1985–87
Report of the
Population Studies Center

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Editor

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Population Studies Center
DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

July 1, 1987 marked the end of the decade Albert Hermalin was Director of the Population Studies Center. As a Center associate I knew he was doing an excellent job; as his successor, I know Al was superb.

As director, Al was a dynamic and energetic leader with vision who also had an unusual ability to elicit the ideas and contributions of his colleagues. He was compassionate, sensitive, always willing to listen, and unfailing helpfully. It is the Center's good fortune that all of these qualities remain in abundance, as Al applies his energies and creativity in new directions.

Al's organizational accomplishments span the entire range of Center functioning. During his tenure as director, he was responsible for two successful rounds of renewal of the Center's NICHD grant for the support of core services. With each renewal, the support provided by NICHD increased, not just moniterarily but also in the scope of the functions supported. Also during this same period, the Center successfully renewed its NICHD training grant several times. In its most recent form, the training grant combines the sociology and economics programs into a single, more integrated program — an innovation that should enhance the intellectual opportunities for all of us associated with the Center.

Although these grants are critical to the existence of the Population Studies Center, they by no means provide all of the support necessary for the Center to function. It is therefore noteworthy that during Al's directorship the University of Michigan generously agreed to increase its support of our activities — thus supplementing the NICHD center grant. In addition, under Al's directorship, the Center was awarded a Hewlett Foundation grant that has been the Center's principal means of supporting the training of foreign students. In the late 1970s, Al was successful in obtaining a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to facilitate the launching of professional careers of outstanding young PhDs. Not only has this grant achieved its stated goals for the individual recipients, it also has had a major effect on the Center's intellectual life, coming as it did during a period of stability in the number of faculty. Still another accomplishment that depended on Al's vision has been the recent approval of a National Institute on Aging training grant that began supporting pre- and post-doctoral fellows as of 1987-1988, and will enhance the Center's research and training in the demography of aging. An Alfred P. Sloan Foundation grant to the Center, awarded in response to Al's interest in developing cross-disciplinary dialogue on population-related topics, has been highly successful and, indeed, will culminate in 1988 with a multidisciplinary conference organized in large part by the Center.

Any recitation of these ventures in organizational entrepreneurship (and still others not mentioned) would be incomplete without characterization of the intellectual vision that fostered them. Al's is an actively pursued vision of coherent breadth, spanning all of the social sciences and reaching well into the biological sciences. Thus, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation grant has been shared with the Program in Reproductive Endocrinology, and has had some notably successful cross-disciplinary interactions. The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation grant has been explicitly cross-disciplinary, and involves participants in biology and statistics. The same can be said of Al's organizational leadership in the demography of aging, which has led to increasing interaction with members of the Institute of Gerontology. In an era and environment in which the prevail-
ing pressures seem to require single-minded concentration on each individual's own research projects and agenda, Al's emphasis on breadth has been salutary. We have all benefited from exposure to people looking at similar topics from different perspectives, within our own university.

Somehow, throughout all of his years as Director (the job is nominally half-time), Al managed to find time to maintain a full research agenda. Like the secret of successful parenthood, how Al did this remains mysterious. As his sometime co-author, I do know that Al brings formidable insight to his research, and that he also balances his breadth with a wholesome tendency to — in Alfred North Whitehead's words — "seek simplicity, and distrust it."

And so we have lost an outstanding director and "regained" a cherished colleague. This was the symbolic message of a well attended outdoor barbecue this past summer, which gathered Center staff, students and friends for an opportunity to express our affection for Al Hermalin.

This report documents another transition — the retirements of Ronald and Deborah Freedman from the University of Michigan faculty. As might be expected, Ron and Deborah now lead lives that are anything but retiring. They occupy Center offices, continue to do research, consult, and travel professionally. Ron was the founder and first director of the Center, is a major figure in population studies nationally and internationally, and has long been the Center's senior statesman. Deborah has been a Center associate for many years, is well known for her studies on fertility dynamics, family planning, and household structure, and is justly celebrated for her peerless skills in helping friends, colleagues, and students make important life decisions, find housing, and thread their way through new and complex circumstances — locally and in foreign settings where she has had the benefit of experience.

The Center completed its 25th year in 1986. In June of that year we held a major celebration consisting of many parts, not the least of which were a set of scientific meetings and a major fete for Ron and Deborah. Al Hermalin was the mastermind behind this, with virtually everybody on the staff working extremely hard to make this week-long event a great success.

This report describes the celebration, and includes snapshots contributed by some of our skilled amateur photographers documenting that happy occasion. Also included, with much gratitude on our part, is Ron's informal history of the Center, written in conjunction with the 25th anniversary.

The 25th anniversary celebration also marked the initiation of the Ronald Freedman Fund for International Population Activities. The fund will be used to sustain the Center's longstanding interest in collaborative research involving developing nations. It is an honor to list the roll of donors in this report, and a source of enormous pride to note that the contributors include so many alumni, colleagues, and friends.

The Center entered the 1987-1988 academic year with a vigorous and exciting research and training program, and with strong institutional support — both from within as well as outside the University. The University continues to lease the Center's longtime quarters on South University Avenue. We have twice in recent years been awarded Behavioral Science Research Grants by the University for computing equipment, and this has aided the Center's transition to microcomputing. This past summer, with University support, we installed a much needed new telephone system. The current academic year is also one of unique challenge and opportunity, because the Center will be reviewed by the University for the first time in its history. This process may lead to unforeseen changes and new administrative alignments designed to aid accomplishment of the Center's goals.

This report describes the research of Center staff and students, its training program, support facilities, and the service activities of the staff. The report is directed to the University of Michigan community, other population organizations, funding agencies, current and prospective students, and to the press and general public. No single report is likely to meet the diverse needs of this audience. We thus welcome inquiries, and will be pleased to provide additional information about any aspect of our work.

William M. Mason
December 1987
The Center facilitates a large and diverse interdisciplinary program of research into the causes and consequences of demographic behavior. Two broad substantive themes have dominated over time—fertility and family planning, and migration. Additional foci are historical demography, economic-demographic interactions, marriage and family structure, and social-demographic interactions, classifications which overlap to some extent with the broader themes. Given the importance of survey data and meaningful measurement techniques in population studies, a portion of the work at the Center is of necessity methodological, as the staff seeks to refine existing techniques or develop new tools in pursuing a given substantive problem.

As an outgrowth of its basic research, the Center has been developing interdisciplinary contacts with individuals in other campus units who share a common interest in population-based analyses. In 1985, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation awarded funds to the Center to develop contacts between these units: biology, natural resources, mathematics, statistics, demography, economics, epidemiology, and genetics. A comprehensive inventory of population-related research at the University was conducted by an intern from the U-M Continuing Education for Women Program, Janice Light, under the direction of Lora Myers and Albert I. Hermalin. A number of informal seminars on population modeling has been held for those identified by the inventory.

The following abstracts describe many of the research projects underway at the Center during the 1985–1987 period, followed by a list by author of the staff publications for the same period and a description of Center’s resources for research.

FERTILITY


With Jeffrey A. Miron of the Department of Economics, David Lam is investigating seasonal fluctuations in births in the United States and other countries. Approximately half of the non-trend variation in births is accounted for by seasonal variation but there are no generally accepted explanations for this seasonality. The first phase of the project involved documenting the seasonality of births across countries and time using an empirical framework. The researchers are developing and testing a model for evaluating alternative explanations of seasonality. Using an econometric approach, they are identifying the direct contribution of weather in explaining monthly births. They are also examining seasonality across “contraceptive regimes” to test for the importance of different explanations of seasonality. Isolating the determinants of seasonality should increase understanding of the determinants of births in general. Professor James Wood, formerly a Mellon Fellow at the Center and now at the University of Wisconsin, has been consultant for the project, particularly on relevant biomedical literature. The project is being funded by the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD).

A continuation of this research has been proposed which extends the analysis in several new directions. Since inclusion of direct measures of the weather explains some but not all seasonality of births, the researchers will use additional sources of data to further test hypotheses that were not ruled out by results to date. Monthly data on marriages, economic variables, and fetal and infant mortality will be used,
as well as survey data, to examine directly the influence of economic and social variables on seasonality.

**Thailand: Analysis of Thailand's Demographic and Health Survey.**

John Knodel is collaborating with colleagues at the Institute of Population Studies in Thailand on the analysis of the Demographic and Health Survey conducted there during the first half of 1987. He will participate in the production of the country report and assist in studies dealing with other topics, including contraceptive initiation patterns following childbirth, education expectations and attainment patterns for children, and trends and patterns in infant feeding practices.

**Cross-Cultural: Family Planning Effectiveness and the Health Consequences of Contraceptive Use and Controlled Fertility.**

Ronald Freedman, John Knodel, and Albert I. Hermalin have been active in working groups under the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Population. Freedman and Hermalin contributed to a volume on *Organizing for Effective Family Planning Programs* as members of the Working Group on Family Planning Effectiveness of the NAS Committee on Population. The group studied the importance of different components of family planning programs in the developing world for overall effectiveness, and the volume, published in February 1987, reviews what evidence suggests about effectiveness, ranging from service delivery strategies and human resource management to monitoring and evaluation.

John Knodel is serving on the Working Group on the Health Consequences of Contraceptive Use and Controlled Fertility. This group has begun a review of the available evidence on the effects of changing patterns of contraceptive use and childbearing for the health of mothers and their children in the developing world. Particular attention will be paid to the growth in the use of modern contraceptives, the decline in the length of time women breastfeed, and the reduction in fertility that has taken place in some countries.

**Germany: Demographic Behavior in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Villages.**

John Knodel has completed a detailed examination of demographic behavior in 14 German villages during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the crucial period leading to and encompassing the early stages of the demographic transition. His work is forthcoming as a monograph to be published by Cambridge University Press in early 1988. The micro-level approach, using reconstituted family histories based on village genealogies, permits analyses which interrelate different aspects of demographic behavior at the individual or family level and provides information often not available from standard demographic sources. The topics investigated include infant, child, and maternal mortality; marriage and remarriage; illegitimacy, prenuptial pregnancy, and the onset of childbearing; marital reproduction; changes in the level of natural fertility; the onset of deliberate marital fertility control; interrelationships between nuptiality, fertility, and family size; and the relationship between child mortality and reproductive behavior.

**Cross-Cultural: Effects of Contextual Factors on Fertility Regulation and on Fertility.**

A project undertaken for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development by Albert I. Hermalin focuses on the use of contextual analysis for the evaluation of changes in fertility behavior and the effectiveness of family planning programs. Other primary investigators who have considerable experience with multilevel analysis, Center affiliate Professor Barbara Entwisle of the University of North Carolina and Professor John B. Casterline of Brown University (a former Center trainee) are collaborating on this project. In the first phase, the investigators have developed a paper on the potential of contextual analysis for evaluation purposes, consolidating reviews of past studies and problems associated with contextual analysis.

The second and major phase of the project involves analysis of two rich data sets for Costa Rica and Egypt that combine *individual information* with a detailed array of community and program characteristics. The analyses will focus on the micro and macro determinants of various measures of contraceptive use and preferences for children, probing the sensitivity of results to definition of community and choice of macro variables. Dr. Luis Rosero of the Asociacion Demografica Costarricense had an extended stay at the Center collaborating on this phase of the project, and Dr. Husseim A. Sayed of the Population and Family Planning Board of Egypt worked with Barbara Entwisle at the Carolina Population Center.

In the third phase, the lessons of the theoretical and empirical work are being integrated into guidelines for the prospective design of multilevel studies. Capitalizing on the previous work, the guidelines will address the coordination of the individual and community-level instruments, implications for sampling design, strategies for formulation and refinement of hypotheses, and methods of data collection and analysis.

