



# BOW STREET BULLETIN

News and Ideas from the  
**Harvard Center for Population and  
Development Studies**

[www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds](http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds) • Fall 2011



## UNFPA Executive Director to Visit Pop Center

*Former Visiting Fellow Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin  
returns to Cambridge for a key address*

On October 12, the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies (HCPDS) will welcome back Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, a former Senior Visiting Fellow who, in January, was named Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

In his new role, Osotimehin – who formerly served as the Minister of Health in his native Nigeria – is charged with leading the U.N.’s international development agency that focuses on health and equal opportunities for men, women and children around the world. According to their website, “UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programs to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.”

Upon his return to Cambridge, Osotimehin will deliver an address at the Pop Center titled, “A World of 7 Billion: Matters Arising,” from 4 to 5 p.m. HCDPS Director Lisa Berkman says all are invited to attend Osotimehin’s address and to participate in the question and answer session that will follow.

“We are thrilled to host Dr. Osotimehin as he returns to the Pop Center for his lecture and to meet with faculty as well as our current postdoctoral fellows,” says Berkman. “He has built a remarkable career, including



Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin

his time here at Harvard in 1996 and 1997, and we look forward to hearing about his vitally important work with UNFPA.”

At the United Nations, where he holds the rank of Under-Secretary-General, Osotimehin has already written and spoken extensively about gender and reproductive rights, the empowerment of young people, HIV prevention, and population dynamics. In a July 29 editorial in *Science Magazine*, he touched upon the issues to be discussed during his October visit as the world’s population reaches the 7 billion mark.

“Population growth patterns are linked to nearly every challenge confronting humanity, including poverty reduction, urban pollution, energy production, food and water scarcity, and health,” he wrote.

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## Researcher Counts the World’s Population, One Country at a Time

At the Pop Center we concentrate a great deal on rates – the rates of malaria, of HIV/AIDS, and of tuberculosis. To obtain these rates, we take surveys or conduct surveillance to provide the numerators. But, to produce the denominators, we typically need census data.

Censuses count all or part of a country’s population, and they serve as critical components in establishing public policy. While the roots of census collection can be traced back some 2,000 years, with some countries participating for the last several centuries, the first U.S. Census took place in 1790. In nearly three decades at the U.S. Census Bureau, my work involved developing methods for collecting and

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# BOW STREET BULLETIN

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## LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

### The Immeasurable Value of Fellowships

Each year, we are fortunate to host visiting fellows from around the world who add significantly to the mission here at the Center for Population and Development Studies. In some instances, we are equally fortunate to retain them, or to welcome them back.

Our three established postdoctoral training programs – the David E. Bell Fellows, the Robert Wood Johnson Health and Society Scholars, and the Program on the Global Demography of Aging Fellows – provide the bedrock for achieving the Center's goals related to capacity building in low- and middle-income countries. These interdisciplinary researchers arrive at the Center with varied skills, methodologies, and world views. Often they are the ones that lead us into new and exciting territory. For instance, incoming Bell Fellow Rania Salem studies the female labor force in Egypt and its impact on the country's economy and culture, which we expect will open the door to more of the Center's work focused in the Middle East.

Dozens of postdoctoral fellows have spent their formidable training years at the Pop Center. Many choose to go back to their home countries to tackle pressing population health problems, while others stay in the U.S. and gain faculty positions at prestigious universities. And some do a mix of the two. Former Bell Fellow Santosh Kumar, a

developmental economist, is currently a lecturer of global health at the University of Washington, although a good deal of his time is spent doing field work in India studying challenges affecting rural areas such as sanitation improvement and childhood immunizations.

Often we invite our alumni from previous cohorts to come back and share their endeavors. This fall, we are delighted and honored to host Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, a former visiting fellow and shining star at the Pop Center from 1996-1997, who, since January, has served as Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund. Dr. Osotimehin has been called a champion of adolescent health and human rights for his notable work on HIV prevention, women's reproductive health issues, and the empowerment of young people around the globe. We all look forward to his return and his address on his current work at the U.N.

Our fellows continue to bring new lines of research and thinking to our Center, all of which serves to deepen and broaden ongoing work. They often improve their country's health and well being. Each and every new face represents a diverse and valuable perspective as we continue to tackle the myriad of critical issues that face all populations in our globally connected world.

