The University of Michigan
Population Studies Center
1987-1989
1987-89
Report of the
Population Studies Center

Cynthia Housh, Editor

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DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

This Report describes Population Studies Center activities from the beginning of calendar year 1988 through the end of academic year 1988-89. For the Center, this was an especially dynamic period. Increasingly, we were host to demographers and social scientists from around the world, and at the same time the demand for our knowledge and skills away from Ann Arbor attained what seemed to be an all-time high.

This burgeoning was in no small part aided by a change in the Center’s status within the University of Michigan. In 1988 the Center was formally recognized as an academic unit reporting directly to the Dean of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. In addition, the University’s support of the Center was reaffirmed by the establishment of a permanent budget line, which has taken the place of previous ad hoc annual allocations.

In research, major international collaborative efforts were begun, ushering in a new era of cooperation on a larger scale than previously experienced. Changes in the political climates of some countries have opened up new research opportunities, and our faculty acted to take advantage of these. During 1988 and 1989, collaborative research projects were undertaken with scholars in the Soviet Union and the People’s Republic of China, and Center faculty visited, and received in Ann Arbor, representatives from both countries. We anticipate increased Center research involvement in Eastern Europe, made possible by recent political developments there. Historically, the primary focus of our international efforts has been Asia, particularly Taiwan and Thailand, and this work continued in full force, while at the same time a major cooperative study was launched in Brazil.

Efforts such as these have been facilitated by an increase in financial resources designated specifically to support international collaboration. Our own Freedman Fund, established in 1986 and described in our last report, has been used mainly to pay for scholarly exchanges. In addition, a new five-year Hewlett Foundation award enabled the Center to expand its international agenda. The Hewlett Foundation continues to support the Center’s training of predoctoral students from less developed countries and in addition supports scholarly exchanges, the initiation of collaborative projects with researchers in developing countries, and the further development of Center ties with demographic institutions in these countries.

Center research on domestic issues was enhanced in 1988 by the addition of two new Faculty Associates whose work focuses on poverty, homelessness, disability, and the underclass. Sheldon Danziger, Professor of Social Work and Public Policy, and John Bound, Assistant Professor of Economics, became Center Faculty Associates at the beginning of the 1988 academic year. One immediate development stemming from this increased Center emphasis on inequality in the United States was the initiation of a multidisciplinary project led by Sheldon Danziger to study poverty, the underclass, and public policy. Evaluating the status of Black Americans and other ethnic minorities continued to be a major focus for domestic demographers, and ethnicity was a major concern in some of the foreign studies as well. Indeed, the general subject of ethnic inequality, and specifically the status of Black Americans, was the subject of Professor Reynolds Farley’s Presidential Address to the Population Association of America in 1988.

As fertility and mortality rates continue to decline in many countries, with consequent population aging, demographers have focused increasingly on the social aspects of aging. A variety of research projects discussed in this report consider aging from different perspectives, in the U.S. and in developing countries. In 1988, the Center received a grant from the National Institute on Aging for the support of two pre-doctoral students and two post-doctoral fellows, and for the expansion of the Center’s training and research in the demography of aging. A new, ongoing seminar on aging was subsequently established, and it draws participants from the larger University community as well as from the Center. In addition, Center staff became involved with the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NADCA), which supplies survey data and documentation on aging to scholars around the world.
Demographic research and training centers depend on technological resources, especially computers. The Center is fortunate in having an unusually gifted computing staff that is once again engaged in the process of transforming the Center resource base. In the period covered by this Report, the Center acquired additional microcomputers and laser printers, several Apollo workstations with advanced graphics capabilities, and a number of lap-top computers. These increases greatly facilitated the work of Center staff and students. Moreover, the portable computers immediately demonstrated their usefulness for internationally collaborative research.

Other activities of the computing staff included the implementation of new statistical and analytic graphics software, and the initiation of an in-house series of computing newsletters.

The Center's lecture and seminar series have long been key to integrating the Center's diverse intellectual life. These series flourished during 1988 and 1989. One of these series, sponsored by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, culminated in an exceptional event. Unquestionably one of the highlights of this period was a two-day international conference, held at the University, on "Convergent Questions in Genetics and Demography." The purpose of the conference was to increase communication between geneticists and demographers in the field of population. The conference was organized by Center staff in collaboration with other University of Michigan units, and it has led to further developments that will be described in the next Center report.

During 1988-89 12 PhD dissertations were completed and 11 dissertation proposals were approved. The nature of Center training efforts evolved during 1988-89 in ways that seem consonant with the faculty's international activities. Center students published and presented papers, earned awards, and served in an increasing number of overseas and domestic internships on their way to becoming part of the network of Center PhD's currently occupying significant positions in the United States and other countries.

December, 1988 witnessed the retirement of Eva Mueller, Professor of Economics, who had been a Center Faculty Associate since 1970. Eva's insightful research, her devotion to her students, and her congeniality have been greatly appreciated by all of us, and we are pleased that she retains her Center ties as Professor Emeritus and friend.

This report describes the research of Center staff and students, its training program, support facilities and events. 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
February, 1990
Established in 1961 with a $500,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, the Population Studies Center reflects a long tradition of interest in population and human ecology within The University of Michigan's Sociology Department, dating from the early 1930s. Especially instrumental in the Center's founding was Professor Ronald Freedman, a member of the Department of Sociology, who with others conducted the first national survey asking married American women about their birth control practices and family size desires. The success of this survey helped lay the foundation for the study of fertility at The University of Michigan.

A program of basic research has developed that stresses the social and economic causes and consequences of fertility, mortality, migration, growth rates, and other characteristics of individuals and societies. This program has three objectives: (1) to foster basic research on the determinants and consequences of population trends and patterns; (2) to train American and foreign students in population studies and demography; and (3) to help governments and non-profit organizations in the conduct of population programs, especially in developing countries.

Most faculty members associated with the Center have appointments in the departments of sociology or economics of the University's College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. The School of Social Work and the Institute for Public Policy Studies are also represented by current staff. Center faculty engage in a mix of teaching, basic research, and training. The demographic and socioeconomic orientation of the Population Studies Center distinguishes it from other University of Michigan components which focus on population-related interests: the Reproductive Endocrinology Program, a part of the Medical School, and the Center for Population Planning, a unit in the School of Public Health. The latter two programs have a bio-medical and public health orientation. The goals of all three groups are, however, complementary, and this has been recognized by various sponsors outside The University of Michigan, which have provided funds for collaboration between the Center and the other units.

Through 1975 the Center received support from the Ford Foundation for basic facilities and student training. These funds were supplemented by a one-time grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1976, when the Ford Foundation ceased on-going funding of population centers, they provided a long-term endowment fund to the Center. Funds for core facilities are currently provided by a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). Individual research projects are supported by a variety of governmental and private sources, notably NICHD, the National Science Foundation, the Agency for International Development, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Since 1979, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation has provided support to post-doctoral scholars. The purpose of the Mellon program is to attract outstanding young demographers and support them as they develop strong programs of research early in their careers. The appointments are flexible in term and offer the opportunity to teach in relevant departments. A second goal of the Mellon program has been to foster collaboration between the Center and the Reproductive Endocrinology Program, integrating the biomedical and behavioral approaches to population research.

In recent years, the Center has had an average of 35 students in residence during each academic year, most pursuing the doctoral program in sociology or economics and engaged in research apprenticeships. Approximately one-third of the students in the training program are from developing countries. The breadth and diversity of interest among Center faculty provides for an intellectually stimulating environment for research and is a requisite for training our students to tackle successfully a wide range of population issues in a variety of settings.
RESEARCH

The following abstracts describe major research projects underway at the Center during the 1987-89 period. Although for the reader's convenience they have been classified thematically, there is a great deal of overlap between categories, and a number of projects could be placed under more than one heading.

• FERTILITY

**Family Planning Effectiveness and the Health Consequences of Contraceptive Use and Controlled Fertility - Cross-National**

*Ronald Freedman, John Knodel, and Albert I. Hermalin*

Ronald Freedman, John Knodel, and Albert I. Hermalin have all been active in a variety of projects undertaken by the Committee on Population of the National Academy of Sciences. Hermalin, in his role as chairman and Freedman, as a committee member, have been involved with studies concerning barriers to contraceptive development, third world urbanization, and the health consequences of contraceptive use and controlled fertility. Knodel is serving on the Working Group on the Health Consequences of Contraceptive Use and Controlled Fertility. This group has reviewed the available evidence concerning the effects of changing patterns of contraceptive use and childbearing on the health of mothers and their children in the developing world, paying particular attention to the impact of birth spacing on child survival. In collaboration with a Thai colleague, Knodel has prepared background papers, based on the reanalysis of several Thai surveys, which deal with changing birth spacing patterns and the association of child survival with whether the birth of the child was wanted prior to conception.

**Fertility and Nuptiality Trends in the People's Republic of China (P. R. C.) - China**

*Ronald Freedman, collaborating with William Lavely (University of Washington), Zhao Zhenyu and Li Bohua (both Chinese Information Center, P. R. C.) and Shenyang Guo (PSC graduate student)*

In 1982, the One-Per-Thousand Fertility Survey was taken in the People's Republic of China. Ronald Freedman, working with William Lavely and two Chinese colleagues, is continuing a set of studies of fertility trends based on this survey. Articles resulting from their work have appeared in *Population Studies* and *The Asian-Pacific Population Journal*. A manuscript on "The Rise of Female Education in China, 1950-1982" deals with the rise of female education and its variation in relation to major historical events in China and to variations in nuptiality and fertility. This analysis is carried out on four major macro-regions of China. A draft manuscript has also been prepared on "Socioeconomic and Familial Contexts of Sex Ratios at Birth in China, 1940-1982."

Ronald Freedman and Shenyang Guo completed a project, based on data collected in China by Mr. Guo, which resulted in the publication of "Response of a Traditional Fishing Community to China's Family Planning Program: A Case Study" in *International Family Planning Perspectives*.

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 P. R. C. for analysis of the One-Per-Thousand Survey.

**Analysis of Thailand's Demographic and Health Survey — Thailand**

*John Knodel, collaborating with Napaporn Chayovan, Malinee Wongsinth, Kua Wongboonsin, Pichit Pitsakiesombati, Chanpen Saengtienchai and Siriwan Siriboon (all Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand)*

A Demographic and Health Survey was conducted by the Institute of Population Studies at Chulalongkorn University in Thailand during the first half of 1987. John Knodel and his colleagues at the Institute are now collaborating on the analysis of data from this survey. Knodel participated in the writing of the country report and has assisted in studies of a number of other specific topics as part of a further analysis project. The subjects being investigated include contraception initiation patterns following childbirth, educational expectations and attainment patterns for children, trends in infant feeding practices, and child immunization.
Socioeconomic Consequences of Fertility Decline for the Thai Family — Thailand

John Knodel, collaborating with Napaporn Chayovan and Werasit Sittitrai, Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Using both quantitative and qualitative methodologies, John Knodel and his colleagues are working to assess the consequences of the sharp reduction in Thai fertility over the last two decades for the socioeconomic well-being of the Thai family. Now that the National Family Planning Program has been successful in reducing fertility, the project is concerned with assessing the extent to which the rationale for the program has been confirmed by actual experience. Perceived and actual consequences are being compared in research based on a survey, in-depth interviews with key informants, and focus group discussions. Investigators are particularly interested in the impact that reduced family size has had on the ability to educate children, on accumulation of material wealth, and on women’s labor force participation. The general strategy of the project has been to compare couples with large and small families in two districts in Thailand which are contrasting social, economic and demographic settings. This work has been supported by Family Health International, with primary funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Effects of Community, Program and Individual Characteristics on Reproductive Behavior in Costa Rica and Egypt — Cross-National

Albert I. Hermalin, collaborating with Barbara Entwisle (The University of North Carolina), John B. Casterline (Brown University), Luis Rosero (The University of Costa Rica), Hussein A. Sayed (Cairo University) and Ann Riley (PSC)

With the submission of a final report to the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Albert I. Hermalin and his colleagues completed the major phase of a multilevel analysis of fertility-related behavior in Costa Rica and Egypt. The report contained seven papers, ranging in focus from broad conceptual issues involved in multilevel analysis to specific analyses of data sets from Costa Rica and Egypt which combined individual survey information with detailed community and program characteristics, and concluding with a set of guidelines for the execution of multilevel analysis. Discussions are now underway with a major university press to reorganize and expand the existing papers into a monograph.