Ronald Freedman (in collaboration with William Lavelle of the University of Washington and Zhao Zhenu and Li Bohua of the Chinese Information Center of the PRC) is studying fertility trends and variations in China using the One-Per-Thousand Fertility Survey done in the PRC in 1982. This project has already resulted in an article on “Local Area Variations in Reproductive Behavior in China” to be published in Population Studies in the spring of 1988. The role of education in nuptiality and fertility change in the provinces of Sichuan and Liaoning between 1968-70 and 1979-82, the period of precipitous fertility decline, is the subject of a second article now in draft.

Work is proceeding on an analysis of the determinants of historical fertility trends in major regions of China, taking into account especially the topography, soil conditions, and water-availability which has determined to a substantial degree the agricultural productivity of local areas within the major regions. This work is being done with the support of the East-West Population Institute, which has an agreement with the State Family Planning Commission of the PRC for analysis of the One-Per-Thousand Survey.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY STRUCTURE

United States: Intergenerational Panel Study of Parents and Children.

Deborah Freedman and Arland Thornton continue to study the family and household decisions of young adults as they make the transition to adulthood, using longitudinal data from the 23-year-old Detroit Area Study (DAS). In 1980 and 1985, the children born in 1962 to a sample of women in the Detroit area were interviewed, and Freedman and Thornton have used data from the panel study to examine the process of cohabitation and marriage, particularly the causes and consequences of entrance into cohabitation without marriage. They found a clear causal impact of values and religious commitment on experience with cohabitation and that cohabitation, in turn, influences subsequent attitudes and values.

Extending earlier work on changing attitudes toward family and demographic issues, they are also analyzing data from the 1985 DAS interviews and two other data sets. They find that after a period of rapid change in familial attitudes in the 1960s and 1970s, attitudes toward marriage, divorce, childlessness, and premarital sex have remained quite constant during the early 1980s. Attitudes toward the roles of women, however, have continued their long-term egalitarian movement.

With data about visiting and support behavior across three generations, they are currently describing the kinds and frequencies of intergenerational interchanges. One analysis will investigate whether mothers who received help from their parents when their children were born are more likely than others to be helpful to their aging parents now.

Freedman and Thornton collected event history data using a life history calendar, and have summarized their approach and its success in an article forthcoming in Sociological Methodology. Comparison of reports from the 1985 and 1980 interviews provided some evaluation of the quality of the retrospective data. They found that reports of 1980 marriage, childbearing, and educational attendance obtained in 1985 were very close to those reported in 1980; retrospective reports of labor force status, although not quite as reliable, were also good.

SOCIAL-DEMOGRAPHIC INTERACTIONS

Soviet Union: The Soviet Interview Project.

Barbara A. Anderson and Brian D. Silver are among 12 investigators, including economists, political scientists, sociologists, and Russian language and literature experts from several universities and institutions, who are studying political and social issues in the Soviet Union. Their research is based on interviews with emigrants from the Soviet Union to the United States. In 1983, almost 3,000 emigrants were interviewed; in 1986, an additional 600 more recent emigrants were interviewed. The Soviet Interview Project (SIP) is sponsored by the National Council for Soviet and East
European Research and directed by James Millar of the University of Illinois. Professors Anderson and Silver's work has focused on issues of data quality and questions about family and household demography.

Professor Anderson has been investigating life course dynamics in the Soviet Interview Project data. She has found that although the level of female labor force participation in this group was very high, very few women had uninterrupted careers. Also, early childbearing affected the timing of labor force entry, but was not related to reduced labor force participation over the life cycle. Data on the status of women and child care are being used to study contingent household and family decision-making.

Professor Silver has been investigating political attitudes and beliefs. He has found that even though all the respondents left the Soviet Union, they express a high degree of support for many Soviet institutions, including public medical care and state control of heavy industry. In addition, although those who had higher incomes in the Soviet Union were more supportive of the regime, higher educational levels were associated with more skepticism and less support of regime norms.

**United States: Ecological Determinants of Individual Behavior.**

David Goldberg has been looking at the separate contribution of individual characteristics and of population potentials on a number of variables in the Detroit metropolitan area in 1980 and 1981. Using a weighted sample of 1,205 individuals, Professor Goldberg found that for Republican Party preference for individuals, a measure of the population potential of Republican Party preference had a significant effect even after important characteristics of the individual were taken into account. The more people who lived close to the respondent favored the Republican Party, the more likely the respondent was to favor the Republican Party, even after the respondent's race, age, sex, and a variety of socioeconomic characteristics were taken into account. Somewhat weaker effects of population potential measures were found for how frequently people travelled to downtown Detroit for non-business reasons and whether people planned to move within the next 2-3 years. Allen Beck and Baron Moots collaborated on the project.

**Thailand: Socioeconomic Consequences of Fertility Decline for the Thai Family.**

John Knodel is using both quantitative and qualitative methodologies to assess the perceived and actual consequences of the sharp reduction in fertility that has occurred over the last two decades in Thailand for the socioeconomic well-being of the Thai family. The research plan includes a survey, in depth interviews with key informants, and focus group discussions. The investigators are particularly interested in the impact that reduced family size has had on the ability to educate children, accumulation of material wealth, and women's labor force participation. The general strategy of the project is to compare couples with large and small family sizes in two districts in Thailand with different social, economic and demographic settings. The project is concerned with assessing the extent to which the rationale for the National Family Planning Program in Thailand has actually been confirmed by experience, now that the program has had success in reducing fertility. This work has been supported by Family Health International and the Rockefeller Foundation.

**ECONOMIC-DEMOGRAPHIC INTERACTIONS**

**Cross-National: Demographic Effects on the Distribution of Income.**

The effects of population growth and other demographic changes on the distribution of income is the focus of a continuing project by David Lam. This work has used techniques from stable population theory to analyze the effects of changing age structure and differential fertility across income classes on income inequality. A portion of this research was supported by the National Academy of Sciences. An overview of the effects of population growth on inequality appeared in the Academy's recent report on population growth and economic development. In a phase of the...
project conducted jointly with Deborah Levison, a Center trainee in economic demography, age profiles of earnings inequality in Brazil and the U.S. are decomposed in order to compare the relative importance of age, experience, and schooling in explaining inequality in the two countries.

United States: Consumption Aspirations of Young Adults.

Widespread consumerism among adolescents leads them to unrealistic expectations for high levels of ownership of consumer goods and relatively large family sizes, according to Deborah Freedman. She has used data from Michigan’s Detroit Area Study, a longitudinal data set of mothers and their children born in 1961, to study the consumption aspirations and desired family size of 18-year-olds. She found that although the living standards of the parental family had some positive effect on their offspring’s material wants, the major determinant of their aspirations for consumer goods was their ownership of fairly substantial items of consumer goods while still in high school. Despite their desire for consumer goods, this group has relatively high family size goals (2.9 children) compared to present fertility rates, and they may adjust their fertility goals downward as they get older.

United States: The Consequences of Federal Transfer Programs.

In a paper presented to the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association in August 1986, Reynolds Farley and Lisa J. Neidert looked at how welfare and government transfer payments are distributed among American households and their effects on household income. They used a weighted sample from the March 1985 Current Population Survey and divided it into four groups: the dependent poor, the working poor (those who depended on transfer payments for less than half their income), the near poor (those whose incomes are 1 to 1.5 times the poverty cut-off level) and the non-poor. The working poor, of whom three-quarters are in the labor force, are not much better off than the dependent poor, with household incomes averaging only $264 more per year than those of the dependent poor. The near poor benefit greatly from transfer payments — almost 55 percent of households in this category would be in poverty if it were not for government transfer payments.

United States: The Color Line and the Quality of Life in America.

The Russell Sage Foundation recently published The Color Line and the Quality of Life in America, by Reynolds Farley and sociology professor Walter R. Allen. Using data from the censuses of 1790 to 1980, their work constitutes a major demographic analysis of changes over time in the social and economic conditions of blacks in the United States. It encompasses such dimensions as fertility, mortality, migration, family structure, educational attainment, employment, and earnings, comparing blacks and whites on major social indicators. The findings of the study are mixed but not equivocal: blacks show decided gains on some measures, such as educational attainment and occupational achievement, but a persistent lack of progress on others, such as personal income, participation in the labor force, and residential integration.

United States: The Detroit Child Care Study.

From a survey of mothers of preschool-aged children in the Detroit area, Karen Oppenheim Mason is investigating how the cost, availability, and quality of nonmaternal child care influences mothers’ decisions about employment and about bearing additional children. The project is funded by NICHD. Specific aims include understanding what constitutes “satisfactory child care at reasonable cost” to women in a variety of social and economic circumstances, and understanding whether the local availability and cost of alternative forms of child care influence women’s labor force participation or hours worked and their reproductive behavior.

In 1985 and 1986, the project collected interview data from a probability sample of mothers of preschool-aged children living in the greater Detroit metropolitan area. The survey was conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. Respondents were asked about fertility and employment histories and plans, past and current child care arrangements, perceptions of child care availability and costs, and several other relevant topics. Unemployment data from the area is also being merged with the survey interview data.

From analyses to date, Mason has found that a sizeable proportion of mothers of preschool-aged children (as many as 40%) report that child care has been or is a constraint on their employment. The proportion reporting that child care is a constraint on their fertility is lower, although nontrivial. The fewer the economic resources available to women, the more that child care problems are reported to constrain their employment or fertility in some way.

A series of statistical models relating socioeconomic, demographic and background variables to the perceived and actual cost/availability of child care and to women’s current and planned employment and fertility will be estimated using standard statistical
techniques, such as path analysis, single-equation ordinary least squares regression analysis and logistic response models. William M. Mason is serving as statistical consultant to the project. The main object of these estimates will be to test several hypotheses, most prominently the hypothesis that high child care costs lead to reduced fertility and female labor supply.

**Soviet Union: Demographic Patterns of Soviet Regions and Ethnic Groups.**

Barbara A. Anderson and Center affiliate Brian D. Silver are continuing their study of population dynamics in the USSR since World War II. They consider the Soviet Union an excellent laboratory for the study of demographic patterns because there is wide diversity in demographic behavior and in socio-cultural characteristics of subpopulations which exists under a common set of administrative rules and operational procedures. Their project produced fundamental estimates of age distributions, life tables, and fertility measures for the Soviet population as a whole and for Soviet regions and ethnic groups in order to obtain indicators of underlying demographic processes.

Anderson and Silver have assessed the completeness of Soviet census enumeration and birth registration for children and adolescents counted in the 1959 and 1970 censuses. They found that between 4 and 5 percent of births were unregistered; pre-school children, adolescents aged 16–17 and young adults aged 20–24 were underenumerated by 3 to 4 percent; while primary school-age children and adolescents aged 18–20 were almost completely enumerated. They also addressed the Soviet policy of enumerating both “present” and “permanent” populations in censuses, finding large differences between rural and urban areas, and they note a gradual shifting of the base of most reported population characteristics in Soviet censuses to the permanent population. In articles published in *Research Guide to the Russian and Soviet Censuses*, Anderson reviews the concepts of marital status, household headship, family membership, fertility, and dependency status employed in Soviet censuses and their changes over time for both longitudinal and comparative studies.

In their work on Soviet mortality, they have found that the level of mortality in the Soviet Union is high by the standards of developed countries. Definitional conventions and poor data quality led the actual level of many mortality indicators to be substantially worse than the reported levels. Furthermore, improvements in data quality over time have also made many reported mortality indicators worsen over time. However, the trend in the actual values of many mortality indicators over time is not as bad as the trend in reported mortality indicators, even though the actual mortality levels are worse than the reported mortality levels.

