



BOW STREET BULLETIN

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

www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds • Spring/Summer 2010



Conference Spurs Action on Social Determinants Challenges

In January, the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies (HCPDS) hosted a two-day *Social Determinants of Global Population Health Conference* with leading scholars and public policy officials from around the world, including Sir Michael Marmot, professor of Epidemiology and Public Health at University College London.

2009. Both commissions called for action on identifying and improving social determinants of health, with specific goals toward achieving health equity.

"I believe the only way we are going to face these daunting challenges and to take advantage of the emerging opportunities is to adopt a new way of thinking and a new way of acting that's based on superseding all dichotomies and instead aiming at integration," said Frenk in his opening remarks. "The public health field has been plagued by a number of dichotomies or facts that have really limited our effectiveness: the debate between vertical or horizontal health problems; the divide between global versus local health research; the divide between health systems and

social determinants of health. All those are false dichotomies."

For Marmot, who chaired the WHO's Commission from 2005–2008 and gave the conference's keynote address, it is time for the series of recommendations made by the Commission "to promote action and to try to get people to do things differently" around the globe.

"The reason I'm always reluctant to push one item is because there is no one issue ... there are so many different themes

Pop Center Names New Associate Director

This spring, the Harvard Pop Center welcomed its new associate director, Dr. David Canning, professor of economics and international health at the Harvard School of Public Health.

"We are thrilled to have David on board as a key member of the Pop Center team," says Lisa Berkman, center director. "He brings extensive experience in a number of areas of focus for us, including his noteworthy research on the role of demographic change and health improvements in economic development."

Canning, who holds a Ph.D. in economics from Cambridge University, is deputy director of the Program on the Global Demography of Aging and heads

continues on page 5



HSPH Dean Julio Frenk (second from left) and Sir Michael Marmot (third from right) with the Mexican delegation.

Marmot was introduced by HCPDS Director Lisa Berkman and Julio Frenk, dean of the Harvard School of Public Health and former Minister of Health in Mexico.

The conference was convened to develop tangible next steps in translating public health and social science research into effective practice and policy. It also served as an opportunity to build upon the recommendations outlined in both the 2008 *World Health Organization's Commission on the Social Determinants of Health Report* as well as the *Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) Commission to Build a Healthier America Report* released in

continues on page 4

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 1 Social Determinants Conference
- 1 New Associate Director
- 2 Letter from the Director
- 2 Florida Event
- 3 Research on Mexican Migrants
- 5 In Memoriam: Nathan Keyfitz
- 6-7 Recent Publications & News
- 8 INDEPTH Network Event

BOW STREET BULLETIN

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DIRECTOR

Lisa Berkman, Ph.D., Thomas D. Cabot
Professor of Public Policy, Epidemiology, and
Population and International Health, Harvard
School of Public Health, (HSPH)

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

David Canning, Ph.D., Professor of Econom-
ics and International Health, (HSPH)

FACULTY STEERING COMMITTEE

Lisa Berkman, Ph.D., Director, Harvard Center
for Population and Development Studies

David Bloom, Ph.D., Chair, Dept of Global
Health and Population, and the Clarence
James Gamble Professor of Economics and
Demography, HSPH

Peter Bol, Ph.D., Charles H. Carswell
Professor of Eastern Asian Languages and
Civilization, and Director of the Center for
Geographical Analysis, Harvard

Amitabh Chandra, Ph.D., Professor of
Public Policy, Kennedy School of Government

David Cutler, Ph.D., Otto Eckstein Professor
of Applied Economics, Dept of Economics,
Harvard

Matthew Gillman, M.D., S.M., Professor of
Ambulatory Care and Prevention, Harvard
Medical School

Claudia Goldin, Ph.D., Henry Lee Professor
of Economics, Harvard

Kenneth Hill, Ph.D., Professor of the Practice
of Public Health, Department of Global Health
and Population, HSPH

Gary King, Ph.D., Albert J. Weatherhead III
University Professor, and Director of the Institute
for Quantitative Social Science, Harvard

Rob Sampson, Ph.D., Chair of the Department
of Sociology and the Henry Ford II Professor of
the Social Sciences, Harvard