Effects of Contextual Factors on Fertility — Israel

William M. Mason and Jona Schellekens, collaborating with Dov Friedlander (Hebrew University, Israel)

The purpose of this project is to analyze the effect of cultural context, represented by such variables as ethnicity and religiosity, on Jewish reproductive behavior. Preliminary results from an individual-level analysis show ethnicity to be a significant determinant of marital fertility after controlling for various socioeconomic characteristics. A major objective of the current project is to estimate the combined influence of individual ethnicity and cultural-level ethnicity on reproductive behavior.

Influences on Fecundity and the Timing of Births - Cross-National

David Lam, collaborating with Jeffrey Miron (UM, Economics) and Ann Riley (PSC)

Persistent seasonal patterns in fertility are observed in virtually all populations, with seasonal variations often accounting for over half of the non-trend variation in births. David Lam and Jeffrey Miron are currently investigating seasonal fluctuations in births in the United States and other countries. They have studied seasonal patterns in fertility for over 30 countries, analyzing differences across time periods and within sub-populations whenever the data permit. These comparisons cast doubt on a number of standard explanations of birth seasonality but do not provide convincing evidence of the precise mechanisms that generate large seasonal
swings in fertility. The current focus of the project is the estimation of a complete model using monthly data on marriages, weather, and a number of economic variables. This model makes it possible to calculate both the seasonal and the non-seasonal effects of these variables on births, with implications for both biological and behavioral components of fertility.

Ann Riley is collaborating with Lam and Miron in developing models of monthly fecundability in order to analyze the dynamics of birth seasonality. These models make it possible to examine the plausibility of alternative hypotheses about seasonal fluctuations, including the difference between patterns created by seasonal variation in new entrants to the population at risk and those created by seasonal variations in fecundity or intrauterine mortality. The models are useful in analyzing the potential role of fetal mortality, by modeling the seasonal patterns implied by alternative estimates of the magnitude and timing of fetal loss beginning at the time of conception. The project is funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Fertility Decline and Female Labor Supply in Brazil
- Brazil

David Lam, collaborating with Brazilian economists from the Instituto de Pesquisas of the Instituto de Planejamento Econômico e Social, Rio de Janeiro

Brazil has recently experienced both a dramatic decline in fertility and a dramatic increase in female labor supply. David Lam, in collaboration with Brazilian economists, is analyzing these changes. This research project combines theoretical models of economic and demographic behavior with Brazil's extensive census and survey data. The first goal of the project is to estimate the effects of economic variables such as income, schooling, and wages on fertility, female labor supply, and the schooling and labor force participation of children in Brazil. The second goal is to look at the effect of family structure and family labor supply allocations on family income and the resulting effects on the observed distribution of income in the population. The project is an extension of David Lam's previous research on the relationship between population growth and the distribution of income in Brazil, and is part of a program to build a long-term collaborative research program between economists and demographers in Brazil and at the Population Studies Center. Initial support for this project was provided by the Freedman Fund of the Population Studies Center. Support to carry out the project is being provided by a Fulbright Award for David Lam to spend the 1989-90 academic year in Brazil. Additional support for collaborative research, including visits by Brazilian economists and demographers to the University of Michigan, is being provided by a grant from the Program to Promote International Partnerships of the University of Michigan.

Women's Status and Fertility in Five Asian Countries — Cross-National

Karen Oppenheim Mason, collaborating with Herbert Smith (University of Pennsylvania), Shireen J. Gejeebhoy (Bombay, India), Shyamala Nagaraj (University of Malaya, Malaysia), Zeba A. Sahar (Pakistan Institute of Development Economics), Carazon Raymundo and Imelda Feranil (University of the Philippines) and Napapon Chayovan and Bhassorn Limanonda (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand).

This comparative study is designed to test major hypotheses about the impact of women's status on the decline of fertility in Asia. In the project's first phase, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, the project team selected between four and ten communities in each of the five Asian countries. Community-level data on social, economic, political, demographic, health, and family planning conditions were collected using a variety of sources and techniques, and a core questionnaire suitable for all five countries was designed. In the project's second phase (funding pending), a survey of ever-married women ages 20-40 and their husbands will be conducted in the preselected communities. Statistical analyses across and within countries will then test whether women's status is related to fertility and its proximate determinants. Hypotheses about the impact of women's status on child health and survival will also be tested.

Infant Mortality and Racial Differences in Women's Reproductive Health Status — U.S.

John Bound, collaborating with Arline Geronimus (UM, School of Public Health), Frank Anderson (UM Medical School) and Lisa Neidert (PSC)

Despite overall drops in infant mortality rates in the U.S., the rate for blacks has remained approximately twice that of whites. This project has begun to explore
International Collaboration

The period from 1987 to 1989 has been one of expansion in collaborative efforts between Population Studies Center staff and researchers outside of the United States. The dollar volume of sponsored research and the number of projects more than doubled since our last report. A number of developments facilitated this growth:

- New political climates in certain countries now allow sharing of previously restricted data and encourage visits and exchanges of technology and data between Center personnel and foreign researchers. This is particularly true in the case of the Soviet Union and other eastern bloc countries.
- Technological advances have enabled international collaborators to share identical software and data sets where this was formerly not possible. The advent of powerful portable microcomputers is the key to this development. Population Studies Center faculty now have such arrangements in place with the Chinese State Statistical Bureau in Beijing and with universities in Estonia and Lithuania. Similar plans are developing with the Beijing Institute of Economics and the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law of the Latvian Sciences Academy in Latvia. In addition, expansion of PSC computer facilities now allows researchers to analyze large data sets more easily and economically than heretofore, and has encouraged collaborators to undertake larger and more complex international projects.
- There has been a substantial increase in donations and endowments designated specifically for developing international collaboration. The new five-year Hewlett award (1989-94) will provide the Center with a significant budget for collaborative projects, and the Center’s own Freedman Fund, established in 1986, has been used primarily for the expenses of international scholarly exchanges.
- A mature network of Population Studies Center alumni, well-placed in governments and universities around the world, supplies a large proportion of the foreign scholars who collaborate both formally and informally with current Center faculty.

Geographically, PSC collaborative efforts are concentrated in Asia. Center faculty have a history of collaboration with researchers in Taiwan and Thailand, and on-going joint projects investigating the causes and consequences of the unusually rapid demographic transition in those countries continue. Two large-scale, cross-cultural studies are also being undertaken in cooperation with colleagues in a variety of Asian countries: a comparative study of the elderly in Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore and a study of women’s status and fertility in Pakistan, India, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines.

PSC faculty have also worked jointly and exchanged visits with researchers from the People’s Republic of China. Mr. Yang Shan-hua of Beijing University spent two months at the Center in the fall of 1988. One collaborative project studying fertility trends based on the One-Per-Thousand Fertility Survey has already yielded several manuscripts. Several other projects — one analyzing surveys on family, marriage and fertility and another a comparative analysis of aging in China — have approved funding and will be undertaken within the next year, though their start dates were delayed by political events. Another Asian study involves collaboration with researchers at the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research in Bangladesh in investigating the relationship of age at menarche to fecundability and growth in that country.

Outside of Asia proper, there has been a dramatic increase in collaboration between Center faculty and researchers from the Soviet Union. Due to perestroika and glasnost, PSC researchers who had previously studied Soviet demographics extensively through data from interviews with Soviet emigres have begun to acquire access to formerly unavailable Soviet census and other data. This information is currently enabling them to study the Soviet population more directly, in cooperation with Soviet sociologists. Working with the Soviets, Center personnel have recently become involved in the design and administration of a new survey reinterviewing people from a previous study done in Estonia in 1979. The study focuses on the life-course and on socio-political orientation and activity. Several Soviet scholars have recently visited the Center, including Irena Egle Laumenskaite of the Academy of Sciences in Lithuania, who spent a month working with PSC faculty and gave a presentation as part of the Center’s brownbag lecture series, and Anatole Sudoplatov of Moscow State University.

Another major international effort involves the development of a long-term collaborative research program between the Population Studies Center and economists and demographers at the Instituto de Planejamento Econômico e Social in Brazil. At present, PSC and Brazilian economists are jointly working to study the dramatic fertility decline and increase in female labor supply and to analyze the relationship between schooling and income inequality.
the hypothesis that differences in the underlying health of black and white women of childbearing age can explain black/white differences in infant mortality. The source of this differential remains enigmatic, but its persistence has prompted some to posit a biological/genetic component. The age pattern of infant mortality differs dramatically between the races, the period of lowest risk for white women being their mid to late twenties while for black women mortality rates are lowest during their teen years. Using Vital Statistics information on infant mortality rates, Bound et al. found that while mortality rates for black and white teenagers were approximately equal, mortality rates for black women in their late twenties were more than twice those of white women of the same age. Cause-specific mortality rates showed similar patterns. These results would seem to confirm the hypothesis that the health of black women deteriorates more rapidly during childbearing years than does the health of white women. Bound et al. have also begun to use NHANES II data to examine the prevalence among reproductive age women of specific pregnancy risk factors such as hypertension, with the intention of ultimately quantifying the relation between these factors and infant mortality.

Age at Menarche, Fecundability and Growth in Bangladesh — Bangladesh

Ann P. Riley

Ann Riley has been developing a protocol to study the relationship of age at menarche to fecundability and subsequent female growth in Bangladesh. She is planning to reinterview a sample of 1500 women in 1989 who were involved in a 1976-77 study. The data set will include prospective information on ages at menarche, marriage, births and child survival. Anthropometric information will also be re-collected. In late 1988, Riley traveled to Bangladesh with a grant from the PSC's Freedman Fund to identify a co-investigator at the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) who would agree to conduct a feasibility study for this project. The trip was successful. Abdur Razzaque and Michael Strong at the ICDDR,B agreed to participate as co-investigators for the project, and the ICDDR,B Demographic Surveillance System division will support the local costs of data collection beginning in June 1989. Dr. Riley has sought funding from the Ford Foundation and from NICHD for other phases of this work.

Andean Campesinos-Fertility Determinants in Quechua Women — Bolivia

Virginia Vitzthum

During the summer of 1989, Virginia Vitzthum traveled to La Paz, Bolivia to formalize relations with the Institute for High Altitude Studies and locate study communities for an investigation of the effects of hypoxia, infant feeding practices, workload, maternal nutrition, women's status, and a growing market economy on female fertility and infant health. Funding applications were submitted to NICHD (program on breastfeeding determinants), NSF, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Fertility Processes Among Puerto Rican Women - Puerto Rico

Barbara Zsembik

Using data from the 1982 Puerto Rican Fertility and Family Planning Assessment, Barbara Zsembik has done research on fertility and labor force participation among Puerto Rican women. Her study compares fertility differentials among ever-married women who have never worked, those who have ever worked in the informal economy, and those who have worked only in the formal economy. Others have suggested that the substantial flow of federal transfer payments to the Puerto Rican population would be likely to reduce the opportunity costs of reproduction for women participating in the informal economy, and would result in reproductive rates of about the same level for these women as for those who have never worked. Contrary to these expectations, Zsembik found the fertility levels of informal labor market participants to be more like those of formal labor market participants than those of non-participants, economic activity in either sector being associated with fewer children. Thus federal transfer payments do not appear to reduce the opportunity costs of reproduction among women employed in the informal economy. Zsembik presented a paper concerning this study at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America.
In a second study utilizing the same data sets, Zsembik has explored the effect of employment on fertility changes over time in order to better understand the temporal ordering of reproductive and productive activities. In a paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association, she demonstrates that labor force participation inhibits fertility in the short run as well as in the long run. Productive activity soon after a birth seems to carry with it an increasingly suppressive effect on future reproductive outcomes.

- AGING

**Comparative Study of the Elderly in Four Asian Countries — Cross-National**

Albert I. Hermalin and John Knodel, collaborating with John Casterline (Brown University), Napaporn Chayovan (Institute of Population Studies in Thailand), Paul Cheung (National University of Singapore), Ming-cheng Chang and Harvey Lin (Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning), Lita Domingo (University of the Philippines) and others

Albert I. Hermalin is directing a new international comparative project sponsored by the National Institute on Aging. Of the nine-member research team, six are PSC faculty or alumni. The goal of the project is to measure the health and well-being of the older population (age 60 and above) in four Asian countries, to predict what changes may occur over the next decades, and to suggest implications for public policy. The countries to be studied are the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Singapore. The research addresses several specific questions:

- What are the size and other demographic characteristics of the elderly population, and how are these likely to change in the future? Important measures will include the ratio of men to women, number of children and other relatives, level of education, place of residence (urban vs. rural areas), occupation and income.

- What systems of support provide for the social, economic, emotional and physical well-being of older persons? Support provided by the family, private social and religious organizations, and government programs will be considered.

- Are these systems adequate? How are they changing within the context of larger social and economic changes within the country?

- What are the implications of these changes for government policy? Are there effective programs in one country that might be adopted by another?

