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The woodcut on the cover was done by Thomas Bewick and his school in the late 1700s. The cover was designed by Sherri Moore.

Photographs in this report were provided by students, faculty, and staff of the Population Studies Center.

Editorial assistance was provided by Carol Crawford.
DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

The Population Studies Center of the University of Michigan is one of the oldest population research centers in the United States. This report covers the period from July 1991 to June 1994. During this period we have both reinforced long-standing substantive and methodological strengths and laid new foundations in international collaborative research and the integration of state-of-the-art computer software and hardware with social science population research.

The Center is the main workplace for a community of scholars in the field of population studies. While our primary mission is research, we also offer predoctoral and postdoctoral training. In addition, we help researchers to provide public service aimed at understanding demographic trends as determinants of other aspects of social and economic change. The energy and intellectual curiosity of these scholars, fostered by the strong support environment and leavened by their interaction with visitors and students at all levels, is a major source of Center momentum.

In recent years, we have strengthened traditional research areas while expanding rapidly in several new directions. Fertility in the developing countries of Asia, women's status and minority issues in the United States continue to be very active areas of research. More recent emphases on aging, demographic changes in the transition from state socialism, and inequality in the United States and abroad continue to develop. A large increase in international collaborative work has affected every area of Center activity. Major projects have been underway in the People's Republic of China, Russia, Estonia, Ukraine, Thailand, Taiwan, Singapore, the Philippines, Kenya, Bangladesh, Brazil, and Algeria, and work continues to expand with countries of sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.

Increased multidisciplinary research at the Center on the economic, social and policy implications of domestic and foreign population patterns is being pursued by economists, sociologists, anthropologists, geographers, political scientists, and public health researchers.

Structural changes have improved the Center's visibility. In 1991, the Center became an autonomous unit within the College of Literature, Sciences, and the Arts. Before that time, the Center was officially a subunit of the Department of Sociology. In 1994, the Center received permission to offer courses under its own divisional number. Although the Center continues to cooperate closely with University of Michigan departments, these changes facilitate the Center's obtaining credit for its works. In July 1994, David Lam, an economist, becomes the first Center director who is not from the Department of Sociology. This development will emphasize the multidisciplinary nature of the Center and the Center's receptiveness to all research approaches.

Research and collaborative initiatives have been supported by developments in data processing. The number of researchers throughout the University of Michigan associated with the Center has increased. Direct computer links between the Center computer system and offices throughout the University of Michigan have allowed close connections with more scholars than could be regularly housed at the Center. Improved computer links have also facilitated international collaboration.

A Novell network and a UNIX system have been implemented at the Center that allow an integrated system of word processing, statistical analysis, and printing services. This system is seen as leading the way in social science computing, both at the University of Michigan and nationally.

Barbara A. Anderson
June 1994
CENTER HISTORY

Since its founding in 1961, the University of Michigan Population Studies Center has addressed important substantive questions in population studies in a theoretically sound and technically sophisticated way. This approach has been followed whether the research has focused on the United States, other developed countries, the developing world, or historical societies. Although the research is basic science, much of it has important policy implications for the United States and for other countries.

The international work of the Center began in 1961, when Ronald Freedman was asked by the Ford Foundation to carry out fertility surveys in Taiwan. Professor Freedman was approached because of the increasingly obvious population problems in developing countries and because of his experience and that of others at the University of Michigan in conducting fertility surveys, including the local Detroit Area Study and the subsequent national Growth of the American Family Survey.

It was clear even then to the Ford Foundation that the nature of research questions was not fundamentally different in the United States and in the developing world. Although specific knowledge of the research setting is essential, the methods, knowledge, and hypotheses employed in domestic research were valuable for research in Taiwan. From the start, there was close collaboration with Taiwanese scholars, whose experience and insights aided in adapting the methods and concepts used in the United States to population questions in Taiwan.

Therefore, it is not surprising that there is no simple distinction between researchers at the Center who study the United States and researchers who study other countries. Many of the Center’s scholars conduct research in both types of setting. Scholars whose publications and projects relate explicitly to a domestic or a foreign setting are aware of the literature and relevant findings on similar questions in other parts of the world. The diversity of settings in which Center researchers work fosters scholarly interchange across world regions and enhances the generalizability of the findings of all studies.

When the Center was founded, it was officially a subunit of the Department of Sociology, although from its inception researchers at the Center have included both sociologists and economists. In July 1991, the Center officially became an autonomous unit within the College of Literature, Sciences and Arts. This recognized the long-standing de facto status of the Center and also improved the Center’s access to University resources.

The disciplinary connections of the Center continue to strengthen and expand. Since the last report, Julia Adams from the Department of Sociology and Sioban Harlow and Timothy Waidmann from the School of Public Health became research affiliates. John Bound was promoted to Associate Professor of Economics, and Yu Xie to Associate Professor of Sociology.
The following abstracts describe major research projects underway at the Center during the 1991-94 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 AND HEALTH

Fertility and Abortion in Estonia — Estonia

Barbara A. Anderson and Brian D. Silver

In cooperation with Estonian authorities, a new abortion registration certificate has been developed and implemented. Also, Anderson and Silver cooperated in the development of the questionnaire for an Estonian Family and Fertility Survey and will participate in data analysis. This survey is part of the program of family and fertility surveys under the auspices of the UN Economic Commission for Europe but includes much more information about abortion than the standard questionnaire.

Fertility Plans and Family Organization in Muslim Societies — Central Asia

Barbara A. Anderson

Working with M. Nazif Shahrani, an anthropologist at Indiana University, Barbara Anderson is investigating the cultural context of fertility attitudes and fertility change in traditionally Muslim societies, especially those in the Central Asian part of the former Soviet Union. The status of women and the political and personal meanings of stated religiosity are among the foci of this work.

Gender and Fertility in Rural Bangladesh — Bangladesh

Deborah Balk

This quantitative analysis reconfirms the finding that women’s status is multifaceted and demonstrates the pathways (and directions) through which it influences the total number of children a woman has as well as how it influences her ability to achieve her desired fertility. The study uses secondary data from the MCH-FP Extension Project of the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh. The study sites are Abhoyanagar and Sirajgonore, and the sample size about 5000. An important large share of what can be explained about any one woman’s status can be explained by her village (rather than region) of residence rather than individual characteristics. To examine this more systematically, Balk fielded a supplementary village-level survey in the fall of 1992. This enabled her to assess the cohesion of village institutions and the level of endowments of physical attributes in these villages. Recent research has also included a component of qualitative primary data collection. To clarify complexities and perhaps inaccuracies in the quantitative material on this subject, in-depth interviews were conducted with five “families.” The study’s main respondents were five women who were present in the survey that formed the basis of the earlier study.
subsahmple of the women's husbands, husband's parents or siblings and spouses, and own parents and/or important siblings were also interviewed. The old survey was readministered with a new emphasis on the woman's perceptions of the role and influence of affines and natal kin and of social institutions such as purdah. The research also attempted to identify whether or not the woman's behavior is economically or culturally constrained or manifests preference or combinations thereof. In addition, attention was devoted to changes between prior survey responses (conducted in 1988) and current interviews to clarify the perceived effects of demographic outcomes on status. Thus far, these case studies appear to be instrumental in clarifying complications inherent in a multiple choice response survey such as the one previously analyzed.

**Demographic Consequences of Female Genital Ritual Procedures in Sudan — Sudan**

**Deborah Balk, Lindy Williams, and Zeinab Khadr (PSC graduate student)**

Despite what many argue are adverse consequences of these procedures, female ritual genital procedures, in their traditional form, continue to be heavily practiced. This study looks at the demographic effects of these procedures on women in northern and central Sudan. Using the Sudan Demographic and Health Survey of 1989/90, the researchers examine the effects of these procedures on a woman's fertility and child survival. The study also explores the characteristics of parents and what socio-cultural and demographic factors assist in the perpetuation of this ritual within families.

**Diffusion Models of Fertility Transition — Cross-national**

**John Casterline (PSC Visiting Scholar, Brown University), collaborating with Mark Montgomery (SUNY-Stony Brook), Roger Avery (Brown University), Luis Rosero-Bixby (The University of Costa Rica)**

This project has both theoretical and empirical components. Researchers are developing formal models for the diffusion processes that are commonly hypothesized to underlie fertility transitions and testing the models in the analysis of data from Costa Rica and Taiwan. During his time at the Population Studies Center, John Casterline was involved primarily in the development of theoretical concepts and models, described in several papers. One paper reviews the existing literature that involves diffusion models to explain patterns of fertility transition. The paper identifies several distinct theoretical arguments that use the term “diffusion” and then specifies the potential contribution of diffusion processes to the timing and pace of fertility decline. A second paper presents formal simulations of fertility transition that illustrate the potential impact of diffusion processes. A third paper analyzes the spatial-temporal pattern of fertility decline in Taiwan from 1961-1980. Results that are consistent with the diffusionist perspective are obtained.

**Changes in Reproductive Behavior in the Philippines — Philippines**

**John Casterline (PSC Visiting Scholar, Brown University)**

While at the Population Studies Center, John Casterline continued research begun five years earlier on trends in fertility and its proximate determinants in the Philippines. The primary objective of this project is a demographic analysis of fertility change in the Philippines over the past two decades. Casterline analyzed the sixth in a series of national surveys, the 1988 National Demographic Survey. In related work carried out for the World Bank, he examined the demographic implications of revising the Philippine national family planning program so as to stress reproductive health goals. The analysis indicates that the need for family planning as determined by expressed fertility preferences heavily overlaps with the need for family planning as determined by reproductive health criteria. This suggests that household-level motivation is sufficient to produce substantial response to an effective program that stresses reproductive health. By either criteria — expressed preferences or reproductive health — the potential demand for family planning in the Philippines is sufficient to reduce fertility to near-replacement levels.

**Reconsidering the Consequences of Teen Childbearing — U.S.**

**Arline T. Geronimus, collaborating with Sanders Korenman (Princeton University) and Marianne Hillemeier (PSC graduate student)**

To what extent does young maternal age, per se, cause the detrimental outcomes with which teen childbearing is associated? This project addresses this question. Simple correlational studies that show long-term socioeconomic disadvantage, adverse infant health outcomes, and impaired child development to be associated with adolescent parenthood may be biased by failure to adequately take into account the fact that teen mothers come disproportionately from disadvantaged backgrounds. In an attempt to disentangle the effects of age from preexisting family background factors, Arline Geronimus, working with Sanders Korenman and Marianne Hillemeier, compared outcomes among sisters who made the transition to motherhood at different ages. Using this technique to control for both observable and unobservable family background characteristics, the findings show that estimated effects of teen births on most outcomes are reduced in comparison to more conventional estimates. For outcomes related to infant health and early childhood development, these estimates suggest that the net of family background, the children of teen mothers fare no worse than their cousins whose mothers delayed childbearing, and on some outcomes appear to fare better. The study results suggest a picture of the relationship of teen childbearing to social and reproductive disadvantage that is both different from and more complex than usually portrayed. Methodologically, the findings expose potentially substantial problems with existing cross-sectional estimates of the consequences of teen...
International Collaboration in a Global Environment

For the world in general, the period from 1991 to 1994 has been one of dramatically increasing global awareness, openness, and technological interconnectedness. The Population Studies Center has remained steadily at the forefront of this trend, expanding its horizons both geographically and technologically.

As cultural and political changes have opened up opportunities for collaboration with scholars in a given country or region, PSC researchers have always been quick to respond with invitations to visiting scholars and proposals for joint projects. PSC reports over the last decade, for example, have documented responses to expanding opportunities in former Soviet countries and the People’s Republic of China. During the last three years, PSC researchers have continued this tradition of exploring new research “frontiers” as attitudes of greater openness have enabled PSC researchers to begin to develop collaborative relationships in South Africa, Vietnam, and the Middle East. One PSC researcher organized a conference on family planning in Vietnam that already took place; several others are scheduled to participate in a Conference on Population and Politics in South Africa in February 1995; and another helped plan a conference on Muslim populations in the Middle East and Central Asia to be held in Istanbul the same month.

In the meantime, well-established collaborations have reached a stage of fruition, with more results from joint international projects being published and presented at conferences both at the PSC and in other countries. Conferences on Aging in Asia took place both here and in the collaborators’ countries and a number of articles have been published. Joint symposiums with the Beijing College of Economics were held both in Beijing and in Ann Arbor. Three collaborative papers were published resulting from a project on abortion in Estonia. Papers from a joint project with Ukrainian scholars were presented at a conference at The Hague.

One result of all of these international efforts has been a dramatic increase in the number of both short-term and long-term visiting scholars at the Population Studies Center. While in the past, only a handful of visitors spent periods of over a month at the Center each year, the roster for the 1991-94 period lists 16, two of whom — both from former Soviet countries — were PSC post-doctoral scholars.