Mark A. Schuster, MD, PhD, Chief, Division of
General Pediatrics, Children's Hospital Boston,
and William Berenberg Professor of Pediatrics,
HMS

SV Subramanian, Ph.D., Associate Professor of
Society, Human Development, and Health, HSPH

Mary Waters, Ph.D., M.E. Zukerman Professor
of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Harvard

Jorge Domínguez (ex officio), Ph.D., Antonio
Madero Professor of Mexican and Latin Ameri-
can Politics and Economics in the Department
of Government, Vice Provost for International
Affairs in The Office of the Provost, Harvard

BOW STREET BULLETIN EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor/Writer: Mary Tamer

Contributing Writer: Laura Price

Photo Credit: Suzi Camarata (cov, top of pg 5)

Bow Street Bulletin welcomes suggestions.
Please contact us at:

The Harvard University Center for
Population and Development Studies
9 Bow Street, Cambridge, MA 02138
lprice@hsph.harvard.edu

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Our Work Ahead on Social Determinants

In January, the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies proudly hosted one of the largest international events on social determinants of population health ever held in the United States. Scientists and policy makers came together in an effort to understand how we will implement some of the key recommendations made in several recent national and international journals.

The two-day January conference, *Social Determinants of Global Population Health*, held fast to the goal to promote global policy changes. This was based on many years of scientific work and evidence that led to two key publications on this topic: the 2008 *WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health* as well as the 2009 *Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) Commission to Build a Healthier America Report*.

Our keynote speaker, Sir Michael Marmot, could not have been more right when he said that “Governments do have policies for elderly people and young children and work and the environment and taxation, and all are important ... but putting health equity at the heart of all policy making is what one would like to see.”

It is indeed time for those of us engaged in this work to move forward with proposed policy changes that have direct implications for population health. We are armed with

the scientific evidence and momentum that can be viewed head on by the policy makers themselves. Perhaps what was most rewarding was witnessing participants, representing a total of eight countries, who had never had the chance to meet, speaking openly about ways to improve population health.

Today, as a result of our work, we possess some alarming statistics, including one that shows that the U.S. lags far behind other developed nations in life expectancy. While this may serve as a shock to some, we also know that other, less developed countries suffer far worse than we do; much of it is directly tied to social and economic development.

As we move ahead with plans for implementation across the globe, we must frame social determinants of health in a meaningful way to policy makers. For the Pop Center, the January conference served many purposes: it helped move this topic from the arena of science to public policy; it helped to place focus on building capacity in African and Asian nations; and it also clarified that while low- and middle-income nations carry a greater burden in this area, we also have much work to do on the home front as well.

All in all, it was one step forward for the betterment of global population health.

—Lisa Berkman



Berkman Promotes Center's Mission at Florida Fund-Raising Event

On February 22, more than 60 members of the Harvard Club of Sarasota, Florida, gathered at the Longboat Key Club to enjoy lunch and a report from Dr. Lisa Berkman about the mission and activities of the Harvard Pop Center. Hosted by Louis and Muffie Cabot and Sissela and Derek Bok, the event garnered high praise from attendees and generated strong interest in the Center's work. The following evening, Berkman participated in a dinner at the Ritz Carlton, Sarasota, sponsored by the Harvard University Planned Giving Office and entitled “Family, Finance, and Philanthropy.” As a representative of the Harvard faculty, Berkman thanked the assembled donors for making the Center's important research and training programs possible. 🌐

New Research Takes a Detailed Look at 30 Years of Mexican Migration

As her sabbatical year comes to a close, Harvard Assistant Professor of Sociology Dr. Filiz Garip is finalizing a research paper on Mexican immigration, based on her recent study which may alter existing stereotypes on the demography of the “average” Mexican immigrant.



For Garip, a native of Turkey who also serves as a member at the Harvard Pop Center, her latest research focuses on trying to understand patterns of first-time migrants from Mexico to the United States from 1970 to 2000.