–Lisa Berkman

### RWJF Health and Society Scholars Call for Applications

This postdoctoral program housed at the Pop Center is designed to build the nation's capacity for research, leadership, and policy change to address the multiple determinants of population health. Individuals engage in an intensive two-year program at one of six nationally prominent sites, including Harvard. Information may be found at [www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds](http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds). ■

**Application deadline: Sept. 30, 2011**

### David E. Bell Postdoctoral Fellowship Call for Applications

The Pop Center invites applications for a one- or two-year postdoctoral fellowship to begin September 2012. Fellows will work under the mentorship of Center faculty and other Harvard affiliates whose research focuses on the HCPDS's signature themes. Complete information on the program may be found on our web site – [www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds](http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds). ■

**Application deadline: Dec. 2, 2011.**

## New Director of the Research Computing Core Announced

The HCPDS is pleased to announce that Jocelyn Finlay, Ph.D., has joined our staff as director of the research computing core.

Finlay, an economic demographer, arrived at the Harvard School of Public Health in 2006 as a postdoctoral fellow in the Program on the Global Demography of Aging. Following the fellowship in 2008, she became a research associate and a valued member of the Center's team, collaborating closely with Professors David Bloom and David Canning in exploring the economic consequences of demographic change, and with SV Subramanian in examining the association between SES inequalities and maternal and child health outcomes in low and middle income countries. In May 2011, multiple media sources, including the *New York Times*, ran stories on this research after Subramanian and Finlay (with Emre Özaltin) published an article in *PLoS ONE*.



Jocelyn Finlay

Finlay has also spearheaded her own work in the areas of reproductive health laws, fertility decline, and female labor force participation, creating a data base of reproductive health laws around the world since 1960, and applying the Demographic and Health Surveys for the empirical

analysis. She has vast teaching experience, most recently serving as an assistant professor at the University of Queensland in Australia for the spring 2010 semester. Her doctorate in economics was awarded at the Australian National University, School of Economics, in Canberra.

As director of the research computing core, Finlay will be responsible for overseeing a team of statisticians and data analysts who work on the Center's grant portfolio. She will seek out other university resources to implement secure network facilities for data sets within the Center's Anelot Global Population Data Enclave, and will develop and oversee the harmonization of data sets across studies and countries. Her strong skills in statistics, data analysis and management, and her deep knowledge of computer systems will aid the Pop Center which is entering a steep growth period in its research platform. ■

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## UNFPA Executive Director to Visit Pop Center

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“With world population projected to surpass 9 billion by 2050, these issues and the desire to raise living standards at the same time will create a huge challenge. What immediate actions can be taken to deal with growth while ensuring a sustainable future for all of the world's inhabitants?”

Prior to serving as Minister of Health in Nigeria, he was Director General of the

Nigerian National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), where he promoted awareness, prevention, and testing for HIV and AIDS in the African continent's most populous nation of more than 150 million people. In both these roles, Osotimehin saw first-hand the “devastating impact of gender inequality on women's and girls' well-being,” noting that “nearly 58 percent of Nigerians with HIV were female,” as he wrote in the July 28 edition of the *Huffington Post*.

“To this day, many girls are married off before they are physically or psychologically ready, as young as 13 or 14. They are highly vulnerable to HIV infection and unintended pregnancy because it is not acceptable for them to ask their partners to use a condom or refrain from sex,” he wrote. “The situation in Nigeria is not unlike the situation in many other countries. Today, pregnancy-related complications are the leading cause of death for adolescent girls

ages 15-19. In sub-Saharan Africa, girls and women aged 15 to 24 are as much as eight times as likely as men their age to become infected with HIV, in part because of economic and social vulnerability.

“The disparities in health between the sexes are critical indicators of inequity in society that must be addressed. As head of UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, I am working to guarantee access to reproductive health and promote reproductive rights and gender equality.”

Osotimehin was named as an Officer of the Order of the Niger (OON) in 2005 for his outstanding health advocacy work in his country. He has written and contributed to articles and books on women's reproductive rights, the control of HIV/AIDS, and male responsibility in reproductive health, among other topics.

