Center Moves

In 1998, the Population Studies Center made an institutional move from the College of Literature, Science, and Arts to the Institute for Social Research. This was accompanied by a physical move in early 1999 to larger offices near the ISR building. In late 2002, the Center is scheduled to move into newly renovated space in the ISR building.
After more than 40 years, the University of Michigan’s Population Studies Center continues to demonstrate the excellence in research and training that has made it one of the leading population centers in the world. This report provides an overview of activities at the Center during the past three years—a period of unprecedented success for PSC.

Since July 1998 when the Center made an organizational move into the Institute for Social Research, we have capitalized on our new position by expanding our research and training connections to other ISR centers and to a variety of other campus units. In the past two years we have been awarded renewals of major Center grants from both governmental and foundation sponsors (see box below). Our success in winning these and individual research grants has given the Center the strongest portfolio of funded research in its history.

The four decades since the founding of the Population Studies Center have seen sweeping demographic changes. As the world population doubled from 3 billion to 6 billion, the Center was at the forefront of studying the rapid shifts in fertility, mortality, migration, and family structure occurring concurrently. As the demographic challenges facing the world have evolved, our research has moved into new and exciting areas. Our researchers have played leading roles in expanding research on the economics and demography of aging, on links between population and environment, on social disparities in health, and on the impact of HIV/AIDS. We have also moved into new geographic areas of research such as South Africa and Vietnam.

The Center’s faculty was strengthened with the addition of history professor Myron Gutmann, who became a PSC Research Scientist and Director of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) in August 2001. Myron was previously director of the Population Research Center at the University of Texas. In addition to being PSC’s first formal connection to the Department of History, Myron has expanded Center activities in the growing field of population and the environment.

The Center also suffered three recent losses (see pp. 39-40). David Goldberg, former PSC director and sociology professor, died in June 2000. David spent his entire academic career at Michigan, serving as advisor to many PSC students. Lee Lillard, who moved from Rand to Michigan in 1998, died suddenly in December 2000. Lee had quickly become an enthusiastic and highly valued member of our community. Deborah Freedman, a longtime member of PSC and the Department of Economics, died in November 2001 after a long struggle with Alzheimer’s. Deborah made many important contributions to PSC through her research and her active involvement with students and international collaborators.

After 40 years the Population Studies Center continues to thrive thanks to the strong support provided by people inside and outside the Center. We have an exceptionally talented staff that keeps up with the complex demands of the Center’s large portfolio of international research and training activities. We also depend on the support of University officials, program officers from federal agencies and foundations, and an outstanding international network of collaborating individuals and institutions.

I thank all of these people for their continued support of the Center as we look forward to the next 40 years of leadership in population research.

David A. Lam

Funding for the Population Studies Center

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health
   R24 Population Studies Center Infrastructure Grant (research infrastructure)
   T32 Social Science Training in Population Studies (pre- and postdoctoral fellowships)

National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health
   P50 Center on the Demography of Aging (research development and infrastructure)
   T32 Training in the Demography and Economics of Aging (pre- and postdoctoral fellowships)

Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health
   D43 Demographic and Health Consequences of Social Change (training and research in developing countries)

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
   Research and Training in the Demography of Urbanization, Internal Migration and Urban Life in Developing Countries (research and postdoctoral fellowships)

William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
   International Population Research and Training (training and research in developing countries)
The University of Michigan’s Population Studies Center (PSC) was formally established in 1961 in the Department of Sociology. Today it is highly interdisciplinary, incorporating, in addition to sociology, the disciplines of economics, anthropology, public health, social work, public policy, education, psychology, mathematics, statistics, and natural resources. The mission of the Center is to provide a supportive home for innovative interdisciplinary research and training in demography. Building on traditional strengths in social sciences at Michigan, the Center emphasizes support for data-intensive quantitative research. The Center’s activities are designed to stimulate demographic research on campus and around the world, bringing scholars together in an environment that will maximize research productivity and promote innovative contributions to the field.

The research community at PSC includes Research Scientists, Research Affiliates, visiting scholars, postdoctoral Fellows, and graduate students. Research Scientists are population researchers at the University of Michigan who constitute the core governing body of the Center. Research Affiliates are researchers inside and outside the University who have term appointments that are generally built around specific research projects. Postdoctoral fellows, who play an important role in the Center’s intellectual life, are supported by grants from NICHD, NIA, and the Mellon Foundation, and are typically recruited for two-year terms.

Research Contribution

During the past several years, a large group of PSC researchers has made important contributions to research on fertility and the family in the United States. Arland Thornton, Tom Fricke, William Axinn, Sandra Hofferth, and Pamela Smock have been analyzing trends in marriage, divorce, cohabitation, and the role of fathers in the U.S. Research on fertility and the family in developing countries has also flourished. William Axinn, Al Hermalin, John Knodel, David Lam, and Yu Xie are involved in household survey projects in China, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam, South Africa, and Brazil.

PSC researchers, including Reynolds Farley, Yu Xie, William Frey, John Bound, Arline Geronimus, Sheldon Danziger, David Harris, and Jeffrey Morenoff, have made PSC a major center for research on many dimensions of race, ethnicity, and inequality in the United States. The recent addition of Research Affiliates studying inequality and health, including George Kaplan, John Lynch, and Steven Raudenbush, adds exciting new scope to work in this area.

PSC researchers are also making important contributions to research on health over the life course, including work by John Bound, Deborah Carr, Arline Geronimus, and Paula Lantz. The Health and Retirement Study, directed by Robert Willis, is the most important resource for research on health and aging in the U.S. today.

In other recent activities, we have taken a new role in the development and collection of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), and initiated a number of projects focused on the analysis and dissemination of U.S. Census data.

Achievement

With Arland Thornton’s election as president of the Population Association of America in 2000, four PAA presidents now reside at the Center (Farley, Freedman, Hermalin, and Thornton). In addition, John Knodel is PAA vice-president for 2002. Several of our Associates, including Yu Xie, John Bound, and Arline Geronimus, serve as editors of key professional journals. Our faculty are also well represented in service to national scientific organizations, including NIH, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Census Bureau.

PSC trainees occupy major leadership positions in the field nationally and internationally. At the 2000 PAA meetings, a PSC alumnus, Suzanne Bianchi, served as PAA president and another, Ted Mouw, won the Dorothy Thomas Award. The employment placement of PSC’s students is an important indicator of the success of our training program and our impact on the field. In the past three years we have placed PSC predoctoral trainees from sociology and economics in assistant professor positions at Harvard, Stanford, Yale, Wisconsin, and North Carolina, as well as leading national and international research and governmental organizations.
**Barbara Anderson**, sociologist (PhD, Princeton University, 1974). Dr. Anderson’s research interests include the interrelation of social change and demographic change, historical demography, and demographic techniques. Her recent research has examined infant mortality in the former Soviet Union; the urban elderly in China; intergenerational relations and the role of the elderly in Tibet; and data quality and infant mortality in South Africa.

**William Axinn**, sociologist (PhD, University of Michigan, 1990). Dr. Axinn studies the relationships among social change, family organization, intergenerational relationships, marriage, cohabitation, and fertility in the U.S. and Nepal. His research also includes the study of reciprocal influences between population processes and environmental changes, and the development of new methods for collecting social science data. He plays a major role in the National Survey of Family Growth, a 10-year survey of U.S. men and women of reproductive age. His teaching centers on the family, the life course, fertility, and research methods.

**John Bound**, economist (PhD, Harvard University, 1987). Dr. Bound studies economic, demographic, and policy influences on the labor force participation, earnings, wealth, and health status of people in the United States. His recent research has included studies of the effects of labor demand shifts on employment and earnings; the reasons for racial differences in wealth; the economic impact of transfer programs targeted at the disabled; the relationship between health and retirement behavior; and changes in the returns to higher education. His teaching centers on econometrics and labor economics.

**Deborah Carr**, sociologist (PhD, University of Wisconsin, 1997). Dr. Carr has research interests in aging and the life course, social psychology, social stratification, and gender and the family. Her current research focuses on the role of family transitions in midlife occupational and educational trajectories; men’s and women’s occupational goals over the life course; the effects of career goal achievement and career change on psychological well-being; and the physical and psychological consequences of widowhood.

**Sheldon Danziger**, economist (PhD, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1976). Dr. Danziger’s conducts research on poverty, inequality, and the effects of socioeconomic and demographic changes and government programs on disadvantaged groups in the U.S. His recent work includes a longitudinal study of the effects of 1996 welfare reform on the well-being of welfare recipients. He teaches courses in the School of Social Work and the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, and directs a postdoctoral training program on poverty, the underclass, and public policy.

**Reynolds Farley**, sociologist (PhD, University of Chicago, 1964). Dr. Farley conducts research on population trends in the U.S., focusing on racial differences, ethnicity, and urban structure. He is also involved in research projects intended to make U.S. census data accessible to a larger audience. He teaches courses in urban sociology, population, race, demographic techniques, and introductory sociology.

**Ronald Freedman**, emeritus sociologist (PhD, University of Chicago, 1947). Dr. Freedman’s research interests focus on reproductive behavior in American and overseas populations, especially in Asia; demographic methodology; and human ecology. His current work includes analyses of reproductive trends in Taiwan, fertility declines in Iran, and the relationship between population growth and socioeconomic progress in developing countries.
William Frey, sociologist (PhD, Brown University, 1974). Dr. Frey specializes in U.S. demography, including migration and immigration. His recent research focuses on urban racial change with the 2000 Census, immigration and domestic migration dynamics, and geographic shifts of the elderly population. He also directs the Social Science Data Analysis Network, which disseminates U.S. census data on social and demographic topics to educators and policymakers.

Thomas Fricke, anthropologist (PhD, University of Wisconsin, 1984). Dr. Fricke focuses on anthropological demography, social change, and fertility, marriage, and the family. His recent research activities have analyzed social transformations in family and work life in a variety of settings, including Nepal, Pakistan, Taiwan, and the U.S. He is director of the Center for the Ethnography of Everyday Life, which studies the changing meanings and configurations of American work and family life.

Arlene Geronimus, behavioral scientist (ScD, Harvard University, 1985). Dr. Geronimus conducts research on how racial identification, socioeconomic and cultural factors, gender, and urban/rural residence affect the health expectations and well-being of various populations in the U.S. Her recent work has focused on excess mortality and health-induced functional limitations, weathering, and fertility timing. She teaches courses on women’s health and the timing of reproductive choices and on health and poverty.

Myron Gutmann, historian (PhD, Princeton, 1976). Dr. Gutmann specializes in historical demography and population-environment relationships. His current research focuses on the relationship between population and environment in America’s Great Plains and on the history of the U.S. Hispanic population. His teaching centers on historical demography, population and environment, the socioeconomic history of Europe in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and the writing of local history. He is also the director of ICPSR.

David Harris, sociologist (PhD, Northwestern University, 1997). Dr. Harris has interests in race and ethnicity, stratification, and public policy. His current research projects have investigated the patterns, determinants, and consequences of mixed-race identity; interracial romantic relationships; the “racial proxy” hypothesis in regard to property values, neighborhood satisfaction, and residential mobility; company relocation decisions; and racial differences in suburbanization.

Albert Hermalin, emeritus sociologist (PhD, Princeton University, 1969). Dr. Hermalin’s recent research orientation has been the nature and implications of population aging, particularly in Asia. He is currently involved in a major collaborative study of aging in Asia, funded partially by an NIA MERIT award. He has also done extensive research on fertility using multi-level analysis.

Sandra Hofferth, sociologist (PhD, University of North Carolina, 1976). Dr. Hofferth, who left the Center in 2001, conducts research in family demography, parental investment and child development, adolescent childbearing, and public policy. She directs the Child Development Supplement to the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. A recent project investigated the effects on children’s health and development of family characteristics, children’s activities, and parental time investments in children.

John Knodel, sociologist (PhD, Princeton University, 1965). Dr. Knodel conducts research in the areas of aging, AIDS, and population dynamics in developing countries, specializing in Asia. His recent work in Thailand investigates how the AIDS epidemic there directly and indirectly affects older persons. He also conducts comparative research on links between gender and the social, economic, and emotional well-being of older persons, as well as in relation to support exchanges with adult children. The gender and aging study covers 8 countries, focusing on Thailand and Vietnam. His innovative data collection methods integrate qualitative and quantitative approaches.
DAVID LAM, economist (PhD, University of California, Berkeley, 1983). Dr. Lam’s recent work includes investigations of the economic and demographic aspects of income inequality in developing countries, especially in Brazil and South Africa. His recent research projects have focused on education, income, and the intergenerational transmission of inequality; family and community factors in youth outcomes; the link between education and fertility; household responses to economic shocks; and the tradeoffs between investment in personal survival and in reproduction and the survival of offspring.

