Office of Population Research

2017 Annual Report
Princeton University
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From the Director

Douglas S. Massey, Director

During 2017, the Office of Population Research celebrated its 82nd year as a population research center. During this year, five staff members were honored for their years of service, including Wayne Appleton for 25 years, Regina Leidy and Kristen Matlofsky for 15 years, and Kate Jaeger and Kelly Cleland for 10 years.

Three doctoral students completed their dissertations in 2017 and moved on to begin their professional careers. Angelina Grigoryeva and Ayesha Mahmud both accepted positions as David E. Bell Postdoctoral Fellows at Harvard’s Center for Population and Development Studies, and Zitsi Mirakhur joined the Research Alliance for New York City Schools as a Research Associate.

Postdoctoral fellow Jackelyn Hwang joined Stanford’s faculty as an Assistant Professor of Sociology.

There were also additions to OPR’s faculty during 2017. Leah Boustan joined the faculty as Professor of Economics while Kathy Edin joined as Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs and Tim Nelson as Lecturer in Public Affairs. In the course of the year, Sir Angus Deaton and Anne Case transitioned to emeritus status, but not before Angus was awarded the Colonel James Tod Award from the Mewar Charitable Foundation of Udaipur, India for his contributions to the understanding of that region, and Anne Case was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for her contributions to economic science.

The same honor was also bestowed upon OPR Faculty Associate Dalton Conley for his contributions to sociology and the study of biosocial interactions.

Congratulations are also owed to Betsy Levy Paluck for her receipt of a MacArthur Foundation “Genius Award” and to Noreen Goldman for her election as Vice President of the Population Association of America. Among other faculty honors, Janet Currie received an honorary Doctorate from the University of Zurich for her work in health economics while Marta Tienda was named Chair of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Board of Trustees.

Faculty members were not the only ones receiving honors, however. Juliette Hackett was awarded the Charles F. Westoff Prize in Demography for her senior thesis entitled “Paths to Polarization: The Development of Abortion Views in Two Generations of Elite American College Students.” Louis Donnelly was Poster Session Winner at the 2017 PAA Meeting for his presentation on “The Protective Effects of Housing Assistance Programs on Eviction” while Cheng Cheng won for her poster, “Women’s Education and Household Decision-Making from a Multi-Generational Perspective.”

Finally, a more dubious distinction befell yours truly when I made a cameo appearance on the TV show “Adam Ruins Everything” to explain to viewers why building a wall along the Mexico-U.S. border was a bad idea. It’s sad to say that after all my Op-Ed pieces in the New York Times and other respected newspapers, this was by far my most successful instance of public outreach. At last count the segment had 8.3 million downloads on YouTube and another 1.2 million on the truTV channel. Such are the times we live in.

Douglas Massey, Director

Office of Population Research
Princeton University
**Director**

Douglas S. Massey

**Director of Graduate Studies**

Alicia Adserà

**Faculty Associates**

Alicia Adserà, Research Scholar and Lecturer in Economics and International Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Director of Graduate Studies, the Office of Population Research; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; Research Associate, Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing; Co-Director, 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 OECD (and Latin America). In addition, she is interested in an array of migration topics (i.e. immigrant fertility; the relevance of language, political conditions and welfare provisions among the determinants of migration flows; the wellbeing of child migrants; differential labor market performance of migrants across European countries).

Adserà has received fellowships from the University of Chicago- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) and Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, among others. Her work has been published in the American Economic Review P&I, Journal of Population Economics, Population Studies, Journal of Law Economics and Organization, and International Organization among others.

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

Elizabeth Armstrong, Associate Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Director, Certificate in Health and Health Policy Program; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, Center for Health and Wellbeing, the Program in the History of Science, Program in Gender and Sexuality Studies, University Center for Human Values, and Center for Research on Child Wellbeing. She was a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Scholar in Health Policy Research, University of Michigan, 1998-2000. Ph.D., Sociology and Demography, University of Pennsylvania, 1998. M.P.A. Princeton University, 1993. Interests: public health; history and sociology of medicine; sociology of reproduction; population and health; gender; and biomedical ethics.

João Biehl, Susan Dod Brown Professor of Anthropology and Faculty Associate, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Co-Director, Program in Global Health and Health Policy; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, Center for Health and Wellbeing, Center for the Study of Religion, Department of Spanish and Portuguese Languages and Cultures, Princeton Institute of International and Regional Studies, Princeton Environmental Institute, Program in Latin American Studies, the Program in Law and Public Affairs, and the University Center for Human Values. Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, 1999. Ph.D., Religion, Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley, 1996. Interests: medical anthropology; social studies of science and technology; global health; religion and society; subjectivity; ethnography; and critical theory (with a regional focus on Latin America and Brazil).

Biehl is an Editorial Board Member, Common Knowledge, Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology, Revista de Antropología, Revista de Antropología Social dos Alunos do PPGAS-UFSCar, Brazil, Cultural Anthropology, and Oikos Publishing House. He is a reviewer for: American Anthropologist, American Ethnologist; Common Knowledge; Current Anthropology; Cultural Anthropology; Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry; Global Public Health; Globalization and Health; Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology; Medical Anthropology; Medical Anthropology Quarterly; Political and Legal Anthropology; Social Science and Medicine; The Lancet; and Zygon.

Anne Case, Alexander Stewart 1886 Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, Emeritus; Director, Research Program in Development Studies; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research and the Center for Health and Wellbeing; Faculty Affiliate, Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy. Ph.D., Economics, Princeton University, 1988. Interests: microeconomic foundations of development; health economics; public finance; and labor economics.

Case was awarded the Kenneth J. Arrow Prize in Health Economics from the International Health Economics Association, for her work on the links between economic status and health status in childhood, and the Cozzarelli Prize from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences for her research on midlife morbidity and mortality. Case and Sir Angus Deaton, were named as Members of the POLITICO Magazine’s 2016 POLITICO 50 list of thinkers, doers and visionaries transforming American politics in 2016 for using big data to tell us what’s wrong with white people.

Case currently serves on the Advisory Council for the National Institutes of Health (NIH)-National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); the President’s Committee on the National Medal of Science; the Committee on National Statistics; iHEA Kenneth J. Arrow Award Committee; Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER); Fellow of the Econometric Society; Affiliate of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, University of Cape Town; Visiting Scientist, Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal; Elected Member of the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dalton Conley, Henry Putnam University Professor in Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research and the Center for Health and Wellbeing; Faculty Affiliate, Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy. Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University, 1996. Ph.D., Biology
Interests: current work applies econometric methods for causal inference—namely, a natural experiment framework—to genome-wide data available in social surveys to model gene-by-environment interaction effects; mapping the genetic architecture of phenotypic plasticity; interrogating the assumptions underlying models for heritability; and characterizing social and genetic sorting as distinct processes.

Conley is a member of the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Connected Learnings; NIH SSP—A Review Panel; the Survey Committee, German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP); and the German Institute for Economic Research, DIW—Berlin.

Janet M. Currie, Chair, Department of Economics; Henry Putnam Professor of Economics and Public Affairs; Director, Center for Health and Wellbeing; Director, Center for Health and Wellbeing; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; Faculty Affiliate, Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy. 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.

Currie is the Co-Director, Program on Families and Children, NBER; Steering Committee Member, Washington Center for Equitable Growth; and a Member of the Advisory Committee on Labor and Income Statistics, Canada; Member, the National Academy of Medicine and of the American Academy of Art and Science; Board of Reviewing Editors, Science; Fellow, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Society of Labor Economists, and the Econometric Society. She received an Honorary Doctorate, University of Zurich in April, 2017.

Rafaela Dancygier, Associate Professor of Politics and Public and International Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Political Science (with distinction), 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.

Dancygier is a member of Immigration and Integration Policy Lab, Stanford University; Executive Committee Member Political Economy Section, American Political Science Association; and Steering Committee Member, European Politics & Society Section, American Political Science Association. She is a reviewer for American Journal of Political Science, American Sociological Review, American Political, Science Review, AXA Research Fund, British Journal of Political Science, Comparative Politics, Comparative Political Studies, Economic and Social Research Council, Ethnic and Racial Studies, International Studies Quarterly, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, Journal of Politics, National Science Foundation, Party Politics, Political Behavior, and World Politics.

Sir Angus S. Deaton, Senior Scholar and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of Economics and International Affairs, Emeritus, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and the Department of Economics, Princeton University; Faculty Affiliate, Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy. Ph.D., Economics, Cambridge University, 1974. Interests: economic inequality; poverty; wellbeing; health; India; econometrics; microeconomics; economic development; and randomized controlled trials.

Deaton was named a Knight Bachelor “for his services to research in economics and
international affairs." The honor entitles him to be known as Sir Angus, or Sir Angus Deaton, and was announced as part of the Queen’s official birthday honours list. Sir Angus Deaton and Anne Case, were named as Members of the POLITICO Magazine’s 2016 POLITICO 50 list of thinkers, doers and visionaries transforming American politics in 2016 for using big data to tell us what’s wrong with white people.

Matthew Desmond, Maurice P. During Professor of Sociology, Princeton University; Faculty Affiliate, Office of Population Research, Program in Law and Public Affairs, and the Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy. Ph.D., Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 2010. Interests: focuses on poverty in America, city life, housing insecurity, public policy, racial inequality, and ethnography.

After receiving his Ph.D., Desmond joined the Harvard Society of Fellows as a Junior Fellow. He is the author of four books, including Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City (2016), which won the Pulitzer Prize, National Book Critics Circle Award, and Carnegie Medal, and PEN / John Kenneth Galbraith Award for Nonfiction. He is the principal investigator of The Eviction Lab. He is the recipient of a MacArthur "Genius" Fellowship, the American Bar Association’s Silver Gavel Award, and the William Julius Wilson Early Career Award. A Contributing Writer for the New York Times Magazine, Desmond was listed in 2016 among the Politico 50, as one of "fifty people across the country who are most influencing the national political debate."

Thomas Espenshade, Senior Scholar, the Office of Population Research; Professor of Sociology, Emeritus; Lecturer with the rank of Professor in Sociology. 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: focus 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 to get them ready to learn; and help schools become more “children-ready”.

Espenshade received the YMCA Centennial Award for Youth Development which is presented by the Princeton YMCA. The Award recognizes individuals in the community who demonstrate outstanding commitment to helping children gain the skills and confidence they need for success.

He is a member of: Population Association of America, American Sociological Association (ASA), and the American Economic Association.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly, Professor of Sociology; Director, Center for Migration and Development; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, the Program in Law and Public Affairs, and the Program in Gender and Sexuality Studies. Ph.D., Social Anthropology (with distinction), Rutgers University, 1981. Interests: international economic development; urban ethnography, gender; class; race and ethnicity; migration; and the global economy.

Fernández-Kelly is an Advisory Board Member, Eastern Sociological Society Program Committee; Chair, Latin American Legal Defense and Education Fund; and a Co-Founder, Robeson House Committee.

Susan Fiske, Eugene Higgins Professor of Psychology and Public Affairs, Department of Psychology and Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; Faculty Affiliate, Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy. Ph.D., Social Psychology, Harvard University, 1978
with honorary doctorates from the Universität Basel, Switzerland; Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; and the Universiteit Leiden, Netherlands. Interests: how stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination are encouraged or discouraged by social relationships, such as cooperation, competition, and power.

In 2016, Fiske received the Medal for Distinguished Service, awarded from the Teachers’ College, Columbia University; and the Mentor Award for Lifetime Achievement, from the Association for Psychological Science.

Fiske is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Psychology Section, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society.

Margaret Frye, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, the Program in Gender and Sexuality Studies; Faculty Affiliate, Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy. Ph.D., Sociology and Demography, University of California, Berkeley, 2013. Interests: the relationship between cultural understandings and behavioral outcomes during the transition to adulthood in sub-Saharan Africa.

In 2016, she received the Outstanding Faculty Advisor Award, awarded by undergraduates in the Sociology Department, Princeton University. She also received a Distinguished Reviewer Award from the Sociology of Education.

She is an Elected Council Member, American Sociological Association Theory Section; Member, American Sociological Association Sociology of Education Section Book Award Committee, Canadian Institute for Advanced Research Global Scholars Organizing Committee; Co-Organizer, American Sociological Association Inequality and Social Mobility Section Roundtables; Chair, ASA Theory Section Nominations Committee; and Editorial Board Member, Sociological Theory.

Noreen Goldman, Hughes-Rogers Professor of Demography and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Acting Director, the Office of Population Research; 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; survey design; and mathematical demography.

Goldman is a member of the American Sociological Association, American Statistical Association, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Population Association of America, Network on Life Course Health Dynamics and Disparities; Editorial Board, Demography, the Journal of Health and Social Behavior, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), and the National Institute on Aging (NIA) Special Study Sections.

Bryan Grenfell, Kathryn Briger and Sarah Fenton Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Public Affairs, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Director, Health Grand Challenge Initiative; Faculty Associate, Center for Health and Wellbeing and the Office of Population Research. D. Phil., Biology, University of York, 1980. Interests: how the interaction of noise and non-linear density-dependent feedback drive population processes at different scales; spatio-temporal dynamics of infectious disease and how these are affected by control strategies; phylodynamics—exploring how pathogen phylogenies are affected.
Grenfell’s external roles and appointments include: Chair, Scientific Advisory Board, Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, Wellcome Trust MOP; Scientific Advisory Board, Emerging Pathogens Institute, University of Florida, Edinburg Centre for Immunity, Infection and Evolution; Co-Director Research and Policy in Infectious Disease Dynamics (RAPIDD) Program of the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).


Grossman is a member of the Evaluation Advisory Board for Building Educated Leaders for Life (Boston, MA), Self-Enhancement, Inc. (Portland, OR), Big Brothers Big Sisters of America’s Research Advisory Council; Citizens Schools’ Research Advisory Group; and the MENTOR Research and Policy Council.

Tod G. Hamilton, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; Faculty Affiliate, Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy; Member, Institute for Advanced Study, School of Social Science. Ph.D., Sociology (Demography Specialization), University of Texas, Austin, 2010. Interests: demography; immigration; health; race; labor market disparities, and race.


Jeffrey Hammer, Charles and Marie Robertson Visiting Professor in Economic Development, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research and Center for Health and Wellbeing. Ph.D., Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1979. Interests: economic development; public economics and health in poor countries - particularly in Asia and Africa and more particularly in South Asia.

Hammer serves on the Advisory Council, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan; Editorial Committee, World Bank Research Observer, World Bank Economic Review; and evaluator, Rustaveli Foundation for Georgian Studies, Humanities and Social Sciences.

Douglas S. Massey, Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Director, the Office of Population Research. Ph.D., Sociology, Princeton University, 1978. Interests: demography; urban poverty; race and housing; discrimination; stratification; methodology; biosociology; international
migration; and Latin American society (particularly Mexico).

Massey serves as President, American Academy of Political and Social Science; External Fellow, Center for Research and Analysis of Migration, University College London; W.E.B. DuBois Fellow, American Academy of Political and Social Science; Member, Population Association of America, American Sociological Association, IUSSP Southwestern Social Science Association, Latin American Studies Association, International Sociological Association, Mexican Demographic Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Membership Committee, Behavioral and Social Sciences Class, National Academy of Sciences (NAS), Social Relations Section, American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Census Scientific Advisory Board, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity; International Advisory Board, Institute for Interdisciplinary Research on Conflict and Violence, University of Bielefeld, Germany; Governing Board, National Research Council; Advisory Board, Koshland Science Museum, Opportunity New Jersey; Associate Member, Amsterdam Centre for Inequality Studies; Editorial Boards of Annual Review of Sociology, Cityscape, Migraciones Internacionales, Social Science Research, Social Science Quarterly, and Race and Social Problems.

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); Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; Faculty Affiliate, Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy; Editor-in-Chief, Future of Children; Director, Education Research Section (ERS); Principal Investigator, Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study.

Ph.D., Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, 1979. Interests: family demography; poverty and inequality; and social policy.

McLanahan is a member of the National Academy of Science; the American Philosophical Society; a Fellow, the American Academy of Political and Social Science; and Board Member, the Russell Sage Foundation.

C. Jessica E. Metcalf, Assistant Professor of Ecology, Evolutionary Biology and Public Affairs, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; 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.

Metcalf is an Associate Editor, Ecology Letters, Methods in Ecology and Evolution, American Naturalist; Editorial Board Member, Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society; Board Member of the Society for Evolutionary Demography; and a Member, Advisory Science Committee of two databases of demographic information on plants and animals (COMPADRE and COMADRE), hosted at the Max Planck Institute of Demographic Research.

Ellis Monk, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; Faculty Affiliate, Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy. Ph.D., Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, 2013. Interests: ethnoracial categorization and stratification; political sociology; health, theory; the sociology of the body; social psychology and cognition; Geometric Data Analysis (otherwise referred to as Multiple Correspondence Analysis); and Brazil.

Daniel Notterman, Senior Research Scholar, Lecturer with Rank of Professor, Molecular Biology; Professor of Pediatrics, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School; Co-Principal Investigator on the Fragile Families Study. Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, and Global Health Program. M.D., New York University School of Medicine, 1978; M.A., Philosophy, Tufts University, 1977. Interests: genetics and genomics with focus on genetics, epigenetics, and environmental interactions with child development and health.

Notterman is a pediatrician by clinical training and a biologist whose research examines interactions between genetic variants and environmental signals in the developing behavioral, cognitive and emotional phenotype of the child. He wishes to understand the interactions between specific genetic variants, environmental signals, and resulting behavioral and health outcomes. For example, his group recently showed that women with a short, hypomorphic form of the promotor region of HTT (serotonin transporter) are more likely to experience post-partum depression in stressful socioeconomic circumstances then they are in more stable environments. However, women with the major allele of this gene (long promotor) do not display this environment-based difference in rate of postpartum depression. This is consistent with the idea that some gene variants express proteins that enhance an organism’s sensitivity to the environment—so called "reactive alleles."

It is also known that variations in environmental input induce longstanding behavioral changes by affecting the methylation state of DNA. There is great excitement around these sorts of findings because it points the way to a biological understanding—involving epigenetic mechanisms—of the relationship between adverse or favorable early environments and lifelong behavioral traits.

Notterman’s lab is engaging these issues through several collaborations with social scientists and pediatricians. The lab serves as the genomics/epigenomics resource for the Fragile Family and Child Wellbeing Study (FFS), based at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton. The FFS is following a cohort of nearly 5,000 children born in large U.S. cities between 1998 and 2000 (roughly three-quarters of whom were born to unmarried parents). The study is in its 15th year, and we have collected DNA from participants at year and 9 and again at year 15. This enables us to make detailed correlations between genetic and epigenetic states and social, behavioral, health, and demographic data.

Using this information, his group recently showed that adverse early environments are associated with accelerated loss of telomeres by age 9 years, and that the extent of loss is moderated by genetic variants in serotonergic pathways. This is again consistent with the hypothesis that the products of these genes modulate the organism’s environmental sensitivity and was featured in a commentary in Nature. Since early life telomere length is associated with both adult health and with lifespan, this research suggests a mechanism for the known effect of social disparity on wellbeing throughout the lifespan.
Major projects include the comprehensive genotyping of more than 7500 DNA samples from the FFS cohort (mothers and children). Accompanying this project is a complementary effort to measure the methylation of DNA CpG sites. At a more mechanistic level, his group is trying to understand the biological mechanism that seems to link telomere erosion to stress.

A second area of focus is the genetics of autism. His group has developed a cohort of families in which more than one sibling has an autism spectrum disorder. Currently, we are analyzing whole genome sequence data, as well as exam and methylation data on monozygotic and dizygotic twins (and their parents and siblings), some of whom have discordant phenotypes. This will enable us to make detailed correlations between the autistic phenotype and various genetic and epigenetic abnormalities.

Elizabeth Levy Paluck, Professor of Psychology and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Deputy Director, Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, the Department of Politics, the Program in Gender and Sexuality Studies. Ph.D., Social Psychology, Yale University, 2007. Interests: prejudice and intergroup conflict reduction; political cultural change; civic education; social norms and behavior; network and influence; social scientific methodology; psychology; and policy.

Paluck has been the recipient of grants from the Harry Frank Guggenheim, William T. Grant, Russell Sage Foundation, and the National Science Foundation. She was awarded the Sage Young Scholars Award, the Cialdini Award for Field Research, and an Early Career Award from the American Psychological Association. In 2017, she was awarded grants over five years from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The MacArthur Fellows Program awards the unrestricted fellowships to talented individuals who have shown extraordinary originality and dedication in their creative pursuits and a marked capacity for self-direction.

Paluck’s editorial position include: Associate Editor, Social Psychological and Personality Science, Science Advances, Journal of Experimental Political Science; Consulting Editor, Journal of Personality and Social Psychology; and Editorial Board, Motivation Science and Advances in Political Psychology.

Alejandro Portes, Howard Harrison and Gabrielle Snyder Beck Professor of Sociology, Emeritus; Executive Committee Member, 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 socioeconomic success among disadvantaged children of immigrants.

In 2017, Portes was named Honorary Professor, University of Alicante, Spain. He is the principal investigator for: “Miami: It’s Transformation since the 1990s,” “The Second Generation in Spain” a project supported by the Spencer Foundation and the Ministry of Science of Spain; Chair, Postdoctoral Fellowship Selection Committee, National Academy of Education; Visiting Professor, New York University, Abu-Dhabi; Member, Center for Research and Analysis of Migration, University of London; Editorial Board for Revista Española de Sociología, International Migration Review, Global
Networks, Revista Mexicana de Sociologia, and Ethnic and Racial Studies.

**Germán Rodríguez**, Senior Research Demographer, the Office of Population Research; Lecturer in Public and International Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. 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; and design and deployment of databases on the web.

Rodríguez is a member of the Population Association of America, American Statistical Association, Royal Statistical Society, and the IUSSP.

**Matthew Salganik**, Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, the Center for Health and Wellbeing, the Center for Statistics and Machine Learning; the Center for Information Technology Policy; the Center for the Study of Democratic Politics; Global Health Program; and Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy. Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University, 2007. Interests: social networks; quantitative methods; and web-based social research.

Salganik is the Co-Founder and Co-Director, Summer Institute in Computational Social Science; a member of Russell Sage Foundation Working Group on Computational Social Science, Russell Sage Foundation Advisory Committee on Computational Social Science, ASA Mathematical Sociology Section’s Dissertation-in-progress Award Committee, and the Goodman Award Committee, ASA Methodology Section; Reviewer for:


**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.

Marta Tienda, Maurice P. During ’22 Professor of Demographic Studies; Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Faculty Director, the Program in Latino Studies; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, Executive Committee Member, American Studies Program. 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.

In 2016, she was the Margaret Olivia Sage Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage and was also selected to give the American Educational Research Association (AERA Brown) Lecture in Education Research which commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Brown v. Board of Education decision in which the U.S. Supreme Court declared state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students to be unconstitutional.

Tienda is the Chair and a Trustee, the Sloan Foundation; Trustee for: TIAA, Jacobs Foundation of Switzerland, Population Reference Bureau, the Robinhood Foundation; Commissioner, White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanics; member, American Education Research Association Advisory Board, Panel on Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration, Mellon Foundation Advisory Board Our Compelling Interest, U.S. Partnership on Mobility from Poverty, and AAS Language Commission; and a Reviewer, SOROS Fellowships for New Americans.

James Trussell, Charles and Marie Robertson Professor of Public and International Affairs, Emeritus and Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, Emeritus, Princeton University; Honorary Fellow, Edinburgh University. Ph.D., Economics, Princeton University, 1975. Interests: emergency contraception; contraceptive failure; and the cost-effectiveness of contraception.

Trussell is a member, the Board of Directors of the British Society of Abortion Care Providers, Women Care Global Foundation, International Federation of Professional Abortion and Contraception Associates (FIAPAC), Women on Web Foundation, Contraceptive Technology Communications, NARAL ProChoice America; and Deputy Editor, Contraception.

Tom S. Vogl, Assistant Professor of Economics and International Affairs, Department of Economics and Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research, the Center for Health and Wellbeing, Research Program in Development Studies, Program in Latin American Studies, and the Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science and Public Policy; Ralph O. Glendinning University Preceptor; Visiting Fellow, Center for Development Economics and Policy, Columbia University. Ph.D., Economics, Harvard University, 2011. Interests: development; economic demography; health; human capital; and political economy.

Vogl is a Faculty Research Fellow, NBER (Children, Development, Health Care); an affiliate of the Bureau for Research and Economic Analysis of Development; an Associate Editor, Journal of Human Resources; Book Reviewer, University of Chicago Press; and a Grant Reviewer, the NIH, and the World Bank.

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...
Yu Xie, Bert G. Kerstetter '66 University Professor of Sociology and Princeton Institute of International and Regional Studies; Inaugural Director, Center on Contemporary China; Faculty Associate, the Office of Population Research; Visiting Chair Professor of the Center for Social Research, Peking University. Interests: social stratification; demography; statistical methods; Chinese studies; and sociology of science. His appointment is part of a University initiative to deepen the regional studies curriculum in the social sciences. The Center on Contemporary China is part of PIIRS, and Xie’s appointment marks the first joint faculty appointment by PIIRS and a department in the social sciences.

Yu Xie is a Member, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Academia Sinica, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS); Editor, Chinese Journal of Sociology; Deputy Editor, Demography; Editorial Board Member, Sociological Methods and Research, Chinese Sociological Review; Annual Review of Sociology; Board/Panel Member for the National Academies of Sciences/National Research Council (NRC), Board on Science Education, NRC, Panel on Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Immigration, NRC, Study on Developing Indicators for Undergraduate STEM Education, NRC, Standing Committee of American Opportunity Study, NAS; Panel, S&E Workforce Surveys, and President, International Sociological Association Research Committee 28 on Social Stratification and Mobility.

Postdoctoral Fellows

Louis J. Donnelly, Postdoctoral Research Associate, CRCW. Ph.D., Social Work, Rutgers University, 2015. Interests: neighborhood contexts and residential segregation; child poverty and educational inequality; family structure; and nonresident father involvement.

Jackelyn Hwang, Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Ph.D., Sociology and Social Policy, Harvard University, 2015. Interests: urban neighborhoods; residential inequality; race and ethnicity; and immigration.