The sharing of technology has been key to many of the Center’s collaborative efforts, particularly in former Soviet republics, Eastern Europe, the People’s Republic of China, Brazil, and Thailand. Center researchers and computer staff have also become involved in global technological efforts in cooperation with the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN). One researcher was responsible for establishing a CIESIN node in Estonia and serving on an advisory committee for the node in Poland, while a PSC computer scientist worked with CIESIN to develop a system for the extraction and analysis of data from massive data sets that has been successfully applied to U.S. Census data. Thus, one could say that in the last three years, the PSC has truly begun to “go global.”

Proximate Determinants of Low Birthweight and Infant Mortality — U.S.

Arline T. Geronimus, with John Bound and Lisa Neidert

One possible view of the large and persistent black/white infant mortality differential is that it is a manifestation of social inequality between the races, one symptom of which is poorer health of black mothers. Arline Geronimus is investigating this hypothesis, using state and national vital statistics data, census data, and nationally representative data from the second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES II) and the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

Project results to date have confirmed that black women of childbearing age exhibit higher prevalence rates of health and behavioral characteristics that can complicate pregnancy than do white women. Furthermore, the health status of black women has been found to deteriorate more rapidly in young adulthood than that of white women, a phenomenon that Geronimus has termed “weathering.” Evidence consistent with the weathering hypothesis has been found for biomedical risk factors, such as hypertension; for behavioral risks, such as smoking; and for risks that result from environmental exposures, such as blood lead levels. The project has used linked birth and infant death certificate data from the National Linked files and for the states of Michigan and California and the city of New York to estimate maternal-age-specific rates of very low birthweight, low birthweight, neonatal and postneonatal mortality for black and white first births. These analyses show that black/white differentials in poor birth outcomes increase with maternal age. Taken together, these results suggest that differences in maternal health characteristics and access to medical services by race and age may be important mechanisms driving the black/white infant mortality differential.

As an offshoot of this project, Geronimus has been working with two other Center members, John Bound and Lisa Neidert, to estimate the validity of using census-based aggregate data on the socioeconomic characteristics of residential areas to proxy maternal socioeconomic status. Despite a growing tendency for researchers to augment data sets that do
not have economic status information by appending aggregate census data, little empirical attention has been paid to estimating the validity of this approach. Arline Geronimus and her colleagues have used micro-level data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics linked to Summary Tape File data from U.S. Censuses to estimate the validity of using census-based aggregates to proxy five-year averages of micro-level income. Their results indicate that aggregate measures can be useful proxies, but also highlight their weaknesses. Using aggregate income measures to proxy long-term individual income is found to underestimate the effect of economic status in analyses by as much as 50 percent. Their estimates also suggest that aggregate variables do poorly at controlling for confounding between socioeconomic status and other covariates such as maternal age, reducing the bias in those variables by only between 10 and 30 percent. The investigators have also studied the validity of single-year micro-level income measures as proxies for long-term individual income. Their estimates suggest that single-year income measures are no better than aggregate proxies for estimating main effects of socioeconomic status, underlining the limitations inherent in single-year income measures. These measures do appear, however, to be more adequate for controlling for the confounding effects of income on other variables than are aggregate proxies.

This research has been supported by NICHD. In 1991, the overall project was renewed for an additional three years of funding.

Health Uncertainty, Disability, and Mortality in Persistently Impoverished Populations: Implications for the Care of Children — U.S.

Arline Geronimus

Teenage and nonmarital childbearing, extended family structure and fosterage are prevalent characteristics of African American family life, particularly among the socioeconomically disadvantaged. The implications of these family characteristics for the well-being of African American children, particularly those in poverty, are controversial. A pervasive view is that such patterns cause, or at least intensify, the disadvantages poor African American children suffer. However, research findings do not uniformly support this view. In addition, an emerging perspective that builds on ethnographic insights linked to quantitative research findings on population-variation in health and well-being suggests these family patterns may be a response to, rather than the cause of, socioeconomic disadvantage. Arline Geronimus is engaged in an empirical test of this emerging perspective that, in the context of extreme hardship, common black family characteristics are adaptive. In particular, she is working with Center members John Bound and Marianne Hillemeier to explore the hypothesis that these arrangements substantially improve the chances that poor children will have living and able-bodied caretakers until adulthood. Their work will provide population-level estimates of functional health status trajectories and mortality regimes faced by young through middle-aged adults residing in four extremely disadvantaged geographic areas in 1980 and 1990: Harlem, Detroit, the Mississippi Delta, and Appalachian Kentucky.

Analysis of Thailand’s Demographic and Health Survey — Thailand

John Knodel, collaborating with Napaporn Chayovan, Malinee Wongsith, Kua Wongboonsin, Pichit Pitakpetsonbaiti, Chanpen Sraitmitchai and Sirivan 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 have been 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 two further analysis projects. The subjects investigated include contraception initiation patterns following childbirth, educational expectations and attainment patterns for children, trends in infant feeding practices, and child immunization, coital activity, and age reporting.

Sexual Networking in Thailand — Thailand

John Knodel, collaborating with Napaporn Havenon (Srinakarinwirot University, Thailand)

This study focuses on multiple partner relationships in provincial Thailand. The project is intended to help us understand the potential routes for HIV infection transmission, in particular from commercial sex workers through clients to the more general public. Researchers are using a semi-qualitative approach to gathering data involving in-depth interviewing using a structured interview guide. The study has useful methodological implications for studying the sensitive topic of sexual behavior and involvement with multiple partners in addition to yielding important substantive findings for addressing the current AIDS epidemic in Thailand through educational measures. This represents one of the first attempts to probe sexual networking in detail in Thailand.

Determinants of Oral Contraceptive Use in Vietnam — Vietnam

John Knodel, collaborating with Phan Thuc Ahn, Truong Viet Dung, and Dao Xuan Vinh (Center of Human Resources in Health, Hanoi, Vietnam)

Despite a recent policy in Vietnam to promote a mix of contraceptive methods among the population and to make recommendations on how pill use can be increased, use of oral contraceptives remains low. The objective of this study is to determine the factors that lead to continued low use. The project combines data collection through (1) open-ended in-
depth interviews with health system personnel at all levels of the public health system, with members of the provincial political organization charged with promoting family planning, and with local representatives of mass organizations and (2) structured questionnaires administered through interviews with actual and potential users of oral contraception.

A Study of the Social Influence on Male Sexual Behavior in Thailand — Thailand

John Knodel, collaborating with Mark van Landingham (University of Washington), Chanpen Saengtienchai (Chulalongkorn University), and Anthony Pratnulratana (Mahidol University, Bangkok)

Funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, this study looks at the influence of primary female partners and male peers on male patronage of commercial sex in Thailand. The research, which uses a qualitative approach to gathering data, has important implications for understanding the potential interventions to stem HIV infection transmission.

A Qualitative Analysis of Vietnam’s Population and Family Planning Program Based on Implementers’ Views — Vietnam

John Knodel, collaborating with Phan Thuc Anh and Dao Xuan Vinh (Center for Human Resources for Health, Hanoi, Vietnam)

This project examines Vietnam’s Population and Family Planning Program using qualitative techniques to analyze structured but open-ended interviews with persons responsible for implementing the program at levels from the province down to the hamlet and official national level policy documents. Its purpose is twofold: first, to examine various problems within the Program as reported by its implementers with a view towards deriving recommendations to improve provision of family planning services and general functioning of the program; second, to critically assess the attitudes and opinions of program officials and staff towards their clientele and towards their mission as implementers of the family planning program.

Birth Seasonality and the Effects of Temperature on Fertility — Cross-national

David Lam, collaborating with Jeffrey Miron (Boston University) and Ann Riley (Georgetown University)

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 continuing their investigation of 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. Current research focuses on estimating the direct effects of temperature on fertility. Monthly temperature data from the United States and a wide variety of other countries are used to estimate the effects of temperature on births nine months later. The results confirm the hypothesis that extreme heat reduces conceptions in the southern United States. Temperature fluctuations do not appear to explain several other prominent features of seasonal birth patterns, however, including the persistent September peak in births in many countries, and the sharp increase in births in spring months in northern Europe.

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 has been supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

The Use of Menstrual Cycle Diaries and Histories as Epidemiological Tools — Methodological, U.S.

Sioban Harlow, collaborating with Bahjat Qaqish (University of North Carolina) and Donna Day Baird (National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences)

The goal of this project, funded with a 5-year FIRST award from NICHD, is to enhance our ability to utilize menstrual cycle diaries and menstrual histories as epidemiologic tools in the investigation of risk factors for reproductive dysfunction and of hormonally-mediated risk factors for chronic disease. Two basic problems are addressed: (1) how to define consistent, biologically meaningful menstrual cycle endpoints for use in epidemiologic research; and (2) how to analyze menstrual diary data. The natural variability in menstrual cycle patterns within
women across the reproductive lifespan is being characterized. Changes in cycle length from cycle to cycle within women are being quantified and age-specific changes in the population distribution of cycle length and cycle variability being evaluated. A strategy for analyzing menstrual diary data is being developed by applying existing statistical methods for longitudinal data. New statistical methodology is also being developed. Efficient study protocols to obtain data on menstrual cycle patterns among low-income and minority women across the reproductive life span is being designed, as currently available U.S. data is generally limited to white, college-educated women. The primary source will be lifetime menstrual records for 942 women from the Tremin Trust, a unique prospective study of menstrual cycle patterns from utilized menstrual diaries. Daily urinary hormone data for nonconception cycles from a prospective study of early pregnancy loss is also being examined. This project is designed to redress fundamental gaps in knowledge about menstrual cycle characteristics over the life course and to provide substantive data to guide the design and direction of future epidemiologic research.

Unwanted Childbearing in the U.S. — U.S.

Linda Williams, collaborating with Kathy London (National Center for Health Statistics)

Using data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), Linda Williams has continued to explore unwanted childbearing in the United States. Three distinct studies are being conducted. In the first, Williams finds and examines an increase in unwanted childbearing in the United States for the first time since the widespread distribution and acceptance of the birth control pill and other effective contraceptive methods. Using data from 1973, 1982, and 1988, she demonstrates that between 1982 and 1988 increases were most pronounced among women with less than a high school education and those living below the federal poverty level. Whereas differences between black women and white women had been narrowing prior to 1982, since then the gap has widened, especially among the poor and less educated.

The second study uses data from Cycle IV of the National Survey of Family Growth to compare reports by women about their own feelings about the occurrence and/or timing of each full-term pregnancy, with reports by those same women about the feeling of their husbands or partners. The analysis focuses on the extent to which couples agreed about the occurrence and timing of pregnancies that were carried to term. Preliminary findings indicate that women with lower social “status” (according to a range of variables) are more likely to report either disagreement or uncertainty as to their husband’s/partner’s feelings about a pregnancy.

The third study in this area used the NSFG data from 1982 and 1988 to examine changes in contraceptive use, failure, and unwanted vs. planned childbearing over time. An attempt was made to ascertain whether or not the extent to which births were planned changed considerably between the two survey dates, what the direction of that change might be, and whether changes were more pronounced among specific groups in society. Results showed an increase in births conceived while the mother was using contraception.

Several papers in connection with this research have appeared in *Family Planning Perspectives*.

"Unmet Need" for Contraception in the Philippines — Philippines

Linda Williams, consulting for John Casterline (Brown University) and Aurora Perez (University of the Philippines)

Linda Williams served as a consultant on a project that entails the collection of new data needed to identify the reasons for the apparent “unmet need” for contraception in the Philippines. The researchers are examining fertility preferences of both women and men and will use both qualitative and quantitative data in the various component parts of the study. Dr. Williams’ role to date has been in connection with questionnaire design and other planning issues. The study has now been fielded and data are being analyzed.

Religion and Fertility — U.S.

Linda Williams, collaborating with William Mosher and David Johnson (National Center for Health Statistics)

As a continuation of a project described in the last PSC Report, researchers recently analyzed data from Cycles 3 and 4 of the National Survey of Family Growth in order to explore the relationship between religion and fertility in the United States. They examined not only differences in fertility between Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and others, but also differences between members of different Protestant denominations. Also of interest was the fertility of those with no religious affiliation. Results were published in a paper in *Demography*.

AGING AND DISABILITY

Comparative Study of the Elderly in Four Asian Countries - Cross-national

Albert I. Hermelin and John Knodel, collaborating with John Casterline (PSC Visiting Scholar from Brown University), Napaporn Chayovan (Institute of Population Studies, Thailand), Paul Cheung (National University of Singapore), Ming-cheng Chang and Hui-sheng Lin (Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning), Lita Domingo (University of the Philippines), assisted by Linda Williams, Ellen Kramarow, and Emily Agree.