For more information on his upcoming visit to HCPDS, please email Emily O'Donnell at [edonnel@hsph.harvard.edu](mailto:edonnel@hsph.harvard.edu). ■



### The Pop Center is now on Facebook!

“Like” us on Facebook and learn more about our latest projects, researchers, and events, plus media hits, photos, and opinions. To find us, search “Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies.”

## Researcher Counts the World's Population, One Country at a Time

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processing the highest quality data, first in the U.S. and its territories, and later in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific Islands.

Why take censuses? The census is the only single activity for a country that involves every single person, and, for housing censuses,



Michael Levin

every single housing unit – whether it is a house, apartment, mobile home, boat, or tent. Inevitably, censuses are the largest civilian operations conducted, and in 2010, Indonesia used 700,000 enumerators, also known as census takers, for their effort. Only censuses provide detailed information for the smallest geographical areas and for small ethnic, religious, or language groups. Censuses are also the base for selecting various samples for follow-on surveys, so no matter what the cost, the return is always there for the investment. Countries use the results to assist in planning and policy formation for educational, social, and other services.

Since I came to Harvard, I have continued to assist countries in their data collection, processing, and analysis. Over the last 40 years, I have been part of teams that have collected and/or processed more than 60 censuses around the world. Traveling to remote countries for this work can be interesting at times, and I have been involved in three plane incidents over the years: once when the plane in front of us on crashed on landing; once when I was in the plane and the left landing gear collapsed on touchdown; and once when we ran into a bird upon takeoff, killing both the bird and the engine. The actual data processing is usually less eventful, but you still have to worry about local electrical outages, holidays, strange restroom configurations, and work stoppages.

What is involved in census work? The process is roughly divided into three parts:

1. Data collection, which involves the census planning, development of the questionnaire and accompanying manuals and forms, and the enumeration itself;

2. Data processing, which involves data capture (either keying or scanning), then computer editing, and finally tabulations and dissemination; and,

3. Data analysis, usually with an emphasis on demographic analysis, to assist in policy making and planning for schools and school rooms, hospitals and health clinics, recreational facilities, and, in more and more countries, private-sector planning.

Most of the time I work in the second of the three areas. I wrote the United Nations Editing Handbook for the 2000 Census and revised it at Harvard (with a new emphasis on scanning data) for the 2010 Censuses. But for small countries, I am often involved in the other two broad census tasks as well.



Enumerators in Indonesia scan censuses in 2010.

I have been developing a series of manuals for all these tasks for the U.N., for the Economic Commission for Africa, and for the Caribbean community. These appear in draft on the website: [www.2010censusguides.com](http://www.2010censusguides.com). Materials specific to the Pacific Islands appear on another site: [www.pacificweb.org](http://www.pacificweb.org).

What is census editing? Until computers were invented, countries did not usually try to edit their data, but simply hand-tallied whatever they collected. Computers allowed more sophistication. In the early years, invalid entries for single variables or inconsistent entries were resolved by placing “unknown” in the entries. Now, electronically, some variables can “check” other variables. For example, the sum of children living in the house, those living away, and those deceased should equal the

total number of children ever born.

Computers have also aided in the imputation method called the “hot deck” whereby others in the family (or the village, district, or province) provide a best guess for a missing entry or incompatible entry. This procedure is particularly important, for example, where HIV/AIDS death rates in some areas may differ from other parts of the country. This way, unknowns do not appear in the final data set.

During the edit phase, we also develop “derived variables,” that are combinations of variables that are placed on the ends of records to assist with later tabulating and analysis. Household structure, for example, assists in HIV/AIDS analysis at the village

level – we make codes for widow-headed, missing-generation, head-under-18, and other types of households. Also, specific social and cultural characteristics must often be considered: some ethnic groups practice polygamy, others don't; some polygamous unions require separate compounds, others don't; some countries have a lot of adoption; some countries only allow females who are ever married to have children.