**United States: Political Alienation, Cohort Size, and the Easterlin Hypothesis.**

With Joan R. Kahn, a former Center student now on the faculty at the University of Maryland, William M. Mason evaluated Richard Easterlin’s extension of his theory of cohort crowding to political alienation in the United States. Easterlin argued that cohort crowding explains temporal variability not only in fertility, but also in divorce, suicide, crime, and political alienation as well. According to this theory, increased competition for limited resources and thwarted aspirations based on their parents’ experiences causes young adult members of large cohorts to feel more politically alienated than their counterparts in small cohorts. Consequently, young people from baby boom birth cohorts were supposed to feel greater political alienation than earlier or later cohorts.

Mason and Kahn used data from the Michigan National Election Surveys for the presidential years from 1952 to 1980 and various measures of cohort size. They found that political alienation is largely unaffected by birth cohort membership and that levels of alienation fluctuate over time for the populace as a whole. A period basis more accurately describes swings in political alienation, and political and social issues are more closely associated than economic issues with the origins of the post-World War II rise in alienation.

**United States: The Status of Black Americans.**

In 1984, the National Academy of Sciences established the Committee on the Status of Black Americans,
which has undertaken a major assessment of changes in the status of blacks in the United States since 1940. Reynolds Farley is Senior Research Consultant for the study. The committee established five panels charged with assembling data and preparing reports on six major topics: education, economic status, political participation, administration of justice, health status and demography, and social and cultural change and continuity. A major summary report on the status of blacks in the United States will be completed early in 1988, with panel reports to follow later in the year.

METHODOLOGY

United States: Census Undercount Adjustment and the Quality of Geographic Population Distributions.

In a study by Mellon Fellow Allen Schirm and Samuel Preston of the University of Pennsylvania, a simulation procedure was developed to measure the effects of synthetic adjustment for census undercounts on the quality of estimated proportionate geographic population distributions. Despite state-to-state variations in undercounts and measurement errors in national undercount estimates, synthetic adjustment improves state proportions for a majority of the national population two-thirds of the time, although it may produce a much poorer geographic distribution in any particular application. Schirm and Preston derive analytical expressions showing the conditions on which improvements from census adjustment depend. The investigators presented their work at the 1987 annual meetings of the Population Association of America, and at the Joint Statistical Meetings.

United States: The Reporting of Voting Behavior.

As an outgrowth of their work on the Soviet Interview Project, a concern with how reliably people answer survey questions led Barbara A. Anderson and Brian D. Silver to related research on vote misreporting in American elections. They have used election and vote validation data from the National Election Studies of the University of Michigan Center for Political Studies and the Survey Research Center. Professor Paul R. Abramson of the Political Science Department at Michigan State University collaborated on the studies.

The investigators have explored several aspects of electoral behavior and race of interviewer effects. Although earlier literature has maintained that respondent characteristics are unrelated to vote misreporting, they have found strong evidence that although more educated people are more likely to vote than less educated people, those more educated people who do not vote, for whatever reason, are extremely likely to claim that they voted. In addition, although strong support of political norms, such as a sense of citizen duty, is strongly related to actual voting, it is also strongly related to actual non-voters claiming to have voted.

They have also found that, although the respondent characteristics that lead to vote misreporting are the same for blacks as whites, those black non-voters who are interviewed by black interviewers are even more likely to claim that they voted. In further work on race of interviewer effects, they have found that the race of the interviewer has strong and unexpected effects on a wide range of racially-related attitudes and policy positions.

Professors Abramson, Anderson, and Silver also collaborated on a study of the effects of question order in attitude surveys. A substantial decline in the percentage of respondents endorsing the "citizen duty norm" in the NES of 1984 is argued to be a methodological artifact resulting from changes in the content of questionnaires and the order of questions over time. The investigators' analyses suggest that even seemingly minor changes in questionnaire content can substantially affect the distribution of responses to attitudinal questions.

United States: Public Goods and the Economics of the Family.

New theoretical approaches to the economics of family structure and household behavior are being developed by David Lam and Theodore Bergstrom of the Department of Economics. Careful analysis of their implications will increase our understanding of both the causes and consequences of recent changes in family structure and household behavior are being addressed. The first is concerned with explaining how individuals sort themselves into households through marriage, creation of joint families, and life cycle living arrangements. The equilibrium theory of marriage has been extended with particular attention to the "public good" dimensions of marriage decisions. The second problem is how joint decisions are made within the household and how "household public goods" are allocated. Part of this analysis focuses on the effects of household composition on consumption and labor supply decisions, extending the interpretation of changes in relative prices to changes in household composition. The two questions are integrated in a way analogous to
how public decisions are made; how public goods are
supplied and financed is interrelated with the question
of how people are grouped into communities.

The theoretical dimensions of this work have been
funded by NICHD. Preliminary investigation of the
Michigan Panel Study of Income Dynamics as a source
for empirical testing of some key results has begun.
Other potential data sets are being evaluated for testing
the empirical implications.

MIGRATION

**United States and Mexico: The Role of Apprehensions in
the Illegal Alien Market.**

Demographic techniques are being applied to the
dynamics of illegal labor market by Mellon Fellow
Sherrie Kossoudji and colleague Susan I. Ranney of the
University of Washington. Using data from a large
national survey (ENEFNEU, conducted in 1978 by the
Mexican government), they are examining relevant
hypotheses about undocumented migration of Mexi­
cans to the United States. They are analyzing the rela­
tionship between apprehensions, the microeconomic
and macroeconomic determinants of migration, and
the migrating behavior of Mexicans. The data set also
allows comparisons of the seasonal patterns of migra­
tion flows with apprehension flows. The investigation
is expected to shed light on whether the increased
emphasis on border control in the 1986 Immigration
and Reform Act is likely to have its desired conse­
quences. The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation is funding
the research.

**Europe and North America: Metropolitan Migration in
Europe and North America.**

With funding from NICHD, William H. Frey is com­
pleting a four-year project on migration in large Euro­
pean and North American metropolitan areas. He has
assembled comparably-defined data for European and
North American metropolitan areas with populations
greater than one million, documenting migration
stream magnitudes, correlates of stream rates, and
core-periphery population projections based on migra­
tion streams over the 1975-80 period; and (2) a longitudi­
dinal analysis of changes in the magnitudes, rates, and
core-periphery population projections associated with
migration streams observed around 1970 as contrasted
to 1975-80 for these areas. Professor Frey has pre­
 sented results of analyses of intrametropolitan city/
suburb redistribution tendencies and interregional,
metropolitan/nonmetropolitan in the United States in
journal articles and at professional meetings. The
results of these studies constitute baseline analyses for
replications with the other countries in the study.

**United States and Other Developed Countries: Metro­
politan Migration of the Elderly.**

William H. Frey is continuing his study of the spatial
dynamics of the interregional and intrametropolitan
migration of the elderly in industrialized societies. The
purpose of the research is to use information on post-
1970 shifts in lifecourse migration to understand better
the likely future geographical distribution of the
elderly. Data from Professor Frey's metropolitan
migration project supplies information on migration in
metropolitan areas from eighteen different countries,
including Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the
United States, and several European countries. The
data consist of sex-and age-disaggregated rates and
movement stream components for three Canadian met­
cropolitan areas, 32 metropolitan areas in the United
States, and approximately 52 metropolitan areas in the
remaining countries.

Although the focus of this project is on elderly mi­
gregation, the assumption is that the geographic concen­
tration of the elderly at any time reflects the cumula­
tive redistribution experiences of this population over
its entire life span. The project will compare the
outcomes of two alternative multi-regional cohort
component projections, one attributing pre-1970 age­
specific migration rates and one assuming post-1970
age-specific migration rates, to all current and future
cohorts. Differences in the concentration of the elderly
across regions, metropolitan areas, and nonmetropoli­
tan areas, and across central cities and suburbs within
metropolitan areas, will be examined.
STAFF PUBLICATIONS

Barbara A. Anderson


Barbara A. Anderson (Cont'd.)


Barbara A. Anderson (Cont’d.)


Mariah D. R. Evans


Reynolds Farley


(streamlined for readability)


(streamlined for readability)


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(streamlined for readability)


(streamlined for readability)

Reynolds Farley (Cont’d.)


Deborah Freedman
(with Arland Thornton, Donald Camburn, Duane Alwin, and Linda Young-DeMarco). The Life History Calendar: A Technique for Collecting Retrospective Data. Forthcoming in *Sociological Methodology*.


Ronald Freedman


Ronald Freedman (Cont’d.)


How Analysis of Cultural and Institutional Factors May Affect Prospects for Improvement in Family Planning Program Design and Operations. Summary of the IUSSP Seminar on Societal Influences on Family Planning Program Performance (Jamaica, April 1985) Forthcoming in conference proceedings to be published by the IUSSP.


William H. Frey


Life course Migration and Redistribution of the Elderly Across U. S. Regions and Metropolitan Areas. Economic Outlook USA 13(2): 10-16 (Second Quarter 1986).


Albert I. Hermalin


Research
Albert I. Hermalin (Cont'd.)


Barbara Hirschorn


John Knodel


Karen Oppenheim Mason

John Knodel (Cont'd.)


John Knodel (Cont'd.)


Sherrie Kossoudji


David A. Lam

(with Jeffrey Miron). Seasonality of Births in Human Populations. PSC Research Report No. 87-114 (September 1987).


William R. Lively


Karen Oppenheim Mason


William M. Mason


William M. Mason (Cont'd.)


Eva L. Mueller


Allen L. Schirm


Arland Thornton

(with Deborah Freedman, Donald Camburn, Duane Alwin, and Linda Young-DeMarco). The Life History Calendar: A Technique for Collecting Retrospective Data. Forthcoming in *Sociological Methodology*.

(with Tom Fricke). Social Change and the Family: Comparative Perspectives from the West, China, and South Asia. Forthcoming in *Sociological Forum*.


Arland Thornton (Cont'd.)


Maxine Weinstein

James W. Wood


RESEARCH FACILITIES

Located in an office building near the University of Michigan's main campus, the Center provides space and a full range of support services to the professional staff. Facilities include offices, computing equipment, a library, lounges, and conference rooms, and both staff and students spend most of their non-classroom time here.

In Nepal in 1986, Arland Thornton collects data for study on family structure and fertility in two mountain villages.

In 1986, NICHD awarded the Center a five-year renewal of its core support services, testifying to the high regard of the Institutes and peer reviewers for the quality of the Center's work. Core services that support staff research are administrative and secretarial support, data processing, library, and editorial assistance. Susan Etter, administrative associate, and her assistants provide administrative support to current projects as well as research under development and the training program. With the director and associate director for training, she oversees daily operations and participates in long-range planning.

Remote access equipment at the Center connects over thirty terminals and microcomputers to the U-M mainframe, an IBM 3090. The mainframe and its operating system, MTS, are particularly well suited to social science computing. The Center has the capacity for interactive processing of data sets containing hundreds of thousands of case records. Microcomputers are also employed by staff and students for data analysis, word processing, and graphics applications. In addition to the printers attached to microcomputers, four network laser printers and a line printer allow for on-site retrieval of output. The Center's data processing facilities are headed by J. Michael Coble and Albert Anderson.

The growing number of data files from projects over the years constitutes an important resource for staff and students. A new core unit funded by NICHD, the data archive, has undertaken the documentation and archiving of the Center's data resources, a library of data files comprising 1,000 reels of magnetic tape. These data sets include a number of U.S. census survey files, World Fertility Surveys, the major national U.S. fertility surveys, KAP studies from developing...
countries, and a number of other national sample surveys. J. Michael Coble and Lisa J. Neidert direct the archive.