“I come from an engineering background and I switched to sociology in graduate school, so I am always keen on using statistical methods in my research. In social science research, certain methods sometimes blind us as they can limit how we approach questions,” says Garip. “One of the things that interested me in the Mexico-United States cases is that when you read existing studies, there is an average migrant who is young and uneducated, who comes to the United States to increase earnings. That is the story we typically hear, but these studies are based on regression methods. I questioned if there are different kinds of migrants, and if there are different types of migrants at different times, so I took a very different approach.... I basically asked the question, ‘Are there different types of migrants under different political or economic context or time periods?’”

As Garip explains, the answer to her

question was affirmative, and she found four categories of Mexican migrants within the studied 30-year time frame.

“When you look at 1970s, you see household heads, mostly men, and they have very little or no education and no assets in Mexico, so basically farmers who came to the U.S. to increase their earnings ... at a point when U.S. wages were at their highest level,” says Garip. “Starting in the early 1980s, you see a shift in the character of migrants. These people are, again, mostly men, not household heads, but the sons of the household heads who come from very wealthy households in the rural communities with significant land or successful businesses” with a goal to “diversify family earnings.”

In 1986, yet another shift was noted after the passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), signed by then President Ronald Reagan, which made it unlawful to knowingly hire illegal immigrants yet also granted amnesty to 2 million migrant workers who had worked and resided in the United States prior to 1982.

“IRCA was a big break,” says Garip, “and by the 1990s we see a big proportion of migrants coming to join their family members in the U.S., so greater numbers of women and children. In the 1970s and 1980s, the people who came were mostly temporary migrants, so they would come, make money and then leave. In the later 1980s and 1990s, people were coming and staying. Then, in the later 1990s, we also see a very different type of migrant, and they come from mostly cities. In addition, they are well educated, with a background in manufacturing or service jobs from large metropolitan areas.”

What has also changed significantly is the difficulty and danger in making border crossings today, says Garip, with an average of three to five attempts as well as more reported deaths on failed crossings. “It has not stopped migration,” she says, “it has just made it harder ... but what it has also done is made it harder to leave, so people are staying longer and longer in the U.S.”

As Garip works on final edits to complete her report for publication, she acknowledges

some surprise at the discovery of the four different types of migrants and the fact that the patterns observed stand in sharp contrast to existing beliefs on Mexican immigrants.

“This study defies the stereotype, so



What has also changed significantly is the difficulty and danger in making border crossings today, says Garip, with an average of three to five attempts as well as more reported deaths on failed crossings. “It has not stopped migration,” she says, “it has just made it harder ... but what it has also done is made it harder to leave, so people are staying longer and longer in the U.S.”

that’s the first piece of information that could affect public thinking,” says Garip. “Second of all, it shows us if we want to change migration flow, we need to pay attention to this diversity. We should not assume there is one type of migrant who should be stopped, and we need to devise more customized policies to affect migration.”

Social Determinants Conference *continued from page 1*



From left: Irene Dankwa-Mullan, the National Institutes of Health; Mildred Thompson, PolicyLink; Renee Walker, Harvard University; and Kellee White, Harvard University.

(of social determinants) and all are important,” said Marmot. “Governments do have policies for elderly people and young children and work and the environment and taxation, and all are important ... but putting health equity at the heart of all policy making is what one would like to see.”

The 76 attendees — government officials, politicians, policy consultants, foundation leaders, NGO’s, academicians (within and outside Harvard) — were personally invited by the Pop Center. Teams from Brazil, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Uganda, the United Kingdom, and the United States were provided the opportunity to engage in country-specific dialogue.

On the first day, participants attended small breakout sessions on social determinants topics including gender equity, political empowerment, and health equity in all policies and systems. On the following morning, sessions were further broken down by country. Each group was charged with addressing pertinent questions such as how to move the social determinants agenda forward in their respective country; what opportunities exist for implementation of national policy to reduce inequities through a social determinants approach to health; and what advantages does your country have in moving the social determinants agenda forward? At the U.S. table, participants brainstormed opportunities for action including health care reform

and its attention to public health infrastructure and data systems; interagency collaboration and policies — structures for governance; and upcoming legislation renewals. In the China breakout, pressing social determinants issues included early childhood development, urban-rural differences in infant mortality and maternal mortality rates, and health inequality in urban areas. At the

conference’s final plenary session, each group’s facilitator reported back to the audience at large on their discussions, with feedback solicited.

