the F100Prime Reports, focused on intrauterine contraceptives (IUC), contraceptive implants, and emergency contraceptives. Together, they reviewed recent advances in contraceptive development and discussed progress in policies to improve access to the most effective methods. They report on the shift in practice towards routinely providing IUCs and implants to young and nulliparous women, prompted in part by the reduced diameter of the insertion tube for the Mirena IUC and the development of a smaller IUC called Skyla. Additionally, they describe the new SCu300A intrauterine ball and the development of an implant called Nexplanon, which comes with a preloaded inserter. They also discuss the efficacy of ulipristal acetate versus levonorgestrel for emergency contraception, especially for women who weigh more than 75 kg. Finally, in light of the increasing interest in providing IUCs and implants to women in the immediate postpartum and post abortion periods, they consider the rationale for this change in practice and review the progress that has been made so far in the U.S.
The commentary, “Immediate Postpartum Provision of Highly Effective Reversible Contraception” by Abigail Aiken, Catherine Aiken (University of Cambridge, UK), James Trussell, and Katherine Guthrie (Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare Partnership, Hull, UK) was published in An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology. This commentary notes that unintended pregnancies are associated with a higher risk of adverse maternal and neonatal outcomes, particularly when they occur within a short time interval from a previous birth. Early access to highly effective reversible intrauterine contraceptives (IUCs) and contraceptive implants in the postpartum period has been demonstrated to help women prevent unintended and rapid-repeat pregnancies. The authors discuss several compelling reasons for the immediate postpartum provision of such methods to women who desire them.

Intrauterine contraceptives (both copper intrauterine devices and levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine systems) and implants are in the highest tier of contraceptive effectiveness because they require no active adherence on the part of the user. The provision of these methods in hospital following delivery is particularly attractive because it is convenient for women who may be highly motivated to prevent another pregnancy, and is logistically optimal in that health professionals trained in placement could be readily available. Despite previous concerns, the immediate postpartum placement of IUCs and implants is also extremely safe. There is no increased risk of pain, bleeding, infection, or uterine perforation for IUCs placed immediately (within 10 minutes of placental delivery), compared with delayed placement (weeks later).

The safety of immediate post-delivery placement of IUCs and implants is reflected in the World Health Organization Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use (WHO MEC), which provides evidence-based guidance regarding medical eligibility for specific contraceptive methods. This guidance is used by specialists in sexual and reproductive health worldwide to ensure that women are not exposed to inappropriate risk, while at the same time are not denied access to methods that are medically appropriate. It has been adapted for use in several countries, including the UK and the U.S.

In light of the Millennium Development Goal of reducing the worldwide maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters by 2015, and the resolution of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe to reduce unintended pregnancy among EU member states, policies promoting the widespread availability of immediate postpartum IUCs and implants represent an important step towards improving women’s reproductive health worldwide.

The Health Grand Challenge funded by the Woodrow Wilson School has awarded Tom Vogl a Seed Grant for the 2015-2016 proposal, “Pollution, Early-Life Health, and Child Development in Developing Countries.” This proposal seeks to launch a research agenda that examines environmental influences on early-life health and child development in developing countries. Funding from an HGC small seed grant will enable the completion of the agenda’s first study, on the health consequences of air pollution from the harvesting of sugarcane, an important global energy source. Three new studies will examine the effects of agricultural air pollution, urban water pollution, and slum conditions on child health and development.

Much of the proposed research focuses on Brazil, so a key component of the proposal is its funding of undergraduate summer field research abroad. On campus, undergraduate and graduate students will have opportunities to collaborate on the proposed research, and findings will be incorporated into a range of interdisciplinary teaching activities. Beyond this educational use, the findings of the proposed research will have important implications for policymakers in developing countries seeking to balance population health with energy sustainability, agricultural livelihood, and rapid urbanization.

Migration and Development

By studying the role of linguistic proximity, widely spoken languages, linguistic enclaves and language-based immigration policy requirements, Alícia Adserà and her co-author Mariola Pytliková (University of Ostrava, Czech Republic) examine the importance of language in international migration from multiple angles. To this aim, they collected a unique data set on immigration flows and stocks in 30 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) destinations from all world countries over the period 1980–2010 and constructed a set of linguistic proximity measures. Migration rates increase with linguistic proximity and with English at destination. Softer linguistic requirements for naturalization and larger linguistic communities at destination encourage more migrants to move. Linguistic proximity matters less when local linguistic networks are larger. Their findings are published in their paper, “The Role of Language in Shaping International Migration” published in The Economic Journal.