LEE LILLARD, economist (PhD, North Carolina State University, 1972). Dr. Lillard, who died in December 2000, conducted research on the short- and long-term benefits of early child investments; the interrelated behaviors of fertility, union formation, and school progression; the links between marriage, divorce, income, health, and mortality; the impacts of health and insurance coverage on medical care among the elderly; and the interrelation of cognition, depression, and physical health.

JEFFREY MORENOFF, sociologist (PhD, University of Chicago, 2000). Dr. Morenoff’s research interests lie in the areas of health, crime, and urban neighborhoods, as well as the analysis of spatial and multilevel data. His current research includes investigations of the social context of health and racial disparities; racial and ethnic disparities in adverse pregnancy outcomes; ecological influences on birthweight; the roles of crime, structural factors, and spatial location in neighborhood population change; and the dimensions of neighborhood-level variations in homicide.

eva mueller, emeritus economist (PhD, Harvard University, 1951). Dr. Mueller studied the interaction of economic and demographic change. One particular focus of her research was the relation between income change and fertility change. Within this context she was interested in the methodology of collecting useful employment statistics, including the methodology of time-use studies.

Pamela Smock, sociologist (PhD, University of Wisconsin, 1992). Dr. Smock specializes in the study of family, gender, and inequality. In particular, she has examined gender inequality and changing family patterns, and their interactive influences in the U.S. Her recent research has focused on race- and gender-based variations in the conceptualizations and implications of unmarried heterosexual cohabitation; the economic consequences of divorce and marriage; the social and economic ties of nonresident fathers to their biological children; and the implications of specific household living arrangements for child poverty rates.

Arland Thornton, sociologist (PhD, University of Michigan, 1975). Dr. Thornton specializes in the study of marriage, family, and life course structures and processes. His recent work includes a research project on the multiple dimensions of union formation and dissolution in the U.S., including the study of intergenerational influences such as parental socioeconomic characteristics and factors in the children’s own lives. He has studied trends in attitudes, values, and beliefs regarding family issues, and analyzed factors influencing the well-being of children, including parental socioeconomic standing, religiosity, childbearing patterns, and marital dissolution. He has also been active in assessing the research and data needs for studying family and child well-being.

Robert Willis, economist (PhD, University of Washington, 1971). Dr. Willis has made important contributions to research in the economics of fertility and the family, labor economics, human capital, and population development. Recently he has conducted research on theories of divorce, child support, and out-of-wedlock childbearing; intergenerational transfers and investment in children’s education in developing countries; and various aspects of aging. He directs the Health and Retirement Study, perhaps the largest active social science project in the U.S., and has mounted successful efforts to collect data to supplement information collected in the HRS.
Yu Xie, sociologist (PhD, University of Wisconsin, 1989). Dr. Xie studies social stratification and social mobility. His recent research examines gender-based variations in the selection and recruitment into scientific professions; the social mobility processes of Asian Americans; and social stratification and income inequality in China. He has also conducted research in demographic techniques and statistical methodology, in particular loglinear and log-multiplicative models for analyzing fertility, mortality, assortative mating, and gender segregation in occupational choice. He teaches courses in research methods and data analysis, and he directs the Quantitative Methodology Program at the Survey Research Center.

Berit Ingersoll-Dayton, Professor, School of Social Work

George A. Kaplan, Professor and Chair, Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health

James A. Levinsohn, Professor, Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy

Paula M. Lantz, Associate Professor, Health Management and Policy

James M. Lepkowsi, Senior Research Scientist, Institute for Social Research

Bobbi Low, Professor & Chair, Resource Ecology, School of Natural Resources & Environment

John W. Lynch, Assistant Professor, Department of Epidemiology

Susan A. Murphy, Professor, Department of Statistics

Mary Beth Ofstedal, Research Investigator, Survey Research Center

Hiromi Ono, Assistant Research Scientist, Survey Research Center

Albert F. Park, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics

Stephen W. Raudenbush, Senior Research Scientist, Survey Research Center

Robert F. Schoeni, Senior Associate Research Scientist, Survey Research Center

Carl P. Simon, Director, Center for the Study of Complex Systems, LS&A

Gary Solon, Professor, Department of Economics

Frank P. Stafford, Professor, Department of Economics

Shailender Swaminathan, Social Science Research Associate II, Survey Research Center

Rebecca L. Upton, Research Fellow, Survey Research Center

David R. Weir, Senior Research Scientist, Survey Research Center

David R. Williams, Professor, Department of Sociology

Wei-Jun Jean Yeung, Assistant Research Scientist, Survey Research Center
During 1998-2002, PSC researchers conducted studies in a broad range of subject areas and locales, using a variety of disciplinary and methodological approaches. The projects described below, arranged by topic, provide an overview of the range and focus of their work rather than an exhaustive list of projects.

**FAMILY, FERTILITY, AND CHILDREN**

❖ *Center for the Ethnography of Everyday Life*

PSC Researchers: T. Fricke (director), S. Hofferth, C. Kottak, F. Stafford, and A. Thornton. This interdisciplinary project examines cultural aspects of contemporary American life. In particular, CEEL’s research and training activities focus on changes in family and work life among middle-class Americans over the past several decades, such as dramatic increases in married women’s labor force participation, in the number of dual-career/dual-income families, and in the percentage of children under 5 years old in day care. CEEL’s primary concern is with changes at the level of cultural and subjective meanings and their emotional reverberations in individual lives. The research agenda involves collecting a series of new data sets in the form of ethnographies of daily life initiated in communities and workplaces. To maximize the value of these data they are linked with thematically relevant quantitative data sets. About 25 researchers are associated with CEEL. Recent research projects include Fricke’s “Rural Parents and Urban Children; Place, Work, Migration, and the Natal Home”; Hofferth’s “The Time Crunch: Managing Home and Work in a Fast-Paced Society”; and Kottak’s “The Relationship of Media to Work and Family Issues among the Middle Class.” Funded all or in part by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. Funding period: 9/98 to 3/05.

❖ *Changing Social Contexts and Family Formation*

PSC Researchers: W. Axinn, T. Fricke, J. Barber, and A. Thornton. This multi-year project investigates the influence of changing social contexts on marriage, childbearing, and contraceptive use. The investigators collect and analyze 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 information obtained from individual-level life histories, these data are used 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? (4) Do the consequences of community-level changes depend on the cultural context? Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development /Pennsylvania State University. Funding period: 9/94 to 8/04.

❖ *Detroit Area Study*

PSC Researchers: M. Couper (director). The DAS was established in 1951 at the U-M as a research and training facility to provide accurate and valuable data for the Detroit metropolitan community. The current annual survey addresses topics important to the quality of life of residents and is intended to produce information that will inform decisions at the public, corporate, and household levels. The DAS 2001 survey has been expanded in area and number of households surveyed (from around 400 interviews to more than 4,000 interviews and mail surveys), and in issues covered. Topics of expressed concern to groups representing government, industry, and nonprofits in the region have been added to the survey. Finally, environmental and community indicators associated with the sampled households are compiled and analyzed (along with the survey responses) using statistical and spatial analytic techniques including Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The resulting data will serve as a benchmark for assessing changes in the region throughout the 21st century. Funded all or in part by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Southeast Michigan Council of Governments, several SE Michigan counties, the DaimlerChrysler Fund, and the Michigan Economic Development Corporation.

❖ *Determinants of Fertility Preferences in Southeast Asia*

PSC Researchers: D. Lam, A. Hermalin, B. Anderson, J. Knodel, T. Fricke, A. Thornton, Yu Xie, W. Axinn, and R. Freedman. This project is a combined training and research program aimed at analyzing the social and cultural determinants of fertility in Southeast Asia. Activities involve the nine named PSC investigators plus collaborators in Vietnam, Thailand, Nepal, and China. The countries chosen to participate are at different stages of fertility decline, and evidence indicates that projects undertaken through this program could have an important impact on their research infrastructures and policy environments. Research studies connected with this project have common substantive themes and methodological approaches. The program supports travel, workshops, and research assistance. Activities are conducted both at the Population Studies Center and overseas. Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the Fogarty International Center. Funding period: 9/95 to 4/05.
Determinants of Marriage and Childbearing Attitudes

PSC Researchers: A. Thornton (PI), W. Axinn. This MERIT award-winning project uses data from the Intergenerational Panel Study of Parents and Children, the National Survey of Families and Households, and the National Survey of Children to study how various aspects of the parental family and of young-adult life influence young adults’ attitudes, beliefs, and values regarding marriage/union formation and childbearing/rearing. Investigators study key measures from two generations, looking at both the parental family—socioeconomic factors and religious, marital, and childbearing behaviors and attitudes—and the experiences of the children with school, work, marriage, and childbearing. Whereas extensive research has examined marriage and childbearing behavior, little work has investigated the ideation phenomena underlying these behaviors. Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Funding period: 7/01 to 6/06.

Evaluation of Family Planning Program Impact

PSC Researcher: A. Hermalin (Senior Technical Advisor). This multi-year initiative started in 1991 to support technical and methodological advancement of population program evaluation. Its intent is to strengthen capacity to evaluate the impact of population programs on fertility by developing consistently defined indicators of family planning impact for use across population projects; by applying methodologies developed through this project in USAID’s population programs; and by facilitating the inclusion of impact evaluation plans in new population projects. 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 has undertaken a broad appraisal of the impact of family planning programs on family size preferences, contraceptive use, and fertility. Funded all or in part by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Funding period: 1991 to 1998.

Families, Communities and Youth Outcomes in South Africa

PSC Researchers: D. Lam, A. Biddlecom, and K.G. Anderson. This project, a collaboration with the University of Cape Town, analyzes the effects of family background and community characteristics on the outcomes of young South Africans. In particular, the project investigates the
effects of economic shocks, health shocks, and family disruption, including the impact of HIV/AIDS, on outcomes such as educational attainment, employment, earnings, migration, marriage, and fertility. The project uses a number of existing data sets, including censuses, household surveys, and school surveys. It is also conducting a new longitudinal survey of about 3,000 young people in metropolitan Cape Town. They will be interviewed in two rounds over a three-year period, making it possible to study the determinants of progress in school, transitions from school to work, job search success, migration, transition into marriage, and fertility outcomes. Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, with additional support from the NIH Office of AIDS Research and the Mellon Foundation. Funding period: 5/01 to 4/06.

❖ Family and Child Well-Being Research Network
PSC Researchers: S. Hofferth, J. Eccles, and A. Thornton. The Family and Child Well-being Research Network has drawn together researchers representing a range of skills, experience, and knowledge in child- and family-related research. The Network was conceived as a framework within which researchers from sociology, medicine, economics, public health, psychology, and statistics could both pursue individual research agendas and collaborate in studies of greater breadth and social import. Within the Network’s interdisciplinary framework, the members generate new questions and research pathways through consensus. The members also collectively provide NICHD with a sense of where its greatest potential may lie for the support of future scientific inquiry regarding family and child well-being in our society, and how such inquiry might further assist in the evolution of useful social policies. Projects include research on positive youth development, health and disabilities, child welfare, child care, welfare reform, fatherhood, and transitions to adulthood. Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development/Northwestern University. Funding period: 8/93 to 3/99.

❖ Family, School, Neighborhood Resources, and Child Development
PSC Researchers: S. Hofferth and F. Stafford. This project developed a supplemental instrument for the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) to gather data on parents and their 3- to 12-year-old children. The PSID Parent-Child Survey provides researchers with a comprehensive, nationally representative, and longitudinal database of children and their families with which to study the dynamic process of early human capital formation. This supplement includes the following: (1) age-graded assessments of the cognitive, behavioral, and health status of 3,500 children, obtained from the parent, the teacher, and school administrator, and the child; (2) an accounting of parental and caregiver time inputs to children, as well as other aspects of the way children and adolescents spend their time; (3) teacher-reported time use in elementary and preschool programs; and (4) measures of resources other than time use— for example, decennial census-based measures of neighborhood resources. These data support studies of the way in which time, money, and social capital at the family, school, and neighborhood levels, as well as parental psychological resources and sibling characteristics, are linked to the cognitive and behavioral development of children as they progress through childhood and adolescence. Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Funding period: 12/95 to 01/00.