“Assembling these key leaders is an important step toward the generation of policy action items aimed at reducing health inequity which can be achieved by improving social, economic, and environmental standards worldwide,” said Berkman at the event’s conclusion. She went on to thank everyone for “giving really intriguing and stunningly diverse scenarios and issues for us to deal with.”

Discussions are underway to make this an annual event and perhaps expand the number of countries involved. “When Harvard took the initiative and said ‘We’d like to get people from eight countries together and see what we can do,’ I was absolutely delighted, but I’d also like to see lots of institutions do something similar because it means we are on the same agenda,” said Marmot. “This morning I’ve already had people from four countries come up to me and say, ‘We’re working on implementation,’ so if an outcome of this meeting is to inspire and encourage other countries, what a wonderful thing to have happen.” 🌍

The Harvard Pop Center thanks its conference co-sponsors: the **Harvard Center for the Developing Child**; the **Harvard Initiative for Global Health**; and the **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Commission to Build a Healthier America**. We also give much appreciation to the generous support of **Seth and Sarah Glickenhau**s; **The Dillon Fund**; and **The Clarence and Anne Dillon Dunwalke Trust**.



From left: Mary Eming Young, World Bank; Chloe O’Gara, Save the Children; Speciosa Wandira, Presidential Advisor in Uganda; Martha Fay, Harvard Pop Center; Pamela Surkin, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health.

New Associate Director *continued from page 1*

the economics track of the doctoral program in Population and International Health.

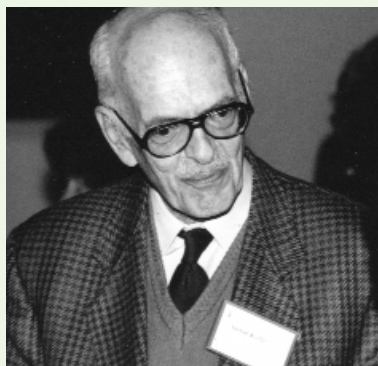
Before assuming his role at the Harvard School of Public Health, Canning held faculty positions at the London School of Economics, Cambridge University, Columbia University, and Queen's University Belfast, where he received his B.A. in economics and mathematics in 1979. In addition, Dr. Canning has served as a consultant to the World Health Organization, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank. He was also a member of Working Group One of the World Health Organization's Commission on Macroeconomics and Health.

Canning's research on demographic change focuses on the effect of changes in



age structure on aggregate economic activity, and the effect of changes in longevity on economic behavior. In terms of health, the research focuses on health as a form of human capital and its affect on worker productivity.

In one of his most recent projects, Canning and his collaborators, David Bloom, Jocelyn Finlay, and Gunther Fink, analyzed the effect of fertility on income per capita with a particular focus on Europe. For European countries with below-replacement fertility (a fertility rate that is not high enough to replace an area's population), they found the cost of continued low fertility will only be observed in the long run. The burden of old-age dependency dominates the youth dependency decline, and continued low fertility will lead to small working-age shares in the absence of large migration inflows. And without substantial adjustments in labor force participation or migration policies, the potential negative repercussions on the European economy are large. 🌍



In Memoriam: Nathan Keyfitz

The Harvard Pop Center community mourns the loss of one of its former directors, Nathan Keyfitz, who served in this lead role from 1978-1980. Keyfitz, 96, an innovative statistician and professor emeritus who broke new ground in applying math to human populations, passed away on April 6, 2010, in Lexington, MA. Keyfitz was the Andelot Professor of Sociology in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (FAS) and Professor of Demography at the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH). He had also chaired the Department of Sociology.

His career began at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa, Canada, where for 20 years he examined aspects of the Canadian population, including trends in fertility, emigration, and immigration as a research statistician. In 1952, Keyfitz earned a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, and went on to hold appointments at the Universities of Toronto, Chicago, and California, as well as Ohio State.

In 1972, Keyfitz came to Harvard, where he was a professor of demography and sociology until 1983. Even after achieving *emeritus* status at Harvard, he continued to develop and share his expertise through research, teaching, and advisory roles. In 1983, he became director of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna, Austria, and later served as the institute's president. In 1985, he consulted with the Harvard Institute for International Development, and in the 1990s, he consulted for the Center for Initiatives on Children in Cambridge, MA.

