



BOW STREET BULLETIN

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

www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds • Fall 2012



The Challenges of Sustainability

Dr. Joel Cohen discusses the connections among environment, population, economics, and culture in an upcoming address

On October 3, Dr. Joel Cohen will kick-off the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies' (HCPDS) fall seminar series with a special presentation entitled, "Sustainability, Nations and Globalization: Can We Have Them All?" The talk, co-sponsored by the Sustainability Science Program at the Harvard Kennedy School, will take place at the Belfer Building at 4:00 P.M. on the Harvard campus.

Having earned doctorates from Harvard University in applied mathematics and population sciences and tropical public health, Cohen now serves as the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Professor of Populations at the Rockefeller University and heads the Laboratory of Populations at the Rockefeller and Columbia Universities. His research focuses on the demography, ecology, epidemiology, and social organization of human and non-human populations and on mathematical concepts useful in these fields.

"Joel Cohen is one of the foremost scientists to address the interface between population and environment," says Lisa Berkman, director of the HCPDS. "His presentation and the subsequent smaller meetings we've asked him to participate in will yield stronger collaborations between researchers from different disciplines, thereby

allowing us to focus on the most critical issues."

In his talk, Cohen will address the "sustainability" of the earth's physical, chemical, and biological environments, both locally and globally. He'll explain the intricate and powerful connections that exist among the four domains of population, environment, economics, and culture—and how important those connections are when addressing the challenges of demographic change and the environment.



Dr. Joel Cohen

Says Cohen, "The human population has always influenced its environment and vice versa. But this two-way interaction between population and environment is only part of the story, because the interactions of population and environment are strongly shaped by—and strongly shape—economics and culture."

Cohen observes that each domain operates with very different, and often conflicting, motivations, time frames, and governing bodies. As Cohen asserts, workable solutions to critical demographic and environmental issues depend on these domains aligning their priorities and policies toward achieving common goals.

At this time, each domain has its own natural or human-produced time scale of incentives (i.e., What drives or motivates progress over a specific period of time?).

For economics, the time-scale of incentives

is the next quarterly report or shareholders' meeting, deadlines that may occur several times each year. For population, the time scale is much longer. A rough indicator would be human life length, on the order of a century. But for the environment, the time scale is typically thousands or millions of years. Economic concerns might favor the solution that shows the most immediate monetary results. However, what's good for economics may be devastating in the long-term for the population and the environment.

In addition to their different time frames, these four domains are governed by entities with drastically different agendas.

continues on page 4

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 1 Special Address – Joel Cohen
- 2 Letter from the Director
- 3 SES and Families Research
- 4 Calls for Fellowship Applications
- 5 Incoming Postdocs
- 6-7 Calendar
- 8 Exploratory Workshops

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, (HSPH)

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

David Canning, Ph.D., Richard Saltonstall Professor of Population Sciences, (HSPH)

FACULTY STEERING COMMITTEE

David Bloom, Ph.D., 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

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., 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., Professor of Population Health and Geography, HSPH

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

Jorge Dominguez (ex officio), Ph.D., Antonio Madero Professor of Mexican and Latin American 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: Michelle Choate
Co-Editor and Contributing Writer: Laura Price
Photo Credits: Chris Melzer, DPA, p.1, Suzi Camarata, p.2, Claudette Agustin, p.3 & 8

Bow Street Bulletin welcomes suggestions. Please contact us at:

popcenter@hsph.harvard.edu



"Like" us on Facebook and learn more about our latest projects, researchers, and events, plus media hits, photos, and opinions.
www.facebook.com/HarvardPopCenter



LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Examining Unintended Consequences

As the Pop Center begins the fall semester, it is clear that evaluating the *unintended consequences* of policy decisions is going to be a major priority in our work this year. Unintended consequences—for better or worse—can't go unnoticed or unaddressed, and creating a dialogue about those consequences will be key in informing effective policy for the future.

With that idea in mind, we are very excited about Professor of Sociology Jason Beckfield's new project, entitled, "The Comparative Political Economy of Health Inequities, 1960–2005." Professor Beckfield will be examining Eurostat data covering a 45-year period to understand how the social and economic policies of countries in the European Union have impacted human health inequities in those countries.