❖ Health Uncertainty, Disability, and Mortality in Persistently Impoverished Populations
PSC Researchers: A. Geronimus and J. Bound. Geronimus has coined the term “weathering” to describe the premature health declines and early mortality among African Americans in impoverished central cities brought on by years of socioeconomic inequality. She also posits that relatively early fertility timing in poor black communities may be a response to such pervasive health uncertainty. Premature health deterioration increases the probability of widowhood or orphanhood, prolonged disability within the family, and damage to the family economy and care systems. These events may lead to multigenerational living arrangements and accelerate the course of other life events, including childbearing. Geronimus and Bound provide a test for the hypothesis that early fertility improves the chances that children in poverty will have able-bodied caretakers until maturity. Empirical results of these analyses were 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 the W. T. Grant Foundation. Funding period: 1/94 to 12/99.

❖ Household Responses to Economic 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 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 PhD students, Mary Arends-Kuenning, Suzanne Duryea, and Deborah Levison, as well as Brazilian collaborators. Data from two series
collected by the Brazilian statistical bureau are analyzed: the PNAD annual survey collected since 1976, and the PME monthly employment survey with panel data collected since 1982. Results indicate that unemployment shocks to male household heads have a negative effect on children’s probability of advancing to the next grade, and lead to increases in the labor force participation of their wives. Although these findings suggest that economic shocks may negatively affect outcomes such as children’s schooling, the findings 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. *Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; Mellon Foundation. Funding period: 6/97 to 5/01.*

**Intergenerational Effects on Marriage and Cohabitation**

PSC Researchers: A. Thornton (PI), W. Axinn, and Yu Xie. This project evaluates the many ways in which family formation – cohabitation, marriage, and premarital fertility – is influenced by the experiences, values, attitudes, and characteristics of both young people and their parents. It formulates and evaluates a dynamic long-term intergenerational model of young people’s entrance into cohabitation and marriage that includes intergenerational influences such as family organization; family immigration status and farm background; socioeconomic achievement and aspirations; family attitudes and behavior; and religious affiliation and participation. This project uses data from the 8-wave Intergenerational Panel Study of Parents and Children (see below). The parental and individual determinants of family formation are examined from a life course perspective using hazard models. *Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Funding period: 8/00 to 7/03.*

**Intergenerational Panel Study of Parents and Children**

PSC Researchers: A. Thornton, W. Axinn, Yu Xie, and G. Binstock. The Intergenerational Panel Study of Parents and Children (IPSPC) is an 8-wave intergenerational study (1962-1993) of more than 1,000 white couples in the Detroit metropolitan area who gave birth in July 1961. Their children were interviewed when they were 18, 23, and 31. Designed primarily to investigate union formation and childbearing, the IPSPC data set includes an extensive array of predictor variables from both parents and children and complete cohabitation and marriage histories from the children. This project studies the determinants of cohabitation and marriage among the adult children using a model that includes variables for both the adult children and their parents. A project assumption is that union formation is influenced by many dimensions of family, socioeconomic, and religious experiences, and the attitudes of both young people and their parents. This research examines many determinants of union formation that have received little or no previous attention. It also expands knowledge about the specific determinants of cohabitation across a wide age range, which permits examination of the interaction of causal influences with age. Finally, it looks at the causal mechanisms and processes affecting cohabitation and marriage, investigating numerous and complex causal pathways linking the experiences, attitudes, and aspirations of both parents and children to the union formation experience of the children. The parental and individual determinants of union formation are examined from a life course perspective using hazard models of the rate of making transitions into cohabitation and marriage. *Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Funding period: 1/97 to 12/00.*

**Intergenerational Transfers (Year 10)**

PSC Researcher: R. Willis (PI). This study investigates the role of the family in providing support for elderly parents by analyzing the importance of various motives for transfers, in both directions, between parents and their children over the life cycle. Using data from the Malaysian Family Life Surveys, investigators formulate empirical models that incorporate several hypotheses derived from the economic theory of the family. In particular, they use the hypothesis that parents make implicit loans to finance their children’s education and that children then repay these loans through supporting their parents in old age; and that the earnings of daughters are used by parents to finance the education of their sons, who are then primarily responsible for their old age support. *Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 9/00 to 1/03.*

**National Survey of Family Growth (Cycles 6-8)**

PSC Researchers: W. Axinn, J. Barber, A. Biddlecom, R. Groves, and A. Thornton (with M. Couper, J. Lepkowski, E. Austin, K. Winfrey). This ten-year project involves fielding Cycles 6, 7, and 8 of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), which provides the federal government with statistics related to childbearing, sex, reproductive health, family planning, cohabitation, marriage, and a host of other related issues. The NSFG also provides the research community with national estimates of the prevalence of key factors related to fertility, nuptiality, family planning, and reproductive health. This project involves fielding surveys in 2002, 2005, and 2008 from a national sample of 11,500 women aged 15-44 and (for the first time in the history of NSFG) from 7,500 men aged 15-44. These latter interviews will provide unique measurements of American men’s roles in family formation and activity. The NSFG project is directed by Robert...
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 U.S. are likely to spend at least some part of their childhood living apart from their biological fathers. This project links the characteristics and changing circumstances of nonresidential fathers and residential mothers to economic 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. Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Funding period: 6/97 to 5/01.

Panel Study of Income Dynamics (Waves 30–32)

PSC Researchers: F. Stafford (director), J. Eccles, and H. Ono. Since 1968, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) has collected annual data from a representative sample of U.S. men, women, and children, and the families in which they reside. These data include information on employment, income, wealth, housing and food expenditures, transfer income, and marital and fertility behavior. From the 4,800 families surveyed in 1968, the study has grown to more than 7,000 families, including more than 2,000 families of Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Mexican descent added in 1997. The study collects high-quality intergenerational data on economic capacity, income, and the transmission of wealth, as well as information such as the relationship of life events (e.g., early childbearing, divorce, and illness) to economic well-being; the relationship of business cycles to economic well-being; and the interaction of labor mobility and geographic mobility. In recent years, the value of this study has been further extended through matching PSID respondents to Census geocodes, which permits adding valuable data on neighborhood characteristics to individual files. Funded all or in part by the National Science Foundation, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 1/97 to 10/01.

Perimenopause, Bone, and Arthritis in African Americans

PSC Researcher: S. Harlow. This project investigates whether menopausal-related changes in hormones or menstrual cycles 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 compared to information gathered from 582 white pre- and perimenopausal women. The study follows the women from 1994-1999 until final contact at age 45-55. Using annual hormone measurements and monthly menstrual calendars, they identify changes in reproductive hormone levels and menstrual cycle patterns. Measurements are made of bone density, hand and knee joints, body composition, and blood pressure. Funded all or in part by National Institute of Nursing Research. Funding period: 9/94 to 1/00.

Reciprocal Relations between Population and Environment

PSC Researchers: W. Axinn (PI), J. Barber, A. Biddlecom, T. Fricke, and A. Thornton. This project investigates the reciprocal relations between changes in population processes and the environment in Nepal. It gathers and links data on environmental quality and population processes to data on community contexts and family formation from the Chitwan Valley Family Study (CVFS) of 151 Nepalese neighborhoods. The project looks at the reciprocal relationships between changes in marriage timing, household fission, childbearing, and migration and changes in land use, water quality, and flora diversity. It also explores the extent to which the observed relationships are produced by exogenous changes in the social and institutional context. Existing historical data on environmental factors are merged with historical data on community-level social and institutional changes and with individual-level histories of demographic events being gathered by the CVFS. Also, new measures gauge variations in environmental factors in the neighborhoods studied by the CVFS, and a 3-year household registry from the 1,400 sampled households gathers monthly data on major demographic events and agricultural activities. Linking these new data with data from the CVFS on the changing social and institutional contexts in these communities permits exploration of the extent to which these contextual changes produce the observed links between population and the environment. Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Funding period: 9/95 to 5/06.

Welfare Reform, Barriers to Employment and Family Functioning

PSC Researcher: S. Danziger. This project is a longitudinal study of the effects of the 1996 welfare reform on the well-being of welfare recipients. Danziger and a multi-disciplinary research team analyze four waves of data (1997, 1998, 1999, 2001) from a random sample of about 753 single mothers who received welfare in 1997. Part of...
this project investigates barriers to the employment of welfare recipients such as health and mental health problems, substance abuse, domestic violence, and child care responsibilities that make steady work difficult. The study is designed to document how programs observed at the time of the first interview are correlated with labor market success, continued welfare receipt, or the experience of sanctions by the welfare agency at subsequent waves. It also explores whether work and welfare experiences over the 4-year study period can predict changes in clients’ employability barriers. Last, the project examines how programs might be modified to better serve disadvantaged recipients. Funded all or in part by the Joyce Foundation, the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the National Institute of Mental Health. Funding period: 7/98 to 8/04.

INEQUALITY, HUMAN CAPITAL, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

Assessing the State of Urban America with the 2000 Census
PSC Researchers: W.H. Frey. This project uses data from the 2000 Census to analyze demographic changes over the previous decade that affect city, suburban, and metropolitan policies. In particular, the shifts brought on by immigration, regional shifts to the Sun Belt, extensive suburbanization and sprawl, and some central city revival are measured. The project also develops a typology of metropolitan areas useful for policymakers examining urban/suburban change. Project reports, produced in collaboration with researchers at the Brookings Institution, cover topics related to population deconcentration; suburbanization of minorities, baby boomers, and seniors; and household change. These reports, as well as extensive project-related data, are disseminated on a project website. Funded all or in part by the Brookings Institution. Funding period: 3/01 to 8/02.

Center on Poverty, Risk and Mental Health
PSC Researcher: S. Danziger (PI and Center director). The aim of the Center on Poverty, Risk and Mental Health is to develop knowledge on the relationship between poverty and mental health that can be used to inform practice and policy. Research at the Center falls into five broad 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; and the role of economic factors in the functioning of those with mental illness. The work is interdisciplinary, involving researchers from social work, psychiatry, public health, developmental psychology, sociology, public policy, and political science. The Center also sponsors a psychiatry/social work lecture series and an interdisciplinary seminar on poverty and mental health. Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Mental Health. Funding period: 7/95 to 8/05.

Changing Structure of U.S. Metropolitan Migration
PSC Researchers: W.H. Frey (PI) and Yu Xie (and K. Liaw). 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 data collected by the decennial U.S. Census. The project brings together an interdisciplinary team of demographers, geographers, sociologists, and urban specialists to show how changing aggregate migration responses have led to shifts in the social demographic structures of metropolitan areas. It investigates the proposition that a more segmented migration and redistribution pattern is emerging along skill-level and race/ethnicity. To date, 35 publications have emanated from this project. Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Funding period: 9/94 to 8/00.

Chicago Community Study, Wave 2
PSC Researcher: S. Raudenbush (PI) and J. House. This project, part of the ongoing Project in Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, fields and analyzes data from interviews with residents of 343 Chicago-area communities. Wave 1 (1994-95) and this wave investigate levels of neighborhood trust, support, social control, perceived crime and violence, normative beliefs about violence, and quality of life. Funded all or in part by a subcontract with Harvard University. Funding period: 9/01 to 12/02.

Los Angeles Study of Families and Communities
PSC Researcher: D. Harris (PI). The Los Angeles Study of Families and Communities (LASFC) is a 4-year longitudinal survey that began gathering data in 1999. Its principal focus is on the relationship between neighborhoods and child development. To that end, the project collects 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 are included in the sampling frame, but poor neighborhoods are oversampled. The LASFC collects data on family background, social and economic status, parenting, social networks, residential mobility, neighborhood conditions, and use of social services. In households with children, data are collected on children’s
cognitive, social, behavioral, physical, and emotional development, academic performance, sexual activity, and substance use. Funded all or in part by RAND subcontract of a grant from the National Institutes of Health. Funding period: 9/98 to 11/01.