Alicia Adserà’s article, “Language and Culture as Drivers of Migration, Linguistic and Cultural Barriers affect International Migration Flows,” published by The Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA) World of Labor, examines the increase in migration flows to developed countries in recent decades, as well as the increased number of countries from which migrants arrive. Thus, it is increasingly important to consider what culture and language role differences play in migration decisions. Recent work shows that culture and language may explain migration patterns to developed countries even better than traditional economic variables, such as income per capita and unemployment rates in destination and origin countries. Differences in culture and language may create barriers that prevent the full realization of the potential economic gains from international mobility. Differences in language and customs between countries imply costs that potential migrants likely consider in deciding whether to migrate and where to go. Fluency in the language of the destination country—and ease of learning it—can facilitate the transfer of migrants’ skills to the new labor market, contributing to the global interchange of skills and stimulating economic growth. Policies promoting instruction in foreign languages can foster the international mobility of workers, with potentially large individual and social returns through increased worker productivity and quicker socio-economic integration of new arrivals.

In “Social Protection and Labor Market: Outcomes of Youth in South Africa” published in Economic Development and Cultural Change, Anne Case and co-authors Cally Ardington (University of Cape Town, South Africa), Till Bärnighausen (Harvard University), and Alicia Menendez (University of Chicago) examine an Apartheid-driven spatial mismatch between workers and jobs leads to high job search costs for people living in rural areas of South Africa—costs that many young people cannot pay. Close examination of whether the arrival of a social grant—specifically a generous state-funded old-age pension given to men and women above prime age—enhances the ability of young men in rural areas to seek better work opportunities elsewhere. Based on eight waves of socioeconomic data on household living arrangements and household members’ characteristics and employment status, collected between 2001 and 2011 at a demographic surveillance site in KwaZulu-Natal, the authors find that young men are significantly more likely to become labor migrants when someone in their household becomes age-eligible for the old-age pension. But this effect applies only to those who have completed high school (matric), who are on average 8 percentage points more likely to migrate for work when their households become pension eligible, compared with other potential labor migrants. The authors also find that, upon pension loss, it is the youngest migrants who are the most likely to return to their sending households, perhaps because they are the least likely to be self-sufficient at the time the pension is lost. The evidence is consistent with binding credit constraints limiting young men from poorer households from seeking more lucrative work elsewhere.

Dancygier, Karl-Oskar Lindgren (Uppsala University), Sven Oskarsson (Uppsala University), and Kåre Vernby (Stockholm University) examine how the deep challenges of widespread and persistent political underrepresentation of immigrant-origin minorities pose deep challenges to democratic practice and norms. What accounts for this underrepresentation? Two types of competing explanations are prevalent in the literature: accounts that base minority underrepresentation on individual-level resources and accounts that emphasize political opportunity structures. However, due to the lack of data suitable for testing these explanations, existing research has not been able to adjudicate between these theories. Using registry-based microdata covering the entire Swedish adult population between 1991 and 2010 the study is the first to empirically evaluate these alternative explanations. They examine election outcomes to municipal councils over the course of six elections and find that variation in individual-level resources cannot explain immigrants’ underrepresentation. Further, when comparing immigrants and natives who face comparable political opportunity structures a large representation gap remains. Instead, they argue that discrimination by party gatekeepers plays a more significant role in perpetuating the underrepresentation of immigrants than do individual resources or structural variables. This paper won the 2015 SAGE Best Paper Prize given by American Political Science Association’s (APSA) Comparative Politics.

