This report describes activities of the Population Studies Center from September 1996 to August 1998. This was a very successful period for PSC. The center made some important institutional changes, many exciting research and training projects were undertaken—covering a variety of disciplines and many parts of the world, and our faculty was expanded with a number of excellent senior and junior recruitments.

During this period PSC made a major institutional change, moving from the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts—the home of PSC since its founding in 1961—into the Institute for Social Research (ISR). On July 1, 1998 PSC became ISR’s fourth center, the culmination of increasing integration between PSC and ISR that has developed in recent years. A major institutional change such as this takes a great deal of effort at all levels. In addition to the hard work of many people inside PSC, we were fortunate to have the strong support of key individuals in ISR, the College of LS&A, and the Provost’s office, all of whom worked together to make this move a success. PSC was already in a very strong financial situation, with a large and diverse portfolio of externally funded research projects, but the move into ISR further strengthens PSC’s financial base and gives PSC greater direct control over its resources. This exciting move also facilitates closer interaction with other ISR activities such as the well-known data collection projects based in the Survey Research Center. A good example of the kind of activities the merger helps promote is our ambitious research and training programs in South Africa, described in this report.

Arland Thornton did an excellent job serving as Interim Director of PSC (September 1997—August 1998) while I was on sabbatical year at the University of Cape Town. Arland ended up with a very demanding year, managing the many administrative issues arising over PSC’s merger into ISR. My colleagues and I are enormously grateful for Arland’s many efforts on behalf of the Center during his term.

Outstanding researchers have always been at the heart of PSC’s success, and the 1996-98 period saw a number of excellent new appointments. Two very important senior recruitments were made in 1998. Sociologist Bill Axinn moved to Michigan from Penn State and economist Lee Lillard moved to Michigan from RAND. Three talented new junior faculty members in sociology also joined PSC in this period, Deborah Carr, David Harris, and Jeffrey Morenoff (see page 9).

One of the great rewards of being director of the Population Studies Center is working with many wonderful people inside and outside the Center. The Center has always had a talented and highly dedicated staff who work hard to support the Center’s large and diverse set of activities. During the past two years the Center has added a number of new staff members who continue this tradition of excellence. The Center also depends on the support of University officials, program officers from federal agencies and foundations, and an international network of collaborating individuals and institutions. I thank all of these people for their continued support of PSC and look forward to the many exciting activities that this support will make possible in the coming years.

David Lam, Director
Established in 1961 with a grant from the Ford Foundation, the Population Studies Center grew out of an interest in population and human ecology within the University’s Sociology Department dating back to the early 1930s. The Center is distinguished by its interdisciplinary nature and its focus on basic sociodemographic research in both industrialized and developing countries.

The Center made a major institutional move in July 1998, moving from the College of Literature, Science, and Arts into the Institute for Social Research (ISR). The merger into ISR facilitates close integration between PSC’s demographic research and the long tradition in survey methodology and major data collection projects at ISR. PSC becomes the fourth center in ISR, joining the Survey Research Center, the Center for Political Studies, and the Research Center for Group Dynamics. In January 1999, PSC moved from the center’s 30-year office location on South University to its new location on Maynard Street. The change in physical location will allow PSC staff greater and more convenient contact with colleagues at ISR.

The center is fortunate to receive support from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the National Institute on Aging (NIA), the Ford Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the University of Michigan. Individual research projects are supported by a variety of sources, including NICHD, NIA, the National Science Foundation, and other private foundations.

Predoctoral and postdoctoral training have been an important component of the Center’s activities since its founding. The Center does not award degrees directly, but provides support for doctoral students in the departments of Sociology, Economics, and Anthropology. Predoctoral training is supported by training grants from NICHD, NIA, and the Hewlett Foundation. Postdoctoral scholars also play an important role in the intellectual life of the Center. Postdoctoral scholars are supported by grants from NICHD, NIA, and the Mellon Foundation.

The Population Research Center Core Grant from the NICHD allows PSC to provide administrative and other support services to its researchers and trainees. The core units are Administration, Computing, Data Archive, Library, and Publications. Faculty oversight of the cores is provided by the Director, the Associate Director, and two faculty committees (the Data and Computing Oversight Committee and the Information Services Oversight Committee).

Management and administrative support for faculty and trainees is provided by the Administrative Core. From grant management to general office support, the administrative core plays a vital role in the day-to-day operations of PSC.

The Computing Core provides a state-of-the-art social science computing environment to support the Center’s research and training missions; services include system administration, user support, statistical consulting, and programming services to the PSC community.

The Data Archive Core maintains a collection of over 750 demographic data files and assists in the acquisition, organization, management, and preservation of data for PSC research projects.

The Library Core provides valuable information to researchers. The Library includes a collection of over 3,000 pieces. Library staff members conduct literature searches, provide a courier service for efficient access to demographic resources, the Internet, and on-line databases to PSC researchers.

Production and dissemination of PSC research reports and reprints is managed by the Publications Core. Articles from any of the series may be ordered on-line. The full-text of many PSC research reports may be downloaded from the PSC website (www.psc.lsa.umich.edu/pubs). Many printed items, including the annual report, are produced by the PSC Publications office. Editorial services are also available to PSC researchers through the Publications Core.

In addition, the Center provides many opportunities for interdisciplinary exchanges with other UM units, researchers and students as well as other Universities both nationally and internationally. Weekly brown bag lectures hosted by PSC provide a forum for members of the Center, affiliates, and visitors to present and discuss their research. The lectures draw a wide audience. For a schedule and listing of speakers, call 734-998-7275 or visit PSC’s Events web page (www.psc.lsa.umich.edu/events). Support of visiting scholars also allows for the exchange of ideas.

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The University of Michigan 3

**Faculty Associates**

Center faculty, in addition to their research and teaching, often serve as domestic and foreign government advisers as well as hold office or chair committees in private and international organizations. Following is a list of current PSC Faculty Associates that includes selected honors and awards received during September 1996–August 1998.

**Barbara Anderson**, sociologist (Ph.D., Princeton University, 1974), studies the relationship between social change and demographic change. Her research focuses on the former Soviet Union and China. Her teaching centers on the relationship between social and demographic change and on technical demography.

**William Axinn**, sociologist (Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1990), joined The University of Michigan in 1998. Axinn’s areas of study and teaching include demography, family, the life course, research methods, and South Asian studies. He continues to direct the Population and Ecology Research Laboratory (PERL) in Nepal. Axinn was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the Population Association of America (1998-2000). He also serves on the Social Sciences and Population Study Section of the NIH (1998-2000).

**John Bound**, economist (Ph.D., Harvard University, 1987), studies economic, demographic, and policy influences on the labor force participation and health status of older people in the United States. His recent research has also included studies on racial differences in earnings, employment, and health and changes in the returns to higher education. His teaching centers on econometrics and labor economics. In 1996, he won the H. Gregg Lewis Prize in labor economics. He is Associate Editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* and a reviewer for the National Science Foundation.

**Deborah Carr**, sociologist (Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1997), focuses on aging and the life course, social stratification and social psychology. Her current research investigates the relationship between career goal attainment and midlife mental health, and career trajectories over the life course. She is broadly interested in social class differences in mental and physical health, and women’s employment issues. Carr is also a network associate of The John D. and Catherine T. Foundation Research Network on Successful Career Trajectories over the Life Course. She is broadly interested in social class differences in mental and physical health, and women’s employment issues. Carr is also a network associate of The John D. and Catherine T. Foundation Research Network on Successful Midlife Development (MIDMAC).

**Sheldon Danziger** (Ph.D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1976) is Henry J. Meyer Collegiate Professor of Social Work and Public Policy; Director of the Research and Training Program on Poverty, the Underclass, and Public Policy; and Director of the Center on Poverty, Risk and Mental Health. His research focuses on trends in poverty and inequality and the effects of economic and demographic changes and government social programs on disadvantaged groups. He is the co-author of *America Unequal* (Harvard University Press, 1995) and co-editor of *Confronting Poverty: Prescriptions for Change* (Harvard University Press, 1994) and *Child Poverty and Deprivation in the Industrialized Countries, 1943-1993* (Oxford University Press, 1997). He is the author of numerous articles in refereed journals and conference volumes.

**Reynolds Farley**, sociologist (Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1964), conducts research concerning population trends in the United States, focusing on racial differences, ethnicity, and urban structure. He has taught courses in urban sociology, population, race, demographic techniques, and introductory sociology. Dr. Farley is currently Vice President of the Russell Sage Foundation in NY.

**Ronald Freedman**, Emeritus sociologist (Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1947), has served as president of the Population Association of America and is a member of the National Academy of Sciences. Professor Freedman’s research interests focus on reproductive behavior in American and overseas populations, especially in Asia. His interests in developing overseas resources for demographic research are reflected in his roles as coordinator of the Taiwan Population Studies Center (1961-1964) and consultant to family planning programs in Hong Kong, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and China, to the Rockefeller and Hewlett Foundations, the Population

(Continued on page 4)

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**Workshops are another means for PSC affiliates to both train and learn from others interested in population studies. Following is a selected listing of workshops held 1996–1998.**

**Census in the Classroom—**Two six-day workshops, sponsored by Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN), were held at PSC on June 12-17, 1997 for faculty interested in adopting census data analysis exercises in their classes.

**Family Demography Workshop—**Drs. Deborah Carr and Pamela Smock, PSC researchers, held a workshop on Family Demography with Vietnam’s Sociology Institute in Hanoi June 22-27, 1998.

**Immigration Data Workshop—**PSC, together with Public Data Queries, organized a weeklong workshop on July 8-12, 1997 focusing on accessing data about immigration to the United States. Participants were provided with information about analyzing data in the public use files using the Public Data Queries’ EXPLORE software, and they extracted data files tailored to specific research needs using the EXTRACT program with data sets maintained by PSC’s data archive.

**Survey and Focus Group Data Analysis—**On July 7-11, 1997, Dr. John Knodel of PSC and Napaporn Chayovan from the Institute of Population Studies in Bangkok held a workshop on “Survey and Focus Group Data Analysis” at Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University, in Thailand. The workshop familiarized participants with basic approaches to the analysis of surveys and focus group data to strengthen skills for supervising and writing doctoral dissertations based on such data.

**Taming Large Datasets in Aging Workshop—**PSC and the Institute for Social Research hosted a workshop that was organized by the Michigan Exploratory Center on the Demography of Aging (MECA). On February 28 and March 1, 1997, about thirty participants from demography of aging projects and small, applications development companies gathered at PSC for a series of data management and
Council, the World Bank, and the Demographic and Health Surveys.

William Frey, sociologist (Ph.D., Brown University, 1974), specializes in migration, population redistribution, and the demography of metropolitan areas. He is currently studying the dynamics of race and status-selective immigration and internal migration dynamics in U.S. metropolitan areas with 1990 Census data. He is also working on migration and distribution of the elderly population in the U.S. and on poverty migration determinants. Dr. Frey is also active in demographic curricula development—making demographic data available to undergraduate courses, and is founder of the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN) which hosts faculty workshops and maintains an interactive website for college teachers. He is currently Chair—Committee on National Statistics, American Sociological Association; Member of Committee—Population Statistics, Population Association of America; Fellow—The Urban Land Institute; and on the Advisory Boards for Urban Studies and The International Journal of Population Geography.