This is a multi-year collaborative project directed by Albert Hermelin, with funding from the National Institute on Aging. The project began in 1989 and has recently been renewed through 1999. Research is conducted jointly by the Population Studies Center and several Asian population institutions. The research team includes several PSC alumni. Participating countries are the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand,
and Singapore. South Korea is also involved in some aspects of the research.

A major focus of the project is the social and economic well-being of the elderly, at present and in the future. Early studies have explored educational attainment, availability of kin, living arrangements, exchanges within the family, projected demand for hospital care, and the role of economic status in determining the social status of the elderly.

Early analyses have relied on censuses and other government data, and surveys of the elderly conducted mainly in the mid-to-late 1980s. Census data have been used to derive projections of the educational attainment of the elderly in each country through 2020. A major accomplishment has been to design and conduct the 1989 Taiwan Survey of the Elderly and a follow-up survey of the elderly and adult children in 1993. The Taiwan surveys are noteworthy in collecting detailed information about number and location of kin and intergenerational exchanges of support. Other topics covered include health, occupational history, activities and attitudes, residence history, and economic status.

A key goal of the project is to combine the insights of quantitative and qualitative research. To this end, the four countries have conducted a series of focus group discussions with elderly and adult children. This has been a pioneering effort to use focus groups for comparative social science research. A series of reports from these discussions has examined current attitudes and preferences for living arrangements and gives clues about future trends.

During the renewal period, data from the 1990 round of censuses will be available. The project will also conduct new surveys of the elderly and near-elderly in the four countries. These will be analyzed at the country level and comparatively. The design will also facilitate comparison with other major surveys in the region and with the U.S. Health and Retirement Survey.

Results from the project are distributed by the Center through a series of Research Reports on the Comparative Study of the Elderly in Asia.

Improving the Availability of Data on Aging — Methodological

Albert I. Hermalin

As part of his involvement with the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), Albert I. Hermalin chaired the subcommittee on the Demographic and Economic Aspects of Aging (through December 1992), 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 being “to facilitate quantitative research in the field of aging by providing data collections in readily usable formats to the widest possible audience of researchers.” In connection with this project, Hermalin has spoken at several symposia on secondary data analysis organized as part of the Gerontological Society of America meetings on how to make use of the demographic and economic data within NACDA. He also helped organize a NACDA conference on Aging, Health, and Health Care held in Ann Arbor, October 1992.

The Health of the Older Population — U.S.

John Bound, Timothy Waidmann and Michael Schoenbaum (PSC graduate student)

John Bound and Timothy Waidmann are examining trends in self-reported health during the 1970s and 1980s. They are finding that while during the 1970s most series show worsening health, during the 1980s these trends show the reverse. Bound and Waidmann argue that the 1970s trends do not reflect worsening health, but a combination of factors leading to the earlier accommodation of existing health problems. In particular, they argue that a combination of the earlier diagnosis of existing conditions together with increases in the availability of Disability Benefits explains the trends in self-reported health. An implication of this is that longer life has not meant worsening health.

Social Status of the Elderly — Philippines

Lindy Williams, collaborating with Lita Domingo (University of the Philippines)

The goal of this study is to explore how various factors such as economic transfers between family members, the age and health status of the elderly respondent, his or her educational attainment, and variables intended to estimate the extent of social networks might influence the degree to which older individuals are consulted about a range of household issues, and how much respect they are afforded within the household. In particular, the researchers are interested in to what extent these relationships differ by gender. The data used in this study were gathered in the Philippines as part of the Comparative Study of the Elderly in Asia project funded by the National

Research
Institute on Aging. A paper resulting from the study was published in Journal of Marriage and the Family in May 1993.

**Intergenerational Relationships in Singapore and Taiwan — Singapore and Taiwan**

*Linda Williams*, collaborating with Paul Cheung (National University of Singapore) and Hui-sheng Lin (Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning)

As part of the Comparative Study of the Elderly in Asia, a paper focusing on the involvement of the elderly in household decisions in Singapore and Taiwan is now underway. The study explores most of the same issues as the study in the Philippines — economic transfers between family members, the age and health status of the elderly respondent, his or her educational attainment, variables intended to estimate the extent of social networks that might influence the degree to which older individuals are consulted about a range of household issues, and to what extent those relationships differ by gender — but is comparative in nature.

**Division of Family Property in Taiwan — Taiwan**

*Rose Maria Li*

Using data from the 1989 Survey of Health and Living Status of the Elderly in Taiwan, Rose Li explored the demographic and social characteristics associated with pre-mortem property division. Since property ownership affords the elderly some control over resources and perhaps even support and respect from potential caretakers, examination of the decision to transfer property to children can help to gain insight into the underlying dynamics of intergenerational exchanges between the elderly and their children. Rose Li was invited to present her paper, “Pre-Mortem Property Division by Elderly in Taiwan: Who Divides?” (co-authored with Hui-sheng Lin) at the Social Security Conference sponsored by the Institute of Social Welfare, National Chung-cheng University and Academia Sinica in Taipei, Taiwan. A subsequent version of this paper is to be presented at the NIA Summer Institute on Demography of Aging in August 1994, and the Annual Meetings of the Gerontological Society of America in November 1994.

**Rural/Urban Differences in the Well-Being of the Elderly in Taiwan: Are the Rural Elderly Isolated? — Taiwan**

*Ellen Kramarow*

The rapid industrialization and urbanization of Taiwanese society have resulted in an unequal distribution of elderly people in rural areas. Previous research has suggested that elderly people “left behind” in rural areas of rapidly modernizing societies would suffer negative consequences due to their isolation and to the loss of their traditional support systems. Yet it is possible that alternative support mechanisms come to replace the traditional ones, though data are rarely available to test this hypothesis. This study uses the 1989 Taiwan Survey of the Elderly to characterize the well-being of the elderly in rural areas and to test the isolation hypothesis. Measures of well-being include living arrangements, the kinds of support given and received by the elderly person, and self-reported measures of health, life satisfaction, and community involvement. Researchers attempt to control for selective migration of the elderly out of rural areas which potentially could bias the interpretation of rural/urban differences.

**Living Alone Among the Elderly in the United States: Historical Perspectives on Household Change — U.S.**

*Ellen Kramarow*

Changes in the family and household structure of the elderly in the United States are the focus of this research. One of the most dramatic changes in elderly life in the twentieth century is the rise in the proportion of elderly widows living alone, from 11 percent of female widows in 1910 to 65 percent in 1980. This study examines this transformation by comparing the determinants of living alone among elderly widows at two points in time, 1910 and 1980. Logistic regression models are estimated, and the predicted probabilities of living alone are used to calculate the expected proportion of elderly widows living alone under various hypothetical scenarios of social change. Further analysis suggests that while the relationship to income may have contributed to changes in living arrangements, it is nearly impossible to attribute the rise in living alone among the elderly to a single factor.
An Update on Aging

During the past decade, population aging has attracted worldwide attention. As a result of the lower fertility rates and improved mortality rates that have evolved over the course of the 20th century and are projected to continue well into the next century, the numbers and relative size of older populations are advancing rapidly. The process started earliest in the industrial countries. The United States, for example, has gone from 8 percent of the population over age 65 in 1950 to 14 percent in 1990 and is projected to reach 22 percent in 2030. In Thailand, less than 6 percent of the population was over age 60 in 1985, and the proportion is expected to rise to 12 percent by 2020.

Research at the Population Studies Center has responded to these trends. The aging of populations poses a wide spectrum of new research and policy issues in formal, social, and economic demography. Early studies were concerned with changes in age structure resulting from declines in fertility and mortality. Interests have now broadened to include the relationship of the elderly to their families, other social institutions, and the economy.

Current projects span the United States and many developing areas of the world. In the United States they include studies of health, labor force activity, living arrangements and migration of the elderly, with special attention to ethnic and socioeconomic differentials. International projects include a study of mortality patterns among the elderly in the Xinjiang region of northeastern China, and a broad comparative study of the elderly in Asia.

Students are attracted to new career opportunities in aging. The Center offers special training in the Demography of Aging under an award from the National Institute on Aging (NIA). Trainees fulfill the usual requirements of the PSC training program, while taking additional courses that focus directly on aging. The latter include "Social Aspects of Mortality," "Health and Aging," and "Demography of Aging." Postdoctoral fellows are placed at both the Center and the Institute for Social Research (ISR). During the past year, a new faculty member has been recruited in the area of aging.

The National Institute on Aging has been generous in its support of Center activities. In addition to the training grant, NIA has given funds to enhance the Center's library, data archive, and statistical consulting. In the fall of 1994, Michigan received funding for an Exploratory Center on the Demography of Aging. This broad-based program brings together researchers from PSC and IRS to disseminate and analyze several large datasets, including the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS), Assets and Health Dynamics of the Oldest Old (AHEAD) and the U.S. Census, which are critical for basic research and policy on aging.

Racial Differences in Household Structure of the Elderly in the United States: Black and White Widows in Historical Perspective — U.S.

Ellen Kramarow

This study focuses on the racial differences in living arrangements of elderly widows in the United States in the early twentieth century. The public use sample (PUS) of the 1910 U.S. Census and a supplementary over-sample of households headed by blacks are the primary data sources. In 1910, black elderly widows who had surviving children were less likely to reside with their children than were whites (67 percent of blacks vs. 77 percent of whites), and black widowed men aged 65 and older were more likely than comparable white men to live alone (22 percent to 11 percent). These racial differences are the opposite of current patterns, in which white elderly widows are less likely to be living with their children than are black elderly widows, and elderly white widowed men are more likely to be living alone than elderly black widowed men. Analysis of these findings shows that most of the racial differences in the living arrangements of elderly female widows can be accounted for by demographic and economic controls. For men, however, significant racial differences remain. These results are discussed in light of previous studies and suggest the need to focus on the differential resources of children rather than those of parents as an important factor in understanding racial differences in household structure.

Disability Insurance and Labor Force Participation — U.S.

John Bound and Timothy Waidmann

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 and Waidmann, using available
historical information dating back to the early postwar period, have examined the impact of increased disability benefits on the labor force attachment 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 were examined. Results from this work suggest that the growth of DI can explain no more than 50 percent of the drop in the work force attachment of older men. In research supported by a Rackham grant from the University of Michigan, Bound and Waidmann are also working on a simulation model of DI that will allow them to examine the welfare implications of imperfect screening. They hope to be able to quantify both the costs and the benefits of the current system and to compare the present regime to one that leans less (or more) heavily on screening. In related research Bound, in collaboration with Sherrie Kossoudji, will be examining possible explanations for the rapid rise since 1989 in the number of applications for SSI disability benefits in Michigan.

Analysis of Early Releases of the HRS Data — U.S.

John Bound, collaborating with Mary Daly (University of Syracuse)

Maintaining individuals with health limitations in the labor force is a major goal of the most recent United States policy concerning those with disabilities. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) requires employers with 25 employees or more to make reasonable accommodations for individuals with health problems, unless such accommodation would cause an unreasonable hardship on business operations. The hope underlying the ADA is that accommodation at the onset of a work-limiting health impairment will delay job exit and subsequent movement onto the disability rolls.

Although the Americans with Disabilities Act was written into law in 1990, very little is known about either the factors which influence an individual’s ability to adapt to a health impairment and continue working, or the nature and the range of accommodations and adjustments that individuals and their employers make to health limitations.

In an analysis based on an early release from the Health and Retirement Survey, Bound and Daly explore these issues. The purpose of their study is to describe the types of worker adaptation and employer accommodation that occurred prior to much explicit or comprehensive government intervention on behalf of workers with health impairments. Results indicate that many workers who suffer from health limitations are directly accommodated by their employers, and that those who do not receive direct accommodation frequently adapt to their limitations by changing their job demands. They find that the prevalence of employer accommodation is highest among workers who remain with their employer following an impairment, but that those who change employers are more likely to reduce their job demands. This descriptive information supports the anecdotal evidence regarding employer accommodation and worker adaptation to work-limiting health impairments.

The Impact of Health Status Differences on Differences in Labor Participation Rates of Black and White Men — U.S.

John Bound, with Michael Schoenbaum (PSC graduate student) and Tim Waidmann

The labor force participation rates of older, working-aged black men have historically been significantly lower than those of white men. While most researchers have focused on economic explanations, an alternative way of examining these labor force differences is to focus on health and disability status. Previous research has found that much of the difference in labor force participation between white and black men can be accounted for by differences in the fraction of each group who report having a health problem that limits their capacity to work. Some have suggested that these differences in self-reported disability are primarily a result of economic forces. However, it is well known that the health of blacks in their middle ages is worse than the health of whites, and the characteristics of the jobs held by black and white men also differ. Bound, Schoenbaum and Waidmann, using data from the alpha release of the new Health and Retirement Survey (HRS) examine the various effects of health problems, functional limitations, socioeconomic characteristics and job characteristics on the disability and labor market status of black and white men. Their analysis suggests that differences in health status and functional ability of middle-aged black and white men can explain a substantial fraction — though by no means all — of the black/white differences in the labor force attachment. At the same time, health differences between men with different levels of educational attainment seem to explain essentially all of the gap in labor force attachment of these groups. Their findings also suggest that the manner in which individuals adapt to the onset of health limitations is affected by the characteristics of the jobs they hold.