Visiting Scholars

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

Amelie Constant, Visiting Research Scholar. Ph.D., Economics, Vanderbilt University, 1998. Interests: migration; population; labor economics; wellbeing; and identity.

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

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

**Administrative Staff**

**Nancy Cannuli**, Associate Director

**Mary Lou Delaney**, Program Assistant

**Valerie Fitzpatrick**, Academic Assistant

**Lynne Johnson**, Graduate Program Administrator

**Regina Leidy**, Communications Coordinator, CRCW

**Joyce Lopuh**, Purchasing and Accounts Administrator

**Kristen Matlofsky**, Academic Assistant

**Kris McDonald**, Program Manager, CRCW

**Tracy Merone**, Administrative Support, CRCW

**Robin Pispecky**, Grants Manager

**Computing Staff**

**Wayne Appleton**, System Administrator, UNIX Systems Manager

**Dawn Koffman**, Statistical Programmer

**Boriana Pratt**, Statistical Programmer

**Steven Mars**, Assistant System Administrator

**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**

**Kristin Catena**, Research Specialist, CRCW

**Kelly Cleland**, Research Specialist

**Monica Espinoza Higgins**, Project Manager, New Immigrant Survey

**Kate Jaeger**, Project Director, CRCW

**Karen Pren**, Project Manager, Mexican Migration Project

**Magaly Sanchez-R**, Senior Researcher and Visiting Scholar, LAMP

**Students**


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

Stanford University, 2011; B.S., Mathematics, Stanford University, 2010. Interests: sociology and demography; migration; human capital and child development; survey research; metadata and microdata management.


**Christopher M. Felton**, Department of Sociology. Entered fall 2016. B.A., Sociology, The College of New Jersey, 2016. Interests: poverty; crime; residential segregation; racial stratification; and social policy


**Henry M. Gomory**, Department of Sociology. Entered fall 2017. B.A., Sociology, Harvard University, 2017. Interests: poverty; social mobility; housing insecurity; residential mobility; and quantitative methods.


**Mariana Campos Horta**, Department of Sociology. Entered fall 2011. B.A., Interdisciplinary Studies, University of California, Berkeley, 2007. Interests: inequality; migration; ethnicity; health; and educational outcomes.


Studies; urban policy and planning; data analysis; and social justice.


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.


Andrew J. McMartin, Department of Sociology, Entered fall 2016. B.A., Sociology and Biology, University of Washington, 2015. Interests: health and development; neighborhood and family effects on youth wellbeing and behavior; and gene-environment interactions.


**Wanru Xiong**, Program in Population Studies. Entered fall 2016. B.A., Politics, Philosophy and Economics, Peking University, 2013. Interests: population economics; behavioral economics; gender; marriage; migration; and sex ratio problems.


**Vicki W. Yang**, Department of Sociology. Entered fall 2017. B.A., Political Science, University of Chicago, 2014. Interests: economic sociology; organizational theory; migration and spatial segregation; and culture.
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. Additionally, visitors and postdocs play an important role in the Center’s intellectual life.

In 2017, the Center met and often exceeded its goals in three areas. In research, the Fragile Families Study (FFS) team 1) released data for the Year 15 wave and 2) continued work on four ongoing projects – Beating the Odds, the Overdeck Education Project, the Bio-Social Project and the Fragile Families Challenge. In training, CRCW continued to 1) support postdocs, visitors, graduate students and undergraduate senior theses, 2) manage the Joint Degree Program (JDP) in Social Policy and 3) host the Fragile Families bi-monthly seminars and summer workshop. In policy and practice, they 1) published a full issue of the Future of Children with an accompanying policy brief, as well as a short Policy Report, 2) extended work on the Child and Family Blog (in collaboration with Cambridge University and the Jacobs Foundation) and 3) updated all of our websites and expanded our activities on Twitter.

I. Research: The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study

The Fragile Families researchers continued to work on four in-house projects described below:

**Beating the Odds**—funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) and directed by Sara McLanahan—identifies teens who are doing better than expected given their family backgrounds and then identifies the neighborhood, school, city and county characteristics associated with their success. Our first paper from this project, “Geography of Intergenerational Mobility and Child Development” was published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Two other papers are forthcoming: “Links Between Childhood Exposure to Violent Contexts and Risky Adolescent Health Behaviors” (Journal of Adolescent Health) and “The Prevalence of Housing Eviction among Children born in American Cities” (Demography).

**Bio-Social Project**—funded by NICHD and directed by Daniel Notterman (Princeton) and Colter Mitchell (Michigan)—uses FFS data constructed in Notterman’s lab to study biomarkers that mediate the association between stressful experiences in childhood and future health and wellbeing. During the past year, the lab has produced several measures, including DNA polygenetic scores (PGS), telomere length at ages 9 and 15 and DNA methylation ages at 9 and 15. Several papers focusing on children’s telomere length (TL) were published this past year in Pediatrics, the Journal of Pediatrics, and the Russell Sage Journal. A paper using a PGS for behavior problems and a lab-based measure of reactivity will be presented at the Population Association
A key lesson to emerge from the Challenge is that the standard format for making survey data available to social scientists poses numerous barriers for computer scientists. In response, the FFS project staff has revised our data files and built a system of “metadata” to make the data more accessible to machine-learning technology and other techniques used by data scientists. Their new metadata is the back-end of the new tools we’ve built and includes a searchable archive of metadata which, when published, will be accessed by a web application, API, R or Python queries. The metadata will also be available as a downloadable CSV file. They plan to release these new features in the summer of 2018.

A second lesson to emerge from the Challenge is that the best social science and machine learning models are quite limited in their ability to predict adolescent and family outcomes at age 15. For example, the winning model in the challenge explained only 20 percent of the variation in teen’s grade point average. Thus, phase two of the Challenge—funded by the Overdeck Family Foundation and directed by Salganik, McLanahan, Kathy Edin, Tim Nelson and Ian Lundberg—will conduct in-depth interviews with 50 adolescents and their primary caregivers to determine why, among adolescents predicted to have the same grade point average, some are doing much better than expected while others are doing much worse. The qualitative interviews will begin this summer in New York City, Newark, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

**Collaborative Projects**—The FFS team continues to support several collaborative projects that add new data to the core survey. The **Adolescent Wellbeing and Brain Development Study**—funded by NICHD and directed by Chris
Monk, Luke Hyde and Colter Mitchell at the University of Michigan—collected extensive biological data, including functional brain imaging, on about 300 adolescents in three FFS cities: Detroit, Toledo and Chicago. This project is now doing follow-up telephone interviews with teens. The Sleep Study—funded by NICHD and directed by Lauren Hale at Stony Brook University—collected data on the diets, activity and sleep patterns of 1,000 adolescents. This project has submitted a proposal to NIMHD to collect a second round of data when respondents are age 22. The Teen Relationship Study—directed by Marta Tienda at Princeton and Rachel Goldberg at the University of California, Irvine—is using smart phone technology to collect data on the romantic relationships of about 500 adolescents. This project will conclude data collection in May 2018.

In addition to the ongoing projects described above, Dan Notterman and Noreen Goldman are planning to submit a proposal to the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute to collect biological samples via mobile labs as part of the year 22 survey. Their study will focus on young adult’s cardiovascular health, onset of vascular disease, and epigenetic measures from saliva and blood and will add important bio-markers to the core Fragile Families Study.

Challenges—The main challenge facing FFS is to secure funding for another round of data collection when the “focal children” are age 22. Although the proposal they submitted to NICHD last June received an excellent priority score (7th percentile), it has not yet been funded (due to the delay in passing a federal budget), and there is a good chance CRCW will have to resubmit their proposal in June 2018. The main activities proposed include: 1) web-based surveys (with telephone follow-up) with “focal children” and their primary caregivers and 2) new saliva samples from children. The next wave of data collection will focus on outcomes associated with the transition to adulthood, including family formation, postsecondary education, employment, health and health behaviors.

II. Teaching and Training: Postdocs, Visitors, Joint Degree Program, Senior Theses, Seminars and Workshops

CRCW conducts a number of training activities. In 2017 and 2018 they supported two postdocs—Louis Donnelly and Kalsea Koss—and two visitors—Radha Jagannathan and Seth Gershenson. They also supported several Ph.D. students who were using the FFS data for their empirical papers and dissertations. Finally, Kate Jaeger and her team assisted a number of undergraduate students who were using the data for their senior theses and junior papers. Together with Columbia University’s Population Research Center, CRCW co-sponsored a biweekly seminar series for graduate students, postdocs and faculty working with the Fragile Families Study data.

CRCW manages Princeton’s Joint Degree Program (JDP), which offers a joint degree in Social Policy to Princeton students getting a Ph.D. in Sociology, Politics, Psychology, or Population Studies. A JDP certificate is available to students getting a Ph.D. in Economics. JDP students participate in a yearlong course on “Economic, Psychological, Political and Sociological Perspectives on Inequality,” followed by a half year “Advanced Empirical Workshop” during the second year. A number of the papers discussed in the
advanced seminar have been published in top journals. Students who have completed the JDP have been placed in prestigious postdoctoral and faculty positions, including positions at Duke University; Columbia University; MIT; University College London; the University of Michigan; Oxford University; the University of California, Berkeley; Cornell University; Yale University, and the University of Texas, Austin.

The CRCW training program is strong. Faculty, postdocs and graduate students meet weekly to discuss their work on the various projects; visitors are well integrated and add value to the program; and the JDP is flourishing.

**2017 Hosted Visitors:**

Radha Jagannathan is a Professor of Statistics in the Urban Planning & Policy Development Program at the Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy, Rutgers University. She received her Ph.D. at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University in 1999. Jagannathan’s research interests include: youth and public welfare, impact of welfare reform on women’s fertility behavior and mental health, children’s living arrangements, poverty, and of child abuse and neglect. She is working on several projects and papers with Dr. Sara McLanahan.

Seth Gershenson holds a PhD from Michigan State University (2011) in Economics with a primary focus on education policy. While at Michigan State, he taught several courses and received an Outstanding Teaching award. The American Education Finance Association has also honored him with the New Scholar Award. His approach to teaching and scholarship is to apply economic approaches to practical, policy-driven questions in public education, specifically teacher behavior. Gershenson teaches Quantitative Methods, Managerial Economics, and Economics for Policy Analysis to MPA and MPP students.

**2017 Hosted Postdoctoral Fellows:**

Louis Donnelly received his Ph.D. in Social Work from Rutgers University in 2015. His research focuses on how neighborhood environments and social welfare policies influence children’s development and their educational achievement. He also instructs graduate-level courses on social welfare policy, research methods, and statistics at Rutgers. Kalsea Koss received her Ph.D. in Developmental Psychology from the University of Notre Dame in 2012. Her research focuses on the impact of family and early life adversity on child development. In particular, she is interested in understanding the role of individual differences in emotion regulation and stress biology in contributing to mental health and wellbeing.

Lastly, together with Columbia University’s Population Research Center, CRCW co-sponsored a bi-weekly seminar series for graduate students, postdocs and faculty working with the *Fragile Families Study* data. In addition, Kate Jaeger (Princeton University) and CRCW faculty participated in a successful NICHD-funded summer workshop at Columbia University to train graduate students and junior faculty to use the FFS data.

**III. Policy and Practice: The *Future of Children* Project & Child and Family Blog**

The *Future of Children* journal published an issue, *Social and Emotional Learning*, in spring 2017. Two more issues are in process: *Reducing Justice System Inequality*, to be published in
spring 2018, and *Beyond Abuse and Neglect: Universal Approaches to Promoting Healthy Development in the First Years of Life*, for spring 2019. In 2017, they also published a shorter Policy issue, *Charter Schools and the Achievement Gap*. The policy issue format—a 35-page report produced on a timeline of eight to nine months rather than the two years required for a full journal—allows us to respond more quickly to the national policy environment. The research team plans to produce more of these issues in the future.

Three sets of potential editors are seeking funding for issues that would come out in spring 2020 and spring 2021: *Culture and Economic Mobility* (Ron Haskins and Melissa Kearney), *Research-Practitioner Partnerships* (Pam Morris) and *Zero to Three* (Jeanne Brooks-Gunn).

Outreach and dissemination efforts this past year included a Brookings event on *The Future of School-Based Social and Emotional Learning Programs*, and a Brookings webinar, “What We Know About Pre-K.” CRCW also co-hosted (with the ERS) two outreach events at Princeton: a conference on *Developing Social and Emotional Learning in our Schools* that was attended by over 280 local educators. This April they will host a policy forum, *Lessons Learned from School Reform Initiatives* that will highlight the research from the *Charter School and the Achievement Gap* policy issue. Their practitioner conferences at Princeton are organized through the Education Research Section (ERS). Videos of these events can be found on the FOC and ERS websites.

Continuing a revised outreach plan that began in 2016, the journal is enlisting partner organizations to help publicize each issue. For the *Social and Emotional Learning* issue,

partner organizations included the National Association for the Education of Young Children, the School Social Work Association of America, the National School Climate Center, the National Head Start Association, and the National Association of School Psychologists. In addition, the Education Writers Association, a nonprofit that aims “to strengthen the community of education writers and improve the quality of education coverage,” featured a panel led by *Social and Emotional Learning* issue co-editor Stephanie Jones at its 70th National Seminar, held May 31–June 2.

CRCW continues to work with their partners at Cambridge University and the Jacobs Foundation to produce the *Child and Family Blog*. In 2017, they published two pieces on the blog based on the *Future of Children*, ghost-written by our managing editor, Jon Wallace, based on the authors’ FOC articles: “Boost Students Social and Emotional Learning by Giving Teachers a Hand,” by Kim Schonert-Reichl, and “Learning Math, Science and Technology is Good for Preschoolers,” by Doug Clements and Julie Sarama. See [https://childandfamilyblog.com/](https://childandfamilyblog.com/).

Finally, the Fragile Families data team continued its outreach efforts during the past year, attracting almost 1,000 Twitter followers and posting 7095 total tweets since spring 2014. Our publication archive now features 684 peer-reviewed journal articles. Over 7,000 researchers have registered to use the public data. Finally, their dedicated email site [ffdata@princeton.edu](mailto:ffdata@princeton.edu) continues to provide researchers with data support, answering approximately 300 questions during the last year.

For more information on the CRCW, please see [http://crcw.princeton.edu](http://crcw.princeton.edu)
Center for Migration and Development

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. 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.

Founded in 1998, the CMD has become a major source for research, teaching and the public dissemination of knowledge regarding migration and development. The CMD sponsors a wide array of research, travel and conference programs aimed at linking scholars with interests in migration and development. They are also expanding their scope with research on race and ethnicity, especially as it relates to migration and development.

CMD develops this and other subjects through research and publications and as part of their regular colloquium series, which is open to Princeton faculty and students as well as to members of the community at large.

The Center’s data archive and working papers series provides readily available resources based on recent research conducted at Princeton. CMD also:

- 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.

News & Announcements

**Paper on "Bifurcated Immigration and the End of Compassion" by Alejandro Portes**

*Monday, Oct 30, 2017*

The U.S. continues to be a nation of immigrants despite the politics of today. In a new paper by Alejandro Portes, he discusses an important topic "Bifurcated Immigration and the End of Compassion."

**Children of Immigrants in New Places of Settlement was the Conference topic sponsored by AAAS**

*Wednesday, May 24, 2017*

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences sponsored a two-day conference in Cambridge, MA under the title: Children of Immigrants in New Places of Settlement from April 19-21, 2017. The purpose of the event was to assess the state of knowledge about this general topic and identify the principal issues in need of future investigation as well as the policies required to address the most urgent needs of this population. The full set of papers can be found in *Enduring Interest*. 
Conference, "Undocumented": Belonging and Exclusion in the Age of Transnationalism
Friday, Apr 28, 2017

Conference, "Undocumented": Belonging and Exclusion in the Age of Transnationalism, May 6-7, Room A71, Louis A. Simpson International Building, Princeton University. This conference addressed the political, historical, philosophical, and sociological dimensions of an "undocumented" status.

Alejandro Portes Delivers Keynote in Spain
Monday, Apr 10, 2017

Alejandro Portes delivered the keynote lecture at the “Day of Sociology” at the University of Alicante, Spain to an audience of 300 sociology students and faculty. Following the lecture, he held conversations with university authorities concerning future collaborative activities with Princeton and granted interviews to the media. The press provided wide coverage about the event.

New Book Coming Soon!
States in the Developing World
Edited by Miguel A. Centeno, Princeton University, New Jersey; Atul Kohli, Princeton University, New Jersey; Deborah J. Yashar, Princeton University, New Jersey; Assisted by Dinsha Mistree, Stanford University, California

Migration is focus of new PIIRS Interdisciplinary Research Community
Wednesday, Jan 11, 2017

A new research community supported by the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies will bring together faculty members from across the University to better understand the nature of migration, how it is represented and the ways it shapes the world.

Research of Enduring Interest
Children of Immigrants in New Places of Settlement

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences sponsored a two-day conference in Cambridge, MA, Children of Immigrants in New Places of Settlement from April 19-21, 2017. The purpose of the event was to assess the state of knowledge about this general topic and identify the principal issues in need of future investigation as well as the policies required to address the most urgent needs of this population.

To meet their goal, they invited a group of the most experienced and knowledgeable scholars in this area and asking each to share their views, concerns, and priorities for the future. Topics to be covered include:

- The demographic and social characteristics of immigrant families in new places of settlement in states of the Midwest and South;
- The responses of receiving communities to the presence of this new foreign population;
- The challenges to social and cultural integration faced by immigrant children
and adolescents now living in these communities;

- The linguistic and other barriers faced by immigrant children and youths as they enroll in school in these communities;

- The academic performance of foreign-born and foreign-origin students in public schools of the Midwest and South and possible ways to improve it;

- The role of community institutions – churches, voluntary associations, local governments, and police – in facilitating or hindering the integration of immigrant families and their children;

- The characteristic of the co-ethnic population in new places of settlement and the extent to which it possesses the necessary cohesiveness, organization, and resources to assist the adaptation of their young.

Immigrant children and children of immigrants are the fastest growing component of America’s young population, now comprising one-in-four of all persons aged 18 and younger. A wealth of information has accumulated by now on the sector of this population living in established cities of immigration such as Los Angeles, Miami, and New York. There is, however, much less valid knowledge about what happens to youth going to live in towns and rural areas of the South and Midwest, previously untouched by immigration.

Scholarly attention to the flow of new migrants toward these states, overwhelmingly Mexicans and Central Americans, have focused primarily on adult immigrants rather than their children. Research on the Hispanic second generation in new places of settlement has come primarily from the field of education, with attention focused on the language barriers faced by this population and their low average academic performance. In official school parlance, second-generation youth are commonly known as “ELLs” (English Language Learners) and their difficulties with English are defined as a learning disability.

There is much less information on the broader social contexts receiving these youth: their social relationships and community involvement outside of school; and key features of psycho-social adaptation including aspirations, self-identities, and self-esteem. Conference participants will be asked to prepare brief statements outlining their ideas, concerns, and priorities on the present condition of this young population. These papers will serve as the basis for discussions during the conference.

Representatives of foundations traditionally working in the fields of immigration and education such as: Grant, MacArthur, Russell Sage, and Spencer as well as selected officials from the U.S. Department of Education were invited. Discussion papers will be posted on the Academy’s webpages following the conference.

Depending on the results of their deliberations, research and policy proposals can be prepared subsequently to address the principal issues identified during the conference.

**Health Care & Immigration**

*What is Ailing U.S.? Health Care and Immigration: Access and Barriers* was designed to bring together top administrators, physicians, nurses, community activists, elected officials, and academics in a dialogue about key problems, solutions, and policy
regarding health care provision to underserved populations, including immigrants. Ten of the finest health care providers in the South Florida, San Diego, and Greater Trenton areas were represented in the program.

**IMMIGRATION POLICY, DEPORTATIONS & NATIONAL SECURITY**

The Immigration Policy, Deportations & National Security roundtable was meant to draw attention to timely and seldom addressed issues of the highest public interest. Immigration Policy, Deportations and National Security Homeland Security Department (DHS) officials, New Jersey’s Retired Representative Rush Holt, directors and leaders of national and local immigration and civil rights groups, and academics discussed U.S. deportations and immigration policy. Julia Preston, Pulitzer Prize winner and National Immigration Correspondent for The New York Times, presided.

**Immigration & Reform**

The Fast and Furious: New Developments in Immigration and Immigration Reform conference brought together national and international experts to update views on immigration and immigration reform; consider alternatives to the current paralysis in the political realm; and discuss the implications of state initiatives regarding immigration.

**The Hero’s Fight**

In The Hero’s Fight: African Americans in West Baltimore and the Shadow of the State, Patricia Fernandez-Kelly provides new insights into such topics as globalization and its effects on industrial decline and employment, the changing meanings of masculinity and femininity among the poor, social and cultural capital in poor neighborhoods, and the unique roles played by religion and entrepreneurship in destitute communities.

**The Center for Migration and Development offers Colloquium Series Monday, Feb 6, 2017**

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. Established in 1998 with a founding grant from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, the Center is now lodged within the Office of Population Research, directed by Douglas S. Massey, and the Department of Sociology, chaired by Miguel A. Centeno. It promotes sociological and interdisciplinary research and exchange in its topical areas.

As part of its regular roster of activities, the CMD offers two Colloquium Series every year, one during the spring semester and one in the fall. The purpose of this lecture series is to provide members of the Princeton Community—including faculty members and graduate and undergraduate students but also Princeton residents and local grassroots organizations—with an opportunity to obtain state-of-the-art information on issues related to migration and development. We include seasoned researchers but also young scholars conducting rigorous
and timely work on a wide variety of relevant subjects. We also feature practitioners and activists whose views may enhance general knowledge and understanding of migration and development. Among other topics, the CMD Colloquium Series has showcased immigration and art in Florida and California; rural-urban migration in Latin America; the adaptation of refugees and displaced populations in Europe; the impact of residential segregation in the U.S.; and global economic trends affecting urbanization in various parts of the world. This lecture series is open to the public.

CMD Colloquium Series

"Revisiting the Asian American Success Paradox," Thu, Dec 7, 2017

"Pictures of Poverty: Resolutions and Scales of Seeing Like a State," Thu, Nov 30, 2017

"Understanding the Impact of Colonization and Capitalism on Algerian Society," Thu, Nov 16, 2017

"Miami: Constructing the Global City," Thu, Nov 9, 2017


Meeting on Immigration to take Place in Princeton, Wed, May 24, 2017

Mapping the Fatefulness in Everyday Life: A Sociology of Small Events, Thu, May 11, 2017

Conference, "Undocumented": Belonging and Exclusion in the Age of Transnationalism, Sat, May 6, 2017 to Sun, May 7, 2017

Narratives of Asymmetrical Interactions between Police and Black Citizens, Thu, May 4, 2017

The Digital Poorhouse: Regulating the Poor in the 21st Century, Thu, Apr 27, 2017

Getting Respect: Responding to Stigma and Discrimination in the United States, Brazil, and Israel, Thu, Apr 20, 2017

Comparing Immigrant Integration in North America and Western Europe, Tue, Apr 18, 2017

Values and Praxis Lab, Thu, Apr 6, 2017

Paradoxes of Integration: Why did Immigrant Fertility Decline in Norway?, Thu, Mar 30, 2017

Linguistic Integration and Immigrant Health: The Longitudinal Effects of Interethnic Social Capital, Thu, Mar 16, 2017

Bondage and Skill Erasure: Migrant Workers in Qatar’s Construction Industry, Thu, Mar 9, 2017

Values and Praxis Lab, Mon, Mar 6, 2017

International Sanctions, Regional Circulations and the Emergence of a Transnational State in Iran, Thu, Feb 23, 2017

Values and Praxis Lab, Wed, Feb 8, 2017
We’re unpacking America’s eviction crisis.

The Eviction Lab at Princeton University has built the first nationwide database of evictions. Find out how many evictions happen in your community. Create custom maps, charts, and reports. Share facts with your neighbors and elected officials.

ABOUT THE EVICTION LAB

INTRODUCTION

Today, the majority of poor renting families in America spend over half of their income on housing costs, and eviction is transforming their lives. Yet little is known about the prevalence, causes, and consequences of housing insecurity.

The Eviction Lab is a team of researchers, students, and website architects who believe that a stable, affordable home is central to human flourishing and economic mobility. Accordingly, understanding the sudden, traumatic loss of home through eviction is foundational to understanding poverty in America.

Drawing on tens of millions of records, the Eviction Lab at Princeton University has published the first ever dataset of evictions in America, going back to 2000. We hope you’ll join us in using the tools of this website to discover new facts about how eviction is shaping your community, raising awareness and working toward new solutions.

BACKGROUND

Matthew Desmond started studying housing, poverty, and eviction in 2008, living and working alongside poor tenants and their landlords in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Combining ethnographic fieldwork with original statistical analyses, Desmond discovered that eviction was incredibly prevalent in low-income communities and functioned as a cause, not just a condition, of poverty. This work was summarized in his book, Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City (2016).

When speaking to people and policymakers across the country about Evicted, Desmond realized the need to collect national data on eviction to address fundamental questions about residential instability, forced moves, and poverty in America. With the support of the Gates, JPB, and Ford Foundations, as well as the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative, Desmond founded the Eviction Lab in 2017 with the conviction that stable, affordable housing can be an effective platform to promote economic mobility, health, and community vitality.

OUR WORK

Through this website, the Eviction Lab has made nationwide eviction data publicly available and accessible. We hope this data is used by policymakers, community organizers, journalists, educators, non-profit organizations, students, and citizens interested in understanding more about housing, eviction, and poverty in their own backyards. You can look at evictions over time, map evictions in the United States, compare the eviction rates of different neighborhoods, cities, or states, and generate custom reports about America’s eviction epidemic.

Researchers can use the data to help us document the prevalence, causes, and consequences of eviction and to evaluate laws
and policies designed to promote residential security and reduce poverty. Together, we hope our findings will inform programs to prevent eviction and family homelessness, raise awareness of the centrality of housing insecurity in the lives of low-income families, and deepen our understanding of the fundamental drivers of poverty in America.