Thomas Fricke, anthropologist (Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1984), focuses on anthropological demography, social change, and the family and fertility in Nepal and South and East Asia. His current research projects include a study of economy, family change, and fertility in Nepal; an analysis of social organization, women's status, and the marital context of fertility among the Tamang of Nepal; and work on social change, the family, and fertility in Taiwan. He teaches courses in anthropological perspectives on the family and household and in traditions in ethnology.

Arlene Geronimus, behavioral scientist (Sc.D., Harvard University, 1985), focuses on the relation between socioeconomic and cultural factors, fertility, and health. She is currently doing research on the mortality and functional limitation experience of young through middle-aged adults in a regionally diverse set of black and white poor populations and on the implications of pervasive health uncertainty among young through middle-aged adults in poor communities for fertility-timing. She teaches courses on women's health and the timing of reproduction and on health and poverty. In 1998, Professor Geronimus was the recipient of a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Investigator in Health Policy Award.

David Harris, sociologist (Ph.D., Northwestern University, 1997), has interests in race and ethnicity, stratification, and public policy. His current research projects investigate racial and nonracial determinants of residential mobility, racial differences in suburbanization, firm relocation decisions, income returns to education in South Africa, interracial unions, and mixed-race identity.

Albert Hermalin, Emeritus sociologist (Ph.D., Princeton University, 1969), is currently involved in a major collaborative study of aging in Asia, funded partially by a MERIT award from the National Institute on Aging. He directs the Michigan Exploratory Center on the Demography of Aging. He has done extensive research on fertility using multi-level analysis and serves on the technical advisory group of the MEASURE Evaluation project. His past courses include demographic techniques and the demography of aging but he is currently an Emeritus Professor of Sociology. Hermalin is currently serving on the executive committee of the Society for the Study of Social Biology.

Sandra Hoferth, sociologist (Ph.D., University of North Carolina, 1976), is co-director with Frank Stafford of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and has involved PSC graduate students in projects using the PSID. A major NICHD project, entitled “Family, School, Neighborhood Resources, and Child Development,” focuses on children of the PSID sample members. Her major areas of research are family demography, child care, and adolescent pregnancy. Offices she has held include: American Sociological Association: Committee on Committees, 1995-96; Council, Family Section, 1997-98; Council, Population Section, 1997-98; Spivack Public Policy Committee, 1998-99; Chair, Sociology of Children Section, 1998-99.

John Knode, sociologist (Ph.D., Princeton University, 1965), has conducted research in the areas of population dynamics in developing countries (especially Thailand but also Vietnam) and European historical demography. His current work in Thailand, which uses both qualitative and quantitative techniques, focuses on the status of and support systems for the elderly and on the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on the older population. His work in Vietnam is related to aging in that country. He is presently involved in collaborative studies of all three topics. He teaches the introductory course in population studies.

David Lam, economist (Ph.D., University of California-Berkeley, 1983), specializes in the application of micro-economic theory to demographic behavior and the interaction of population dynamics and economic variables. Current research projects analyze the effect of economic shocks on households in Brazil, education and income inequality in Brazil and South Africa, and evolutionary approaches to the biodemography of aging. Professor Lam teaches courses in economic demography. He was a visiting professor at the University of Cape Town in 1997-98, and was appointed to the National Academy of Sciences in 1997.

Lee Lillard (Ph.D., North Carolina State University, 1972), Professor of Economics and Senior Research Scientist—Survey Research Center, is currently involved in several funded research projects including the Michigan Retirement Research Center (MRRC) (SSA); Elderly Health and Health Care Expenditures (NIH); Uncertain Health and Survival: Effects on Saving and Consumption (NIH); Intergenerational Relations (NIH-MERIT); Education, Marriage, and Fertility: A Joint Model (NIH); and Contextual Effects of Adolescents Risk-Taking and STD-HIV (NIH). He recently co-authored, “Panel Attrition from the PSID: Household Income, Marital Status, and Mortality” published in the Journal of Human Resources, (1998) with C. Panis.

Jeffrey Moreoff, sociologist (Ph.D. candidate, University of Chicago), has interests in crime, health, and race and ethnicity. He is currently conducting research on the application of racial and ethnic differences in adverse pregnancy outcomes, the formation of neighborhood social capital and collective efficacy and their association with rates of violent crime, and the influence of race and space on neighborhood homicide rates. He is also mounting a longitudinal study of child health and development among Mexican Americans in Chicago and their counterparts in Mexico.

Pamela Smock, sociologist (Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1992), specializes in social demography, social stratification, and the sociology of the family. Her research interests include cohabitation, marriage, divorce, nonresidential fathers’ involvement with children, and economic inequality between men and women. She has published articles on cohabitation, the economic consequences of divorce for.
men and women, mother-only families, and child support.

Arland Thornton, sociologist (Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1975), specializes in the study of marriage, family, and life course structures and processes. He has authored a book and a number of articles on the effect of societal change on the family in the United States and Asia. His work currently focuses on intergenerational relations, cohabitation, marriage, divorce, reproductive behavior, living arrangements, and gender roles in Nepal, Taiwan, and the United States. His teaching centers on the sociology and demography of the family and life course. He served as Acting Director of PSC 1997-1998. Some of his selected honors include receiving the Hammer Award from Vice President Al Gore in 1998; being Chair of the Population Section of the American Sociological Association (1996-97); being part of the Nominating Committee for the Population Association of America (1996-97).

Robert Willis, economist (Ph.D., University of Washington, 1971), has made important contributions to research in labor economics and the economics of fertility and the family. He is currently conducting research on non-marital childbearing and intergenerational transfers in Asia and the United States. He is directing the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and the study of the Asset and Health Dynamics of the Oldest Old (AHEAD).

Yu Xie (Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1989) is John Stevenson Perrin Professor of Sociology at the University of Michigan. He is also affiliated with the Population Studies Center and the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research. His main areas of interest are social stratification, demography, statistical methods, and sociology of science. He is currently completing a book with Kimberlee Shauman on the career processes and outcomes of women in science and another book with Daniel Powers on statistical methods for categorical data.

### Selected Publications

Following are selected publications by PSC researchers (published during 1996–1998).


Following are descriptions of research projects involving PSC researchers (September 1996–August 1998). They are grouped by demographic research area, however, there is overlap between categories. Projects are listed once even though some could easily be placed under more than one heading.

Fertility, Family Planning, Health, and Sexual Behavior

Epidemiologic Assessment of Menstrual Cycle Patterns. PSC Researcher: S. D. Harlow. The goal of this project is to enhance the use of menstrual cycle diaries and menstrual histories as epidemiologic tools in the investigation of risk factors for reproductive dysfunction and hormonally mediated risk factors for chronic disease. Two basic problems are being addressed: (1) how to define consistent, biologically meaningful menstrual cycle endpoints for use in epidemiologic research; and (2) how to analyze menstrual diary data. The research focuses on the natural variability in menstrual cycle patterns within women across the reproductive lifespan, including changes in cycle length from cycle to cycle within women and age-specific changes in the population distribution of cycle length and cycle variability. A strategy for analyzing menstrual diary data is being developed by applying existing statistical methods for longitudinal data and developing new statistical methodology. The researchers are designing efficient study protocols to obtain data on menstrual cycle patterns among low-income and minority women across the reproductive life span, as currently available U.S. data is generally limited to white, college-educated women. The primary source of data is the lifetime menstrual records for 942 women from the Tremin Trust, a unique prospective study of menstrual cycle patterns that used menstrual diaries. Daily urinary hormone data for nonconception cycles from a prospective study of early pregnancy loss is also examined. The project is designed to redress fundamental gaps in knowledge about menstrual cycle characteristics over the life course and to provide substantive data to guide the design and direction of future epidemiologic research.

Determinants of Fertility Preferences in Southeast Asia. PSC Researchers: D. A. Lam, A. I. Hermalin, B. Anderson, J. Knodel, T. Fricke, A. Thornton, Yu Xie, W. G. Axinn, & R. Freedman. This is a combined training and research program which aims to analyze the social and cultural determinants of fertility in Southeast Asia. The program is supported by an award from NICHD and the Fogarty International Center of NIH. Activities currently involve nine PSC investigators as well as collaborators in Vietnam, Thailand, Nepal, and China. The countries chosen to participate are at different stages of fertility decline, and there is good indication that projects undertaken through the program could have an important impact on the research infrastructure and policy environment in each of them. Current research by PSC researchers has common substantive themes and methodological approaches, which help lay the groundwork for projects to be supported via travel, workshops, and research assistance. Activities are conducted both at the Population Studies Center and overseas. Funded all or in part by: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)/Fogarty International Center. Period of Study: 9/95-8/00.

Evaluation of Family Planning Program Impact. PSC Researcher: A. I. Hermalin (and A. O. Tsui [PI], University of N. Carolina). The Evaluation of Family Planning Program Impact is a multi-year initiative started in 1991 and funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development to support technical and methodological advancement of population program evaluation. The project is executed under contract to the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, in collaboration with The Futures Group and Tulane University. Hermalin served as the Senior Technical Advisor to the project. The purpose of the Evaluation Project is to strengthen the capacity to evaluate the impact of population programs on fertility. The project’s objectives are to develop consistently defined indicators of family planning impact for use across population projects and programs, to apply methodologies developed through this project in USAID’s central and field population projects and programs, and to facilitate the inclusion of impact evaluation plans in new population projects at the design stage. In addition to serving as Senior Technical Advisor, Hermalin helped prepare several manuals on aspects of evaluation, and developed a methodology for assessing the strength of health and family planning facilities at the community level. Hermalin is also a co-investigator of the Impact Study, which is undertaking a broad appraisal of the effect of family planning programs on family size preferences, contraceptive use, and fertility by reviewing past studies and undertaking appropriate secondary and primary analyses. Funded all or in part by: USAID.

Health and Poor Families. PSC Researchers: A. Geronimus & J. Bound. Racial or socioeconomic disparities in health are pronounced among the young and middle-aged. Rates of early health deterioration and excess mortality among African Americans in poverty can be staggering: In some impoverished central cities, more than one-third of African American girls and three-quarters of boys who reach their 15th birthday do not live to see their 65th, largely as a result of chronic diseases. Geronimus coined the term “weathering” to suggest that cumulative experience with social inequality contributes to this rapid health decline. She further hypothesized that relatively early fertility-timing in poor, African American communities may be in response to such pervasive health uncertainty. Widespread threats to the health of prime-aged adults reverberate throughout communities. Early health deterioration and premature death increase the probability of widowhood or orphanhood, prolonged disability within the family, and damage to the family economy and care systems. These events, in turn, may lead to multigenerational residential arrangements and accelerate the course of other life events, including childbearing. Through counterfactual calculations incorpo-
rating population-specific mortality and functional limitations trajectories with fertility-timing distributions, Geronimus and Bound provide a test to support or refute the hypothesis that early fertility substantially improves the chances that children in poverty will have living and able-bodied caretakers until maturity. Empirical results of these analyses are being used to further develop or modify the weathering hypothesis as a conceptual framework for continued research on the well-being of African American children and families and to articulate the refined version of this framework for more general application. Funded all or in part by: W. T. Grant Foundation. Period of Study: 1/94-12/99.