Keyfitz was married to the late Beatrice (Orkin) Keyfitz. He is survived by their children, Robert and Barbara, as well as their grandchildren, and his sister, Ruth Karp. 🌍

RECENT PUBLICATIONS, PRESENTATIONS AND OTHER NEWS

Recent Publications of Pop Center Members

Maselko, J., Bates, L., **Avendaño, M., Glymour, M.** “The intersection of sex, marital status, and cardiovascular risk factors in shaping stroke incidence: results from the health and retirement study.” *Journal of American Geriatrics Society*. 2009 Dec;57(12):2293-9.

Bärnighausen, T., McWalter T., Rosner Z., Newell M., Welte A. “Use of the BED capture enzyme immunoassay to estimate HIV incidence: systematic review and sensitivity analysis.” *Epidemiology*. 2010 (in press).

Bärnighausen, T., Bloom, D. “Conditional scholarships for HIV/AIDS health workers: educating and retaining the workforce to provide antiretroviral treatment in sub-Saharan Africa.” *Social Science & Medicine*. 2009. 68: 544-551.

Bärnighausen, T., Bloom, D. “Financial incentives for return of service in underserved areas: a systematic review.” *BMC Health Services Research*. 2009. 29(9):86.

Clark, R., **Beckfield, J.** “A New Trichotomous Measure of World-System Position Using the International Trade Network.” *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*. 2009. 50:5-38 (lead article).

Beckfield, J. “The Social Structure of the World Polity.” *American Journal of Sociology*. Volume 115, Issue 4, Page 1018–1068, Jan 2010.

Betancourt, T.S., Agnew-Blais, J., Gilman, S., Ellis, B. “Past horrors, present struggles: The role of stigma in the association between war experiences and psychosocial adjustment among former child soldiers in Sierra Leone.” *Social Science & Medicine*. 2009;70(1):17-26.

Bloom, D., Canning, D., Fink, G., Finlay, J. “Fertility, Female Labor Force Participation, and the Demographic Dividend.” *Journal of Economic Growth*. 2009. Vol. 14, No. 2, 79-101.

Clark, C., **Bloom, D., Hill, A.** “Prevalence estimate of intimate partner violence in Jordan.” *East Mediterranean Health Journal*. 2009. Jul-Aug;15(4):880-9.

Borjas, G., and Friedberg, R. “Recent Trends in the Earnings of New Immigrants to the United States.” *NBER Working Papers* 15406, October 2009.

Penrose, K, **de Castro M.,** Werema, J, Ryan, E. “Informal urban settlements and cholera risk in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.” *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*. March 2010.

Chernew, M., Sabik L., **Chandra A.,** Gibson, T., Newhouse, J. “Geographic Correlation Between Large-Firm Commercial Spending and Medicare Spending.” *American Journal of Managed Care* 16.2 (February 2010): 131-138.

Baicker, K., **Chandra, A.** “Uncomfortable Arithmetic — Whom to Cover versus What to Cover.” *New England Journal of Medicine* 362.2 (December 16, 2009): 95-97.

Chandra, A., Baicker, K. “A Trillion-Dollar Geography Lesson.” *Health Affairs September/October* 2009. 28(5), pp. 1448-1451.

Chandra, A., Gruber, J., McKnight, R. “Patient Cost-Sharing and Hospitalization Offsets in the Elderly.” *American Economic Review*.

Mednick, S., **Christakis, N.,** Fowler, J. “The Spread of Sleep Behavior Influences Drug Use in Adolescent Social Networks,” *PLoS One*. March 2010 (3): e9775.

Fowler, J., **Christakis, N.** “Cooperative Behavior Cascades in Human Social Networks.” *PNAS: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. March 2010 107(9): 5334–5338.

Christakis, N., Fowler, J. *Connected: The Surprising Power of Our Social Networks and How They Shape Our Lives*. New York: Little, Brown and Company. September, 2009.