WHY EVICTION MATTERS

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ABOUT EVICTION

Why is it important to study and understand eviction?

The lack of affordable housing sits at the root of a host of social problems, from poverty and homelessness to educational disparities and health care. That means understanding the eviction crisis is critical to effectively addressing these problems and reducing inequality. However, before the launch of the Eviction Lab dataset, little was known about the prevalence of eviction in America, so studying its causes and consequences on a national level was impossible. This new dataset gives us the tools to better understand – and fight – America’s eviction epidemic.

What is an eviction?

An eviction happens when a landlord expels people from property he or she owns. Evictions are landlord-initiated involuntary moves that happen to renters, whereas foreclosures are involuntary moves that happen to homeowners when a bank or other lending agency repossesses a home.

Why do people get evicted?

Most evictions happen because renters cannot or do not pay their rent. Landlords can evict renters for a number of other reasons, too, including taking on boarders, damaging property, causing a disturbance, or breaking the law. In most American cities and towns, landlords can evict renters even if they have not missed a rent payment or otherwise violated their lease agreement; these are called “no fault” evictions.

What is the relationship between the affordable housing crisis and the eviction epidemic?

Today, most poor renting families spend at least half of their income on housing costs, with one in four of those families spending over 70 percent of their income just on rent and utilities. Incomes for Americans of modest means have flatlines while housing costs have soared. Only one in four families who qualifies for affordable housing programs get any kind of help. Under those conditions, it has become harder for low-income families to keep up with rent and utility costs, and a growing number are living one misstep or emergency away from eviction.

What is the eviction process like?

Landlords initiate the process, and renters are served notice to appear in court. Almost everywhere in the United States, evictions take place in civil court, where renters have no right to an attorney. For this reason and others, most renters do not appear in eviction court. When this happens, they receive a default eviction judgement, provided that the landlord or a representative is present. Renters who do appear in court may also receive an eviction judgement ordering them to vacate their home by a specific date. Eviction cases can be resolved in other ways as well. For one, the case may be dismissed or ruled in favor of defendants, allowing renter to remain in their
home. In addition, a mediated agreement can be established between a landlord and a renter, often called a “settlement” or “stipulation,” which comes with certain terms. If renters meet the terms, the eviction is dismissed; if they do not, an eviction judgement can be rendered. In the event that evicted renters do not leave their home by the specified date, their landlord may file a “writ of restitution,” which permits law enforcement officers to forcibly remove a family and often their belongings.

**Who is at most risk of eviction?**

Low-income women, especially poor women of color, have a high risk of eviction. Research has shown domestic violence victims and families with children are also at particularly high risk for eviction.

**How does an eviction affect someone’s life?**

Eviction causes a family to lose their home. They often are also expelled from their community and their children have to switch schools. Families regularly lose their possessions, too, which are piled on the sidewalk or placed in storage, only to be reclaimed after paying a fee. A legal eviction comes with a court record, which can prevent families from relocating to decent housing in a safe neighborhood, because many landlords screen for recent evictions. Studies also show that eviction causes job loss, as the stressful and drawn-out process of being forcibly expelled from a home causes people to make mistakes at work and lose their job. Eviction also has been shown to affect people’s mental health: one study found that mothers who experienced eviction reported higher rates of depression two years after their move. The evidence strongly indicates that eviction is not just a condition of poverty, it is a cause of it.

**Where can I find resources if I’m facing eviction, or want to get involved?**

The website [Just Shelter](https://www.justshelter.org) contains links to over 600 community and national organizations offering housing assistance, education and advocacy, legal aid and tenants’ rights counseling.

**Evicted: The Book**

WINNER OF THE 2017 PULITZER PRIZE FOR GENERAL NONFICTION

In Evicted, Princeton sociologist and MacArthur “Genius” Matthew Desmond follows eight families in Milwaukee as they struggle to keep a roof over their heads. Hailed as “wrenching and revelatory” (The Nation), “vivid and unsettling” (New York Review of Books), Evicted transforms our understanding of poverty and economic exploitation while providing fresh ideas for solving one of 21st-century America’s most devastating problems. Its unforgettable scenes of hope and loss remind us of the centrality of home, without which nothing else is possible.

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 four librarians and four support staff. Joann Donatiello and Elana Broch are the population research librarians. The services of an Interdisciplinary Quantitative Research Librarian, Ashley Faulkner, are also available. 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 in the publishing industry as well as with the Google Books Library 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 as well as ArcGis, MATLAB, and SharePoint are installed on all classroom computers. Printing, scanning and photocopying facilities are available. The Library’s two scanning stations include a SCANNX book scanner; Microsoft Office software; and the Adobe Design Premium Collection. Datastream and NVivo are also available in the library.

The Coale Collection continues to be one of the world’s oldest and most renowned population collections, numbering over 38,000 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 and new OPR members to explain the available resources and services. 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. OPR peer-reviewed publications are included in the NIH PubMed Central (PMC) database.

A wide range of electronic resources are 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, Clarivate Web of Science, SocIndex, Global Health, EconLit, ScienceDirect, PsycINFO, Medline, Scopus, LexisNexis Academic, Statistical Insight, PolicyFile, China Data Online and PAIS. The library also provides access to Social Explorer, a database that creates interactive maps of demographic data back to 1790; SimplyAnalytics, a mapping application through which users create thematic maps and reports using demographic and other data; and PolicyMap, a mapping application for housing,
crime, mortgage, health, employment, demographic, and education statistics. 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. Currently, the library offers access to Sage Research Methods Online and Sage Knowledge, valuable resources that provide 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, Stanford, 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  
**Ashley Faulkner** Interdisciplinary Quantitative Research Librarian
The Notestein Seminar Series

An integral part of the research and training program at OPR is the series of weekly seminars, which provide a forum in which OPR staff, students, and visiting scholars can become acquainted with current research projects. Students who are writing theses are required to present a seminar in this series in order to receive suggestions on their research and to obtain experience in making public presentations. Demographers and social scientists from nearby institutions are frequently invited to present their research findings in this series.

Frank Wallace Notestein (1902-1983) was the founding director of the Office of Population Research. He was the director of the Population Division of the United Nations between 1946 and 1948, and became president of the Population Council in 1959.

Brandon Stewart, Professor of Sociology, “Latent Factor Regressions for the Social Sciences.” February 7, 2017

Jeremy Freese, Professor of Sociology, Stanford University, “Polygenic Scores and Sibling Divergence in Life Outcomes.” February 14, 2017

Zitsi Mirakhur, PhD Candidate, Population and Social Policy Programs, “Exploring the Role of High School Friends in the Transition to College.” February 21, 2017

Lisa Blumerman, Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs and Victoria Velkoff, Division Chief of the Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division, United States Census Bureau, “Transforming the Census to Keep Pace with a Rapidly Changing World.” February 28, 2017

Ayesha Mahmud, PhD Candidate, Population and Social Policy Programs, “Drivers of Seasonal Transmission of Childhood Infections.” March 7, 2017

Emilio Zagheni, Assistant Professor Sociology, University of Washington, “Leveraging Social Media Data to Estimate Migration.” March 14, 2017


Bridget Goosby, Associate Professor Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, “The Prospective Study of Discrimination Stress and Physiologic Reactivity.” April 4, 2017

Jennie Brand, Professor of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, “How Does Parental Divorce Impact Children’s Educational Attainment?” April 11, 2017

M. Giovanna Merli, Professor of Public Policy and Global Health, Duke Sanford School of Public Policy, “Sampling Immigrants from Their Social Networks – Innovations and Applications.” April 18, 2017

Susan Parker, Professor of Economics, Center for Research and Teaching in Economics, “Can Conditional Transfers Reduce Poverty of the Next Generation? Evidence from Young Adults after 15 years of a Mexican Program.” April 25, 2017

Carol Ryff, Professor of Psychology, University of Madison-Wisconsin, “Purpose in Life and Health: A Look at Emerging Evidence.” May 2, 2017

Julia Zinkina, Russian Presidential Academy and Andrey Korotayev, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia,

**Sarah James**, PhD Candidate, Sociology, “Adolescent Sleep Duration and Early Adult Socioeconomic Status.” September 19, 2017

**Julia Burdick-Will**, Assistant Professor Sociology, Johns Hopkins University, “Networks of Student Mobility in Baltimore City and its Inner Suburbs.” September 26, 2017

**Hao Dong**, Postdoc, Center on Contemporary China, “Extended Family and Reproductive Success: Comparative Evidence from East Asian Household Registration Data, 1678-1945.” October 3, 2017

**Xi Song**, Assistant Professor Sociology, University of Chicago, “The Changing Demography of Multigenerational Social Stratification and Mobility.” October 10, 2017

**Emilio Zagheni**, Associate Professor Sociology, University of Washington, “Using Social Media Data to Study Migration.” October 17, 2017

**Christopher Wildeman**, Associate Professor Policy Analysis and Management, Cornell University, “The Long-Term Consequences of Solitary Confinement.” October 24. 2017

**Bridget Goosby**, Professor of Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, “Biosocial Pathways to Health Inequities: How Racial Discrimination Matters.” November 7, 2017

**Patrick Sharkey**, Associate Professor Sociology, New York University, “Community and the Crime Decline: The Effect of Local Nonprofits on Violent Crime.” November 14, 2017


**Daniel Benjamin**, Associate Professor Economics, University of Southern California, “A GWAS Perspective on Social-Science Genomics.” November 28, 2017

**Angela Dixon**, PhD Candidate, Sociology, “Unpacking Perceptions of Discrimination in Latin America.” December 5, 2017

**Anna Aizer**, Associate Professor Economics, Brown University, Joint with **Adriana Lleras-Muney** and **Shari Eli**, “Marrying the Right Man: The Impact of Welfare Transfers on Marriage.” December 12, 2017
**Biosocial Interactions**


Jeanne Altmann’s research focuses on life history approaches to behavioral ecology and with non-experimental research design. Most of her empirical work has been carried out on the baboons of Amboseli National Park, Kenya, for which longitudinal studies have been conducted since 1971. Altmann and her team of researchers emphasize 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.

Altmann’s current research centers on the magnitude and sources of variability in primate life histories, parental care, and behavioral ontogeny. For baboons, she and her researchers are analyzing sources of variability within groups and examining patterns in their stability among groups and populations and across time. In one series of studies, the researchers are interested in the extent to which various life-history and developmental parameters are food-limited. In others, they are examining empirically and theoretically the effects of social structure within groups on demographic processes within and among groups and across generations. Recently, Altmann and her collaborators have been conducting studies that relate endocrine and genetic data to demographic and behavioral information for the same individuals in the Amboseli baboon population.

Jeanne Altmann co-directs the Amboseli Baboon Research Project (ABRP) with Susan Albets (Duke University). ABRP is one of the longest-running studies of wild primates in the world. Focused on the savannah baboon, Papio cynocephalus, ABRP is located in the Amboseli ecosystem of East Africa, north of Mt. Kilimanjaro. They track hundreds of known individuals in several social groups over the course of their entire lives. They currently monitor around 300 animals, but over the last four decades they have accumulated life history information on over 1,500 animals. Research at ABRP has long centered on processes at the individual, group, and population levels, and in recent years has also included other aspects of baboon biology, such as genetics, hormones, nutrition, hybridization, parasitology, and relations with other species. http://amboselibaboons.nd.edu/

Dalton Conley, Benjamin Domineque (Stanford University), Daniel W. Belsky (Duke University), Amal Harrati (Stanford University), David Weir (University of Michigan), and Jason Boardman (University of Colorado) published, “Mortality Selection in a Genetic Sample and Implications for Association Studies,” in *International Journal of Epidemiology*. Mortality selection is a general concern in the social and health sciences, but has received little attention in genetic epidemiology. They tested the hypothesis that mortality selection may bias genetic association estimates, using data from the US-based Health and Retirement Study (HRS).

They tested mortality selection into the HRS genetic database by comparing HRS respondents who survive until genetic data collection in 2006 with those who do not. They next modelled mortality selection on demographic, health and social characteristics to calculate mortality selection probability weights. The authors analyzed polygenic score associations with several traits before and after applying inverse-probability weighting to account for mortality selection. They tested simple associations and time-varying genetic associations (i.e. gene-by-cohort interactions).

They observed mortality selection into the HRS genetic database on demographic, health and social characteristics. Correction for mortality
selection using inverse probability weighting methods did not change simple association estimates. However, using these methods did change estimates of gene-by-cohort interaction effects. Correction for mortality selection changed gene-by-cohort interaction estimates in the opposite direction from increased mortality selection based on analysis of HRS respondents surviving through 2012.

The authors concluded that mortality selection may bias estimates of gene-by-cohort interaction effects. Analyses of HRS data can adjust for mortality selection associated with observables by including probability weights. Mortality selection is a potential confounder of genetic association studies, but the magnitude of confounding varies by trait.

Ofer Tchernichovski (City College, City University of New York), Marissa King (Yale University), Peter Brinkman (Google Inc. New York), Xanadu Halkias (University of the South, Toulon-Var, La Garde, France), Daniel Fimiarz (City College, City University of New York), Laurent Mars (City College, City University of New York), and Dalton Conley wrote, “Tradeoff between Distributed Social Learning and Herding Effect in Online Rating Systems: Evidence from a Real-World Intervention,” which was published in SAGE Open. The authors investigated how social diffusion increased client participation in an online rating system and, in turn, how this herding effect may affect the metrics of client feedback over the course of years. In a field study, they set up a transparent feedback system for university services: During the process of making service requests, clients were presented with short-term trends of client satisfaction with relevant service outcomes. Deploying this feedback system initially increased satisfaction moderately. Thereafter, mean satisfaction levels remained stable between 50% and 60%. Interestingly, at the individual client level, satisfaction increased significantly with experience despite the lack of any global trend across all users. These conflicting results can be explained at the social network level: If satisfied clients attracted new clients with more negative attitudes (a herding effect), then the net increase in service clients may dampen changes in global trends at the individual level. Three observations support this hypothesis: first, the number of service clients providing feedback increased monotonically over time. Second, spatial analysis of service requests showed a pattern of expansion from floor to floor. Finally, satisfaction increased over iterations only in clients who scored below average.

Dalton Conley’s Marketwatch.com opinion piece, “Dating and Mating — Decided by Your Genetic Profile?” states that the art of mating has undergone many technologically-induced changes from the liberation that young lovers found with the invention of the automobile to the swipe-right ease of matching on Tinder. Another technology is afoot that few people know about but that will upend the way people match and reproduce in years to come: the polygenic score. This is a single number that sums up someone’s genetic potential—risk for disease such as diabetes or predicted height or even the genetic portion of her IQ. OkCupid, meet 23andame.

In “What Both the Left and Right Get Wrong about Race,” published in Nautilus, Dalton Conley and Jason Fletcher (University of Wisconsin) set the scientific record straight on race, IQ, and success. The authors state that race does not stand up scientifically, period. To begin with, if race categories were meant primarily to capture differences in genetics, they are doing an abysmal job. The genetic distance between some groups within Africa is as great as the genetic distance between many “racially divergent” groups in the rest of the world. The genetic distance between East Asians and Europeans is shorter than the divergence between Hazda in north-central
Tanzania to the Fulani shepherds of West Africa (who live in present-day Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Guinea). So much for Black, White, Asian, and Other.

Armed with this knowledge, many investigators in the biological sciences have replaced the term “race” with the term “continental ancestry.” This in part reflects a rejection of “race” as a biological classification. Every so-called race has the same protein-coding genes, and there is no clear genetic dividing line that subdivides the human species.

Another reason for using the term “continental ancestry” in lieu of “race” is improved precision for locating historical and geographic origins when we look at the genome. Thus, continental ancestry allows for more genetically accurate descriptors.

The near impossibility of a definitive, scientific approach to interrogating genes, race, and IQ stands in contrast to the loose claims of pundits or scholars who assert that there is a genetic explanation for the black-white test score gap. That said, the consideration of genetics in racial analysis is not always pernicious. The ability to control for genotype actually places the effects of social processes, like discrimination, in starker relief. Once you eliminate the claim that there are biological or genetic differences between populations by controlling them away, one can show more clearly the importance of environmental (non-genetic) processes such as structural racism.

As genetic data become more available to the population, the mismatch between race and genetic ancestry (continental and subcontinental) should lead to a revision of racial discourse. When many whites realize that they have African ancestry and many blacks discover their European ethnic origins through DNA testing, the one-drop rule might crumble and racial dichotomies could soften into more complicated nuances of admixture. On the other hand, as the sociologist Ann Morning has argued, “even with a familiarity with racial mixture that led people to put categories like ‘quadroon’ and ‘octoroon’ on 19th-century censuses, the one-drop rule hardly crumbled. In fact, it was reinforced in reaction to that awareness.” It may be that scientific knowledge has more power and authority to complicate matters than firsthand, intimate knowledge of racial mixing did. But it may not. Either way—as in the cases of marital sorting, class mobility, and fertility—social genomics reveals hidden dynamics of race that belie our intuitions. We cannot be afraid to look.

O. Tchernichovski (Hunter College), O Feher (University of Edinburgh), D. Fimiarz (The City College of New York), and Dalton Conley published, “How Social Learning Adds up to a Culture: From Birdsong to Human Public Opinion in Journal of Experimental Biology, which investigates the question of what features can sustain polymorphism, preventing cultures from collapsing into either chaotic or highly conforming states? The answer is sought by integrating studies across two disciplines: the emergence of song cultures in birds, and the spread of public opinion and social conventions in humans.

Dalton Conley explores the latest findings from the intersection of genomics and social sciences in his new book The Genome Factor: What the Social Genomics Revolution Reveals about Ourselves, Our History & the Future, along with co-author Jason Fletcher (University of Wisconsin, Madison). For a century, social scientists have avoided genetics like the plague. But the nature-nurture wars are over. In the past decade, a small but intrepid group of economists, political scientists, and sociologists have harnessed the genomics revolution to paint a more complete picture of human social life than ever before. The Genome Factor describes the latest astonishing discoveries being made at the scientific frontier where genomics and the social sciences intersect.
The Genome Factor reveals that there are real genetic differences by racial ancestry—but ones that don't conform to what we call black, white, or Latino. Genes explain a significant share of who gets ahead in society and who does not, but instead of giving rise to a genococracy, genes often act as engines of mobility that counter social disadvantage. An increasing number of us are marrying partners with similar education levels as ourselves, but genetically speaking, humans are mixing it up more than ever before with respect to mating and reproduction. These are just a few of the many findings presented in this illuminating and entertaining book, which also tackles controversial topics such as genetically personalized education and the future of reproduction in a world where more and more of us are taking advantage of cheap genotyping services like 23andMe to find out what our genes may hold in store for ourselves and our children.

The Genome Factor shows how genomics is transforming the social sciences—and how social scientists are integrating both nature and nurture into a unified, comprehensive understanding of human behavior at both the individual and society-wide levels.

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Charlotte Chang (Center for Integrative Conservation, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences), Michele L. Barnes (James Cook University, University of Hawaii, Manoa), Margaret Frye, Mingxia Zhang (Center for Integrative Conservation, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences), Rui-Chang Quan, (Center for Integrative Conservation), et al. published, “The Pleasure of Pursuit: Recreational Hunters in Rural Southwest China Exhibit Low Exit Rates in Response to Declining Catch,” in Ecology and Society. Hunting is one of the greatest threats to tropical vertebrates. Examining why people hunt is crucial to identifying policy levers to prevent excessive hunting. Overhunting is particularly relevant in Southeast Asia, where a high proportion of mammals and birds are globally threatened. They interviewed hunters in Southwest China to examine their social behavior, motivations, and responses to changes in wildlife abundance. Respondents viewed hunting as a form of recreation, not as an economic livelihood, and reported that they would not stop hunting in response to marked declines in expected catch. Even in scenarios where the expected catch was limited to minimal quantities of small, low-price songbirds, up to 36.7% of respondents said they would still continue to hunt. Recreational hunting may be a prominent driver for continued hunting in increasingly defaunated landscapes; this motivation for hunting and its implications for the ecological consequences of hunting have been understudied relative to subsistence and profit hunting. The combination of a preference for larger over smaller game, reluctance to quit hunting, and weak enforcement of laws may lead to hunting-down-the-web outcomes in Southwest China.

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“Children’s Education and Parents’ Trajectories of Depressive Symptoms,” published in the Journal of Health and Social Behavior by Chioun Lee (University of Wisconsin, Madison), Dana A. Glei (Georgetown University), Noreen Goldman, and Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University) used five waves of the Taiwanese Longitudinal Study of Aging (1996–2011). They investigate (1) the association between family members’ education and the age trajectories of individuals’ depressive symptoms and (2) gender differences in those relationships. Their examination is guided by several theoretical frameworks, including social capital, social control, age as leveler, and resource substitution. Nested models show that having a more educated father is associated with lower
depressive symptoms, but the relationship disappears after controlling for respondent’s education. Including spouse’s education attenuates the coefficient for respondent’s education. A similar pattern appears when children’s education is added to the model. Among all the family members, children’s education has the strongest association with depressive symptoms, with a similar magnitude for both genders, although its strength gradually weakens as respondents age. The findings suggest the importance of the transfer of resources from children to parents and how it may affect mental health at older ages.

Douglas Massey and Brandon Wagner (Texas Tech University) contributed their chapter, “Segregation, Stigma, and Stratification: A Biosocial Model,” to Section II. Pathways from Stigma to Health in The Oxford Handbooks of Stigma, Discrimination, and Health. This chapter reviews research on segregation’s effect in generating concentrated poverty and stigma, and it explores the biological consequences of exposure to these conditions for health and socioeconomic status. High levels of segregation interact with high levels of poverty to produce concentrated poverty for African Americans and Hispanics in many metropolitan areas. In addition to objective circumstances of deprivation, the concentration of poverty also brings about the stigmatization of the segregated group. The differential exposure of Blacks and Hispanics to concentrated neighborhood disadvantage and its correlates, in turn, functions to shorten telomeres, increase allostatic load, and alter gene expression in deleterious ways. In so doing, it compromises health and cognitive ability, the two critical components of human capital formation, thus systematically undermining the socioeconomic prospects of African Americans and Hispanics in today’s post-industrial, information economy.

Yu Xie and Siyu Yu (New York University) published, “Preference Effects on Friendship Choice: Evidence from an Online Field Experiment,” in Social Science Research. Observed friendship choices are constrained by social structures and thus problematic indicators for underlying personal preferences. In this paper, they report on a study demonstrating the causal effects of preference in friendship choice based on an online field experiment. Specifically, they tested two important forces that govern friendship choices: preference for shared group identity (operationalized as the desire to befriend others sharing the same place-of-origin identity) and preference for high status (operationalized as the desire to befriend others from high-status institutions). Using an online field experiment in one of the largest social network service websites in China, they investigated the causal preference effects of these two forces free from structural constraints. The results of their study confirm the preference effects on friendship choice in both of the two dimensions they tested.

Children, Youth, and Families


Janet Currie, Michael Greenstone (University of Chicago) and Katherine Meckel (University of California, Los Angeles) published, “Hydraulic Fracturing and Infant Health: New Evidence from Pennsylvania” in Science Advances. The development of hydraulic fracturing (“fracking”) is considered the biggest change to the global energy production system in the last half-century. However, several communities have banned fracking because of unresolved concerns about the
impact of this process on human health. To evaluate the potential health impacts of fracking, they analyzed records of more than 1.1 million births in Pennsylvania from 2004 to 2013, comparing infants born to mothers living at different distances from active fracking sites and those born both before and after fracking was initiated at each site. They adjusted for fixed maternal determinants of infant health by comparing siblings who were and were not exposed to fracking sites in utero. They found evidence for negative health effects of in utero exposure to fracking sites within 3 km of a mother’s residence, with the largest health impacts seen for in utero exposure within 1 km of fracking sites. Negative health impacts include a greater incidence of low-birth weight babies as well as significant declines in average birth weight and in several other measures of infant health. There is little evidence for health effects at distances beyond 3 km, suggesting that health impacts of fracking are highly local. Informal estimates suggest that about 29,000 of the nearly 4 million annual U.S. births occur within 1 km of an active fracking site and that these births therefore may be at higher risk of poor birth outcomes.

Diane Alexander (Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago) and Janet Currie’s article, “Is It Who You Are or Where You Live? Residential Segregation and Racial Gaps in Childhood Asthma,” was published in the Journal of Health Economics. Higher asthma rates are one of the more obvious ways that health inequalities between African American and other children are manifested beginning in early childhood. In 2010, black asthma rates were double non-black rates. Some but not all of this difference can be explained by factors such as a higher incidence of low birth weight (LBW) among blacks; however, even conditional on LBW, blacks have a higher incidence of asthma than others. Using a unique data set based on the health records of all children born in New Jersey between 2006 and 2010, they show that when they split the data by whether or not children live in a “black” zip code, this racial difference in the incidence of asthma among LBW children entirely disappears. All LBW children in these zip codes, regardless of race, have a higher incidence of asthma. Their results point to the importance of residential segregation and neighborhoods in explaining persistent racial health disparities.

Diane Alexander (Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago) and Janet Currie’s research article entitled, “Are Publicly Insured Children Less Likely to be Admitted to Hospital than the Privately Insured (and Does It Matter)?” was published in the Economics and Human Biology. It examines the continuing controversy about the extent to which publicly insured children are treated differently than privately insured children, and whether differences in treatment matter. They show that on average, hospitals are less likely to admit publicly insured children than privately insured children who present at the ER and the gap grows during high flu weeks, when hospital beds are in high demand. This pattern is present even after controlling for detailed diagnostic categories and hospital fixed effects, but does not appear to have any effect on measurable health outcomes such as repeat ER visits and future hospitalizations. Hence, the results raise the possibility that instead of too few publicly insured children being admitted during high flu weeks, there are too many publicly and privately insured children being admitted most of the time.