In their chapter, “Globalization, Labor Markets, and Class Cleavages,” in The Politics of Advanced Capitalism, Beramendi, Pablo, Silja Häusermann, Hebert Kitschelt and Hanspeter Kriesi (Editors), Rafaela Dancygier and Stefanie Walter’s (University of Zürich, Institute for Political Science) focus on the impact of globalization on voter preferences. To do so, they consider the labor market consequences of trade, foreign direct investment, and immigration, which have had immediate effects on voters in advanced capitalist democracies. The globalization of production and the international flow of labor generate gains and losses in ways that cut both along and across traditional class cleavages, especially when such globalization has uneven sectoral effects. To identify who benefits and who loses from globalization, scholars have investigated effects on the basis of skills, industries, and occupation. More recent research has developed increasingly complex models that take into account differences in the productivity of firms, in the skill and cultural profiles of domestic and migrant labor, and in economic conditions across and within countries. The first part of this chapter provides an overview of this literature. In the second part they re-examine the role of class. Though the scholarship they review paints an increasingly complex picture of globalization’s distributional consequences and its ensuing effects on preferences, they contend that class still remains significant in ordering preferences: Low-skill workers have often been identified as the group most likely to voice its discontent about economic liberalization and cultural opening. This finding is in line with skill-based economic models that predict that low-skill workers in high-skill economies should suffer most from globalization. As they illustrate, however, it can also be consistent with accounts that focus on the sectoral and occupational threats posed by the global flow of goods and labor. By examining exposure to trade, FDI, and immigration together, they show that low-skill workers in advanced industrialized democracies cannot easily escape the labor market pressures that globalization generates. Those low-skill workers who are relatively sheltered from the threats associated with outsourcing and trade are most vulnerable to competition arising from immigration, and vice versa. Further, the labor market pressures experienced by low-skilled workers occur alongside and are inseparable from exposure to cultural diversity. More than their high-skill counterparts, low-skilled workers experience economic and cultural threats jointly.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly published a book with Alejandro Portes entitled The Grassroots and the State: Transnational Immigrant Organizations in Five Continents. The volume compiles findings from a comparative study of transnational immigrant organizations operating in developing and developed countries. This is the first comprehensive investigation of the connections, dynamics, and evolution of immigrant organizations in key parts of the world.
In the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Tod Hamilton, Tia Palermo (Stony Brook University) and Tiffany Green’s (Virginia Commonwealth University) paper, “Health Assimilation among Hispanic Immigrants in the United States: The Impact of Ignoring Arrival-cohort Effects,” the authors reviewed the large literature that documents that Hispanic immigrants have a health advantage over their U.S.-born counterparts upon arrival in the United States. Few studies, however, have disentangled the effects of immigrants’ arrival cohort from their tenure of U.S. residence, an omission that could produce imprecise estimates of the degree of health decline experienced by Hispanic immigrants as their U.S. tenure increases. Using data from the 1996-to-2014 waves of the March Current Population Survey, they show that the health (i.e., self-rated health) of Hispanic immigrants varies by both arrival cohort and U.S. tenure for immigrants hailing from most of the primary sending countries/regions of Hispanic immigrants. They also found evidence that acculturation plays an important role in determining the health trajectories of Hispanic immigrants. With respect to self-rated health, however, their findings demonstrate that omitting arrival-cohort measures from health assimilation models may result in overestimates of the degree of downward health assimilation experienced by Hispanic immigrants.

In a paper published in an issue of *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* focusing on residential inequality in American neighborhoods and communities, Jackelyn Hwang examines how the rise of immigration and its associated racial and ethnic changes relate to gentrification. In the decades following the 1965 Hart-Celler Act, gentrification has occurred more in cities with high levels of immigration and in neighborhoods with higher levels of immigrants. These relationships, however, vary by the ways in which a city is racially segregated and by the extent to which its immigrant population has been incorporated. Using crime data, surveys, and new gentrification measures, this article compares Chicago, a highly segregated city and predominantly Hispanic immigrant destination, with Seattle, a predominantly white city with high levels of Asian immigration. The findings show that immigration and its correlates have distinct and evolving relationships with neighborhood changes that are embedded in the racial and immigrant histories of each city, and that gentrification perpetuates racial and ethnic inequality in both cities.

In a paper forthcoming in *Demography*, Jackelyn Hwang examines the role of immigration in the rise of gentrification in the late twentieth century. Analysis of U.S. Census and American Community Survey data over 24 years and field surveys of gentrification in low-income neighborhoods across 23 U.S. cities reveal that most gentrifying neighborhoods were “global” in the 1970s or became so over time. An early presence of Asians was positively associated with gentrification; and an early presence of Hispanics was positively associated with gentrification in neighborhoods with substantial shares of blacks and negatively associated with gentrification in cities with high Hispanic growth, where ethnic enclaves were more likely to form. Low-income, predominantly black neighborhoods and neighborhoods that became Asian and Hispanic destinations remained ungentrified despite the growth of gentrification during the late twentieth century. The findings suggest that the rise of immigration after 1965 brought pioneers to many low-income central-city neighborhoods, spurring gentrification in some neighborhoods and forming ethnic enclaves in others.