Cutler, D., Chan, D. Shrank, W., Jan, S., Fischer, M., Liu, J., Aborn, J., Solomon, D., Brookhart, A., Choudhry, N. “Patient, Physician, and Payment Predictors of Statin Adherence.” *Medical Care*. March 2010. 48(3), 196-202.

Cutler, D., Stewart, S., Rosen, A.” Forecasting the Effects of Obesity and Smoking on U.S. Life Expectancy,” *New England Journal of Medicine*. December 2, 2009. 361, 2252-2260.

Field, E., Robles, O., Torero, M. “Iodine Deficiency and Schooling Attainment in Tanzania.” *American Economic Journal – Applied Economics*. October 2009, 1(4):140-169.

Wang, Y., **Fong, V.** “Little Emperors and the 4:2:1 Generation: China’s Single Child Policy.” *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*. 2009. 48, no.12.

Nevarez, M., Rifas-Shiman, S., Kleinman, K., **Gillman, M., Taveras, E.** “Associations of Early Life Risk Factors With Infant Sleep Duration.” *Academic Pediatrics*. 2010 Mar 26.

Donahue, S., Kleinman, K., **Gillman, M.,** Oken, E. “Trends in birth weight and gestational length among singleton term births in the United States: 1990-2005.” *Obstetrics and Gynecology*. 2010 Feb;115(2 Pt 1):357-64.

Glymour, M., Kosheleva, A., Boden-Albala, B. “Birth and adult residence in the Stroke Belt independently predict stroke mortality.” *Neurology*. 2009 Dec 1;73(22):1858-65.

Wang, Y., **Gortmaker, S., Taveras, E.** “Trends and racial/ethnic disparities in severe obesity among US children and adolescents, 1976-2006.” *International Journal of Pediatric Obesity*. 2010 Mar 17.

Van Cleave, J., **Gortmaker, S.,** Perrin, J. “Dynamics of obesity and chronic health conditions among children and youth.” *JAMA*. 2010 Feb 17;303(7):623-30.

Gruskin, S., Ferguson, L., Peersman, G., Rugg, D. “Human Rights in the Global Response to HIV: Findings from the 2008 UNGASS Reports.” *JAIDS*. 2009. vol. 52, suppl. 2, S104-S110.

Halperin, D., Stover, J., Reynolds, H. “Benefits and costs of expanding access to family planning programs to women living with HIV.” *AIDS*. 2009. 23:S123-S130.

Halperin, D. “Combination HIV prevention must be based on evidence.” *Lancet*. 2009. 373:544-45.

Hernán, M., Cole, S. “Causal diagrams and measurement bias.” *American Journal of Epidemiology*. 2009. 170:959-962.

Wamala, S., **Kawachi, I.** “Globalisation and women's health in Sub-Saharan Africa.” *Scand J Public Health*. 2010 Mar;38 (4 Suppl):3-5.

Kawachi, I., Adler, N., Dow, W., “Money, schooling, and health: Mechanisms and causal evidence.” *Acad Sci*. 2010. Feb;1186:56-68.

Honaker, J., **King, G.** “What to do About Missing Values in Time Series Cross-Section Data,” *American Journal of Political Science*. 2010. Vol. 54, No. 2 (April): Pp. 561-581.

Krieger, N., Chen, J., Waterman, P. “Decline in US breast cancer rates after the women’s health initiative: socioeconomic and racial/ethnic differentials.” *Am J Public Health*. 2010 Apr 1;100 Suppl 1:S132-9.

Sembajwe, G., Quinn, M., Kriebel, D., Stoddard, A., **Krieger, N.,** Barbeau, E. “The influence of sociodemographic characteristics on agreement between self-reports and expert exposure assessments.” *Am J Ind Med*. 2010 Mar 19.

Rehkopf, D., **Krieger, N.,** Coull, B., **Berkman, L.** “Biologic risk markers for coronary heart disease: nonlinear associations with income.” *Epidemiology*. 2010 Jan; 21(1):38-46.

Hicks, L., O’Malley, A., **Lieu, T.,** Keegan, T., McNeil, B., Guadagnoli, E., Landon, B. “Impact of health disparities collaboratives on racial/ethnic and insurance disparities in US community health centers.” *Arch Intern Med*. 2010 Feb 8;170(3):279-86.