The Pop Center's recent acquisition of the critical Eurostat data this summer was a milestone in a long and complex process and paves the way for what we expect to be a project of great insight and impact. We want to know if policies work. And equally important, we want to know if there are unintended consequences to these policies that impact human health. For example, the Earned Income Tax Credit was originally intended to keep women in the labor force, but an unforeseen benefit of that policy was that it reduced the incidence of low birth rates.

The implications of these unintended consequences are huge. If a particular policy is considered too expensive, but you then count the unintended benefits to human health, does that make the money spent on that policy more acceptable? How should the relationship between socioeconomic policy and health be considered moving forward?

In addition to answering these important questions, this Eurostat project will play an important part in the Center's long-term goal of establishing a strong policy evaluation database that will be used for the public good.

To bring home the point that no policy exists in a vacuum, the Center's first guest lecturer of the semester will be Dr. Joel Cohen, whose work focuses on the inextricable connections between the domains of population, environment, economy, and culture. Cohen advocates for more awareness of the delicate nature of these connections, as well as informed oversight of policy to create more sustainable solutions.

I believe that this commitment to evaluating the consequences of policy—through the Eurostat project and speakers like Cohen—and the spearheading of a dialogue that acknowledges these consequences—will be of great importance to the future of the Pop Center. A future of important work and promise.

—Lisa Berkman

The Role of Socioeconomic Status in Generations of Families

Despite recent improvements in overall health, socioeconomic disparities in health continue to loom large in the United States. Whether socioeconomic status (SES) is measured as education, occupation, income, or wealth, a consistent finding is that people with lower SES have worse overall health, are more likely to develop diseases, and are at greater risk of dying at any given age.



Traditional attempts to capture SES have focused on an individual's education, occupation, or household income. As a sociologist interested in families and social relationships, however, I could not help but take a broader approach to SES when I began investigating its connection with health. In particular, I looked beyond the resources of the individual and the household and turned to the family unit. There was already a rich body of research showing that parents' education and economic resources have lasting effects on their children, even after they reach adulthood.

Much less examined, however, is the other direction: The role of adult children's education for parents themselves. In later life, in particular, the resources of adult children may be an important predictor of how parents fare and why some do better than others. I began exploring this topic as part of my dissertation using data on mothers, fathers, and all their children from the Health and Retirement Study. I found that parents with highly educated children live longer than those with less-educated children, even after adjusting for parents' own education, income and wealth. This relationship is most

pronounced in the case of more preventable deaths, particularly those linked to smoking and drinking.

Since coming to Harvard as a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health & Society Scholar, I have been working with colleagues across disciplines to build on this research. Together with Social Epidemiologists Ben Capistrant and Maria Glymour, I have been investigating the role of adult children's education in parents' physical functioning before and after stroke onset. This exploration is driven by the hypothesis that while one's own SES might matter most before a stroke hits, after a health shock it may be children's resources that keep parents functioning.

This perspective on the interdependence of family members for health has also motivated another project. Along with psychologist and HSPH Professor Laura Kubzansky, I have been studying the consequences of childhood socioeconomic adversity for survival – not only an individual's own early life hardship, but also that of his or her spouse. Research on birds that mate for life suggests that exposure to high levels of stress hormones early on reduces the life span not only of the birds themselves, but also of their mates. We are investigating whether this result will emerge for human couples as well.

Of course, the SES of extended family lines—including that of siblings, cousins, and grandparents—may similarly influence our health. People are, after all, exposed to multiple family members, from many generations, over long periods of their lives. In addition, the amount of exposure varies over time as new people enter and exit our families through birth, marriage, divorce, and death. The family, in other words, is a dynamic, living entity, which changes over time in response to changing demographics and trends in social mobility. For these reasons, viewing SES purely as an individual-level resource, or at a single moment in time, fails to capture the powerful and ever-changing effects of socioeconomic status at the larger family level.