Data to be analyzed for the project include large-scale surveys of the elderly in each country and qualitative information obtained in focus group sessions.

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**Improving the Availability of Data on Aging**

Albert I. Hermalin, assisted by Barbara Zsembik

As part of his involvement with the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), Albert I. Hermalin chairs the subcommittee on the Demographic and Economic Aspects of Aging, which is working to develop criteria for the acquisition and processing of data, promote utilization of the archive, and prepare overviews and critical essays which will help establish the structure and boundaries of the field. NACDA is presently sponsored by the National Institute on Aging and conducted by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). Its mission is “to facilitate quantitative research in the field of aging by providing data collections in readily usable formats to the widest possible audience of researchers.” NACDA data are available to all researchers, and data collections on magnetic tape are distributed free of charge to individuals affiliated with the 325 colleges and universities which are members of ICPSR.

Hermalin and Zsembik have submitted a paper abstract in conjunction with a proposed ISR-sponsored symposium to the upcoming meetings of the Gerontological Society of America. The proposed symposium, “Utilizing Secondary Data in Gerontological Research,” will direct research attention to the application of secondary data analysis in the demography and economics of aging, as well as in the epidemiology of chronic illness and health behaviors and well-being. Their paper is entitled, "Making Use of the Demographic and Economic Data in the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging.”
A New Focus on Older Populations

"The aging of modern populations represents a major success story unfolding during the latter stages of the 20th century. Through the efforts of both national and international agencies, many societies have drastically reduced their rates of infant and maternal mortality, as well as the incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases. These improvements have interacted with reductions in fertility and advancements in education and health to produce populations with increasingly larger proportions of older members." Aging in the Third World, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1988.

During the past five years, aging has emerged as a new focus of interest for many faculty and students at the Center. This is a natural extension of the Center’s long-standing interest in fertility and the social and economic demography of the family. It also draws on other outstanding programs and resources in aging at The University of Michigan, including the Institute of Gerontology, School of Public Health and the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA).

Current projects at the Center touch many less-developed countries around the world: mortality in the ethnic sub-regions of the Soviet Union and China; systems of support for the elderly in the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand; living arrangements of the elderly in Mexico; retirement in Brazil. Other studies explore the aging experience of U.S. minority populations, including patterns of informal support among Mexican-Americans and the retirement process among black and Mexican-origin workers. In addition, Center staff are closely involved with the NACDA Archive, located at the UM Institute for Social Research. The Archive provides survey data and documentation on aging to users around the world.

Students are attracted to new career opportunities in aging research. In 1987, the Center received its first postdoctoral position in the demography of aging from the National Institute on Aging. The following year, a formal training program in aging was established with two postdoctoral fellows and two predoctoral students. Trainees fulfill the usual requirements of the PSC training program while taking additional courses that focus directly on aging and attending the Center’s Seminar on the Demography of Aging. The Seminar brings together students and faculty from around the campus to discuss their current work, share news of the field and meet with distinguished speakers from other institutions.

Aging in Mexico — Mexico

Bruce Christenson

Bruce Christenson is currently working on a plan to study the impact of economic and demographic change on the social conditions and status of older adults in Mexico. The study design involves a research strategy similar to that used in the aging project by Hermalin et al., which should make comparative analysis a possibility at some time in the future. Recognizing the somewhat different economic situation in Mexico, Christenson will begin his project with an analysis of the impact of the recent recession on older adults. Profesor Francisco Alba of the Demographic Center (DEDDU) of El Colegio in Mexico has expressed interest in developing a collaborative research project around this theme and recently visited the Population Studies Center to discuss plans.

Mexican-American Retirement — U.S.

Barbara Zsembik, collaborating with Audrey Singer (University of Texas)

This project explores the factors associated with the retirement process among Mexican-Americans with respect to variations in the definition of retirement. Using the 1979 Chicano Survey, Zsembik and Singer evaluate three definitions of retirement: (1) the receipt of social security benefits; (2) the description of current activity as "retirement," as opposed to other activity states; and (3) the affirmative answer to the question, 'Are you retired?' Logistic regression results indicate that the factors significantly associated with the probability of retirement vary by definition of retirement. For example, Mexican-American women are significantly less likely than men to say that they are retired or that their current activity state is retirement, but they are not significantly different from men in the receipt of social security or pension benefits.

• MARRIAGE, THE FAMILY, AND FEMALE LABOR PARTICIPATION

Intergenerational Panel Study of U.S. Parents and Children — U.S.

Deborah Freedman and Arland Thornton, collaborating with Frances Kobrin Goldscheider (Brown University) and William Axinn (PSC graduate student)

Building on years of research using data from the 28-year longitudinal Detroit Area Study (DAS), Freedman and Thornton continue their ongoing study of changing
attitudes towards a wide range of family and demographic issues. In the DAS, mothers of children born in 1962 have been interviewed seven times since that year, and their children have been interviewed twice. In addition to a rich panel of information from both mothers and children, the DAS data set includes event histories of living arrangements, marriage, cohabitation, education, work, and military experience. The research team is currently using this data set to investigate a number of issues concerning the transition to adulthood and its relation to the family.

Funding for further analysis of this data set has been approved by NICHD. The project, of which Arland Thornton is the Principal Investigator, is concerned with the following specific issues:

- the influence of the parental family on the family and household decisions and experiences of young adults;
- the interrelationships between the incidence and timing of residential transitions and entrance into marriage and cohabitation;
- the implementation and modification of teenage familial attitudes and plans during the transition to adulthood;
- the interrelationship of family and household decisions with educational and occupational aspirations and achievement;
- the influence of the behavior of young people on parental behavior and attitudes;
- the effect of interchanges among three familial generations — young adults, parents, and grandparents — on the household and familial decisions and experiences of young adults.

Deborah Freedman's present focus is on intergenerational interchanges, including personal contacts through visits or telephone calls, financial assistance, and other kinds of personal assistance. In 1985, the seventh wave of the DAS interviewed both mothers each of whom bore a child in 1962 and these 23-year-old children. The mothers were asked about the extent and nature of their interchanges with their own and their husbands' parents, with their 23-year-old child and, to a lesser extent, with their other children as well. The young adult sample were asked about their contacts with their parents during the past year, as well as for more detailed information about financial assistance in both directions over the past seven years.

Plans in connection with this aspect of the study include (1) a paper which details the extent of these interchanges, including a comparison of the mother's statements about her contacts during the past year with her 23-year-old child with the latter's assessment of these same contacts; (2) various analyses of both the determinants and the effects of contacts between parents and their young adult children and parental assistance on the children's life outcomes and the extent to which assistance given to children limits assistance to the grandparent generation and vice-versa.

Consumption Aspirations of Young Adults — U.S.
Deborah Freedman and Arland Thornton

Widespread consumerism among adolescents leads them to unrealistic expectations for high levels of ownership of consumer goods, which in turn causes them to have relatively high goals for family size, according to Freedman and Thornton. Their study uses data from Michigan's Detroit Area Study, a longitudinal data set of mothers and their children born in 1962, to study the consumption aspirations and desired family size of 18 year-olds. Freedman and Thornton 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, but they may adjust their fertility goals downward as they get older. A paper resulting from this study is forthcoming in Youth and Society.

The Family, Social Change, and Fertility — Taiwan
Arland Thornton, Deborah Freedman, Ronald Freedman and Albert Hermalin, collaborating with Thomas Fricke (UM, ISR) and colleagues from Georgetown University, Academia Sinica and the Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning and assisted by Jui-Shan Chang and Li-Shou Yang (PSC graduate students)

The purpose of this project is to describe and explain the recent transformation of family structure, marriage patterns, and demographic processes in Taiwan. Topics of major concern are the changes which have occurred in the interrelationships of the family institution with the larger society, the process of mate selection and marital arrangements, marriage and marital dissolution, fertility and family planning living arrangements, kin relationships across the extended family, and the family ties connecting ancestors, the living, and future generations. The current phase of the project involves documenting dramatic changes in Taiwanese family relationships and processes.

A wealth of information available from Taiwan is being used to investigate these changes. Primary data sources include a series of island-wide surveys conducted by the Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning since 1965. In addition to this series, Thornton et al. are using a rich set of census data, household registration data and data from other surveys conducted in Taiwan over the past few decades.
Economy, Family Change and Fertility — Nepal

Arland Thornton, collaborating with Thomas Fricke (UM, ISR) and William Axinn (PSC graduate student)

The major goal of this study is to evaluate the nature of family and demographic change during the earliest stages of economic and social transformation, with particular attention to issues of family economy, living arrangements, marriage and childbearing. In order to achieve their goal, Thornton and his colleagues identified and studied two villages in Nepal: one located near the capital, an area of significant social and economic change during recent decades, and the other located in a more remote and less developed area. Their research strategy has been to compare life in the two villages and to examine patterns of change within them. Methodologically, the study innovatively combines survey quantitative approaches with qualitative ethnographic data.

United States: The Detroit Child Care Study — U.S.

Karen Oppenheim Mason

Using a survey she designed and directed, Karen Oppenheim Mason continues to investigate how the cost, availability, and quality of non-maternal child care influence mothers' decisions about employment and bearing additional children. The original project was 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, understanding the determinants of child care use, and understanding whether the local availability and cost of alternative forms of child care influence women's labor force and reproductive plans.

In 1986, the project interviewed a probability sample of mothers of preschool-aged children living in the greater Detroit metropolitan area. Respondents were asked about fertility and employment histories and plans, past and current child care arrangements, their perceptions of child care availability and costs, and several other relevant topics. From analyses to date, Mason has found that a sizeable proportion of mothers of preschool-aged children (as many as 25 percent) reported 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 (about 10 percent). The fewer the economic resources available to women, the more that child care problems are reported to constrain their employment in some way. Analysis of women's employment plans shows that the hourly cost of child care is a negative, although modest predictor of these plans. Women who have paid more for child care in the past are on the average less likely to plan to work in one year's time than women who have paid less.

The Soviet Interview Project — The Soviet Union

Barbara Anderson and Brian D. Silver

In the Soviet Interview Project (SIP), sponsored by the National Council for Soviet and East European Research and directed by James Millar of the University of Illinois, nearly 3,000 emigrants from the Soviet Union who had come to the United States were interviewed in 1983, and an additional 600 more recent emigrants in 1986. 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 have been studying political and social issues in the Soviet Union based on these interviews.

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. The effects of work interruption are under current investigation. Also, early childbearing affected the timing of labor force entry, but was not related to reduced labor force participation over the life cycle. Recently, Anderson has begun work on a monograph comparing the life course of women in the Soviet Union based on this project with the life course of American women based on NLS surveys. Building on her earlier work involving Soviet emigres, she has also recently become involved in survey research and analysis of the life course and intergenerational social change in the Soviet Union in collaboration with Soviet scholars.

Professor Silver has been investigating political attitudes and beliefs. He has found that even though all of the respondents in this survey had 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.

Public Goods and the Economics of the Family — U.S.

David Lam, collaborating with Theodore Bergstrom (UM, Economics)

David Lam and Theodore Bergstrom are currently applying economic theories of public goods to the economics of family structure and household behavior. Earlier phases of this project developed models of assortative mating and allocation decisions within the household. A major current focus of the project is the analysis of marriage markets. International data from
the Luxembourg Income Study and the World Fertility Survey have been used to analyze the age differences between husbands and wives in over 20 countries.

Previous work by Lam and Bergstrom has shown the age difference between spouses to be a critical variable in understanding how marriage patterns are affected by fluctuations in cohort size. Empirical evidence from Sweden and the United States supports new theories developed in this project which indicate that relatively small adjustments in the age difference between spouses are capable of absorbing very large fluctuations in sex ratios. The results suggest that "marriage squeeze" effects of cohort size fluctuations such as the "baby boom" may be much more modest than previously believed. The project is funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Marital Sorting, Wives' Labor Supply, and Family Income Inequality — Canada

Allen Schirm

In a project analyzing the determinants of family income inequality in Quebec, Allen Schirm concentrates on the effects of marital sorting and wives' labor supply. Schirm has presented the results of this study both to the Population Association of America and to the North American Summer Meeting of the Econometrics Society in a recent paper. He proposes a new generalized measure of potential family earnings that nests previously used measures as special cases and uses results from a detailed mathematical analysis to study the determinants of inequality in Quebec. Increased wives' labor supply by itself, he finds, reduces inequality, strengthening the equalizing effect of rising mean wife's earnings and weakening the disequalizing effect of increased dispersion in husband's earnings. However, it exacerbates the disequalizing impact of stronger sorting by spouses' earnings or rising income dispersion among wives. Reviewing results reported for 12 other populations, Schirm finds sufficient empirical regularity among estimates of key parameters to conclude that the results of the Quebec study are generalizable to other settings.