Census data has become critical to recording information about populations and subpopulations and often serves as a baseline for the research we do here at the Pop Center. The good news is that I will not run out of work any time soon. My career has already allowed me to consult in small Pacific Island countries, and with South American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Australian Aborigines. More recently, I have worked throughout Africa, in about 20 countries in the Caribbean, as well as Indonesia and Sri Lanka. The Solomon Islands are now calling! I will continue to write and update handbooks. Best of all is the opportunity to work with undergraduate and graduate students at Harvard as we prepare the next generation of census collectors and analysts to undertake this important work. ■

—Michael Levin, Ph.D., is the senior census trainer at the HCPDS.

## Introducing the Pop Center's Incoming Postdoctoral Research Fellows

**Rania Salem's** research lies at the intersection of the sociology of families, gender, economic sociology, and development studies. She obtained her Ph.D. in sociology at Princeton University in 2011.

Her dissertation examined the cultural and economic underpinnings of marriage in Egypt through a mixed-methods study of matrimonial transactions, and specifically at the gender and class meanings matrimonial transactions convey. As a Bell Fellow, she plans to extend her previous research on the measurement of women's work in Egypt to other Arab countries, where the low rate of working women is believed to be an artifact of the male bias of conventional labor force surveys. She will also continue collaborating on a project in rural Egypt that investigates interactions between women's wage work and experiences of intimate partner violence. ■



**Klaus Prettnner** studied economics and statistics at the University of Vienna and obtained his Ph.D. in economics in 2009. Since 2008, Prettnner has been a researcher at the Vienna Institute of Demography at the Austrian Academy of Sciences where his research is primarily concerned with the impact of demographic change on long-run economic growth perspectives in industrialized economies. In particular, he focuses on the impact of population aging and declining population growth on economic prosperity. To analyze this issue, he mainly relies on theoretical economic models in which he replaces the single representative agent assumption by overlapping generation structures. Prettnner will collaborate with Harvard faculty as a post-doctoral research fellow at HCPDS in the upcoming year.



**Mark McGovern** is completing his Ph.D. in economics at University College Dublin, and is also involved in the Irish component of the SHARE study at the Geary Institute. His research mainly deals with the lasting impact of childhood health and how initial conditions can affect outcomes throughout the life cycle. His previous work focused on the long-run effects of a series of interventions which dramatically improved the public health of the Irish population in the 1940s. With his October arrival at the HCPDS in the Program on the Global Demography of Aging, McGovern plans to investigate how health behaviors can be influenced by early life conditions, with particular reference to the social determinants of hypertension.



**Jennifer Karas Montez** is a social demographer whose research examines socioeconomic and gender disparities in adult morbidity and mortality. She received her Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Texas at Austin where her research addressed questions such as why the longevity benefits of education are different for men than women; how socioeconomic status and marriage intersect to shape health; and whether the association between education and longevity within the United States is better explained by a human capital or credential perspective. As a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health and Society Scholar, Montez will investigate the social, psychological, and biological mechanisms that link educational attainment and mortality risk.



**Esther M. Friedman** is a sociologist with an interest in social stratification as it relates to health and aging. She received a Ph.D. in sociology from UCLA and a master's degree in statistics from Columbia University. Friedman's dissertation work used data from multiple generations of the family to investigate the effects of children's education on their parents' later life outcomes, including health, care, and wealth. As a Robert Wood Johnson Health and Society Scholar, she will examine the degree to which the resources of broader social contexts – extended kin, friends, and neighbors – influence population health.



We'd also like to extend a welcome to two visiting researchers who will reside at the Pop Center in 2011-2012:

**Hiram Beltran-Sanchez**, Ph.D., a fellow at the University of Southern California, whose research interests include formal demography, mortality, and racial inequalities in health and disability. Beltran-Sanchez is currently examining the link between the rate of aging and human life span, and recent trends in black-white differences in life expectancy.

**Margot Jackson**, Ph.D., an assistant professor of sociology at Brown University, whose research focuses on life course and intergenerational aspects of the relationship between social circumstances and health. Jackson's work places an emphasis on understanding the early origins of inequality and the role of child health in the production of social inequality.

# Fall 2011 Seminar Schedule

## POP CENTER SEMINARS

Pop Center, 9 Bow Street, Cambridge, 4:30 – 6:00 PM

These Monday sessions are open to everyone: faculty, research scientists, postdoctoral fellows and students. Advance readings are available at our website [www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds](http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds).