Another new core service added with funding under the NICHD grant renewal is statistical consultation, under the direction of William M. Mason. Its mission is to facilitate substantive research by Center staff by identifying statistical and design problems of particular projects that would benefit from consultation with statistical experts, both from the University of Michigan and other institutions. There has been intensive development of new statistical models valuable for demographic research in recent years, and formal consultation with outside experts is intended to complement the cross-project consulting on statistical problems that has characterized Center research in the past.

The reference collection at the Center serves the data and research needs of staff members. At present it consists of over 7,000 volumes, not including journals, United Nations publications, selected reprints, and foreign materials. Over half of the collection consists of volumes from the U. S. decennial censuses of 1880 to 1980 and census reports. An extensive collection of working papers and reports by other centers is in the Center’s library also. Representing this specialized collection is an online subject classification system which aids students and staff members in searching the library’s holdings for materials by author(s), subjects, title, geographical focus, and ethnic group. The Center librarian, Lois Groesbeck, aids staff and students using library resources and in accessing databases such as POPLINE, MEDLARS, DIALOG, and the University of Michigan’s library holdings.

The Center disseminates results of its research by publication and by making materials available to interested colleagues. Periodical lists mailed to individuals, agencies, and institutions include reprints of published articles and Research Reports, a pre-publication series. Kathleen Duke manages the Center’s publications and communications and provides editorial assistance to authors.

The University of Michigan’s distinguished tradition in the behavioral and social sciences is reflected in its institutional environment. A number of resources outside the Center facilitate and enrich Center research, including the University’s library system which contains over six million holdings. Other centers and institutes affiliated with the university, such as the Institute for Social Research and area centers such as the Center for Asian Studies, are devoted to research complementary to the Center’s work and enhance interdisciplinary contacts.
TRAINING PROGRAM

As a research and training unit, the Population Studies Center provides intellectual and financial support to graduate students who demonstrate interest and ability in the field of population studies. Students are first admitted to either the sociology or the economics department of the University of Michigan before admission to the Center. Training involves mastery of the techniques and substantive literature necessary to understand the social and economic causes and consequences of population growth, composition, distribution, and change. Particular emphasis is given to basic demographic processes that determine population structure and change. Students also receive substantial training in formal demographic methods, methodology, and statistics in advanced sociology and economics courses.

The Center's primary contribution to student training is practical research experience under the supervision of a professional staff member. This apprenticeship involves 12 hours or more of work per week during the first three years in residence at the Center. During this apprenticeship, students typically work on one of their advisor's research projects. Assignments depend on the students' interests and skills, and with experience, students usually take on increasing responsibility in their advisor's project, or they may develop a special project of interest to themselves and the supervisor. Karen Oppenheim Mason directed the training program from 1980 to 1986. Barbara A. Anderson became the Associate Director for Training in the fall of 1986.

Course work for the PhD usually requires five to six terms for students in Sociology and slightly longer for Economics students. By spring of their third year, sociology students are expected to have completed all course requirements, preliminary examinations, and have an approved dissertation prospectus. The fourth year is devoted to writing the dissertation. Economics students in the apprenticeship program usually complete all degree requirements by the start of the fifth year of graduate study, and the fifth year is devoted to the dissertation.

In 1985, a seminar was created for students developing their dissertation prospectus. Trainees review their research ideas, data needs, and technical problems in a supportive group, with the aid of faculty members.

Other formal and informal educational experiences offered by the Center include training in basic computer techniques and in bibliographic searches. Students are given the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Center's library of tapes and programs and their application to problems of population analysis. More advanced courses on programming and the use of statistical packages are also offered by the Center and other units within the university. Ample computing funds are provided to trainees working on their dissertations.

An interdisciplinary program which enriches the trainee environment was initiated by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation in 1985, when an award to the Center began to foster interdisciplinary interactions between members of various disciplines who share a common interest in population-based analysis. A comprehensive inventory of population-related research at the University of Michigan, including biology, demography, economics, natural resources, and mathematics, was followed by informal seminars on population modeling attended by both faculty and students.

Students and faculty attend the Center's weekly noon hour talks that provide an informal forum for the presentation of research in progress. Joan R. Kahn coordinated the seminar in 1984–85, Lisa G. Cope in
1985-86, and Maxine Weinstein in 1986-87. Recent titles include:

"Does Higher Fertility for the Poor Increase Income Inequality?"

"Population Aging in the People's Republic of China"

"The Demand for Adopted Children"

"Black Migrants to the South: Their Social and Economic Characteristics"

"The Demography of the Early Roman Empire: An Outline"

"Comparative Analysis of Early Fertility: Further Advances with the WFS"

"Genetics and Demography of a Human Isolate in Northwest Argentina"

Other educational experiences include the weekly economic demography seminar held at the Center. Visitors who have made presentations include Robert Willis of the Economics Research Center at NORC, Siv Gustafsson of the University of Stockholm, T. Paul Schultz of the Economic Growth Center at Yale University, Sheila Johansson of Stanford University, and Dov Chernichovsky of the World Bank. Interest in mathematical demography fostered a series of noon seminars at the Center in 1985 on topics such as indirect mortality estimation, migration matrices, and a model of fecundability.

Formal presentations also complement the Center's training program. The Hawley Lecture Series, sponsored jointly by the U-M Department of Sociology and the University of North Carolina, honors Amos H. Hawley, chairman of the U-M Sociology Department from 1952 to 1961 and now at the University of North Carolina. The eighth Hawley Lecture was held in Ann Arbor on November 7, 1985, when Professor Sidney Goldstein of Brown University spoke on "Forms of Mobility and Policy Implications: A Comparison of Thailand and China." November 6, 1987, Ansley Coale of Princeton University presented "Marriage and Childbearing in China Since 1940" as the tenth lecture in the series; the presentation was part of the University of Michigan's celebration of the 100th anniversary of the National Institutes of Health.

Center trainees have the opportunity to take short summer courses offered by the University's Institute for Social Research and Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). These cover such topics as sampling, survey design and instrumentation, and advanced methods of statistical analysis. In cooperation with the Population Studies Center, ICPSR recently included courses geared to population specialists, such as methods of demographic estimation for small areas, taught by John F. Long of the Census Bureau, and techniques of demographic projection, taught by David Swanson of Bowling Green State University. Opportunities for internships at off-campus locations, such as the International Labor Office in Geneva, Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, or extended field work abroad, are also available.

In February 1985, David B. McMillen of the U.S. Bureau of the Census presented a series of lectures and seminars on the Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) to acquaint both students and faculty with this new source of information on income distribution in the United States. Interest at the University led to Mr. McMillen's return in 1985 and 1986 for shortcourses at ICPSR.

The major support for American pre-doctoral students has come from training grants from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development for sociology and economics students specializing in population studies. In September 1987, the Center's separate programs in social and economic demography were combined under a five-year renewal grant from NICHD. The NICHD award also supports one post-doctoral fellow each year. Recent recipients of post-doctoral fellowships have been Paul D. Frenzen, Mariah D. R. Evans, and Ann Riley.

A complementary training proposal to the National Institute on Aging was also approved in 1987, adding support for two pre-doctoral students and one post-doctoral fellow and expanding the Center's training
and research in the demography of aging. This new program will promote a social science-population studies approach to issues related to aging and support scholars whose training and research apprenticeship are specifically related to aging. Barbara Hirshorn is the Center's first NIA post-doctoral fellow; Jill Grigsby joined the Center as an NIA post-doctoral fellow in 1987.

Foreign students are largely supported by grants to the Center from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation of California. The Hewlett award provides tuition and stipend for six foreign students yearly at the Population Studies Center. Other sources of support for foreign students include the Population Council, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the governments of their home countries.

Since 1979, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation has provided for post-doctoral appointments to the Center's staff. Mellon Fellows since the Center's last report have included William R. Lavely, Sherrie Kossoudji, Allen Schirm, and Maxine Weinstein.

For more information about the training program and a description of application procedures, write to the Associate Director for Training:

Professor Barbara A. Anderson
Population Studies Center
University of Michigan
1225 South University Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104-2590.

DISSERTATIONS COMPLETED

The following dissertations were completed since the Center's last report:

Allen Beck
May 1985
"The Effects of Spatial Location and Structure on Interstate Migration." David Goldberg, chair; Donald Deskins, Allan Feldt, and William Frey, members.

Dr. Beck is a statistician with the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics in Washington, DC.

Jaime Benavente
October 1987

Dr. Benavente is employed by Community Systems Foundation in Ann Arbor.

Rachel Connelly
August 1985
"Two Essays on Demographics and Earnings." Frank Stafford, chair; Reynolds Farley, Eva Mueller, and Gary Solon, members.

Dr. Connelly is Assistant Professor of Economics at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine. A portion of her dissertation, "A Framework for the Analysis of the Impact of Cohort Size on Education and Labor Earnings," won the Dorothy S. Thomas Award in 1986, given by the Population Association of America for outstanding research papers by pre- or post-doctoral students.

Lisa Gayle Cope
August 1986

Dr. Cope joined the sociology department and Institute for Survey Research at Temple University in the fall of 1987.

Joan R. Kahn
November 1984
"Immigrant Fertility in the United States." Albert I. Hermalin, chair; Reynolds Farley, William Mason, and Maris Vinovskis, members.

Dr. Kahn has held a postdoctoral fellowship at the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina and joined the sociology faculty at the University of Maryland in the fall of 1987.

Genevieve Kenney
March 1986
"The Old Age Security Demand for Children: The Case of Peninsular Malaysia." Eva Mueller, chair; Theodore Bergstrom, Jan Kmenta, David Lam and George Simmons, members.

Dr. Kenney is a research associate at the Urban Institute in Washington, DC.
Mark Langberg  
February 1986


Dr. Langberg is a financial aid analyst with the Office of the Vice-President of the University of California.

Wang Feng  
August 1987

“Reproductive Revolution in Hebei, China: Individual and Community Determinants of Fertility Decline in China.” Chair, Albert I. Hermalin; Ronald Freedman, Thomas Fricke, and Martin Whyte, members.

Dr. Wang holds a post-doctoral fellowship at the University of California at Berkeley.

Kei Matsushita  
May 1986

“An Economic Analysis of Age at First Marriage.”
John Laitner, chair; E. Philip Howrey, David Lam, and Arland Thornton, members.

Dr. Matsushita is with the Division of Human Reproduction of the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Tokyo, Japan.

Rebeca Wong  
May 1987

“Estimation of a Micro-Economic Model of Contraceptive Use in Rural Mexico.” Chair: Eva Mueller; Albert I. Hermalin, Jan Kmenta, and David Lam, members.

Dr. Wong is Assistant Professor of Economics at the Johns Hopkins University.

THE LOLAGENE C. COOMBS DISSERTATION AWARD

In honor of Lolagene C. Coombs, who served as a Research Associate and Associate Director for Operations until her retirement in December of 1981, the Center established the Lolagene C. Coombs Dissertation award. During her distinguished career in the population field, Mrs. Coombs was a consultant to national and international population agencies and helped design fertility studies for a number of countries. She made an important contribution to demographic methodology with her work in the measurement of preferences for the sex and number of children. Her contribution to the development of the Center’s training program and her interest in the continuing improvement of Center research facilities were much appreciated by the staff and students. The dissertation award is intended to reflect Mrs. Coombs’ high standards and her concern for the intellectual and material well-being of Center students.