Funding from a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation seed grant has enabled me to begin constructing a measure of family SES that incorporates the socioeconomic influence of extended kin. I have been working with

Robert Mare, a sociologist at UCLA, to assemble a master dataset with information on multiple family relationships as they change over time. The primary aim is to capture *cumulative socioeconomic exposure*, a time-varying factor accounting for exposure to different levels of education and income, and how these change over time as children complete their schooling, spouses die or separate, and new spouses and in-laws enter the family network. We ask: Do things look different if we take a family view of SES than if we consider more traditional measures? And, if so, why? Taking this approach, we expect to gain a richer, and potentially different, view of inequality at the population level.

“The better we understand the ways families and their changing composition over time influence health and inequality, the more thoroughly we can assess the likely impact of interventions at the national level.”

The sociological interest of this work should not obscure its obvious policy implications. The better we understand the ways families and their changing composition over time influence health and inequality, the more thoroughly we can assess the likely impact of interventions at the national level. My research up to this point has taught me to appreciate how far-reaching the consequences of economic and health policies can be, with one person's education, for instance, potentially influencing the health of others in the household and in the family, and for generations to come. ■

—Esther M. Friedman, Ph.D., is a second-year Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health & Society Scholar at HCPDS.

The Challenges of Sustainability, continued from page 1

Governments are responsible to the people within their boundaries, not outside of them. Many national governments make decisions for the benefit of their citizens that have effects globally (in climate, food, transport, infectious disease transmission). While the world is quite interactive, responsibility for major decisions is local.

Economics has a broader scope than most national governments. For example, people in the fisheries industry are looking for wherever the fish stocks are. If they fish out one country's fish stocks, they'll go to another's. "There is also the issue of international trade and the movement of money, people and resources" says Cohen, "And governments can't really control international corporations."

Within these domains, there are also different spatial scales of interest. The spatial scale of environmental interests ranges from local (e.g. neighborhood parks and town water supplies) to global, such as the state of the atmosphere and the oceans. The scale of demographic interests ranges from the most intensely personal, such as people wanting to have a child and to stay healthy and live longer, to the global consequences of having over seven billion people on the planet.

Cohen has concluded that there is a mismatch between our institutions of

government, our economic institutions, our environmental concerns, and our demographic concerns—and there are inadequate mediating institutions to align the incentives of these different concerns. "Somewhere along the line we need a hierarchy of institutions that address concerns at all levels, from local to international," says Cohen. "Right now, we don't have the kind of institutions that are adequate to address problems that cross national boundaries."

However, a serious barrier to establishing such institutions is the lack of education and communication about population and environmental issues.

"Many people think that these demographic and environmental problems matter," says Cohen. "But the factual knowledge and understanding of the system that we're worried about is really inadequate and we're not investing enough in developing the information infrastructure and the people who can do the theory and factual analysis. The huge gap between what people are worried about and what they're doing about their worries is very puzzling."

Through his work, Cohen hopes to encourage broader education and coordinated action to address critical population and environmental issues.

"Educating people and developing integrated solutions are crucial," says Cohen. "Half of today's seven billion people remain poor. Billions more people and massive urbanization and aging are in prospect in the coming decades. In this new world, it is time to create the information, incentives and institutions needed to reconcile environmental sustainability, national governance and economic globalization." ■

"Sustainability, Nations and Globalization: Can We Have Them All?"

Wednesday, October 3, 2012

Belfer Building, Bell Hall, Room 503
79 JFK Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

The entrance to the building is
on the corner of JFK and Eliot Streets.
No RSVP required.

Co-sponsored by the Harvard Center for
Population and Development Studies and
the Sustainability Science Program at the
Harvard Kennedy School of Government

RWJF Health & 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 four nationally prominent sites, including Harvard. Information and application requirements can be found at www.healthandsocietyscholars.org and www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds.

Application deadline:
September 21, 2012



David E. Bell Postdoctoral Fellowship Call for Applications

The Pop Center invites applications for a one- or two-year postdoctoral fellowship to begin September 2013. 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, including terms and conditions and the application requirements, can be found on our website – www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds.