Jean Grossman is an expert on programs serving disadvantaged youth, especially mentoring programs and out-of-school time programs (afterschool and summer programs). She has authored (with colleagues) over 15 reports on out-of-school time programming, including: An Analysis of the Effects of an Academic Summer Program for Middle School Students; Evaluation of
Enhanced Academic Instruction in After-School Programs; Engaging Older Youth; Testing the Impact of Higher Achievement’s Year-Round Out-of-School Time Program on Academic Outcomes; Quality Time After School: What Instructors Can Do to Enhance Learning; and The Cost of Quality Out-of-School Time Programs, Quality Time After School.

Grossman authored two of the mentoring fields most seminal evaluations based on the Big Brothers Big Sisters Program: Making a Difference and Making a Difference in School. She also recently finished The Role of Risk: Mentoring Experiences and Outcomes for Youth with Varying Risk Profiles; and Youth-Initiated Mentoring: Investigating a New Approach to Working with Vulnerable Adolescents. Along with Jean Rhodes and others, Grossman has also written a series of papers on the mechanisms of mentoring, exploring the role of the match length, rematching and the quality of the relationship.

NIH Clinical Study of Friends of the Children (FOTC). (2007-) FOTC identifies very high-risk children when they are very young (first grade) and matches them with a mentor (or Friend) who provides one-on-one support and guidance for an extended period of time (twelve years). Dr. Grossman (as co-PI) and her colleagues at the Oregon Social Learning Center (OSLC) are conducting a randomized control trial evaluation of the program’s effects on the children’s behavior, health and well-being. She will head the cost study.

Sara McLanahan, Margot Jackson (Brown University), and Kathleen Kiernan (University of York) published. “Maternal Education, Changing Family Circumstances, and Children’s Skill Development in the U.S. and U.K.,” in The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. McLanahan and colleagues look at how maternal education influences family structure, family economic insecurity and maternal depression and how trajectories in these characteristics influence children’s cognitive development. They use latent class analysis and data from two nationally representative birth cohort studies that follow children from birth to age five to address two questions: (1) How do children’s family circumstances evolve throughout early childhood, and (2) To what extent do these trajectories account for differences in children’s cognitive development? Cross-national analysis reveals a good deal of similarity between the U.S. and U.K. in patterns of family life during early childhood, and in the degree to which those patterns contribute to educational inequality.

Louis Donnelly, Irwin Garfinkel (Columbia University), Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Columbia University), Brandon Wagner (University of Texas), Sarah James and Sara McLanahan published, “Geography of Intergenerational Mobility and Child Development,” in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. These researchers examine the association between Chetty and Hendren’s county-level measure of intergenerational mobility and children’s cognitive and behavioral development. Focusing on children from low-income families, they find that growing up in a county with high upward mobility is associated with fewer externalizing behavioral problems by age 3 years and with substantial gains in cognitive test scores between ages 3 and 9 years. Growing up in a county with one standard deviation better intergenerational mobility accounts for ∼20% of the gap in developmental outcomes between children from low- and high-income families. Collectively, the findings suggest that the developmental processes through which residential contexts promote upward mobility begin early in childhood and involve the enrichment of both cognitive and social-emotional development.
Kate Choi (The University of Western Ontario, Canada) and Marta Tienda published, “Marriage-Market Constraints and Mate-Selection Behavior: Racial, Ethnic and Gender Differences in Intermarriage,” in *Journal of Marriage and Family*. Despite theoretical consensus that marriage markets constrain mate-selection behavior, few studies directly evaluate how local marriage-market conditions influence intermarriage patterns. Using data from the American Community Survey, the authors examine what aspects of marriage markets influence mate selection, assess whether the associations between marriage-market conditions and intermarriage are uniform by gender and across pan-ethnic groups, and investigate the extent to which marriage-market conditions account for group differences in intermarriage patterns. Relative group size is the most salient and consistent determinant of intermarriage patterns across pan-ethnic groups and by gender. Marriage-market constraints typically explain a larger share of pan-ethnic differences in intermarriage rates than individual traits, suggesting that scarcity of co-ethnic partners is a key reason behind decisions to intermarry. When faced with market constraints, men are more willing or more successful than women in crossing racial and ethnic boundaries in marriage.

Yu Xie and Amy Hsin’s (Queens College, City University of New York) paper, “Life-course Changes in the Mediation of Cognitive and Non-cognitive Skills for Parental Effects on Children’s Academic Achievement,” published in *Social Science Research*, assesses life-course changes in how cognitive and noncognitive skills mediate the effect of parental socioeconomic status on children’s academic achievement using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort. Their results show: (1) the direct effect of parental SES declines while the mediating effect of skills increases over time; (2) cognitive and non-cognitive skills differ in their temporal sensitivities to parental origin; and (3) in contrast to the effect of cognitive skills, the mediating effect of non-cognitive skills increases over time because non-cognitive skills are more sensitive to changes in parental SES. Their results offer insights into the dynamic role skill formation plays in status attainment.

Yu Xie and Yongai Jin (Renmin University of China) published, “Social Determinants of Household Wealth and Income in Urban China,” in *Chinese Journal of Sociology*. Using data from a nationwide household survey—the China Family Panel Studies—they study how social determinants—political and market factors—are associated with wealth and income among urban households in China. Results indicate that both political and market factors contribute significantly to a household’s economic wellbeing, but the political premium is substantially greater in wealth than in income. Further, political capital has a larger effect on the accumulation of housing assets, while market factors are more influential on the accumulation of non-housing assets.

### Data/Methods


Jeanne Altmann collaborated on “Female and Male Life Tables for Seven Wild Primate Species,” published in *Scientific Data*, with Bronikowski, A. (Iowa State University) et al. The authors provide male and female census count data, age-specific
survivorship, and female age-specific fertility estimates for populations of seven wild primates that have been continuously monitored for at least 29 years: sifaka (Propithecus verreauxi) in Madagascar; muriqui (Brachyteles hypoxanthus) in Brazil; capuchin (Cebus capucinus) in Costa Rica; baboon (Papio cynocephalus) and blue monkey (Cercopithecus mitis) in Kenya; chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes) in Tanzania; and gorilla (Gorilla beringei) in Rwanda. Using one-year age-class intervals, they computed point estimates of age-specific survival for both sexes. In all species, their survival estimates for the dispersing sex are affected by heavy censoring. They also calculated reproductive value, life expectancy, and mortality hazards for females. They used bootstrapping to place confidence intervals on life-table summary metrics (R0, the net reproductive rate; λ, the population growth rate; and G, the generation time). These data have high potential for reuse; they derive from continuous population monitoring of long-lived organisms and will be invaluable for addressing questions about comparative demography, primate conservation and human evolution.

Elizabeth Armstrong and Miranda Waggoner (Florida State University) continue to work on their book manuscript 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.

Matthew Desmond and Carl Gershenson (Washington University) published, “Who Gets Evicted? Assessing Individual, Neighborhood, and Network Factors,” in Social Science Research. The prevalence and consequences of eviction have transformed the lived experience of urban poverty in America, yet little is known about why some families avoid eviction while others do not. Applying discrete hazard models to a unique dataset of renters, this study empirically evaluates individual, neighborhood, and social network characteristics that explain disparities in displacement from housing. Family size, job loss, neighborhood crime and eviction rates, and network disadvantage are identified as significant and robust predictors of eviction, net of missed rental payments and other relevant factors. This study advances urban sociology and inequality research and informs policy interventions designed to prevent eviction and stem its consequences.

Edward Burkley (Oklahoma State University), Federica Durante (University of Milano-Bicocca), Susan Fiske, Melissa, Burkley (Oklahoma State University), and Angela Andrade (University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff), published “Structure and Content of Native American Stereotypic Subgroups: Not just (Ig)noble, in Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology. Prejudice against Native Americans as an overall group generally polarizes into positive and negative stereotypic extremes, but distinct subgroups may explain this variability. Using college student samples (Study 1), a preliminary study identified common Native
American subgroups and then a main study (N = 153, 74% women, 73% White, mean age = 19 years) had participants rate these subgroups on basic dimensions of stereotype content (i.e., warmth and competence), elicited emotions (e.g., admiration, contempt), and elicited behaviors (e.g., facilitation, harm). In Study 2, these preliminary study and main study procedures were replicated using nationwide samples (main study: N = 139, 51% women, 78% White, mean age = 35 years).

For the most part, similar Native American subgroups emerged in both samples. Using the stereotype content model (SCM); (Fiske, Cuddy, Glick, and Xu, 2002), the subgroups were found to vary along a competence-by-warmth space. The majority of subgroups (e.g., alcoholics, lazy) were judged low in both competence and warmth. Additional subgroups (e.g., casino operators, warriors) were ambivalently judged as high on competence but low on warmth. Subgroups perceived as high in both competence and warmth elicited more admiration, those low in both competence and warmth elicited more contempt, those high in competence elicited more passive facilitation and less passive harm, and those high in warmth elicited more active facilitation and less active harm. Native American stereotypes are apparently characterized by both noble and ignoble subgroups, highlighting the importance of studying stereotypes at the subgroup level.

Gandalf Nicolas, Malena de la Fuente, and Susan Fiske’s article, “Mind the Overlap in Categorization: A Review of Crossed-Categorization, Intersectionality, and Multiracial Perception,” was published in Group Processes and Intergroup Relations by Sage Journals. Research on social categorization continues, with one growth area being multiple categorization. Various approaches study questions that, although different in scope and content, potentially tap the same underlying processes. Current models that aim to understand judgments about targets who belong to multiple social groups include algebraic and non-algebraic models of crossed categorization, as well as theories related to intersectionality and multiracial categorization. The literature on these models and theories highlights some strengths and limitations. The review discusses potential overlap between models that have mostly advanced independently of each other. Future research can take a more encompassing stance to acknowledge this overlap.

Parijat Chakrabarti and Margaret Frye collaborated on, “The Promise of Quantitative Text Analysis for Demography,” published in Demographic Research. This paper explores the advantages of applying computational text analysis to qualitative data in demography. It begins by examining three particular issues that demographers often face in analyzing qualitative data—large samples, the challenge of comparing qualitative data across external categories, and connecting micro-level analysis to macro-patterns in the data—and discusses ways that new tools from machine learning and computer science might help to address these issues. Three applications of text analysis are described using a set of conversational journals about HIV/AIDS from Malawi. These applications vary in the extent to which computational techniques either supplement or supplant more traditional methods of qualitative data analysis. In the first example, computational techniques are used for topic exploration and sample selection; in the second, to analyze particular themes by gender and over time; and in the third, to demonstrate ways in which a mixed-methods approach can increase the analytic potential of qualitative data.

Hiram Beltrán-Sánchez (University of Wisconsin, Madison), Anne Pebley (University of California, Los Angeles), and Noreen Goldman published their joint research paper entitled, “Links between
Primary Occupation and Functional Limitations among Older Adults in Mexico,” in *Social Science and Medicine - Population Health*. Finding that social inequalities in health and disability are often attributed to differences in childhood adversity, access to care, health behavior, residential environments, stress, and the psychosocial aspects of work environments. Yet, disadvantaged people are also more likely to hold jobs requiring heavy physical labor, repetitive movement, ergonomic strain, and safety hazards. They investigated the role of physical work conditions in contributing to social inequality in mobility among older adults in Mexico, using data from the Mexican Health and Aging Survey (MHAS) and an innovative statistical modeling approach. Using data on categories of primary adult occupation to serve as proxies for jobs with more or less demanding physical work requirements. Their results show that more physically demanding jobs are associated with mobility limitations at older ages, even when controlled for age and sex. Inclusion of job categories attenuates the effects of education and wealth on mobility limitations, suggesting that physical work conditions account for at least part of the socioeconomic differentials in mobility limitations in Mexico.

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Douglas Massey published, “How Rising Minority Income Does (or Does Not) Lead to Residential Integration in the US,” in *Atlas of Science*. This paper examines how access to integrated neighborhoods changed for Asians, Hispanics, and African Americans from 1970 to 2010. Data come from the Decennial U.S. Census, with neighborhoods defined using census tracts, which are small geographic units established by census officials in collaboration with local authorities. For their analysis, they created comparable census tract grids for 287 consistently defined metropolitan from 1970 through 2010.

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Robin Gomila, Rebecca Littman, Graeme Blair (University of California, Los Angeles) and Elizabeth Paluck use audio recording interviews to write “The Audio Check: A Method for Improving Data Quality and Detecting Data Fabrication” in *Social Psychological and Personality Science*. Data quality and trust in the data collection process are critical concerns in survey research, particularly when surveyors are needed for reaching “diverse and inconvenient subject pools.” In response to irregularities in a smartphone-based pilot survey data collection in Nigeria, an audio check method that unobtrusively recorded surveyors reading aloud questions to participants was developed.
Evidence was presented that this method detected wholesale data fabrication in 14% of these surveys, prevented further fabrication, and improved data quality through provision of regular feedback to surveyors. Using simulation demonstrated that undetected fabrication would have introduced significant bias in the analyses. The audio check performs well compared to more traditional methods of detecting fabrication, and a comparative cost–benefit analysis reveals a savings of more than U.S. $1,500 per surveyor by relying on the audio check. The audio check is a viable tool for psychologists who work with survey teams.

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In *The Stata Journal*, Germán Rodríguez published an article entitled, “Literate Data Analysis with Stata and Markdown”. In this article, he introduced markstat, a command for combining Stata code and output with comments and annotations written in Markdown into a beautiful webpage or PDF file, thus encouraging literate programming and reproducible research. The command tangles the input separating Stata and Markdown code, runs the Stata code, relies on Pandoc to process the Markdown code, and then weaves the outputs into a single file. HTML documents may include inline and display math using MathJax. Generating PDF output requires access to LaTeX and a style file from Stata but works with the same input file.

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“The Network Survival Method for Estimating Adult Mortality: Evidence from a Survey Experiment in Rwanda,” published in *Demography* and written by Dennis Feehan, Mary Mahy (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Geneva, Switzerland), and Matthew Salganik states that adult death rates are a critical indicator of population health and wellbeing. Wealthy countries have high-quality vital registration systems, but poor countries lack this infrastructure and must rely on estimates that are often problematic. In this paper, they introduce the network survival method, a new approach for estimating adult death rates. They derive the precise conditions under which it produces estimates that are consistent and unbiased. Further, they develop an analytical framework for sensitivity analysis. To assess the performance of the network survival method in a realistic setting, they conducted a nationally–representative survey experiment in Rwanda (n=4,669). Network survival estimates were similar to estimates from other methods, even though the network survival estimates were made with substantially smaller samples and are based entirely on data from Rwanda, with no need for model life tables or pooling of data from other countries. Their analytic results demonstrate that the network survival method has attractive properties, and their empirical results show that it can be used in countries where reliable estimates of adult death rates are sorely needed.

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Alexander Kindel, Michael Yeomans (Harvard University), Justin Reich (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Brandon Stewart and Dustin Tingley (Harvard University) wrote, “Discourse: MOOC Discussion Forum Analysis at Scale” published in Proceedings of the Fourth. The authors present Discourse, a tool for coding and annotating massive open online course discussion forum data. Despite the centrality of discussion forums to learning in online courses, few tools are available for analyzing these discussions in a context-aware way. The app Discourse scaffolds the process of coding forum data by enabling multiple coders to work with large amounts of forum data.

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Melissa Martinson (Columbia University), Marta Tienda, and Julian Teitler (Social Indicators Survey Center, Columbia University) published, “Low
Birthweight among Immigrants in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States,” in *Social Science & Medicine*. Immigrant women are less likely than their native-born counterparts to give birth to a low birthweight infant in the United States, and length of U.S. residence shrinks nativity differences in rates of low birthweight. Yet, little is known about how the U.S. context compares to immigrant low birthweight patterns in other countries. Using nationally representative data, the authors examine variations in the association between nativity and low birthweight in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—three economically developed countries with long immigrant traditions, but different admission regimes. This study uses birth cohort data from these three destination countries to compare low birthweight between immigrant and native-born residents and then investigates how immigrant low birthweight varies by country of origin and duration in the host country. They find no significant difference in low birthweight between immigrants and native Australians, but for the United Kingdom, they find patterns of low birthweight by duration consistent with those found in the United States. Specifically, foreign-born status protects against low birthweight, though not uniformly across racial groups, except for new arrivals. The results suggest that low birthweight among immigrants is a product of several country-specific factors, including rates of low birthweight in sending countries, access to health services in host countries, and immigrant admission policies that advantage skilled migrants.

Marta Tienda published, *Multiplying Diversity: Family Unification and the Regional Origins of Late-Age U.S. Immigrants,* in *International Migration Review.* The author 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% were ages 50 and over.

In the *Journal of Marriage and Family* article, “Anticipated Emotions about Unintended Pregnancy in Relationship Context: Are Latinas Really Happier?,” Abigail Aiken (University of Texas, Austin) and James Trussell examine differences in women’s anticipated emotional orientations towards unintended pregnancy by relationship status and race/ethnicity. Data from a prospective survey of 437 women aged 18-44 who intended no more children for at least two years were analyzed along with 27 in-depth interviews among a diverse sub-sample. Cohabiting women and women in a romantic relationship not living together were less likely to profess happiness even when partners’ intentions/feelings were controlled. The most prominent factor underlying negative feelings was partners’ anticipated lack of engagement with the emotional, physical, and financial toll of unintended childbearing. Contrary to conventional wisdom regarding the “Hispanic paradox”, foreign-born and US-born Latinas were no more likely to profess happiness than non-Hispanic whites or blacks. Moreover, foreign-born Latinas whose survey responses indicated happiness often revealed highly negative feelings at in-depth interview, citing pressure to conform to sociocultural norms surrounding motherhood and abortion.
Yu Xie and Hongwei Xu (University of Michigan) published, “Socioeconomic Inequalities in Health in China: A Reassessment with Data from the 2010–2012 China Family Panel Studies,” in Social Indicators Research. This paper explains that well-documented high levels of socioeconomic inequalities, health gradients by socioeconomic status (SES) in contemporary China have been reported to be limited. Using data from the 2010-2012 China Family Panel Studies, they reexamine associations between three sets of SES—human capital, material conditions, and political capital—and self-rated health among Chinese adults 18-70 years old, capitalizing on anchoring vignette data to adjust for reporting heterogeneity. They find strong evidence of substantial variations in reporting behaviors by education, cognition, and family wealth but not by family income or political capital. Failing to correct for reporting heterogeneity can bias the estimates of SES gradients in self-rated health as much as nearly 40%. After vignette adjustment, they find significantly positive associations of education, family income, wealth, and political capital with self-rated health. Individuals’ cognitive capacity, however, does not predict self-rated health.

## Education and Stratification


“The Effect of Vietnam-era Conscription and Genetic Potential for Educational Attainment on Schooling Outcomes,” in Economics of Education Review by Lauren Schmitz (University of Michigan) and Dalton Conley examines whether draft lottery estimates of the casual effects of Vietnam-era military service on schooling vary by an individual’s genetic propensity toward educational attainment. They construct polygenic scores (PGS) for respondents in the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) that aggregate thousands of individual loci across the human genome and weight them by effect sizes derived from a recent genome-wide association study (GWAS) of years of education. Their findings suggest veterans with below average PGSs for educational attainment may have completed fewer years of school than comparable non-veterans.

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In the New Jersey Families Study, Thomas Espenshade and his research team ask: How do families build skills in their young, pre-school children and help them get ready to learn? The study features a highly innovative “video ethnography.” They use direct observations of parent-child interactions as a way to deepen the understanding of the contextualized strategies families from a variety of backgrounds and in different social and economic circumstances use to build skills in their young children. Unobtrusive technologies in the form of video cameras placed strategically in up to four rooms in participants’ homes (rooms where most interactions occur) and activated continuously throughout the day and evening will constitute the primary means of data collection.

Interactions that hold particular interest are those thought to be linked to cognitive and social-emotional development—the amount of reading and talking parents do with children, children’s sleep routines, their diets and nutrition, their exposure to electronic screen time, structure versus chaos at home, and the way that stress outside the home affects parenting practices.

The New Jersey Families Study breaks new ground. It is the first time anyone has attempted an in-home naturalistic observation of this breadth, intensity, or duration. Taking a holistic
approach to parent-child interactions and filming families in their natural habitats over an extended period will not only help more children become school-ready, this unprecedented study will lead to a better appreciation of the daily struggles facing many families and will also assist schools in becoming more “children-ready” and lead to a better appreciation of the daily struggles facing many families.

Thomas Espenshade is also leading a second project, ReachUp USA. This initiative is an early childhood intervention program modeled after Reach Up and Learn, a low-cost, highly successful, and internationally acclaimed early childhood intervention developed and applied in the 1980s in Jamaica. Reach Up and Learn is a home visitation program with a relatively short intervention period (two years) but with durable effects extending over a generation in a variety of domains including math and verbal ability, mental and socioemotional health, school retention, crime prevention, and labor-market earnings. Reach Up and Learn has never been implemented in any industrialized country. Espenshade aims to adapt it for use in the United States, beginning with a pilot project in Trenton, New Jersey, followed by a randomized controlled trial if the pilot program appears promising.

Patricia Fernández-Kelly is continuing her research on the making of the Cuban-American working class in Hialeah, Florida and is currently working on a book entitled, Hialeah Dreams: The Making of the Cuban-American Working Class in South Florida. The sunny climes of Hialeah, Florida, are not your typical academic research subjects. But Fernández-Kelly is so taken with the sociological richness of its predominantly Cuban exile population that she hopes to “place Hialeah on the academic map.” Born in Mexico City, she received her Ph.D. from Rutgers University and states that most of her scholarly work has gone into examining the Cuban-American working class in Hialeah and South Florida. Fernández-Kelly describes the city as “a place where different groups have left their imprint while trying to create a sample of what life should be like.” Her Hialeah research also covers the history of the city, which was envisioned as a playground for the rich until Cuban exiles fleeing Fidel Castro’s revolution in 1959 turned it into a working-class community. Several other waves of Cuban exiles, including the Freedom Flights (1965—1973), the Mariel Boatlift in 1980, and the “Balseros,” or boat people, of the late 1990s eventually created in Hialeah the most economically successful immigrant enclave in U.S. history. According to Fernández-Kelly, Hialeah is the only U.S. industrial city that continues to grow.

Eugene Borgida (University of Minnesota) and Susan Fiske contributed the chapter entitled, “The Courts: How to Translate Research for Legal Cases,” in Making Research Matter: A Psychologist’s Guide to Public Engagement, which was edited by Linda R. Tropp (University of Massachusetts). In this volume, prominent experts, including academic psychologists, government officials, and leaders of professional organizations, discuss how researchers can forge and strengthen vital links between scholarship and public engagement by lending their scientific expertise to debates around social issues and current events. The landmark Brown v. Board of Education case, in which the U.S. Supreme Court cited psychological evidence in overturning school segregation, is just one example of the powerful and far-reaching impact social science research can have on the world beyond academia. But, many researchers still find it challenging to share scientific knowledge with the broader public and to partner with key social institutions to have such impact. The contributing authors provide pointers on talking to the media, testifying as an expert witness, dealing with governmental organizations,
Rachel Connor and Susan Fiske contributed a chapter entitled, “Warmth and Competence: A Feminist Look at Power and Negotiation in C.B. Travis and J.W. White’s (Editors.), *APA Handbook of the Psychology of Women*. As a formal field of study, the psychology of women has pushed the boundaries of traditional theory, produced breakthroughs in methodology, and built links to some of the most challenging problems of our time.

It remains an intellectually vibrant and socially relevant area, including initiatives that not only have changed the epistemology of knowledge but also have expanded our understanding of ourselves and of the world.

In this two-volume set, chapter authors provide scholarly reviews and in-depth analyses of subjects within their areas of expertise. Themes of status and power inform many chapters. Volume one begins by outlining the emergence of the psychology of women and its connections with the women’s movement. This is followed by feminist critiques of theory, descriptions of innovative methodologies, and discussions of difference and similarity, both between women and men and between gender and sexuality. The social and economic contexts surrounding these issues are reviewed, as are dichotomies sustained by sexism, stereotypes, and prejudice. Volume one concludes with chapters that address the uniquely intersecting components of individual experience.

Volume two focuses on applied subjects. It begins with a section on psychological well-being, including therapeutic models of gender, feminist goals of empowerment, multicultural feminism, and the borderlands of gender identity. Following is a discussion of close relationships, including issues of intimacy, equity, and changing models of family. Victimization and narratives of victimhood are described next, as are leadership, community, politics, and women in the workplace. The volume concludes with a discussion of women’s roles and agency throughout the world, with special attention given to human rights and reproductive justice.

Rachel Connor, Peter Glick (Lawrence University), and Susan Fiske’s chapter entitled, “Ambivalent Sexism in the Twenty-First Century,” was published in *The Cambridge Handbook of the Psychology of Prejudice*, edited by Chris Sibley (University of Auckland) and Fiona Barlow (University of Queensland). Gender-based inequality is pervasive. Historically and cross-culturally, men have held more resources, power, and status than women. Despite general trends toward gender equality, male dominance remains a global reality. As of 2014, the global gender gap in economic participation and opportunity, which includes gender gaps in income, labor force participation, and professional advancement, stood at 60% (Hausmann, Tyson, Bekhouche, & Zahidi, 2014). If progress toward gender equality continues at the same pace, it will take until 2095 to completely close this gap. Yet in contrast to characterizations of intergroup relations as hostile and competitive, gender relations are predominantly cooperative – individual men and women consistently engage in and sustain close relationships with members of the other sex, whether friends, parents, siblings, or significant others. Herein lies the gender relationship paradox. How is the tension between male hegemony and male-female intimacy reconciled?

Ambivalent sexism theory (Glick & Fiske, 1996) recognizes that sexism entails a mixture of antipathy and subjective benevolence: Hostile sexism corresponds to classic definitions of prejudice as antipathy (Allport, 1954) and reflects the hostile derogation of women who pose a threat to the gender hierarchy (e.g., feminists); Benevolent sexism is “a set of interrelated attitudes toward women that are sexist in terms of viewing women stereotypically and in restricted roles but that are...
subjectively positive in feeling (for the perceiver)” (Glick & Fiske, 1996, p. 491). Benevolent sexism bestows affection on women who embrace limited but traditional gender roles (e.g., housewives). Hence, although benevolent sexism may appear positive, it presumes and reinforces women's subordinate status.