Bruce Christenson

Bruce Christenson has received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to study the determinants of adult female labor force behavior in light of the economic recession in Mexico. The project involves the analysis of data collected in three national surveys from 1976, 1982, and 1987 and will examine three dimensions of female labor force activity: participation, type of activity, and hours worked. The time frame for the study includes both a phase of relative economic stability from 1976 to 1982 and a period of growing economic crisis between 1982 and 1987, thus allowing Christenson to assess the impact of patterns of stability and change on female labor force participation.

Mexican-American Family Support Systems — U.S.

Barbara Zsembik

Barbara Zsembik is examining the patterns of informal support donated and received by a sample of Mexican-American men and women, focusing on age differences between donors and recipients, in determining to whom support is donated and from whom support is received. Multinomial logistic regression procedures are applied to respondents of the 1979 Chicano Survey. Men and women between the ages of 35 and 49, and men and women over the age of 50 are more likely to aid their children over all other relatives. Men and women over the age of 50 are also less likely to be assisting parents than siblings or other kin, probably because their parents are no longer alive. Informal support flows most strongly from parents to their children, as has also been observed among non-Hispanic whites.

Income, Inequality and Education

Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy: A Multidisciplinary Research and Training Program — U.S.

Sheldon Danziger, Reynolds Farley, and John Bound, collaborating with other University of Michigan faculty

The term "underclass" has recently come to mean urban residents living in areas where various related problems are geographically concentrated: low family income, long-term welfare dependency, teenage pregnancy, joblessness, single-parent families, low educational attainment and high crime rates. Although this group is still relatively small compared with the overall poverty population, it appears to be growing. Furthermore, its problems seem unresponsive to existing social programs, most of which are targeted at discrete social problems.

With Sheldon Danziger as program director, a diverse group of University of Michigan faculty are developing the nation's only multidisciplinary center for research and training in the area of poverty, public policy and the underclass. As individual scholars with appointments in economics, law, political science, population studies, public health, public policy, social work and sociology, all are actively involved in studying poverty and the underclass. Their project will create an institutional forum that will (a) permit the development of a perspective that integrates the disparate insights of their multiple disciplines; (b) nurture further scholarship on this topic by faculty, students, and postdoctoral fellows; and (c) link this research to the debate over the future of antipoverty policy.
The program will focus on issues of class, race, psychological functioning, economic deprivation, labor market behavior and political power. Researchers intend to integrate theoretical behavioral models from a variety of different disciplines, gather new data and test hypotheses. Initial funding comes from The University of Michigan’s President’s Initiatives Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation.

**Macroeconomic Conditions, Public Policy, and the Poor, 1949-1988 — U.S.**

**Sheldon Danziger**, collaborating with Peter Gottschalk (Boston College)

This project analyzes a consistent data series over the 1949-1988 period in order to understand the roles that macroeconomic, demographic and policy changes have played in determining trends in poverty and income inequality. A monograph in progress will integrate two separate, but related lines of research. The first line has involved the preparation and analysis of a consistent time series on poverty and family incomes for the period from 1940 to the present, using data from the decennial censuses. This demographic, descriptive research has emphasized the different trends among various population groups: children, the elderly, minorities, and single-parent families. The second line of research has measured the effects that macroeconomic conditions and government policies have had on poverty in the period since the mid-1960s. This research, using data from the annual Current Population Surveys, involved the development of a method for evaluating the effects on poverty of changes in the level and distribution of income and its components (i.e., the separate effects of the mean and variance of market income and of government transfer income).

Results thus far from these two lines of inquiry demonstrate that any attempt to isolate the impact of economic growth on poverty must (1) disaggregate by demographic groups and (2) take into account the changes in inequality of income that have accompanied economic growth since 1965. These findings have two methodological and policy implications for future study. First, since the overall relationship between growth and poverty is a weighted average of changes in both the shape and the level of the income distribution for each demographic group, the impact of growth on poverty will also depend on the demographic composition of the poor. Therefore, one must take into account changes in the relative sizes of the demographic groups as well as changes in the distribution of the income they receive. From a policy perspective this means that our ability to reduce poverty through growth may be very different in the 1980s than it was in the 1950s and 1960s.

Second, since government transfers affect both the level of income and its distribution — either directly, by redistributing income, or indirectly, by altering the level and distribution of market income — one must disaggregate by source of income. This means that, even if there had been no demographic change, policy makers still could not conclude from the evidence of the 1960s that high rates of economic growth in the 1980s would necessarily lead to high rates of poverty reduction — much of the decline in poverty in the 1960s was not the result of increased growth but of increases in transfers, which are not likely to be replicated in the foreseeable future.

In summary, this work suggests that the relationship between poverty and growth may have changed over time for a wide variety of reasons. Simple extrapolations of past trends are, therefore, inappropriate. While economic growth may have been the most powerful force pulling families out of poverty between 1940 and 1960, it is open to question whether similar rapid growth rates, if they could be achieved today, would have similar impacts on poverty. Over the last 15 years there has been a secular increase in inequality, a reduction in the rate of growth of transfers, and a shift in the composition of the poor toward those groups which are least likely to benefit from growth. Only if future economic growth could halt the secular increase in inequality, free up the resources to increase transfers, and reverse demographic trends would its antipoverty effectiveness be as it was before 1970.

**Schooling and Income Inequality in Brazil — Brazil**

**David Lam**, collaborating with **Deborah Levison** (PSC graduate student) and **Ricardo Barros** (Instituto de Pesquisas of the Instituto de Planejamento Econômico e Social, Rio de Janeiro)

David Lam is engaged in a set of projects analyzing the relationship between schooling and income inequality in Brazil. In one phase of this project Lam is collaborating with Deborah Levison, a PhD student at the Center, to extend their earlier work analyzing the
relationship between the distribution of schooling and the distribution of earnings across different cohorts of economically active Brazilian males. The research indicates that changes in the mean and variance of schooling in Brazil in recent decades play an important role in explaining trends in the distribution of income in Brazil. This research is partially supported by the Faculty Fund of the University of Michigan.

In a related project, David Lam is collaborating with Ricardo Barros, a Brazilian economist, to analyze the demand for schooling in Brazil. The project uses large household surveys conducted by the Brazilian census bureau to identify the effects of parental income and schooling on the schooling of Brazilian children. Lam and Barros will attempt to estimate the role that Brazil’s relatively high degree of inequality may play in producing Brazil’s relatively low levels of school enrollment. The research will be supported in part by the World Bank as part of their project on human capital, economic growth, and income inequality in Brazil.

Disability Insurance and Labor Force Participation — U.S.

John Bound

Some economic research has suggested that disability benefits have had a high disincentive effect and that many people receiving them are perfectly capable of working. John Bound’s study of the impact of increasing disability insurance benefits on labor force participation rates indicates that these conclusions may be exaggerated. Earlier studies have mainly considered replacement rates, i.e., how much people have to gain by collecting disability insurance rather than working; Bound’s study has focused on older men who apply for disability insurance (DI) but fail to pass the medical screening to qualify for benefits. These rejected applicants form a natural “control” group for the actual beneficiaries, and the study found that they do not typically return to regular work after being rejected. This suggests that, on the whole, DI benefits are going to the seriously disabled and that DI can account for only a small portion of the postwar decline in the labor force attachment of older men.

In research funded by the Department of Health and Human Services, Bound is currently using available historical information dating back to the early postwar period to examine the impact of increased disability benefits on both the labor force attachment and the financial well-being of the disabled. Such historical evidence has not previously been exploited by researchers in this area. To assess the impact of DI on the labor force attachment of older men, trends in the proportion of men identified as disabled are being examined. Preliminary results from this work suggest that the growth of DI can explain no more than 50 percent of the drop in the labor force attachment of older men. To determine the impact of DI on the financial well-being of the disabled, Bound compares the growth and composition of income going to the disabled and the non-disabled. The evidence here suggests that DI has had a substantial impact, poverty rates between 1965 and 1977 dropping among the disabled from 39.6 percent to 19.2 percent for married men and from 79.6 percent to 22.2 percent for unmarried men.

In research supported by a Rackham grant from The University of Michigan, Bound is also working on a simulation model of DI that will allow him to examine the welfare implications of imperfect screening. He hopes to be able both to quantify the costs and benefits of the current system and to compare the present regime to one that has less (or more) heavily on screening.

The Reliability of Survey Data on Earnings — U.S.

John Bound, collaborating with Charles Brown, Greg Duncan, Willard Rodgers (all UM, ISR) and Alan Krueger (Princeton University)

The validity of survey data on earnings as an indicator of actual earnings has lately been called into question, though with very little direct evidence. In a project supported by an NSF grant, Bound, Brown, Duncan and Rodgers have investigated this problem by comparing individuals’ reports on their own earnings to company records, and, in another project Bound and Krueger have compared survey data on earnings to Social Security records. Results from these two studies were highly consistent, suggesting that earnings both in the cross-section and over time are more reliably reported than many would have thought.

The studies also found that measurement tends to be “mean reverting,” i.e., individuals with high earnings or those whose earnings rise substantially tend to underreport their earnings or the change in their earnings, while those with low earnings or with large drops in earnings tend to overreport their earnings but underreport the drop.

The Returns to Education — U.S.

John Bound, collaborating with George Johnson (University of Minnesota)

Between 1979 and 1987, there was a dramatic rise in the premium paid to college-educated workers. Bound and Johnson have been examining possible explanations for this. Using CPS data, they found little evidence for dramatic changes in the demand for well-educated workers.

Instead they attribute the recent rise in premium to smaller cohorts entering the labor market than previously, so that increases in the supply of well-educated labor have not kept up with a demand that has continued to expand.
- RACE AND ETHNICITY

The Status of Black Americans — U.S.

Reynolds Farley

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 was released in July, 1989.


Reynolds Farley

Preliminary work with Census Bureau data suggests that the Census of 1990 may find that, on key measures of economic status, blacks will fall behind all white ethnic groups, all Asian groups, including recent immigrants, and all of the white Latin American groups, including Mexicans. Reynolds Farley is continuing to investigate the question of why the civil rights revolution of the 1960s accomplished so much less for blacks than its proponents hoped. Farley's efforts towards explaining this situation involve four projects: (a) geographic disaggregation of 1940 to 1990 changes in the status of minorities; (b) analysis of why the old stock immigrants improved their status from 1940 to 1990 much more than blacks have and why recent immigrants, including Latin Americans with limited human capital, seem to do better than blacks; (c) analysis of selected black beliefs about and attitudes towards whites and white beliefs about and attitudes towards blacks, using data from the Detroit Area Study; (d) analysis of black leadership in this country, white reactions to it, and measures of its effectiveness.

Black Men's Earnings and Employment — U.S.

John Bound, collaborating with Richard Freeman (Harvard University) and with Harry Holzer (Michigan State University)

What has happened to the economic position of blacks in the new environment of the late 1970s and 1980s? Using data drawn from Current Population Surveys, Bound and Freeman have arrived at the following conclusions:

- that the period of rapid black advance came to an end sometime during the mid-1970s;
- among workers just entering the work force (20-29 years old) there is evidence of some retrogression in the relative earnings of black men (5 percentage points in the last decade);
- there is little evidence to support the notion, sometimes advanced, that the deterioration accelerated during Reagan's term of office.

Bound and Freeman are currently exploring CPS data further to evaluate the potential validity of various hypotheses about the deterioration of the relative earnings of black men. The most popular explanation for labor market problems of black men is that they lack the requisite skills for existing or newly created jobs. Their findings do not support this explanation but rather link the economic fate of black men with the fate of the macro economy.

In work with Harry Holzer, Bound is analyzing the changes in the employment and unemployment rates for white and black men across states and SMSA's over the past two decades. The main focus of this work will be the testing of ideas about the mismatch between the skill requirements of newly created jobs in the central cities of the Northeast and Midwest and the skills of the black men who reside in these central cities.

Demographic Patterns of Regions and Ethnic Groups — Soviet Union and China

Barbara A. Anderson and Brian D. Silver

Barbara A. Anderson and 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 of its wide diversity in demographic behavior and in socio-cultural characteristics of sub-populations existing under a common set of administrative rules and operational procedures. Their project has 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.

One objective of the project has been to assess the completeness of Soviet census enumeration and birth registration for children and adolescents counted in the 1959 and 1970 censuses. In doing this, Anderson and Silver 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 have noted a gradual shifting of the base of most reported population characteristics in Soviet censuses to the permanent population. In articles published in the Research Guide to the Russian and Soviet Censuses, Anderson reviews the concepts of
The Demography of Race and Ethnicity

An appreciation of racial and ethnic diversity has long been recognized at the Population Studies Center as an essential prerequisite for understanding demographic patterns.