❖ Michigan Interdisciplinary Center on Social Inequalities, Mind and Body
PSC Researchers: G. Kaplan (PI), D. Carr, M. Corcoran, S. Hofferth, J. House, J. Lynch, J. Morenoff, S. Raudenbush, D. Williams. Social inequalities have been identified by public health advocates as one of the most pressing public health issues in this country. It is widely believed that they are a key cause of physical and mental health problems. This project delves deeper into the detrimental health effects of being poor. Bringing together an interdisciplinary group of researchers from public health, sociology, education, social work, public policy, medicine, psychology, and economics, it investigates associations between socioeconomic status, psychosocial states, and physical and mental health. The study is based on the assumption that inequalities in adult health represent the multifaceted accumulation of disadvantage over the life course. Thus, it concentrates on the role of economic factors, neighborhood characteristics, and the biology of stress from birth to old age. Research projects underway at the Center include: Pathways to Child Health and Function; Social Context, Social Inequality, Mind, Body and Health; and Health of Women under Economic Stress. Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Funding period: 9/99 to 8/04.

❖ Population and Environment in the U.S. Great Plains
PSC Researcher: M. Gutmann (PI). This project continues a multidisciplinary study of long-term relationships among population, agricultural land use, and the environment in the Great Plains of the U.S. Investigators examine the demographic experience of the region and changes in the environment, looking at recursive changes and influences over time. This project builds on an extant database with county-level data on population, land use, environment, and social context. Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Funding period: 8/95 to 7/02.

❖ Race, Socioeconomic Status, and Weathering
PSC Researchers: A. Geronimus and 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. This project describes age patterns of mortality, activity limitation, and functional disability among men and women (aged 15-65) in a range of extremely socioeconomically disadvantaged communities, including Harlem, Detroit, the Mississippi Delta, and Appalachian Kentucky. For each area a middle-class community matched on race and geographic location serves as a comparison. The project investigates (1) the functional health and rates of early mortality among African American adults in comparison to national averages, and (2) the rates of functional health decline and early mortality among socioeconomically disadvantaged communities in comparison to more affluent communities, both between and within race. Geronimus and Bound also explore whether variations in health and mortality parameters exist among different types of poor communities (e.g., rural vs. urban; predominantly black vs. predominantly white; urban northeastern vs. midwestern). Funded all or in part by the Centers for Disease Control and the National Center for Health Statistics. Funding period: 9/95 to 9/98.

❖ Race and Space in U.S. Metropolitan Areas: Findings From the 2000 Census
PSC Researchers: W.H Frey. This project examines race and ethnic segregation in all metropolitan areas of the U.S. using the initial release of small-area data from the 2000 Census. All cities with populations greater than 25,000 and 318 metropolitan areas are included. The 2000 Census data afford the first opportunity to study residential patterns by persons identifying with multiple races. Working with Dowell Myers, Frey looks at how racial residential patterns differ across metropolitan areas and develops indices of segregation and neighborhood exposure for all racial groups and group combinations for each area. The project also examines racial residential changes over the previous decade and tests hypotheses to explain these changes. Funded all or in part by the Fannie Mae Foundation. Funding period: 8/01 to 9/02.

❖ Racial Differences in the Occupational and Income Returns to Schooling in South Africa
PSC Researcher: D. Harris (PI). Treiman, McKeever, and Fodor (1996) used data from the 1980 and 1991 South African Censuses to assess returns to education. They found that educational attainment is a good predictor of occupational status, but a relatively weak predictor of income. They concluded that racial stratification in South Africa has inequitably distributed access to educational opportunities and ensured that even when members of different racial groups have similar human capital and occupations, whites are compensated at disproportionately high rates. This project replicates and extends this study by examining data from the 1994 October Household Survey. 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, this study produces estimates substantially less
remarkable gains in education, employment, and income. Discrimination in the U.S., but that they have achieved
themes: that Asian Americans have been a target of racial
cultural and economic processes of Asian American youth,

courses of racial residential segregation from 1980 to 2000 and correlates or causes of change; (2)
to examine the extent of racial residential segregation in
2000 using data for all metropolitan areas and all
municipalities of substantial size; (3) to examine suburban-
ization in the 1980s and 1990s with an emphasis on the
apparent rapid growth of the suburban African American
population; (4) to examine the frequency and some
correlates of multiple-race reporting in the 2000 census;
and (5) to examine the correlation of types of racial
identification to measurements of racial residential
segregation. 

Residential Segregation: Beliefs and Preferences
PSC Researcher: R. Farley (PI). This project presents a
conceptual model of the causes of continued segregation. It
positions that the beliefs individuals hold about their own
group and about other racial groups influence their
perceptions of which neighborhoods are attractive and
which should be avoided. Using data from the Multi-City
Study of Urban Inequality, the research tests hypotheses
about the beliefs and references of samples of blacks and
whites in Atlanta, Boston, Detroit and Los Angeles, samples
of Latinos in Boston and Los Angeles, and a sample of
Asians in Los Angeles. It examines how characteristics and
beliefs influence respondents’ preferences for living in
hypothetical neighborhoods with varying racial
compositions. 

Social Mobility of Asian American Youth
PSC Researcher: Yu Xie. This project investigates the
social mobility process of Asian American youth,
attempting to reconcile two seemingly contradictory
themes: that Asian Americans have been a target of racial
discrimination in the U.S., but that they have achieved
remarkable gains in education, employment, and income.

Three data sets are used: the National Educational
Longitudinal Survey and follow-up surveys; the 1990 5%
PUMS; and the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent
Health. Analyses examine 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. Comparisons are
drawn between Asian Americans and other major racial
groups (whites, African Americans, Hispanics, and native
Americans) and, whenever possible, among different major
Asian ethnic groups (Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans,
Asian Indians, and Southeast Asians), as well as across
nativist status and generations. 

Substance Abuse and Welfare Reform
PSC Researcher: S. Danziger (PI). This project uses three
large data sets to evaluate the relationships among
substance abuse, mental health problems, welfare
recipiency, and employment. Implications for welfare
reform policy and substance abuse treatment services are
derived. 

Survey Measures of Preference Parameters
PSC Researcher: R. J. Willis (and M. Kimball, PI,
University 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. 

Torture and Mental Health in South Africa
PSC Researcher: D. Williams (PI). This collaborative
project with South African researchers is an epidemiologic
survey of the mental health consequences of torture in
South Africa. The study is designed to identify the
prevalence and distribution of exposure to trauma during
apartheid and to estimate the consequences of this
exposure. It also investigates the impact of the Truth and
Reconciliation Commission on the mental health of South
Africans. This study provides an unprecedented opportunity
to enhance understanding of mental health
consequences of exposure to racial and political violence in
the country of origin a short time after transition to majority
rule. 

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Funded all or in part by the National Science Foundation. Funding period: 6/97 to 9/00.

Funded all or in part by the National Institute of Aging. Funding period: 5/98 to 4/99.

Funded all or in part by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Funding period: 7/98 to 12/02.

Funded all or in part by the W. T. Grant Foundation. Funding period: 5/01 to 4/04.

Funded all or in part by the W. T. Grant Foundation. Funding period: 7/94 to 6/99.
antipoverty policies focused on residential integration, of this effort may help in evaluating the effectiveness of what factors affect their selection of new sites. The results why neglected by most urban poverty researchers is the reasons number of quality jobs located in the inner cities. An issue The past 25 years have seen a dramatic decline in the deterioration and excess mortality, which in turn may accelerate fertility timing among impoverished blacks. This study challenges the prevailing policy perspective that changing health or fertility behavior, especially among teenagers alone, will result in social improvements. Farley’s analyses to this point indicate that blacks are different from Asians and Hispanics in where they tend to live and in their degree of segregation from the white population. He has also found regional differences among cities in the U.S., especially for black-white segregation. His research finds only modest increases in the percentages of black residents in largely white metropolitan areas during the 1990s, but much larger increases for Hispanics and Asians. Still, segregation between whites and the other groups studied rose between 1980 and 2000. Reynolds looks at correlates of residential segregation such as housing laws and immigration patterns (“immigrant enclaves”). A major component of this NSF-funded project is the development of a web site that allows users to calculate various measures of residential segregation for major racial groups and the mixed-race population using census data at the census tract, block group, or city level of geography.

Weathering among African Americans in Persistent Poverty: Implications for Health Policy
PSC Researchers: A. Geronimus (PI) and John Bound. This project explores the connection between racial inequalities in health and high rates of teen childbearing in poor, African American communities. Geronimus looks at how “weathering,” or the cumulative effects of social inequality and stress, contribute to high rates of early health deterioration and excess mortality, which in turn may accelerate fertility timing among impoverished blacks. This study challenges the prevailing policy perspective that changing health or fertility behavior, especially among teenagers alone, will result in social improvements. *Funded all or in part by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Funding period: 9/98 to 8/02.*

Why Work Disappears: The Role of Race, Space, and Skills in Employers’ Relocation Decisions
PSC Researcher: D. Harris (co-PI) (with J. Iceland, co-PI). The past 25 years have seen a dramatic decline in the number of quality jobs located in the inner cities. An issue neglected by most urban poverty researchers is the reasons why firms move. This project uses data from the Multi-City Employer Survey to assess both why firms leave sites and what factors affect their selection of new sites. The results of this effort may help in evaluating the effectiveness of antipoverty policies focused on residential integration, public transportation, business taxes, and employer discrimination. *Funded all or in part by the Joint Center for Poverty Research, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation. Funding period: 1/97 to 6/00.*

Women’s Employment Study: Work and Well-Being Five Years after Welfare Reform
PSC Researcher: S. Danziger (PI). This project is a panel study of women who received cash welfare and resided in an urban county in Michigan in February 1997. A multidisciplinary team, including economists, sociologists, social workers, epidemiologists, psychologists, and public policy analysts, has fielded and analyzed four waves of in-person interviews (1997, 1998, 1999, and 2001); a fifth and final wave will be fielded in 2003. Extensive data are collected from the women (ranging from labor and income information to measures of mental health) and from potential employers and welfare agencies (e.g., job skills needed vs. job skills possessed by clients). The aim is to assess the ways in which the 1996 welfare reform legislation—the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act—has affected the work efforts and well-being of single mothers and their families, has changed the nature and operation of welfare agencies and the overall effectiveness of the social safety net, and has impacted policies within and outside of public welfare. *Funded all or in part by the Joyce Foundation, the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.*
Women's Self-Employment: Why Does the Gender Pay Gap Persist?

PSC Researcher: D. Carr (PI). Self-employed women comprise one of 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 project 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 the Institute for Research on Women and Gender (University of Michigan) 1998 Pilot Project Grant.

Alternative Futures for California Elderly: Immigration, Migration and Aging-In-Place Dynamics

PSC Researcher: W.H. Frey. This study assesses alternative scenarios of California’s elderly population, age dependency, and child dependency circumstances beyond the year 2010. Scenarios are based on different assumptions regarding the state’s immigration patterns. Funded all or in part by the Public Policy Institute of California. Funding period: 8/97 to 7/99.

Baby Boomers and the Health Care Needs of Elderly Parents

PSC Researcher: W.J. Yeung (with M.S. Hill). This project examines the responses of baby boomers to the health care needs of their elderly parents, and compares these responses to those of earlier cohorts. Using a national sample comprised of leading-edge boomers (born 1945-54), trailing-edge boomers (born 1955-64), and prior cohorts with elderly parents, the investigators analyze differences in levels and types of intergenerational transfers, changes in work hours, and the impact of respondents’ socioeconomic and demographic characteristics on these outcomes. This project’s focus on baby boomers is important because even small changes in this population’s behavior can translate to notable aggregate effects. Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 9/00 to 9/01.

Comparative Study of Health Transitions in Later Life

PSC Researchers: M.B. Ofstedal (PI) and A. Biddlecom. This project is a four-country collaborative study of health transitions among older Asians in Taiwan, the Philippines, Singapore, and Indonesia. It estimates and examines trends in population prevalence levels of various health conditions, determines individual-level transition rates in health status, and estimates active life expectancy. It also investigates the effects on health status transitions of socioeconomic status, family characteristics, and social support, and the effect on health care utilization of individual and community-level determinants. Zachary Zimmer of the Population Council is a co-PI on the project. Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 9/01 to 8/04.

Core Questions about Bereavement: Answers from the CLOC Study

PSC Researchers: D. Carr (PI) and J.S. House. The loss of a spouse is among the most stressful of life transitions. Many studies have attempted to measure the psychological consequences of loss and to identify factors that predict who will cope well and who will develop complications. However, most studies lack important data on their population samples prior to the loss. This study is able to compare bereaved and non-bereaved persons on a variety of psychological, social, and physical factors by analyzing data from the Changing Lives of Older Couples study. The CLOC study generated data on a probability sample of 1,532 community-dwelling elderly married individuals prior to the loss of their spouse, and at 6, 18, and 48 months following the loss. Patterns of variation and subtypes of grief are then defined on the basis of differences in symptoms, severity, and trajectories over time. Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 8/00 to 7/02.