Ambivalent sexism theory argues that hostile and benevolent sexism are, in fact, not conflicting but complementary ideologies that present a resolution to the gender relationship paradox. By offering male protection and provision to women in exchange for their compliance, benevolent sexism recruits women as unwitting participants in their own subjugation, thereby obviating overt coercion. Hostile sexism serves to safeguard the status quo by punishing those who deviate from traditional gender roles.

The authors’ chapter discusses ambivalent sexism as a coordinated system of control that serves male dominance and limits women’s power across personal, economic, and political domains. First, they review ambivalent sexism theory, focusing on ambivalent sexism’s system-justifying functions. The second section addresses how ambivalent sexism polices women’s bodies through the threat of rape, sexual harassment, and violence, as well as oppressive beauty ideals.

“Movin’ on Up? How Perceptions of Social Mobility Affect Our Willingness to Defend the System,” was published by Martin Day (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada) and Susan Fiske in Social Psychology and Personality Science. People’s motivation to rationalize and defend the status quo is a major barrier to societal change. Three studies tested whether perceived social mobility—beliefs about the likelihood to move up and down the socioeconomic ladder—can condition people’s tendency to engage in system justification. Compared to information suggesting moderate social mobility, exposure to low social mobility frames consistently reduced defense of the overarching societal system. Two studies examined how this effect occurs. Compared to moderate or baseline conditions, a low social mobility frame reduced people’s endorsement of (typically strong) meritocratic and just-world beliefs, which in turn explained lower system defense. These effects occurred for political liberals, moderates, and conservatives and could not be explained by other system-legitimizing ideologies or people's beliefs about their own social mobility. Implications for societal change programs are discussed.

Federica Durante (University of Milano-Bicocca) and Susan Fiske published, “How Social-Class Stereotypes Maintain Inequality,” in Current Opinion in Psychology. Social class stereotypes support inequality through various routes: ambivalent content, early appearance in children, achievement consequences, institutionalization in education, appearance in cross-class social encounters, and prevalence in the most unequal societies. Class-stereotype content is ambivalent, describing lower-socioeconomic status people both negatively (less competent, less human, more objectified), and sometimes positively, perhaps warmer than upper-SES people. Children acquire the wealth aspects of class stereotypes early, which become more nuanced with development. In school, class stereotypes advantage higher-SES students, and educational contexts institutionalize social-class distinctions. Beyond school, well-intentioned face-to-face encounters ironically draw on stereotypes to reinforce the alleged competence of higher-status people and sometimes the alleged warmth of lower-status people. Countries with more inequality show more of these ambivalent stereotypes of both lower-SES and higher-SES people. At a variety of levels and life stages, social-class stereotypes reinforce inequality, but constructive contact can undermine them; future efforts need to address high-status privilege and to query more heterogeneous samples.
Ambivalent Stereotypes Link to Peace, Conflict, and Inequality Across 38 Nations, in PNAS: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA. A cross-national study, 49 samples in 38 nations (n = 4,344), investigates whether national peace and conflict reflect ambivalent warmth and competence stereotypes: High-conflict societies (Pakistan) may need clear-cut, unambivalent group images distinguishing friends from foes. Highly peaceful countries (Denmark) also may need less ambivalence because most groups occupy the shared national identity, with only a few outcasts. Finally, nations with intermediate conflict (United States) may need ambivalence to justify more complex intergroup-system stability. Using the Global Peace Index to measure conflict, a curvilinear (quadratic) relationship between ambivalence and conflict highlights how both extremely peaceful and extremely conflictual countries display lower stereotype ambivalence, whereas countries intermediate on peace-conflict present higher ambivalence. These data also replicated a linear inequality-ambivalence relationship.

“Poor but Warm, Rich but Cold (and Competent): Social Classes in the Stereotype Content Model,” was published by Federica Durante (University of Milano-Bicocca), Courtney Bearn Tablante, and Susan Fiske in the Journal of Social Issues. Social class divides worsened during and after the Great Recession; this article documents one cultural feature of this divide, social-class stereotypes, both at the societal level (across nations) and at the individual level (personal beliefs about social-class groups and individuals). The Stereotype Content Model provides the shared theoretical framework focused on perceived warmth and competence of different social classes. In the international data, across cultures, people with high SES (socioeconomic status) are perceived ambivalently as competent but cold, their warmth even lower in more unequal societies. Low-SES people are seen as less competent but warmer, their alleged incompetence exaggerated under high inequality. The exaggerated warmth-competence trade-off helps justify the social-class system, especially under inequality. For personal stereotypes, predictions focus on warmth-competence trade-offs for each social-class target, and these results are most stable for the competent-but-not-so-warm high-SES targets. Consistent with the international results, high-SES people as a group are generally rated as more competent than warm. Similarly, a high-SES individual exemplar is judged as competent but less warm, whereas lower-SES individuals are seen as either more warm than competent or equally as warm as they are competent. Like the society-level data, perceptions of high-SES people are more stable than perceptions of lower-SES people, within these American samples.

Susan Fiske and Shelley Taylor’s (University of California, Los Angeles) essay, “Collaboration: Interdependence in Action,” was part of Richard Zweigenhaft (Guilford College) and Eugene Borgida (University of Minnesota), Editors, book, Collaboration in Psychological Science: Behind the Scenes, published by Worth. This remarkable collection of essays gives students and other researchers a firsthand look at how collaborative scientific research is done. The 35 contributors here are leading psychological and social scientists with extensive experience working as members of a research team. Each author offers a distinctive perspective on the collaborative research process—its pros and cons, challenges and benefits, practical implications and ethical dilemmas. Each essay focuses on a set of guiding questions: What
motivated the collaboration? What about the collaboration made the research work more effective (or less?) Does the substantive domain in which the collaboration occurs shape the nature of the collaboration? How have technological advances changed collaboration? Are there particular issues that arise for students collaborating with faculty members, or faculty members collaborating with students?

Cydney Dupree and Susan Fiske’s chapter, “Universal Dimensions of Social Cognition,” was published in Social Signal Processing, edited by Judee K. Burgoon (University of Arizona), Nadia Magnenat-Thalmann (Université de Genève), Maja Pantic (Imperial College, London), and Alessandro Vinciarelli (University of Glasgow) and published by Cambridge University Press. The book’s summary states that humans have long developed the automatic ability to prioritize social perception. Whether traveling ancient, dusty roads thousands of years past or meandering metropolitan blocks long after midnight, people must immediately answer two critical questions in a sudden encounter with a stranger. First, one must determine if the stranger is a friend or foe (i.e., harbors good or ill intent), and second, one must ask how capable the other is of carrying out those intentions. Since ancestral times, these two questions have been crucial for the survival of humans as social animals. The ability to quickly and accurately categorize others as friend or foe would have profoundly influenced the production and perception of social signals exchanged between agents. In developing computational analyses of human behavior, researchers and technicians alike can benefit from a thorough understanding of social categorization – the automatic process by which humans perceive others as friend or foe. This chapter will describe over a decade of research emerging from social psychological laboratories, cross-cultural research, and surveys that confirm two universal dimensions of social cognition: warmth (friendliness, trustworthiness) and competence (ability, efficacy) (see Fiske, Cuddy, & Glick, 2007, for an earlier review).

Susan Fiske’s “Prejudices in Cultural Contexts: Shared Stereotypes (Gender, Age) Versus Variable Stereotypes (Race, Ethnicity, Religion), was published in Perspectives on Psychological Science. Some prejudices share cross-cultural patterns, but others are more variable and culture specific. Those sharing cross-cultural patterns (sexism, ageism) each combine societal status differences and intimate interdependence. For example, in stereotypes of sex and age, lower status groups—women and elders—gain stereotypic warmth (from their cooperative interdependence) but lose stereotypic competence (from their lower status); men and middle-aged adults show the opposite trade-off, stereotypically more competent than warm. Meta-analyses support these widespread ambivalent (mixed) stereotypes for gender and age across cultures. Social class stereotypes often share some similarities (cold but competent rich vs. warm but incompetent poor). These compensatory warmth versus competence stereotypes may function to manage common human dilemmas of interacting across societal and personal positions. However, other stereotypes are more variable and culture specific (ethnicity, race, religion). Case studies of specific race/ethnicities and religions reveal much more cultural variation in their stereotype content, supporting their being responses to particular cultural contexts, apparent accidents of history. To change stereotypes requires understanding their commonalities and differences, their origins and patterns across cultures.

Susan Fiske, Daniel Ames, Jillian Swencionis (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), and Cydney Dupree contributed the chapter entitled, “Thinking Up and Talking Up: Restoring Control through Mindreading,” in Coping with Lack of Control in a Social World, edited by Mark Bukowski
The book offers an integrated view of cutting-edge research on the effects of control deprivation on social cognition. The book integrates multi-method research demonstrating how various types of control deprivation, related not only to experimental settings but also to real life situations of helplessness, can lead to variety of cognitive and emotional coping strategies at the social cognitive level. The comprehensive analyses in this book tackle issues such as: Cognitive, emotional and socio-behavioral reactions to threats to personal control; How social factors aid in coping with a sense of lost or threatened control; Relating uncontrollability to powerlessness and intergroup processes; How lack of control experiences can influence basic and complex cognitive processes.

This book integrates various strands of research that have not yet been presented together in an innovative volume that addresses the issue of reactions to control loss in a socio-psychological context. Its focus on coping as an active way of confronting a sense of uncontrollability makes this a unique, and highly original, contribution to the field. Practicing psychologists and students of psychology will be particularly interested readers.

Tod Nelson’s (Editor) book, Ageism: Stereotyping and Prejudice Against Older Persons, published by Oxford University Press includes Michael North and Susan Fiske’s chapter, “Succession, Consumption, and Identity: Prescriptive Ageism Domains.” Along with race and gender, people commonly use age to categorize—and form stereotypes about—others. Of the three categories, age is the only one in which the members of the in-group (the young) will eventually join the out-group (the old). Although ageism is found cross-culturally, it is especially prevalent in the United States, where most people regard growing older with depression, fear, and anxiety. Older people in the United States are stigmatized and marginalized, with often devastating consequences.

Although researchers have paid a great deal of attention to racism and sexism, there has been a dearth of research on ageism. A major reason for this neglect is that age prejudice is still considered socially acceptable. As baby boomers approach retirement age, however, there has been increased academic and popular interest in aging. This volume presents the current thinking on age stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination by researchers in gerontology, psychology, sociology, and communication. The book presents theoretical and empirical findings on the origins and effects of ageism, as well as suggestions on how to reduce ageism for the approaching “graying of America.”

Jillian Swencionis (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), and Cydney Dupree and Susan Fiske published, “Warmth-Competence Tradeoffs in Impression Management Across Race and Social Class Divides,” in the Journal of Social Issues. The Great Recession widened social-class divides, so social interactions across gaps in workplace status and in race generally may be more salient and more fraught. Different statuses and races both carry stereotypes that targets know (meta-perceptions, how they expect to be viewed by the outgroup). In both cross-status and cross-race interactions, targets may aim to manage the impressions they create. Reviewing literature and our own recent work invokes (a) the role of the Stereotype Content Model’s two dimensions of social perception, namely warmth and competence; (b) the compensation effect, a tendency to tradeoff between them, especially downplaying one to convey the other; and (c) diverging warmth and competence concerns of people with lower and higher status and racial-group positions. Higher-status people and Whites, both stereotyped as competent but cold, seek to warm up their image. Lower-status people and Blacks, both stereotyped...
as warm but incompetent, seek respect for their competence. Overviews of two previously separate research programs and the background literature converge on shared findings that higher-status people, comparing down, display a competence downshift, consistent with communicating apparent warmth. Meanwhile, lower-status people, comparing up, often display less warmth, to communicate competence. Previous research and our diverse samples—online workplace scenarios, online cross-race interactions, and presidential candidates’ speeches—suggest a novel, robust interpersonal mechanism that perpetuates race, status, and social-class divides.

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Margaret Frye is currently working on three projects. The first uses survey data from 30 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to examine the relationship between educational composition and marital behavior. In addition to being an attribute of individual women, educational attainment is also an aggregate phenomenon, in that the social meaning of a woman’s educational attainment is dependent on the educational composition of the population in which she lives, particularly the composition of her own birth cohort. For a population in which almost no one has gone to school, five years of schooling might be perceived as a symbol of elite status, whereas in another setting with more widespread access to education, five years of schooling might be a marker of extreme disadvantage. Frye explores how differences in educational composition alter the relationship between individual-level educational attainment and the timing of first marriage for women. She is also examining how educational expansion has shaped marriage markets, focusing on age and educational hypergamy among married couples. Articles from this project have recently been accepted for publication at *Demography and Socius*, and a third article is currently under review. This work is a collaboration with Sara Lopus, (California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo).

Margaret Frye’s second research project focuses on the recent expansion of higher education in Uganda, which has coincided with a contraction in the labor market. Three decades ago, Uganda had only one university; today, there are more than 40 universities in the country. In the capital of Kampala, the proportion of youth aged 25–29 who completed a post-secondary degree increased from 2–29% between 1995 and 2010. This increase in enrollment numbers has coincided with efforts to diversify the student population along gender and class lines. Yet this expansion in education has corresponded with a contraction in employment. Uganda currently has Africa’s highest level of youth unemployment: there are enough jobs for only 20% of university graduates each year. As new graduates navigate this virtually jobless economy, what significance does their degree hold for them? What strategies do graduates pursue to maintain their precarious position as part of the elite? And how do class and gender inequalities continue to structure opportunities among graduates in the era of expanded access to universities? This project seeks to address these questions through following a cohort of new graduates during their first year out of college. Funded by a Fulbright grant, Frye will spend eight months of 2018 in Kampala conducting interviews with 60 graduates from four universities as well as over 70 employers in businesses that frequently employ new graduates. She is currently working on articles, as well as a book manuscript, from this project with two Princeton graduate students.

In “Cultural Meanings and the Aggregation of Actions: The Case of Sex and Schooling in Malawi,” published in *American Sociological Review*, Margaret Frye asks, “How can cultural meanings simultaneously diverge from and contribute to aggregate patterns of action?” This article examines the relationship between cultural and
aggregate behavioral patterns in social life. Sociological investigations of this relationship have largely proceeded in two distinct directions, which appear incongruous with one another. On one hand, shared cultural understandings guide people’s everyday actions and decisions, and the accumulation of these actions and decisions constitutes the aggregate behavioral patterns that sociologists seek to understand. Demographers have recently pointed to the need to examine the extent to which population dynamics are “shaped and sustained” by cultural beliefs. On the other hand, people’s behavior often contradicts these shared cultural understandings, and cultural patterns conform to distinct causal logics than do aggregated behavioral patterns.

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Jean Grossman’s current research projects include *Evaluating Accelerating Academic Achievement through Standards-Aligned Expanded Learning*. She is leading a second, larger randomized control trial of Higher Achievement (funded by i3) with co-PIs Leigh Linden (University of Texas) and Dr. Carla Herrera (Independent Consultant). This study uses data from two RCTs to examine the short- and long-term impacts on students’ college outcomes of participation in higher achievement, an academically-oriented four-year expanded learning time program. The study consists of a new RCT of middle school students across approximately 20 sites, and a long term follow up of the sample randomized in the first RCT.

Jean Grossman also continues her work in the area of improving education on her project, *Evaluation of the Technology-Facilitated Scale up of a Proven Model of Mathematics Instruction*. A proven cooperative learning model of mathematics instruction is being scaled up through professional development delivered using innovative uses of computer, video conferencing, and other technologies. As PI of this school-level RCT, Dr. Grossman will be examining how effective the model transmitted in this manner is at improving math performance.

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Alejandro Portes and Bryan Lagae (Florida International University) co-authored chapter 14 in *U.S. Latinization: Education and the New Latino South*, titled “Immigration, social change, and reactive ethnicity in the second generation.” Wherein, they present that, the literature on international migration generally makes a great deal over the changes that such flows wreak in the host societies. Such assertions confuse impressions of the surface of social life with actual changes in the basic culture and social structure of the receiving society. While major immigration movements such as the great transatlantic waves before and at the start of the 20th century can have great impact in the demographic composition of the population, it is an open question whether such changes led to transformations in more fundamental elements of the host nations. In the case of the United States, it is clear that, despite much handwringing by the nativists of the time, the value system, the constitutional order, and the class structure of American society remained largely intact. Native white elites kept firm control of the levers of economic and political power and existing institutions, such as the schools and the court system, proved resilient enough to withstand the foreign onslaught and gradually integrate newcomers into the citizenry. This is, after all, what assimilation was all about.

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Marta Tienda published, “Public Education and the Social Contract: Restoring the Promise in an Age of Diversity and Division,” in *Education Researcher*. Building on the premise that closing achievement gaps is an economic imperative both to regain international educational supremacy and to maintain global economic competitiveness, she asks whether it is possible to rewrite the social
contract so that education is a fundamental right—a statutory guarantee—that is both uniform across states and federally enforceable. Tienda argues that the federal government was complicit in aggravating educational inequality by not guaranteeing free, public education as a basic right during propitious political moments; by enabling the creation of a segregated public higher education system; by relegating the Department of Education and its predecessors to a secondary status in the federal administration, thereby compromising its enforcement capability; and by proliferating incremental reforms while ignoring the unequal institutional arrangements that undermine equal opportunity to learn. History shows that a strong federal role can potentially strengthen the educational social contract.

Marta Tienda and Linda Zhao (Harvard University) published, “Institutional and Ethnic Variations in Postgraduate Enrollment,” in *Journal of Higher Education*. Using the Baccalaureate and Beyond Survey of 1992/93 longitudinal cohort survey, they investigated (a) whether and how much variations in the timing of enrollment, the type of undergraduate institution attended, and type of graduate program pursued contribute to observed racial and ethnic differentials in post-baccalaureate enrollment; and (b) whether the observed enrollment differentials carry over to degree attainment. Dynamic event history methods that account for both the timing of matriculation and the hazard of enrolling revealed that compared with Whites, underrepresented minorities enrolled earlier and were more likely to enroll in doctoral and advanced professional degree programs relative to non-enrollment. Their results revealed sizable differences in the cumulative probability of advanced-degree attainment according to the undergraduate institutional mission, with graduates from research institutions enjoying a decided advantage over liberal arts college graduates. The conclusion discusses limitations of the analysis, directions for further research, and implications for strengthening the minority pipeline to graduate school.

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Alarmists argue that the United States urgently needs more and better-trained scientists to compete with the rest of the world. Their critics counter that, far from facing a shortage, we are producing a glut of young scientists with poor employment prospects. Both camps have issued reports in recent years that predict the looming decline of American science. Drawing on their extensive analysis of national data sets, Yu Xie and Alexandra A. Killewald (Harvard University) have welcome news to share: American science is in good health.

Is American Science in Decline? does reveal areas of concern, namely scientists’ low earnings, the increasing competition they face from Asia, and the declining number of doctorates who secure academic positions. But the authors argue that the values inherent in American culture make the country highly conducive to science for the foreseeable future. They do not see globalization as a threat but rather a potential benefit, since it promotes efficiency in science through knowledge-sharing. In an age when other countries are catching up, American science will inevitably become less dominant, even though it is not in decline relative to its own past. As technology continues to change the American economy, better-educated workers with a range of skills will be in demand. So as a matter of policy, the authors urge that science education not be detached from general education.
Health and Wellbeing


Elizabeth Armstrong continues her work on a book manuscript 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.

João Biehl’s main research centers on medical anthropology, the social studies of science and religion, global health, subjectivity, ethnography, 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.

*Unfinished. The Anthropology of Becoming* was edited by João Biehl and Peter Locke (Northwestern University). This original, field-changing collection explores the plasticity and unfinishedness of human subjects and lifeworlds, advancing the conceptual terrain of an anthropology of becoming. The becomings of people trouble and exceed ways of knowing and acting, producing new possibilities for research, methodology, and writing. The contributors creatively bridge ethnography and critical theory in a range of worlds on the edge, from war and its aftermath, economic transformation, racial inequality, and gun violence to religiosity, therapeutic markets, animal rights activism, and abrupt environmental change. Defying totalizing analytical schemes, these visionary essays articulate a human science of the uncertain and unknown and restore a sense of movement and possibility to ethics and political practice. *Unfinished* invites readers to consider the array of affects, ideas, forces, and objects that shape contemporary modes of existence and future horizons, opening new channels for critical thought and creative expression.

João Biehl’s chapter entitled, “Ethnography Prosecuted: Facing the Fabulation of Power,” was published in the book, *If Truth Be Told. The Politics of Public Ethnography*, Edited by Didier Fassin. The objects arousing emotional responses vary across countries, as Biehl realized when he carried out his collective project on the judicialization of health in Brazil. While the country was praised worldwide for its management of the HIV epidemic, the multiplication of lawsuits by patients suffering from a wide range of health conditions and unable to access treatment amid precarious infrastructures raised concerns among public authorities. By contesting, on the basis of their empirical data, the official discourse that discredited those who used this alternate path to access medicines, Biehl uncovered the failure of the state to fulfill its obligations and the falsehood of its arguments against those who tried to unveil it. In response he was confronted with the criticisms of his Brazilian collaborators regarding the validity of his findings and the reliability of his method.
Anne Case and Ta-Nehisi Coates (National Correspondent, The Atlantic) co-authored the first chapter in Knowledge to Action, Accelerating Progress in Health, Well-Being, and Equity, entitled, “Fear and Despair: Consequences of Inequity” – Together they present a stark portrait of the fear and despair that take over when equity is absent and present a distinct and compelling argument for attending to equity now. Coates offers a powerful personal narrative to recreate the fears of a black child who comes to realize that his personal safety is always at risk and that he is on his own – the helping institutions protect some people from harm, but he is not among them. Case’s provocative analysis points to alarming increases in “diseases and deaths of despair” among middle-aged white adults. Believing that life will not improve for them, their mortality rates are rising, reflecting drug overdoses, suicide, and deaths from alcohol abuse.

Anne Case and Angus Deaton co-authored, “Suicide, Age, and Wellbeing: An Empirical Investigation,” chapter 10 in Insights in the Economics of Aging. They find 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 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. Our 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 published, “Mortality and Morbidity in the 21st Century,” which was published in the Brookings Papers on Economic Activity. Building on their earlier research (Case and Deaton 2015), they find that mortality and morbidity among white non-Hispanic Americans in midlife since the turn of the century continued to climb through 2015. Additional increases in drug overdoses, suicides, and alcohol-related liver mortality—particularly among those with a high school degree or less—are responsible for an overall increase in all-cause mortality among whites. They find marked differences in mortality by race and education, with mortality among white non-Hispanics (males and females) rising for those without a college degree, and falling for those with a college degree. In contrast, mortality rates among blacks and Hispanics have continued to fall, irrespective of educational attainment. Mortality rates in comparably rich countries have continued their premillennial fall at the rates that used to characterize the United States. Contemporaneous levels of resources—particularly slowly growing, stagnant, and even declining incomes—cannot provide a comprehensive explanation for poor mortality outcomes. They propose a preliminary but plausible story in which cumulative disadvantage from one birth cohort to the next—in the labor market, in marriage and child outcomes, and in health—is triggered by progressively worsening labor market opportunities at the time of entry for whites with low levels of education. This account, which fits much of the data, has the profoundly negative implication that policies—even ones that successfully improve earnings and jobs, or redistribute income—will take many years to reverse the increase in mortality and morbidity, and that those in midlife now are likely to do worse...
in old age than the current elderly. This is in contrast to accounts in which resources affect health contemporaneously, so that those in midlife now can expect to do better in old age as they receive Social Security and Medicare. None of this, however, implies that there are no policy levers to be pulled. For instance, reducing the over prescription of opioids should be an obvious target for policymakers.

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Dalton Conley’s paper, “Malaria Ecology, Child Mortality and Fertility,” was published in Economics and Human Biology and written with Gordon C. McCord (University of California, San Diego) and J. Sachs (Columbia University). The authors state that the broad determinants of fertility are thought to be reasonably well identified by demographers, though the detailed quantitative drivers of fertility levels and changes are less well understood. This paper uses a novel ecological index of malaria transmission to study the effect of child mortality on fertility. They find that temporal variation in the ecology of the disease is well-correlated to mortality, and pernicious malaria conditions lead to higher fertility rates. They then argue that most of this effect occurs through child mortality, and estimate the effect of child mortality changes on fertility. Their findings add to the literature on disease and fertility, and contribute to the suggestive evidence that child mortality reductions have a causal effect on fertility changes.

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Matthew Desmond contributed to the Stanford Center on Poverty & Inequality’s publication, State of the Union 2017, with his “Housing” chapter. Housing is a fundamental human need, necessary to promote family, economic, and community stability. The lack of stable, affordable housing is a wellspring for multiple kinds of social maladies, from homelessness and material hardship to school instability and health disparities. Unequal access to affordable, stable, and owner-occupied housing remains a prime driver of racial and ethnic inequality in America.

The key findings in Desmond’s chapter on housing are: Racial and ethnic gaps in homeownership, housing wealth, and tax expenditures on housing are still very wide. Whereas 71% of white families live in owner-occupied housing, only 41% of black families and 45% of Hispanic families do.; Many nonwhite families were excluded from social programs that facilitated dramatic growth in homeownership in the mid-20th century.; The ownership gap is related to an affordability gap. Black and Hispanic families are approximately twice as likely as white families to experience “extreme housing costs,” defined as spending at least 50% of income on housing.

Megan Sandel (Boston Medical Center) and Matthew Desmond published, “Investing in Housing for Health Improves Both Mission and Margin,” in JAMA. During the last 20 years, low-income families have had their incomes plateau or decline as their housing costs soared. Public aid has not been expanded to meet the growing need: only one in four households that qualify for housing assistance receives it. As a result, today most renting households below the federal poverty line spend more than half of their income on housing costs, and one in four spends more than 70% of its income on rent and utility costs alone. Rent-burdened families not only have less money to spend on wellness and health care but also regularly face eviction and homelessness, which further threatens their health. According to recent estimates, 2.8 million renting households are at risk of eviction and more than 500,000 people are homeless on any single night.