The Role of Technology in Long-Term Care Portfolios - U.S.

Emily Agree

The future of long-term care in the United States is imbued with controversy over cost-containment and competing obligations. The balance of sources of long-term care for the growing population with chronic disability is a major focus in these debates. Recent research has shown the importance of understanding the complementarity of formal and informal sources of long-term care but mainly has focused on the mixture of personnel involved in the provision of care — i.e., formal vs. informal. At the same time, the role of technology in enhancing quality of life and increasing functional independence for older persons is increasingly being recognized. Thus, it is important to try to understand and integrate our knowledge of long-term care networks with the development, usefulness, and acceptability of various long-term care assistive devices. This study, which uses new data from the study of the Asset and Health Dynamics of the Oldest Old (AHEAD), intends to evaluate the extent to which equipment and environmental modification are used to substitute for or
complement formal and informal personal care at all levels of need, and how these patterns vary with affluence and education.

The design of the project consists of three parts: (1) estimates will be prepared of the prevalence of device use and personal care by functional status, age, and gender in order to compare with results obtained for the NLTCS by Maonon, Corder, and Stallard and will be examined with regard to expected and observed 1989-1993 trends; (2) estimates of the prevalence of environmental modifications among the non-disabled population will be prepared in order to explore the level of preventive modifications; and (3) analytic models will be estimated to predict combinations of device use and formal and informal personal care use which will assess the relationship between service patterns and measures of SES controlling for previously validated predictors such as age, gender, functional limitation, race, and living arrangement/proximity of children.

• MARRIAGE, THE FAMILY, AND WOMEN’S STATUS

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

Arland Thornton and Deborah Freedman, collaborating with William Axinn (Pennsylvania State University) and Frances Kobrin Goldscheider (Brown University).

This project utilizes a panel study of mothers and children to investigate demographic and familial processes. Each of the mothers in the study gave birth to a child in 1961 and was interviewed seven times between 1962 and 1985. The children who were born in 1961 were interviewed in 1980 and 1985. A major activity of this project in 1992 and 1993 was the design and implementation of a new round of data collection. Both the mothers and the children in the study were reinterviewed in the spring and summer of 1993. With the conclusion of the 1993 interviews, the data set will contain information across a 31-year period for a representative sample of families. In addition to a rich panel of information from both mothers and children, the data set includes event histories for the children from ages 15 through 31 concerning living arrangements, marriage, cohabitation, childbearing, education, and employment. High response rates among both mothers and children have been maintained across the duration of the study.

The research team has used the 1962-1985 data to document the dynamics of living arrangements during the young adult years, with particular emphasis on patterns of leaving and returning to the parental home. The researchers are also investigating the expectations of both parents and children concerning the nature of parental financial assistance to children during the young adult years. In addition, the influence of parent-child relations on the home-leaving process is being examined. This research demonstrates that the marital history of parents significantly influences the union formation behavior of young adults. Children of mothers who married young and who were pregnant at marriage entered both cohabiting and marital unions significantly faster than others.

In addition, children whose parents were divorced are much more likely than others to experience non-marital cohabitation. Religiosity, positive attitudes toward marriage, and negative attitudes towards cohabitation and divorce lead to higher rates of marriage and lower rates of cohabitation. There is also evidence of reciprocal causation, with cohabitation experience leading to declines in religiosity and increased acceptance of divorce and cohabitation. The researchers also find that the values and attitudes of parents both influence and are influenced by the cohabiting and marital experiences of their children.

Social Change, the Family and Fertility in Taiwan — Taiwan

Arland Thornton, Deborah Freedman, Ronald Freedman, Thomas Fricke, Albert I. Hermalin, collaborating with colleagues from Georgetown University, the University of Tasmania, Academia Sinica and the Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning and assisted by Li-Shou Yang (PSC graduate student)

The purpose of this project is to describe and explain recent changes in family structure, marriage patterns, and demographic processes in Taiwan. Topics of major interest include 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. A wealth of information available from Taiwan, including a series of cross-sectional surveys covering several decades, is being used to investigate changes in these demographic and family behaviors and processes.

The project has documented a dramatic transformation of family life in Taiwan in recent decades. There have been important increases in the involvement of individual Taiwanese in activities outside of the family, including participation in schools, paid employment, and living in work-related dormitories. The system of arranged marriage has been transformed, with many young Taiwanese now being directly involved in the
The selection of their spouse. This has been accompanied by increases in dating and premarital sex and pregnancy. Age at marriage has increased dramatically, while birth rates and family size have fallen. There have also been declines in the importance of the ancestors in individual lives. Extended family living has also declined, although the trends in post-marital living arrangements have been more moderate than many of the other family changes noted.

The research team has also constructed and evaluated causal models of the individual-level determinants of these marriage and family behaviors. This research has been successful in showing the importance of education, urbanization, labor force participation, and residence in work-related dormitories for the family and demographic behavior of young adults. Furthermore, historical changes in these micro-determinants of family behavior can explain substantial fractions of the historical trends in family structure and process. Of all the determinants of family behavior and change examined, education is the most powerful. Educational attainment demonstrates a strong association with individual family experience, and trends in educational achievements can, by themselves, account for large portions of many of the historical family trends documented.

Influence of the Parental Family on the Well-being of Children — U.S.

Arland Thornton, collaborating with William Axinn (Pennsylvania State University)

This study, funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, looks at the influence of the parental family on the well-being of children. Two research plans are currently being carried out: an individual research plan and a cooperative plan working with the Family and Child Well-being Research network. The individual plan is to investigate the influence of the first generation family on several dimensions of second generation well-being, including self-esteem, parent-child relationships, and entrance into sexual unions. Several determinants of children's well-being are being examined: (1) the marital experience of the children's parents, including the quality of the parents' marriage and their experience with marital dissolution and remarriage; (2) the degree of integration of parent and child activities within the family; (3) the childbearing of the parents, including the number, timing, and planning statuses of births; (4) the economic resources and standard of living of the family; (5) religious participation and commitment; and (6) the attitudes and values of the parents.

The cooperative research plan is to investigate the familial determinants of educational, occupational, and financial well-being. In addition, researchers are looking at how the parental family influences the second generation's initiation into marriage and childbearing, factors that are closely intertwined with several dimensions of children's well-being.

The empirical analyses for the individual research plan utilize an 8-wave, 31-year intergenerational panel study, which includes a mother-child pair in each of the participating families. This data set contains multiple measures of the parental variables and the children's well-being.

Women's Status, Family and Fertility in the P.R.C. — China

Barbara A. Anderson and Brian D. Silver, collaborating with Martin Whyte (UM, Sociology)

The past decade of social reform in China has resulted in numerous changes in public policies. Many of these policies come into conflict with traditional cultural norms regarding extended families, decision making within the family, and gender roles. This project studies the effects of new public policies on the lives of individuals, households, and families in China. It is especially concerned with how policies for population control and increased sexual equality in the labor force affect Chinese women. Recent governmental policies have been partially designed to increase the status of women, but in many cases it is not clear that this has been the primary effect. While policies now encourage women to perform the same jobs as men, the home production activities continue to fall primarily on women.

The project also examines the effects of the gender and number of children on women. The One-Child Policy specifies fines for couples who have more than one child and awards bonuses to those who agree to have only one child. Because sons are valued more than daughters (who require a dowry upon marriage and leave their parents to live and work in the home of their in-laws) the One-Child Policy may increase stress in a woman's life because she has only one chance to bear a son. Investigators will try to characterize this stress and its effects on women.

In order to accomplish these objectives, the project conducted a survey of Beijing residents. In separate interviews, husbands and wives were asked detailed questions about how they viewed public policy in principle and how that policy affects their lives. They also were asked questions about work, connections with kin, and allocation of domestic chores.

A symposium that reported research results took place in Beijing in October 1992, and a conference in Ann Arbor took place in March 1994. The conference papers, with American and Chinese authors, will be published in China. Plans are underway for a reinterview of the respondents, which would focus on reproductive health and views of health, views of health insurance, and relations between generations, in the context of marketization.

Parent-Child Socialization in Estonia — Estonia

Barbara A. Anderson and Brian D. Silver

This study has two main foci: (a) the life-course of ethnic Estonians and non-Estonians living in Estonia; and (b) intra- and intergenerational change in social and political attitudes and orientations. Data to study these issues will be collected through a survey in Estonia, conducted collaboratively by American and former-Soviet scholars.

Estonian sociology has an extended tradition of longitudinal research, under the leadership of Dr. Mikk Tima. The Estonian Longitudinal Survey (ELS) was based on a representative sample of Estonians who were in their last year of general
secondary school in 1966. The cohort was followed in a series of studies, with the last stage occurring in 1979, when the respondents were about age 31. The main focus of this study was on the relation between individual choices in the life-course and change and renewal of the structure of Estonian society. The surveys gathered data on a broad range of life events, including education, career choices and work history, residence history, and marriage and fertility history. The surveys also gathered data on a variety of value orientations, including inventories of orientations toward work, career aspirations, and political orientations, as well as on a variety of social activities, including participation in formal political organizations (the Communist Party, trade unions, and others) and social clubs as well as leisure activities.

The current project re-interviewed the respondents from the 1979 stage of the ELS (who are now about 42 years old) as well as their oldest child, if that child is between ages 16 and 24. In addition, a comparison group will be selected of non-Estonians living in Estonia who belong to the same “parental” cohort as the ethnic Estonians, as well as their oldest child between ages 16 and 24.

The new survey both updated and expanded upon the content of the earlier questionnaire. Among the additions are batteries of questions concerning the desirable traits of children, the value of children, inter-ethnic relations and perceptions, orientations toward public policy issues such as maternity leaves and language policy, and involvement in political and social organizations. Also, a variety of questions are included concerning the relationships between the parents and their children.

The fieldwork took place in 1991, ending just before the August coup. Thus, it gives a valuable picture of Estonia on the eve of independence. A volume, written by Estonian, American and Russian sociologists, political scientists, and economists, has been completed. Among the findings are that ethnic Russians distinguish sharply between often negative attitudes toward the Estonian government and positive attitudes toward ethnic Estonians. Individuals are having some difficulty adjusting to a decrease in state-guaranteed security, but the extent and tolerance of ethnic and gender discrimination in jobs has increased. These findings point to possible problems in other countries as they move from state socialism.

Economy, Family Change and Fertility — Nepal

Thomas Fricke and Arland Thornton collaborating with William Axinn (University of Chicago) and Dilli R. Dahal (Tribhuvan University, Nepal)

Continuing activities on this project, funded by NICHD, evaluate the nature of family and demographic change in two Nepali communities at an early phase of demographic transition. The most important cultural feature of the two study populations revolves around the centrality of marriage for the organization of inter-familial connections beyond the individual couple. Community differences, however, turn on the extent to which production is oriented toward subsistence agriculture or includes stable wage-paying jobs and daily access to urban markets in Kathmandu. These differences influence the ways changing experience affects inter-familial relationships and desires for children.

For marriage transitions, increasing participation in non-family organized activities related to work are a primary determinant of greater autonomy in spouse choice for both men and women in both settings. For women, however, the effect of activities such as living away from supervising adults before marriage is more important than actual work for wages in the agriculturally dominant setting. For men in both settings, autonomy in spouse choice is more highly associated with wage labor participation before marriage since this participation makes them contributing shareholders in the domestic economy. Parental work experience before respondent’s marriage, once its positive association with children’s engaging in such work is controlled for, actually enhances parental participation in marital decisions. This is attributed to the continuing cultural stress on marriage as a way of organizing inter-familial relationships. Parents working at wage jobs are more desirable alliance partners and receive more requests for their children in marriage and act on them. Since schooling has been more recently introduced in both settings, its effects are not strong.

Autonomy of spouse choice is negatively associated with marriage ritual complexity. In the agricultural setting, daughter’s autonomy of spouse choice increases her autonomy in the marital home and enhances closer links to her natal family. In that setting these closer links are positively associated with desires for additional children. In the more heterogeneous monetized setting, daughters’ autonomous spouse choice severs close relations with her natal home and encourages her to desire more children as she seeks to build a support network through her own children. In contrast to the subsistence agriculture setting, women with closer links here are less likely to desire additional children and more likely to practice contraception.