Economic Demography of Inter-Age Transfers

PSC Researcher: R. J. Willis (and R. Lee, PI, University of California at Berkeley). This project studies aggregate resource reallocations across populations of different ages in a comprehensive way, building on work in mathematical demography, aging, economic demography, and overlapping generational models. Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 4/94 to 3/99.

Economic Reforms and Intergenerational Support in China

PSC Researcher: Yu Xie (PI). This project studies the impact of the on-going economic reform on intergenerational support in China. It uses survey data collected by the PI in 1999 in three Chinese cities: Wuhan, Shanghai, and Xi’an. The survey design was unique in that both an elderly
person and his/her adult child, if available, were contacted separately. The project examines social, economic, and cultural factors that underlie the continuation of intergenerational support in contemporary urban China. Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 9/00 to 9/02.

❖ 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. Using the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS), a national survey of adults aged 50-62 at baseline, this study analyzes the effect of health on retirement within the context of a longitudinal economic model. This research estimates the effects of health and changes in health on labor force exit between wave 1 (1992-93) and wave 2 (1994) of the HRS. The project uses 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 explores the theoretical and empirical implications of modeling health in different ways. Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 1/97 to 12/99.

❖ Effects of Midlife Career Change on Mental Health
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 it impacts psychological adjustment may depend on the type of career changes that occur, and the context of these changes. This project uses data from the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study to examine the psychological consequences of career change, and to gauge to what degree these consequences vary by shifts in the physical or cognitive difficulty level of a new job; by the volitional nature of the change; or by shifts in the occupational status or autonomy of a new job. Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 5/99 to 4/01.

❖ Evolutionary Approaches to the Biodemography of Aging
PSC Researcher: D. Lam. Building on existing theoretical work in evolutionary biology and economics, this study uses evidence from anthropological field studies and empirical work in economics and demography to develop a theoretical framework for the biodemography of aging. Researchers analyze the interdependence of fertility, human capital investments, and rates of senescence, and develop theories to explain these interrelationships. They also explore the evolutionary foundations and practical implications of human attitudes toward risk, intertemporal substitution, and intergenerational flows of wealth; cross-breeding biological theory regarding mate choice, parental investment, and mate desertion; and economic theory on mate choice, mating markets, and bargaining within marriages. Finally, they 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 the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 8/98 to 8/01.

❖ Gender and Aging: Evidence from Asia
PSC Researchers: J. Knodel (PI) and M.B. Ofstedal. This is a cross-national comparative project designed to empirically assess how gender is related to both the well-being of older Asians and the support provided by their family members. Eight countries in Asia are examined: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. Well-being is assessed in terms of the economic, physical, social, and psychological status of the older adults. The study also examines gender differences in support and caregiving roles of adult children in relation to their parents. The study uses data from recent representative surveys in the eight study countries. Funded all or in part by the Rockefeller Foundation. Funding period: 4/01 to 6/02.

❖ Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and Asset and Health Dynamics among the Oldest Old (AHEAD)
PSC Researcher: R. J. Willis (PI). The Health and Retirement Study, which now incorporates the AHEAD survey, has become the leading data source for research on health and aging in the U.S. The HRS began in 1992 with a cohort of about 12,500 people 51-61 years of age, plus their spouses of any age. In 1993 the AHEAD cohort of about 8,200 people over the age of 70, plus spouses, was added. In 1998, the HRS and AHEAD were merged into a single study to which two new cohorts were added: people born 1924-30 (“Children of the Depression”) and 1942-47 (“War Babies”), converting the HRS into a study representing the entire U.S. population over age 50. The HRS has funding for another three waves of data collection on these cohorts in 2000, 2002 and 2004, and for the addition in 2004 of a cohort of people born 1948-53 (“Early Boomers”). By introducing new cohorts, the HRS allows behavioral comparisons among individuals living in different periods and stronger tests of the effects of policy and economic changes. For example, the HRS allows researchers to examine the impact of the enormous increase in stock market values on retirement, bequests, and other behaviors. Also, the HRS has consent from many respondents to allow linkage to administrative data from their Social Security earnings histories and, for respondents over 65, to Medicare claims records, as well as linkage to the National Death
Index. Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging and the Social Security Administration. Funding period: HRS: 9/90 to 12/99; AHEAD: 5/92 to 12/99; HRS (with AHEAD): 1/00 to 12/05.

❖ **Health, Economic Resources and the Work of Older Americans**

PSC Researcher: J. Bound (PI). This project addresses the interplay between health, financial resources, and labor market behavior in the later part of working life. It uses well-specified longitudinal economic models to analyze how health status and economic factors jointly affect labor force behavior as workers approach retirement age, with particular focus on the choices people make when their health declines. It describes salient labor force trajectories among workers aged 50-plus, and the economic circumstances of individuals with different types of trajectories by health status. The project uses data from the Health and Retirement Survey, which contains precisely the variables needed to model the labor force behavior of older workers. *Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 9/99 to 8/02.*

❖ **Michigan Center on the Demography of Aging**

PSC Researchers: A. Hermalin, D. Lam, and R. J. Willis. The Michigan Center on the Demography of Aging (MiCDA) is a joint venture of U-M’s Population Studies Center and Survey Research Center. Its goal is to spur new research on the health, economics, and demography of aging and encourage use of major data sets in the field, such as the Health and Retirement Survey and the U.S. Census. Research focuses on the following scientific themes: health, work and retirement; interactions between health and economic status over time; health and economic status of diverse racial and ethnic populations; biodemography of aging; demography and economics of dementia; cohort analyses of current and future retirees; comparative international research; and the value of linked data and methods for ensuring confidentiality in research. Activities include seminars, workshops, pilot projects, and a research data enclave. *Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 9/99 to 6/04.*

❖ **Michigan Retirement Research Center**

PSC Researchers: L. Lillard. The Michigan Retirement Research Center (MRRC) serves as a national resource fostering high-quality research, communication, and education related to Social Security, pension, and retirement 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 research and evaluation, information dissemination, training and education, and data use facilitation. The MRRC focuses on retirement income policy, issues related to long-range solvency, and the protection of low-income workers and their families from economic loss due to retirement, death, or disability. It also describes and evaluates retirement policies with an emphasis on Old Age Survivor Insurance programs, and develops communication resources 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 graduate and postgraduate education; intramural exchanges; and instruction for policymakers on the issues related to retirement policy. Last, the MRRC helps facilitate research using high-quality retirement data including the Health and Retirement Study and Social Security administrative data files. *Funded all or in part by the Social Security Administration. Funding period: 1994 to 2002.*

❖ **Migration and Redistribution of the U.S. Elderly**

PSC Researchers: W. H. Frey, Yu Xie (with K. Liaw). 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 determinants of elderly migration streams nationwide, and to determine the relative contribution of migration and aging-in-place on the elderly populations in individual states and metropolitan areas. The project uses 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 censuses. The availability of these large files, together with several analytic techniques, makes it possible to update and integrate the findings of earlier, separate studies of elderly migration and redistribution into a single investigation. *Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 8/94 to 7/00.*

❖ **Rapid Demographic Change and Welfare of the Elderly**

PSC Researchers: A. Hermalin, J. Knodel and M.B. Ofstedal. The key goal 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. Investigators examine recent measures of the socioeconomic, emotional, and physical well-being of the elderly; the cultural, socioeconomic, policy, and exchange and support systems affecting the elderly; and the implications of recent changes for policies and programs related to social and economic support of the aged. The study takes four interrelated approaches: a macro-analysis of the sociodemographic, developmental, and governmental factors that affect the elderly and the
support systems with which they interact; microanalyses of large-scale surveys on marital status, living arrangements, labor force participation, health status and health service utilization, economic well-being, and support from various sources; collection and analyses of qualitative data from each country; and structured workshops and research collaborations to enhance cross-cultural and comparative analysis. The results add to the knowledge of the health and well-being of the elderly in developing countries and of their needs for various types of services, which will prove directly relevant for social policy and health planning. Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 4/89 to 3/01.

❖ The Relationship between Socioeconomic Status and Health: Are There Similar Patterns for Men and Women?
PSC Researcher: D. Carr. In 1996, the proportion of men to women over age 65 was just 70%—a proportion that decreased steadily with advancing age. Although women’s life expectancy, on average, exceeds men’s by 6 years in the U.S., 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. The principal objective of this study is to understand the relationship between socioeconomic status and adult health, with an emphasis on gender differences in the aspects of SES that are relevant to physical health. To understand the relationship between socioeconomic status and health among women, the project investigates work-family trade-offs, including family characteristics and lifetime labor supply characteristics. Funded all or in part by a Pilot Project Grant from the Michigan Exploratory Center on the Demography of Aging (MECA).

❖ The Role of Depressive Symptoms and Cognitive Impairment on Long-Term Outcomes of Diabetes and Stroke among Older Adults
PSC Researcher: M.B. Ofstedal. The objective of this project is to examine the role of depression and cognitive impairment on functioning and utilization outcomes relating to stroke and diabetes mellitus among older adults. The data analyzed is from a longitudinal study of persons 70 years of age and older in the U.S. The PI on this project is Regula Herzog from the University of Michigan Survey Research Center. Funded all or in part by the AARP Andrus Foundation. Funding period: 1/00 to 12/02.

❖ Sociodemographic Impact of AIDS Epidemic on Older Persons
PSC Researcher: J. Knodel (PI) (with C. Saengtienchai). This project systematically assesses how the older population (age 50-plus) in Thailand is being affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic there. It uses a multi-method approach combining quantitative and qualitative assessments. The findings show that although few older Thais are infected by HIV themselves, they experience many impacts of the epidemic through the infection of their adult children. Older parents often end up caring for their sick sons or daughters and raising the orphans left behind. They experience a variety of psychological and economic hardships as a result of these responsibilities and the loss of the support that the deceased adult child would have provided. Funded all or in part by the National Institutes of Health. Funding period: 6/98 to 8/02.

❖ Understanding Social Disparities in Health and Aging
PSC Researchers: J. House (PI), J. Lepkowski, P. Lantz, J. Morenoff, D. Williams. This study, which focuses on the interrelations of social conditions and health, adds a fourth wave of data collection to the on-going American Changing Lives’ longitudinal survey, started in 1986. Investigators collect information on social determinants of health status and mortality from a nationally representative sample of adults from the contiguous United States, with an oversample of African Americans and adults age 60 and older. Data are collected through telephone surveys, with mortality follow up using the National Death Index. Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 8/00 to 6/03.

❖ Vietnamese Elderly in a Time of Change
PSC Researchers: J. Knodel and J. Friedman. This project is based on two surveys of the elderly taken in the Red River Delta and in the Ho Chi Minh City area in Vietnam. The project has three aims: to describe the current living, work, and retirement patterns among elderly Vietnamese; to examine regional differences in the current well-being of the elderly and relate these to cultural traditions as well as recent historical events; and to examine variations in inter-generational support by family size, family composition, and location of children in Vietnam. Funded all or in part by the National Institute on Aging. Funding period: 8/97 to 1/00.

❖ Volunteer Work among Older Americans: Links with Health Outcomes
PSC Researcher: M.B. Ofstedal (R. Herzog, PI). This project investigates the effect of older adults’ participation in volunteer work on their health, daily living activities, physical and cognitive functioning, depression, self-rated health, and mortality. Longitudinal data from the HRS and AHEAD studies are analyzed. Funded all or in part by the Retirement Research Foundation. Funding period: 11/99 to 10/00.
PSC researcher Pamela Smock, along with Wendy Manning, has been involved in a 4-year NICHD-funded study of nonresident fathers’ social and economic ties to their children, the conditions under which these ties are maintained, and the economic effects of union formation and dissolution. Using data from the National Survey of Families and Households, they explore whether nonresident fathers “swap” families, that is decrease involvement with nonresident children when they acquire new children. They found that fathers who have new biological children indeed reduce their child support payments to nonresidential children and visit them less often.

Using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, they also found that nonresident fathers often have complex parenting obligations: roughly 50% of all nonresident fathers and 75% of those who form another union have parental responsibilities beyond a single set of nonresident children. This is significant given that most policies legislating nonresident father involvement assume that men have obligations to only one set of children. Drawing on ex-couple data, they also looked for differences in levels of child support as reported by resident and nonresident parents and analyzed the usefulness of parental characteristics in predicting support payments. The results, which indicate that the characteristics of the nonresident parent are more predictive than those of the resident one, underscore the importance of collecting data from both parents to understand the role fathers play in their children’s lives.