In the past two years, Douglas Massey’s research has focused on patterns and trends, causes and consequences of residential segregation in the U.S. and Mexico-U.S. migration and the counterproductive consequences of border enforcement.

Douglas Massey, Jorge Durand (Universidad de Guadalajara), and OPR’s Karen Pren’s chapter, “Militarization of the Mexico-U.S. Border and its Effect on the Circularity of Migrants,” is published in Diego Acosta Arcarazo and Anja Wiesbrock
This chapter shows that measures such as the militarization of the border are not only ineffective in limiting the number of irregular migrants, they also lead to increasing death rates among unauthorized border crossers, rising costs of crossing the border, and longer stays for migrants working in the U.S. in order to pay off the crossing costs.

Douglas Massey, Jorge Durand (Universidad de Guadalajara), and Karen Pren’s paper, “Border Enforcement and Return Migration by Documented and Undocumented Mexicans,” in *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* uses data from the Mexican Migration Project (MMP) to compute probabilities of departure and return for first and later trips to the United States in both documented and undocumented status. They then estimate statistical models to analyze the determinants of departure and return according to legal status. Prior to 1986, Mexico-U.S. migration was characterized by great circularity, but since then circularity has declined markedly for undocumented migrants but increased dramatically for documented migrants. Whereas return migration by undocumented migrants dropped in response to the massive increase in border enforcement, that of documented migrants did not. At present, the Mexico-U.S. migration system has reached a new equilibrium in which undocumented migrants are caged in as long-term settlers in the U.S. while documented migrants increasingly range freely and circulate back and forth across the border within rising frequency.

Douglas Massey’s next major book project will be an analysis of the roots of America’s dysfunctional immigration and border policies and how they led to the demographic transformation of U.S. society, a well-entrenched unauthorized population lacking civil rights, a massive white backlash, and the current political stalemate. He has also begun work on a book analyzing how the religious belief and practice affect patterns and processes of immigrant integration in the United States.

Douglas Massey’s chapter, “Uninformed Policies and Reactionary Politics: A Cautionary Tale from the United States,” published in Christian Dustmann, (Editor) *Migration: Economic Change*, *Social Challenge* uses findings from earlier published work to illustrate how public policies enacted without any real understanding of underlying social and economic policies can be counter-productive. Specifically, immigration reforms enacted by the U.S. Congress in the mid-1960s were enacted with the aim of eliminating racism from federal immigration law, but paid no attention to the underlying reality of a well-established, largely circular flow of legal migrants between Mexico and the United States. Lacking access to legal visas, migrants continued to enter without authorization, but this increase in illegal migration set off a chain reaction of increasingly conservative sentiment and restrictionist policies that increased, rather than decreased, the number of undocumented migrants in the United States, producing a marginalized population in peril of forming a very disadvantaged underclass. The chapter warns policymakers in other countries to avoid intervening in complex social and economic systems without properly understanding their operation.

Douglas Massey’s “Threat Evasion as Motivation for Migration,” published in the American Sociological Association’s International Migration Fall 2015 Newsletter, *World on the Move* states that the motivations for human migration are diverse, but can generally be classified under five basic rubrics: material improvement, risk management, symbolic gratification, social connection, and threat evasion. Most theoretical work in recent decades has focused on motivations connected with material improvement, risk management, symbolic gratification, social connection, and threat evasion. The desire of people to improve their material circumstances has long been recognized as a key motivation for migration. Migration motivated by a desire for material gain is most commonly theorized by neoclassical economics, which views the migratory decision as a cost-benefit analysis whereby rational, utility-maximizing actors balance the gains to be had by working at various geographic locations against the costs of migrating to these places. Individuals maximize utility by moving to the location where the difference between earnings at origin and destination is greatest, net of the costs of migration.
In “A Missing Element in Migration Theories,” published in Migration Letters, Douglas Massey states that from the mid-1950s through the mid-1980s, migration between Mexico and the United States constituted a stable system whose contours were shaped by social and economic conditions well-theorized by prevailing models of migration. It evolved as a mostly circular movement of male workers going to a handful of U.S. states in response to changing conditions of labour supply and demand north and south of the border, relative wages prevailing in each nation, market failures and structural economic changes in Mexico, and the expansion of migrant networks following processes specified by neoclassical economics, segmented labour market theory, the new economics of labour migration, social capital theory, world systems theory, and theoretical models of state behaviour. After 1986, however, the migration system was radically transformed, with the net rate of migration increasing sharply as movement shifted from a circular flow of male workers going to a limited set of destinations to a nationwide population of settled families. This transformation stemmed from a dynamic process that occurred in the public arena to bring about an unprecedented militarization of the Mexico-U.S. border, and not because of shifts in social, economic, or political factors specified in prevailing theories. In this paper Massey draws on earlier work to describe that dynamic process and demonstrate its consequences, underscoring the need for greater theoretical attention to the self-interested actions of politicians, pundits, and bureaucrats who benefit from the social construction and political manufacture of immigration crises when none really exist.