Medical researchers and clinicians are increasingly recognizing the importance of the social determinants of health, which include stable, decent, affordable housing. Housing problems have been associated with a wide array of health
complications, including lead exposure and toxic effects, asthma, and depression. In the United Kingdom, a study of more than 4000 adults found that childhood housing conditions, such as poor ventilation, were associated with an increased risk of mortality. In the United States, data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey estimated that 40% of asthma cases in children were related to the children's home environment. Moreover, the lack of stable housing compromises the ability of clinicians to treat low-income patients with medical complexity, not only because eviction and residential insecurity thwart treatments and continuous care, but also because families are often forced to choose between medication costs or rent.

Acute residential insecurity among low-income households contributes to making the U.S. health care system both ineffective and inefficient. The top 5% of hospital users—overwhelmingly poor and housing insecure—are estimated to consume 50% of health care costs. Patients living in poverty in the United States are often the most expensive to treat, in part because of their lack of a stable home. If nothing changes, many individuals with unstable housing will continue to develop difficult-to-treat illnesses and will continue to account for substantial health care costs.

Matthew Desmond’s chapter, “How Housing Dynamics Shape Neighborhood Perceptions,” was published in Evidence and Innovation in Housing Law and Policy, edited by Lee Fennell (University of Chicago Law School) and Benjamin Keys (Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania). This chapter investigates how three housing dynamics – (1) residents’ reasons for moving; (2) their strategies for finding housing; and (3) the quality of their dwelling – influence neighborhood perceptions. Drawing on a novel survey of renters in Milwaukee, it finds that city dwellers who relocated to their neighborhood after an eviction, who found their apartment through a nonprofit or government agency, and who experienced long-lasting housing problems harbored lower evaluations of their neighborhoods. These findings indicate that any theory of the neighborhood will be incomplete without accounting for the influence of housing dynamics.

Matthew Desmond’s article, “House Rules,” published in The New York Times Magazine looks at social policy in America’s housing, namely how it continues to give the most help to those who least needed it – affluent homeowners – while providing nothing to most rent-burdened tenants. The article states that homeownership was once the cornerstone of the American Dream. Thanks in part to the Federal Tax Code, it’s now the cornerstone of American Inequality.

Susan Fiske published, “Going in Many Right Directions, All at Once,” in Perspectives on Psychological Science. When asked whether the field is going in the right direction, her answer is “yes, mostly.” Policymakers’ respect and the public’s interest put us in the spotlight for our intrinsic strengths—but they also draw attention to our weaknesses as reflected by the replication crisis, about which reasonable opinions differ. Among other concerns, civility and mutual tolerance have sometimes been an issue in these debates. As an example of a constructive debate, the Fiske lab’s recent experience with mutually respectful engagement has advanced solving one scientific puzzle. Principles facilitating this adversarial collaboration include using their respective tribes as secure bases for exploration, sharing agreed-upon rigorous standards, and establishing mutual trust. Finally, Fiske’s own career path has perhaps oriented her to rely on perseverance, flexibility, tolerance, and optimism for the field.

Margaret Frye continues to work on her third research project which examines the relationship
between perceived attractiveness and AIDS in Malawi. Using ethnographic data, Frye shows that attractive women are locally perceived to be more likely to be infected, and beautiful women are even blamed for the epidemic. Yet, survey data shows that women who are perceived as less attractive are more likely to be infected. This work is a collaboration with Nina Gheihman (Harvard University, Sociology Department) and Sophia Chae (Guttmacher Institute).

“Physical Attractiveness and Women’s HIV Risk in Rural Malawi,” published in *Demographic Research* is Margaret Frye’s collaboration with Sophia Chae (Guttmacher Institute). This paper won an Editor’s Choice award. Qualitative evidence from sub-Saharan Africa, where a generalized AIDS epidemic exists, suggests that attractiveness may play a role in shaping individual-level HIV risk. Attractive women, who are often blamed for the epidemic and stigmatized, are believed to pose a higher HIV risk because they are viewed as having more and riskier partners. The authors examine the association between perceived attractiveness and HIV infection and risk in rural Malawi in the midst of the country’s severe AIDS epidemic. They use interviewers’ ratings of respondents’ attractiveness, along with HIV test results and women’s assessments of their own likelihood of infection, to estimate the association between perceived attractiveness and HIV infection and risk for a random sample of 961 women aged 15–35.

Results show that women who are rated by interviewers as ‘much less’ or ‘less’ attractive than other women their age are 9% more likely to test positive for HIV. They also find that attractiveness is associated with women’s own assessments of their HIV risk: Among women who tested negative, those perceived as ‘much less’ or ‘less’ attractive than average report themselves to be at greater risk of HIV infection. The results suggest that attractiveness is negatively associated with HIV risk in Malawi, countering local beliefs that hold attractive women responsible for perpetuating the epidemic. This study highlights the need to consider perceived physical attractiveness, and sexual desirability more broadly, as an underserved axis of inequality in HIV risk in high-prevalence settings.

Margaret Frye and Lauren Bachan (Pennsylvania State University) co-authored, “The Demography of Words: An Assessment of the Global Decline in Non-Numeric Fertility Preferences,” in *Population Studies*. This paper examines the decline in non-numeric responses to questions about fertility preferences among women in the developing world. These types of responses—such as “don’t know” or “it’s up to God”—have often been interpreted through the lens of fertility transition theory as an indication that reproduction has not yet entered women’s “calculus of conscious choice” (Coale 1973, p. 65), but have yet to be investigated cross-nationally and over time. Using 19 years of data from 32 countries, they find that non-numeric fertility preferences appear to decline most substantially in the early stages of a country’s fertility transition. Using country-specific and multilevel models, they explore the individual- and contextual-level characteristics that are associated with women’s likelihood of providing non-numeric responses to questions about their fertility preferences. Non-numeric fertility preferences are influenced by a host of social factors, with educational attainment and knowledge of contraception being the most robust and consistent predictors.

Noreen Goldman, Dana A. Glei (Georgetown University), and Maxine Weinstein (Georgetown University) published, “The Best Predictors of Survival: Do They Vary by Age, Sex, and Race?” in *Population and Development Review*. This paper considers a broad set of variables used by social scientists and clinicians to identify the leading predictors of five-year survival among American
adults. Together they address a question not considered in earlier research: Do the strongest predictors of survival vary by age, sex or race/ethnicity? The analysis uses hazard models with 30 well-established predictors to examine five-year survival in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. They found that the simple measure of self-assessed health and self-reported measures of functional ability and disability are the strongest predictors in all demographic groups, and are generally ranked considerably higher than biomarkers. Among the biomarkers, serum albumin is highly ranked in most demographic groups, whereas clinical measures of cardiovascular and metabolic function are consistently among the weakest predictors. Despite these similarities, there is substantial variation in the leading predictors across demographic groups, most notably by race and ethnicity.

“Suburbanization and Segregation in the United States: 1970-2010” was written by Douglas Massey and Jonathan Tannen (Facebook) and published in Ethnic and Racial Studies. Analysis of trends in the suburbanization of whites, blacks, Asians, and Hispanics reveal that all groups are becoming more suburbanized, though the gap between whites and minorities remains large. Although central cities have made the transition to a majority-minority configuration, suburbs are still overwhelmingly white. Levels of minority-white segregation are nonetheless lower in suburbs than in cities. Blacks remain the most segregated group at both locations. Black segregation and isolation levels are declining in cities and suburbs; however, while Hispanic and Asian segregation levels have remained stable, spatial isolation levels have risen. Multivariate analyses suggest that Hispanics achieve desegregation indirectly by using socio-economic achievements to gain access to less-segregated suburban communities and directly by translating their status attainments into residence in white neighborhoods. Blacks do not achieve desegregation indirectly through suburbanization and they are much less able than Hispanics to use their socio-economic attainments directly to enter white neighborhoods.

Douglas Massey published, “Why Death Haunts Black Lives,” in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. In their 2017 *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* article, “Death of Family Members as an Overlooked Source of Racial Disadvantage in the United States,” Umberson et al. demonstrate that African Americans are much more likely than whites to experience deaths in their immediate family circle and that this elevated exposure to death occurs at virtually all stages of the life cycle. Differential exposure to bereavement by race is likely to contribute to long-standing black–white differentials with respect to health and socioeconomic status more generally. As the authors note, human well-being across a range of dimensions is well known to be adversely affected by exposure to the stress of bereavement.

The Big Picture: Confederate Revisionist History,” written by Douglas Massey, is the 23rd installment of The Big Picture, a public symposium on what’s at stake in Trump’s American, co-organized by Public Books and NYU’s Institute for Public Knowledge. Donald Trump was elected on a wave of unrestrained white nationalism that promised to “take back our country,” and in so doing “make America great again.” His pandering to white racial resentment throughout the campaign was open and unapologetic. To whites who felt that their social status had been reduced by the advances in racial equity achieved through decades of Civil Rights struggles; to those whom Republicans since Richard Nixon’s “southern strategy” had pandered to with so-called “dog whistle politics”; to those who could not reconcile themselves to Obama’s election as president—that is, to the election of an African American to the nation’s highest office—
Trump spoke their language of racial fury and overt prejudice.

The plain truth is that the Confederate states launched an unconstitutional armed insurrection against the legitimate government of the United States that resulted in the death of more than 700,000 Americans, more than in all other American wars combined. A revolt to preserve slavery is not something Americans should honor with stately monuments or florid displays of the Confederate Battle Flag. In reality, these symbols are tokens of a bloody war fought in defense of a dehumanizing institution, whose only purpose was to enrich a class of wealthy property owners while giving otherwise oppressed poor white Southerners someone even lower on the totem pole to look down upon. It is not a pretty picture.

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Colter Mitchell (University of Michigan), Sara McLanahan, Lisa Schneper, Irwin Garfinkel (Columbia University), Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Columbia University), and Daniel Notterman published, “Father Loss and Children’s Telomere Length,” in *Pediatrics*. These researchers examined how father loss (due to separation/divorce, death, or incarceration) is associated with cellular function as estimated by telomere length and how this association differs by genetic sensitivity. Father loss has a significant association with children’s sTL, with the death of a father showing the largest effect. Income loss explains most of the association between child sTL and separation and/or divorce but much less of the association with incarceration or death. Effects are 40% greater for boys and 90% greater for children with the most reactive alleles of the serotonin transporter genes when compared with those with the least reactive alleles. No differences were found by age at father loss or a child’s race/ethnicity.

Sarah James, Sara McLanahan, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (Columbia University), Colter Mitchell (University of Michigan), Lisa Schneper, Brandon Wagner (University of Texas), and Daniel Notterman published, “Sleep Duration and Telomere Length in Children,” in *The Journal of Pediatrics*. These researchers tested the association between sleep duration and telomere length in a pediatric population by analyzing cross-sectional data for 1567 children from the age 9 study wave of the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. They found that children with shorter sleep durations have shorter telomeres than children with longer sleep durations. Each hour less of nightly sleep duration is associated with having telomeres that are 0.015 log-kilobases per chromosome shorter (P < .05). They found no difference in this association by race, sex, or socioeconomic status. This finding is consistent with a broader literature indicating that suboptimal sleep duration is a risk for increased physiological stress and impaired health.

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C. Jessica E. Metcalf, Bryan T. Grenfell, M.S. Lau, B.D. Dalziel (Oregon State University), S. Funk (Centre for the Mathematical Modelling of Infectious Diseases, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, U.K.), A. McClelland (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies), et al. published, “Spatial and Temporal Dynamics of Superspreading Events in the 2014-2015 West Africa Ebola Epidemic,” in *Proc Natl Acad USA*. The unprecedented scale of the Ebola outbreak in Western Africa (2014-2015) has prompted an explosion of efforts to understand the transmission dynamics of the virus and to analyze the performance of possible containment strategies. Models have focused primarily on the reproductive numbers of the disease that represent the average number of secondary infections produced by a random infectious individual. However, these population-level estimates may conflate important systematic variation in the number of cases generated by infected individuals,
particularly found in spatially localized transmission and superspreading events. Although superspreading features prominently in first-hand narratives of Ebola transmission, its dynamics have not been systematically characterized, hindering refinements of future epidemic predictions and explorations of targeted interventions. They used Bayesian model inference to integrate individual-level spatial information with other epidemiological data of community-based (undetected within clinical-care systems) cases and to explicitly infer distribution of the cases generated by each infected individual.

Their results show that superspreaders play a key role in sustaining onward transmission of the epidemic, and they are responsible for a significant proportion [61%] of the infections. Their results also suggest age as a key demographic predictor for superspreading. They also show that community-based cases may have progressed more rapidly than those notified within clinical-care systems, and most transmission events occurred in a relatively short distance (with median value of 2.51 km). Their results stress the importance of characterizing superspreading of Ebola, enhance our current understanding of its spatiotemporal dynamics, and highlight the potential importance of targeted control measures that prompt an explosion of efforts to understand the transmission dynamics of the virus and analyze the performance of possible containment strategies. Their results show that superspreaders play a key role in sustaining onward transmission of the epidemic and they are responsible for a significant proportion of the infections.

Caroline O. Buckee (Harvard University), Andrew J. Tatem (University of Southampton, U.K., Flowminder Foundation, Sweden), and C. Jessica E. Metcalf published, “Seasonal Population Movements and the Surveillance and Control of Infectious Diseases,” in Trends Parasitol. National policies designed to control infectious diseases should allocate resources for interventions based on regional estimates of disease burden from surveillance systems. For many infectious diseases, however, there is pronounced seasonal variation in incidence. Policy-makers must routinely manage a public health response to these seasonal fluctuations with limited understanding of their underlying causes. Two complementary and poorly described drivers of seasonal disease incidence are the mobility and aggregation of human populations, which spark outbreaks and sustain transmission, respectively, and may both exhibit distinct seasonal variations. Here they highlight the key challenges that seasonal migration creates when monitoring and controlling infectious diseases. They discuss the potential of new data sources in accounting for seasonal population movements in dynamic risk mapping strategies.

C. Jessica E. Metcalf, Cara E. Brook. Ying Bai (Division of Vector-Borne Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), Emily O. Yu, Hafaliana C. Ranaivoson (Virology Unit, Institut Pasteur de Madagascar, Antananarivo, Madagascar, University of Antananarivo, Madagascar), Haewon Shin (University of Buffalo, State University of New York), et al. published, “Elucidating Transmission Dynamics and Host-Parasite-Vector Relationships for Rodent-Borne Bartonella spp. in Madagascar,” in Epidemics. Bartonella spp. are erythrocytic bacteria transmitted via arthropod vectors, which infect a broad range of vertebrate hosts, including humans. They investigated transmission dynamics and host-parasite-vector relationships for potentially zoonotic Bartonella spp. in invasive Rattus rattus hosts and associated arthropod ectoparasites in Madagascar. The authors identified five distinct species of Bartonella (B. elizabethae 1, B. elizabethae 2, B. phoceensis 1, B. rattimassiliensis...
1, and B. tribocorum 1) infecting R. rattus" rodents and their ectoparasites. They fit standard epidemiological models to species-specific age-prevalence data for the four Bartonella spp. with sufficient data, thus quantifying age-structured force of infection. Known zoonotic agents, B. elizabethae 1 and 2, were best described by models exhibiting high forces of infection in early age class individuals and allowing for recovery from infection, while B. phoceensis 1 and B. rattimassiliensis 1 were best fit by models of lifelong infection without recovery and substantially lower forces of infection. Nested sequences of B. elizabethae 1 and 2 were recovered from rodent hosts and their Synopsyllus fonquerniei and Xenopsylla cheopsis fleas, with a particularly high prevalence in the outdoor-dwelling, highland-endemic S. fonquerniei. These findings expand on force of infection analyses to elucidate the ecological niche of the zoonotic Bartonella elizabethae complex in Madagascar, hinting at a potential vector role for S. fonquerniei. Their analyses underscore the uniqueness of such ecologies for Bartonella species, which pose a variable range of potential zoonotic threats.

C. Jessica E. Metcalf, K.S. Walter (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University), Amy Wesolowski (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University), Caroline O. Buckee (Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health), E. Shevliakova (NOAA/GFDL, Princeton,NJ), Andrew J. Tatem (University of Southampton, U.K., Flowminder Foundation, Sweden), et al. published, “Identifying Climate Drivers of Infectious Disease Dynamics: Recent Advances and Challenges Ahead,” in Proc Biol Sci. Climate change is likely to profoundly modulate the burden of infectious diseases. However, attributing health impacts to a changing climate requires being able to associate changes in infectious disease incidence with the potentially complex influences of climate. This aim is further complicated by nonlinear feedbacks inherent in the dynamics of many infections, driven by the processes of immunity and transmission. Here, the authors detail the mechanisms by which climate drivers can shape infectious disease incidence, from direct effects on vector life history to indirect effects on human susceptibility, and detail the scope of variation available with which to probe these mechanisms. They review approaches used to evaluate and quantify associations between climate and infectious disease incidence, discuss the array of data available to tackle this question, and detail remaining challenges in understanding the implications of climate change for infectious disease incidence. The authors point to areas where synthesis between approaches used in climate science and infectious disease biology provide potential for progress.

“Opportunities and Challenges in Modeling Emerging Infectious Diseases” in Science by C. Jessica E. Metcalf and Justin Lessler (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University). The term "pathogen emergence" encompasses everything from previously unidentified viruses entering the human population to established pathogens invading new populations and the evolution of drug resistance. Mathematical models of emergent pathogens allow forecasts of case numbers, investigation of transmission mechanisms, and evaluation of control options. Yet, there are numerous limitations and pitfalls to their use, often driven by data scarcity. Growing availability of data on pathogen genetics and human ecology, coupled with computational and methodological innovations, is amplifying the power of models to inform the public health response to emergence events. Tighter integration of infectious disease models with public health practice and development of resources at the ready has the potential to increase the timeliness and quality of responses.
Saki Takahashi, C. Jessica E. Metcalf, Matthew J. Ferrari (The Pennsylvania State University), Andrew J. Tatem (University of Southampton, U.K., Flowminder Foundation, Sweden), and Justin Lessler (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University) published, “The Geography of Measles Vaccination in the African Great Lakes Region,” in *Nature Communications*. Expanded access to measles vaccination was among the most successful public health interventions of recent decades. All WHO regions currently target measles elimination by 2020, yet continued measles circulation makes that goal seem elusive. Using Demographic and Health Surveys with generalized additive models, they quantify spatial patterns of measles vaccination in ten contiguous countries in the African Great Lakes region between 2009–2014. Seven countries have ‘coldspots’ where vaccine coverage is below the WHO target of 80%. Over 14 million children under 5 years of age live in coldspots across the region, and a total of 8–12 million children are unvaccinated. Spatial patterns of vaccination do not map directly onto sub-national administrative units and transnational coldspots exist. Clustering of low vaccination areas may allow for pockets of susceptibility that sustain circulation despite high overall coverage. Targeting at-risk areas and transnational coordination are likely required to eliminate measles in the region.

C. Jessica E. Metcalf, Keitly Mensah, Amy P. Wesolowski (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University), Amy K. Winter, B. Ramamonjiharisoa (Virology Unit and National Influenza Center, Institut Pasteur de Madagascar), Saki Takahashi, et al. published, “Seasonal Determinants of Access to Care: Implications for Measles Outbreak Risk in Madagascar,” in *The Lancet*. Measles containing vaccine was introduced to Madagascar in 1985. Since 2007, intensification of efforts has bought Madagascar closer to the goal of elimination. Nevertheless, recent data also indicate that population immunity might be eroding in the face of high birth rates and barriers to vaccine delivery. Despite evidence that many factors likely to shape vaccination programme effectiveness are seasonal (including transmission, which responds to seasonal human behaviour, and birth rates), how seasonal fluctuations in vaccination shape outbreak risk and timeliness of vaccination is rarely considered. The authors aimed to evaluate this here.

They obtained data from the national passive surveillance system for fever and rash in Madagascar from 2004 to 2015 and combined them cross-sectional data for children’s vaccination status from the 2008 Demographic Health Survey to characterize seasonality in childhood-infection transmission, access to vaccination, and births, and the signature of extreme climatic events (e.g., cyclones). Measles incidence is too low for direct inference into seasonality in transmission, but they leveraged data for rubella, which is likely to have similar drivers. They integrated these data with mathematical models to assess the effect of seasonality in vaccination on outbreak risk and also timeliness of vaccination—e.g., the degree to which children obtain vaccination at the appropriate age. They additionally assessed barriers to vaccination that shape seasonal uptake by pairing this analysis with a detailed case study on vaccination access in a focal region of Madagascar.

Seasonal fluctuations in vaccination coverage can affect measles outbreak risk and interact with seasonality in births to affect the timeliness. While the theoretical optimal seasonal timing of vaccination can be identified, understanding barriers to access to health centers, their staffing, and vaccine supply is essential to strengthening health system functioning, and developing robust responses to extreme climatic events. Small
changes in the timing of vaccination are relatively straightforward to implement and have the potential to strengthen vaccination programmes.

“A Signature of Tree Health? Shifts in the Microbiome and the Ecological Drivers of Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker Disease,” published in New Phytol was written by B. Koskella (University of California, Berkeley, Centre for Ecology and Conservation, University of Exeter, U.K.), S. Meaden (Centre for Ecology and Conservation, University of Exeter, U.K.), W.J. Crowther (The University of Warwick, U.K.), R. Leimu (Oxford University, U.K.), and C. Jessica E. Metcalf. Host susceptibility to pathogens can be shaped by genetic, ecological, and evolutionary factors. The ability to predict the spread of disease therefore requires an integrated understanding of these factors, including effects of pests on pathogen growth and competition between pathogens and commensal microbiota for host resources. The researchers examined interactions between the leaf-mining moth Cameraria ohridella, the bacterial causal agent of bleeding canker disease Pseudomonas syringae pv aesculi, and the bark-associated microbiota of horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) trees. Through surveys of > 900 trees from 60 sites in the U.K., they tested for ecological or life history predictors of leaf miner infestation, bleeding canker, or coinfection. Using culture-independent sequencing, the researchers then compared the bark microbiomes from 46 trees to measure the association between microbiome composition and key ecological variables, including the severity of disease. Both pest and pathogen were found to respond to tree characteristics, but neither explained damage inflicted by the other. However, they found a clear loss of microbial diversity and associated shift in microbiome composition of trees as a function of disease. These results show a link between bark-associated microbiota and tree health that introduces the intriguing possibility that tree microbiota play key roles in the spread of disease.

J.M. Prada, C. Jessica E. Metcalf, S. Takahashi, Justin Lessler (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University), Andrew J. Tatem (University of Southampton, U.K., Flowminder Foundation, Sweden) et al. published, “Demographics, Epidemiology and the Impact of Vaccination Campaigns in a Measles-Free World – Can Elimination be Maintained?” in Vaccine. All six WHO regions currently have goals for measles elimination by 2020. Measles vaccination is delivered via routine immunization programmes, which in most sub-Saharan African countries reach children around 9 months of age, and supplementary immunization activities (SIAs), which target a wider age range at multi-annual intervals. In the absence of endemic measles circulation, the proportion of individuals susceptible to measles will gradually increase through accumulation of new unvaccinated individuals in each birth cohort, increasing the risk of an epidemic. The impact of SIAs and the financial investment they require, depend on coverage and target age range. They evaluated the impact of target population age range for periodic SIAs, evaluating outcomes for two different levels of coverage, using a demographic and epidemiological model adapted to reflect populations in four sub-Saharan African countries.

They found that a single SIA can maintain elimination over short time-scales, even with low routine coverage. However, maintaining elimination for more than a few years is difficult, even with large (high coverage/wide age range) recurrent SIAs, due to the build-up of susceptible individuals. Across the demographic and vaccination contexts investigated, expanding SIAs to target individuals over 10 years did not significantly reduce outbreak risk.

Elimination was not maintained in the contexts they evaluated without a second opportunity for
in the absence of an expanded routine program, SIAs provide a powerful option for providing this second dose. They show that a single high coverage SIA can deliver most key benefits in terms of maintaining elimination, with follow-up campaigns potentially requiring smaller investments. This makes post-campaign evaluation of coverage increasingly relevant to correctly assess future outbreak risk.

C. Jessica E. Metcalf's paper, “Multinational Patterns of Seasonal Asymmetry in Human Movement Influence Infectious Disease Dynamics,” written with Amy Wesolowski (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health), Elisabeth zu Erbach-Schoenberg (University of Southampton, U.K.), Andrew J. Tatem (University of Southampton, U.K., Flowminder Foundation, Sweden), Christopher Lourenço (University of Southampton, U.K.), Cecil Viboud (Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health), et al. and published in *Nature Communications*. Seasonal variation in human mobility is globally ubiquitous and affects the spatial spread of infectious diseases, but the ability to measure seasonality in human movement has been limited by data availability. Here, the authors use mobile phone data to quantify seasonal travel and directional asymmetries in Kenya, Namibia, and Pakistan, across a spectrum from rural nomadic populations to highly urbanized communities. They then model how the geographic spread of several acute pathogens with varying life histories could depend on country-wide connectivity fluctuations through the year. In all three countries, major national holidays are associated with shifts in the scope of travel. Within this broader pattern, the relative importance of particular routes also fluctuates over the course of the year, with increased travel from rural to urban communities after national holidays, for example. These changes in travel impact how fast communities are likely to be reached by an introduced pathogen.

Ayesha Mahmud, Nur Haque Alam (International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh), and C. Jessica E. Metcalf published, “Drivers of Measles Mortality: The Historic Fatality Burden of Famine in Bangladesh,” in *Epidemiology & Infection*. Measles is a major cause of childhood morbidity and mortality in many parts of the world. Estimates of the case-fatality rate (CFR) of measles have varied widely from place to place, as well as in the same location over time. Amongst populations that have experienced famine or armed conflict, measles CFR can be especially high, although past work has mostly focused on refugee populations. Here, the authors estimate measles CFR between 1970 and 1991 in a rural region of Bangladesh, which experienced civil war and famine in the 1970s. They use historical measles mortality data and a mechanistic model of measles transmission to estimate the CFR of measles. They first demonstrate the ability of this model to recover the CFR in the absence of incidence data, using simulated mortality data. Their method produces CFR estimates that correspond closely to independent estimates from surveillance data and they can capture both the magnitude and the change in CFR suggested by these previous estimates. They use this method to quantify the sharp increase in CFR that resulted in a large number of deaths during a measles outbreak in the region in 1976. Most of the children who died during this outbreak were born during a famine in 1974, or in the 2 years preceding the famine. Their results suggest that the period of turmoil during and after the 1971 war and the sustained effects of the famine, is likely to have contributed to the high fatality burden of the 1976 measles outbreak in Matlab.