Research also shows that marriage style and post-marital living arrangements affect coital frequency to produce variations in the timing of first birth after marriage. Event history analysis of the first birth interval for 149 women suggests that women’s autonomy in marriage decisions and marriage to cross-cousins accelerate the pace of entry into first birth. Extended-
household residence with reduced natal kin contact, on the other hand, significantly lengthens the first birth interval. These findings are consistent with previous arguments in the literature while offering new evidence for the impact of extended-family residence on fertility.

Other analyses explore the impact of relations organized by parental marriages on the timing of their daughters’ marriages. Multivariate event history analysis shows that, controlling for the effects of mother’s characteristics and parental marriage characteristics, politically dominant clan members tend to negotiate earlier marriages for their daughters than do members of subordinate clans. Women whose parents are cross-cousins and those whose parents have greater landholdings than their affines, on the other hand, are more likely to delay their marriages. These findings support arguments which implicate parental strategies of social reproduction in the explanation of women’s marriage ages in alliance settings. The analysis contributes to theories of demographic behavior as well as illustrating the application of event history analysis methods to anthropological data.

Social Organization, Women’s Status, and the Marital Contexts of Fertility among the Tamang of Nepal — Nepal

Thomas Fricke, Arland Thornton, and William Axinn (University of Chicago and National Opinion Research Center) collaborating with Indira Shrestha (Striti Shakti, Kathmandu)

Funded by the Rockefeller Foundation Research Program on Women’s Status and Fertility, work on this project neared completion during the current report period. Using data from the Tamang Family Research Project to explore the determinants and consequences of women’s autonomy in two village communities of Nepal, analyses test theoretical models relating social structural and cultural factors to women’s standing and marriage and fertility behavior. The research takes advantage of ethnographic and survey data gathered in two communities, one a remote 6-day walk from a motorable road and the other with regular bus and taxi service to Kathmandu. Recent analyses explore the relationship of women’s immediate marital environments to the timing of first birth, the significance of contending inter-familial interest to marriage timing for daughters, and the contextual significance of community and culture on women’s desires for additional children.

The Causes of Divorce and Divorce Change in Nepal — Nepal

Tom Fricke and Arland Thornton, collaborating with Dilli R. Dahal (Tribhuvan University, Nepal) and William Axinn (University of Chicago and National Opinion Research Center)

This recently funded NICHD study concluded fieldwork to study marital dissolution within a population in Nepal undergoing rapid social change. Primary objectives are (a) to use qualitative and quantitative data from two communities inhabited by the same ethnic group to examine the determinants of divorce within a non-western socio-cultural setting; and (b) to explain the causes of increasing divorce in the same population. Hypotheses are framed from both the sociological and anthropological literature, which suggest that the determinants of divorce involve multiple dimensions of (1) natal family context, (2) individual life course experience, (3) the nature of the marriage process, (4) homogeneity of spousal characteristics, and (5) inter-family relations among the natal kin of both spouses. For each of these dimensions, the degree to which experience of characteristics are family organized is expected to be positively associated with marital stability.

Data for this research come from the Tamang Family Research Project (TFRP), a study of social and family change which includes both ethnographic and survey data from all 1520 members of the two communities aged 12 and above. The two communities were chosen for the original study because they were entirely inhabited by a single Nepali ethnic group, the Tamang, yet differed along the lines of proximity to a major urban area, exposure to opportunities for wage labor, and historical presence of schools.

The research design maximizes the combined advantages of qualitative ethnographic and quantitative analyses through an iterative sequence of qualitative analysis and qualitative data collection. Existing household directories allowed investigators to locate selected respondents from a sample of terminated and still intact marriages for a series of lengthy in-depth qualitative interviews with relevant individuals. These focused on questions related to particular events and characteristics thought to be determinants of divorce as well as on more detailed information on particular divorce events themselves. The respondents were selected after a period of initial analyses of existing data and the development of a set of substantive questions relating to divorce. This will lead to greater specification of hypotheses about the determinants of divorce and to analyses of the quantitative data set using various forms of event history analysis.

Household Public Goods, Marriage Markets, and the Economics of the Family — U.S.

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

David Lam and Theodore Bergstrom are continuing their research 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, assortative mating, and intergenerational transfers.

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 has been supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

**Women's Education, Fertility Decline and Female Labor Supply in Brazil — Brazil**

*David Lam,* collaborating with Guilherme Sedlacek (Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada, Ria de Janeiro) and Suzanne Duryea (PSC graduate student)

Brazil has experienced a dramatic decline in fertility and a rapid increase in female labor supply in recent decades. David Lam, in collaboration with Guilherme Sedlacek, a Brazilian labor economist, and Suzanne Duryea, a PSC graduate student, is analyzing these changes. Using retrospective fertility histories in the 1984 Brazilian household survey, one part of the research documents the history of fertility decline across time periods and birth cohorts. Fertility began to decline substantially in the 1960s, beginning with women born in the early 1940s. Analysis of schooling histories for cohorts of Brazilian women indicates that increases in schooling played an important role in the onset of the fertility decline. Semi-parametric regressions of fertility on the schooling of husbands and wives are used to simulate fertility levels across cohorts. The results indicate that changes in schooling alone can explain well over half of Brazil's fertility decline in recent decades.

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 long-term collaborative research program between economists and demographers in Brazil and at the Population Studies Center. This collaborative project has been supported by the Freedeman Fund of the Population Studies Center, the Fulbright Commission, the International Partnerships Program of the University of Michigan, and the Rockefeller Foundation's Research Program on Women's Status and Fertility. Additional support for Suzanne Duryea's work in Brazil has been supported by the SSRC's International Pre-Dissertation Fellowship Program and the Mellon Foundation.

A related project is underway to analyze the demographic effects of macroeconomic fluctuations in Brazil during the 1980s. After a period of rapid economic growth in the 1970s, Brazil experienced a massive recession in the early 1980s, followed by large economic fluctuations in the rest of the decade. Although there was virtually no economic growth during the decade, many demographic outcomes, including fertility, infant mortality, and female labor force participation, continued to change at a pace similar to that during the 1970s. This project will use the annual household surveys from 1976 to 1990 to track changes in demographic outcomes and analyze the effects of short-run and long-run economic changes on those outcomes.

An **Ethnographic and Econometric Analysis of Marriage Markets, Women's Status, Human Capital Investments, Health, Nutrition and Fertility in Rural India — India**

*Vijayendra Rao*

This project, funded by the Mellon Foundation, attempts to understand the process of family decision making and women's status in rural India by combining ethnographic methods, the econometric analysis of survey data, and mathematical rational choice models. In collaboration with a team of women investigators, Vijayendra Rao in 1992 spent two months living in a community of potters in three villages in rural Karnataka in Southern India.

To get at sources of information outside the context of a formal survey, the researchers conducted a number of interviews with individual women and men and with focus groups while also conducting more systematic rapid appraisal studies. At the same time, a research team conducted a three-part survey, working along with a group of social workers who are implementing an income generating program for the women in the community. Past experience with such programs indicates that women should be contributing at least half of the household income after about two years. Thus, the long-term intention of the project is to return to the sites in 1995 and evaluate the impact of improving women's incomes on their status.

In India, as in many parts of the world, the status of women is very closely tied to marriage processes. Thus, a large part of the study focuses on the nature of the marriage market, broadly defined as a socioeconomic system in which spouses are exchanged. Since Indian marriages are conducted within endogenous groups, the study focused on one endogenous group in three geographically distant villages that exchanged brides, thus enabling researchers to study a sub-section of a marriage market.

**Wife-Beating and Its Impact on the Intra-Household Allocation of Nutrients — India**

*Vijayendra Rao,* collaborating with Francis Bloch (Brown University)

Violence against wives by husbands is a problem of worldwide importance that has not received the kind of attention it deserves from social scientists and economists in particular. It is an issue that is of particular importance in the developing world, where it has been studied even less than elsewhere, for two main reasons: (1) it directly affects the well-being of married women and is, in fact, a major cause of mortality of young adult women in South Asia; and (2) violence affects the process of decision making within the family and thus the intra-familial distribution of resources, creating gender inequality in this respect. This project attempts to develop a rational choice model relating wife-beating to dowry demands and then showing that it may have an adverse impact on the allocation of food to children and women. This rational choice model is largely informed by ethnographic
evidence gathered during fieldwork in three villages in rural South India. The data used to test the theoretical predictions were also collected by a team supervised by Vijayendra Rao. The study indicates that violence against wives in this community is related to the marriage market and to the amount of alcohol consumption by husbands. When dowries paid by the parents of brides do not meet the expectations of the in-laws, the brides are beaten. Subsequently, the brides have to implicitly pay off the shortfall in the dowry by reducing the allocations of food to themselves and their children. A paper describing these findings is being prepared for the World Bank, Poverty and Human Resource Division, Policy Analysis Department.

Alcoholism and the Involuntary Labor Force Participation of Women — India

Vijayendra Rao

Field interviews conducted in three rural villages in southern India have shown that women’s labor force participation—primarily wage labor—does not result from voluntary decision but is involuntarily dependent on a husband’s ability to work and the share of household income he consumes privately. Alcoholism, which is rampant in this area, both reduces a man’s capacity to work and increases his private consumption needs. Thus, women who consider it demeaning and socially unacceptable to work for a wage will do so only if their husbands are alcoholic or dead. This study attempts to document these relationships both ethnographically and using econometric analysis.

Why are Marriage Celebrations so Lavish? Understanding the Gains of Adhering to Social Norms in Rural India — India

Vijayendra Rao, collaborating with Arup Banerji (Williams College)

Fieldwork in three rural communities in southern India revealed that marriage celebration costs there tend to be 5 to 10 times the annual income of a family. Many families end up bankrupt, utterly destitute, and in indentured labor due to borrowing funds to pay for these celebrations, in addition to which dowries must also be paid at the time of marriage. The burden of most of these costs lies on the bride’s family, though the families of grooms also spend a substantial amount of money. Why do people spend so much? This project develops a theoretical rational-choice model of marriages as social events. Investing in their celebration can elicit long-term social and economic gains from the community. The hypotheses generated by the model will be tested with the data collected in the survey. Other data from 10 villages in the semi-arid tropics of India will also be analyzed to see whether the hypotheses are more generally observed.

The Marriage Squeeze and the Rise of Informal Marriage in Brazil — Brazil

Vijayendra Rao, collaborating with Margaret Greene (University of Chicago)

Populations around the world have experienced shortages of men of marriageable ages as a result of mortality declines. The solutions found to this problem vary with the cultural context: declines in the spousal age difference and rises in dowry payments (India) and polygamy (Africa) are two solutions to a disequilibrium in the marriage market. This study hypothesizes that in Brazil it is through a mechanism of “recycling” of men through a rise in the formation of highly unstable informal unions that the marriage market finds its balance. Using census and 1984 survey data, we attempt to establish the relationship between a marriage squeeze and an increase in informal marriage. A logistic analysis of entering a formal or informal marriage provides the final evidence that a marriage squeeze has affected the type of marriage entered.

Inter-Spouse Bargaining, Power Relations, and Fertility in Brazil: An Interdisciplinary Analysis — Brazil

Vijayendra Rao, collaborating with Margaret Greene (University of Chicago)

This study employs both ethnographic methods, with field interviews conducted in Brazil in the early 1990s, and econometric methods, with an analysis of the 1984 PNAD (.5 percent survey of Brazilian households) survey to examine the impact of marital instability and spousal bargaining on fertility in Brazil. The work develops a bargaining model of fertility, based on Nash-bargaining models of decision making within households. Results show that women who have higher risks of divorce, as measured by the unearned incomes of husband and wife, the relative availability of alternative mates, and the relative possibilities of employment in the labor force, bear fewer children. These risk factors are accentuated in consensual unions, which have lower “costs” of divorce since they do not have to contend with either the church or the state.
**Gift Exchange in Indian Marriages — India**

Vijayendra Rao, collaborating with Francis Bloch (Brown University and CORE)

In previous work, Vijayendra Rao has examined why dowry or groom price payments from brides' parents to grooms' have increased sharply in South Asia over the last few decades. However, fieldwork in rural South India revealed not only that brides' parents pay large amounts at the time of marriage but also that grooms' parents spend substantial amounts, less than what brides' parents pay, but still about twice their annual incomes. This study attempts to discover why. It develops a game-theoretic model that hypothesizes that grooms' parents give large gifts to brides' parents to cement marital links between families and thus make the gains to marriage larger. By giving large gifts they signal their intention to be "good" in-laws. Predictions from this model will be tested with survey data collected by Rao in the summer of 1994.