Current domestic studies at the Population Studies Center focus primarily on the status of black Americans and the progress of the Civil Rights Revolution. Ongoing research contrasts the economic experience of blacks not only with that of whites, but also with the experience of other ethnic minorities, including earlier and recent immigrants. Researchers are also evaluating the status of blacks in education, housing, politics, health, and other areas. Several projects focus on the effects of black/white differences in physiological factors and health status on infant mortality. Projects involving family support systems and retirement among Mexican-Americans are also underway.

Center studies of non-U.S. populations also have substantial ethnic components. Studies in Thailand and Israel relate ethnicity, religion, and cultural context to reproductive behavior. A major project in the Soviet Union examines shifts in Soviet ethnic identification and relates ethnicity to demographic patterns and data quality problems; another project compares non-Hispanic whites, blacks, and Hispanic whites in the U.S. with various ethnic groups in the Soviet Union on educational and occupational aspirations and expectations. Plans for a study involving ethnicity in the People's Republic of China have been approved, and a survey will be conducted in 1991.

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, Anderson and Silver 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 so bad as the trend in reported mortality indicators, even though the actual mortality levels are worse than the reported mortality levels.

Recently, Anderson and Silver have extended their research on patterns of ethnic groups to research on non-Han populations in China, in collaboration with the Chinese State Statistical Bureau. Many minority ethnic groups in China are also found in the Soviet Union. In addition, the recent Chinese data collection system has been patterned almost completely on the data collection system in the Soviet Union for political reasons. Thus, cultural patterns and data quality problems found in Anderson and Silver’s research on these groups in the Soviet Union have some relevance for study of these groups in China.

The Reporting of Voting Behavior — U.S.
Barbara A. Anderson and Brian D. Silver, collaborating with Paul Abramson (Michigan State University)

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, Anderson and Silver 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 for 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.

**MIGRATION**

*Comparative Study of Metropolitan Migration in Developed Countries - Cross-National*

*William H. Frey*

Using data from the Michigan Metropolitan Migration Project, which he directed with NICHD funding, William H. Frey is continuing his comparative study of the migration processes contributing to metropolitan change in developed countries. The data base includes age- and sex-disaggregated migration stream data for 81 comparably defined metropolitan areas and their linkages to regional systems in 13 developed, market economy countries for a period around 1980, and, in most cases, another period around 1970. The Michigan data base has two unique aspects: (a) a common metropolitan unit definition is used for each area and country; and (b) detailed migration stream data are assembled precisely in accordance with these metropolitan-area definitions. The project was made possible through the cooperation of the national census bureau and population register offices in each country and a network of cooperating international scholars.

*Metropolitan and City Population Change since the 1970's - U.S.*

*William H. Frey*

With assistance from the National Committee for Research on the 1980 Census, NICHD, and an Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship at the Population Reference Bureau, William H. Frey is investigating U.S. regional and metropolitan population shifts since the 1970s. In their book, *Regional and Metropolitan Growth and Decline in the U.S.* (Russell Sage: 1988), Frey and co-author Alden Speare documented a variety of redistribution reversals during 1970-80 and concluded that the 1970s was a "transition decade" in the history of U.S. population redistribution. Frey is evaluating several explanations for this transition and their implications for post-1980 population change. Race- and class-selective redistribution between large central cities and their suburbs are also examined. This research will be published as a Population Reference Survey in *Population Bulletin* in 1990 under the title "Metro America: Beyond the Transition."

**Lifecourse Migration and Geographic Redistribution of Cohorts as They Age - U.S. and other Developed Countries**

*William H. Frey*

William H. Frey is continuing his study of the spatial dynamics of the interregional and intrametropolitan migration of cohorts, as they age, in the U.S. and other developed countries. The purpose of this research is to use information on shifts in lifecourse migration among successive cohorts as they age to understand better the future geographical distribution of the elderly. Particular attention is given to monitoring the redistribution implications of the large U.S. "baby boom" cohorts as they pass through their primary migration ages. Similar analyses will be conducted in other developed countries using the Michigan Metropolitan Migration Project data base.

Although the migration of the elderly population is also examined, this study assumes that the geographic concentration of the elderly at any time reflects the cumulative redistribution experiences of this population over its entire life span. It assesses changes in lifecourse determinants of migration, projecting future differences in the concentration of the elderly across regions, metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan areas under alternative migration assumptions.

**HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY**

*Demographic Behavior in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Villages — Germany*

*John Knodel*

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries constituted the critical period leading to and encompassing the early stages of the demographic transition in Germany, and thus are of major interest to historical demographers as well as those seeking to understand the process of demographic transition generally. John Knodel has completed a detailed examination of demographic behavior in 14 German villages during this critical period. His work has recently been published as a monograph by Cambridge University Press. 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.
Demographic Behavior in two Eighteenth Century Villages — Netherlands

Jona Schellekens

Jona Schellekens has made a detailed examination of demographic behavior in two Dutch villages during the eighteenth century. Using micro-level demographic and economic data from reconstituted family histories based on church records and a unique series of poll-tax registers, as well as macro-level data, he has analyzed differential mortality and the socioeconomic determinants of marriage and marital reproduction. This project has already resulted in an article on “Mortality and Socioeconomic Status in Two Eighteenth-Century Dutch Villages,” to be published in Population Studies.

DEMOGRAPHY-ANTHROPOLOGY INTERSECTIONS

Forager (“Hunter-gatherer”) Demography: The !Kung San of Botswana — Botswana

Virginia Vitzthum, collaborating with Richard B. Lee (University of Toronto)

The !Kung of Botswana and similar populations represent, in many respects, the “lifeways” that characterized the human species for more than one million years, until about 5000 years ago. Thus, study of the !Kung should lead to a greater understanding of the mechanisms historically responsible for fertility change in human populations. Virginia Vitzthum and Richard Lee are currently examining prospective and retrospective demographic data collected over the last 30 years, which have been a period of rapid cultural and economic change among the !Kung San. Specifically, Vitzthum and Lee hope to determine the factors that are responsible for a fertility increase in this population as it has adopted an increasingly more sedentary lifeway.

The Penan of Borneo — Indonesia

Virginia Vitzthum, collaborating with Peter Brosius (UM — Anthropology)

Virginia Vitzthum and Peter Brosius are currently analyzing Indonesian census data in order to determine band composition, migration patterns, mating structure, and birth and death rates for the Penan of Borneo. This population is especially interesting because so little is known of the demography of foraging populations in rain forest environments and because of current concerns about the sociocultural and economic autonomy of these populations.

Demography of the Mountain Gorilla — Africa

Virginia Vitzthum, collaborating with David Watts (Duke University)

The purpose of this project is to examine prospective fertility and infant mortality data collected for mountain gorillas in Africa over the last two decades. This is a unique data set, and Vitzthum and Watts hope that their work will contribute to an understanding of the evolution of human reproductive mechanisms and aid in the conservation of wild gorillas.

METHODOLOGY

Age-Period-Cohort Analysis of Demographic Rates — Cross-National

John Wilmoth

John Wilmoth has been studying the problem of analyzing demographic rates within an age-period-cohort framework from both an empirical and a theoretical point of view. Analyzing data for Japan, France, and other European countries, he has documented consistent patterns of unusually high or low levels of mortality for certain birth cohorts over the post-World War II period. Theoretically, he argues that valid inferences based on observed age-specific vital rates are limited to patterns of this kind, which represent short-term deviations from longer trends in the underlying age, period, and cohort variables.

Robust and Exploratory Survival Analysis — Methodology

John Wilmoth

The analysis of failure-time data with covariates (i.e., “survival analysis”) has become one of the most commonly explored research procedures in modern demographic research. Cox’s proportional hazards model and methods of fitting that model based on maximum likelihood are now widely known. Computer software packages now permit routine applications of the technique. This state of affairs is troublesome, however, since likelihood estimation may be overly sensitive to deviations from the assumed underlying model, and because canned computer programs encourage a “black box” approach to data analysis and discourage visual representations of the data. John Wilmoth is working on robust and exploratory methods of survival analysis. The goal is to develop viable alternatives to likelihood estimation techniques that encourage the visual display of data and guard against over-sensitivity to small deviations from an assumed model.
**Advances in Demographic Methodology**

In the 1950s and 60s, fertility projections were typically extrapolations from past trends. The first nationwide fertility surveys on couples’ stated intentions made new methods of analysis possible, and the development of statistical techniques for demographic analysis has progressed rapidly in recent decades. Since the Center's establishment in 1961, research methodology has been of considerable interest to Center staff. *The American Occupational Structure*, one of the most influential methodological and substantive social science treatises, was written at the Center by then faculty associate Otis Dudley Duncan and his collaborator, Peter M. Blau.

At present, the most striking methodological advances are those which free the researcher from the single dimension of information provided by a survey of individuals, combining traditional survey information with other kinds of information. Techniques of multi-level analysis have been developed that allow the researcher to consider demographic phenomena simultaneously in terms of characteristics of individuals and of their social and economic environment. Such an approach attempts to reconcile the disjunction between previously contrasting approaches to demography: a micro approach that relies on information about individuals and a macro approach that focuses only on broad social, cultural, and economic factors. Multi-level analysis recognizes that both levels are involved in determining what happens demographically. Center faculty have elaborated this strategy and addressed various statistical issues associated with it while applying it in a number of fertility studies in Costa Rica, Egypt, and various Asian countries, as well as cross-nationally.

At the micro level, researchers are also seeking access to qualitative information that may not be obtainable through individual interviews by using focus groups, a method of inquiry previously used by private industry in marketing research. Center faculty have pioneered the adaptation of this strategy to demographic research. A focus group consists of a small number of participants from a target population who, under the guidance of a moderator, discuss topics of importance to the particular research study. Group discussions are taped and subsequently analyzed. The approach is not meant to replace traditional quantitative techniques but to complement them. It is particularly useful for helping to determine wording and suggest content areas for survey questionnaires, aiding in the interpretation of survey results, and generating hypotheses to be tested by further surveys. This technique has been extensively applied in fertility studies in Thailand and will be applied elsewhere in the future.

Analysis of data collected in individual interviews remains the primary method of inquiry, however, and Center researchers are continually re-examining and improving the process. The interviewer/interviewee interaction itself has been under scrutiny in various projects, including a study of the effects of the race of the interviewer on reports of political attitudes and voting behavior, and a study of the effects of question order in attitude surveys in the U.S. Other projects test the reliability of survey responses, examining answers to questions on earnings and disability in the U.S. and on desired family size in the People's Republic of China, for example. Center faculty have also developed new statistical techniques and, with the aid of the computing staff, produced new computer programs. For example, there is now a quite general model for multilevel analysis and an associated computer program that runs on any hardware platform (including microcomputers) that supports Fortran.

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**Census Undercount Adjustment and the Quality of Geographic Population Distributions — U.S.**

**Allen Schirm and Samuel Preston (University of Pennsylvania)**

This study analyzes the effects of synthetic adjustment on the quality of population estimates. Using a simulation model, Schirm and Preston find that synthetic adjustment would enhance the accuracy of state population estimates about two-thirds to three-quarters of the time. However, they report that the size of the improvement is likely to be modest. Schirm and Preston also dismiss as grounds for rejecting synthetic adjustment the two primary objections to this method, which are, first, that undercounts are not constant from state to state and, second, that national undercounts are rendered inaccurate by illegal immigration. Considering extreme hypothetical circumstances, they find that the gain in accuracy from adjustment is only slightly smaller when substantially greater interstate variations and much larger errors in measuring national undercounts occur than in real life.

Schirm also studies the effects of census undercount adjustment on congressional apportionment. He finds that a synthetic adjustment for differential black/nonblack undercount may affect congressional apportionment, although no more than two seats would be reallocated by any synthetic adjustment considered.
Population in the Popular Press — U.S.

John Wilmoth, collaborating with Patrick Ball (UM graduate student, Sociology)

The growth of popular interest in demographic phenomena is a topic which has received relatively little attention from researchers in the field of population studies. This study attempts to fill that gap by examining the evolution of the coverage given to population growth, birth control, family planning and related topics within the American popular press from 1930 to the present. The researchers are using citations from the Readers’ Guide to Periodical Literature, the New York Times Index, and the texts of selected articles as sources of information for the analysis.

STAFF PUBLICATIONS

Barbara A. Anderson


John Bound (cont’d.)


Bruce A. Christenson


"Los multiples condicionantes del trabajo femenino en Mexico” (“The multiple conditions of female labor in Mexico.”) Forthcoming in Estudios Sociologicos de El Colegio de Mexico. Co-author with Brigida Garcia and Orlandina de Oliveira.