Application deadline:
November 30, 2012

Spiegelman Fellowship in Demographic Studies Call for Applications

Applications are currently being accepted for this postdoctoral fellowship. The program is open to researchers and practitioners in the field of demography and population studies. The HCPDS will accept either one fellow for a 12 month appointment or two fellows for a six month appointment. Information can be found on our website – www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds.

Application deadline:
November 30, 2012

Introducing the Pop Center's Incoming Postdoctoral Research Fellows



Christina Roberto, Courtney Cogburn, Hiram Beltrán-Sánchez, Daniel Corsi, and Clemens Noelke. (not pictured: Erika Sabbath)

Hiram Beltrán-Sánchez's research focuses on developing and applying demographic methodologies to studying adult population health at national and individual levels. He obtained a Ph.D. in demography at the University of Pennsylvania in 2009. His research comprises two areas: national trends in adult morbidity, mortality and longevity; and health, health behaviors and biomarkers in the adult Mexican population. As a Bell Fellow, he plans to extend his research by linking increases in life expectancy with human longevity, as well as exploring implications of longer life expectancy on the compression/extension of morbidity. He will also continue his research on physiological and health patterns in the adult Mexican population and their links with earlier life conditions.

Courtney Cogburn received her Ph.D. in education and psychology from the University of Michigan. Her research integrates principles and methodologies across psychology, stress physiology and social epidemiology to investigate relationships between stress and racial health disparities across the life course. As a RWJF Health & Society Scholar, she will focus on developing a multidimensional measure of racial stress and the role of racial stress and other

structural and psychosocial stressors in producing biological vulnerabilities in racial/ethnic minority populations. An overarching goal of Cogburn's research is to inform theoretical, empirical and measurement issues surrounding the use of "race" in health research.

Daniel Corsi recently received his Ph.D. in health research methodology from McMaster University in Hamilton, Canada. Corsi's primary area of research is in social and environmental determinants of health. As a Bell Fellow, he plans to focus specifically on issues of intergenerational health and nutrition in low- and middle-income countries. Corsi has also studied the social and geographic distributions of smoking, diabetes, body mass index and other risk factors for cardiovascular disease in populations worldwide. Prior to joining the Pop Center, Corsi was a research fellow at McMaster's Population Health Research Institute.

Sociologist **Clemens Noelke** studies the effects of institutions and policies on skill formation, health, educational attainment and labor market outcomes. He received his Dr. rer. soc. from the University of Mannheim, Germany, in 2010. His recent work focused

on institutional determinants of youth labor market performance and the formation of cognitive and non-cognitive skills in childhood and adolescence. As a Bell Fellow, he will examine the relationship between institutions, labor market dynamics and health outcomes. Part of this project will deal with how institutions regulating the incidence or consequences of unemployment shape health outcomes over the lifecourse and across generations.

Christina Roberto's research examines public health policies aimed at reducing obesity. She received a joint Ph.D. in clinical psychology and epidemiology from Yale University, where she conducted research on menu labeling, front-of-package food labeling and child-targeted food marketing. In her work she seeks to identify key, unanswered food policy questions and conduct research that can provide policymakers with science-based guidance. The goal of this work is to find and test creative ways of changing the food environment to promote healthier food choices. As a RWJF Health & Society Scholar, Roberto plans to expand her work on food labeling and marketing and to study behavioral economic strategies to encourage nutritious food choices.

Erika Sabbath explores associations between occupational exposures during working life and health after retirement, with a focus on the role of work in shaping socioeconomic aging patterns. She recently received a doctorate in society, human development and health jointly from the Harvard School of Public Health and the University of Paris. Her dissertation examined the contribution of chemical, ergonomic, and psychosocial exposures during working life to post-retirement functional and cognitive outcomes in the French GAZEL cohort. As a Pop Center research fellow, she will study the role of lifetime work-family strain on later-life health among American and European retirees. Sabbath also plans to study still-working populations to understand the contributions of specific working conditions to health inequities. ■

Upcoming Fall 2012 Events

POP CENTER SEMINARS

Pop Center, 9 Bow Street, Cambridge, 4:30 PM – 6:00 PM (unless noted by an *)

These Monday sessions are open to faculty, research scientists, postdoctoral fellows, and students.