DATE	TITLE & SEMINAR LEADER
September 26	<b>Birth Timing and the Mommy Track in the United States*</b> David Canning, Richard Saltonstall Professor of Population Sciences, Department of Global Health and Population, Harvard School of Public Health
October 3	<b>Economics, Culture, and Attitudes Towards Immigration: New Evidence from a Survey Experiment</b> Michael Hiscox, Clarence Dillon Professor of International Affairs, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University
October 12	<b>A World of 7 Billion: Matters Arising</b> Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund <i>(Note Time: 4:00-5:15 pm)</i>
October 17	<b>Mortality Estimation in the Era of Instant Gratification*</b> Kenneth Hill, Professor of the Practice of Global Health, Department of Global Health and Population, Harvard School of Public Health
<b>October 24</b>	<b>FEATURED SEMINAR</b>  <b>Death and Disparity on the 49th Parallel: Unpacking the Canadian-U.S. Paradox of Income Inequality and Population Health*</b> James Dunn, Associate Professor, Department of Health, Aging, & Society, McMaster University and Chair in Applied Public Health, Canadian Institutes of Health Research/Public Health Agency of Canada
November 7	<b>Children's Outcomes in the Aftermath of the Indian Ocean Tsunami</b> Elizabeth Frankenberg, Professor of Public Policy and Sociology, Duke University
November 14	<b>HIV-Related Social Stigma and Risky Sexual Behavior in a High HIV Prevalence Environment</b> Neeraj Sood, Director of International Programs, Leonard D. Schaeffer Center for Health Policy and Economics and Associate Professor, Pharmaceutical Economics and Policy, University of Southern California
November 21	<b>Population Aging and its Macroeconomic Consequences around the World*</b> Ronald Lee, Edward G. and Nancy S. Jordan Family Professor of Economics, Professor of Demography, Director, Center on Economics and Demography of Aging, University of California, Berkeley
December 5	<b>Reconceptualizing Health Among Older Adults: Constellations of Physical, Physiological, Psychological, Disease, and Functioning Indicators*</b> Linda Waite, Lucy Flower Professor in Urban Sociology, University of Chicago
December 12	<b>Throwing the Baby Out with the Drinking Water: Unintended Consequences of Arsenic Mitigation Efforts in Bangladesh</b> Erika Field, John L. Loeb Associate Professor of Social Science, Department of Economics, Harvard University

*\* Co-sponsored by the Program on the Global Demography of Aging*

## ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION HEALTH AND SOCIETY SCHOLARS SEMINARS

Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave, Kresge 708, Boston, 4:00 – 5:30 PM

These Thursday sessions are open to faculty, research scientists, and postdoctoral fellows. Advance readings are available at our website [www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds](http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds).

DATE	TITLE & SEMINAR LEADER
September 8	<b>The Population Health Impact of Public Policies</b> Lisa Berkman, Director, Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies and Co-Director of the RWJF Health and Society Scholars Program at Harvard
September 22	<b>Cross-National Comparative Research on Social Inequalities in Health</b> Jason Beckfield, Professor, Department of Sociology, Harvard University
October 13	<b>Title TBD</b> Jason Block, MD, Instructor, Department of Population Medicine, Harvard Medical School/Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Institute
October 27	<b>Molecular and Environmental Determinants of Mental Illness: Insights from Population-Based Studies.</b> Monica Uddin, Assistant Professor, Center for Molecular Medicine and Genetics, Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Neurosciences, Wayne State University School of Medicine
November 10	<b>Causes and Cardiometabolic Consequences of Sleep Deficiency</b> Orfeu Buxton, Instructor in Medicine, Division of Sleep Medicine, Harvard Medical School; Associate Neuroscientist, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital
December 1	<b>The Long Shadow of Childhood Adversity: Biological Embedding of Adverse Childhood Experiences</b> Kate McLaughlin, Instructor of Pediatrics, Children's Hospital Boston and Margaret Sheridan, Instructor of Pediatrics, Children's Hospital Boston
December 15	<b>Title TBD</b> Charles Nelson, Professor of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School, and Director, Laboratories of Cognitive Neuroscience, Children's Hospital Boston

## FEATURED SEMINAR



The HCPDS is pleased to welcome Professor James Dunn as the William Lyon Mackenzie King Visiting Professor of Canadian Studies for the 2011-2012 school year. This prestigious appointment is offered through the Harvard Weatherhead Center for International Affairs Canada Program. Dunn will reside and lecture at the Pop Center as well as teach a graduate course at the Harvard School of Public Health.