Perimenopause, Bone, and Arthritis in African Americans. PSC Researcher: S. D. Harlow. Investigators have speculated that endocrinologic and metabolic changes associated with menopause interact with or accelerate events of normal aging to promote increased incidence of metabolic bone disease, heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, breast cancer, osteoarthritis, autoimmune disease, and menstrual bleeding disorders at mid-life (45-50 years). This project is attempting to determine whether menopausal-related changes in hormones or menstrual cycle patterns are associated with changes in joints that are indicative of arthritis development, loss of bone density, and change in body composition. Information gathered from 300 African-American women is being compared with information being gathered from 582 white pre- and perimenopausal women.

The researchers measured 300 pre- and perimenopausal African-American women and 200 Caucasian women aged 40-50 years at baseline in 1994 and the study follows them for five years until final contact at age 45-55. Using annual hormone measurements (timed to the menstrual cycle) and monthly menstrual calendars, they identify changes in reproductive hormone levels (e.g., estrogen, follicle stimulating hormone, and testosterone) and menstrual cycle patterns (including abnormal bleeding). Measurements are made of bone density (by dual x-ray densitometry [DEXA]), hand and knee joints (x-rays), body composition (DEXA), and blood pressure. A subgroup of women with atypical menstrual cycle lengths collect urine daily through two menstrual cycles, and the urine samples are analyzed for reproductive hormones as explanatory factors of substantial difference in cycle lengths.

Population Change in Korea and Among Koreans in China. PSC Researcher: B. A. Anderson. With the collaboration of scholars from the United States, Korea, and China, this project undertook comparative analysis of data from the Republic of Korea and from Jilin Province, China, which contains a large number of ethnic Koreans. This work was facilitated by exchange of micro-data between China and Korea. The project focused on differences and similarities in mortality, educational attainment by sex, fertility, sex-selective abortion, and infant mortality in the two settings. Koreans have the highest educational attainment, the lowest fertility, and the lowest infant mortality of any ethnic group in China. Since they are considered a small ethnic group in China, they are not covered by the restrictive fertility limitation policies that apply to Han Chinese. Differences in level of socio-economic development, minority ethnic status, and the political system and policies of the countries were examined as possible explanations for differences in the two settings. There were high levels of son preference, low fertility, and a high level of sex-selective abortion in both settings. However, the higher level of socio-economic development in Korea led to higher educational attainment in Korea than among Koreans in China, and female disadvantage in education did not appear until a higher level of schooling. The low fertility of and high level of sex-selective abortion in Korea suggests that these characteristics of Koreans in Korea are not the direct result of policies by the government of China. Funded all or in part by: Korea Research Foundation.

Marriage, Family, Children, and Links Between Generations

Changing Social Contexts and Family Formation. PSC Researchers: W. Axinn, T. Fricke, & A. Thornton. This five-year project is investigating the influence of changing social contexts on marriage, childbearing, and contraceptive use. The investigators are collecting and analyzing multilevel event history data from a representative sample of 171 neighborhoods in the Chitwan Valley of southern Nepal (approximately 5,271 individuals aged 15-59). Neighborhood event histories, collected using a combination of survey and ethnographic methods, provide dynamic measures of community-level changes over time. Together with data from individual-level life histories, these innovative data provide the means to push analyses of the consequences of contextual changes in directions that have received theoretical consideration but fairly little empirical attention. The research design aims to answer four specific questions: (1) To what extent do changes in the community-level social and institutional context produce changes in family formation processes? (2) Do changes in the family organization of individual life courses transmit these contextual effects? (3) Do any direct effects of contextual change remain once important individual-level experiences are taken into account? and (4) Do the consequences of community-level changes depend on the cultural context? Funded all or in part by: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)/The Pennsylvania State University. Period of Study: 9/94-6/99.

Child Support and the Earnings Capacity of Absent Fathers. PSC Researcher: R. J. Willis (M. J. Brien [PI], University of Virginia). The purpose of this project is to examine one aspect of young men and women having children outside of marriage: the level of support available from an absent parent. This project will attempt to measure the extent of the potential resources that the fathers of out-of-wedlock children could provide to their children under the child support formulas mandated by the Family Support Act of 1988. Funded all or in part by: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)/University of Virginia. Period of Study: 6/96-5/98.

Demographic Effects of Macroeconomic Shocks in Brazil. PSC Researcher: D. Lam. This project analyzes the effects of short-run macroeconomic fluctuations and long-run investments in human resources on demographic and economic outcomes in Brazil.
The following faculty and staff have joined the Center during September 1996–January 1999.

**Faculty Appointments**

**Dr. William Axinn** (Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1990), Professor of Sociology, Senior Research Scientist—ISR, and Research Associate—PSC, joined the UM in July of 1998 from The Pennsylvania State University. He studies the relationships among social change, family organization, intergenerational relationships, marriage, cohabitation and fertility in the United States and Nepal. His research also includes the development of new methods for collecting social science data. His teaching centers on the family, the life course, fertility and research methods. He is the principal investigator or co-principal investigator on several funded research projects including: Intergenerational Panel Study of Mothers and Children (NICHD, Co-PI); Reciprocal Relations Between Population and Environment (NICHD, PI); Changing Social Contexts and Family Formation (NICHD, PI); Young Investigator Award (NSF); Development of a Human and Natural Resources Studies Center at Kathmandu University (Ford Foundation). He has many publications to his credit. He is currently teaching Sociology 102—Introduction to Sociology through the Study of Populations.

**Dr. Deborah Carr** (Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1997), Assistant Professor of Sociology, Faculty Associate—Survey Research Center, ISR, and Faculty Associate—PSC, joined the UM in the fall of 1997. Dr. Carr has interests in aging and the life course, stratification, and the family. Her current research focuses on the occupational goals of men and women over the life course and the mental health consequences of goal achievement. Her other research interests include socioeconomic differentials in health, family change, and women’s self-employment. She recently co-authored “Linking Life Histories and Mental Health: A Person-Centered Strategy” (by Burton H. Singer, Carol D. Ryff, Deborah Carr, and William J. Magee, 1998, *Sociological Methodology* 28:1-51). She is currently teaching Sociology 591 (Section 002)—Social Structure and Personality and Sociology 850—Psycho-social Factors in Mental Health and Illness.

**Dr. David Harris** (Ph.D., Northwestern University, 1997), Assistant Professor of Sociology, Assistant Research Scientist—ISR, and Faculty Associate—PSC, joined the UM in the fall of 1997. He has interests in social stratification, race and ethnicity, residential mobility, and social demography. His current research investigates racial and nonracial determinants of white residential mobility, the role of local population characteristics in firm relocation decisions, demographic and policy issues related to unmarried fathers, the racial identity of mixed-race people, and the effect of race on life chances in the U.S. and South Africa. His review of “Divided By Color: Racial Politics and Demographic Ideals” was published in the *American Journal of Sociology* (1997). He recently taught 210—Elementary Statistics and 595 Special Courses—Demography of Race.

**Dr. Lee Lillard** (Ph.D., North Carolina State University, 1972), Professor of Economics and Senior Research Scientist—Survey Research Center, and Research Associate—PSC joined UM in the fall of 1998. He is involved in research on economic and social costs of poor health in old age; life cycle patterns in health, aging and mortality; socioeconomic differentials in the returns to Social Security; work and retirement; income inequality; intergenerational linkages in education, earning, health, and marriage patterns; non-marital and marital fertility; and roles of family, school and community in patterns of teen pregnancy. He is currently involved in several funded research projects including the Michigan Retirement Research Center (MRRC) (SSA); Elderly Health and Health Care Expenditures (NIH); Uncertain Health and Survival: Effects on Saving and Consumption (NIH); Intergenerational Relations (NIH-MERIT); Education, Marriage, and Fertility: A Joint Model (NIH); and Contextual Effects of Adolescent Risk-Taking and STD-HIV (NIH). Before coming to Michigan he was a Senior Economist, Director of the Center for the Study of Aging, Co-Director of the Center for Social Security Policy Research, and Associate Director of the Population Research Center at RAND. He recently co-authored, *Panel Attrition from the PSID: Household Income, Marital Status, and Mortality*, published in the *Journal of Human Resources*, (1998) with C. Panis.

**Jeffrey Morenoff**, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Faculty Associate—PSC, (Ph.D. candidate, University of Chicago) joined UM in fall 1998. He is interested in crime and neighborhood changes, health, and race and ethnicity. He is conducting research on racial and ethnic differences in adverse pregnancy outcomes, the formation of neighborhood social capital and collective efficacy and their association with rates of violent crime, and the influence of race and space on neighborhood homicide rates. He is also preparing a longitudinal study of child health and development among Mexican Americans in Chicago and their counterparts in Mexico. His book, “Color and Opportunity: Family, Welfare and Work in the Inner City,” is forthcoming and will be published by University of Chicago Press. He is currently teaching Sociology 468—Criminology.

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(In Brief, continued from p. 9)

Research Affiliates

Dr. Mary Beth Ofstedal, Assistant Research Scientist, PSC and Adjunct Assistant Research Scientist, ISR, joined the Center in September 1997. She is working on a collaborative study of aging in Asia and on the Assets and Health Dynamics of the Oldest-Old and Health and Retirement Studies of aging in the United States. Her research interests include transitions in physical and cognitive functioning in old-age, utilization of health and long-term care services, intergenerational relations and support, longitudinal survey design and analysis, and comparative research.

Dr. Hiromi Ono, Assistant Research Scientist, Survey Research Center, became a research affiliate in October 1998. Her research interests include the linkage between women's economic roles and marriage and welfare receipt patterns of immigrants. She also studies intra-marital financial organizations in American and Japanese families.

Dr. Amy Pienta, Assistant Professor, Institute of Gerontology, Wayne State University, became a research affiliate in 1998. Her research interests center on retirement behavior of older families; social factors across the life course and longevity; and family change and the well-being of older individuals in Nepal.

Dr. Wei-Jun Yueng, Assistant Research Scientist, ISR and adjunct assistant professor, Sociology, became a research affiliate in 1999. She is co-principal investigator of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Her research interests are family and sex roles, poverty and welfare dynamics, social demography, children's welfare and intergenerational studies.

Post-Doctoral Fellows

Dr. John Traphagan, an anthropologist, joined PSC in September 1997 as an NIA postdoctoral scholar. Dr. Traphagan earned the doctorate in philosophy from the University of Pittsburgh in 1997. He is interested in aging and the life course, age grading practices, and functional decline in Japan and Southeast Asia. His current research is concerned with out-migration of younger people from rural areas, suicide among rural elderly, and patterns of providing social support to the elderly in Japan. He also is interested in religious participation and health among older people. Dr. Traphagan has worked extensively in Japan and will collaborate on the Center’s work in Vietnam.

Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow Dr. Jennifer Barber joined PSC in September 1997. She earned the doctorate in philosophy from the Pennsylvania State University in 1997. Dr. Barber studies intergenerational processes in families in the United States and Nepal. Her current U.S. research focuses on intergenerational influences on childbearing behavior, including the influence of parental behavior, parental attitudes, and young people’s own attitudes. She is studying the consequences of unwanted childbearing for children in the U.S. Her current research in Nepal focuses on the relationships between social change and family formation attitudes and behavior.