Sheldon Danziger


Sheldon Danziger (cont’d.)


Ronald Freedman (cont’d.)


William H. Frey


“The Quality of Life for Black Americans Twenty Years after the Civil Rights Revolution.” The Milbank Quarterly 65(1) (September 1987):9-34.


Deborah Freedman


Ronald Freedman


John Knodel


Starting, Stopping, and Spacing During the Early Stages of Fertility Transition: The Experience of German Village Populations in the 18th and 19th Centuries.” Demography 26(May 1989):133-162.


David A. Lam


David Lam (cont’d.)


Karen Oppenheim Mason


William Mason


Ann Riley

Jona Schellekens


Allen L. Schirm


Arland Thornton


"Mother-Child Relations and Adolescent Sexual Attitudes and Behavior." Forthcoming in Demography. Co-author with Maxine Weinstein.


Virginia J. Vitzthum


Virginia J. Vitzthum (cont'd.)


John Wilmoth


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.

Remote access equipment at the Center connects 50 terminals and microcomputers to the U-M mainframe, an IBM 3090-600. The mainframe and its operating system, MTS, are particularly well-suited to social science computing. The Center's data processing facility also houses well-documented data sets encompassing U.S. and foreign censuses and surveys, available for research projects and dissertations. 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, six network laser printers and a line printer allow for on-site retrieval of output. Five programmers assist both students and staff in their research.

Major improvements have been made in Center computing facilities during the past two academic years, including acquisition of new PCs, printers, and Apollo graphics workstations; development of software facilitating the printing of files on local laser printers from both the mainframe and the desktop microcomputers; adaptation of mainframe graphics routines for use on local micros with local laser printers; and the continued development of instructional material and documentation for use by the support staff and research staff. The installation of the Apollos gives researchers access to a variety of graphics and statistics programs running under Apollo's Domain operating environment, BSD 4.3 UNIX, and AT & T System V UNIX. Future plans are directed towards the integration of desktop PCs, graphics workstations, local microcomputers, and external networks to offer staff a seamless interface to the full range of capabilities evolving in the University computing environment.

The growing number of data files from projects over the years constitutes an important resource for staff and students. The Center has established a data archive to document and archive these data resources, a library comprised of 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 industrial and developing countries, and a number of other national sample surveys.

Another core service is statistical consultation, under the direction of William M. Mason. Its purpose is to identify statistical and design problems on particular projects by Center research staff that would benefit from consultation with statistical experts from The University of Michigan and other institutions. In recent years, intensive development of new statistical models of value to demographic research has taken place, 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 Center's library is a specialized reference collection of population materials that serves the data and research needs of staff members. At present it consists of about 2,000 books as well as journals, U.S. government and United Nations publications, reprints, and foreign materials. We have a large collection of volumes from the U.S. decennial censuses of 1880 to 1980 and other U.S. government reports, and the Center's library also contains an extensive collection of working papers and reports from other centers. Representing this specialized collection is an on-line subject classification system which aids students and staff members in searching the library's holdings for materials by author(s), subjects, geographical focus, and ethnic group. Library personnel assist Center staff and students in using library resources and in accessing databases such as POPLINE, MEDLINE, and The University of Michigan's library holdings.

The Center disseminates results of its research by means of its Research Reports, a pre-publication working paper series, and by mailing reprints of published articles to interested colleagues. Lists of available materials are mailed periodically to individuals, agencies, and institutions. An editor manages the Center's publications and communications and provides editorial support for authors.
The University of Michigan’s distinguished tradition in the behavioral and social sciences is reflected in its institutional environment. A variety 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, the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research and area centers such as the Institute of Gerontology, the Center for Human Growth and Development, the Center for Asian Studies, etc. are devoted to research complementary to the Center’s work and enhance interdisciplinary contacts.
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 Anderson (cont'd.)


**Barbara Anderson (cont’d.)**


**John Bound**


**Sheldon Danziger**

Member, Committee on Research on the Urban Underclass, Social Science Research Council.

Member, Committee on Child Development and Public Policy, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences.


Policy Council Member, Association of Public Policy Analysis and Management, October 1988.

Advisory Board Member, Journal of Human Resources.

Member, Board of Advisors, Institute for American Values.

**Sheldon Danziger (cont’d.)**


Presentation, “Long-Term Trends in Poverty: Implications for the Underclass,” Maxwell School of Public Policy, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, Faculty Seminar on Poverty and the Underclass, February 1989.
Sheldon Danziger (cont'd.)


Participated in panel discussion with media, Scientist’s Institute for Public Information, Child Health and Development Planning Committee, New York, September 1989.


Reynolds Farley


Member, Board of Directors and Member, Ad Hoc Committee on Organization Structure, Population Association of America, 1989.

Senior research consultant, National Research Council-National Academy of Science Committee on the Status of Black Americans, 1984-88.

Member, Committee on the Executive Office and Budget and Member, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Committee, American Sociological Association.

Member, Board of Directors, American Statistical Association.

Member, Executive Committee of the National Committee for Research on the 1980 Census and Program Participation, Social Science Research Council.

Organizer, conference on the use of data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation to analyze the status of minorities. This conference, held in Madison, Wisconsin from August 10 to 14, 1987 and supported by the Census Bureau, the Social Science Research Council and the University of Wisconsin’s Center for Demography and Ecology, was designed to encourage minority scholars to utilize this data source.

Member, Panel of Experts on the design, access, dissemination and documentation of longitudinal social science data bases, Association of Public Data Users, 1988-89.

Member, Executive Committee, Institute for Social Research, 1988.

Reynolds Farley (cont’d.)


Testified at congressional hearings concerning the impact of OMD decisions for the Census of 1990, April 1988.

Testified at congressional hearings concerning the impact which various adjustments procedures to be used with the 1990 census might have upon the allocation of congressional seats.


Activities and Awards
Reynolds Farley (cont’d.)


Deborah Freedman


Discussant, Population Association of America, 1988, at Author Meets the Critics session.


Ronald Freedman

Chair, Scientific Advisory Committee. Demographic and Health Surveys.

Member, Committee on Population, National Academy of Science.

Member, Population Association of American Committee on the Robert Lapham Award.

Member, Advisory Committee, Population Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Consultant to Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning, East-West Population Institute, Rockefeller Foundation, Hewlett Foundation, Family Planning Association of Hong Kong, the World Bank.


Ronald Freedman (cont’d.)

Presented paper at an IUSSP seminar on “The Role of Family Planning Programs in Fertility Decline” in Tunis, June 1989.

Member of Rockefeller Foundation consulting missions to State Family Planning Commissions of China, November 1988 and May 1989.

Organized one of the principal sessions for the IUSSP 21st General Conference to be held in New Delhi in September 1989.

Presentations in 1987: Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok; East-West Population Institute, Honolulu; Population Institute University of Nairobi, Kenya; Ben Gurion University, Bar-Ilan University, Hebrew University in Israel; a principal speaker at the 25th anniversary of A.I.D.

Presentations in 1988: East-West Population Institute, Honolulu; Fudan University, Shanghai; London School of Economics, London; Taiwan National University, Tunghai University, and the Provincial Institute for Family Planning, all in Taiwan; Nihon University, Tokyo.

William H. Frey


Member, Committee on Migration Statistics, Population Association of America, 1987-88.


William H. Frey (cont'd.)


Albert I. Hermalin

Chairman, Committee on Population, National Academy of Science.

Chair, Advisory Committee to the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1987-88.

Member, Board of Directors, Alan Guttemacher Institute, 1987-88.

Member, Scientific Advisory Committee, Alan Guttemacher Institute.

Member, Public Affairs Committee, Population Association of America.

Member and Chairman, Census Advisory Committee on Population Statistics.

Consultant, Population Council, on Study of Variation in Fertility in India.

Consultant, Advisory Board of the Population Studies Centre, The University of Western Ontario.

Member, Executive Committee, University of Michigan Institute of Gerontology.

Member, University of Michigan Research Policies Committee, 1988-89.

Chairman, Subcommittee on Demography and Economic Aspects of Aging, National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging, Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research.


John Knodel (cont'd.)

Member, National Academy of Science Working Group on Health Consequences of Contraceptive Use and Controlled Fertility.

John Knodel (cont'd.)

Member, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Committee on Historical Demography.


Panel member presenting findings of the Thailand Demographic and Health Survey at a national seminar held for that purpose in Bangkok, July 1988.

Guest lecture on historical demography, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, July 1988.


David A. Lam

Coordinator, Program in Economic Demography, Department of Economics and Population Studies Center.


Rackham Office of Vice President for Research Faculty Recognition Award, University of Michigan, 1989-90.

Dorothy Thomas Award Committee, Population Association of America.


Consultant, World Bank, Research Project on "Human Capital Accumulation, Growth, and Inequality in Brazil."

Participant, Conference on Inequality and Demographic Change in Latin America, University of Chicago, May 1989.


David A. Lam (cont'd.)

Presented paper, with Theodore Bergstrom, "The Effects of Cohort Size on Marriage Markets in Twentieth Century Sweden."


Karen Oppenheim Mason

Member, Board of Directors, Population Association of America.


Appointed to the Irene B. Taeuber Award Committee of the Population Association of America, 1989.

Elected to the Nominations Committee of the American Sociological Association, 1988-90.

Chair of the Visiting Committee for the Department of Social and Decision Sciences at Carnegie Mellon University, 1988.


Organized Workshop on Women's Status and Fertility/Mortality for the Rockefeller Foundation, held in Bellagio, Italy in June 1988.

Presented paper, "The Impact of Women's Position on Demographic Change during the Course of Development: What Do We Know," both at the Rockefeller conference and at the International Union for Scientific Study of Population Conference on the Position of Women and Demographic Change in the Course of Development, held in Asker (Oslo), Norway, June 1988.

Presided over roundtable, "Does Culture Drive the Fertility Transition?" annual meetings, Population Association of America, Baltimore, March 1989.

Karen Oppenheim Mason (cont'd.)

Invited to lecture at the University of Pennsylvania, October 1988, Princeton University, October 1988, and Bowling Green State University, February 1989.

William M. Mason

Director, Population Studies Center.

Member, Board of Directors, Research Network and Data Center for the Income Survey Development Program (ISDP) and Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).


Member, University of Michigan Information Technology General Council, 1988-.

Consultant, Committee on National Statistics.


Presented one-day workshop on multilevel modeling, York University, Toronto, March 1989.

Presented two-day workshop on multilevel modeling and comparative analysis, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, April 1989.


Ann P. Riley

Ann P. Riley (cont'd.)


Allen Schirm


Arland Thornton

Member, Social Sciences and Population Study Section, Division of Research Grants, National Institute of Health.

Organized, initiated and directed new interdisciplinary Family Studies Seminar Series, University of Michigan, 1988-89.


Arland Thornton (cont'd.)


Virginia Vitzthum


John Wilmoth


Presented seminar, "Do Cohorts Remember Their Past?" Graduate Group in Demography, University of California-Berkeley, February 1989.


EVENTS

Three major lecture series are conducted by the Population Studies Center each year: the Brown Bag Seminars, the Economic Demography Seminar and the Aging Seminar. The lectures given during the 1987-89 period for each are listed below.