Richmond, T., Subramanian, S. “School variation in asthma: compositional or contextual?” *PLoS One*. 2009 Dec 30;4(12):e8512.

Schuster, M., et al. “Perceived effects of leave from work and the role of paid leave among parents of children with special health care needs.” *Am J Public Health*. 2009;99:698-705.

Farahani, M., **Subramanian, S., Canning, D.** “Effects of state-level public spending on health on the mortality probability in India.” *Health Economics*. 2009 Nov 20.

Farahani, M., **Subramanian S., and Canning, D.** “The Effect of Changes in Health Sector Resources on Infant Mortality in the Short-Run and the Long-Run: a Longitudinal Econometric Analysis.” *Social Science and Medicine*. 2009, Vol. 68(11), 1918-1925.

Suzuki, E., Takao, S., **Subramanian, S.,** Komatsu, H., Doi, H., **Kawachi, I.** “Does low workplace social capital have detrimental effect on workers’ health?” *Social Science Medicine*. 2010 Feb 12.

Taveras, E., Mitchell, K., Gortmaker, S. “Parental confidence in making overweight-related behavior changes.” *Pediatrics*. 2009 Jul;124(1):151-8.

Toomey, S., Homer, C., Finkelstein, J. “Comparing medical homes for children with ADHD and asthma.” *Acad Pediatr*. 2010. Jan-Feb;10(1):56-63.

Honors

Ken Hill, Professor of the Practice of Global Health in the Harvard School of Public Health and the Pop Center, won the 2010 Mindel C. Sheps Award at the Population Association of America’s Annual Meeting in Dallas. Jointly sponsored by PAA and the University of North Carolina School of Public Health, this award is given biennially for outstanding contributions to mathematical demography or demographic methodology.

Jennifer Jennings’ dissertation, “Accountability and Inequality in American Education” has won the American Education Research Association’s Outstanding Dissertation Award (for dissertations in the area of Educational Policy and Politics). Jennings is a current RWJ Health & Society Scholar here at the Pop Center.

Congratulations Ken and Jennifer!

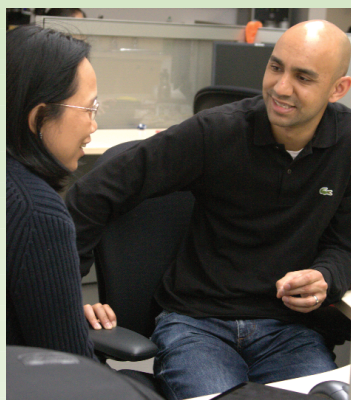
Pop Center Welcomes INDEPTH Research Scientists

Despite the volcanic ash debacle that stranded a handful of participants overseas, many of the top demographers studying adult populations in developing countries convened April 18 at the Harvard Pop Center. Over the course of a week, the scientists, members of the Adult Health and Aging Working Group of the INDEPTH Network, presented their work before an interdisciplinary audience of Harvard faculty and research staff.

INDEPTH is a nonprofit, international organization consisting of 37 sites in 19 countries that conduct health and demographic surveillance. Nine sites in the countries of Ghana, South

Africa, India, Tanzania, Kenya, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Thailand were represented at the Harvard workshop. Their work aims to improve an empirical understanding of adult health at a population level within and across countries, and to compare mortality and cardiovascular risk among the various populations.

Each site scientist presented twice during the workshop, and during the middle days they worked closely with a cadre of postdoctoral fellows and research



RWJ/Harvard Health and Society Scholar, Ari Nandi (right), consults with INDEPTH-Thailand participant, Sureeporn Punpuing.



The INDEPTH Adult Health and Aging Working Group with Harvard faculty and fellows

core staff at the Pop Center. Some attendees needed assistance in data analysis, some just in putting final touches on papers. Lunchtime seminars and informal meetings on collaborative projects also enhanced their overall experience. On the final day, each scientist presented for a second and final time, with additional feedback garnered by faculty. All participants left with stronger papers and hopes for more opportunities to collaborate in the future. 🌍



Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies

Harvard School of Public Health
9 Bow Street
Cambridge, MA 02138