Another postdoctoral fellow to join PSC is sociologist Dr. Mario Sims. He is a fellow in The Program on Poverty, The Underclass, and Public Policy at the Poverty Research and Training Center and the Population Studies Center. He earned his doctorate in sociology and demography from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1997. His research examines economic segregation among ethnic groups in urban areas, the neighborhood conditions of advantaged and disadvantaged ethnic groups, and the economic and health consequences of children living in impoverished communities.

Staff Update

Nancy Ditmar, Administrative Manager, joined PSC in April 1998. She directs the fiscal, personnel and administrative activities of the Center. Her fiscal responsibilities include grant and contract administration as well as assistance with all aspects of proposal preparation. She has extensive administrative and accounting experience and has been with the University of Michigan for five years. She comes to PSC from the Survey Research Center.

Tracene Boyd, Administrative Assistant, joined PSC in January 1999. Her primary responsibility is post award grant management. She assists in setting up newly funded project budgets, reconciles monthly financial statements, compares expenditures to budget and report exceptions, and prepares expenditure projections. She has worked for the University for thirteen years, twelve of those years with the Department of Ophthalmology.

Mari Ellis, Associate Editor, joined PSC in October 1998. Her primary responsibilities include providing editorial services for PSC researchers and managing PSC’s reprint and research report series. Most recently she was Managing Editor of Family Relations: Interdisciplinary Journal of Applied Family Studies and Communications Manager at Wayne State University’s Institute of Gerontology.

Symantha Holben, Administrative Assistant, joined PSC in October 1998. She works closely with Dr. William Axinn to handle administrative issues related to his research projects in Nepal as well as coordinates PSC’s international research and training. She comes to PSC from Washington DC and is formerly of the Fogarty International Center, NIH.

Carol Nowroski, Center Secretary, joined PSC in January 1999. She has been with the University for 15 years. Most recently she worked in the School of Dentistry. Her primary responsibilities include administrative support to Director David Lam and to Nancy Ditmar.

David Sasaki, Computer Systems Consultant, joined PSC in July 1998. He is responsible for desktop computer configuration, the PSC laptop pool, and supervising the computing support work-study students.

Pictured (front row, l-r): Mari Ellis, Tracene Boyd, Nancy Ditmar, Symantha Holben (back row, l-r): Carol Nowroski and David Sasaki.
from 1976 to 1995. The project looks at how economic shocks such as the unemployment of an adult household member affect outcomes such as children’s schooling and the employment of children and other household members. The project includes three former PSC economics Ph.D. students, Mary Arends-Kuenning, Suzanne Duryea, and Deborah Levison, as well as Brazilian collaborators. The project takes advantage of two excellent data series collected by the Brazilian statistical bureau, the PNAD annual survey collected since 1976 and the PME monthly employment survey with panel data collected since 1982. Early results from the project indicate that unemployment shocks to male household heads have a negative effect on children’s probability of advancing to the next grade. This result is based on analysis of the longitudinal component of the monthly PME employment survey. The results also indicate that an unemployment spell experienced by the male household head leads to increases in the labor force participation by his wife. Although these results suggest that negative economic shocks may negatively affect outcomes such as children’s schooling, the early results also indicate that even the worst years of Brazil’s recessions did not lead to reversals in the slow but steady progress being made in Brazil’s educational system.


Family and Child Well-Being Research Network. PSC Researcher: S. L. Hofferth. By compiling longitudinal information on a large and continuously representative sample of U.S. families over a 25-year period, the PSID provides unparalleled longitudinal data on the poverty and welfare experiences of children, rich intergenerational data on the poverty and welfare experiences of children, rich intergenerational data on childhood backgrounds (including neighborhood conditions) and adult attainments, unique data on intergenerational transfers, and oversamples of Blacks and Hispanics. Duncan’s research record is replete with innovative studies of child poverty, welfare dependence, intergenerational processes, cross-national comparisons of family well-being, survey methods, public outreach, and research network activities. Collaborating with Duncan on the project are Martha Hill of the Survey Research Center, who has designed and analyzed many innovative demographic survey modules concerning intergenerational issues, family composition, and the economic fortunes of children, and Sandra Hofferth of the Urban Institute, who has made many scientific and policy-related contributions to research on kin support networks, child care, and family structure.

The project includes two components. The first consists of a set of interrelated analyses of the effects of family background, neighborhood conditions, and extended family networks on a series of important adolescent and early-audit outcomes-dropping out of high school, attending college, early career attainments (including self-employment) and first home purchase. The comparative cross-national work on longitudinal aspects of poverty and welfare use to focus on the issue of why, despite apparently similar amounts of economic mobility, social assistance recipients in different countries have such very different durations of receipt. Three network research projects are proposed: a system of descriptive longitudinal indicators of children’s well-being and of trends in those indicators, building neighborhood indicators from the 1980 and 1990 census into some of the other data sets in the network, and coordinated research on intergenerational exchanges. Funded all or in part by: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)/Northwestern University. Period of Study: 8/93-3/99.

Influence of Parental Family on Well-Being of Children. PSC Researchers: A. Thornton, W. G. Axinn, & G. Binstock. This project studies the influence of the parental family on the well-being of children under the auspices of the Family and Child Well-Being Research Network. The research has both an individual and a cooperative component. The individual research component investigates the influence of the first generation family on several dimensions of second generation well-being, including self-esteem and parent-child relationships. Several determinants of children’s well-being are examined, including the quality of the parents’ marriage and their experience with marital dissolution and remarriage, the degree of integration of parent and child activities within the family, and the childbearing experiences of the parents (number, timing, and planning statuses of births). The research also looks at the economic resources and standard of living of the family, religious participation and commitment, and the attitudes and values of the parents.

The cooperative research component of this project includes several activities. One is the organization of a workshop to consider research and data needs for studying the well-being of children and families. A broad interdisciplinary group of scholars was invited to present papers at the workshop. A conference volume is currently being planned and organized. Another cooperative research project has investigated the reliabili-
ity of measurement of attitudes and values concerning family life and individual self concepts. This project also examines the extent to which these dimensions of individual and family life are stable across time. A third cooperative project centers on how fatherhood intersects with the formation and dissolution of marital and cohabiting unions. Arland Thornton received a Hammer Award from Vice-President Al Gore for the latter.

The empirical analyses for the individual research plan are being conducted using an eight-wave thirty-one year intergenerational panel study, which includes a mother-child pair in each of the participating families. The data set includes eight waves of information collected from the mothers across the entire thirty-one years of the children’s lives. Also included in the data set are three waves of information collected from the children when they were ages 18, 23, and 31. This data set contains multiple measures of the parental variables and the children’s well-being, which also make valuable contributions to the cooperative research plan. 

**Intergenerational Panel Study of Parents and Children** PSC Researchers: A. Thornton, W. G. Axinn, Yu Xie, & G. Binstock. This is a project to study the determinants of cohabitation and marriage. We formulate and evaluate a model of cohabitation and marriage which includes influences from both young adults and their parents. We posit that entrance into cohabitation and marital unions is influenced by many dimensions of the family, socioeconomic, and religious experiences, and attitudes of both young people and their parents.

Our research will make multiple contributions to understanding of the complex forces influencing cohabitation and marriage. One contribution is the examination of many important determinants of union formation that have received little or no previous attention. A second contribution is the expansion of knowledge about the specific determinants of cohabitation, an aspect of union formation across a wide age range, which permits examination of the interaction of causal influences with age. The final aim is the explication of the causal mechanisms and processes affecting cohabitation and marriage. We will investigate numerous and complex causal pathways linking the experiences, attitudes, and aspirations of both parents and children to the union formation experience of the children.

Data for this research come from an intergenerational panel study of parents and children that was designed explicitly for the purpose of studying the determinants of cohabitation and marriage. The data set includes eight waves of interviews with mothers extending across the 31 years from 1962 to 1993. Each of these mothers had given birth to a child in 1961, and these children were interviewed when they were 18, 23, and 31. The data set includes an extensive array of predictor variables from both parents and children and complete cohabitation and marriage histories from the children. The parental and individual determinants of union formation will be examined from a life course perspective using hazard models of the rate of making transitions into cohabitation and marriage. 

**Nonresidential Fathers’ Socioeconomic Ties to Children.** PSC Researcher: P. Smock. Family patterns have changed over the past three decades such that a near-majority of children in the United States are likely to spend at least some part of their childhood living apart from their biological fathers. Social science research has shown that father involvement, particularly economic support of children, is crucial to children’s well-being. Similarly, policymakers are focusing on child support reform as a foundation for improving the life chances of children. Yet to date we have limited direct knowledge of nonresidential fathers’ resources and life circumstances. This project links the characteristics and changing circumstances of nonresidential fathers and residential mothers to economic flows and social ties between children and their fathers. Using longitudinal data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the National Survey of Families and Households, the project provides a sociodemographic profile of nonresidential fathers, examines the complexity of their parenting responsibilities, and assesses the extent to which social and economic involvement with nonresident children varies with fathers’ changing life circumstances.

**Population and Family Change in Estonia in a Period of Transition.** PSC Researcher: B. A. Anderson. This project, in collaboration with demographers and sociologists in Estonia has been analyzing changes in demographic and family-related attitudes and behaviors in Estonia from the late Soviet period through the present.

**Reciprocal Relations Between Population and Environment.** PSC Researcher: W. Axinn. This project takes advantage of ongoing research on family formation in the Nepalese Himalayas to investigate the reciprocal relations between changes in population processes and the environment. The aim of the project is to gather additional data on environmental quality and population processes and link it to data on neighborhood contexts and family formation from the Chitwan Valley Family Study, for the purpose of analyzing reciprocal links between population processes and environmental changes. The data will be used to address three specific questions regarding the reciprocal relations between population processes and the environment: (1) To what extent do changes in marriage timing, household fission, childbearing, and migration influence changes in land use, water quality, and flora diversity? (2) To what extent do variations in land use, water quality, and flora diversity, produce changes in marriage, household fission, childbearing, and migration? and (3) To what extent are the observed relationships between population processes and the environment produced by exogenous changes in the social and institutional context?
RECENT GRANTS

Following is a selected listing of grants PSC associates were involved in during September 1, 1996—August 31, 1998.


CDC/NCHS. Race, Socioeconomic Status, and Weathering. PSC Researchers: A. Geronimus & J. Bound (9/95-9/98).

Department of Education/Depauw University. Making Data Analysis Relevant in a Networked Social Science Laboratory. PSC Researcher: W. H. Frey (9/96-12/98).

Department of Education/FIPSE. Making Data Analysis Relevant in a Networked Social Services Laboratory. PSC Researcher: W. H. Frey (9/94-8/97).


Michigan Exploratory Center on the Demography of Aging. Pilot Project Grant. The Relationship Between Socioeconomic Status and Health: Are There Similar Patterns for Men and Women. PSC Researcher: D. Carr.


National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Demographic Data and the Internet. PSC Researcher: B. A. Anderson.