Today, about half of all U.S. children are likely to spend time living apart from their biological fathers. Because social scientists and policymakers view paternal involvement as crucial to child well-being, it is important to understand the circumstances affecting social and economic flows from nonresident fathers. Smock’s research, and the publications emanating from it, have significantly contributed to this understanding.

**Education/Training/Methodology**

❖ **Center for Russian and East European Studies**
PSC Researcher: B. Anderson. The Center for Russian and East European Studies (CREES) is a leader in interdisciplinary research and training on Eastern Europe, Russia, and Central Asia. A unit of the International Institute, CREES has been a U.S. DOE-supported center for this region since 1959. It has 65 faculty associates from more than 20 academic areas, including history, political science, Slavic languages and literatures, anthropology, architecture, art and art history, business, economics, health sciences, music, natural resources, sociology, and public policy. Anderson specializes in sociodemographic change, soviet and post-Soviet society, and historical demography. Funded all or in part by the U.S. Department of Education. Funding period: 8/00 to 8/03.

❖ **Computer-Assisted Instruction in Developing Countries**
PSC Researchers: David Lam (PI) and J. Levinsohn. This project, a three-year renewal of a study conducted in collaboration with the School of Economics at the University of Capetown, provides training in the use and analysis of survey data to population researchers and students in southern Africa. Funded all or in part by the Mellon Foundation. Funding period: 12/01 to 12/04.

❖ **Computerized Calendar Methods: Health and Economic Measures**
PSC Researchers: F. Stafford and R. Willis (with R. Belli, PI). This study investigates the quality of two retrospective survey data collection methods – event history calendar questionnaires and standardized question-list instruments – for reporting social, health, and economic information. Substantively, this project models the association between chronic conditions in adulthood and intrauterine/very early childhood conditions. Funded by the National Institute on Aging and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Funding period: 3/01 to 2/03.

❖ **Research and Training Program on Poverty, the Underclass and Policy**
PSC Researcher: S. Danziger. The major goals of this project are: (1) to conduct research and training on the economic, demographic, political, sociological, and psychological factors hypothesized as causing and resulting from poverty; (2) to use the censuses, the Current Population Survey, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to examine interrelationships among demographic and economic changes and poverty; and (3) to 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 the Ford Foundation. Funding period: 1/96 to 6/03.
Recent projects include the following.  

has branched out to create additional demographic media. Foundation and the U.S. Department of Education, SSDAN dissemination project with funding from the Sloan facilitate this goal. Begun as a curricula development and Bureau), which along with its publications and workshops, SSDAN collaborates with the American Sociological Association to reinforce scientific reasoning in the census data in their classes. The project makes available skills of social science undergraduates by demonstrating internal redistribution pattern is emerging along the lines of skill level and race/ethnicity. Because early findings led the investigators to focus on the impact of immigration from abroad, they examined both concentrated destination patterns for new immigrant waves and patterns of race- and education-based internal redistribution. They conclude that large immigration to metropolitan areas tends to increase internal out-migration and reduce internal in-migration among native-born residents with lower levels of education and income. They also found that racial composition exerted a strong influence on the destination choices of both immigrants and internal migrants, controlling for other socioeconomic characteristics. In simulations that increased U.S. immigration by 50%, they found domestic migration losses of native-born, working-aged populations with at most high school educations in 11 states, including the 8 states with the most immigration. 

Frey, Liaw, and Xie intend to extend their research in this area, exploring the effects of concentrated immigration on internal distribution dynamics by the socioeconomic status and race/ethnicity of metropolitan residents, and making comparisons between metropolitan areas with high and low-to-medium immigration. To date, 35 publications have emanated from this NICHD-funded project, which ran from 1994 to 2000.

❖ Social Science Data Analysis Network 
PSC Researcher: W.H. Frey (director). The SSDAN encompasses a collection of projects designed to make U.S. census and other social science data accessible to a broad audience of educators, media representatives, policymakers, and informed citizens. It maintains the web sites www.SSDAN.net, www.CensusScope.org, and www.Ameristat.org (with the Population Reference Bureau), which along with its publications and workshops, facilitate this goal. Begun as a curricula development and dissemination project with funding from the Sloan Foundation and the U.S. Department of Education, SSDAN has branched out to create additional demographic media. Recent projects include the following.  

(1) A Networked Social Science Laboratory (W.H. Frey and B. Anderson). This project intends to further the quantitative reasoning skills of social science undergraduates by demonstrating their relevance to social issues. The project makes available both in-person and web-based workshops for social science faculty who want to exchange data and ideas for analyzing census data in their classes. Funded by the National Science Foundation, 1/96-12/01. (2) Integrating U.S. Census Data Analysis into the Curriculum (W.H. Frey). In this project, which extends an earlier NSF-funded project, SSDAN collaborates with the American Sociological Association to reinforce scientific reasoning in the undergraduate sociology curriculum via census data analysis. The project also makes 2000 Census data more broadly available to users in other academic departments. Funded by the National Science Foundation, 4/01-3/04. (3) Kids Count in the Classroom: Creating Curricular Tools for a Network of Teachers (W.H. Frey). Kids Count tracks the status of U.S. children using data from existing sources, including the census. This project intends to make Kids Count indicators a widely used feature in college courses via working with faculty to create salient, fully integrable classroom exercises and modules; creating a suite of curricular tools for faculty; and fostering collaborative materials use and discussion among faculty in the network. Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1/01-11/02. (4) U.S. Population and Census Issues: Development of www.Ameristat.org (W.H. Frey). In partnership with the Population Reference Bureau, this project maintains a website (www.Ameristat.org) to provide current data and commentary on recent demographic trends in 14 topical areas. The site will be updated with information from the 2000 Census and the American Community Survey. Funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation through the PRB, 5/00-9/02. SSDAN is funded all or in part by the National Science Foundation and the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Funding period: 4/01 to 3/04.  

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The following publications, authored by PSC researchers, have appeared in print since 1998. Although this list is not comprehensive, it represents the breadth of work conducted at the Center during the past several years.


**Psychological Well-Being in Thailand**

A team of U.S. and Thai researchers is collaborating on a research project, funded by Fogarty International Center, to create a measure of well-being that is culturally relevant for older Thais.

The researchers from the Population Studies Center include Berit Ingersoll-Dayton and John Knodel and those from Chulalongkorn University include Chanpen Saengtienchai, Jiraporn Kespichayawattana, and Yupin Aungsuroch. In 1999, they began collecting information about well-being from older Thais via in-depth interviews and focus group discussions.

The researchers discovered five dimensions of well-being that were particularly important to Thai elders: harmony, interdependence, acceptance, respect, and enjoyment. Survey questions were developed to measure each of these dimensions, which were subsequently refined after conducting interviews with another sample of older Thais who helped with the wording of the questions.

In 2002, the researchers are planning to conduct a large-scale survey in Thailand to examine the usefulness of their well-being measure and to identify the factors that contribute to well-being among older Thais.

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**Recent Books by PSC Researchers**

*America by the Numbers: A Field Guide to the U.S. Population*
By William Frey, Bill Abresch, and Jonathan Yeasting
The New Press, 2001

*Detroit Divided*
By Reynolds Farley, Sheldon Danziger, and Harry J. Holzer
Russell Sage Foundation, 2000

*Statistical Methods for Categorical Data Analysis*
By Daniel A. Powers and Yu Xie
Academic Press, 1999

*Understanding Poverty*
Edited by Sheldon Danziger
Harvard University Press, 2001

*Population Health and Aging*
By Maxine Weinstein, Albert I. Hermalin, and Michael Stoto
New York Academy of Sciences, 2001

*The Well-Being of Children and Families: Research and Data Needs*
Edited by Arland Thornton
University of Michigan Press, 2001

*Securing the Future: Investing in Children from Birth to College*
Edited by Sheldon Danziger and J. Waldfogel
Russell Sage Foundation, 2000
### Dissertations by PSC Students Earning PhDs: 1998 - 2001

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Georgina Binstock</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Thornton</td>
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<td>Marcia Carlson</td>
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<td>Jennifer Cornman</td>
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<td>Janet Dunn</td>
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<td>Jed Friedman</td>
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<td>Kimberly Goyette</td>
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<td>Sanjiv Gupta</td>
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<td>What Makes Men Change Their Housework Time?</td>
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<td>Steven Haider</td>
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<td>Cheong-Seok Kim</td>
<td>1998</td>
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<td>Living Arrangements of Korean Elderly Parents: Preferences and Actual Circumstances</td>
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<td>Jinyun Liu</td>
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<td>Rachel Lucas</td>
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<td>Sex, Sexuality, and the Meaning of AIDS in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia</td>
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<td>Susanna Loeb</td>
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<td>Leticia Marteleto</td>
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<td>Walter Obiero</td>
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<td>Patricia Pastor</td>
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<td>Sara Peracca</td>
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<td>Economic Change and Individual Well-being in Thailand: An Examination of Health and Education</td>
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<td>James Raymo</td>
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<td>Zachary Zimmer</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Hermalin</td>
<td>Education Differentials in Functional Status among Older Adults in Three Asian Societies: Taiwan, Thailand, and the Philippines</td>
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Population Studies Center Report - Spring 2002
The Population Studies Center provides staffing in five areas: administration, computing support, data archiving, library services, and publication services. In the past several years, these areas have changed in their staffing and services, increasingly integrated their functions, and expanded or otherwise improved their services to better support the research and training activities of the Center.

The computing staff has worked with other areas to greatly enhance the Center’s use of the web as a communication and research tool for both internal and external constituents. For example, the data archive website is being revised to create a common catalog of holdings across population centers and to integrate information dissemination with our own library. In addition, the PSC archive staff has received funding to provide support to the U-M community and others in the use of U.S. census data.

Library staff has recently developed a 40,000-record web catalog to replace the card catalog, increased email distribution of topical alerts, and conducted popular workshops on research resources and tools such as Medline and Lexis-Nexis. Publication staff has increased manyfold the dissemination of Center researchers’ work by providing web access to more than 1,100 fully searchable and downloadable PSC working papers.

Since 1998, the administrative staff has offered increasingly specialized services in proposal development, financial analysis, accounting, grant and contract management, training, international programs, compliance issues, purchasing, and clerical services—all vital for the Center’s active program of sponsored research and training.

**STAFF AND SERVICES**

**ADMINISTRATION**
TRACI BOYD, Administrative Assistant
RUTH DANNER, Administrative Associate
NANCY DITMAR, Administrative Manager
EDWARD EVANS, Accountant
KAYE HILL, Administrative Assistant
LORA MYERS, Administrative Associate
INGRID NAAMAN, Secretary for Training
TERRI POWELL, Center Secretary
MARY CLAIRE TOOMEY, Secretary

**COMPUTING SUPPORT**
MICHAEL McINTYRE, Systems Consultant
RICARDO RODRIGUZ, System Administrator
DAVID SASAKI, Systems Consultant

**DATA ARCHIVE**
SHERRY BRISKE, Data Archive Specialist
FRAN HEITZ, Programmer (1977-2001)
JUDY MULLIN, Research Assistant
LISA NEIDERT, Data Archive Director
CATHY SUN, Sr. Programmer Analyst

**LIBRARY**
YAN FU, Librarian
PEARL JOHNSON, Library Assistant (1989-2001)
LEE RIDLEY, Library Assistant (2001-)

**PUBLICATIONS**
N.E. BARR, Publications

**RESEARCH ASSOCIATES**
CHRISTINE SARENLAND
PAUL SCHULZ

**NEW STAFF: 1999-2001**

**RUTH DANNER,** Administrative Associate, joined PSC in September 1999. She manages the Center’s international grants and Bill Axinn’s Nepal grants. In addition, she coordinates the Center’s summer program for international scholars from developing countries. Ruth’s most recent position was in the Department of Social Work, U-M Health Systems, where she served as the office and financial manager.

**EDWARD EVANS** joined the Center as an accountant in December 2000. He is responsible for post-award grant management, reconciling financial statements and expenditure projections, and preparing financial reports. Edward previously worked in the student loan industry with federally funded loans, initiating and extending loan approval and making disbursements to universities.

**YAN FU,** Librarian, joined PSC in November 1999. She manages the library collection, answers reference questions, performs literature searches, and conducts workshops and tutorials on information resource usage. She has many years of experience in the University Library, with a particularly strong background in government documents and health-related databases.