The study of migration and development has focused traditionally on the forces driving persons from their home regions, the demographic and social consequences of their departure, and the subsequent effects of their remittances on local and national economies. The unit of analysis has normally been the individual migrant – identified by classical economics as the central decision maker in the process or the family, privileged by sociology and the “new economics” of migration – as the actual determinant of migration decisions. When aggregated, the decisions of individual actors and family units are said to have major effects on the social and economic prospects of sending regions and nations. Similarly, the extensive debate over the incorporation of immigrants into the receiving societies has featured a range of arguments – from those that disparage the possibilities of successful integration among all or certain groups of foreigners – to alternatives that see such integration as almost inevitable.

Left out of the picture have been the organizational efforts of the migrants themselves and their possible bearing on sending areas, as well as on the incorporation in host societies. The individualistic focus has persisted both in critical accounts of the role of migration that regarded the departure of migrants as another symptom of underdevelopment and in optimistic ones that focused on the role of migrants remittances as an almost miraculous solution to local poverty and national underdevelopment. The possibility that purposefully – created organizations by expatriates could play a significant role was almost entirely neglected in the development literature. Similarly, conflicting accounts of sociopolitical incorporation into host societies focused overwhelmingly on the characteristics of individual migrants, neglecting their organizational life. Only recently have empirical studies in several European countries focused on the role of migrant associations in social and political incorporation.

Alert sending country governments have begged to differ, engaging with migrant organizations in a multiplicity of development projects and even creating such organizations where none existed previously. Initially, these contacts were prompted by the discovery of the volume and aggregate

In their book, The State and The Grassroots: Immigrant Transnational Organizations in Four Continents, Alejandro Portes and Patricia Fernández-Kelly present empirical results, review the theoretical controversies in the field of immigration and development, the role of the concept of “transnationalism” in opening a path for the resolution of such controversies, and its parallel relationship to the process of incorporation into social and political life in receiving countries.
aggregate significance of individual remittances and the interest of sending country officials in preserving these flows. Gradually, however, it dawned on them that the scope and importance — political and economic — of organized expatriate initiatives could go much farther than individual money transfers.

The history of the growth of immigrant organizations and their interactions with home communities, local authorities, and national governments is complex and varies greatly across particular communities and countries. So are the repercussions that these interactions can have on the prospects for sociopolitical incorporation and the development of sending nations.

Magaly Sanchez-R’s project, “International Migration of High Skills Educated and Talent to United States,” is advancing the coding after collecting qualitative data from in-depth interviews with 150 immigrants from different places throughout the world, as well as other key actors in private corporations, policy makers and academia. Using the Nvivo Program, coding and organization of data will allow for the construction of some statistical indicators with the correspondent qualitative data. Principal aspects of the data contain information on in-security and quality-of-life conditions, social services access, global market competition, integration and identity, and diversity and knowledge. After publications and capitalization, the data will be accessible through the public archives data of the OPR.

At the American Economic Association 2015 Allied Social Science Associations (ASSA) Conference in Boston, MA, Magaly Sanchez-R presented her paper, “High Skills Immigrants in the United States: Approach in Education Level and Professional Status,” in the “Political Economy of Migration in Europe and United States: The Importance of Skills Session. In this presentation, she sustains that the high skill and educated migrants have been characterizing the flow of total international migration in recent years. With the globalization age, informational and knowledge society appears to be a key to understanding the mobility of talent and high-skills professionals around the world. Other elements that seem to play an important role are linked with authoritarian regimes, violence factors, criminal and political, as well as with violence resulting from discrimination to minorities and life quality deterioration. Using data from American Community Survey 2013 and MMP – Latin American Migration Project (LAMP), she compares Central and South American Latino groups, with native- and foreign-born populations, showing high levels of education and corresponding labor incorporation for South Americans.