Britt Koskella (University of California, Berkeley), Lindsay J. Hall (The Gut Health and Food Safety Programme, Quadram Institute, Norwich, U.K.) and C. Jessica E. Metcalf published, “The Microbiome Beyond the Horizon of Ecological and
Evolutionary Theory, in *Nature Ecology and Evolution*. The ecological and evolutionary study of community formation, diversity, and stability is rooted in general theory and reinforced by decades of system-specific empirical work. Deploying these ideas to study the assembly, complexity, and dynamics of microbial communities living in and on eukaryotes has proved seductive, but challenging. The success of this research endeavor depends on our capacity to observe and characterize the distributions, abundances, and functional traits of microbiota, representing an array of technical and analytical challenges. Furthermore, a number of unique characteristics of microbial species, such as horizontal gene transfer, the production of public goods, toxin and antibiotic production, rapid evolution, and feedbacks between the microbiome and its host, are not easily accommodated by current ecological and evolutionary theory. Here they highlight potential pitfalls in the application of existing theoretical tools without careful consideration of the unique complexities of the microbiome, focusing particularly on the issue of human health, and anchoring our discussion in existing empirical evidence.

C. Jessica E. Metcalf, Ann T. Tate (Vanderbilt University), and Andrea L. Graham published, “Demographically Framing Trade-offs Between Sensitivity and Specificity Illuminates Selection on Immunity, in *Nature Ecology & Evolution*. A fundamental challenge faced by the immune system is to discriminate contexts meriting activation from contexts in which activation would be harmful. Selection pressures on this ability are likely to be acute: the penalty of misidentification of pathogens (therefore failure to attack them) is mortality or morbidity linked to infectious disease, which could reduce fitness by reducing lifespan or fertility; the penalty associated with misidentification of host (therefore self-attack) is immunopathology, whose fitness costs can also be extreme. Here the researchers use classic epidemiological tools to frame this trade-off between sensitivity and specificity of immune activation, exploring implications for evolution of immune discrimination. They capture the expected increase in the evolutionarily optimal sensitivity under higher pathogen mortality risk, and a decrease in sensitivity with increased immunopathology mortality risk; but a number of non-intuitive predictions also emerge. All else being equal, optimal sensitivity decreases with increasing lifespan; and, where sensitivity can vary over age, decreases at late ages not solely attributable to immunosenescence are predicted. These results both enrich and challenge previous predictions concerning the relationship between life expectancy and optimal evolved defenses, highlighting the need to account for epidemiological setting, lifestage-specific immune priorities, and immune discrimination in future investigations.

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

Through field experiments in Central and Horn of Africa and in the United States, Paluck has examined the impact of the mass media and interpersonal communication on tolerant and cooperative behaviors. She has found support for a behavioral change model based on social norms and group influence. To change behavior, she suggests, it may be more fruitful to target citizens’ perceptions of typical or desirable behaviors (i.e.
social norms) than their knowledge or beliefs. How do social norms and behaviors shift in real world settings? Some initial suggestions from this research include peer or role model endorsement, narrative communication, and group discussion. Paluck’s work in post-conflict countries has led to related research on political cultural change and on civic education. Paluck is also interested in social scientific methodology—particularly causal inference and behavioral measurement.

Most recently, Paluck has examined the role of institutions in shaping behavior and attitudes. She and colleagues found that after the 2015 Supreme Court ruling in favor of same-sex marriage, there was an increase in perceived social norms supporting gay marriage across the ideological spectrum.

Paluck will continue developing behavioral science projects that engage with real-world problems. She hopes to train a next generation of students who want to do this type of research, which is not part of our mainstream training in psychology. She is thinking about more ways to involve the public in her research.

“Confronting Hate Collectively” by Michael Chwe (University of California, Los Angeles) and Elizabeth Paluck in Political Science and Politics reveal intimidation and harassment have spiked throughout the United States since the recent presidential election. Women, people of color, immigrants, Muslims, Jews, and LGBTQ people—including many of our own students—report palpable fear. In the 10 days after Election Day, the Southern Poverty Law Center collected 867 reports of hateful intimidation and harassment (Southern Poverty Law Center 2016). These studies, set in disparate contexts, imply that potential perpetrators of hate crimes in the present-day United States are not necessarily “learning” hatred from Trump’s dehumanizing statements, including those about Mexican Americans (“They’re bringing drugs, they’re bringing crime, they’re rapists”), Muslim Americans (“There were people that were cheering on the other side of New Jersey where you have large Arab populations.... They were cheering as the World Trade Center came down”), disabled people (physically mocking disabled reporter Serge Kovaleski), and women (“Grab them by the p—y, you can do anything”) (Burns 2015; Fahrenthold 2016; Haberman 2015; Kessler 2015). Rather, potential perpetrators are encouraged to act by the fact that Trump garnered votes and now holds the highest office. They infer from this that they have a better chance of escaping social and legal sanction than before his election. According to this model of hate-crime motivations, prevention efforts must focus on convincing potential perpetrators that those in their community are opposed to this behavior.

Laboratory experiments on social confrontations of prejudice support the idea that hateful actions are socially mediated. Moreover, Czopp, Monteith, and Mark (2006) found that being confronted by others does seem to change a person’s behavior. In their experiments, when white American students were confronted about answering questions in a racially stereotypical way, they responded with anger and irritation toward the person confronting them and negative affect (such as anger, disappointment, and guilt) toward themselves. However, following the confrontation, they were less likely to engage in stereotypes and report prejudiced attitudes. Confrontations that did not explicitly label the person’s behavior as racist (by saying that they should be “more fair” as opposed to “less prejudiced”) provoked less hostility in the study participants. However, both types of confrontation were effective for reducing subsequent stereotyping and prejudiced attitudinal reports. Czopp, Monteith, and Mark (2006) wrote that “potential confronters may be willing to endure unpleasant interpersonal reactions if the confrontation will be ultimately successful in changing future behavior.”
Elizabeth Paluck, Eldar Shafir, and Sherry Wu co-authored, “Ignoring Alarming News Brings Indifference” published in *Cognition*. The broadcast of media reports about moral crises such as famine can subtly depress rather than activate moral concern. Whereas much research has examined the effects of media reports that people attend to, social psychological analysis suggests that what goes unattended can also have an impact. The idea is tested that when vivid news accounts of human suffering are broadcast in the background but ignored, people infer from their choice to ignore these accounts that they care less about the issue, compared to those who pay attention and even to those who were not exposed. Consistent with research on self-perception and attribution, three experiments demonstrate that participants who were nudged to distract themselves in front of a television news program about famine in Niger (Study 1), or to skip an online promotional video for the Niger famine program (Study 2), or who chose to ignore the famine in Niger television program in more naturalistic settings (Study 3) all assigned lower importance to poverty and to hunger reduction compared to participants who watched with no distraction or opportunity to skip the program, or to those who did not watch at all.

Elizabeth Paluck and Eldar Shafir contributed a chapter entitled, “The Psychology of Construal in the Design of Field Experiments” in the *Handbook of Field Experiments* published by Elsevier. In their chapter, the authors argue that good experimental design and analysis accounts for the notion of construal, a person’s subjective interpretation of a stimulus, a situation, or an experimental intervention. Researchers have long been aware of motivations, such as self-presentation, profit seeking, or distrust, that can influence experimental participants’ behavior. Other drivers of behavior include consistency, identity, social norms, perceptions of justice, and fairness—all factors that shape individuals’ construal of the immediate situation. Experimental tools and interventions are similarly “construed” in ways that shape what participants are responding to. The logic is reviewed and findings around the notion of construal and the ways in which considerations of construal should affect how experiments are designed and deployed so as to achieve a shared construal between participants and investigators. These considerations also apply to the replication and scale-up of experimental studies. Discussion takes place on how construals of the experimental hypotheses can influence investigators’ construal of the data.

Margaret Tankard (RAND Corporation) and Elizabeth Paluck published, “The Effect of a Supreme Court Decision Regarding Gay Marriage on Social Norms and Personal Attitudes,” in *Psychological Science*. The authors propose that institutions such as the U.S. Supreme Court can lead individuals to update their perceptions of social norms, in contrast to the mixed evidence on whether institutions shape individuals’ personal opinions. They studied reactions to the June 2015 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in favor of same-sex marriage. In a controlled experimental setting, found that a favorable ruling, when presented as likely, shifted perceived norms and personal attitudes toward increased support for gay marriage and gay people. Next, a five-wave longitudinal time-series study using a sample of 1,063 people found an increase in perceived social norms supporting gay marriage after the ruling but no change in personal attitudes. This pattern was replicated in a separate between-subjects data set. These findings provide the first experimental evidence that an institutional decision can change perceptions of social norms, which have been shown to guide behavior, even when individual opinions are unchanged.

In an ongoing study that involves 25,000 New Jersey high schoolers, Elizabeth Paluck identified students with high visibility within the school
through data about whom they spent their time with in person and online. She and her research team found that by targeting these students for anti-prejudice interventions, a message of tolerance spread throughout the school more effectively than when it was delivered by adults. These measures have resulted in steep declines in harassment and bullying within the targeted schools.

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Abigail Aiken (University of Texas, Austin), Catherine Aiken (University of Cambridge) and James Trussell’s research entitled, “In the Midst of Zika Pregnancy Advisories, Termination of Pregnancy is the Elephant in the Room,” was published in An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology. To date, the majority of research and reporting devoted to Zika virus has focused on its potential negative impact on fetal neurological development, in particular the risk of microcephaly. By contrast, relatively little attention has been paid to the impacts of Zika and its associated public health response on women, particularly regarding their ability to terminate pregnancies. While Zika exposure is clearly not the only reason why women in Latin America and the United States require access to termination of pregnancy (TOP), it brings the issue of reproductive rights in the midst of a public health crisis sharply into focus. Experiences in Latin-American countries have shown that there is both a need for clear information and a demand for TOP that is not currently met by healthcare systems. Their recent study indicates that requests for medical TOP through Women on Web, an online telemedicine service providing mifepristone and misoprostol to women in countries where safe, legal, TOP is not available, have increased by 36–108% since the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) issued an epidemiological alert regarding Zika virus. Many of the women seeking help were terrified of the risks Zika virus might pose, yet had no ability to pay for testing and no safe, legal option for ending their pregnancy through their own healthcare systems. The lesson from Latin America is clear: issuing to women advice that they cannot implement is not only unjust but also precipitates fear and anxiety.

“Contraceptive Method Preferences and Provision After Termination of Pregnancy: A Population-Based Analysis of Women Obtaining Care with the British Pregnancy Advisory Service,” written by Abigail Aiken (University of Texas, Austin), PA Lohr (British Pregnancy Advisory Service), Catherine Aiken (University of Cambridge), T. Forsyth (University of Edinburgh) and James Trussell, and published in An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology investigates clinical interactions before and after termination of pregnancy (TOP). This presents a dual opportunity to discuss contraceptive options and to access methods. Little is known about the contraceptive methods women choose during routine TOP care, however, or the extent to which their preferences are fulfilled. In light of guidance from the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG), which recommends that all women should receive the contraceptive method of their choice following TOP, these understudied clinical outcomes are important benchmarks for measuring and improving service provision and for ensuring high-quality care. They conclude that the standards set for patient-centered TOP care should emphasize the need for full range of contraceptive options to be offered and provided post-TOP.

“Similarities and Differences in Contraceptive Use Reported by Women and Men in the National Surveys of Family Growth,” published in Contraception was written by Abigail Aiken (University of Texas, Austin), Yu Wang (University of Wisconsin, Madison), Jenny Higgins (University of Wisconsin, Madison), and James Trussell. The objection: To compare use of contraceptive methods at last heterosexual intercourse among
15–44-year-old women and men at risk of unintended pregnancy in the United States. The conclusion: Estimates of men’s contraceptive use may be subject to underreporting of their partners’ method use, particularly when their female partner is sterilized. Neither older age nor married and cohabiting relationship status accounted for the observed differences. Further research is needed to explore the factors underlying reporting differences between women and men with respect to female sterilization and use of no method.

Also, in *Contraception*, “‘I Don’t Know What I Would Have Done.’ Women’s Experiences Acquiring Ulipristal Acetate Emergency Contraception Online from 2011-2015,” was written by Nicole Smith, Kelly Cleland, Brandon Wagner (University of Texas), and James Trussell. This study describes women’s reasons for seeking ulipristal acetate (UPA) for emergency contraception (EC) through the only authorized online retailer for UPA EC in the US. Concluding, the importance of providing confidential services for acquiring EC online. Benefits of online access include convenience, less embarrassment, avoiding situations in which a provider might refuse to provide EC because of their own ideological belief, and more reliable availability for this time-sensitive contraceptive.

An *International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology* article entitled, “Experiences and Characteristics of Women Seeking and Completing At-Home Medical Termination of Pregnancy through Online Telemedicine in Ireland and Northern Ireland: A Population-Based Analysis,” was written by Abigail Aiken (University of Texas, Austin), Rebecca Gomperts (Women on Web, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) and James Trussell. The study of women completing at-home medical termination of pregnancy (TOP) using online telemedicine. The findings: The vast majority of women who completed at-home medical TOP through Women on Web (WoW) had a positive experience. These demonstrated benefits to health and wellbeing contribute new evidence to the debate surrounding abortion laws in Ireland and Northern Ireland.

In “Medical Eligibility Criteria on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean” published in *Contraception*, Sarah Millar (Chalmers Sexual Health Service, Edinburgh, Scotland) and James Trussell research the topic. Separated by 4000 miles of ocean, the U.S. and the U.K. are two well-developed countries that share many similarities but also have significant differences. Forty-five percent of pregnancies are not planned in both countries, suggesting there are similar challenges in the delivery of effective contraception. On the other hand, healthcare systems and population characteristics are notably different. How do the medical eligibility criteria (MEC) for contraceptive use in the U.S. and U.K. compare? How are decisions about the categorization of conditions made? And as a result, are there any significant disparities? This commentary explores variations in the MECs from both sides of the Atlantic and consider the reasons for them.

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Charles F. Westoff published, a *Department of Health Services (DHS) Further Analysis Report No. 107* entitled, “Trends in reproductive behavior in Rwanda.” This report, based largely on the 2014-15 national survey in Rwanda, focuses on changes and trends in reproductive behavior since 2010. In the 4-5 years after the 2010 survey, fertility continued its decline to 4.2 births per woman as contraceptive prevalence increased slightly. However, the earlier downward trend in number of children desired appears stalled. This is clearly evident from an increase in the proportions of married women and men who say they want more children. Child mortality has significantly declined and remains strongly related to fertility; while age at marriage has continued to increase. The demographic goals specified in the 1998-99 plan for development, Rwanda Vision 2020, appear on
track, but the annual rate of population growth remains high, currently 2.5%, because fertility is high. Furthermore, large numbers of young people are now entering their child-bearing years. Although most trends seem encouraging, especially compared with other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, significant population growth is expected in Rwanda, from 12 to 16 million people by 2030, and to 22 million people by midcentury, even with assumed reductions of fertility.

Yu Xie and Yongai Jin (Renmin University of China) published, “Social Determinants of Household Wealth and Income in Urban China,” in *Chinese Journal of Sociology*. Using data from a nationwide household survey—the China Family Panel Studies—they study how social determinants—political and market factors—are associated with wealth and income among urban households in China. Results indicate that both political and market factors contribute significantly to a household’s economic wellbeing, but the political premium is substantially greater in wealth than in income. Further, political capital has a larger effect on the accumulation of housing assets, while market factors are more influential on the accumulation of non-housing assets.

Migration and Development


Alicia Adserà’s article entitled, “The Future Fertility of Highly Educated Women: The Role of Educational Composition Shifts and Labor Market Barriers,” was published in the *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research 2017*. Her research evidences that childbearing patterns of highly educated women will be a key factor in the evolution of fertility—not only in developed countries, but in rapidly developing economies, where fertility rates are quickly declining to below replacement levels, and here educational attainment is rising rapidly as well. The reasons are likely a function of multiple factors that are related, among other things, to fertility preferences, couple formation dynamics, labor market institutions, and gender roles. Adserà’s focus is on three points: (1) who the college-educated are today; (2) what we know about the fertility preferences and the actual fertility of highly educated women, and about whether the mismatch between fertility preferences and realized fertility differs depending on educational attainment; and (3) whether highly-educated women experience barriers in achieving their fertility goals, or their personal target.

The study entitled, "Age at Migration, Family Instability, and Timing of Sexual Onset," written by Rachel Goldberg (University of California, Irvine), Marta Tienda, and Alicia Adserà, was published in *Social Science and Research*. This study builds on and extends previous research on nativity variations in adolescent health and risk behavior by addressing three questions: (1) whether and how generational status and age at migration are associated with timing of sexual onset among U.S. adolescents; (2) whether and how family instability mediates associations between nativity and sexual debut; and (3) whether and how these associations vary by gender. They find that first- and second-generation immigrant youth initiate sexual activity later than native youth. Foreign-born youth who migrate after the start of adolescence exhibit the latest sexual onset; boys’ sexual behavior is particularly sensitive to age at migration. Parental union stability is protective for first- and second-generation youth, especially boys; however, instability in co-residence with parents accelerates sexual debut for foreign-born girls, and dilutes protections from parental marital stability. Use of a
non-English language at home delays sexual onset for immigrant girls, but not boys.

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Rafaela Dancygier specializes in comparative politics, with a focus on the implications of ethnic diversity in advanced democracies. Her work has examined the domestic consequences of international immigration, the political incorporation and electoral representation of immigrant-origin minorities, the determinants of ethnic conflict, and the contemporary electoral realignments in European democracies. Her first book Immigration and Conflict in Europe (Cambridge University Press, 2010) explains how immigration regimes and local political economies determine whether or not immigration destinations witness conflict between immigrants and natives, between immigrants and the state, or no conflict at all. Her second book, Dilemmas of Inclusion: Muslims in European Politics (Princeton University Press, 2017) examines how minority groups are incorporated into politics and explores the consequences of this inclusion for the nature of party politics and electoral cleavages. Her other work has appeared in the American Journal of Political Science, American Political Science Review, Annual Review of Political Science, Journal of Politics, Comparative Politics, World Politics and in edited volumes.

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Tod G. Hamilton and Tiffany L. Green’s (Virginia Commonwealth University) article, “Intergenerational Differences in Smoking among West Indian, Haitian, Latin American, and African Blacks in the United States,” was published in Social Science & Medicine – Population Health is titled. Due in large part to increased migration from Africa and the Caribbean, black immigrants and their descendants are drastically changing the contours of health disparities among blacks in the United States. While prior studies have examined health variation among black immigrants by region of birth, few have explored the degree of variation in health behaviors, particularly smoking patterns, among first- and second- generation black immigrants by ancestral heritage. Using data from the 1995–2011 waves of the Tobacco Use Supplements of the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS), they examine variation in current smoking status among first-, second-, and third/higher- generation black immigrants. Specifically, they investigated these differences among all black immigrants and then provide separate analyses for individuals with ancestry from the English-speaking Caribbean (West Indies), Haiti, Latin America, and Africa—the primary sending regions of black immigrants to the United States. They also explore differences in smoking behavior by gender. The results show that, relative to third/higher generation blacks, first-generation black immigrants are less likely to report being current smokers. Within the first-generation, immigrants who migrated after age 13 have a lower probability of smoking relative to those who migrated at or under age 13. Disparities in smoking prevalence among the first-generation by age at migration are largest among black immigrants from Latin America. The results also suggest that second-generation immigrants with two foreign-born parents are generally less likely to smoke than the third/higher generation. They found no statistically significant difference in smoking between second-generation immigrants with mixed nativity parents and the third or higher generation. Among individuals with West Indian, Haitian, Latin American, and African ancestry, the probability of being a current smoker increases with each successive generation. The intergenerational increase in smoking, however, is slower among individuals with African ancestry. Finally, with few exceptions, the results suggest that intergenerational gaps in smoking behavior are larger among women compared to men. As additional sources of data for this population
become available, researchers should investigate which ancestral subgroups are driving the favorable smoking patterns for the African origin population.

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Douglas S. Massey published his book, *Comprender las Migraciones Internacionales: Teorías, Prácticas y Políticas Migratorias* (Understanding International Migration: Theory, Practice and Immigration Policies). There are few works in the social sciences that help to understand so deeply the traits and challenges of international migration in the globalized world of the 21st century as the texts of Douglas S. Massey included in this book, texts already classical in sociology and the demography. The first part of the book presents a coherent synthesis of migratory theories and an integrated model to study them that is only possible from the previous critical review and the systematic evaluation of these theories, and with the contributions of Massey on the cumulative causation of migrations and the importance of social networks in migratory processes.

The second part analyzes various aspects of migration in the contemporary world, especially the situation of Latin American migrants in the United States. The third part shows the unexpected effects of migration policies, the real features of the immigration "crisis" today, and some hints of the desirable policies to manage the migration phenomenon.

This book shows how Massey has built over the last few years one of the most solid, coherent and comprehensive works to understand contemporary international migrations.

Douglas Massey’s chapter, “Migration and Categorical Inequality: Migration to the City and the Birth of Race and Ethnicity” was published in Immigration and Categorical Inequality. Migration to the City and the Birth of Race and Ethnicity, edited by Ernesto Castaneda (American University). The book explains the general processes of migration, the categorization of newcomers in urban areas as racial or ethnic others, and the mechanisms that perpetuate inequality among groups. Inspired by the pioneering work of Charles Tilly on chain migration, transnational communities, trust networks, and categorical inequality, renowned migration scholars apply Tilly’s theoretical concepts using empirical data gathered in different historical periods and geographical areas ranging from New York to Tokyo and from Barcelona to Nepal. The contributors of this volume demonstrate the ways in which social boundary mechanisms produce relational processes of durable categorical inequality. This understanding is an important step to stop treating differences between certain groups as natural and unchangeable. This volume will be valuable for scholars, students, and the public in general interested in understanding the periodic rise of nativism in the United States and elsewhere.

Douglas Massey wrote the introduction, “The Origins and Future of Global Latinos,” in “Global Latin(o) Americanos: Transoceanic Diasporas and Regional Migrations” published by New York: Oxford University Press. *Global Latin(o) Americanos* addresses and reframes a central issue of our time: the challenge of incorporating immigrants into Western societies and economies, which too often frame immigrants as “the problem.” How Latino immigrants respond and exercise agency under familiar and unfamiliar global conditions is of critical importance on several fronts, including the health of democratic societies and the diverse expressions of citizenship across the Latino diaspora.

Building on the scholarship of new migratory destinations of people from Latin America and the Caribbean, *Global Latin(o) Americanos* moves toward studies of diasporic citizenship; this shift
not only de-centers U.S.-dominant interpretations, but also places less emphasis on the nation-state and its economic systems as units of analysis. The book includes work by leading scholars of migration in Latin America, Asia, Europe, and the United States. It examines a wide range of intraregional and transoceanic migratory flows and addresses critical themes from several disciplinary perspectives.

Douglas Massey, Jorge Durand (Universidad de Guadalajara), and Karen Pren published, “Why Border Enforcement Backfired,” in American Journal of Sociology. In this article they undertake a systematic analysis of why border enforcement backfired as a strategy of immigration control in the United States. They argue theoretically that border enforcement emerged as a policy response to a moral panic about the perceived threat of Latino immigration to the United States propounded by self-interested bureaucrats, politicians, and pundits who sought to mobilize political and material resources for their own benefit. The end result was a self-perpetuating cycle of rising enforcement and increased apprehensions that resulted in the militarization of the border in a way that was disconnected from the actual size of the undocumented flow. Using an instrumental variable approach, they show how border militarization affected the behavior of unauthorized migrants and border outcomes to transform undocumented Mexican migration from a circular flow of male workers going mainly to three states into an eleven-million-person population of settled families living in 50 states.

“The Counterproductive Consequences of Border Enforcement,” written by Douglas Massey was published in Cato Journal. From 1986 to 2008 the undocumented population of the United States grew from three million to 12 million persons, despite a five-fold increase in Border Patrol officers, a four-fold increase in hours spent patrolling the border, and a 20-fold increase in the agency’s nominal budget. Whether measured in terms of personnel, patrol hours, or budget, studies indicate that the surge in border enforcement has had little effect in reducing unauthorized migration to the United States. The strategy of enhanced border enforcement was not without consequences, however, for although it did not deter Mexicans from heading northward or prevent them from crossing the border, it did reduce the rate of return migration and redirected migrant flows to new crossing points and destinations, with profound consequences for the size, composition, and geographic distribution of the nation’s unauthorized population. Here Massey draws on results from a recent study to explain how and why the unprecedented militarization of the Mexico-U.S. border not only failed to reduce undocumented migration but also actually backfired by turning what had been a circular flow of male workers, going mainly to three states, into a large and growing population of families in 50 states.

Magaly Sanchez R and Douglas Massey published, “The International Migration of Highly Skilled and Educated Venezuelans to the United States,” in Georgetown Journal of International Affairs. The magnitude of highly skilled and educated (HSE) emigration from Venezuela in recent decades indicates the drastic effect of HSE migration on the country’s human capital composition, which has serious repercussions for Venezuelan societal progress. Many factors influence the decisions of HSE professionals to migrate abroad. HSE immigrants generally seek to improve their welfare by balancing professional aspirations, such as greater occupational mobility and higher earnings, with quality of life considerations. In addition to these obvious motivations for migration, declining security and worsening living conditions at home increasingly influence HSE professionals’ migration decisions today. This trend is exemplified in Venezuela, where rising
rates of crime, increasing political tensions, and growing criminal and political violence have led to the mass departure of HSE workers. The outflow of HSE professionals from Venezuela underscores the failure of the Chavista/Madurista model, a political and socio-economic model instituted in Venezuela eighteen years ago, which has left the nation and its institutions in a state of near-total ruin and enmeshed its citizens in a tangle of political, governmental, and humanitarian crises.