Outstanding dissertations, selected by Center faculty as contributing significantly to demographic theory or the improved measurement of concepts, are identified with this honor. In 1986, the Coombs dissertation award, a cash honorarium, was presented to two former students during the Center’s twenty-fifth anniversary reunion: Allen Beck, now with the U.S. Department of Justice Statistics, for his dissertation entitled “The Effects of Spatial Location and Structure on Interstate Migration;” and Sherrie Kossoudji, now Assistant Professor of Economics and Social Work at the University of Michigan, for her dissertation on “Language and Labor Markets: Immigrants to the U.S.”

PROSPECTUSES APPROVED

The following prospectuses were approved since the Center’s last report:


Jui-shan Chang: “The Transition to Sexual Experience for Women in Taiwan.” Arland Thornton, chair; Duane Alwin, Thomas Fricke, and Albert I. Hermalin, members. (July 1986)


Ibrahim Osheba: “Determinants of Regional Fertility Differentials in Egypt.” Albert I. Hermalin, chair; Ronald Freedman, Charles Hammerslough, and Gayl Ness, members. (September 1987)

Anju Taj: “Marriage Systems and Divorce in Indonesia.” Karen Oppenheim Mason and Arland Thornton, co-chairs; Thomas Fricke and Albert I. Hermalin, members. (December 1986)


Wang Feng: “Reproductive Revolution in Hebei, China: Individual and Community Determinants of Fertility Decline in China.” Chair, Albert I. Hermalin; Ronald Freedman, Thomas Fricke, and Martin Whyte, members. (June 1986)


Rebeca Wong: “Estimation of a Micro-Economic Model of contraceptive Use in Rural Mexico.” Chair: Eva Mueller; Albert I. Hermalin, Jan Kmenta, and David A. Lam, members. (May 1986)

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Abdallah Abdel-Aziz

Cynthia Buckley

Participant, Third Annual Workshop on Soviet and East European Economics, Social Science Research Council, Georgetown University, July 1987.

Alicia Cackley


Chin Yi Chu
STUDENT PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS (Cont’d.)

Rachel Connelly

Lisa G. Cope

Deborah DeGraff

Juan Diez-Medrano

Nilufer Hayat

Genevieve M. Kenney

Mark Langberg

Thomas LeGrand

Deborah Levison

Hui-Sheng Lin

Jinyun Liu

Anju Malhotra Taj

Robert Wilger

Rebecca Wong
STUDENT FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

Abdallah Abdel-Aziz: AMIDEAST Fellowship, 1987-88
Cynthia Buckley: Mellon Fellowship for study at the University of Bucharest, Summer 1987.
Mark Langberg: Rackham dissertation award, Fall 1984.

Hui-Sheng Lin: Social Science Fellowship for Advanced Studies Abroad, Executive Yuan, Research Development and Evaluation Commission, Taiwan Republic of China.
Shiu-yun Lin: Social Science Fellowship for Advanced Studies Abroad, Executive Yuan, Research Development and Evaluation Commission, Taiwan Republic of China.
Ibrahim K. Osheba: Middle East Award, Population Council, 1986-87.
Karin Ringheim: Continuing Education for Women Scholarship, 1986-87; University of Michigan Alumni Scholarship, 1987-88

COURSES IN DEMOGRAPHY

Members of the Center's professional staff also serve on the faculty of either the Department of Sociology or the Department of Economics. Their instructional responsibilities include teaching the following graduate courses. Center students in sociology are required to take a course in population studies every semester in which they are enrolled until they achieve candidacy. Additional courses given by faculty connected with the Population Studies Center include statistics, methodology, social change, social stratification, family sociology, and gender roles.

Sociology 530 - Population Problems. Offered annually. An intensive analysis of the basic demographic processes and their causes: how variations in mortality, fertility, nuptiality and migration arise and how they affect society. Illustrations are drawn from the United States and a variety of developed and developing countries.

Sociology 531 - Regional Population Problems. Offered periodically. This course focuses on the population aspects of social problems—food, energy, pollution, etc.—the role of population variables in the problems of social development, and social policies that are concerned with the population aspects of these problems. It considers these issues in the context of specific countries representing a range of demographic situations.

Snow comes to the University of Michigan campus in December.
Sociology 535 - The Urban Community. Offered occasionally. A descriptive study of the form and development of the urban community with respect to demographic structure, spatial and temporal patterns and functional organization. Attention is given to the data sources and analytic techniques appropriate to the study of population distribution and migration.

Sociology 536 - Human Ecology and Social Organization. Offered occasionally. Deals with the forms and modes of change of social structure as affected by interactions with the environment and population.

Sociology 595. Special Topics in Population: Migration and Urbanization. Offered periodically. This course examines the major substantive areas of migration research and the relationship between migration and urbanization, drawing from the demographic, sociological, and geographic literature. It also introduces students to the methods of analysis and data that can be used to examine the migration component of population change.

Sociology of Fertility. Offered periodically. This course examines major theories and controversies about the fertility transition and considers the relevant evidence. Both historical transitions in the West and contemporary transitions in developing countries are considered.

Sociology 630 - Research Methods in Population and Human Ecology. Offered annually. An examination of the nature and structure of a large number of demographic techniques useful for studying population composition or analyzing population dynamics. Involves both review of literature and computations using the techniques. Topics include life table construction, period and cohort rates, and stable population models. The course involves both review of literature and computations using the techniques.

Sociology 631, 632 - Advanced Population Methods: Indirect Estimation Techniques. Offered periodically. The methods used to detect and correct for the kinds of errors found in many data from developing countries, including methods by Brass, Preston, and Coale, are examined. Occasionally other kinds of advanced methods are emphasized.

Sociology 633 - Proseminar in Historical Demography. Offered periodically. A survey of the data sources and the methods of data organization and analysis peculiar to historical demographic research along with selected substantive topics.

Sociology 830, 831 - Seminars in Population and Human Ecology. Offered periodically. A variety of substantive and methodological topics are taken up in seminar format.

Economics 466 - Economics of Population. Offered annually. Analysis of the causes and effects of population changes from the standpoint of economic theory.

Economics 667 - The Economics of Population Growth. Offered annually. Examines the economic determinants of demographic behavior, emphasizing fertility, and the effects of demographic change in both developed and less developed countries. The economic aspects of population policy and family planning programs are explored also.

Economics 867, 868 - Seminar in the Economics of Population. Offered annually. A seminar covering a variety of topics in the form of (1) a detailed discussion of an important recent article or series of articles; (2) presentation of research plans or findings by trainees or faculty members; (3) presentation of research results by a visitor.
PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

The staff of the Population Studies Center has a history of service to the University, professional organizations, and national and international agencies. Many of the activities of staff members aid in the development of the field of population studies; other efforts influence public policy decisions related to population issues or aid in the evaluation of programs. Staff members are often called upon to present papers and serve as discussants at various conferences and colloquia. They may serve on task forces and commissions and as consultants to the federal government, private organizations, international agencies, and program administrators in developing countries. Demographic expertise is also called for in the development of University programs and policies. Some of the major professional and public service activities of the Center staff during the last three years are listed below.

Barbara A. Anderson

Associate Director for Training, Population Studies Center 1986–.


Member, Research Team, The Soviet Interview Project.

Member, Executive Committee, Social Science History Association.

Faculty Associate, Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Michigan.

Chair, session on “Demography of Eastern Europe and the USSR,” Population Association of America annual meetings, Chicago, April 1987.


Reynolds Farley


Member, Executive Committee, National Committee for Research on the 1980 Census.

Senior Research Consultant, Committee on the Status of Black Americans, National Academy of Sciences.

Program Chair, Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association annual meetings, Philadelphia, 1987.

Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, 1986–87.
Reynolds Farley (Cont'd.)

Member, Social Science Research Council, Subcommittee on the Survey of Income and Program Participation.


Deborah Freedman


Visitor, Family Planning Programs, Kenya, April 1987.


Chair, session on “Marriage Patterns in LDCs,” Population Association of America annual meetings, Boston, March 1985.

Ronald Freedman


Member, Committee on Population, National Academy of Sciences.

Ronald Freedman (Cont’d.)

Member, Advisory Committee, Program in Population Sciences, The Rockefeller Foundation.

Chair, Scientific Advisory Committee, Demographic and Health Surveys.


William H. Frey

Recipient, Undergraduate Teaching Initiatives Award, University of Michigan, 1987.

Member, Committee on Migration Statistics, Population Association of America, 1987.

Member, Program Committee, Sociology of Population Section, American Sociological Association, 1985–86


Speaker, Census Analysis Workshop: Migration Data and Trends, University of Wisconsin–Madison, October 1985.


Chair, session on "Internal Migration and Regional Development in Developed Countries," Seminar on Internal Migration and Regional Development. Committee on Internal Migration of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Montreal, Canada, April 1985.


Barbara Hirshorn


Albert I. Hermalin


Chair, Committee on Population, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, and Member, Working Group on Family Planning Effectiveness.

Chair, Advisory Committee to the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch of NICHD, 1986–87.

Consultant, United Nations Population Division.

Member, Board of Directors, Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1984–.

Member, Scientific Advisory Committee, Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1984–.

Member, Public Affairs Committee, Population Association of America, 1979–present.

Member, International Advisory Board, Studies in Family Planning.

Member, Blue Ribbon Commission, School of Literature, Science and the Arts, University of Michigan, to investigate demographic and curricular issues facing the college in the coming decade.


Albert I. Hermalin (Cont’d.)


Chair, session on Topics in U.S. Fertility; discussant, luncheon roundtable, “Demography and Sociology: Can the Links be Strengthened?” Population Association of America annual meetings, Boston, March 1985.

Sherrie Kossoudji

Discussant, session on Migration and Urbanization in North America, Population Association of America annual meetings, Chicago, April 1987.


John Knodel


Member, Working Group on the Health Consequences of Contraceptive Use and Controlled Fertility, Committee on Population, National Academy of Sciences.


Member, IUSSP Committee on Historical Demography.


David A. Lam

Member, Executive Committee, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, 1986–87.

Member, Dorothy Thomas Award Committee, Population Association of America, 1986–1989.

Reviewer, NICHID Research Proposals, Special Study Section, National Institutes of Health.


Organizer, session on Assortative Mating and Marriage Markets, Population Association of America annual meetings, Chicago, April 1987.


Organizer, session on Recent Innovations in Modeling Economic-Demographic Interactions, Population Association of America annual meetings, Boston, March 1985.

William Frey (center) meets former students Paul Cheung and Yat-Ming Siu before a conference in Beijing.
William R. Lavely
Co-organizer (with James Lee, Department of History, California Institute of Technology) of a Workshop in Qing Population History, sponsored and funded by the Joint Committee on Contemporary China of the ACLS/SSRC, to be held at Caltech, August 1985.

Karen Oppenheim Mason
Member, Executive Board, Rackham School of Graduate Studies, 1985–1988.
Consultant, Research Program on the Status of Women and Fertility, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1984–.
Consultant, Demographic and Health Surveys, Westinghouse Overseas Service Corporation, 1985–.
Editorial Advisory Board, Contemporary Sociology, 1983–85.
Member, Board of Overseers, NORC General Social Survey, 1983–86.
Member, Advisory Board, Committee on Gender Research, University of Michigan.
Consultant, National Family and Household Survey, University of Wisconsin.

Karen Oppenheim Mason (Cont’d.)

William M. Mason
Director, Population Studies Center, The University of Michigan 1987–.
Member, Executive Committee, Computing Center, University of Michigan, 1980–1986.
Member, Executive Committee, Sociology Department, University of Michigan, 1983–1985.
Member, Board of Directors, Research Network and Data Center for the Income Survey Development Program (ISDP) and Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 1984–.
William M. Mason (Cont’d.)