- BROWN BAG SEMINARS

The Center’s weekly brown bag lecture series provides an informal forum for the presentation of research in progress, both by Center personnel and by many highly distinguished guest speakers. Lectures are often co-sponsored by other University of Michigan units and draw a widely diverse audience from the University community at large. Talks given during 1987-89 included the following:

1987-88


Charles Hammerslough, Department of Population Planning and International Health, School of Public Health: “The Potential Demographic Impact of Defunding Family Planning International Assistance”

Lisa Neidert: “Data Archives at the Population Study Center”

David Goldberg: “Ecological Determinants of Individual Behavior”

Sheila Ryan Johansson, Graduate Group in Demography, University of California, Berkley: “Japanese Mortality: Lessons for the Modern Mortality Transition” (co-sponsored by the Economic Demography Seminar)


Chuang Ying-Chang, Department of Anthropology, Stanford University, Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan: “Women’s Position and Fertility in Northern Taiwan: Hakka versus Hokkien”

Deborah Freedman: “The Consumption Aspirations of Young Adults: Determinants and Implications”

Clifford Clarke, Department of Sociology, Wayne State University: “Assimilationist View of an Ethnic Region: The Cajun French Experience in Southwest Louisiana”

Walter R. Allen, Department of Sociology and Center for African and Afro-American Studies and Reynolds Farley: “Dreams Deferred: Color and Class in the United States in the 1980s”

Ann Riley: “Age at Menarche and Fertility: Interactions with Nutritional Status and Reproductive Health”

Virginia Vitzthum, Department of Anthropology: “Biocultural Correlates of Nursing Behavior in an Andean Community”

Anouch Chahnazarian, Department of Population Dynamics, Johns Hopkins University: “Hepatitis B and the Sex Ratio at Birth”

John Wilmoth, Office of Population Research, Princeton University: “Some Peculiarities in Cohort Mortality”

Barbara Anderson and Brian Silver: “Changes in the Seasonality of Births in the Soviet Union”

Albert J. Hermelin: “Multilevel Analysis of Contraceptive Use in Costa Rica”

Jill Grigsby: “The Demographic Components of Population Aging”

Martha Hill: “Economic and Demographic Factors Affecting Child Support Payments in the United States”

Martin Whyte: “Changing Marriage Customs in China”

Arland Thornton: “Dynamics of Cohabitation and Marriage”

Mark Rosenzweig: “Risk, Migration, and Marriage in Low-Income Countries”

Lois Verbrugge, Institute of Gerontology: “Arthritis, Comorbidity, and Disability”

William M. Mason: “A Generalization of the Hierarchical Linear Model for Contextual and Comparative Analysis in the Gaussian Case, with Illustration”

Martha Hill, Institute for Social Research: “Economic and Demographic Factors Affecting Child Support Payments in the United States”

James S. Koopman, Department of Epidemiology: “Contact Patterns in the Transmission of HIV”


Patricia C. Becker, City of Detroit Planning Department: “The Use of Demographic Data for the City of Detroit”

S. Jay Olshansky, University of Chicago and Argonne National Laboratory: “On Forecasting Mortality: Implications for an Aging World”


1988-89

Ronald Freedman: “The Rise of Female Education in China, 1926 to 1982”

Peter Smouse, Department of Human Genetics and Department of Biology: “Everything a Demographer Ever Wanted to Know About Genetics: Well Almost Everything”

John Knodel: “Contraceptive Initiation Patterns in Thailand”


David Goldberg: “Racial Discrimination in Banking”

Lisa Neidert: “Analyzing the Characteristics of Blacks: a Comparison of Data from SIPP and CPS”

David Lam: “Fertility Decline in Brazil and Enormous Data Sets”

Albert I. Hermalin: “Parity Progression Ratios”


Barbara Zsembik: “Labor Market Structure and Fertility Differences among Puerto Rican Women”

Lisa Weissfeld, School of Public Health: “Analysis of Multivariate, Incomplete Failure Time Data by Modeling Marginal Distributions”

Donald Deskins, Department of Sociology: Martin Luther King Day Lecture: “ Restructured Automotive Industry: Its Impact on Black Employment”

Larry Moulton: “The Lighter Side of Longitudinal Data”

Bruce Christenson: “Stability and Change of Inequality of Education in Norway: Family Background Effects on Educational Careers of Three Male Cohorts”

John R. Wilmoth: “Variation in Vital Rates by Age, Period, and Cohort”

Karen Oppenheim Mason: “The Impact of Women’s Position on Demographic Change During the Course of Development: What do We Know?”

Sioban Harlow, University of North Carolina School of Public Health: “Risk Factors for Menstrual Dysfunction: the Effect of Weight, Exercise and Stress on the Length of Menstrual Cycles” (co-sponsored by Reproductive Endocrinology Program)

Irena Egle Laumenskaite, Institute of Philosophy, Sociology, and Law, Academy of Sciences, Vilnius, Lithuania, USSR: “Recent Sociological Research in Lithuania” (co-sponsored by the Center for Russian and East European Studies)

Mary Chamie, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistical Office: “Global Monitoring of Disability Statistics from Population Censuses and Household Surveys”

Susan C. Watkins, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania: “Demographic Nationalism in Western Europe 1870-1960”
Thyne Sieber: “Trends in Sudden Infant Death Syndrome”

Hilary Page, Department of Sociology, University of Brussels: “Childbearing vs. Childrearing: Co-residence of Mothers and Children in Tropical Africa” (co-sponsored by the Department of Population Planning and International Health, School of Public Health)

Panel organized by Al Hermalin: “Health Promotion and Change”

Arline Geronimus, Department of Population Planning and International Health, School of Public Health: “Black/White Differentials in U.S. Infant Mortality”

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**ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHY SEMINAR**

Guest speakers for the Economic Demography Seminar included the following:

1987-88

Scott Grosse, Department of Population Planning, School of Public Health: “RAPID Simulation Models from West Africa”

William Birdsall, Department of Social Work: “Exploring the Horizons of the New Home Economics”


Charles Hammerslough, Department of Population Planning and International Health, School of Public Health: “Projecting the Demographic Impact of Terminating Family Planning Programs”
The Population Studies Center’s collaboration with other units on the Michigan campus has extended not only to inviting individual guest speakers but at times to organizing international conferences. Past collaborators have included the Reproductive Endocrinology Program, the Department of Population Planning and International Health, and the Institute of Gerontology. In October 1988, the Center, along with the Department of Biology, the Department of Economics, and the Training Program in Human Genetics co-sponsored a two-day international “Conference on Convergent Questions in Genetics and Demography.” Major funding was provided by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

The goal of the conference was to increase communication between genetics and demography in the field of population. For fifty years, population research has been conducted in two distinct academic traditions: natural science (genetics, population ecology) and social science (sociology, economics). Geneticists have long recognized the importance of demographic theory; demographers are likewise aware that biological factors may be key determinants of population change. Current geneticists and demographers share an increasing number of common concerns and approaches, including the use of historical materials, a basic concern with heterogeneity, new models of vital rates with behavioral and biological components, and theories concerning the interplay of genetic and demographic factors in the spread of disease.

The conference program consisted of four half-day sessions on these and other topics of common interest. Twenty-four invited speakers included leading demographers and geneticists from the U.S. and abroad. Eighty registered persons and 20 UM students also attended. Formal sessions were held in the Rackham Amphitheater. Other events included a welcoming reception at the Oxford Conference Center, a poster session, and a closing banquet at the Campus Inn.

The conference proceedings will be published by Oxford University Press.

**Conference Program**

**Session I. The Significance of Historical Materials and Pedigrees to Genetic and Demographic Research**

Chair: Julian Adams, University of Michigan
Rapporteur: Aldur W. Eriksson, Free University, Amsterdam

Speakers:
- Elizabeth A. Thompson, University of Washington
- Massimo Livi-Bacci, University of Florence, Italy
- Eduardo E. Castilla, Fundacao Oswaldo Cruz, Brazil
- Alberto Piazza, University of Turin, Italy
- Lee L. Bean, University of Utah

**Session II. The Treatment of Intrapopulation Differences by Demographers and Geneticists**

Chair: David Lam, University of Michigan
Rapporteur: Marcus Feldman, Stanford University

Speakers:
- James Trussell/German Rodriguez, Princeton University
- Warren J. Ewens, University of Pennsylvania
- James W. Vaupel, University of Minnesota
- Jan M. Hoem, University of Wisconsin/Stockholm University, Sweden
- James Wood, Pennsylvania State University/Maxine Weinstein, Georgetown University

**Session III. Genetic and Non-Genetic Components of Major Demographic Processes**

Chair: Albert I. Hermalin
Rapporteur: Ansley J. Coale, Princeton University

Speakers:
- William J. Schull, University of Texas, Houston
- Samuel H. Preston, University of Pennsylvania
- Paul W. Leslie, SUNY Binghamton
- Robert A. Poliax, University of Pennsylvania/University of Washington
- Freddy B. Christiansen, University of Aarhus, Denmark

**Session IV. Genetics and Demography in Epidemiology**

Chair: Peter Smouse, University of Michigan
Rapporteur: Michael S. Teitelbaum, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation

Speakers:
- Burt Singer, Yale University
- Jurg Ott, Columbia University
- Roy M. Anderson, Imperial College, University of London
- Carol J.R. Hogue, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta
- Kenneth M. Weiss, Pennsylvania State University

Severin Borenstein, Department of Economics and Institute for Public Policy Studies: “Economics of Human Capital as Property in Divorce Settlements”

Michael Haines, Department of Economics, Wayne State University: “Consumer Behavior and Immigrant Assimilation: A Comparison of the United States, Britain, and Germany, 1889/1890”

Bobbi Low, School of Natural Resources: “Occupation, Land Ownership, and Family Patterns in a 19th Century Swedish Parish”

Mark Rosenzweig, University of Minnesota: “Risk, Migration, and Marriage in Low-Income Countries”


1988-89

Robin Barlow, Department of Economics and Department of Population Planning and International Health, School of Public Health: “The Demographic and Other Determinants of Economic Growth”

Michael Haines, Wayne State University: “Social Class Differentials During Fertility Decline: England and Wales Revisited”

Robert Pollak, University of Pennsylvania and University of Washington: “Two-Sex Population Models”

Rachel Connelly, Bowdoin College and U.S. Census Bureau: “The Effect of the Cost of Child Care on Women’s Labor Force Participation”

Calvin Winegarden, University of Toledo: “Undocumented Aliens and Unemployment Rates among Youth and Minorities”

Ronald B. Mincy, Urban Institute and University of Delaware, “Minimum Wage Increases and the Working Poor”

George Borjas, University of California, Santa Barbara: “Immigration and the Family”

Tom Mroz, University of Chicago: “Measuring Macroeconomic Trends in Wages from Cohort Specifications”

Ricardo Paes de Barros, IPEA, Rio de Janeiro, and Yale Economic Growth Center: “Income Inequality and the Distribution of Education: A Study of the Evolution of Brazilian Regional Differences in Inequality”

Sanders Korenman, Princeton University: “Is Superwoman a Myth: Marriage, Children, and Wages”

- SEMINAR IN THE DEMOGRAPHY OF AGING

Speakers included:

1987-88


William Birdsall, Gregory Duncan, Jill Grigsby and David Lam, University of Michigan: roundtable discussion on living arrangements

John Bound and Lois Verbrugge, University of Michigan: roundtable discussion on measurement of disability

Barbara Zimmerman, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research: “An Introduction to the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA)”

Barbara Anderson: “Current Issues in Soviet Mortality”

James House, Department of Sociology and Institute for Social Research: “Productivity, Stress and Health in Middle and Late Life”

1988-89

W. Andrew Achenbaum, Department of History and Institute of Gerontology: “Temporal-Cultural Perspectives on Aging in Historical Demography”

William Birdsall, School of Social Work: “Views of Better Living Arrangements for the Frail Elderly: Nursing Home vs. with Adult Children”

Barbara Anderson, Duane Alwin, Renee Anspach, James House, Department of Sociology: roundtable discussion on aging and disability.

Christine Fry, Department of Anthropology, Loyola University, Chicago: “Aging and Community and Cultural Context: The Consequences of Diversity”

Barbara Torrey, Center for International Research, U.S. Census Bureau: “A Comparative Look at the Well-Being of Children”

Judith Treas, University of Southern California: “Old Age Support and Economic Development: A Transaction Cost Approach”

Albert Hermalin, Max Heirich, Mark Chesler and Ron Kessler, Department of Sociology: roundtable discussion of health promotion and change

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. Most students are enrolled in the sociology or economics departments, and a few are enrolled in political science. 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 graduate level sociology and economics courses.

One of the Center’s primary contributions to student training is practical research experience under the supervision of a professional staff member. This apprenticeship involves 12 hours 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, although a student with a well-defined interest may pursue that with faculty advice and supervision. Assignments depend on student interests and skills. As students gain experience, they usually assume greater responsibility in their advisor’s projects or develop projects of interest to themselves and the supervisor, often resulting in co-authored papers.

Course work for the PhD usually requires two years for students in Sociology and slightly longer for Economics students. By the spring of the third year, sociology students are expected to 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 a special dissertation prospectus seminar, led by Professor Barbara Anderson and Director William Mason, trainees review their research ideas, data needs, and technical problems with the aid of faculty members. This group meets weekly and helps trainees to define appropriate research problems.

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.

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 short courses 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.

The major support for American pre-doctoral Center 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
Innovations in Undergraduate Instruction

Investigating Social and Demographic Change: A Course Development Project

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation has awarded William H. Frey a grant to develop a computer-based undergraduate sociodemography course which introduces college students to major historical and economic influences that have affected the social and demographic structure of the U.S. population over the past five decades. The course permits students, working in a "social science laboratory" context, to investigate the ways in which changes in race relations, family living arrangements, the status of women, and the nation's industrial structure affect particular birth cohorts, population subgroups, and geographic areas. The students' investigations make use of computerized census tabulations, constructed by Professor Frey from the 1950-1990 PUMS files, and a user-friendly computer program (Chipendale, developed by Professor James Davis, Harvard University) for their analyses on Apple Macintosh or IBM-PC-compatible computers. The project will result in a student workbook, accompanying computer data diskettes, and an instructor's manual.

programs in social and economic demography were combined under a five-year renewal grant from NICHD. The NICHD training grant also supports post-doctoral fellows, as does a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which has sustained post-doctoral appointments since 1979.