Robert Schenkkan is a playwright and screenwriter of, “The Real Purpose of the Border Wall.” The play is accompanied by commentary from three prominent scholars: Timothy Patrick McCarthy (Harvard University), Douglas Massey, and Julian E. Zelizer on the real purpose of the border wall, our dark nativist history of restricting immigration, and the tradition of political protest in art.

Written in a “white-hot fury” on the eve of the 2016 election, the stunning new play by Pulitzer Prize– and Tony Award–winning dramatist Robert Schenkkan is creating a nationwide sensation. Bypassing the usual development path for plays, it has been signed up to open in five theaters across America in a National New Play Network Rolling World Premiere, starting in Los Angeles (March) and Denver (April) and continuing in the Washington, DC, area, Tucson, and Miami, with more productions to follow, including in Santa Fe and New York City.

Building the Wall lays out in a harrowing drama the consequences of Donald Trump’s anti-immigration campaign rhetoric turned into federal policy. Two years from now, that policy has resulted in the mass round-up of millions of illegal aliens, with their incarceration overflowing into private prisons and camps reminiscent of another century. The former warden for one facility is awaiting sentencing for what happened under his watch. In a riveting interview with a historian who has come seeking the truth, he gradually reveals how the unthinkable became the inevitable, and the faceless illegals under his charge became the face of tragedy.

Douglas Massey was the featured speaker in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public & International Affairs Blog, Politics & Polls #30: Immigration & Border Control with Doug Massey. In this episode, Professors Julian Zelizer and Sam Wang take a deep dive into immigration and border control with Massey. Throughout the discussion, Massey shatters many myths, including the question of whether the effect of a border wall is to keep people out of the United States - or cage them inside.

A federal appeals court has blocked President Donald Trump’s executive order issuing an immigration ban barring people from seven predominantly Muslim countries from entering the United States. Trump also has made moves toward building a border wall with Mexico, which recent figures suggest may cost an estimated $21 billion. If implemented, what would an immigration ban and a border wall accomplish?

Douglas Massey’s argument, “Trump’s Plan for a Massive Deportation is Cruel, Unjust, and Economic Suicide” was published online for Foreign Policy. This article discusses President Donald Trump’s promise to deport more than one million children raised in the United States. Shortly after the election, he said he planned immediately to deport two to three million undocumented immigrants; but on the day of his inauguration, he told Illinois Senator Richard Durbin that “we don’t want to hurt those kids,” referring to the beneficiaries of former President Barack Obama’s executive order deferring deportation for immigrants brought to the U.S. as children—often referred to as “Dreamers”.

The Republican Party platform on which Trump ran states that “the executive amnesties of 2012 and 2014 are a direct violation of federal law and usurp the powers of Congress … [and] must be immediately rescinded by a Republican president.”
Although the 2014 executive order was blocked in Federal Court, and never implemented, the 2012 order was carried out. Known by the acronym DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals), it provides relief from deportation for some 1.3 million undocumented immigrants who entered the country as minors, representing a small subset of the total undocumented population.

With the loss of deferred action status, DACA recipients revert to being unlawful aliens, a category of persons that Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is legally obliged to remove from the United States. Unlike most undocumented immigrants, however, ICE knows exactly who these people are and where they live, making a massive roundup and removal easy. In the process, however, it will unleash a humanitarian tragedy and let loose an unprecedented violation of human rights. Innocent young people and their families will be torn apart and communities rendered asunder, all to placate a xenophobic fringe of the U.S. population.

In addition to immiserating millions of young people and their families, the U.S. economy will be undermined as productive people are removed from jobs, colleges, and universities, making it impossible for U.S. taxpayers to capitalize on the public investments they have made in their health and education. According to estimates by the Cato Institute, the fiscal cost of deporting DACA recipients would exceed $60 billion, and their departure would reduce economic growth by $280 billion over the next decade.

In his 10-point plan on immigration reform, Trump promised to “immediately terminate President Obama’s two illegal executive amnesties. All immigration laws will be enforced — we will triple the number of ICE agents.” If Trump follows through on this promise, great damage will be done to the fabric of American society and its standing in the world.

Alejandro Portes and Jean C. Nava published, “Institutions and National Development: A Comparative Study,” in Revista Española de Sociología. They review the theoretical and empirical literature leading to the “institutional turn” in the economics of development. Sociologists have welcomed this turn as a vindication of their own ideas, but have overlooked two major shortcomings in the economics literature: First, a failure to define “institutions” rigorously and to distinguish them from the real-life organizations that they govern; second, a tendency to use nations as units of analysis in cross-national studies, neglecting intra-national differences. The authors tackle these limitations through a comparative study of institutions in Latin America and Southern Europe. In total, twenty-nine existing institutions were subjected to year-long study in six countries. Using Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA), they examine the combination of causes leading to institutionally adequate and developmentally effective organizations. Differences across countries and among institutions are highlighted and discussed. Implications of the complex causal set leading to effective developmental institutions, as identified by QCA methodology, are examined.

Alejandro Portes and Ariel C. Armony’s (University of Pittsburgh) article “Recovering Ancestral Values and Creating New Bonds: Chinese Transnationalism in Latin America,” published in Migración y Desarrollo reviews the evolution of the economic and political relationships between China and Latin America, with particular attention given to the growing power and presence of the People’s Republic of China throughout all countries of the continent and the revitalization of Chinese communities and their organizations in response to this presence. Currently, China not only exports industrial goods and capital to Latin America, but also businesspeople, students and merchants. This
dual Chinese presence "from above", through inter-State relations, and "from below" via migration and the strengthening of transnational organizations, has had a growing effect upon the receiving societies that have not always cast a welcoming eye upon this simultaneous incursion. Together they describe the key results of the articles in this issue based on intensive studies carried out on the Chinese communities and organizations in four Latin American countries.

Magaly Sanchez R continues her work on the project “International Migration of Talent and Highly Skilled and Educated to the United States.” The project is known in its abbreviated form as the Highly Skilled and Educated (HSE) Immigrants Project. HSE was organized as a sub-project of the Latin American Migration Project (LAMP). Its design included two separate data collection efforts: the application of the LAMP’s ethno survey questionnaire to a selected sample of Venezuelan immigrants and in-depth interviews conducted with a sizeable number of HSE immigrants from Venezuela and several other sending nations.

Magaly Sanchez R is in the process of writing a book aimed at sharing the experience of the Venezuelan Highly Skill Educated Immigrants in the United States. In a Venezuelan context of collapse, deep humanitarian crisis, hyperinflation extended criminal violence, and authoritarian political regime, the analysis combines the data from the LASA ethno survey as well as data from in-depth interviews with Venezuelan immigrants in the United States. The work also considers the major humanitarian migration crisis in the region that relates to massive and forced migration of Venezuelans to the south of the continent, representing 2,500,000 Venezuelans’ who crossed the border of Colombia between 2015 and 2018, a process that continues and is an unprecedented crisis in the history of the region.

In the fall 2017, Douglas Massey and Magaly Sanchez R co-taught a reading course, “International Migration from Venezuela: from Highly Skilled and Educated to others Waves of Migration.”

Magaly Sanchez R and Douglas Massey published, “The International Migration of Highly Skilled and Educated Venezuelans to the United States,” in Georgetown Journal of International Affairs. Understanding the process of international migration offers insights into how and why societies can change. The dynamics of contemporary international migration connect the agency of migrants, the socioeconomic and structural constraints they face, and the influence of political decisions and policy on societies. The international migration of Highly Skilled and Educated (HSE) workers affects knowledge advancement in the global economy and technological innovation in science and engineering that address today’s challenges. The magnitude of HSE emigration from Venezuela in recent decades indicates the drastic effect of HSE migration on the country’s human capital composition, which has serious repercussions for Venezuelan societal progress. Many factors influence the decisions of HSE professionals to migrate abroad. HSE immigrants generally seek to improve their welfare by balancing professional aspirations, such as greater occupational mobility and higher earnings, with quality of life considerations. In addition to these obvious motivations for migration, declining security and worsening living conditions at home increasingly influence HSE professionals’ migration decisions today. This trend is exemplified in Venezuela, where rising rates of crime, increasing political tensions, and growing criminal and political violence have led to the mass departure of HSE workers.

At the International Congress of Latin American Studies Association (LASA) 2017, Magaly Sanchez R presented “Attack to the Private property, Intolerance to the other and Rupture of the Social
Cohesion in Venezuela” (Ataque a la Propiedad Privada, Intolerancia del otro y Ruptura del Tejido Social en Venezuela) on the Panel titled, Golpistas, Apátridas y Disociados. Rol de los Discursos en la Instauracion del Chavismo.

With a narrative and discourse attacking private property, as well as a growing intolerance to the “other”, promoted by Pte Chavez through the televised channels, the author argues that this legitimized and established the relations and effects of crime, robberies, and kidnapping in Venezuela. Under a subliminal “if the Pte do it, why not me?” the increase of violence, and the emergence of collective groups as paramilitary actors of coercion and terror, were considered essential factors that derive from the repetition of confrontation by the media, who had consequences on the social links ruptures. Lima Perú. April 27-May 2, 2017.

Magaly Sanchez R was interviewed on the Program Perdidos en America. She discussed the violent events that occurred in Venezuela, after a sequence of several months of social demonstrations against the government that results in the most brutal and bloody repression with more than 120 students killed and hundreds of political prisoners.

Goldman Named Vice President Elect of the Population Association of America Noreen Goldman, Hughes-Rogers Professor of Demography and Public Affairs, was named vice president elect of the Population Association of America (PAA). Her term will begin Jan. 1, 2018. September 12, 2017

Fiske recognized for lifetime achievement in psychological research Susan Fiske, the Eugene Higgins Professor of Psychology and professor of psychology and public affairs, has been selected as a recipient of the 2017 James McKeen Cattell Fellow Award, which is given annually by the Association for Psychological Science (APS) to honor members for their lifetime of outstanding contributions in applied psychological research

Juliette Hackett was awarded the The Charles F. Westoff Prize in Demography for her thesis titled: Paths to Polarization: The Development of Abortion Views in Two Generations of Elite American College Students. The Charles F. Westoff Prize in Demography was established by the Office of Population Research in 1992, to be awarded yearly to an undergraduate or graduate student for excellence in demographic studies. The prize consists of a certificate and a cash award. June 05, 2017

Louis Donnelly is a PAA 2017 Poster Session Winner - The Protective Effects of Housing Assistance Programs on Eviction • Louis Donnelly* Louis J. Donnelly, Postdoctoral Research Associate, CRCW and Sara McLanahan, Princeton University; Jeanne Brooks-Gunn and Irwin Garfinkel, Columbia University. May 26, 2017

Cheng Cheng is a PAA 2017 Poster Session Winner - Women’s Education and Household Decision-Making From a Multi-Generational Perspective • Cheng Cheng, Ph.D. Candidate, Sociology May 26, 2017

Janet Currie Receives an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Zurich Janet M. Currie, Henry Putnam Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School; Chair, Department of Economics; Director, Center for Health and Wellbeing May 25, 2017

Congratulations Anne Case on several accomplishments this year. Anne Case, Alexander Stewart 1886 Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, is Newly Elect Fellow to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an elected a member of the National Academy of Medicine (NAM) and has also been elected to the American Philosophical Society.
• Congratulations - Newly Elected Fellow to American Academy of Arts and Sciences Dalton Conley, Henry Putnam University Professor in Sociology April 26, 2017

• Deaton recognized for contributions to understanding of Indian region Maharana of the Mewar Charitable Foundation of Udaipur, India, has awarded the 2017 Colonel James Tod Award to Angus Deaton, the Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of International Affairs, Emeritus, professor of economics and international affairs, emeritus, and senior scholar. Deaton received the award for his contributions to the understanding of Udaipur, a region in western India where he conducted research to understand developments in economics of health and health care among adults and children. March 15, 2017

• Salganik starts Summer Institute for Computational Social Science Matthew Salganik, Professor of Sociology February 10, 2017

• The Genome Factor shows how genomics is transforming the social sciences—and how social scientists are integrating both nature and nurture into a unified, comprehensive understanding of human behavior at both the individual and society-wide levels. Dalton Conley, Henry Putnam

• Marta Tienda Named Chair of Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Board of Trustees Marta Tienda, Maurice P. During Professor in Demographic Studies; Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs; Director, Program in Latino Studies. January 06, 2017

**Staff Service Recognition**

Wayne Appleton 25 years
Regina Leidy 15 years
Kristen Matlofsky 15 years
Kate Jaeger 10 years
Kelly Cleland 10 years
2017 Publications

Publications and Papers


Andrasfay, T. "Intergenerational Limits to Postponement of Motherhood." Presented at
2017 Publications


Andrasfay, T. "Trajectories of Physical Functioning as Short-Term Predictors of Mortality." Comparative Workshop on Adult Mortality Determinants. Los Angeles, CA. In press.


2017 Publications


Association of America Annual Meeting.


Currie, J.M. "Inequality in Mortality Over the Life Course: Why Things are not as Bad as you Think." Contemporary Educational Psychology, 36(1). 2017.


Dixon, A.R. "Seeing Inequality: Is Witnessing Discrimination Bad for Your Health?" Presented at the Annual Meeting of the


Fiske, S.T. "Going in Many Right Directions, All at


Gantman, A., Gomila, R., Martinez, J.E., Matias, J.N., Paluck, E.L., Stark, J., Wu, S.J., and...


Johnson, R.A. "Environmental Stress, HPA Axis Reactivity, and Child Outcomes: Moving Biomarkers from Lab to Field." Presented at the Population Association of America


Lundberg, I. "The Prevalence of Housing Eviction in Urban Families." Presented at the...
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<tr>
<th>Publication Title</th>
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<th>Journal/Book Details</th>
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<td>Understanding International Migration: Theory, Practice, Politics</td>
<td>Massey, D.S.</td>
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2017 Publications


Montez, J., Zhang, W., Zajacova, A., and Hamilton, T. "Does College Major Matter for Women's and Men's Health in Midlife? Examining the


Postel, H.M. "Moving Beyond "China in Africa": Insights from Zambian Immigration Data." *Journal of Current Chinese Affairs,*


2017 Publications


Tienda, M. "Public Education and the Social Contract: Restoring the Promise in an Age of


2017 Publications


Zhang, C., and Xie, Y. "Does the School Cutoff Date Cause the Disadvantage for Children Born in July and August?" Sociological Research, 1:54-77. 2017.


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. Research at OPR is characterized by six signature themes: (1) biosocial interactions, (2) children, youth, and families, (3) data and methods, (4) education and stratification, (5) health and wellbeing, and (6) migration and development. 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, reproductive health and technology, family structure, migration and development, epigenetics, biodemography, social epidemiology, and web-based experimentation. 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 OPR is home to the Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW), and it is closely affiliated with the Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW) and the Center for Migration and Development (CMD).

The program offers four levels of certification in demography available to students enrolled at Princeton: the Ph.D. in Demography, a Department Degree with Specialization in Population, a Joint-Degree Program in Demography and Social Policy (JDP), and a Certificate in Demography.

Ph.D. in Demography

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

As part of this program of graduate training, students are required to demonstrate basic competence in mathematics and statistics, as well as mastery of demography and a related discipline (e.g., sociology, economics, or social policy). Specific requirements include completion of the General Examination, a research paper of publishable quality, and the Ph.D. dissertation. The General Examination consists of three examinations, usually taken over the course of two years, in which the student must demonstrate proficiency in basic demographic theory and methods as well as proficiency in two of the following fields of concentration: economic demography, family demography, fertility/fecundity, health, historical demography, mathematical/statistical demography, migration/immigration, mortality, population and development, population and environment, population policy, poverty/child wellbeing, and urbanization. More detailed information on degree requirements may be obtained from the Director of Graduate Studies or the Graduate Program Administrator.
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 degree earned would be a Ph.D. in the 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, one Independent Reading course (POP 700 level), and one 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. The Independent Reading course entails the completion of an individual or joint research project, under the supervision of an OPR faculty or research staff member. A decision on the fourth course is made together with the Director of Graduate Studies. Applicants are usually enrolled MPA students from the Woodrow Wilson School. The certificate program is intended primarily for training scholars from other disciplines and does not lead to an advanced degree at Princeton.

Training Resources

Training opportunities at the Office of Population Research are enhanced by the strength of its resources, such as The Ansley J. Coale Population Research Collection in the Donald E. Stokes Library, located in Wallace Hall, the home of OPR. It is one of the oldest demography libraries in the world. Founded as OPR’s specialized research library, it is now a special library in the Princeton University Library system. The Coale Collection is considered to be the premier collection of demographic material in the country. The highly trained library staff provides superb support to students, assisting them in conducting literature searches of all pertinent databases, tracking and obtaining pertinent material through interlibrary loans, and conducting training classes for students who are interested in learning the latest technological advances in library science to assist them in their research.

The OPR is also home to the Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing (CRCW); additional information about CRCW is available on
the OPR website at http://crcw.princeton.edu/. The OPR is also affiliated with the Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW) and the Center for Migration and Development (CMD). Additional information about CHW is available at http://www.princeton.edu/chw/, and for CMD, at https://cmd.princeton.edu. These centers are fully accessible and utilized by OPR graduate students and visiting scholars and 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**
*Noreen Goldman*
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**
*Germán Rodríguez*
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*
This course examines the ethical issues arising in the context of scientific research. It evaluates the role and responsibilities of professional researchers in dealing with plagiarism, fraud, conflict over authorial credit, and ownership of data. In addition, it undertakes a broader inquiry into conceptions of professional integrity, and the responsibilities that scientists have to their research subjects, to their students and apprentices, as well as to society at large.
**POP 508/WWS 598**

**Epidemiology**  
*Noreen Goldman*

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

**POP 509**

**Survival Analysis**  
*Germán Rodríguez*

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

**POP 510**

**Multilevel Models**  
*Germán Rodríguez*

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

**PERTINENT COURSES IN ALLIED DEPARTMENTS**

**ECO 503**

**Macroeconomic Theory I**  
*Gregor Jarosch, Estaban A. Rossi-Hansberg*

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**  
*Mikkel Plagborg-Moller, Christopher A. Sims*

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

**ECO 517**

**Econometric Theory I**  
*Bo E. Honoré, Michal Kolesár*

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

**ECO 531**  
**Economics of Labor**  
Leah P. Boustan, Will S. Dobbie  
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, Leah P. Boustan, Henry S. Farber  
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**  
Thomas Fujiwara, Maria Micaela Sviatschi  
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**  
Benjamin Moll, Tom S. Vogl  
Selected topics in the economic analysis of development beyond those covered in 562. Topics are selected from the theory and measurement of poverty and inequality; the relationship between growth and poverty; health and education in economic development; saving, growth, population, and development; commodity prices in economic development.

**ECO 565**  
**Health Economics I**  
Janet M. Currie, Tom S. Vogl  
Examines health issues in both developed and developing countries. Specific topics include the evolution of health over the life course; the fetal origins hypothesis; the two-way links between socioeconomic status and health; the impact of social safety nets on health outcomes; environmental threats to children's health and development; health insurance and its effects on health; the industrial organization of health care delivery; and the relationship between health and economic growth.
POL 571  
Quantitative Analysis I  
*John B. Londregan*

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 573/SOC 595  
Quantitative Analysis III  
*Marc Ratkovic*

Second course in applied statistical methods for social scientists, building on the materials covered in POL 572 or its equivalent. Course covers a variety of statistical methods including models for longitudinal data and survival data. Material covered corresponds to the quantitative part of the General Exam in Formal and Quantitative Analysis at Level II. Prequesite:572.

POL 574  
Quantitative Analysis IV  
*Marc Ratkovic*

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 political science.

SOC 500  
Applied Social Statistics  
*Matthew J. Salganik*

An introduction to basic concepts in probability and statistics with applications to social research. We cover descriptive statistics, sampling distributions, statistical inference for means and proportions (including point estimation, confidence intervals and tests of hypotheses), the comparison of two or more groups, and an introduction to analysis of variance and linear regression. Throughout the course we use the open-source statistical package R to illustrate and apply the techniques. The course is intended to prepare students to take Advanced Social Statistics the following term.

SOC 504  
Advanced Social Statistics  
*Brandon M. Stewart*

Introduces theories of inference underlying most statistical methods and how new approaches are developed. The first half of the course covers maximum likelihood estimation and generalized linear models. The second half covers a number of topics useful for applied work including missing data, matching for causal inference and, others. The course concludes with a project replicating and extending a piece of work in the scholarly literature.
SOC 505
Research Seminar in Empirical Investigation
Dalton Conley
Preparation of research papers based on field observation, laboratory experiments, survey procedures, and secondary analysis of existing data banks.

WWS 507C
Quantitative Analysis (Advanced)
Eduardo Morales
Statistical analysis with applications to public policy. The course begins with an introduction to probability theory followed by discussion of statistical methods for estimating the quantitative effects of changes in policy variables. Regression methods appropriate for the analysis of observational data and data from randomized controlled experiments are stressed. The basic level (507B) assumes a fluency in high school algebra and some familiarity with calculus, while the advanced level (507C) assumes a fluency in calculus.

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

WWS 511C
Microeconomic Analysis (Advanced)
David Silver
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 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 528B  
Topics in Domestic Policy Analysis: Race and Public Policy  
Keith A. Wailoo  
Questions of race and ethnicity are particularly salient issues informing public affairs and public policy. But what race means, and the way that race operates in each of these policy realms, can be complex. This course offers; 1) a comprehensive, research-based understanding of race/ethnic challenges, opportunities, progress, and dilemmas in U.S. public policy; 2) a set of theories, methods, and approaches for understanding race, ethnicity, and issues of inequality for policy makers and 3) the course brings students into discussion of these issues with faculty from across the disciplinary, research and policy spectrum.

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  
Anne C. Case  
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  
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 582B  
Topics in Applied Economics: Economic Causes and Consequences of Inequality  
Benjamin Moll  
The course covers trends in income and wealth distribution of U.S. and other developed countries, from both empirical and theoretical perspectives.
The first part covers the main facts about the evolution of different measures of inequality with special focus on the very top of the distribution. The second part discusses possible drivers of these trends, including skill-biased technical change, wage polarization, globalization, superstar effects, rent-seeking, intergenerational mobility, ‘r-g’ and lifecycle saving vs. inheritance. The third part discusses consequences of changes in inequality.

WWS 590A / ECO 581L
Economic Perspective on Inequality (Half-Term)
Marc Fleurbaey
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 590B / POL 598
Politics of Inequality and Redistribution
Thomas Romer
Study of policy preferences, differential rates of political participation, voting behavior, legislative process, political communication, urban politics and role of race in US political life are central to study of inequality in politics. Though the American case will feature prominently, we will approach issues from a comparative perspective. Thus the course provides introduction to comparative study of welfare states and political economy of advanced industrial countries, including regulation of labor markets and relationship between wage inequality, income distribution and policy preferences for redistribution and social protection.

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 590S
Workshop in Social Policy
Susan T. Fiske
A course required for and limited to students in the Joint Degree program in Social Policy. Papers drafted in the year-long course WWS 590a,b,c,d must be revised and submitted to the workshop leader by August 20. Papers will be provided to an expert reader outside of the Princeton faculty, who is invited to join the seminar for sessions devoted to each student paper. Each student will present his/her own paper and simultaneously contribute
written critiques of one another's papers. By the end of the term, students will be required to submit their papers for publication to a leading journal.

WWS 593A
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) - Lessons from OECD Social Policies
Alicia Adserà
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 593G
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) – Global Reproductive Health and Rights
Wendy R. Sheldon
This course will examine topics in reproductive health, with emphasis on the issues that relate most directly to fertility control: unintended pregnancy, contraception and abortion. We will explore the role of politics, culture and religion on national and international reproductive health policies. Students will also examine the impact of select policies on reproductive health outcomes.

WWS 593H
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 593J
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) – Basic Education in Low and Middle Income Countries
Ozsel Beleli
This course will provide an overview of the issues relevant to designing and delivering basic education services in low and middle income countries. The focus will be basic education, with discussion of early childhood education/care, and particular emphasis on improving access to and quality of education. We will review the ongoing debates at global and national levels about the
successes and shortcomings of recent interventions for improving basic education in low- and middle-income countries.

**WWS 593N**  
*Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) – GIS for Public Policy*  
*William G. Guthe, Tsering W. Shawa*

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

**WWS 593O**  
*Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) – Affordable Housing*  
*David N. Kinsey*

In the 1949 Housing Act, Congress established the goal of 'a decent home in a suitable living environment for every American family.' Despite a plethora of federal, state, local, nonprofit, and private sector initiatives, achieving that goal remains elusive. This seminar explores supply-side approaches to addressing this pervasive housing crisis and examines current policies, challenges, and practice of developing new, income-restricted affordable housing, both single-family and multifamily, for sale and rental. We assess the impacts of building affordable housing on residents and communities, including issues of race and class.

**WWS 594C**  
*Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) - 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) – Challenges in State and Local Health Policy*  
*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 594G**  
*Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) – Sociological Perspectives on Inequality*  
*Sara McLanahan*

This course covers theory and research on social stratification, the major subfield in sociology that focuses on inequality. We begin by reviewing major theories, constructs, and empirical work on inequality. Weeks two through six focus on institutions that mediate the transmission and reproduction of inequality, including families, schools, neighborhoods, labor markets, and the criminal justice system.
WWS 594TO
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half Term) – Urbanization, Migration and Climate Change
Deborah L. Balk
This course examines two hallmark demographic behaviors of the 21st century: urbanization and migration and places those changes in the context of climate-change adaptation and mitigation, and consider policy and programs that address these issues. The course focuses on changes in a developing-country context. Students learn to examine theory and evidence that is used at the local, national and international level to understand populations at risk in the short and long-run, internal and international migration flows, city-growth and urban dynamism in the context of climate change related hazards.

WWS 594T
Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) - 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 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 OPR staff members who contributed.