At the Eastern Sociological Association (ESS) Carework Miniconference, Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meetings in New York, Magaly Sanchez-R and co-author, Suzanne Grossman, presented, “A Link between Immigrants and the Health Care System in the USA.” In this paper the authors shows the incipient trend that related immigrant’s not-English speaking community and the medical health care institutions. The role of Medical interpreters appears to be one of new professional activity that directly helps on medical knowledge and communication between providers and community. This is an important implication in the social spaces of community and health Institutions and providers and goes beyond the simple language translation in the sense that considerers social cultural characteristics of the served community. Using global data on foreign born occupation, data form NSC on medical interpreters training achievement by languages, data form the NCBMI by state, and data from three providers interviewed, the authors showed the existing link between skilled medical interpreters and low skilled immigrants patients.

At Latin American Studies Association (LASA) 2015 in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Magaly Sanchez-R presented, “The Complexity of the Violence in Venezuela: Youth Options and Violent Life,” in the Panel, “La violencia y las paradojas en la Venezuela Contemporanea.” In her paper, she refers to different aspects related to the complexity of the violence in Latin America and in particular in Venezuela. She argues that in the case of Venezuela, in a context of progressive authoritarianism so called “democracy” it has been a growing radicalization of youths, accentuated...
not only by the globalization of a criminal economy, but also by the aggressive political polarization affecting society, and giving space to the proliferation of armed groups known as “collectivos.” She argues that the lack of data on violent crimes, growing authoritarian democracies states, presence of political and criminal violence and the international migration and violence as a cause, appear to be key elements of understanding, and need to be seriously taken into account.

Finalizing the year, Magaly Sanchez-R presented a lecture “Migracion Internacional de profesionales altamente cualificados, Estudiantes y Deportados. El caso de Venezuela,” at the Universidad Javeriana in Bogotá, Colombia. Her talk showed evidence of two differentiated tendencies on international migration from Venezuela. In the first level she refers to the massive migration of High-Skills Educated (HSE) professionals who have been leaving the country since 2000. This tendency transformed over time, from the wave of HSE professionals with high human capital and already working in Venezuela, to the recent wave of students with college and university degrees. At the second level, she referred to the authoritarian military policy deportation affecting Colombians-Venezuelans people actively living in the borders of San Antonio- y Cucuta. These populations have been deported to Colombia without any satisfactory explanation, forced by military repression creating a new problem at the “border”.

In “Multiplying Diversity: Family Unification and the Regional Origins of Late-Age U.S. Immigrants,” published in International Migration Review, Marta Tienda uses administrative data about new legal permanent residents to show how family unification chain migration changed both the age and regional origin of U.S. immigrants. Between 1981 and 1995, every 100 initiating immigrants from Asia sponsored between 220 and 255 relatives, but from 1996 through 2000, each 100 initiating immigrants from Asia sponsored nearly 400 relatives, with one-in-four ages 50 and above. The family migration multiplier for Latin Americans was boosted by the legalization program: from 1996 to 2000, each of the 100 initiating migrants from Latin America sponsored between 420 and 531 family members, of which 18–21 percent were ages 50 and over.

In “Age at Immigration and the Incomes of Older Immigrants, 1994-2010” published in Journals of Gerontology, Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, Kevin O’Neil (University of Cape Town, South Africa) and Marta Tienda state that seniors comprise a growing proportion of new U.S. immigrants. They investigate whether late-age immigrants are disadvantaged in older age relative to those arriving earlier in life, based on income, reliance on public benefits, and access to public medical insurance. They test whether the 1996 welfare reform law altered the relationships between age at immigration and these outcomes. The method--Immigrants aged 65 and older in the 1994–2010 Current Population Surveys were classified by age at immigration. Median and logistic regressions are used to estimate the association between age at immigration and several outcomes and to test whether these associations differ for arrivals before and after welfare reform. The results show that late-age immigration is strongly associated with lower personal income, lower rates of Medicare and Social Security receipt, and higher participation in Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Medicaid. Arrival after 1996 is associated with lower rates of SSI, Medicaid, and Medicare receipt. The association between late-age immigration and income is stronger for post-1996 arrivals relative to earlier arrivals, whereas that between late-age immigration and Medicaid is weaker, suggesting that the penalty conferred by late-age immigration grew after reform.