A complementary training grant proposal to the National Institute on Aging was also approved in 1987. This grant supports pre- and post-doctoral fellows, and expands the Center's training and research in the demography of aging. The program was designed to promote a social science-population studies approach to aging, and to support scholars whose training and research apprenticeship are specifically related to aging.

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 an average of 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.

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:

Christine Augustyniak
Dr. Augustyniak is a Regulatory Impact Analyst for the Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.

Abdel Aziz
Dr. Aziz is a Chief, Population Studies Division, Department of Statistics, Jordan.
Deborah DeGraff


Dr. DeGraff is a Post-doctoral Researcher at the Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Shubha Ghosh


Dr. Ghosh is an Assistant Professor and Research Scientist at the University of Texas Population Research Center, Austin, Texas.

Thomas K. LeGrand


Dr. LeGrand has a Social Science Research Fellowship at the Institut du Sahel, Bamako, Mali, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Hui-Sheng Lin


Dr. Lin is a Chief at the Research and Planning Division, Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning, Taichung City, Taiwan.

John M. Lummis


Dr. Lummis is a Research Investigator at the Center for Human Growth and Development, University of Michigan.

Juan Diez Medrano


Dr. Medrano is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego.

John Miller


Dr. Miller is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Social and Decision Sciences, Carnegie-Melon University and a Research Fellow at Santa Fe Institute, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Ibrahim Osheba


Dr. Osheba is a Senior Demographer at the Population Studies and Research Center, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Cairo, Egypt.

Yat-Ming Siu


Dr. Siu is a Lecturer at the Department of Sociology, Hong Kong Baptist College.

Robert J. Wilger


Dr. Wilger is an Outreach Specialist at the Applied Population Laboratory, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

PROSPECTUSES APPROVED

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


STUDENT PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

William G. Axinn


Cynthia J. Buckley


Deborah S. DeGraff


Shubha Ghosh


Shenyang Guo


Karen Kuhlthau


Consultant, The World Bank, Human Resources/Brazil Department, summer, 1989.

Jinyun Liu


Xian Liu


Tom Maloney


John H. Miller


Ibrahim Osheba


Karin Ringheim


Robert Schoeni


Thyne Sieber


Barbara Smith


Anju Taj

Presented paper, "Gender, Intergenerational Relations and Marriage Patterns in Indonesia," annual meetings of the Population Association of America, Baltimore, March 1989.


Timothy Waidmann


Robert James Wilger


STUDENT FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS


Alícia Puente Cackley: Rackham Minority Fellowship, 1987-88; Martin Luther King/Rosa Parks/Cesar Chavez Fellowship, 1988-89.


Thomas LeGrand: NIA Predoctoral Fellowship, 1987-88; NICHD Training Grant/Predoctoral Fellowship, 1983-87.

Deborah Levison: CRED research grant for research in Brazil, summer, 1988.


Peter Lobo: NIH Fellowship, 1987-89.


Thyne Sieber: NIH (NICHD) Traineeship, 1987-89; Eta Krom Scholar, UM Department of Sociology, Fall 1988.

Barbara Smith: University Fellowship, November 1988: travel funds to attend a conference of the Gerontological Society of America in San Francisco.


Timothy Waidmann: NIH Traineeship, 1988-present.


Li-Shou Yang: NIH Traineeship, 1987-88.

ECONOMICS 466 - Economics of Population. Offered annually. Analysis of the causes and effects of population changes from the standpoint of economic theory. (For upper-class undergraduates and as an introduction for graduates.)
**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.

**Social Work 818 - Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy.** Offered periodically. This doctoral seminar examines the nature and extent of poverty in the U.S., its causes and consequences, and the antipoverty effects of existing and proposed government programs and policies.

**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.

**Sociology 535 - The Urban Community.** Offered occasionally. A descriptive study of the urban community with respect to demographic structure, 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. Examines the major substantive areas of migration research and the relationship between migration and urbanization, drawing from the demographic, sociological and geographic literature. Introduces students to the methods of analysis and data that can be used to measure 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.

**Demography of the Family.** Offered periodically. The course focuses upon marital, family and household formation and dissolution.

**Sociology 597 - Special Topics in Population: Biosocial Determinants of Fertility.** Offered occasionally. This course is designed to provide a general understanding of biosocial aspects of fertility and reproductive health, and to give students in the social sciences a broader perspective on biological aspects of natural fertility and fertility regulation. Topics include principles of endocrine control of reproduction in human females and components of birth intervals in natural fertility populations.

**Social Aspects of Mortality.** Offered occasionally. Examines demographic and social psychological aspects of mortality, especially in developed countries.

**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.

**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 those 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 - Seminar in Population and Human Ecology.** Offered periodically. A variety of substantive and methodological topics are taken up in seminar format.
FORMER STUDENTS

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 142 Center PhDs currently hold academic positions at colleges and universities in the United States; 12 hold appointments at foreign universities. Sixteen former students are employed in research for foreign governments and population organizations, and 8 are involved in research in international organizations concerned with population issues, such as the United Nations 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. Eleven former students are engaged in research and analysis for private businesses, and 17 are employed by U.S. government agencies. Fourteen 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 and Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arjun L. Adlakha</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Professor (Sociology) University of Western Ontario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niluter Ahmed</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Assistant Professor (Sociology) University of Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ellis Anderson</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Demographer. Centers for Environmental Health Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard B. Anker</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Project Director World Employment Program International Labor Organization, Geneva, Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Arnold</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Research Associate East—West Population Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makoto Nohara Atoh</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Director, Division of Human Reproduction Institute of Population Problems, Tokyo, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernest B. Altah</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Associate Professor (Sociology) Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christine Augustyniak</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdullah Abdel Aziz</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Department of Statistics Amman, Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tattamangalam Balakrishnan</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Deputy to the Chief Demographic Analysis Group, Oslo, Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry L. Bumpass</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Professor (Sociology) and Associate, Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin—Madison Madison, Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles A. Calhoun</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Research Associate, The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick L. Campbell</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Professor (Sociology), University of Washington, Seattle, Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Casterline</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Assistant Professor (Sociology), Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napaporn Chayovan</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Assistant Professor, Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chee Kim Loy</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Senior Research Fellow, Center for Policy Research, University Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hsiao-Chang Chen</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Demographer, Family Planning Evaluation Division, Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Homes of former PSC trainees with Ph.D.'s and/or current trainees
Paul P. L. Cheung
Director, Population Planning Unit
Ministry of Health
Republic of Singapore

Chin Yi Chu
Associate Professor (Economics)
National Taiwan University
Associate Researcher
Institute of Economics
Academia Sinica
Taiwan

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

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

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

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

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

Lisa Gayle Cope
Institute for Survey Research
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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

John Czaja
Senior Sociologist
Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

Deborah DeGrall
Postdoctoral Fellow
Carolina Population Center
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

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

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

Juan Diez-Medrano
Assistant Professor (Sociology)
University of California
San Diego, California

Hasan Zaler Dogan
Director, School of Tourism and Hotel Management
Aydin, Turkey

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

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

Mark Evers
Statistician
General Mills Corporation
Minneapolis, Minnesota

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

Rashid Farouque
International Labour Organization
Geneva, Switzerland

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

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

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

Thomas Fraker
Senior Economist
Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

Shubba Ghosh
Assistant Professor and Research Scientist
Population Research Center
University of Texas
Austin, Texas

John Leroy Goodman
Division of Research and Statistics
Federal Reserve Board
Washington, D.C.

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

Kenneth P. Madden
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
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, D.C.

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, D.C.

Joan Kahn
Assistant Professor
University of Maryland
Baltimore, Maryland

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

Genevieve Kenney
Research Associate
The Urban Institute
Washington, D.C.

Ik Ki Kim
Assistant Professor (Sociology)
Dongguk University
Seoul, Korea
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Position and Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles R. Konderman</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Associate Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallie Kintner</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Senior Research Scientist, Societal Analysis Department, General Motors Corporation, Warren, Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Klein</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>statistician, Statistical Review and Analysis Division, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Kleinbaum</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Senior Research Scientist, Market and Product Planning, General Motors Research Laboratories, Detroit, Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherrie Kossoudji</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Assistant Professor (Economics and Social Work), University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karol Krothi</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Demographer, CELADE, San Jose, Costa Rica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Langberg</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Financial Aid Analyst, Office of the President, University of California, Berkeley, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Langsten</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Consultant, Family Health International, Faculty, American University, Cairo, Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William R. Lavelle</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Assistant Professor (Sociology), Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Le Grand</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Demographer, Institut du Sahel - CERPOD, Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hui-Sheng Lin</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Chief, Research and Planning Division, Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul K.C. Lin</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Professor, Humanities and Social Science Division, National Science Council, Taiwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathy London</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Statistician, Marriage and Divorce Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrea Long</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>AT&amp;T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John M. Lumsis</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Research Investigator, Center for Human Growth and Development, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurice M. MacDonald</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Professor (Sociology) and Associate, Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin — Madison, Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Madans</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Division of Analysis, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert M. Marchkwardt</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Consultant on Survey Analysis, U.S. Agency for International Development, Lima, Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Mare</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Professor (Sociology) and Associate, Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin — Madison, Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Fischer Martin</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Research Associate, Bureau of Social Science Research, Washington, D.C.</td>
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Soviet Interview Project
   National Council for Soviet and East European Research
   B. Anderson

Intergenerational Panel Study of Parents and Children
   NICHD
   A. Thornton

Study on the Status of Black Americans
   National Research Council
   R. Farley

Economy, Family Change in Fertility in Nepal
   (with T. Fricke)
   A. Thornton

Demographic Research and Training in China
   Family Planning Commission, PRC
   R. Freedman

Effects of Contextual Factors on Fertility
   (with B. Entwisle and J. Casterline)
   NICHD
   A. Hermalin

The Detroit Child Care Study
   NICHD
   K. Mason

Socioeconomic Consequences of Fertility Decline
   for the Thai Family
   Family Health International
   J. Knodel

Comparative Demographic Patterns
   NICHD
   B. Anderson

Biomedical Research Support Grant: Equipment
   NICHD
   W. Mason

Influences on Fecundity and the Timing of Births
   NICHD
   D. Lam

Work, Family and the Life Course in the Soviet Union
   National Council for Soviet and East European Research
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Social Change, the Family and Fertility
   Subaccount ISR: NICHD prime
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Research Incentives Program
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International Partnerships Program: China
   U-M Rackham and Vice President for Research
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Undergraduate Initiatives Program
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Training and International Activities
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Women's Status and Fertility in Five Asian Countries
Rockefeller Foundation

Women's Status, Fertility, and Female Labor Force Activity in Mexico
Rockefeller Foundation

Comparative Study of the Eldery in Four Asian Countries
NIA

THE FREEDMAN FUND

The Ronald Freedman Fund for International Population Activities was established in 1986 for the purpose of generating 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. We continue to welcome contributions to this fund. During the 1987-89 period, the following projects were funded by the Freedman Fund:

- Travel to the International Conference on Urbanization and Urban Population, Nankai University, Tianjin, People's Republic of China - William H. Frey
- Support collaboration with the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, P.R.C. - Barbara Anderson and Jinyun Liu
- Travel to Bangladesh for a collaborative project at the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh - Ann Riley
- Travel to Brazil to acquire survey data sets and develop potential affiliations for an extended stay in Brazil - David Lam
- Travel for two Chinese scholars to the Population Studies Center as part of ongoing collaborative work with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Beijing University - Barbara Anderson
- Travel to the People's Republic of China to develop collaborative research projects with scholars and institutions there - William M. Mason
- Travel for Te-Hsiung Sun of Taiwan to the Population Studies Center for collaborative research - Ronald Freedman
- Expenses in connection with new Soviet-U.S. exchange program for sociologists - Barbara Anderson
- Travel to the Soviet Union to finish papers on collaborative research on longitudinal sociological data with scholars there - Barbara Anderson
- Travel to Bangladesh for a collaborative project at the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh - Ann Riley
- Travel to establish new collaborations with institutions in the People's Republic of China - Albert I. Hermalin
- Travel to Bolivia to lay groundwork for collaborative project on fertility determinants in indigenous Andean women - Virginia J. Vitzthum
- Expenses for organizing conference on women's status and fertility in Bangkok, Thailand - Karen Mason
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Barbara A. Anderson, Professor of Sociology, 1986-

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Ann Riley, NICHD Post-Doctoral Scholar, Mellon Post-Doctoral Scholar
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Editorial assistance was provided by Carol Crawford, Lora Myers and Karen Amannello.

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