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**The Impact of Irrigation on Gender Differentials in Mortality in a North Indian Desert Region — India**

Vijayendra Rao

This study employs data from a desert region in the state of Rajasthan in North-West India, which has one of the highest gender differentials in infant mortality in the world. A major canal project bringing fresh water to the region was implemented in the 1980s that has substantially increased the wealth of the region. Survey data from the region collected in 1983 and 1991, with information on mortality, morbidity, and anthropometry is being analyzed to deduce whether the substantial improvements in water availability in the region has affected gender differentials in health and mortality.

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**Do Tubal Ligations Result in an Increased Risk of Wife-Abuse: A Statistical and Anthropological Analysis — India**

Vijayendra Rao, collaborating with Anne Waters (doctoral student, UM Department of Anthropology)

Anthropological evidence collected by Rao and Waters in two different regions of India strongly suggests that women who undergo tubal ligations are at substantially greater risk of being physically abused by their husbands. Survey data collected by Rao also indicates a significant positive relationship between women who have been sterilized and wife-abuse. This is due to a complex mixture of reasons related to the effective irreversibility of female sterilization for poor women and their very public nature as a means of contraception. The present study will use anthropological case studies and the statistical analysis of survey data to clarify the reasons behind this observed relationship and indicate its relevance for population policy.

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**Family Policy in Central and Eastern Europe — Cross-national**

Tanya Zimakova

In this period of great political and economic transformation, to many it seems that there is almost nothing that was created during the period of "developed socialism" in Eastern Europe that is worth saving. This project studies family policy, focusing primarily on the system of maternity and children's benefits, allowances and leaves, a system which for many years inspired international admiration and received support from both public and politicians at home. However, family policies are now undergoing dramatic changes, many of which are largely hidden due to the fact that the official rhetoric and laws in this area hardly changed at all.

The main research issues are the following:
- What are the similarities and differences between family policies in Eastern European countries?
- How successful were the programs and policies in alleviating poverty among families with children, in achieving state pronatalist goals, and in assisting working mothers?
- Are existing policies adequate for the present? If not, why not?
- To what degree are the changes in family policies caused by difficult economic situations, by contradictions within the welfare policies themselves, or, finally, by the decline in the state's control over the social security of families and the consequent shift in the general concept of development?
- What are the contours of future family policy?

This work has been supported by the International Child Development Center (UNICEF) and by an SSRC-MacArthur Foundation fellowship. The research is based on official statistics, documents and analysis of national studies on family policies, as well as on the information derived from interviews with practitioners and policy-makers, conducted in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania. Some of the results of this study were discussed at the round-table for policy-makers on "Safety Nets for Children in Eastern Europe," organized by the initiative of Polish government and UNICEF in Warsaw, 1991.
Dr. Zimakova’s intention in conducting this research is to develop a basis for comparison in understanding and working to improve the current situation of women in Russia and other former Soviet block countries. The process of democratization in these countries has produced contradictory results for women. On the one hand, it has opened unprecedented opportunities for women for real participation in political and public life. On the other, there has been a serious attack on women’s primary rights (personal, social, economic, and political), which has been referred to as a “post-socialist reversion to patriarchy.” More specifically, women have been largely excluded from political decision making. Furthermore, the transition to the market economy has forced a disproportionate number of women out of work. Combined with spiraling inflation, the loss of jobs has produced a feminization of poverty. There is currently no tradition of grassroots organizations in Soviet block countries, and the women’s movements have just started to emerge.

*POVERTY, INEQUALITY, CRIME, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL MOBILITY*

*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.

In 1988, a diverse group of University of Michigan faculty with Sheldon Danziger as director organized a 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. The program’s initial objectives were to (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. Its focus was to be on issues of class, race, psychological functioning, economic deprivation, labor market behavior, and political power. Researchers intended to integrate theoretical behavioral models from a variety of different disciplines, gather new data and test hypotheses.

Funding has been provided by the University of Michigan’s President’s Initiatives Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the Ford Foundation.

*Uneven Tides: Rising Inequality in America — U.S.*

Sheldon Danziger, collaborating with Peter Gottschalk (Boston College)

This project analyzes a consistent data series over the period from 1949 to the present in order to understand the roles that macroeconomic, demographic and policy changes have played in determining trends in poverty and income inequality. The research integrates 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 1949 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 the late 1960s.

While economic growth was the most powerful force pulling families out of poverty between 1949 and 1969, 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 two decades there has been a secular increase in inequality, a reduction in the rate of growth of male wages and government transfers, and a shift in the composition of the poor toward those groups which are least likely to benefit from growth. The investigators coedited a volume of essays, *Uneven Tides: Rising Inequality in America* (Russell Sage Foundation, 1993) and are preparing a monograph of this topic that will be published in 1995.

*The Returns to Education - U.S.*

John Bound, collaborating with George Johnson (UM, Department of Economics) Zvi Griliches (Harvard University), and Eli Berman (Boston University)

During the 1980s, 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 attribute the recent rise in premium to a combination of forces. During the 1980s cohorts entering the labor market were smaller than in earlier decades. This has meant a slowdown in the growth in the supply of well-educated labor. Along with this slowdown there appears to be a shift in the way that goods are produced in the United States. Even in the
face of rising wages for skilled workers, United States industry has been substituting skilled for semi-skilled labor. In related work, Bound and Johnson are using demographic projections to estimate the size of the skilled work force in the future. They estimate that, as a result of low fertility rates, the college educated work force will grow only slowly over the next few decades. As a consequence the large wage premia the college graduates currently command in the labor market are likely to persist for the foreseeable future.

In related work Bound, working with Zvi Griliches and Eli Berman, is using data from the Annual Survey of Manufacturing to test a variety of hypotheses regarding the shift away from semi-skilled labor. The evidence that Bound and his collaborators have assembled points quite clearly to the notion that the prime cause of the shift away from production labor has been labor saving technological change — automation. Bound and Berman are currently extending this work to look at patterns of change in other countries.

Recent Trends in Criminal Activity Levels — U.S.

John Bound, with Scott Boggess (PSC graduate student)

There is a widely held belief that the level of serious criminal activity increased during the 1980s, particularly among the urban underclass. This increase has been mentioned as both a cause and consequence of the increasingly poor labor market prospects of less-skilled workers. Significant increases in both Federal and State incarceration rates would seem to support this view. However, data from the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) suggests only a mild increase in crime over this period, while the National Crime Survey (NCS) actually depicts lower levels of criminal activity. In work with Scott Boggess, John Bound analyzes data from all three sources in an attempt to understand the nature of the series and to come to an informed opinion regarding the apparent differences in their trends. Results indicate that the large increase in the incarceration rate is attributable primarily to an increase in the likelihood of incarceration given arrest. During the latter part of the 1980s a dramatic increase in the number of arrests and incarcerations for drug law violations also played an important role. The increase in drug-related activity was not registered by either the UCR or NCS because neither series measures the incidence of victimless crime.

Income Inequality, Schooling Attainment, and Intergenerational Mobility in Brazil — Brazil

David Lam, collaborating with Ricardo Paes de Barros (Yale University and Instituto de Pesquisa Económica Aplicada, Rio de Janeiro)

Brazil is characterized by low levels of schooling attainment and high income inequality compared to other countries with similar levels of per capita income. In a project for the World Bank, David Lam is collaborating with Ricardo Barros, a Brazilian economist, to analyze the effect of schooling and income of parents on the schooling outcomes of children. The project uses the 1982 round of Brazil’s large annual household survey, the PNAD, to analyze the determinants of schooling attainment of 14 year-olds in northeast and southeast Brazil. Although parental schooling and income have large effects on schooling attainment, there continues to be a large schooling advantage for children in the southeast after controlling for parental characteristics. Results suggest that improvements in the distribution of income would have positive, but relatively modest, effects on the schooling attainment of the next generation, given the existing relationship between parental income and children’s schooling.

In a related project, David Lam analyzes the degree of intergenerational mobility in schooling attainment in Brazil. Using data on the education of parents in the 1982 and 1988 Brazilian PNAD, schooling attainment regressions demonstrate that there is a large educational advantage associated with having parents from higher educational categories. Men whose fathers had university education, for example, have an average of 12 years more schooling than men whose fathers were illiterate. Although mean schooling has risen for children from all educational categories, the relative advantage associated with parents from higher educational groups shows little change over the last 40 years. Comparisons of mobility for men and women suggest that women in older cohorts received less return than men from having better educated parents. The relationship between parents’ education and schooling outcomes for recent cohorts are remarkably similar for men and women, however. Comparisons across regions indicate greater disadvantages associated with having poorly educated parents in the northeast, a pattern that has persisted over four decades.

Effects of Family Background on Income and Returns to Schooling in Brazil and the United States — Cross-national

David Lam, collaborating with Robert Schoeni (RAND)

A typical feature of labor markets in developing countries is high estimates of returns to schooling compared to the United States and other industrialized countries. David Lam and Robert Schoeni, a recent PSC Ph.D. who has joined the Labor and Population research staff at RAND, analyze Brazilian household survey data to determine the extent to which effects of family background on income are responsible for the high estimates of returns to schooling. The schooling levels of workers’ relatives, including parents, wife, and parents-in-law, are included in standard wage equations. The results suggest that standard estimates of returns to schooling may be biased upward by omitted family background variables. The returns to schooling continue to be high, however, even when a large set of family background variables are controlled for. A surprising result from this research is that the schooling of a man’s father-in-law appears to have a larger effect on his wages than the schooling of his father. Lam and Schoeni develop a theoretical model of assortative mating and intergenerational transmission of economic characteristics that suggests that family background variables may simply represent unobserved economic characteristics of workers.
In a subsequent paper, Lam and Schoeni further develop the theoretical model of assortative mating and compare empirical results for Brazil with comparable results for the United States. In contrast to the Brazilian patterns, in the United States the schooling of a man’s father appears to have a larger effect on his earnings than does the schooling of his father-in-law. The results suggest that characteristics of parents and parents-in-law are indicators of unobserved characteristics of workers, and that apparent effects of family background on wages do not necessarily indicate labor market imperfections. This research was supported by IPEA in Rio de Janeiro, the Fulbright Commission, and the Program for International Partnerships of the University of Michigan. Support for Robert Schoeni’s work in Brazil was provided by the Hewlett Foundation.

Quality of Schooling and Poverty in Brazil — Brazil

David Lam, collaborating with Guilherme Sedlacek (The World Bank) and Deborah Reed (Yale University)

As part of the World Bank’s preparation of a report assessing poverty in Brazil, David Lam is analyzing the effects of the quality of schooling on adult earnings and the potential returns from improvements in schooling quality in reducing poverty. The 1988 round of Brazil’s annual household survey makes it possible to identify the area in which individuals received their education. The 1976 survey is used to construct indicators of schooling quality for each area, such as the mean education of primary school teachers, the relative salaries of teachers, and teacher/student ratios. These variables are used in wage equations for adults in 1988 to estimate the effects of schooling quality on adult earnings. The study also estimates the relative income advantage associated with attending private versus public schools. The results will be used to estimate the potential returns to improvements in school quality in raising incomes and reducing poverty. The research is being supported by the World Bank.

The Determinants of Continuation to Secondary School in Thailand — Thailand

John Knodel collaborating with Napaporn Havanon (Srinakharinwirot University)

This project studies determinants and consequences of continuation of education past compulsory primary schooling in Thailand based on a systematic analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data. The research examines the roles played by parental, student and teacher attitudes towards education, child characteristics, family background, economic constraints, and community characteristics. This is pioneering work in education research in Thailand.

Socioeconomic Status of Veterans — U.S.

Yu Xie

From a cohort-aging perspective, this project assesses the socioeconomic status of young male veterans in comparison to that of young male nonveterans. It is found that veterans gradually come to have higher educational attainment and earn more than nonveterans. The advantages of being a veteran come late and only after the veteran’s exit from the military. For socially disadvantaged groups, veteran status has an additional premium, either because military experience provides a “bridging environment” or because employers use veteran status as a “screening” device.

Career Choice to Become a Scientist — U.S.

Yu Xie

This research studies (1) the effects of family background factors on the likelihood of being a scientist among U.S. adult males and (2) the determinants of the plan to become a scientist among U.S. youths. Data for the first part are created from 1962 and 1972 postcensal surveys on scientists and the 1962 and 1973 Occupational Changes in a Generation Surveys. Data for the second part are from the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972. Statistical techniques for this research include the use of the multivariate logit model both for simple random samples and for choice-based samples.

Xie found that the most important predictor of an individual being a scientist is higher education. Statistical models reveal that, net of education, most family background factors do not affect a person’s likelihood of being a scientist. An exception to this is the persistence of the inheritance effect of father’s being a scientist. Changes in the social origins of scientists observed during the 1962-1972 period are small. In general, high school students of racial and religious minority groups are more likely to plan to become a scientist than are whites and Protestants, controlling for family resources and academic performance. Birth order is found to be irrelevant. Family background affects enrollment in postsecondary education and to a lesser degree the choice of majoring in science. However, most graduates with bachelor’s degrees in science pursue non-scientific careers.