Eva L. Mueller
Member, Rackham Divisional Board, Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, University of Michigan.
Member, National Academy of Sciences Working Group on Economic Consequences of High Fertility in LDCs.
Member, Fellowship Selection Committee, Population Council.
Member, Development and Communications Advisory Committee, University of Michigan.
Recipient, Academic Women’s Caucus Award, University of Michigan, January 1987.
Chair, session on “Migration and Economic Development: I.” Population Association of America annual meetings, Chicago, April 1987.

Allen Schirm

Arland Thornton
Chair, Nominations Committee, Family Section, American Sociological Association
Member, Contract Review Committee, Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.
Chair, session on “Household Organization in Developing Countries,” Population Association of America annual meetings, San Francisco, April 1986.
Associate Editor, Journal of Family Issues, 1984–.

Maxine Weinstein

James W. Wood
Center trainees who have received PhDs in sociology or economics from the University of Michigan are listed below. The variety of institutions with which they are affiliated gives an overview of the scope of preparation provided at the Center.

Nearly half of the total of 129 Center PhDs currently hold academic positions at colleges and universities in the United States; ten hold appointments at foreign universities. Several former students are employed in research for foreign governments and population organizations, and 13 are involved in research in international organizations concerned with population issues, such as the United Nations, the International Labor Organization, and the Population Council.

Both business and government have recognized the importance of demographic research to policy making, and more recent graduates are accepting non-academic positions both in the United States and abroad. Eight former students are engaged in research and analysis for private businesses, and 16 are employed by U.S. government agencies. Seventeen are employed by private research organizations.

In addition to the PhD recipients listed, many students from the U.S. and abroad have received shorter-term training at the Center. We appreciate hearing from all former students and welcome updated information.

### Former Population Studies Center Trainees with PhDs from the University of Michigan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Position/Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arjun L. Adlakha</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Chief, Asia, Europe, North America and Oceania Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Center for International Research</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Bureau of the Census</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nilufar Ahmed</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Assistant Professor (Sociology)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University of Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Waukesha, Wisconsin</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Ellis Anderson</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Demographer, Centers for Environmental Health</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Centers for Disease Control</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Atlanta, Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard B. Anker</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Project Director</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>World Employment Program</td>
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<td>Geneva, Switzerland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fred Arnold</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Research Associate</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East-West Population Institute</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Makoto Nohara Atoh</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Director, Division of Human Reproduction</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Institute of Population Problems</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ernest B. Attah</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Associate Professor (Sociology)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Atlanta University</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tattamangalam Balakrishnan</td>
<td>1963</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University of Western Ontario</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Roberta Barnes</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Research Associate</td>
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<td>The Urban Institute</td>
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<td>Income Security and Pension Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Bauer</td>
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<td>Assistant Professor (Economics)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Associate, East-West Population Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allen Beck</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Statistician</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>U.S. Department of Justice</td>
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<td>Bureau of Justice Statistics</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jaime Benavente</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Community Systems Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ann Arbor, Michigan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Former Students
Suzanne Bianchi 1978
Statistician/Demographer
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC

Gordon S. Bonham 1971
Urban Systems Researcher
Urban Studies Center
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Roger L. Brown 1982
Project Coordinator
American Medical Association
Chicago, Illinois

Mark Browning 1982
Manager of Load Forecast
Potomac Electric Power Company
Washington, DC

Helge Brumberg 1983
Deputy to the Chief
Sociodemographic Research Unit
Central Bureau of Statistics
Oslo, Norway

Larry L. Bumpass 1968
Professor (Sociology) and Associate, Center for Demography and Ecology
University of Wisconsin—Madison
Madison, Wisconsin

Charles A. Calhoun 1983
Research Associate
The Urban Institute
Washington, DC

Frederick L. Campbell 1967
Professor (Sociology)
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

John Casterline 1979
Assistant Professor (Sociology)
Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island

Joseph Chamie 1976
Chief, Population Policy Section
United Nations
New York, New York

Napaporn Chayovan 1982
Assistant Professor
Institute of Population Studies
Chulalongkorn University
Bangkok, Thailand

Lisa Cayle Cope 1986
Institute for Survey Research
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Chee Kim Ley 1981
Senior Research Fellow
Centre for Policy Research
University Sains Malaysia
Penang, Malaysia

Hsiao-Chang Chou 1974
Demographer, Family Planning Evaluation Division
Center for Disease Control
Atlanta, Georgia

Paul P. L. Cheung 1983
Director, Population Planning Unit
Ministry of Health
Republic of Singapore

Chin Yi Chu 1985
Associate Professor (Economics)
National Taiwan University
Academia Sinica
Taiwan

Solomon S. P. Chu 1969
Scholl College of Podiatric Medicine
Chicago, Illinois

Carol Clark 1979
Assistant Professor (Economics)
Guilford College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Melissa H. Clark 1980
Assistant Professor (Sociology)
University of Mississippi
Columbus, Mississippi

Diane Colasanto 1977
Survey Methodologist
Gallup Organization Inc.
Princeton, New Jersey

Rachel Connelly 1985
Assistant Professor (Economics)
Bowdoin College
Brunswick, Maine

James C. Cramer 1975
Associate Professor (Sociology)
University of California—Davis
Davis, California

John Czajka 1979
Senior Sociologist
Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
Washington, DC

Barbara Devaney 1977
Senior Economist
Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
Princeton, New Jersey

Susan De Vos 1982
Research Associate, Center for Demography and Ecology
University of Wisconsin—Madison
Madison, Wisconsin

Hassan Zafer Dogan 1974
Director, School of Tourism and Hotel Management
Aydin, Turkey

Barry James Edmonston 1974
Life Insurance Marketing and Research Association International
Hartford, Connecticut

Eugene P. Ericsson 1971
Head, Sampling Division
Institute for Survey Research
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mark Evers 1974
Statistician
General Mills Corporation
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Muhammad Faour 1983
Assistant Professor (Sociology)
American University of Beirut
Beirut, Lebanon

Rashid Faruquee 1975
International Labour Organization
Geneva, Switzerland

David L. Featherman 1969
Bascom Professor (Sociology) and Director, Institute on Aging
University of Wisconsin—Madison
Madison, Wisconsin

Allan G. Feldt 1963
Professor (Urban and Regional Planning, Natural Resources
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Greer L. Fox 1970
Director
Child and Family Studies Center
University of Tennessee—Knoxville
Knoxville, Tennessee

Thomas Fraker 1981
Senior Economist
Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
Washington, DC

Judith L. Friedman 1970
Associate Professor (Human Ecology)
Cook College, Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Samuel R. Friedman 1970
Project Director
Narcotic and Drug Research Inc.
New York, New York

Janet Gerson 1981
Lecturer (Economics)
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

John Leroy Goodman 1974
Division of Research and Statistics
Federal Reserve Board
Washington, DC

Patricia A. Gwartney-Gibbs 1981
Assistant Professor (Sociology)
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Population Studies Center
Sherrie Kossoudji

Kenneith P. Hadden
Department of Rural Sociology
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

Robert M. Hauser
Vilas Professor (Sociology) and Director,
Center for Demography and Ecology
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Martha S. Hill
Associate Research Center
Institute for Social Research
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Paul M. Hirsch
Associate Professor (Sociology) and Graduate
School of Business
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Howard M. Iams
Statistician
Office of Research, Statistics and International
Policy
Social Security Administration
Washington, DC

Anrudh K. Jain
Senior Associate and Deputy Director
International Programs
The Population Council
New York, New York

George K. Jarvis
Associate Professor (Sociology)
University of Alberta
Alberta, Ontario
Canada

Eric Jensen
Assistant Professor (Economics)
William and Mary College
Williamsburg, Virginia

Allan G. Johnson
Associate Professor (Economics)
Connecticut College for Women
West Hartford, Connecticut

Robert A. Johnson
Statistical Methods Division
U. S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC

Vasantha Kandiah
Population Affairs Officer
United Nations, Population Division
New York, New York

Joan R. Kahn
Assistant Professor
University of Maryland
Bethesda, Maryland

Genevieve Kenney
Research Associate
The Urban Institute
Washington, DC

Ik Ki Kim
Assistant Professor (Sociology)
Dongguk University
Seoul, Korea

Charles R. Kinderman
Associate Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC

Hallie Kintner
Senior Research Scientist
Societal Analysis Department
General Motors Corporation
Warren, Michigan

Robert Klein
Statistician
Statistical Review and Analysis Division
Veterans Administration
Washington, DC

Robert Kleinbaum
Senior Research Scientist
Mark and Product Planning
General Motors Research Laboratories
Detroit, Michigan

Sherrie Kossoudji
Assistant Professor (Economics and Social Work)
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Karel Krotki
Demographer
CELADE
San Jose, Costa Rica

Raymond Langsten
Consultant, Family Health International
Faculty, American University
Cairo, Egypt

Robert Lapham
Director, Demographic and Health Surveys
Westinghouse Public Applied Systems
Washington, DC

Mark Langberg
Financial Aid Analyst
Office of the President
University of California
Berkeley, California

William R. Lavely
Assistant Professor (Sociology)
Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Rex Y. Leghorn
Investment Analyst
International Monetary Fund
Japan

Paul K. C. Liu
Research Fellow and Director, Institute of Economics
Academia Sinica
Taiwan

Kathy London
Statistician
Marriage and Divorce Statistics
National Center for Health Statistics
Hyattsville, Maryland

Andrea Long
AT&T Bell Laboratories
Holmdel, New Jersey

Maurice M. MacDonald
Professor (Sociology)
and Associate, Center for Demography and Ecology
University of Wisconsin – Madison
Madison, Wisconsin

Jennifer Madans
Deputy Director, Division of Analysis
National Center for Health Statistics
Hyattsville, Maryland

Albert M. Markwardt
Consultant on Survey Analysis
U. S. Agency for International Development
Lima, Peru

Robert Mare
Professor (Sociology)
and Associate, Center for Demography and Ecology
University of Wisconsin – Madison
Madison, Wisconsin

Elizabeth Fischer Martin
Research Associate
Bureau of Social Science Research
Washington, DC

Andrew Mason
Associate Director
East – West Population Institute
Honolulu, Hawaii

Former Students
Paul Ronald Voss 1975  
Associate Scientist  
Department of Rural Sociology  
University of Wisconsin – Madison  
Madison, Wisconsin

Wang Feng 1987  
Post-doctoral Fellow  
Graduate Group in Demography  
University of California – Berkeley  
Berkeley, California

Linda Waite 1976  
Social Scientist  
Behavioral Sciences Division  
Rand Corporation  
Santa Monica, California

Bruce L. Warren 1970  
Director for Research and Program Development  
Institute for the Study of Children and Families  
Eastern Michigan University  
Ypsilanti, Michigan

Sou-Pen Wei 1981  
Lecturer, Management Information Systems Department  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona

Eugene Won 1978  
Market Forecasting Supervisor  
Southern California Gas Company  
Los Angeles, California

Rebeca Wong 1987  
Assistant Professor (Economics)  
Department of Population Dynamics  
School of Hygiene and Public Health  
Johns Hopkins University  
Baltimore, Maryland

Former Students
Twenty-Five Years at the Population Studies Center: Retrospect and Prospect

by Ronald Freedman

When the Population Studies Center was founded 25 years ago, we began with some basic principles that have been part of the life of the Center ever since.

We believed that research and teaching in the population field should relate demographic processes to the social, economic, and cultural forces in which their causes and consequences were to be found. Demographic processes were always central, but we wanted to study them in the context of the society and the economy. These ideas had their intellectual origins in human ecology, as conceptualized by Roderick D. McKenzie and Amos H. Hawley.