**KAYE HILL,** Administrative Assistant, joined PSC in November 2001. She works on post-award grant management, setting up newly funded project budgets, reconciling financial statements, and preparing expenditure projections. She has extensive grant management experience, previously administering the grants of the American Institute of Indian Studies at the University of Chicago.
**PROJECT PROFILE**

**COMPUTER-ASSISTED INSTRUCTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

This Mellon Foundation-funded project, recently renewed through December 2004, has been very successful in increasing the capacity for quantitative demographic research in southern Africa. David Lam (PI) and Jim Levinsohn have been instrumental in developing and refining the core product of the project—a web site from which students and junior researchers in southern Africa can learn data analysis as it applies to demographic, economic, and sociological issues in South Africa. Using the statistical package STATA, the web site provides instruction, examples, policy applications, and all the necessary data to run a self-contained workshop on survey data analysis. The content ranges from an introduction to surveys and basic data handling to the use of multiple regression analysis.

To get feedback on the site and encourage use by its intended audience, project researchers have conducted two-week workshops each year at the University of Cape Town that introduce students to the distance learning tool. One of the workshops, which taught advanced skills to students wanting further instruction, focused on two research topics: returns to education in South Africa and the relationship between international trade, economic growth, and poverty in the global economy.

The project has already yielded success stories. A group of African students from the 2000 and 2001 workshops attended summer programs in quantitative methods at the University of Michigan. And Jolene Skordis, a UCT workshop participant in 2000 and 2001 who had not previously conducted any statistical data analyses, completed an analysis on the economic effectiveness of providing anti-AIDS medication to pregnant women. Her work, picked up by the media, subsequently played an important role in changing government policy in South Africa.

The project, a collaborative effort with the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy and the UCT, is currently focused on improving the web site and developing new instructional directions. The address for the project web site is [www.psc.irs.umich.edu/saproject](http://www.psc.irs.umich.edu/saproject).

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**Terri Powell**, Research Secretary, joined PSC in May 2000. She processes personnel paperwork, supervises administrative temporary staff, maintains Center supplies, processes travel expenses, and arranges meetings and hotel accommodations for visitors, among other myriad responsibilities. Terri worked at ISR for 7 years in payroll before coming to the Center.

**Lee Ridley**, Library Assistant, joined PSC in September 2001. She processes all incoming library materials, including books, journals, and government documents; she reconciles accounts, processes the library’s invoices, and assists the librarian with collection maintainence and reference questions. Lee is working toward her master’s degree in Library and Information Science and was a secretary at the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy in her previous job.

**Christine Sarenland** joined PSC in June 2001 as a Research Associate. She works with David Lam on several ongoing research studies, focusing principally on economic development and inequality issues in South Africa, Brazil, and the U.S. Christine just completed an MS in International Development at Georgetown University. While living in D.C., she worked as a consultant at the World Bank.

**Paul Schulz** joined the Center in June 1999 as a Research Associate. He received his BS in statistics from the University of Michigan. He works with Bill Axinn and Jennifer Barber on their Nepal project as an SAS programmer, and doubles as the testing coordinator for the National Survey of Family Growth.
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. Although the Center is not a degree-granting unit, it provides apprenticeship training and fellowship support to PhD students in sociology, economics, anthropology, and public health. Predoctoral trainees complete all of the regular requirements for a PhD, supplementing the regular graduate program with specialized training in demography. Fellowships for PhD students are provided by training grants to the Center from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) and the National Institute on Aging (NIA). Students often receive support from a variety of additional sources, including University of Michigan fellowships, departmental teaching fellowships, and national and international agencies. Some of our international students are able to secure fellowships directly from their governments, private foundations, and other sources. Center trainees who have received PhD degrees are employed at a variety of institutions. About half of these graduates currently hold appointments at U.S. and foreign colleges and universities, while others are employed in research for government agencies and population organizations such as the United Nations, the Population Council, the Urban Institute, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Private businesses increasingly recognize the importance of demographic research and training, and a number of former students are engaged in analysis in the private sector.

The training programs in social demography, economic demography, and anthropological demography share a common philosophy and structure. Their goal is to produce social scientists, fully trained in their discipline, with broad knowledge in population studies and highly skilled in statistical and demographic techniques, who can undertake independent research on a wide range of population topics.

Selected Seminars Supported by the Population Studies Center

1998
Maxine Weinstein, Georgetown University, “Social and Biodemographic Linkages to Health Among the Elderly.”
Eli Berman, Boston University (with Zaur Rzakhov), “Fertility, Migration, Altruism and Growth.”
Michael White, Brown University, “War, Famine, and Female Migration in Ethiopia.”
Glenn Firebaugh, Pennsylvania State University, “Empirics of World Income Inequality: The Population Component.”

1999
Philip Morgan, Duke University, “Future Fertility in Developed Countries.”
Martina Morris, Penn State University, “Sexual Networks and HIV: Examples from the U.S., Thailand and Uganda.”
Wendy Manning, Bowling Green State University, “Children of Cohabitation: Their Effects on Union Stability.”

2000
Elizabeth Frankenberg, Rand, “Health in Indonesia during the Economic Crisis.”
John Bound and Sarah Turner, University of Virginia, “Going to War and Going to College: Did World War II and the GI Bill Increase Educational attainment of Returning Veterans?”
M. J. Abbasi-Shavazi, University of Teheran, Iran, “Iran’s Rapid Fertility Decline: A Surprise?”
Anne Bakilana, London School of Economics, “Male Fertility in Tanzania and Zimbabwe: Analysis Using DHS Data.”

2001
George Kaplan, “Upstream and Downstream Approaches to Inequalities in Health.”
Kathryn Yount, Emory University, “Social Status of Older Women in the Middle East.”
Rebecca Blank, Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, University of Michigan, “Five Years Into Welfare Reform: What Have We Learned?”
Yasuhiro Saito, Nihon University, Japan, “Health Status of the Japanese Elderly: Results from the First Wave of a Longitudinal Survey.”
A key component of the Center’s training is an apprenticeship program in which students gain practical research experience under the supervision of a PSC researcher. This apprenticeship is supplemented by other activities at the Center, such as weekly brown bag seminars at which researchers from relevant fields discuss their work, and a bimonthly Student Research Forum at which students discuss their research topics, present their dissertation prospectus ideas, and practice formal presentations. Students also attend other seminars at U-M and have the opportunity to take short summer courses offered by the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research and the Survey Research Center. These courses cover such topics as sampling, survey design, and instrumentation, and advanced methods of statistical analysis.

Opportunities for internships at off-campus locations such as the International Labor Office in Geneva or the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Washington, D.C. for extended field work abroad are also available to Center students.

For additional information on the Center’s predoctoral training program and a description of the application procedure, please see: www.psc.isr.umich.edu/training/predoc.html, or write to Professor Pamela J. Smock, PSC Associate Director.
Kermy Anderson, an NICHD Postdoctoral Fellow, joined the PSC in 1999 after receiving his PhD from the University of New Mexico. He studies parental investment in children and children’s educational outcomes, using data from the U.S. and South Africa. His work draws on biosocial/evolutionary models to examine trade-offs between parental investment and mating effort. His current research in South Africa examines the relationship between family structure and educational/employment outcomes.

Susan Hautaniemi, an NIA Postdoctoral Fellow, joined PSC in 2001 after earning her PhD from the University of Massachusetts. Her current work focuses on the relationship between human populations and their environments. She investigates aging, migration, and poverty in the U.S. Great Plains during the past century, where the environmental focus is on the sustainability and scale of agriculture. She has also researched mortality in rapidly growing industrial towns of New England, where the focus is on the built environment.

Postdoctoral Training Program

Postdoctoral scholars are an important part of the intellectual life of the Center. The Center’s post-doctoral program is currently 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 postdoctoral program supports researchers working on any type of demographic research. The NIA postdoctoral program is focused on but not limited to research on the demography and economics of aging. The Mellon Foundation postdoctoral program is focused on urbanization, internal migration, and urban life in developing countries, with an emphasis on fieldwork in developing countries.

PSC scholars can be recent PhDs or more experienced researchers. Typically 5 to 7 postdoctoral scholars are in residence at the Center.

For more information about postdoctoral positions, see www.psc.isr.umich.edu/training/predoc.html, or write to PSC Director, David Lam.
A key component of PSC’s training program is the provision of short-term collaborative research and training opportunities for international scholars. Scholars are generally invited to visit for 1 to 8 months, and receive advanced training in conjunction with collaborative work with PSC researchers. The Center has provided this internationally respected program for many years with support provided by grants from the Fogarty International Center and the Mellon Foundation.

Invited international scholars are trained in methods and statistics via courses offered through the University of Michigan’s Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) Summer Program, and Survey Research Center (SRC) Summer Institute. ICPSR courses cover a range of quantitative methods. SRC courses focus on a variety of survey research methods, including questionnaire design, survey administration, and statistical areas such as analysis of longitudinal data. The scholars arrive from many countries, including China, Vietnam, Thailand, Nepal, South Africa, Brazil, Estonia, Ukraine, Algeria, and Taiwan.

To coincide with these summer sessions, PSC faculty conduct a research seminar targeted toward the Fogarty international trainees, but open to others who attend the summer courses, including U.S. students.

For more information about the International Training Program, please contact: psc-training@umich.edu or go to www.isr.umich.edu/src/si/.

Kristi Rahrig Jenkins, an NIA Postdoctoral Fellow, joined the PSC in July 2001. She earned her PhD from Wayne State University, where she studied health and aging, including health-related quality of life, marriage and health, and issues related to body weight. Her current research focuses on the influence of body weight on various outcomes such as physical functioning and health care utilization. She also investigates old age mortality in Nepal.

Sela Panapa, an NIA Postdoctoral Fellow, joined the PSC in April 2000. She earned her PhD in sociology from Brown University, where she studied changing family structure and intergenerational exchange in the Pacific. Her current research examines the unmet needs of older adults in Fiji and the prevalence of informal and formal support. She is also interested in comparative research on family systems and the welfare of older adults in the Pacific.

Lisa Pearce, a Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow, joined the PSC in January 2000. She earned her PhD in sociology and demography from the Pennsylvania State University, where she studied the influence of religion on family formation attitudes and behavior in the U.S. and Nepal. Her current research examines how religious identity and exposure affect a variety of outcomes, including family-size preferences and contraceptive use in Nepal and adolescent delinquency and marriage attitudes in the U.S. She also examines innovative ways to combine survey and ethnographic methods.

Teresa Sobieszczyk, a National Institute on Aging Postdoctoral Fellow, joined the PSC in September 2000. She earned her PhD from Cornell University, where she studied international labor migration from Thailand to other parts of East and South-east Asia and how gender influences recruitment choices and the outcomes of labor migration. Her current research focuses on foreign guest workers working as caretakers for the elderly in Singapore, gender and aging in Thailand, and couple decision making regarding pregnancy wantedness.

Xiaogang Wu, a Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow, joined the PSC in 2001 after receiving his PhD from UCLA. He studies internal migration from rural to urban areas in China, and institutional constraints of the household registration system on spatial mobility. His other research interests include the Chinese stratification system under the state socialist regime and how transition from a state socialist to a more market-oriented economy affects income inequality.
PSC/GARC-Sponsored Lecture on Longevity and Biodemography of Aging

In November 1999, the U-M Geriatrics and Aging Research Consortium, along with the Population Studies Center, sponsored a lecture by Dr. James Vaupel, a distinguished biodemographer and director of the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock, Germany.

Vaupel, who spoke on “The Remarkable Improvements in Survival at Older Ages,” discussed genetic, early life, and environmental factors contributing to variability in longevity.

The Geriatrics and Aging Research Consortium (GARC) was founded in 1999 by Jeffrey Halter, director of the Michigan Geriatric Center, with the goal of bringing together campus leaders to collaborate on and strengthen geriatrics and aging research. The focus of the Consortium is research on biological and societal interactions in aging.

GARC members include PSC researchers Al Hermalin, David Lam, David Featherman, George Kaplan, and Robert Willis, as well as those representing the fields of neurology, physiology, pathology, mental health, psychology, and internal medicine.

The talk by Vaupel was the first in a series of Consortium-sponsored lecture-seminars designed to increase interdisciplinary collaborations in aging research across the U-M campus.