DATE	TITLE & SEMINAR LEADER
October 3	Sustainability, Nations, Globalization: Can We Have Them All? Joel E. Cohen, Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Professor, Laboratory of Populations, Rockefeller University *Note: this event will take place at the Harvard Kennedy School of Government, 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM, Bell Hall, Belfer Building, Room 503
October 22	Successes and Failures of Health Policy in 43 European Countries: Structural Determinants and Population Health Outcomes Johan Mackenbach, professor and department chair, Department of Public Health, Erasmus MC University in Rotterdam
October 29	Migration, Health and Well-Being in Rural Africa Michael White, professor, Department of Sociology, Brown University
November 5	Simplifying Causal Inference Gary King, Albert J. Weatherhead III University Professor, Department of Government, Harvard University
December 3	Gender Essentialism and Low Fertility in Postindustrial Societies Mary C. Brinton, Reischauer Institute Professor of Sociology, and chair, Department of Sociology, Harvard University
December 10	Title TBD Andrew Foster, professor, Departments of Economics and Community Health, Brown University
December 17	Title TBD Margaret McConnell, assistant professor of global health economics, Harvard School of Public Health

POP CENTER EXPLORATORY WORKSHOPS

Pop Center, 9 Bow Street, Cambridge, dates and times vary (see below).

These sessions are open to Harvard-affiliated faculty, researchers, fellows, and students. Seats are limited and RSVPs are required. See back cover story for details.

DATE	TITLE & HOSTS/ORGANIZERS
September 13	Universal Health Coverage: Challenges, Measurements, and Evaluation Strategies Chunling Lu, assistant professor, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, and in Global Health and Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School, 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM
September 28	Is There Compression of Morbidity? Evidence and Consequences Subu Subramanian, professor of population health and geography, HSPH, and Hiram Beltran-Sanchez, David E. Bell Postdoctoral Fellow, Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies, 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM
October 23	Advancing the Research Infrastructure for Cross-National Comparative Research on Social Inequalities in Health Jason Beckfield, professor of sociology, Harvard, 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM
October 24	Exploring the Causal Links Between Education and Mortality Jennifer Karas Montez, RWJF Health & Society Scholar, and Esther Friedman, RWJF Health & Society Scholar at Harvard, 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM

ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION HEALTH AND SOCIETY SCHOLARS SEMINARS

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

DATE TITLE & SEMINAR LEADER

September 13	Introducing the RWJF Health & Society Scholars Esther Friedman, RWJF Health & Society Scholar, Harvard, cohort 9 Jennifer Montez, RWJF Health & Society Scholar, Harvard, cohort 9 Courtney Cogburn, RWJF Health & Society Scholar, Harvard, cohort 10 Christina Roberto, RWJF Health & Society Scholar, Harvard, cohort 10
September 27	Causal Inference between Health and Well-Being: The Good, The Bad and The Ugly David Canning, Richard Saltonstall Professor of Population Sciences and professor of economics and international health, Harvard School of Public Health
October 11	Using Trials in Research Studies Günther Fink, assistant professor of international health economics, Harvard School of Public Health
October 25	The Robust Education Effect on Population Health: Neurological, Cognitive, Psychological, and Demographic Evidence David Baker, professor of education and sociology, Penn State University

FEATURED SEMINAR

November 8	Planning for Urban Climate Adaptation: Spatial and Social Determinants of Heat-Related Mortality in New York City Joyce Rosenthal, assistant professor of urban planning, Harvard Graduate School of Design
November 29	Measuring Walking and Cycling Environments: Beyond Buffers Ann Forsyth, professor of urban planning, Harvard Graduate School of Design

FEATURED SEMINAR



The Pop Center Center is pleased to welcome Joyce Rosenthal, assistant professor of urban planning at the Harvard Graduate School of Design and RWJF/Harvard Health & Society Scholars core faculty member. She will lead the November 8 seminar entitled “Planning for Urban Climate Adaptation: Spatial and Social Determinants of Heat-Related Mortality in New York City.”