(Recent Grants, continued p. 19)
Existing historical data on environmental factors will be merged with historical data on community-level social and institutional changes, and individual-level histories of demographic events being gathered by the Chitwan Valley Family Study (CVFS). We will also collect new measures of variations in environmental factors in the 151 neighborhoods being studied by the CVFS for two time periods, and maintain a 3-year household registry from the 1400 sampled households between these time periods, including monthly updates on major demographic events and seasonal updates on agricultural activities. By taking detailed measures of environmental variations at two points in time and maintaining a systematic registry of agricultural organization and population events during the intervening time, these data will provide the means to assess the reciprocal relations between population processes and changes in environmental quality over time. Finally, by linking these new data together with data (from the CVFS) on the changing social and institutional contexts in these communities, we will be able to explore the extent to which these contextual changes produce the observed links between population and the environment. Funded all or in part by: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD 1R01 HD33551-01). Period of Study: 9/95-6/00.

The Panel Study of Income Dynamics—Waves 25-29. PSC Researchers: S. L. Hofferth & F. Stafford. Having completed its 30th year of data collection, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) is a longitudinal survey of a representative sample of U.S. men, women, and children and the families in which they reside. Data on employment, income, wealth, housing and food expenditures, transfer income, and marital and fertility behavior have been collected annually since 1968. From 5,000 families in 1968, the study grew to include over 10,000 families, including more than 2,000 families of Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Mexican descent, and 30,000 individuals interviewed in 1990 through 1995. The study has collected high-quality intergenerational data on economic capacity, income, and the transmission of wealth, as well as information on such issues as the long-term effects of life events (early childbearing, divorce, illness) on workers and their families, the relationship of business cycles to economic wellbeing, and the interaction of labor mobility and geographic mobility. In recent years, the value of the PSID has been further extended through matching PSID respondents to Census geocodes, permitting the addition of valuable neighborhood characteristics to individual files. In 1997 a sample of immigrants was added to refresh the sample and the entire sample was trimmed to about 7,000 families. Funded all or in part by: National Science Foundation/DHHS/ National Institute on Aging (NIA). Period of Study: 1/97-12/01.

Welfare Reform, Barriers to Employment and Family Functioning. PSC Researcher: S. Danziger. The project will further analyze two additional waves of data gathered from a random sample of 700 single mothers who received welfare in February 1997. We will collect extensive information on welfare recipients’ labor market skills, work histories, perceived discrimination, health and mental health status, substance abuse and family level issues. We will evaluate how these factors change in response to welfare reform and suggest how programs might be modified to better serve disadvantaged recipients. Funded all or in part by: Joyce Foundation. Period of Study: 7/98-8/00.

Inequality, Social Mobility, Race, and Ethnicity

Changing Structure of U.S. Metropolitan Migration. PSC Researcher: W. H. Frey. This project evaluates the changing geographic and demographic structure of U.S. metropolitan migration over the period 1965-1990, and its impact on the populations of metropolitan areas. Its primary focus is on the analysis of internal migration and immigration streams across metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan territory for the intervals 1965-70, 1975-80, and 1985-90, using aggregate migration data collected by the decennial U.S. Census. The project brings together an interdisciplinary team of demographers, geographers, sociologists, and urban specialists. Its goal is to show how changing aggregate migration responses have led to shifts in the social demographic structures of metropolitan areas. The underlying premise of our investigation is that the regional restructuring of the nation’s metropolitan areas and regions has been occurring in concert with a more segmented migration and redistributing process that will lead to a greater polarization in the social and demographic make-up of areas. Funded all or in part by: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). Period of Study: 7/94-6/99.

Identity Formation and Social Problems in Estonia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. PSC Researcher: B. A. Anderson. This project involves scholars from the United States, Estonia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan in a study of changes in identity and in perception of social problems in these countries since the late Soviet period. All of these countries are multi-ethnic, and all have had a substantial decline in standard of living since the dissolution of the Soviet Union. However, the perception of the causes and the extent of these problems differs substantially within and across countries. Funded all or in part by: Ford Foundation.

Los Angeles Study of Families and Communities. PSC Researcher: D. Harris. The Los Angeles Study of Families and Communities (LASFC) is a four-year longitudinal survey that will begin gathering data in 1999. Its principal focus is on the relationship between neighborhoods and child development. We plan to collect data on 4,616 households, on 5,959 children under 18 and their families, and on 65 neighborhoods in Los Angeles County. All census tracts in Los Angeles County will be included in the sampling frame, but poor neighborhoods will be oversampled. The LASFC will collect extensive data on family background, social status and economic status, parenting, social networks, residential mobility, neighborhood conditions, and use of social services. In households with children we will also collect information on children’s cognitive, social, behavioral, and emotional development; physical growth; academic performance; and, for older children, sexual activity and substance abuse. Funded all or in part by: RAND subcontract of grant from the National Institutes of Health. Period of Study: 9/98-1/00.

(Research Projects, continued next page)
Mental Health Problems and Welfare Dependence: How strong are the links? PSC Researcher: S. Danziger. This project examines the effectiveness of existing mental health services in meeting the needs of low income women and examine the role mental health problems may play in reducing labor supply. Funded all or in part by: National Institute of Mental Health. Period of Study: 12/97-11/99.

Poverty Risk and Mental Health. PSC Researcher: S. Danziger. The Research and Development Center on Poverty, Risk and Mental Health at the University of Michigan aims to facilitate research on the linkages between poverty and mental health in four areas: epidemiological studies of the relationships between social class and mental illness; studies on the effect of high-risk environments on child development; preventive interventions with low-income, high-risk populations; the evaluation and delivery of mental health treatment and rehabilitation services to the impoverished. Danziger directs the Center and conducts research. Funded all or in part by: National Institute of Mental Health (SR24 MH51363). Period of Study: 7/95-6/00.

Psychiatric Disorders Among Low Income Single Mothers. PSC Researcher: J. Bound. African Americans suffer excessive rates of diseases and disorders, including cancer, stroke, heart disease, and HIV/AIDS. Racial gaps in some health indicators, including premature mortality, may be growing. Racial or socioeconomic differences in morbidity and mortality are greatest in the young and middle adult ages. Geronimus proposed an analytic framework in which aging from youth through middle adulthood is viewed as a “weathering” process reflecting how differential life circumstances affect health over time. This project describes age patterns of mortality, activity limitation, and functional disability among men and women in a range of extremely socioeconomically disadvantaged communities, including Harlem, Detroit, the Mississippi Delta, and Appalachian Kentucky. It focuses on the following working hypotheses that follow from the “weathering” analytic framework: (1) the functional health of African American adults will decline more rapidly than the national average, and rates of early mortality will be excessive among this group; and (2) the rate of declining adult functional health and the excess rate of premature death will be greater in socioeconomically disadvantaged communities than in more affluent communities, both between and within race, and therefore substantially greater than national averages.

Researchers provide population-level estimates of functional health status trajectories and mortality regimes faced by young through middle-aged adults (ages 15–65) residing in a regionally diverse set of extremely socioeconomically disadvantaged geographic areas in 1980 and 1990. For each area a more middle-class population matched on race and with the HSRC analyzing the accuracy of survey data collected by HSRC and a project by David Harris analyzing racial differences in the returns to education. Funded all or in part by: National Institute of Mental Health (SR24 MH51363). Period of Study: 5/98-2/01.

Race, Socioeconomic Status, and Weathering. PSC Researchers: A. Geronimus & J. Bound. This project describes age patterns of mortality, activity limitation, and functional disability among men and women in a range of extremely socioeconomically disadvantaged communities, including Harlem, Detroit, the Mississippi Delta, and Appalachian Kentucky. It focuses on the following working hypotheses that follow from the “weathering” analytic framework: (1) the functional health of African American adults will decline more rapidly than the national average, and rates of early mortality will be excessive among this group; and (2) the rate of declining adult functional health and the excess rate of premature death will be greater in socioeconomically disadvantaged communities than in more affluent communities, both between and within race, and therefore substantially greater than national averages.

Researchers provide population-level estimates of functional health status trajectories and mortality regimes faced by young through middle-aged adults (ages 15–65) residing in a regionally diverse set of extremely socioeconomically disadvantaged geographic areas in 1980 and 1990. For each area a more middle-class population matched on race and with a similar geographic location serves as a comparison. For each study and comparison population and for the nation as a whole, standard life table statistical techniques are applied to analyze vital statistics and census data to estimate age trajectories of mortality (and its causes) and health-induced functional limitation of young through middle-aged men and women. In addition, Geronimus and Bound are exploring whether variation in health and mortality parameters exists among different types of poor communities (e.g., rural vs. urban; predominantly black vs. pre-
dominantly white; urban northeastern vs. midwestern). The project documents critical aspects of adult health profiles in persistently poor populations while further illuminating the plausibility of “weathering.” Study findings are expected to have policy relevance toward reducing morbidity and mortality differentials and to make empirical and theoretical contributions to ongoing basic research on the biobehavioral and biosocial processes that link social and health inequality. Funded all or in part by: CDC/NCHS. Period of Study: 9/95-9/98.

Racial Differences in the Occupational and Income Returns to Schooling in South Africa. PSC Researcher: D. Harris. Treiman, McKeever, and Fodor (1996) examine racial differences in South Africa by using data from the 1980 and 1991 South African Censuses to assess returns to education. They find that educational attainment is a good predictor of occupational status, but a relatively weak predictor of income. Moreover, education explains little of the racial differences in income. This persistent effect of race on income is apparent in 1980 and 1991, though it is somewhat smaller in the more recent period. They conclude that racial stratification in South Africa has operated by inequitably distributing access to educational opportunities and ensuring that even when members of different racial groups have similar human capital and occupations, whites are compensated at disproportionately high rates. Harris’ work will replicate and extend this study by examining data from the 1994 October Household Survey (OHS). The principal advantage of the OHS is that its universe is all South Africans, rather than the restrictive definition of South Africans employed in the 1980 and 1991 Censuses. As a result, Harris can produce estimates that are substantially less biased than those presented by Treiman and his colleagues. Funded all or in part by: MacArthur Foundation.


Social Mobility of Asian American Youth. PSC Researcher: Yu Xie. This project investigates the social mobility process of Asian American youth from a social-psychological and life-course perspective. In doing so, the project attempts to reconcile two seemingly contradictory themes that have been reoccurring in the literature on Asian Americans. On the one hand, historical and experiential accounts of Asian Americans have all unambiguously concluded that Asian Americans have been a target of racial discrimination and prejudice. On the other hand, by objective measures of socioeconomic well-being such as education, occupation, and income, since World War II an increasingly significant proportion of Asian Americans have achieved equal and sometimes superior status to that of whites. The key to understanding this paradox is to recognize Asian Americans’ conscious strategies for coping with societal discrimination and overcoming their disadvantages as marginal newcomers.

Large and nationally representative data sets from three sources are being analyzed in this project: (1) National Educational Longitudinal Survey (NELS) and follow-up surveys; (2) 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) from the 1990 census; (3) and the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health.

The data will be analyzed at the individual level, with information pertaining to the following variables: family background, language use, psychological states before, during, and after high school, future educational and occupational plans, course-taking and scholastic performance in secondary education, college entry and financing, field choice and scholastic performance in college, friendship networks and dating behavior, marriage and childbearing, and educational and occupational outcomes in early adulthood. Statistical analyses of these data focus on comparisons between Asian Americans and other major racial groups (whites, African Americans, Hispanics, and native Americans) and, whenever possible, among different major Asian ethnic groups (namely Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Asian Indians, and Southeast Asians) and across nativity status and generations. Funded all or in part by: W. T. Grant Foundation. Period of Study: 7/94-6/99.