While we believed that demography should not be conceived too narrowly, we wanted our program to be coherent and manageable. Therefore, for better or worse, we decided not to try to be an umbrella organization covering all the University disciplines and professions in which population had some role. This decision was made partly because of the intellectual problems of linking such diverse interests and orientations. It was made at least equally because we wanted to avoid a large bureaucratic structure which might consume the energies of our senior staff. We wanted to be a community of scholars, and that would have been difficult to attain if our numbers and the supporting staff were very large.

Another basic principle was that the Center would not have a unified, predetermined research program. Instead, our aim was to bring together first-rate scholars and students and to facilitate their work, whatever it might be. This did not result in a random distribution of work, since clusters and continuities in research resulted from the development through interaction of common collaborative interests and data sets and other forms of stimulation and resource-sharing. We decided at an early point that we would be concerned with population issues in both developed and developing countries. Our principal source of funds in the early years, the Ford Foundation, had primary interests in the Third World population field. However, Oscar Har- kavy, the Director of Ford's Population Division, agreed that we could be free to pursue our interests wherever they led, providing this included substantial work in the Third World. It was not a problem to make that commitment, since we had staff members interested in both kinds of population issues. We thought that the two directions of work would complement each other and, in retrospect, we can say that they did. Methodologies developed in one area proved to be applicable with modifications to the other.

Building a staff and a program, simultaneously carrying on a growing teaching and research program abroad and at home, turned out to be a taxing enterprise. It was enormously helpful that in these early years the Ford Foundation gave us wide latitude in the allocation of funds and renegotiated our grants upward repeatedly as we found that growth was more rapid than we had initially projected it to be.

Another basic principle was that an integral part of training for our graduate students was an apprenticeship with ongoing research of the faculty and research associates. We believed that learning to do research should involve learning to meet the unexpected — for example, the data that are internally inconsistent, the computer program that doesn't work properly, relationships contrary to the initial hypothesis, data that don't meet the assumptions of the statistical models used, to cite a few. It also should involve experiencing the tedium and frustrations as well as the satisfactions and excitement that are
an inevitable part of most systematic research of high quality. These important aspects of the research process cannot be learned from books and lectures on how to do research, although such more formal parts of the curriculum have their place, too. Students who have had no previous research experience begin with routine clerical-statistical tasks, but the objective has always been to have them understand how whatever they do fits into the overall research project.

We were fortunate that in the early days of the Center, Beverly and Dudley Duncan joined the staff, since they had worked with an apprenticeship system at the University of Chicago. They helped to set procedures and standards for our emerging program.

One consequence of the apprenticeship program is that we have had relatively few formal courses in population, so that students have time for the apprenticeship experience. Not infrequently, students have earned the right to be co-authors of publications on the research in which they were involved. After they have passed the doctoral preliminary examinations, they are free to work on their dissertations.

The best evidence that the apprenticeship system works is in reports from those who have employed our students that they "hit the ground running." They are said to require less in-service training than students trained mainly through formal course work.

We should not claim too much. We have been fortunate in attracting many first-rate students, many of whom, no doubt, would have done well under almost any program. Florence Nightingale is reported to have said "the first duty of the hospital is to do the patient no serious harm." Similarly, the first duty of the teacher to the student is to facilitate his development but not to interfere too much. The high productivity of many of our former students is principally attributable to their own creativity and effort, but our program probably had some part in their development.

The physical arrangements of the Center facilities were and are supportive of the apprenticeship and collegial relationships we cherish. All of our students have had desks and other facilities in the same place as the permanent staff. This has facilitated the informal interaction at Brown-Bags, twice-daily coffee hours, and various chance or intentional encounters. An important part of the program has always been to provide the opportunity for students with first-class minds to educate each other (and sometimes their teachers, as well). When the Center was started, the community of social demographers, both in the developed and less developed countries, was small. One of our objectives was to train students for a growing number of opportunities for social demographers in universities, governments, international agencies, foundations, and other institutions both at home and abroad. In the last 25 years a world network of such scholars and officials has been created, mainly through the training programs of centers like ours, largely in the United States but also in some other developed countries and more recently in the developing countries, too.

Men and women who have been trained or taught at Michigan are a significant part of that world network. In the early years our work abroad often helped to establish institutions and programs and to train some of their potential leaders. These days, in an increasing number of places, our staff serve as collaborators and consultants for institutions in many of which our former students have significant roles. This reversal in roles was our objective from the beginning. It is rewarding that in many places the ideal is becoming the reality.

We could not hope to keep associated with us all of the excellent people who have been members of the faculty or research associates. The following names are only illustrative: Paul Demeny, Dudley Duncan, Beverly Duncan, Lee-Jay Cho, James Palmore, Christopher Langford, Robert Potter, Barbara...

Ronald Freedman
Entwisle, Yuzuru Takeshita, William Lavely.

The 25-year history of the Center coincides with the major electronic revolution in data processing, storage, and analysis. We began in the heyday of IBM unit-record equipment and the clanking of ponderous desk calculators and considerable tallying and calculations "by hand." Storage of IBM punch cards was once a problem. Our passage through the rapid evolution of computers and peripheral equipment was less traumatic than it might have been because of the stability of key staff members who knew both the subject matter and the machinery: Michael Coble and Albert Anderson, who probably helped more staff members and students than any other two staff members. At an early stage we fought (and lost) a battle to have our very own computer. Those days have passed. Every student and staff member has direct computer access at the Center and often at home as well. The wave of the future will probably link us in interactive modes with people and data around the world.

Some features of our work are distinctively associated with Michigan. For example, a number of us have been involved from the beginning of the Center in following the course of the demographic transition in Taiwan. Some of the leading figures in population work in Taiwan were trained at Michigan. Quite a number of our students have done dissertations on Taiwan and have had field experience there. We have a rich archive of Taiwan data whose collection we have helped to shape from the early days, when fertility was high, to the present, when the NRR is below 1.0. In 1985, our colleagues and former students in Taiwan completed the sixth in the time series of surveys that have uniquely documented the course of demographic and social change in Taiwan. Albert Hermalin, Director of the PSC for ten years, with interests in many countries, originally came to Michigan to work with the Taiwan data. Our work in Taiwan has involved collaboration with leading demographers there who have been students and associates here too: T. H. Sun, H. S. Lin, M. C. Chang, and K. C. Liu.

PSC students and staff have worked on the data from many other countries and have often participated in the field work or programs that were the basis for the data. These include: Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt, England, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Norway, the People's Republic of China, The Philippines, Taiwan — Republic of China, Thailand, Turkey.

Michigan has been more strongly associated than some other centers with research on fertility in LDCs, including family planning programs. This has been because some of us have regarded family planning programs, where they exist, as part of the complex biosocial system that determines reproduction and, therefore, a necessary part of the study of human fertility. This line of work has inevitably led some of us to an interest in what social science and demography could contribute to population policy, including family planning programs.

Members of our staff were associated both with President Johnson's Committee on Population and Family Planning and the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future which followed it. At least one member of our staff has been a member of each of the four Committees on Population and Demography of the National Academy of Sciences. Albert Hermalin serves as Chairman of the current Committee. Members of our staff have served as consultants on population issues to many Third World countries. The list of agencies for which we have served as consultants includes: the International Institute for Population Studies (Bombay), The Ford Foundation, The Hewlett Foundation, International Labour Office, Mellon Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation, UNESCO, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Fund for Population
Michigan has always been strongly associated with the use of survey data in population analysis. This is partly a result of the presence at Michigan of the strong Survey Research Center (SRC). Some members of our staff have long been associated with the SRC. The first national survey of fertility and family planning was done at Michigan in 1955 and paved the way for similar studies both in the United States and abroad. The Detroit Area Study, which has trained many PSC and other students in survey research methods, was begun by a staff with strong population interests. The continuing (25 year) longitudinal Detroit Family Growth Study, recently led by Arland Thornton and Deborah Freedman, had its first round as a Detroit Area Study under the direction of David Goldberg and Ronald Freedman about the time the PSC was founded.

While survey work continues to be important, PSC research is by no means limited to that genre. From the beginning the "bread and butter" sources for demographic work — the census and registration data — have been utilized in much of our research. The rapidly emerging methods and resources of historical demography were exploited earlier in our history by Ronald Lee, Paul Demeny, and more recently by John Knodel. The use of life-history calendars and frameworks for survey work is gaining prominence among our staff in the work of Arland Thornton, Deborah Freedman, and Karen Mason. Such less formal approaches as the focused interview have been used in a noteworthy way by John Knodel in his work on Thailand.

The work of the Center in a number of LDCs led to a fairly early point in the beginning of comparative work cooperatively with others. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Baron Moots, Lolagene Coombs, and Ronald Freedman were members of the Organization of Demographic Associates, a group of Asian and American scholars who tried to compare studies on demographic topics not originally designed for comparative purposes. Similar efforts to compare fertility surveys were the basis for the early work of the IUSSP Committee on the Comparative Analysis of Fertility, in which members of the PSC staff played leading roles.

It is consistent with this tradition and earlier work on the community level that leadership in the development of formal models relating macro and micro-level data across regions, communities, and countries should have been exercised at Michigan by William Mason, Albert Hermalin, and Barbara Entwisle.

While fertility research has been an important form of work, there was always research on the other basic demographic processes and problems. More recently William Frey has strengthened our work on migration and urbanization. Barbara Anderson has introduced work on the U.S.S.R. and strengthened our capabilities in indirect estimation. Reynolds Farley has for many years led distinguished work on the black population of the U.S., as well as on urbanization. Karen Mason has worked on research on gender-related issues.

From early in its history, the Center has included economic as well as social demographers, beginning with Ronald Lee and Paul Demeny. Eva Mueller and Deborah Freedman, who have been on the Center staff for many years, will soon be retiring. David Lam joined the staff several years ago. We have had a succession of excellent graduate students from the Department of Economics.

An important element in the development of the Center has been an excellent supporting staff. Programmers, secretaries, librarians, research and editorial assistants, and administrative staff who have worked for any sustained period have assimilated the high standards which have been the goal of the Center.

Research Associates and Post-Doctoral Fellows have played an
important role in the research productivity of the Center. While these are too numerous to list, I do want to note Lolagene Coombs, who for many years was my principal collaborator both in research on U.S. fertility and on Taiwan’s population.

What of the future of the Center? A note of optimism for the near term is justified by the fact that the Center is probably at a historical high point in productivity, recognized leadership in the field, and resources. I can make such a bold statement without immodesty, since the achievements of the period from 1972 to 1987 have been made under the leadership of Albert Hermalin and David Goldberg, following my retirement as Director. Since July 1987, The Center has had another capable director, William Mason. The recognition of the status of the Center by its peers is evident in the renewal in 1986 of its major institutional support grant from the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, a renewal of the grant from the Hewlett Foundation, and the substantial funding of peer-reviewed grants to members of the PSC staff.

It is an intrinsic part of a center like ours that the research and teaching staff are under heavy time pressures, especially in view of the time and energy needed for travel and field work. The future strength of the Center will depend on our ability to have enough highly qualified personnel to meet all of the Center’s obligations, especially for continuing interaction with students in residence.

The basic principles and emphases on which the Center was founded appear still to be operating and valid. We are likely to be more involved in cooperative work with colleagues at other institutions at home and abroad, because the network of people and the communication systems to make this possible and the size of data sets have all been growing, in part through our efforts. Our own growing data archives are an important resource for this growing worldwide network. The long-term future of the Center, as in the past, depends on the quality of the staff and students, rather than on facilities and equipment. Resources will flow to excellent people working by high standards and with personal integrity.