Ph.D. candidate Mariana Campos Horta and Marta Tienda’s chapter, “Of Work and the Welfare State: Labor Market Activity and Income Security of Mexican Origin Seniors,” was published in Challenges of Latino Aging in the Americas, William Vega, Kyriakos Markides, Jacqueline Angel, and Fernando Torres-Gill (Editors). The book examines one of the most important demographic changes facing the United States: an overall aging
population and the increasing influence of Latinos. It also looks at the changing demographics in Mexico and its impact on the health and financial well-being of aging Mexicans and Mexican Americans. The book provides a conceptual and accessible framework that will educate and inform readers about the interconnectedness of the demographic trends facing these two countries. It also explores the ultimate personal, social, and political impact they will have on all Americans, in the U.S. as well as Mexico.
2015 Working Papers

Center for Health and Wellbeing

June 2015
Anne Case and Angus Deaton
“Suicide, Age, and Wellbeing: An Empirical Investigation.”

Center for Migration and Development

CMD WP15-01a
Viviana Zelizer
“Remittance Circuits.”

CMD WP15-01b
Thomas Lacroix (Oxford University)
“The communicative Dimension of Migrant Remittances and its Political Implications.”

CMD WP15-01c
Thibaut Jaulin (Sciences Po)

CMD WP15-01d
Jean-Michel Lafleur and Olivier Lizin (Université de Liége) (Belgium)
“Transnational Health Insurance Schemes: A New Avenue for Congolese Immigrants in Belgium to Care for Their Relatives’ Health from Abroad?”

CMD WP15-01e
Idrisa Diabata (National Institute of Statistics, Mali) and Sandrine Mesple-Somps (Paris Dauphine University)
“Female Genital Mutilation and Migration in Mali: Do Migrants Transfer Social Norms?”

CMD WP15-01f
Supriya Singh (RMIT University, Australia)
“Beyond the Dichotomy: Money and the Transnational Family in India and Australia.”

CMD WP15-01g
Ilka Vari-Lavoisier (Ecole Normale Supérieure/Research Institution in Paris, France)

CMD WP15-01h
Erik Vickstrom
“Legal Status, Territorial Confinement, and Transnational Activities of Senegalese Migrants in France, Italy, and Spain.”

Center for Research on Child Wellbeing

CRCW WP15-08-FF
Wade Jacobsen
“Punished for their Fathers: School Discipline Among Children of the Prison Boom.”

CRCW WP15-02-FF
Amanda Geller (New York University), Kate Jaeger, Garrett Pace
"Using the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study in Life Course Health Development Research."

CRCW WP15-04-FF
Angela Bruns (University of Washington)
"Stability and Change: Income Packaging among Partners of Incarcerated Men."

Publications and Papers


2015 Publications


Massey, D.S. "Riding the Stagecoach to Hell: A Qualitative Analysis of Racial Discrimination in Mortgage Lending." City and Community. In press.


McFarland, M.J., and Wagner, B.G. "Does a College Education Reduce Depressive Symptoms in American Young Adults?" Social Science & Medicine, 146:75-84. 2015.


O’Mara, R.J., Hsu, S.I.H., and Wilson, D.R. "Should MD-PhD Programs Encourage Graduate Training in Disciplines beyond Conventional Biomedical or Clinical Sciences?" *Academic Medicine*, 90(2):161-164. 2015.


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 demography may also write their dissertations on a demographic subject. Third, students interested in social policy who initially apply to the Joint Degree Program in Social Policy (JDP) may earn a joint degree in Demography and Social Policy by completing requirements established by PIPS and the Joint Degree Program (JDP). Fourth, the Program offers a non-degree Certificate in Demography upon completion of three graduate courses and a supervised research project. Applicants are usually enrolled MPA students from the Woodrow Wilson School.

Ph.D. in Demography

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

As part of this program of graduate training, students are required to demonstrate basic competence in mathematics and statistics, as well as mastery of demography and a related discipline (e.g., sociology, economics, or social policy). Specific requirements include completion of general examinations, two research papers of publishable quality, and the Ph.D. dissertation. The general examinations consist of three examinations, usually taken over the course of two years, in which the student must demonstrate proficiency in basic demographic theory and methods as well as proficiency in two of the following fields of concentration: economic demography, family demography, fertility/fecundity, health, historical demography, mathematical/statistical demography, migration/immigration, mortality, population and development, population and environment, population policy, poverty/child wellbeing, and urbanization. More detailed information on degree requirements may be obtained from the Director of Graduate Studies or the Graduate Administrator for the program.
**Departmental Degree with Specialization in Population**

The majority of students who study at the OPR are doctoral candidates in the Department of Sociology who choose to specialize in population. To do so, they must complete the general examination in demography and write a dissertation on a demographic subject, supervised by program faculty, as part of their departmental requirements. The Ph.D. is earned in the primary discipline, e.g. Sociology.