Substance Abuse and Welfare Reform. PSC Researcher: S. Danziger. The project will analyze three large data sets and evaluate the relationships among substance abuse, mental health problems, welfare recipiency and employment. Implications for welfare reform policy and the provision of substance abuse treatment services will be derived. Funded all or in part by: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Period of Study: 7/98-6/01.

Survey Measures of Preference Parameters. PSC Researcher: R. J. Willis (and M. Kimball [PI], Univ. of Michigan). The aims of this project are to gain a better understanding of (1) altruism and its implications for interpersonal transfers, wealth accumulation, portfolio choice, and other aspects of behavior; (2) risk preference and its implications for portfolio choice; and (3) labor supply and retirement behavior. Funded all or in part by: National Institute on Aging (NIA), R03 AG16143. Period of study: 5/98-4/99.

Why Work Disappears: The Role of Race, Space, and Skills in Employers’ Relocation Decisions. PSC Researcher: D. Harris with J. Iceland. Over the past 25 years there has been a dramatic decline in the number of quality jobs located in the inner cities. Consequently, what now remains in inner cities is a group of people, mostly African-Americans, who lack the opportunity to support themselves through formal work. One issue that has been neglected by most urban poverty researchers is the reasons why firms move. While some have examined such related issues as employers’ racial preferences and skill requirements in the modern workplace, no poverty researcher has conducted a comprehensive, empirical study of the role of race, space, and skills in firm relocation decisions. We believe this omission impedes our ability to develop effective antipoverty policies. If we are to truly understand urban poverty, we must look not only at what happens when work disappears, but also at the reasons why work disappears. Our project addresses this gap by using data from the Multi-City Employer Survey to assess both why firms leave their current sites, and what factors affect their selection of new sites. The results of this effort will inform policy makers about the potential effectiveness of antipoverty policies focused on residential integration, public transportation, business taxes, and employer discrimination. Funded all or in part by: Joint Center for Poverty Research’s Small Grant Program; Russell Sage and Rockefeller Foundations. Period of Study: 1/97-6/99.

Women’s Self-Employment: Why Does the Gender Pay Gap Persist? PSC Researcher: D. Carr. Self-employed women com-


to the most rapidly growing categories of workers in the United States. This increase is difficult to understand from a purely economic perspective, given that the gender discrepancy in pay among the self-employed is even more stark than the gender discrepancy among wage and salary workers. The purpose of this project is to determine the extent to which the gender pay gap existed among self-employed workers in the United States in 1990. The analysis uses 1990 U.S. Census data to examine the effects of human capital, industry and occupation, family structure, and work site characteristics on men’s and women’s self-employment earnings. The analyses also examine whether each of these predictors of self-employment earnings differs by race and ethnicity. Funded all or in part by: Institute for Research on Women and Gender (University of Michigan) Pilot Project Grant.

Aging and Disability

Alternative Futures for California Elderly: Immigration, Migration, and Aging-In-Place Dynamics. PSC Researcher: W. H. Frey. Assesses alternative scenarios of California’s elderly population, age dependency, and child dependency circumstances beyond the year 2010. Scenarios will be based on different assumptions regarding the State’s immigration patterns. Funded all or in part by: Public Policy Institute of California. Period of Study: 8/97-7/99.

Career Change at Midlife and Psychological Adjustment. PSC Researcher: D. Carr. Career change at midlife and beyond is an increasingly common phenomenon, yet relatively little is known about how career change affects the mental health of older adults. The extent to which career change impacts psychological adjustment may depend on the type of career changes that occur, and the context in which these changes occur. This project uses data from the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study to examine the psychological consequences of career change, and examines whether the effects vary based on whether the change involves a shift in the difficulty level of physical and cognitive tasks; whether the career change occurs voluntarily or involuntarily; and whether the career change is accompanied by a substantial shift in occupational status or autonomy. Funded all or in part by: Michigan Exploratory Center on the Demography of Aging (MECA) Pilot Project Grant.


Evolutionary Approaches to the Biodemography of Aging. PSC Researcher: D. Lam. Thegoal of this project is to develop a theoretical framework for addressing issues in the biodemography of aging. The project builds on existing theoretical work in evolutionary biology and economics, using evidence from anthropological field studies and empirical work in economics and demography. Collaborators on the project are anthropologist Hillard Kaplan from the University of New Mexico and economist Theodore Bergstrom from the University of California at Santa Barbara. The first aim of the project is to analyze the interdependence of fertility, human capital investments, and rates of senescence. The project will develop theories to explain patterns of investment in growth and skill acquisition, health and longevity, and reproduction over the life cycle. These models will build on biological theories of senescence, mammalian life history, and on economic theories of intergenerational substitution and human capital formation. The second aim is to explore evolutionary foundations of human attitudes toward risk, inter-temporal substitution, and intergenerational flows of wealth. The project will explore practical implications of this theory for explaining human investments, risk-taking, and risk-sharing. The third aim is to improve the way that family interactions and sexual reproduction are treated in economic and biological models. Biologists have developed a significant body of theory regarding the relationships between mate choice, parental investment, mate-desertion, and life history profiles. Economists have developed theories of mate choice, mating markets and bargaining within marriages. These two literatures can be enriched by cross-breeding. The fourth aim is to integrate these models into a general life history theory of expenditures on self and descendants through time, providing a better theoretical basis for understanding age-specific mortality and fertility schedules. Funded all or in part by: National Institute on Aging (NIA). Period of Study: 8/98-8/01.

The Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and Asset and Health Dynamics Among the Oldest Old (AHEAD). PSC Researcher: R. J. Willis. The HRS and AHEAD are nationally representative longitudinal data collections that examine retirement and the aging of society. HRS is for two waves of data collection on a panel designed to follow a representative sample of persons of pre-retirement age through the retirement decision. Special emphasis is given to the measurement of economic and health status variables. AHEAD is for three waves of data collection on a panel study designed to follow a representative sample of persons aged 70 and over in order to provide data on health transitions and the ways in which resources—public and private, financial and familial—are organized in response to such changes. HRS funded all or in part by: National Institute on Aging (NIA), U01 AG12980-04. Period of study: 7/95-12/99. AHEAD funded all or in part by: National Institute on Aging (NIA), U01 AG09740-09. Period of study: 7/95-12/99.

Migration and Redistribution of the U.S. Elderly. PSC Researchers: W. H. Frey & Yu Xie. This project involves an integrated set of analyses that link elderly migration to elderly population redistribution across U.S. states and metropolitan areas using 1990 census data. Its goals are to identify the selectivity and determinants of elderly migration streams across a nation-wide spatial system, and to determine the relative contribution of migration and aging-in-place for the size and composition of the elderly populations for individual areas (states and metropolitan areas).

These aggregate-level analyses utilize multivariate analyses and population projection techniques common to studies in demography, sociology, and geography. They employ the combined 1990 census PUMS 5% and PUMS 3% files, as well as special unsuppressed full sample migration tabulations from the 1990, 1980, and 1970 U.S. censuses. The availability of these large files, utilized with several analytic techniques, makes it possible to update and integrate the findings of earlier, separate


National Science Foundation. A “Networked” Social Science Laboratory: In-Person and Virtual Workshops. PSC Researchers: W. H. Frey & B. Anderson (1/96-6/00).

National Science Foundation/Department of Education. Social Science Data Analysis and the Curriculum in High Schools and Colleges. PSC Researcher: B. A. Anderson.

National Science Foundation. Young Investigator Award. PSC Researcher: W. Axinn (9/92-7/99).

National Science Foundation. Young Investigator Award. PSC Researcher: Yu Xie (7/92-2/00).


RAND (subcontract of grant from the National Institutes of Health). Los Angeles Study of Families and Communities. PSC Researcher: D. Harris (9/98-1/00).


Social Security Administration. The Michigan Retirement Research Center. PSC Researcher: L. A. Lillard, Director of MRRC.


Photo: Drs. Deborah Carr and Pamela Smuck (front row, third & fourth from left) with Family Demography Workshop students, Vietnam, June 1998.
studies of elderly migration and redistribution into a single investigation. Funded all or in part by: National Institute on Aging (NIA). Period of Study: 8/94-7/99.

**Michigan Exploratory Center on Demography of Aging (MECA).** PSC Researchers: A. I. Hermalin & R. J. Willis. The Michigan Exploratory Center on the Demography of Aging (MECA) is a joint venture of the Population Studies Center (PSC) and the Institute for Social Research (ISR). MECA focuses on research at the intersection of demography, economics, and health, and specializes in the management, dissemination, and analysis of several large datasets, such as the Health and Retirement Survey and the U.S. Census. MECA currently lists 24 faculty affiliates, based mainly at the Population Studies Center, Institute for Social Research, and School of Public Health.

MECA affiliates direct several major research projects with full or partial funding from NIA. They include the HRS and AHEAD Studies, PSID-NIA supplements, Rapid Demographic Change and the Welfare of the Elderly, and Migration and Redistribution of the U.S. Elderly. In addition to enhancing the dissemination of these major studies within the University and to the larger research community, MECA directly supports several pilot projects. The pilot program aims to attract researchers to topics in aging and encourages them to use new or existing data in innovative ways. Proposals are competitively reviewed by the MECA Advisory Committee. MECA also supports a series of workshops on a variety of aging topics to disseminate techniques and experience with the use of various datasets. Funded all or in part by: National Institute on Aging (NIA). P20 AG12846. Period of Study: 9/94-8/99.

**Rapid Demographic Change and Welfare of the Elderly.** PSC Researchers: A. I. Hermalin & J. Knodel. The major objectives of this research is to provide a comprehensive and comparative study of the elderly population, defined as persons age 60 and above, in four Asian countries: the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Singapore. The six major areas of inquiry are (1) current and future demographic significance of the elderly population, (2) the nature of and trends in the cultural, socio-economic, and governmental policies relevant to the elderly; (3) current position of the elderly defined in terms of social, economic, emotional, and physical well-being and major differentials by subgroup, (4) the exchange systems affecting the nature and extent of support received by the elderly, (5) modifications of these systems in response to social and economic change, and (6) implications for policies and programs related to the provision of social and economic support of the aged.

The research design contains four interrelated approaches: a macro-analysis of the cultural, developmental, demographic, and governmental factors that affect the statuses and needs of the elderly and the support systems with which they interact; micro-analyses of large-scale surveys that obtained information on marital status, living arrangements, labor force participation, health status and health service utilization, economic well-being, and support from various sources; systematic qualitative data obtained via a series of focus group sessions in each country; structured workshops and research collaborations to enhance cross-cultural and comparative analysis. The results of the study will add considerably to the knowledge of the health and well-being of the elderly in developing countries and to their needs for various types of services, and thus will prove directly relevant for social policy and health planning. Funded all or in part by: National Institute on Aging (NIA). Period of Study: 4/94-3/99.

**The Effects of Health on Retirement Behavior.** PSC Researcher: J. Bound. This project addresses the interplay between health and labor market behavior in the later part of the working life. Although the significance of health for the retirement transition has generally been recognized, existing investigations of this effect have been hampered by the lack of longitudinal data containing adequate information on health status and on the financial constraints individuals face. As a result, important questions remain regarding the magnitude of the effects of health on labor force behavior and regarding the extent to which health status interacts with personal, economic and job characteristics to affect retirement transitions.