The politics of population policy and frequent reports on population matters are day-to-day headlines and media events that were definitely not the case when the Center began. These engage our emotions and may affect funding and data access in some areas in the near future. My guess is that these possible short-run problems will not prevail in the long run, because social policies, whether liberal or conservative, whether federal or local, inevitably involve demographic parameters. In the long run the cumulative result of the daily facts of birth, death, and migration will outweigh short-run political news and will demand attention in our world of growing interdependence, across ideological lines.

— Ronald Freedman
November 1987
In June 1986, the Population Studies Center commemorated its 25th anniversary with a reunion in Ann Arbor. Over half of the Center's former students, staff, and faculty returned to campus for a five day celebration which included both formal and informal festivities. The scholarly aspect of the celebration was a symposium on population research with substantial policy implications in which many of the Center's accomplished alumni participated.

### Symposium in Celebration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Population Studies Center

**June 12–14, 1986**

**Frontiers of Social Demography and Population Policy:**

**The Research Agenda**

<table>
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<th>Friday, June 13</th>
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<td><strong>Session I - Fertility and Nuptiality</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Eva Mueller</td>
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<td>“Marriage and Childbearing Late in the Demographic Transition.” Larry Bumpass, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison.</td>
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<td>“Fertility Transition in Developing Societies: Research Priorities.” John Casterline, Department of Sociology, Brown University.</td>
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<td><strong>Other presenters:</strong> Charles Calhoun, The Urban Institute, on birth expectations, children ever born, and desired family size; Muhammad Faour, American University of Beirut, on recent fertility trends in Lebanon; Kathy London, National Center for Health Statistics, on changing patterns of children’s involvement with divorce; Sara Millman, Department of Sociology, Brown University, on insights from collective goods theory for achieving a socially optimal level of childbearing</td>
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<td><strong>Discussants:</strong> Ronald Freedman, Department of Sociology, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, and N. Krishnan Namboodiri, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University</td>
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<th>Friday, June 13</th>
<th>2:00 – 5:00 p.m.</th>
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<td><strong>Session II - Migration and Urbanization</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chair:</strong> William M. Mason</td>
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<td><strong>Other presenters:</strong> Allen Beck, U. S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, on a macro-demographic approach to migration; Paul K. C. Liu, Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, on urban growth and employment restructuring in Taiwan; Paul Voss, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin – Madison, on applied migration analyses at the the Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin</td>
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<td><strong>Discussants:</strong> Barry Edmonston, Department of Sociology, University of Connecticut, and Linda Swanson, U. S. Department of Agriculture</td>
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<th>Saturday, June 14</th>
<th>9:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.</th>
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<td><strong>Session III - Socioeconomic-Demographic Interactions</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Deborah Freedman</td>
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<td><strong>Other presenters:</strong> Paul P. L. Cheung, Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore; John Goodman, Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board; Arland Thornton, Institute for Social Research and Population Studies Center, U-M; Boone Turchi, Department of Economics, University of North Carolina</td>
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<td><strong>Discussion leaders:</strong> Robert Kleinbaum, Division of Societal Analysis, General Motors Corporation, and Herbert Smith, Department of Sociology, Indiana University</td>
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On Monday, June 16, a workshop — The Demographic Transition in Asia and Its Implications — focused on variations in the timing, degree, and rates of change in fertility and mortality levels in Asia and developing countries in other regions, by country and within country. Former students making presentations included Makota Nohara Atoh, E. B. Attah, Muhammad Faour, Ik Ki Kim, and Osman Nur. They drew on their research investigating the relative importance of major factors, as well as the relative magnitude and major changes in the proximate determinants of fertility and mortality. The panel, conducted by Albert I. Hermelin, also explored the consequences of fertility declines on development, government programs, and social-structural and cultural institutions.

Ron and Deborah Freedman and John Casterline look at Center memorabilia at the Welcoming Reception on June 12.

Other occasions for returning alums to renew friendships with former colleagues and make new friends included luncheon roundtables at the Michigan Union designed to be relevant to the current research of the returning alumni. Topics included the Demography of Aging, Demographic Analysis of Health Issues, and the Creation and Use of Projections and Estimates.

William M. Mason conducted a shortcourse on Contextual and Multilevel Analysis on the morning of Tuesday, June 17. The seminar presented highlights from the summer workshop Professor Mason has offered through the U-M ICPSR.

Bill Mason conducts a workshop on multilevel analysis.

Center staff and alumni from abroad or those conducting research on population issues in developing countries met for an informal workshop, "Forging Collaborations in Population Research," on the afternoon of June 17 at the Michigan Union.

Before leaving on Tuesday, the workshop group poses for a group picture.
On the beautiful summer evening of June 13, Center staff hosted a reunion picnic at the American Legion Grounds in Dexter, Michigan, for the returning alums, former and present staff and students, friends of the Center, and their families. Over 200 people attended. Mike Coble and Ren Farley executed the biggest of all of the barbecues for which they are now truly internationally famous.

Master chefs Coble and Farley at work.

The highlight of the Center Reunion was a banquet on Saturday evening, June 14, at the Michigan League Ballroom. Two hundred and fifty people joined in the celebration of the Center's accomplishments and to honor Ron and Deborah Freedman upon their retirement. The speakers included Director Al Hermalin, Faculty Associate Karen Mason, alumnus Jack Goodman, and staff member Carol Crawford.

Oscar Harkavy of the Ford Foundation, and Anne Murray of the Hewlett Foundation joined in the tribute to the Freedmans.

Director Al Hermalin, Faculty Associate Karen Mason, alumnus Jack Goodman, and staff member Carol Crawford.

Jack Goodman reminisces about his student days at the Center.

The Pop Studies Players, Alicia Cackley, Lisa Cape, Fran Heitz, William Mason, Lora Myers, and Brian Silver present an original musical tribute to Ron and Deborah Freedman, written and directed by Rheah Kish.

The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Celebration
In the same year that the Center turned 25, Ronald Freedman announced his retirement from the University of Michigan. Ron served in the Department of Sociology for 40 years. He was the founder and first director of the Population Studies Center, and has always been at the heart of its world-wide reputation.

To honor his work, the Center has established the Ronald Freedman Fund for International Population Activities. The Center’s goal is to raise an endowment of $100,000 – $125,000 that will generate income for key activities that link the Center with its alumni and other Third World scholars in the field. These include short-term fellowships, workshops, and travel to develop new research.

Contributions to the Fund in its first year have been extremely generous. We have received gifts and pledges from 110 individuals, including 41 of the Center's 129 PhD alumni. These gifts meet 65 percent of our goal. In addition, the Ford Foundation has made a grant of $25,000 to be expended for the purposes of the Fund.

Ron and Deborah Freedman and all of the Center staff are extremely grateful to the following friends for their gifts to the Freedman Fund.

**CONTRIBUTORS TO THE RONALD FREEDMAN FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES**

- Gardner and Bonnie Ackley
- Arjun L. Adakha
- Nilufer Ahmed
- Betty Alberts
- Albert F. Anderson
- Anonymous
- Fred Arnold
- Makoto Nohara Atoh
- E. B. Ataah
- Morris Axelrod
- Eva Benjamin
- Edward S. and Ruth Bordin
- Larry Bumpass
- Charles and Susan Calhoun
- Joan Campbell
- John Casertline and Lauralee Thompson
- Napaporn Chayovan
- Charles H. C. Chen
- Paul Cheung
- Lee-Jay Cho
- Ansley Coale
- Wilbur J. and Eloise B. Cohen
- Richard Cohn and Diane Colasanto
- Lelagene and Clyde Coombs
- Arnold C. and Susan W. Coran
- James C. Cramer
- H. Richard and Florence R. Crane
- Ruth Crankshaw
- Carol Crawford
- John L. Czajka
- Jeffrey and Jane Davidson
- Helen Dempster
- Kathleen Duke
- Betty Ann and Ivan Duff
- Ruth Eckstein
- Barry Edmonston
- Beulah R. Elving
- Susan B. and John L. Eiter
- Reynolds and Gail Farley
- Sdney and Joan Fine
- Greer Litton Fox
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- Victor and Marilyn Gallatin
- Sidney Goldstein
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- Lois Grossbeck
- Franco Blstedt Heitz
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- Martha S. Hill
- James House
- Amy H. Hsu
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- Anrudh Jain
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- Beatrice H. and Robert L. Kahn
- Joan R. Kahn
- Vasanti K. Kandiah
- Ik Ki Kim
- Charles R. Kinderman
- Leslie and Rhea Kish
- Robert E. Klein
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- Sherrie Kossoudji
- Sam and Marilyn Krimm
- Werner and Marjory Landecker
- Robert J. Lapham
- William R. Lavel
- Myron and Barbara Levine
- Lois and Harold Levinson
- Paul K. C. Liu
- Kathy London
- Albert M. Markwardt
- Andrew and Janet Mason
- William and Karen O. Mason
- Keichiro Matsushita and Van Ton-That

Population Studies Center
New gifts to the Freedman Fund for International Population Activities are welcome. Please send contributions to: The Freedman Fund, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, 1225 South University Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104-2590. Receipt of all contributions and pledges will be acknowledged, and your gift is tax deductible.
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Philip E. Converse, Director, Institute for Social Research (1990)

Paul N. Courant, Professor of Economic and Public Policy (1990)

James S. House (ex officio), Chair, Department of Sociology (1990)

Harold R. Johnson, Dean, School of Social Work (1987)

A. Rees Midgley, Director, Developmental and Reproductive Biology (1987)
STAFF ROSTER 1985-87

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William M. Mason, Professor of Sociology, 1987–

Associate Directors for Training
Barbara A. Anderson, Professor of Sociology, 1986–
Karen Oppenheim Mason, Associate Professor of Sociology, 1980–1986

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Ronald Freedman, Roderick D. McKenzie Professor Emeritus of Sociology
William H. Frey, Assistant Professor of Sociology
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John Knodel, Professor of Sociology
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Eva L. Mueller, Professor of Economics
Albert Simkus, Assistant Professor of Sociology*
Arland Thornton, Senior Study Director, U-M Institute for Social Research

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Paul D. Frenzen, NICHD Post-Doctoral Scholar***
Jill Grigsby, National Institute on Aging Post-Doctoral Scholar
Barbara Hirshorn, National Institute on Aging Post-Doctoral Scholar
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Allen Schirm, Mellon Post-Doctoral Scholar

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James W. Wood, Mellon Assistant Research Scientist, joint with the Reproductive Endocrinology Program, University of Michigan******

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Brian D. Silver, Professor and Chair, Department of Political Science, Michigan State University
George Y. Wong, Member, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center

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LIBRARY: Lois Croesbeck, Librarian; Jeff Wiitala, Library Assistant
PUBLICATIONS/EDITORIAL: Kathleen Duke
RESEARCH ASSISTANTS: Frances Hodges, Lora Myers, Lisa Neidert
SECRETARIAL STAFF: Ruth Crankshaw, Judy Mullin, Ingrid Naaman, Mary Claire Toomey

* Now at Vanderbilt University
** Now at the Australian National University
*** Now at Syracuse University
**** Now at the University of Michigan Department of Economics and School of Social Work
***** Now at the University of Washington
****** Now at Georgetown University
******* Now at the University of Wisconsin-Madison

Staff Roster
Photographs in this report were provided by Bob Kalmbach of the U-M News and Information Services and Suzanne Tainter of the Research News, and by Charlotte Anderson, Carol Crawford, and Kathleen Duke.