**Joint-Degree Program**

Students interested in social policy who initially apply to the Joint Degree Program in Social Policy (JDP) may earn a joint degree in Demography and Social Policy. To qualify for a joint degree, the student must fulfill all home departmental requirements, including passing the general examination in demography and writing a dissertation on a topic related to the study of population. In addition, the candidate for the joint degree must pass a general examination in one additional specialized field of population beyond what is required for the standard departmental degree. Permission to do the joint degree is obtained from the Director of Graduate Studies for the Program in Population Studies. It is not necessary to apply for the JDP as part of the application to Princeton. The decision to apply for the joint degree is usually made by students during their second or third year of study.

**Certificate in Demography**

The Office of Population Research, in connection with the Program in Population Studies, offers a non-degree Certificate in Demography to those who successfully complete four graduate courses in population studies: POP 501/ECO 571/SOC 531/; POP 502/ECO 572/SOC 532; WWS 587, and one other approved elective course pertaining to some aspect of population. The first two are the basic graduate courses in demography: POP 501 is offered in the fall semester and is a prerequisite for POP 502, which is offered in the spring semester. WWS 587 entails the completion of an individual or joint research project, under the supervision of an OPR faculty or research staff member. A decision on the fourth course is made together with the Director of Graduate Studies. Applicants are usually enrolled MPA students from the Woodrow Wilson School. The certificate program is intended primarily for training scholars from other disciplines and does not lead to an advanced degree at Princeton.

**Training Resources**

Training opportunities at the Office of Population Research are enhanced by the strength of its resources, such as The Ansley J. Coale Population Research Collection in the Donald E. Stokes Library, located in Wallace Hall, the home of OPR. It is one of the oldest demographic 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.

**POP 507/WWS 509 /ECO 509**

*Generalized Linear Statistical Models*
*Germán Rodríguez*

The analysis of survey data using generalized linear statistical models. The course begins with a review of linear models for continuous responses and then considers logistic regression models for binary data and log-linear models for count data, including rates and contingency tables and hazard models for duration data. Attention is given to the logical and mathematical foundations of the techniques, but the main emphasis is on the applications, including computer usage.
**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 movements estimators. Applications include simultaneous equation models, VARS and panel data. Estimation and inference in non-linear models are discussed. Applications include nonlinear least squares, discrete dependent variables (probit, logit, etc.), problems of censoring, truncation and sample selection, and models for duration data.

ECO 531
Economics of Labor
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 571
Quantitative Analysis I
David B. Carter
This is a first course in statistics for social scientists. Students will learn to explore data creatively and to conduct straightforward statistical analyses. Basic probability and statistical theory will also be taught. There is no prerequisite except high school mathematics and a willingness to learn elementary calculus.

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

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

SOC 504
Advanced Social Statistics
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 505
Research Seminar in Empirical Investigation
Andreas Wimmer
Preparation of research papers based on field observation, laboratory experiments, survey procedures, and secondary analysis of existing data banks.

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

WWS 508C
Econometrics and Public Policy (Advanced)
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 (511 c or d) and good comfort with algebra and calculus.

WWS 515B
Program and Policy Evaluation
Jean B. Grossman
This course introduces students to evaluation. It explores ways: to develop and implement research based program improvement strategies and program accountability systems; to judge the effects of policies and programs; and to assess the benefits and costs of policy or program changes. Students study a wide range of evaluation tools; read and discuss both domestic and international evaluation examples and apply this knowledge by designing several different types of evaluations on programs of their choosing.
WWS 515C  
Program and Policy Evaluation – Impact  
Evaluation Tools  
Lorenzo Moreno  
This course presents tools for designing, implementing, and analyzing impact evaluations from a practitioner’s perspective. It explores real-world problems and practical limitations frequently encountered in conducting evaluations and methodological tools to address them. Topics include program operation rules and their implications for design choice, process and standards for assessing evidence, challenges to randomization, sample size determination, complex sample design, and construction of analytic and nonresponse 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.
Thank you to all other OPR staff members who contributed.