Using the new Health and Retirement Survey (HRS), a national survey of adults aged 5-62 at baseline, this study will analyze the effect of health on retirement within the context of a well-specified longitudinal economic model. The research will estimate the effects of health and changes in health on labor force exit between Wave 1 (1992-93) and Wave 2 (1994) of the HRS. It will also pay particular attention to concerns from earlier research regarding the limitations of self-reported health data. Specifically, it will use latent variable techniques to model health status, explicitly addressing issues of endogeneity and measurement error in self-reported data on work disability, general health, functional limitation, morbidity and other health indicators. In addition, it will explore the theoretical and empirical implications of modeling health in different ways.

This study is important because it will be among the first to fully utilize the rich HRS health measures in longitudinal models of retirement behavior. The HRS was designed with careful attention to measuring health status in self-reported surveys, and includes more detailed health information than has previously been available in labor force surveys. This research intends to provide additional insight into the quality and possible uses of these data. The findings should improve understanding of labor market behavior, guide future research on health status and retirement behavior, and inform the design of future social science surveys. In addition, the findings may quantify the possible limitations of using datasets with less detailed health measures. This project funded all or in part by: The National Institute on Aging. Period of Study: 1997-1999.

**The Michigan Retirement Research Center.** PSC Researcher: Lee A. Lillard, Director. The Michigan Retirement Research Center (MRRC) will serve as a national resource fostering high quality research, communication, and education related to Social Security, pension and retirement related policies. The MRRC is one of two Centers funded by the Social Security Administration as part of a Consortium whose purpose is to benefit the public through four sets of activities. Research and evaluation, dissemination, training and education, and Facilitation of data usage. The MRRC plans, initiates, and maintains a research program of high caliber. There is a special emphasis on retirement income policy and the protection of low-income workers and their families from economic loss due to retirement, death, or disability as well as issues related to long-range solvency. The
TRAINING PROGRAM

PRE-DOCTORAL TRAINING

The Population Studies Center (PSC) is a research and training center within the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. PSC is not a degree-granting unit, but it provides apprenticeship training and fellowship support to Ph.D. students in Sociology, Economics, and Anthropology. Predoctoral trainees complete all of the regular requirements for a Ph.D. in Sociology, Economics, or Anthropology, supplementing the regular graduate program with specialized training in demography. Fellowships for Ph.D. students are provided by training grants to the Center from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the National Institute on Aging (NIA), and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. Fellowships from NICHD and NIA are restricted to U.S. citizens and permanent residents. Fellowships from the Hewlett Foundation are limited to students from developing countries. Students often receive support from a variety of additional sources, including University of Michigan fellowships, departmental teaching fellowships, and national and international agencies. Sociology students receiving Center support are typically awarded fellowships from PSC at the time they are admitted to the Sociology graduate program. Economics and Anthropology students usually receive support after the first or second year of their Ph.D. program.

Courses

| Sociology 530 | Introduction to Population Studies |
| Sociology 535 | The Urban Community |
| Sociology 544 | Sociology of Families and Kinship |
| Sociology 595 | Special Topics: U.S. Population Trends; Migration and Urbanization; Population Policy and the Family; Sociology of Fertility; Sociology of Life Course and Aging; Population Issues: Gender Stratification |
| Sociology 597 | Social Aspects of Mortality |
| Sociology 595 | Demography of Aging |
| Sociology 622 | Social Stratification |
| Sociology 630 | Research Methods in Population and Human Ecology |
| Sociology 631 | Advanced Population Methods |
| Sociology 633 | Historical Demography |
| Sociology 830/831 | Seminars in Population and Human Ecology |
| Sociology 895 | Issues in Health and Aging Research |
| Economics 466 | Economics of Population |
| Economics 621 | Economics of Human Capital |
| Economics 667 | The Economics of Population Growth |
| Economics 867/868 | Seminar in the Economics of Population |
| Social Work 846 | Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy |
| Anthropology 543 | Demographic Approaches in Anthropology |
| Anthropology 558 | Research Issues in Family and Kinship |

The students’ traineeships are supplemented by a variety of other formal and informal activities at the Center. Trainees are expected to participate in a Research Seminar in Social Demography, which includes a weekly brown bag speaker series and a biweekly Student Research Forum. They are also encouraged to attend other relevant seminars, especially the Economic Demography and Labor Seminar in the Department of Economics, the Family Studies Seminar at the Survey Research Center, and seminars on the demography of aging. In a series of one-hour noncredit training sessions, first-year students learn basic computer techniques and are given the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Center’s library of tapes and programs and their application to problems of population analysis.

Admission into the predoctoral training program is obtained through the separate departments. Students submit applications to the specific department’s Ph.D. program. Students are also encouraged to notify the Population Studies Center’s Associate Director of their interest in demographic specialization during their Ph.D. program.

For additional information on the Center’s training program and a description of the application procedure, please see our web page on training (http://www.psc.lsa.umich.edu/training) or write to:

Yu Xie, Ph.D., Associate Director
Population Studies Center
The University of Michigan
PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248
yuxie@umich.edu

POST-DOCTORAL TRAINING

Post-doctoral scholars are an important part of the intellectual life of the Population Studies Center. The Center currently has postdoctoral programs supported by funds from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the National Institute on Aging (NIA), and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The NICHD post-doctoral program supports researchers working on any type of demographic research. The NIA postdoctoral program is focused on research on the economics and demography of aging. The Mellon Foundation post-doctoral program is focused on social and cultural determinants of fertility in developing countries, with an emphasis on fieldwork in developing countries. Five to seven postdoctoral scholars are in residence at one time.

Scholars can be recent Ph.D.s or more experienced researchers. Some postdoctoral scholars are already fully trained in population research; others have research interests and experience in areas related to population but wish to acquire further training in population research and direct their research more towards population concerns. The Center’s ability to offer such fellowships varies from year to year. Potential applicants should write to PSC Director, Dr. David Lam.
DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS COMPLETED 1996–1998

MARY P. ARENDS-KUENNING (1996). “Changing Opportunities and Constraints: Women in Bangladesh and Brazil in the 1980’s.” Dr. Arends-Kuenning is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, IL.

MEGAN BECKETT (1997). “Socioeconomic Inequalities in Health over the Life-Cycle: reexamining the role of health behaviors.” Dr. Beckett is a Postdoctoral Fellow at RAND, Santa Monica, CA.

CHIQUITA COLLINS (1996). “An Examination of the Black-White Adult Mortality Disparity: The Role of Socioeconomic Status (SES) and Residential Segregation.” Dr. Collins is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Chicago, IL.


STEVEN J. HAIDER (1998). “Econometric Studies of Long-Run Earnings Inequality.” Dr. Haider is a Research Associate, RAND, Santa Monica, CA.

EMILY HANNUM-DEMOPOLOS (1997). “Educational Inequality: Hidden Consequences of the Reform Era in Rural China.” Dr. Hannum-Demopolos is an Assistant Professor in Administration Planning and Social Policy, Harvard Graduate School of Education, Cambridge, MA.


ZEINAB KHADR (1997). “Living Arrangements and Social Support System of the Older Population in Contemporary Egypt.” Dr. Khadr is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Statistics Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, Egypt.

CHEONG-SEOK KIM (1998). “Living Arrangements of Korean Elderly Parents: Preferences and Actual Circumstances.” Dr. Kim is a Research Assistant at Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.


JINYUN LIU (1998). “Family Composition Preference and Reproductive Behavior in Beijing, China.” Dr. Liu is a Senior Research Associate in the Survey Research Center at ISR, Ann Arbor, MI.

SUSANNA LOEB (1998). “Education policy and equity in education.” Dr. Loeb is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics, University of California-Davis.


KIMBERLEE AKIN SHAUMAN (1997). “Sociology of education: Headstart.” Dr. Shauman is Assistant Professor at Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, CA.


BARBARA A. SMITH (1997). “Changes in Labor Demand and the Employment of Older Men.” Dr. Smith is Assistant Professor of Economics, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA.


SARAH E. TURNER (1997). “The economics of higher education: labor and public questions.” Dr. Turner is Assistant Professor of Education & Economics, University of Virginia, Curry School of Economics, Charlottesville, VA.

ZACHARY S. ZIMMER (1998). “Education Differentials in Functional Status among Older Adults in Three Asian Societies: Taiwan, Thailand, and the Philippines.” Dr. Zimmer is Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV.

RECENT POST-DOCTORAL SCHOLARS

Cameron Campbell, NICHD Postdoctoral Scholar (1994-96)

Angelique Chan, NIA Postdoctoral Scholar (1995-97)

Jeffrey Dominitz, NIA Postdoctoral Scholar (1994-96)

Nadra Franklin, Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow (1996-98)

Daniel Goodkind, Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow (1995-97)

John Iceland, NICHD Postdoctoral Scholar (1996-98)

Ge Lin, NIA Postdoctoral Scholar (1996-98)

Bettina Shell-Duncan, Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow (1994-96)

Todd Stinebrickner, NIA Postdoctoral Scholar (1996-98)

Karen Swallen, NIA Postdoctoral Scholar (1996-98)

Timothy Waidmann, NIA Postdoctoral Scholar (1994-96)

Pictured (center of photo, with the number 5 bib). Current PSC Post-Doctoral Fellow Dr. John Trapahagan, conducting fieldwork on the social context of Gateball and older people in rural Japan.
Dr. Suzanne M. Bianchi, a 1978 Population Studies Center alum, was recently elected year 2000 President of the Population Association of America (PAA). PAA is a nonprofit, scientific, professional organization established to promote the improvement, advancement, and progress of the human race through human population research. “PAA is a very collegial well-run organization with strong interdisciplinary linkages and exchanges. I want to see this continue to happen and move forward,” says Dr. Bianchi. Her own areas of specialty are family demography and, in particular, issues of gender work and social inequality.

The PAA holds an annual conference that encourages interdisciplinary exchanges through the presentation of scientific papers, workshops, and discussions. One of Dr. Bianchi’s duties as President-Elect is to put together the program for the year 2000 meeting which will be held March 23-25 in Los Angeles, California. Bianchi noted that invited sessions of next year’s meeting will highlight Census 2000 activities as well as international demographic and population issues. “The annual PAA meeting has always been a forum for international exchange and will be increasingly focused on global population issues,” she said. Delivering the presidential address at the annual meeting will be one of her major duties as PAA President.

Other significant responsibilities Dr. Bianchi will have as President include handling public affairs, filling committee responsibilities, and overseeing financial aspects of the organization in collaboration with the Board of Directors and other officers of the association.

Dr. Bianchi, Professor of Sociology, is a Faculty Associate and Acting Director (1994-1995; 1998-1999) of the Center on Population, Gender, and Social Inequality at the University of Maryland, College Park. Before joining The University of Maryland in 1994, she was Assistant Chief for Social and Demographic Statistics, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census where she oversaw several of the substantive branches.

The experience gained during her 16-year career at the U.S. Census Bureau lends itself well both to her position as PAA President-Elect and to her position at the University of Maryland. Thematically, Dr. Bianchi’s research focuses on issues of gender, family, and economic inequality. These research areas fit well with the center and with the Sociology department; gender work and family are specialty areas within Maryland’s graduate program.