As associate professor of health, aging and society at McMaster University in Ontario, Dunn's work looks at the social and economic determinants of health and urban health inequities. He is currently leading two quasi-experimental studies of the impact of subsidized housing on health, and is also investigating the ways in which residential neighborhood socio-economic conditions shape health status with particular attention toward the role of interventions.

In October, Dunn will present a Pop Center seminar entitled *"Death and Disparity on the 49th Parallel: Unpacking the Canadian-U.S. Paradox of Income Inequality and Population Health."* He notes that previous research has shown that higher income inequality is associated with higher working-age mortality in U.S. metropolitan areas, but that this same relationship does not exist among Canadian cities. Minimal data exists to directly address this discrepancy, and as a result, there has been relatively little international comparative research on the causes of different patterns of income inequality across countries.

Please join us on October 24 at 4:30pm as Dunn discusses some of the potential explanations for this 'Canadian paradox.' ■

## Production/Reproduction: Women's Well Being Across the Globe

The HCPDS engaged a dynamic group of scholars on May 20 to discuss the topic “Production/Reproduction: Women’s Well Being Across the Globe.” This small group of researchers with expertise in the areas of work/family, gender inequality and labor markets, and women’s health across low-, middle-, and high-income countries, convened with the goal of exploring these issues from a truly interdisciplinary perspective. Lisa Berkman, director of the Pop Center, and Gita Sen, professor at the Centre for Public Policy at the Indian Institute of Management in India, co-chaired the meeting.

The 15 workshop participants considered whether there are policies or structural issues that pose impediments toward women in terms of the balance between their productive and reproductive lives; whether these issues differ by country; and the state of data to answer these questions. Open discussions suggested that, perhaps, different models exist for understanding the reproductive and productive lives of women in developed and developing contexts. In addition, the

group determined that further work on developing a theoretical framework, as well as identifying appropriate measures and methods to address these questions, was warranted. Janet Gornick, professor of political science and sociology at the City University of New York, presented her work on policies related to women, labor force participation, and work/family issues. Other faculty from Harvard included Ana Langer, professor of global health and population and coordinator of the Dean’s Special Initiative on Women and Health at the Harvard School of Public Health, and Sue Goldie, professor of public health and director of the Harvard Global Health Initiative.

At its conclusion, workshop participants identified other key players in the field to engage in future discussions and to set the groundwork for jointly writing a working paper on production and reproduction issues. Given the enthusiasm around the topic, the Pop Center is also considering establishing a working group to meet regularly on these topics. ■

## Cabot International Scholars Celebrated at the Pop Center

Immediately following the Production/Reproduction workshop (see above), the HCPDS served as the setting for a spring reception honoring the Harvard School of Public Health’s (HSPH) Cabot International Scholars. Hosted by Muffie and Louis Cabot and Sissela and Derek Bok, guests included members of the Cabot and Bok families, their friends, faculty, and past and present scholars, many of whom resided at the Center. HSPH Dean Julio Frenk offered a welcome and thanked the Cabots and Boks for their generosity and friendship. A formal dinner followed at the Loeb House where former scholars, Dr. Cassandra Okechukwu and Dr. Speciosa Wandira, spoke. Okechukwu, an assistant professor of society, human development and health, at HSPH, shared her experience as a Cabot Scholar and highlighted her current research. Wandira, currently a special assistant to the president of Uganda, discussed some of the most pressing issues facing her country today. Other fellows in attendance included David Hurtado, a doctoral student at HSPH, and Mansour Farahani, Ph.D., a research scientist in the Department of Immunology and Infectious Diseases also at HSPH.



Louis Cabot, second from left, with Cabot International Scholars, Speciosa Wandira, David Hurtado, Mansour Farahani, and Cassandra Okechukwu

The Cabot Scholars hail from developing countries that face challenging public health problems and are selected on the basis of their professional and academic distinction. The Cabot family has generously funded this fellowship program since 2002. ■



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