The health impacts of exposure to summertime heat are a significant problem in New York City (NYC) and for many cities around the world, and are expected to increase with a warming climate. Most previous ecological studies on heat-related mortality have examined risk factors at the municipal or regional scale and may have missed place-based variation of vulnerability within diverse urban neighborhoods. Rosenthal will discuss her recent research, which seeks to assess whether place may create greater risk of heat-associated mortality for seniors during heat events in NYC. Also discussed will be preliminary results from her recent project that considered the relationship between urban design and built environment characteristics and the risk of heat-associated mortality in two adjacent Bronx neighborhoods. Among other measures, Rosenthal and her team used mapping and spatial analysis of the urban design and assessed the relationship between characteristics in the built environment with the “urban heat island effect,” which seeks to explain why metropolitan areas are significantly warmer than their surroundings.

Rosenthal received her Ph.D., M.Phil., and M.S., all in urban planning, from the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation of Columbia University, as well as a Master of Public Health in Environmental Health Sciences from Columbia’s Mailman School of Public Health. Please join us on November 8 as Rosenthal discusses her study and findings. ■

Exploratory Workshops Create Opportunities for New Collaborations

What do universal health coverage, improved cookstoves, and educational attainment and health have in common? They are just some of enlivening topics being covered at the Pop Center's upcoming exploratory workshops.

Convened by HCPDS faculty members and geared toward a specific theme or line of research, the exploratory workshops are interactive and highly energized. The goals of these gatherings are to disseminate new research and to explore emerging population study fields that have the potential for high impact.

Faculty members submit proposals to the HCPDS describing their potential workshop's theme and its relevance to the Pop Center, along with suggested speakers, and agenda ideas. Topics are derived from a number of disciplines, such as global health, demography, economics, biology, sociology, social epidemiology, etc. If selected, funding of up to \$10,000 can be used to cover costs of speaker travel, food and materials. The workshops are open to the Harvard community at large with the aim of attracting both senior scientists and young, independent researchers and students. The relatively small scale (in terms of people involved) of the sessions provides an ideal platform for focus on a specific topic. This scale also allows all participants to contribute to discussions, as well as plan follow-up

collaborative work, including grant submissions and papers.

The most recent exploratory workshop was held on June 10, 2012, and was convened by Mary C. Waters, M.E. Zukerman Professor of Sociology at Harvard. Her session, "The Social, Economic and Health Consequences of Natural Disasters," brought together the researchers from both the Hurricane Katrina Longitudinal Study housed at Harvard and the Indonesian Tsunami Longitudinal Study housed at Duke. The teams from both projects discussed what they had learned from these ongoing studies and discussed possible ways to harmonize data and measures going forward. Over 30 guests from all corners of Harvard were able to attend and participate in the dialogue.

Our fall lineup of exploratory workshops includes:

▶ **September 13 - "Universal Health Coverage: Challenges, Measurements, and Evaluation Strategies."**

▶ **Friday, September 28 - "Is There Compression of Morbidity? Evidence and Consequences."**

▶ **Tuesday, October 23 - "Advancing the Research Infrastructure for Cross-National Comparative Research on Social Inequalities in Health."**

▶ **Wednesday, October 24 - "Exploring the Causal Links Between Education and Mortality."**



Participants in the June 2012 "Natural Disasters" exploratory workshop included: (top, from left) Duncan Thomas, Duke; Christian Chan, University of Massachusetts Boston; Amar Hamoudi, Duke; Jean Rhodes, University of Massachusetts Boston; Jenna Nobles, University of Wisconsin Madison; (bottom, from left) Nicole Deterding, Harvard; Mary Waters, Harvard; Elizabeth Frankenberg, Duke; Sarah Lowe, University of Massachusetts Boston; and Beth Fussell, Washington State.

▶ Also, to be scheduled, the sessions "New Evidence on the Health Impacts of Improved Cookstoves" and "Capability Approach Applied to Selected Population and Reproductive Issues."

For more information, visit www.hsph.harvard.edu/cpds or contact Angela Smith-Waxman at asmithwa@hsph.harvard.edu. ■



Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies

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