When asked about her time spent with PSC at the University of Michigan, Bianchi said that the interdisciplinary nature of the center created a lot of opportunities—both formally and informally. She has maintained a close professional relationship with Dr. Reynolds Farley, her dissertation director at PSC. “Students had access to resources that were incredible and that were not available at other places,” she said. In particular, Dr. Bianchi said she benefited greatly from the programming staff when she worked with large datasets. “The informal socialization between faculty and grad students at PSC back then is something I would like to recreate at Maryland…it was a comfortable place to interact,” remembered Dr. Bianchi. On a personal note, she is married to a fellow PSC alum, Dr. Mark Browning, who was in the Economic Demography Program. She remembers her time at PSC by summing, “[PSC] was a wonderful place to be trained in demography and to be launched into the professional world.”

Dr. Bianchi earned the doctorate in Sociology from the University of Michigan in 1978, the M.A. (1974) in Sociology from University of Notre Dame, and the B.A. in Sociology (1973, Summa Cum Laude) from Creighton University.

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Dr. Bianchi has over 50 publications to her credit. Her most recent include:


MRRC also describes and evaluates retirement policies with an emphasis on OASI-related programs. Communication resources are developed to inform the academic community, policymakers, and the public on issues concerning retirement policy and economic security during retirement. The MRRC has a professional training program including, but not limited to, graduate and postgraduate education; intramural exchanges; and formal instruction of policymakers that focuses on the issues of retirement policy. Last, the MRRC has undertaken activities to facilitate research using high quality retirement related data including the Health and Retirement Study (HRS), also collected at SRC, and Social Security administrative data files. Funded all or in part by: Social Security Administration.

The relationship between socioeconomic status and physical health has been widely documented, yet few studies have examined systematically whether the relationship between class and health differs for men and women. This omission is particularly problematic, given that women comprise the majority of older Americans in the United States. In 1996, the ratio of men to women over age 65 was just 70, and the ratio drops steadily with advanced age. Although women’s life expectancy, on average, exceeds men’s by six years in the United States, a higher proportion of women report chronic disabilities the inability to perform activities of daily living (ADLs), and health symptoms that interfere with their quality of life. Policy makers will be forced to develop a more thorough understanding of the correlates of women’s health and well-being late in life. Our principal objective is to understand the relationship between socioeconomic status and adult health, with an emphasis on gender differences in the aspects of class that are relevant to physical health. We argue that in order to understand the relationship between socioeconomic status and health among women, work-family tradeoffs, including family characteristics and life-time labor supply characteristics must be considered. Funded all or in part by: Michigan Exploratory Center on the Demography of Aging (MECA) Pilot Project Grant.

The Vietnamese Elderly in a Time of Change. PSC Researchers: J. Knodel & J. Friedman in collaboration with D. Goodkind (US Census Bureau), Truong Si Anh (Institute of Economic Research, Ho Chi Minh City) & Bui The Cuong (Institute of Sociology, Hanoi). This project is funded by the National Institute of Aging (NIA), National Institutes of Health. It is based primarily on two surveys of the elderly taken in the Red River Delta and in the Ho Chi Minh City area and environs in Vietnam. The project has three specific aims: (1) To describe the current living, work, and retirement patterns among elderly Vietnamese, their sources of social and financial support (family members, pensions), basic health status, daily activities, social networks, and attitudes; (2) To examine regional differences in the current well-being of the elderly, especially differences between the north and the south, and relate these to cultural traditions as well as recent historical events, including legacy of partition and reunification and recent free market reforms; (3) To examine variations in intergenerational support by family size, family composition and location of children in Vietnam. Funded all or in part by: Period of Study: 8/97-1/00.

Education/Training

A “Networked” Social Science Laboratory: In-Person and Virtual Workshops. PSC Researchers: W. H. Frey & B. Anderson. The problem this project addresses is the “quantitative reasoning gap” that has been widely recognized among undergraduate social science majors. The objectives are to (1) introduce more “science” into the social sciences at the early undergraduate level; (2) make quantitative reasoning skills accessible to social science majors by showing their relevance to...
social issues in an active learning setting; (3) prepare students for applied upper-level courses and careers that utilize these skills. The methods are implementation of both traditional in-person workshops and a “virtual”-Internet-accessible-workshop that will enable social science faculty at two- and four-year colleges to exchange data and ideas toward introducing analysis of U.S. Census data in their classes. This project will have an impact beyond that in the project period, since the virtual workshop, along with an Internet-accessible library of exercises will be self-sustaining after the conclusion of the project period. In addition to faculty generally at two- and four-year institutions, the special audiences addressed are minority and disabled faculty, as well as faculty from two-year undergraduate institutions and other institutions that provide little or no financial support for involvement in such activities. This proposal builds on a Department of Education-funded (FIPSE) collaboration between the University of Michigan Population Studies Center (PSC) and a network of 12 colleges of the Great Lakes Colleges Association (GLCA). This existing FIPSE project demonstrates the feasibility of incorporating interactive U.S. Census data analysis via the Internet into existing undergraduate curricula. This proposal to NSF extends to a national community of social science instructors an approach to sharing curricular materials and interactive networking capabilities. Funded all or in part by: National Science Foundation. Period of Study: 1/96-12/99.

A Research and Training Program on Poverty and Public Policy. PSC Researcher: S. Danziger. The major goals of this project are to: (1) Conduct research and training on economic, demographic, political, sociological and social psychological factors that have been hypothesized as causes and consequences of poverty; (2) Use the Censuses of Population, Current Population Survey, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to examine the interrelationships among demographic and, economic changes and poverty; (3) Undertake studies on how welfare reform and other public policy changes affect the well-being of families and children. Funded all or in part by: Ford Foundation. Period of Study: 1/96-8/01.

Bringing the Census Into College Classes: Internet Access and Curricular Development. PSC Researchers: W. H. Frey, B. Anderson, & A. Anderson. This project demonstrates the feasibility of incorporating interactive U.S. Census data analysis via the Internet into existing undergraduate curricula. Building on a Department of Education-funded (FIPSE) collaboration between the University of Michigan and a network of 12 colleges of the Great Lakes Colleges Association (GLCA), this project will adapt software to provide Internet access and curricular materials for social science classes and teachers. The Department of Education-funded project uses more traditional PC-based standard-alone data storage, without a capability for users to communicate with each other or with the project developers. This project allows direct communication among communities of users and timely updates of curricular materials and data sets, along with the capability for addressing larger data sets, using more sophisticated methods. The project merges computing resources at the University of Michigan Population Studies Center with strong support of the GLCA Dean’s Council. The project’s products will be developed for nationwide dissemination. Funded all or in part by: Department of Commerce/TIIAP. Period of Study: 9/95-4/00.

Data Quality and Social Change in South Africa. PSC Researcher: B. A. Anderson. This project is in collaboration with researchers in South Africa aimed at determining the extent to which apartheid-era data can be used as a baseline for social and economic change in South Africa. To date, the data from the apartheid era show the typical problems of data from developing countries, and the overall quality of the data seem to have improved over time. This question is an object of a high degree of policy and scientific concern both in South Africa and elsewhere in the world. Funded all or in part by: Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa, Mellon Foundation.

Demographic Data and the Internet. PSC Researcher: B. A. Anderson. This project, under the direction of Dr. Albert Anderson, has worked to make the use of large data sets, including micro-data from the U.S. Census, easier and quicker to use both in standalone machines and over the Internet. Technical concerns have been tackled in conjunction with consideration of how users with different levels of experience and sophistication might best access a variety of demographic data. Funded all or in part by: NICHD.

Making Data Analysis Relevant in a Networked Social Services Laboratory. PSC Researcher: W. H. Frey. To strengthen the undergraduate social science experience for students with weak mathematics and science training, this project has developed a prototype team-based “laboratory” course on social and demographic change. The primary goals of the course are: To serve as a bridge between introductory issue-oriented courses and specialized social statistics or upper-level courses that utilize social statistics; To make social science analysis skills accessible to students with relatively weak preparation in science and math; To demonstrate how these skills are relevant to a range of academic and applied careers; To produce a set of course materials that can be used at other institutions. The course is most appropriate for sophomores or juniors with social science-related career interests, but with little prior exposure to statistics, mathematics, or other analytically oriented courses. While the course is being developed at the University’s Population Studies Center, and taught through the Department of Sociology, it is intended to assist students who plan to major in any of the social sciences or related pre-professional programs. It will be developed for general use at other two- and four-year institutions. Funded all or in part by: Department of Education/FIPSE. Period of Study: 9/94-8/97.

Planning for Data Collection and Data Analysis in Estonia. PSC Researcher: B. A. Anderson. This project involves helping the government of Estonia plan improvements in data collection and data analysis of income and expenditure surveys and other government data collection activities. It has been a challenge to determine how best to change Soviet-era practices, while at the same time maintaining comparability with earlier data and maintaining collection of data that are necessary in the Estonian context but which might not be as necessary in some other Western countries. Funded all or in part by: World Bank.

(Research Projects, continued p. 26)
Susan B. Etter joined the Population Studies Center in 1974. She was the Center’s Program Associate and worked as an administrator at the University of Michigan for 31 years. Those who worked with her remember Susan as a wonderful colleague; she left an indelible impression upon those who knew her—faculty, staff, and students alike. Her professional support and consideration of colleagues is one that continues to be admired.

Susan was a loving wife and mother. She was an avid reader, who also enjoyed cooking, gardening, traveling, and spending time in Northern Michigan with friends and family. Friends of the family remember her as an exceptional and gracious hostess.

A Michigan native, Susan was born in Saginaw to Joseph Gore Barr and Maja (Strand) Barr. She was a graduate of Saginaw Public Schools. Susan was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, receiving her Bachelor of Arts degree with high honors from the University of Michigan. She later received her Master’s degree in Sociology, also from the University of Michigan. She resided with her husband in Dexter, Michigan.

Susan is survived by her husband, three sons, granddaughter, mother, brother, close friends, and several aunts, uncles, nieces, and nephews. She was preceded in death by her father and one brother. She is missed by many.

*(Research Projects, continued from p. 25)*

*Population and Health in Tibet and Southern China.* PSC Researcher: **B. A. Anderson.** This project involves research, training, and technical assistance to data collection and analysis enterprises in Yunnan and Guangxi Provinces of Southern China and in Tibet. University researchers and government specialists have learned more effective ways to organize and analyze their data in order to be useful for policy planning. In addition, collaborative research efforts with American scholars have illuminated issues of factors related to infant and child mortality, fertility, and intergenerational support. *Funded all or in part by: NICHD.*

*Social Science Data Analysis and the Curriculum in High Schools and Colleges.* PSC Researcher: **B. A. Anderson.** This project, under the direction of Dr. William Frey, addresses the “quantitative reasoning gap” in among high school and college students. The project aims to bring more “science” into the social science curriculum, to make quantitative reasoning more accessible to those interested in the social sciences by showing the relevance to social issues, and to prepare students for further course work that has a substantial quantitative component. This project has met with great success with materials, based on use of U.S. Census materials, in being implemented in numerous high schools and colleges throughout the United States in a wide variety of social science disciplines. *Funded all or in part by: NSF, Department of Education.*
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