Sex-Typing of Occupational Choice — U.S.

Yu Xie and Kimberlee Akin (PSC graduate student)

This research examines the future occupational plans of young women as compared to those of young men within the framework of a redefinition of role model theory. Xie and Akin explore the influence of the societal make-up of the labor force on youth’s desires to train for and enter particular occupations through three hypothesized channels: (1) the extent of sex segregation of occupations in the labor force (the Reflection Model); (2) cross-occupational variation in pay equity between female and male workers (the Expectation Model); and (3) sex
differences in the proportions of highly successful and unsuccessful workers (the Reference Model). Based on psychological, economic, and sociological literature, the three theoretical models have distinct implications for how role models in the adult labor force affect youth’s occupational choices, and these implications are tested against data from a nationally representative survey of high school seniors in 1972 and from the 1970 U.S. Census. The researchers corroborate their findings with comparable data extracted from a national survey of youth in 1979 and the 1977-1979 March Current Population Surveys. Their loglinear modeling results for both periods yield very strong evidence in support of the Reflection Model and non-trivial evidence in support of the Expectation Model and the Reference Model.

Women in Science: Recruitment and Retention — U.S.

Yu Xie and Kimberlee Akin (PSC graduate student)

This project investigates the question of where women fall behind men in the career pipeline to becoming scientists/engineers. Explanations considered include (1) early gender-role socialization; (2) gender differences in mathematical achievement; (3) incompatibility of women’s family responsibilities with the competitive nature of scientific/engineering work; and (4) discrimination of the scientific/engineering job market in favor of men. The above hypotheses will be tested with nationally representative data from many sources, seven of which are (1) the 1972-1986 National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972; (2) the 1980-1986 longitudinal study of High School and Beyond; (3) the 1976-1988 cross-sectional New Entrants Surveys, which were biennially administered to recent college graduates with science degrees; (4) the 1972-1978 panel study known as the National Survey of Experienced Scientists and Engineers; (5) the 1982-1986 replicate of the National Survey of Experienced Scientists and Engineers; (6) the 1982-1986 replicate of the National Educational Longitudinal Survey and follow-up surveys; and (7) the 1988 National Survey of Postsecondary Faculty. The data are analyzed at the individual level. By combining the aforementioned existing data from different sources, Xie and Akin are able to piece together the experiences of different cohorts and construct a “synthetic” cohort. This research has been supported by a research grant from the National Science Foundation and a Spencer Fellowship from the National Academy of Education.

Does “Prestige” Matter? Compensating Differentials for Social Mobility in the Indian Caste System — India

Vijayendra Rao

A fair amount of theoretical work by economists has attempted to incorporate social factors into formal economic models, but few economists have attempted to test whether such “social consumption” matters. In this study, Vijayendra Rao tests whether there are compensating differentials associated with the prestige of an occupation in the context of the Indian caste system. The caste system divides a community into hierarchical strata whose rank order is determined largely by ritual “purity.” All individuals are born into a particular caste, which is associated with a traditional occupation. If individuals gain utility from being in the more prestigious traditional occupation of a higher-ranked caste, theory predicts that some individuals, when choosing an occupation, will trade off the income generated by the occupation for its prestige value. The theory is tested with panel data on rural households spread over 10 villages in the semi-arid tropics of India. Strong “compensating differentials” for prestige mobility are found, treating it as an endogenous variable, indicating that at least in these communities, individuals value the social prestige inherent within an occupation.

Transitions in Mobility and Inequality in an Indian Village, 1942-1976 — India

Vijayendra Rao, collaborating with Sanjiv Gupta (PSC graduate student)

This project measures and attempts to explain the extent of mobility and inequality in wealth over a 34-year period in a western Indian village. The data are from a household census survey conducted in the village in 1942, 1958, and 1976. Researchers are calculating various measures of mobility derived from transition matrices in ranks of wealth and income and will then attempt to decompose the extent of mobility that can be explained by various possible factors — including affirmative action programs. Another survey was conducted in the village in 1992, and the researchers hope to collaborate with Hemalata Dandekar in analyzing the new survey as well.

Statistical Discrimination, Identity Selection and the Social Transformation of Caste and Race — Methodological, India

Vijayendra Rao, collaborating with Francis Bloch (Brown University)

In this theoretical study, Vijayendra Rao and Francis Bloch develop a rational choice model of a labor market in a discriminatory society. They maintain that consumption choices, unrelated to investments in human capital but similar to consumption choices made by the dominant group, can be made by those experiencing discrimination in an attempt to appear less different from mainstream groups and thus reduce the amount of discrimination they face. This, in turn, can lead to a split in the minority group. Those who have the potential to earn the greatest labor market returns by making consumption choices identical to those of the dominant group choose to assimilate. The sub-group minority who do not have much to gain from the labor market, perhaps due to poverty and low human capital investments, or who cannot afford the cost of assimilating consumption behavior, thus become further isolated from the mainstream. This can lead to the creation of a much poorer, socially isolated sub-group of the minority — i.e., an underclass.
The Long-Run Impact of Early Nonemployment: A Reexamination — U.S.

Lauren Rich

In recent years, concern among policy makers, business leaders, and scholars about the declining economic status of non-college bound youth in the United States has heightened. As a result, attention has again been drawn to the problems significant numbers of youth experience in making the transition from school to work, particularly poor and minority youth and high school dropouts. These problems, it is feared, often result in high rates of early unemployment which negatively impact future chances for employment, and which lead to discouragement and weak labor force attachment that persist over time. Thus, it is often recommended that policies be developed to increase the employment opportunities of high school students and young adults, particularly among the disadvantaged.

However, recent studies show little to no impact of early nonwork on future employment, with a larger impact on future wages. But these studies only infer the size of long-run impacts and typically measure the impact of early nonwork in an era of relatively tight labor markets. In addition, unobserved differences across individuals are not adequately controlled for. This study considers whether, after statistically controlling for the presence of unobserved heterogeneity, the high unemployment rates of the early 1980s had a significant long-run impact on the labor market outcomes of youth. Specifically, using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth, the project considers, for a sample of male and female youth who left high school between the years of 1980 and 1984, the impact of hours worked during high school on wages and hours worked up to eight years following individuals’ departure from high school. In contrast to previous studies, work experience obtained during high school is found to be significantly related to later work experience, though not to wages, even after controlling for unobservable differences across individuals. Furthermore, the impact of early work experience on later work experience is found to persist over time, and to be significant even eight years after individuals terminate their schooling.

The Impact of Family Welfare Receipt and Family Background on the Labor Supply of Young Men — U.S.

Lauren Rich

Recent concern about long-term welfare dependency has led a number of researchers to examine the intergenerational consequences of welfare receipt. Several recent studies have found that family welfare receipt negatively impacts daughters’ economic outcomes by increasing the probability that daughters will become dependent on welfare as adults. While the mechanism by which this occurs is not well understood, many recent explanations are reminiscent of Oscar Lewis’ arguments in the early 1960s about the intergenerational transmission of a “culture of poverty.” These explanations suggest that parents who are dependent on welfare are unable to reinforce traits of independence, ambition and self-reliance. It is also suggested that family dependency on welfare may reduce children’s motivations for market success because they attach less stigma to the receipt of welfare and come to perceive it as an acceptable alternative to market work. Other explanations, however, emphasize the negative effects of social isolation and the lack of role models for low-income children.

Because much less is known about the intergenerational consequences of welfare receipt for sons, this project is concerned with testing whether the “welfare culture” and “social isolation hypotheses” outlined above are relevant to boys growing up in families dependent on welfare. Specifically, Rich focuses on the impact of family welfare receipt, family background and parental employment status on the annual hours worked by young men enrolled in school and young men who have completed their schooling with 12 years of education or less. Using a longitudinal data base containing approximately 1,200 youths (from the NLSY), she estimates a reduced-form labor supply model in which hours of work are related to a complete set of individual, labor market and family background characteristics.

The results indicate that, for enrolled youth, the most important determinants of hours worked are race and prenatal and sibling employment status. Although black youth are much more likely than white youth to reside in families receiving welfare, family welfare receipt appears to explain none of the racial differential in youth employment. While this result is consistent with hypotheses about the importance of role models, it is not clear whether family employment status is an indicator of family work orientation, or if employed family members actually help youth find jobs. Further research employing better measures of local labor market conditions is needed to answer this question. For out-of-school youth, the most important determinants of hours worked are sibling employment, possession of a high school diploma and grade point average. Again, after controlling for these and other variables, family welfare receipt appears to have little or no consequence for youth employment outcomes.

Employment Opportunity and Teenage Childbearing — U.S.

Lauren Rich

Although the research literature on teen pregnancy and childbearing is extensive, few studies have investigated the effects of economic incentives and constraints on the fertility of teens. This project begins to fill this gap through an investigation of the impact of employment opportunity on the probability that a young woman will bear a child out-of-wedlock before the age of 20. Using a sample of young women aged 14-16 in 1979 from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth, a discrete time hazard model, in which the primary explanatory variable of interest is cumulative weeks worked, is employed. Preliminary results show that employment thus defined has a positive and statistically insignificant impact on the probability of experiencing a teen birth. However, these results do not take into account potential simultaneity between the fertility and employment decisions of young women. Thus, more precise
estimates of the impact of employment will be obtained through the employment of instrumental variables.

Determinants of Continuation to Secondary School in Thailand — Thailand

Linda Williams, collaborating with Napapon Havanon (Srinakharinwirot University) and Kritaya Archavanikul (Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University)

This study involves quantitative analysis of data from the Thai Old Age Security Motive and Fertility Study. The survey was conducted in 1990 in the central and northeastern regions of the country by the Institute for Population and Social Research at Mahidol University. Detailed questions on educational attainment and expectations for all children were asked of 1,776 married women between the ages of 28 and 39, as were questions about the reasons for terminating children’s education where applicable. This data set enables the researchers to explore systematically reasons for differences in levels of educational attainment between children.

Analysis is underway of factors both within and outside of the family sphere of influence in order to identify determinants of continuation to secondary school. In particular, they explore the extent to which sex and birth order affect a child’s opportunity to acquire education beyond the compulsory level, which at present is six years of primary school.

The policy implications of this study are potentially far-reaching. It is known, for example, that education is an important determinant of the economic, social, and health status of household members of all ages. Those allowed to continue to secondary school and beyond are thus afforded a substantial advantage over others, and that advantage is likely to persist over the life course. If, for example, girls or children from larger families are selectively underrepresented in secondary schooling, they will continue to be systematically disadvantaged in subsequent years. Ultimately, researchers hope to provide a basis for informed policies to develop the human resource base in ways that would reduce socioeconomic inequality and improve the status of women in Thailand.


Tanya Zinakova

During the last 30 years, social policy in Eastern European countries has undergone three major stages: (1) a period of extensive development of socialist (Soviet-type) welfare states and growth of public consumption funds; (2) a period of dual welfare, characterized by the significant strengthening of occupational welfare policies; and (3) the current period of adjustment to new economic and political realities.

For each of these periods this project examines the governmental social strategies and priorities, the means of achieving the goals, and the dominant factors and forces shaping social policies. The study also aims to draw lessons from the many positive and negative experiences of the past in dealing with both inherited and newly acquired social problems.

Two main beliefs underlie this study. First, if policy makers wish to minimize mistakes and social costs in the present and future, they have to accept, rather than neglect, the reality of the welfare policies of the past as the basis for new social programs. Second, it is necessary to overcome the traditional treatment of social policy as a marginal area, subordinated to major political and economic objectives. This treatment has become more pronounced in Eastern Europe since the beginning of market reforms. International experience, however, shows that emphasis on macroeconomic developments is not enough to alleviate poverty and to create better societies. Although there is as yet no sign of a reversal of priorities in Eastern Europe from building markets to the creation of welfare societies, it is nevertheless important to lay firm foundations from the very beginning.

This research is part of a broader study on “Child Poverty” in Industrialized Countries: Trends and Policy Options” sponsored and funded by UNICEF. The information and data used in this study were gathered in Russia and during fieldwork in Eastern and Western Europe between 1988 and 1993.

Poverty and Antipoverty Policy in Russia — Russia

Tanya Zinakova

This project draws attention to the competition between the market reform and traditional social welfare values in Russia. It is especially concerned with the growth of poverty, arising from the neglect of welfare, as well as social policy reform, among women and children, and the effects of antipoverty policies.