PSC Hosts “World at 6 Billion” Panel

To commemorate the United Nations’ declaration of October 12, 1999 as the day the world population reached 6 billion, the U-M Population Fellows Program and the PSC hosted a panel of internationally renowned population experts who discussed “The World at 6 Billion: Where Do We Go from Here?” The panel addressed some of the socio-economic, demographic, health, and policy implications of a growing world population.

Held at U-M’s School of Public Health in November 1999, the panel included PSC researcher and professor emeritus Ronald Freedman; Joseph Chamie, director of the United Nations’ Population Division; Allan Rosenfield, dean of Columbia University’s School of Public Health; and Sara Seims, president of the Alan Guttmacher Institute. Panelists explored global reproductive behavior, population projections and demographic shifts, child health, family planning initiatives, economic development and rapid urbanization, sociocultural changes, and public education.

PSC Canoe Outing for International Scholars

Departing from Ann Arbor’s Argo Park along the Huron River, this summer 2001 event drew together PSC faculty, staff, and international visitors. After the river ride, canoeists gathered for a picnic and a rousing game of volleyball.
PSC Reunion 2000: Celebrating the Life Work of Albert I. Hermalin

On May 12-13, 2000 the Center hosted a reunion and retirement celebration for Albert Hermalin. A PSC research scientist and member of the U-M sociology faculty since 1969, Al is highly regarded for his scholarly work, his professional leadership, and his extensive mentoring of new social scientists.

More than 150 alumni, colleagues, and friends from the U.S. and overseas attended the two-day celebration. Activities included an open house at PSC, a symposium, a reception, a banquet honoring Al, and a picnic at nearby Gallup Park. The symposium focused on the impact of demography on public policy and the shifting of the field’s boundaries to include areas such as biology, epidemiology, and gerontology.

Al continues to direct a major collaborative study of aging in Asia, funded partially by a MERIT award from the National Institute on Aging. He maintains two offices, one on his screened porch in the morning and one at PSC where he can be found most afternoons. A past director of the Center and past president of the Population Association of America, Al has been an influential leader as well as a prolific scholar. His body of work has had and will continue to have an important impact on the fields of demography and sociology. His colleagues here and abroad look forward to many more years of retirement-paced scholarship from Al.

Awards and Honors

**EVA MUELLER** (shown center), Professor Emeritus, was honored for her pioneering work in economics with the 2001 Carolyn Shaw Bell Award. The award is given annually by the American Economics Association to recognize an individual who has furthered the status of women in the economics profession.

**JOHN KNODEL** was elected by the Population Association of America to serve as the organization’s Vice-President for 2002.

**REYNOLDS FARLEY** won the Population Association of America’s 2001 Robert P. Lapham Award, given biennially in recognition of contributions that blend research with the application of demographic knowledge to policy issues.

**WIN BROWN** was awarded the 2000 Outstanding Young Professional Award for achievement and dedication during the early years of his professional career by the Population, Family Planning, and Reproductive Health Section of the American Public Health Association.

**ARLAND THORNTON**, elected by the Population Association of America to serve as the organization’s President for 2001, continues a long tradition of PSC leadership within PAA. In 2001, he also received a prestigious MERIT Award from NICHD for his project “Determinants of Marriage and Childbearing Attitudes.” The MERIT Award honors “selected investigators who have demonstrated superior competence and outstanding productivity” in their research. Bill Axinn and Jennifer Barber are also working on the project.

**GEORGE KAPLAN** and **DAVID WILLIAMS** were elected in 2001 to the Institute of Medicine, the medical arm of the National Academy of Sciences. Membership is reserved for those who have made distinctive contributions to health through biomedical or social science research in the health professions.

**TED MOULW** was presented with the 2000 Dorothy Thomas Award, which recognizes the outstanding graduate student paper on the interrelationships among social, economic, and demographic variables.
Dr. Mark E. Browning
General Manager, Rates and Regulatory Practices,
Potomac Electric Power Company, Washington, DC

Since leaving the Center in 1978, Mark Browning has worked for two organizations. He taught at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign for 3 ½ years in the Economics Department. His courses included Economic Development and Economic Demography, which he says he taught based on his work at PSC. He then went to Potomac Electric Power Company, where he’s been for the past 19 years.

At PEPCO he’s involved in strategic planning, with responsibilities for forecasting population, households, and employment. In this area as well, Mark says his training in economic demography has been very useful. Currently, Mark is in charge of the company’s rate-setting functions and testifies as an expert witness in both forecasting and rate setting before regulatory agencies.

Mark is married to Dr. Suzanne Bianchi, also a PSC alum and past President of the PAA. They have three children, ages 17, 14, and 11. The oldest, a senior in high school, is considering the University as a college destination.

Mark earned a BS in economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1974 and a PhD in economics from the University of Michigan in 1982. He was at PSC from 1975 to 1978; his advisor was Ron Lee.

His current research, which extends his dissertation work on marriage timing in Japan, explores the relationships between premarital living arrangements and marriage timing, and between work, family structure, and marital satisfaction. He will soon begin a study of the relationship between women’s economic status and post-marital living arrangements and he is also in the early stages of a long-term project using the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study to examine relationships between family structure, family history, family relations, and labor supply at middle and later life.

Jim is the coauthor of two chapters on the changing living arrangements, life expectancy, and health status of Japanese elderly in Demographic Change and the Family in Japan’s Aging Society, to be published in 2002 by SUNY Press.

Jim, his wife Maki and daughter Nina live in Madison, near the University. He says Nina, who is 2 ½ years old, “talks up a storm in both English and Japanese.” The family enjoys “all of the great things that Madison has to offer — ice skating, the free zoo, apple picking, and of course beers on the terrace at the Union.”

Jim Raymo earned a BS in economics from Colgate University in 1987 and a PhD in sociology from the University of Michigan in 2000. He was at the PSC from 1995 to 2000, and his advisor was Yu Xie.

Dr. Kimberly A. Goyette
Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology,
Temple University, Philadelphia, PA

After leaving the Center in 1999, Kim accepted an assistant professorship in sociology at Temple University. She continues with research begun at PSC on educational stratification and race (particularly among Asian Americans and immigrants). Her recent work focuses on the returns to education at a first-tier university for Asian Americans and the sources of social capital among Vietnamese and Mexican American high school students. She is also coauthoring (with Yu Xie) a monograph on stratification among Asians Americans using census data.

Other research includes an examination of the social class effects of attending graduate school and a project on the differential mismatch between education expectations and attainment across race and social class.
Recently, Kim served as a consultant for the Presidential Monitoring Board of the U.S. Census, evaluating the demographic analysis performed by the Census Bureau, and received a National Academy of Education/Spencer Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship for 2001-2003. Kim was married after graduation from U-M and now has a 7-month old son “who leaves very little time for leisure activities.”

Kimberly Goyette earned a BA in sociology and women’s studies from Harvard University in 1992 (Magna Cum Laude), an MA in sociology from Tulane University in 1994, and a PhD in sociology from the University of Michigan in 1999. She was at the PSC from 1996 to 1999, and her advisor was Yu Xie.

Dr. Diane Colanto

Vice Chair, Princeton Survey Research Associates, Princeton, NJ

After leaving the PSC in 1977, Diane was an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison until 1983. She then held a variety of positions with the Gallup Organization in Princeton, NJ, leaving in 1990 (as a Senior Vice President) to start a public opinion research firm with Andrew Kohut.

Their firm, Princeton Survey Research Associates, has offices in Princeton and Washington, DC and a data collection subsidiary in Fredericksburg, VA. PSRA conducts polls on public issues for media organizations (e.g., Newsweek magazine), nonprofit organizations (e.g., AARP), and foundations (e.g., the Knight Foundation).

Diane was President of PSRA, 1992-98, and is now semi-retired, serving on the company’s board of directors and conducting research for some of PSRA’s clients in the areas of health, children’s well-being, and women’s issues. She is currently analyzing variability and trends in the quality of health insurance coverage provided by employers.

She is the author of many publications on survey methodology and public opinion; she is on the Executive Council of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (president, 1996-1997); and she is a trustee of the National Council on Public Polls.

Diane married Andrew Kohut in 1998. She has a son who is a junior in high school. She plays tennis, takes classes in Italian language and literature, and is co-president of the Princeton Education Foundation.

Diane earned a BA in sociology and psychology from Trinity College in 1973 and a PhD in sociology from the University of Michigan in 1977. She was at the PSC from 1975 to 1977, and her advisor was Reynolds Farley.

Dr. Paul Cheung

Chief Statistician and National Statistical Coordinator, Singapore Government.

Upon leaving the PSC in 1983, Paul returned to teach at the National University of Singapore. In 1987, he was appointed as Director of Singapore’s Population Planning Unit to chart the nation’s new population policy. In 1991, he was appointed Singapore’s Chief Statistician.

As Chief Statistician, Paul manages the decentralized national statistical system and is designated by law as the national statistical coordinator. He also manages the Department of Statistics, which is the central agency for official statistics. He is currently on leave of absence from the National University of Singapore.

In 1999, he was awarded the Von Neumann-Spallart Medal for services to the statistical community by the International Statistical Institute, the Hague. In 2001, on the occasion of Singapore's 36th National Day, Singapore’s President awarded Paul the National Award of Pingat Pentadbiran Awam (Public Administration).

Paul is president of the International Association for Official Statistics; a member of the International Advisory Committee, Asian Urban Information Centre of Kobe; and chairman of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics (1998-2000).

He is married with two children. His wife, who received her master’s degree at Eastern Michigan University, is the training manager of Singapore's largest hospital. Paul enjoys golf and he is a 15 handicapper.

Paul Cheung earned his BA in sociology from the University of Singapore in 1976, an MSW and an MA in sociology from the University of Hawaii in 1979, and a PhD in sociology and social work from the University of Michigan in 1983. His PSC advisor was Al Hermalin.
Dr. Lee A. Lillard, a senior research scientist at PSC, director of the University of Michigan Retirement Research Center, and professor of economics, died December 2, 2000 at his home in Ann Arbor after a heart attack. He was 57.

An applied econometrician and labor economist who worked jointly with a long and diverse list of co-authors, Lillard made important contributions to the study of life-cycle earnings, marriage, fertility, divorce, mortality, and intergenerational mobility.

While at the U-M, he also served as a member of the steering committee of the Health and Retirement Study, directed by economist Robert Willis.

Thornton, Arland, Research Scientist
Ward-Batts, Jennifer L., Research Fellow
Weir, David R., Research Affiliate
Williams, David R., Research Affiliate
Willis, Robert J., Research Scientist
Wu, Xiaogang, Research Fellow
Xie, Yu, Research Scientist
Yeung, Wei-Jun Jean, Research Affiliate

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Hannum, Emily, Harvard University
Holzer, Harry, Georgetown University
Johnson, Nan, Michigan State University
Kaplan, Hillard, University of New Mexico
DR. DEBORAH SELIN FREEDMAN, a long-time PSC researcher and faculty member in the Department of Economics, died on November 3, 2001 after a valiant struggle with Alzheimer’s disease. She is survived by her husband, Ronald, U-M Professor Emeritus of Sociology and former Director of the PSC.

Deborah’s research focused on the economic factors influencing fertility in developing countries and on gender roles in the U.S. Her work was often published in leading economic and demographic journals.

In addition to her research and teaching, she helped shape the University through service on many committees, including the Budget Priorities, Honors Program, and Student-Faculty Policies committees.

Kintner, Hallie, General Motors Research Laboratories
Levison, Deborah, University of Minnesota
Liaw, Kao-Lee, McMaster University
Lin, Ge, University of West Virginia
Neumark, David, Michigan State University
Saengtienchai, Chanpen, Consultant
Schoenbaum, Michael, Rand
Stinebrickner, Todd, University of Western Ontario
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Shreshtha, Sundar, Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science, Tribhuvan University, Nepal
VanZyl, Johan, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa
Wilson, Francis, University of Cape Town, South Africa

DR. DAVID GOLDBERG, former PSC Director and distinguished professor of sociology, died of cancer June 13, 2000 at his home in Ann Arbor.

His early research focused on the determinants of fertility in the U.S., Turkey, and Mexico. His studies of the effects of a rural background on the childbearing of urban women and of the geographic distribution of multiple sclerosis are models of demographic research. He directed the Detroit Area Study from 1977 to 1981 and was past vice-president of the PAA.

David was also a dedicated educator, teaching quantitative methods to social science undergraduates and chairing 28 dissertation committees.

STUDENTS

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