Research demonstrates that under conditions of uncontrolled inflation and a dramatic fall in living standards for the majority of the population, current social policy has become synonymous with public support for the poor. Antipoverty programs are aimed at providing haphazard emergency help, instead of preventing social breakdown and developing economic and social constraints on poverty. Also giving cause for alarm is the fact that antipoverty policy in 1990-92 was implemented very narrowly, as a system of compensations, benefits and subsidies. The emphasis was placed, for example, on unemployment benefits rather than job retraining, on redistribution rather than the creation of incentives for production, and on authoritarian and decree-based solutions rather than a new coordination between government and different agents of social welfare and state and business support for private and community efforts in providing social programs and services. “Compensation policy” can hardly be regarded as an effective strategy for poverty reduction: rather than eliminating poverty, it is only capable of providing minimal assistance to a significant part of the population living in poverty.

The project also explores some prospects and opportunities for the future of social policy. It focuses on the capacity of
different social actors to influence public policy and on their commitment to serve as a more positive force in preventing poverty and providing services to meet the critical needs of population.

Analysis is based on research conducted in Russia in 1993 and the theory and methodology studied at the Program on Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy at the University of Michigan (directed by Sheldon Danziger) in 1991-92.

Youth-Community Attitudes and Relations in Urban Environments — Cross-national

Tanya Zinakova, collaborating with Rosemary Sarri (UM-Institute for Social Research), Carolyne Pryor (Wayne State University), Rida Gatewood (UM-Sociology), Vladimir Lisovksy (St. Petersburg University), Nadezhda Komarova (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Youth Problems).

Major societal level shifts have significantly altered and complicated the transition to adulthood for young people across the globe. For example, less than two decades ago, in the American context, high-paying manufacturing and unskilled labor jobs were readily available to young people in America's large urban centers (e.g., Chicago and Detroit). Recently, however, with the increase in technology and the growth of the global economy, there have been massive layoffs and movements of factories out of the United States. This is resulting in a future for youth that is much less certain and perhaps much more bleak. Although the causes are not the same, massive changes recently experienced in the former Soviet Union have also brought about considerable discontinuity in the outlook and expectations of youth. The sources of the current difficulties facing youth in the East and in the West are quite different, yet the results (e.g., massive youth unrest, violence, suicide, crime, dropping out of school, etc.) are the same.

This research is a collaborative cross-national study of 15-to 18-year-old youths in six large urban centers of the United States and the former Soviet Union. The goals of the study are fourfold: (1) to survey the attitudes, relationships, behaviors and strengths of a sample of young people in these rapidly changing environments; (2) to investigate the extent to which the needs of these young people are being met by existing policies and youth-serving organizations; (3) to assist policy makers' and service providers' efforts to foster the healthy development of young people, particularly those at high risk for substance abuse, violence, dropping out of high school, crime, illness, homelessness, premature sexual involvement, and other problem behaviors; and (4) to investigate ways in which youth may participate in community decision making regarding social policy and services, thereby being prepared for active citizenship involvement as adults.

This research is based on sociological surveys conducted in Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Kiev. The study is sponsored and funded by the University of Michigan, Wayne State University, Washington University, the Social Research Institute of St. Petersburg University, and the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Youth Problems.

• RACE AND ETHNICITY

Multi-city Study of Urban Inequality — U.S.

Reynolds Farley and Sheldon Danziger

The Ford Foundation, with cooperation and assistance from the Social Science Research Council and the Russell Sage Foundation, sponsored a four-city study of urban economic inequality. A primary aim is to explain why minority groups in major cities — especially blacks — remain impoverished. The study gathered data to test a variety of specific hypotheses about the labor market status of minorities and women vis-à-vis whites and about the causes and consequences of continued racial residential segregation.

Household surveys were conducted in four major metropolises. The 1992 Detroit Area Study, with Reynolds Farley as Principle Investigator, obtained information from 1559 randomly selected Detroit area adults — split more or less evenly between whites and blacks. A supplementary interview was conducted with about 400 young adults living in the homes of the household respondents. Surveys using similar instruments have been conducted in Atlanta, Boston and Los Angeles. In all places, African-Americans were oversampled. In Boston, Latinos were also oversampled and in Los Angeles both Latinos and Asians.

Interviews with household respondents provide unique information about racial attitudes and about how workers and potential workers evaluate the job market. To obtain information about the demand side of the labor market, Professor Harry Holzer of Michigan State University gathered extensive information by phone and mail from employers in Detroit and other metropolises. Professors Chris Tilly and Phil Moss from the University of Massachusetts at Lowell conducted extensive in-depth interviews with employers to determine what criteria they use in selecting employees and whether their procedures adversely affect the job chances of minorities or women.

During the 1994-95 year, a major effort is being made at the Population Studies Center to develop a concatenated data set of findings from the several thousand interviews conducted in Atlanta, Boston, Detroit and Los Angeles in this Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

Segregation in Multi-ethnic Areas — U.S.

William H. Frey and Reynolds Farley

The emergence of multi-ethnic metropolitan areas — with different mixes of Latinos, Asians and blacks — provides a unique context for racial and ethnic segregation dynamics in the United States. William H. Frey and Reynolds Farley examined 1990 segregation levels and 1980-90 changes in segregation in the nation's multi-ethnic metropolitan areas with those in other kinds of places. They found that black segregation levels are lower and were more likely to decline in multi-ethnic areas. Latino segregation was also more likely to decline in such areas, and both Latino and Asian segregation declines
were greater when other minority groups were growing. Their findings point up the potential for greater mixed race and ethnic co-residence in the neighborhoods of emerging multi-ethnic areas. They also suggest that the historic black-white neighborhood transition dynamic, still evident in many northern industrial metropolises, does not apply to these places. Frey’s effort in this study was supported by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The residential segregation indices, calculated from 1980 and 1990 census data, were supplied by Knight-Ridder Newspapers.

The Changing Position of Blacks in the U.S. Labor Market — U.S.

John Bound, collaborating with Richard Freeman (Harvard University), Harry Holzer (Michigan State University) and Laura Dresser (graduate student, UM. Economics)

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: (1) the period of rapid black advance came to an end sometime during the mid-1970s; (2) 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); (3) there is little evidence to support the notion, sometimes advanced, that the deterioration accelerated during Reagan’s term of office. Bound and Freeman explored CPS data further to evaluate the potential validity of various hypotheses about the deterioration of the relative earnings of black men. They found that shifts in the industrial composition of the work force can explain much of the decline in the employment and earnings of young black men. In particular, the dramatic decline of manufacturing in the Midwest seems to have had a disproportionate effect on black high school graduates, while the decline in the public sector may be partly responsible for the decline in the economic position of college educated blacks.

Bound, working with Laura Dresser, has now turned his attention to black women and is finding patterns for them that mirror some of the patterns he found for black men. In particular, beginning in the late 1970s, the wages of black women began to fall relative to those of white women. Some of the same forces at work explaining the deterioration of the position of black men seem to be at work for black women.

In work with Harry Holzer, Bound is analyzing the changes in the employment and unemployment rates for white and black men across states and SMSAs over the past two decades. The main focus of this work has been 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. Bound and Holzer find that as much as 50 percent of the drop in employment of less educated black men can be explained by shifts in industrial structure.

Demographic Patterns of Ethnic Groups in Northern China — China

Barbara Anderson and Brian D. Silver

Barbara Anderson and Brian Silver are collaborating with researchers at the Chinese State Statistical Bureau in examination of data quality and demographic patterns of ethnic groups in Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia in northern China. The majority of the population of Xinjiang is comprised of members of traditionally Moslem ethnic groups. These groups do not share with Chinese Han a focus on the animal of the birth year. Thus, these groups have lower quality age reporting than Han Chinese. The data problems for these groups are similar to those of Moslem ethnic groups in Soviet Central Asia, which Anderson and Silver have studied extensively.

A substantive focus of this work is the extent to which demographic patterns of Han and members of indigenous groups differ when socio-economic characteristics are taken into account. Information on duration of residence of Han immigrants will be useful in assessing the extent of migrant adjustment. Information on the timing and intensity of health and population programs in locales will also be incorporated in the analysis.

Demographic Patterns and Data Collection Problems in Muslim Societies — Central Asia and North Africa

Barbara A. Anderson and Brian D. Silver

In cooperation with the Social Science Research Council, and the Population Council - Middle East. Barbara Anderson and Brian Silver are organizing a series of conferences about demographic problems, research, and data collection in the Central Asian countries that formerly were part of the Soviet Union. Scholars from North Africa, the Middle East and China will also participate in order to provide a comparative perspective. The conferences will address problems and opportunities...
in data collection and research on population, health, and family in the context of the shift from state socialism to a market economy. The first conference is scheduled for Istanbul in May 1995.

**The Economic Consequences of Disability Status for Latinos — U.S.**

**Anna M. Santiago**

Utilizing data from the 1990 PSID/Preliminary Release File, this project examines the costs of disability status for Anglo, Black, Mexican, Puerto Rican and Cuban men and women. The research objectives are twofold: (1) to examine variations in the prevalence of work disabilities across ethnic and gender lines; and (2) to empirically estimate the economic costs of disability status for these groups. This project was partially supported by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

**Changing Opportunity Structures, Residential Segregation and the Economic Well-being of Puerto Ricans — U.S.**

**Anna M. Santiago**

This study utilizes data from the 1970 and 1980 Public Use Samples to examine cross-metropolitan variations of Puerto Rican residence and economic well-being using a simultaneous equations model. The primary research questions posed are (1) To what extent are patterns of Puerto Rican residence a cause and/or consequence of Puerto Rican economic status? and (2) Are changes in Puerto Rican economic well-being from 1970 to 1980 a result of changing characteristics of the Puerto Rican population and the metropolitan areas in which they reside or are they attributable to changes in the way which given values of these characteristics translate into economic well-being? The analysis focuses on the 48 largest Puerto Rican communities in the United States.

The project was partially supported by a grant from the Social Science Research Council Committee on Contemporary Hispanic Issues and the Program on the Urban Underclass.

**A Preliminary Investigation of Minority Access to Rehabilitation Services in Michigan — U.S.**

**Anna M. Santiago, collaborating with Michael Leahy (Michigan State University) and Francisco Villarruel (Michigan State University)**

Recent research indicates that the incidence of disability among ethnic minorities is nearly double the rate for non-Hispanic white population. The difficulties experienced by ethnic minorities who are disabled may be further exacerbated by the inaccessibility of rehabilitation services and the lack of bilingual and/or bicultural service providers.

The purpose of this study, funded by an All-University Research Initiation Grant at Michigan State University, is threefold: (1) to identify cultural variations in the definitions and acceptance of disability among ethnic minority groups; (2) to identify patterns of minority awareness and utilization of rehabilitation services using the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Lansing metropolitan areas as test sites; and (3) to identify the service needs of these subpopulations. Two hundred and twenty-six minority households with handicappers were interviewed in the test sites by multicultural interviewers.

**Residential Segregation of Latinos in Metropolitan America — U.S.**

**Anna M. Santiago**

This project examines patterns of residential segregation and spatial mobility between Latinos, blacks and Anglos in 142 metropolitan areas for the period between 1970 and 1990. The research objectives are twofold: to identify segregation patterns between the various Latino subgroups (Meksicans, Puerto Ricans and Cubans), blacks and Anglos and to empirically test theoretical explanations for the observed patterns and their changes over time.

The dataset is currently being updated to incorporate data from the 1990 Census as these data are released. Current analysis is focusing on changes in patterns of segregation and suburbanization for particular Latino subgroups. A secondary line of research has focused on the analysis of historical data pertaining to the development of Latino communities within these metropolitan areas. Particular interest revolves around the impact of labor recruitment and metropolitan growth and change on the formation of Latino communities in the United States.

The project has been partially supported by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

**Persistence of Poverty Among Hispanics in the United States — U.S.**

**Anna M. Santiago**

Only recently have scholars examined trends in the incidence of poverty for subpopulations other than blacks and whites in the United States. Findings from cross-sectional studies reveal sharp differences in poverty rates for specific racial and ethnic groups over time. Trends between 1960 and 1980 indicate that levels of poverty declined more sharply for whites and blacks when compared with Hispanics. The poverty rate for Hispanic families was 25 percent in 1989 — a rate 2.5 times higher than the poverty rate for non-Hispanic whites. Moreover, poverty rates varied considerably among Hispanic subpopulations. Puerto Rican poverty increased sharply during the last 20 years to a level which currently exceeds the black poverty rate. The gains against poverty made during the 1970s by Mexican Americans were almost totally erased in the 1980s.

Longitudinal data has enabled scholars to examine the extent and persistence of poverty over time. Previous research has underscored notable racial differences in the extent of
poverty and duration of poverty spells. Moreover, this research has revealed the extensive movement of individuals into and out of poverty over time. Blacks, particularly female householders, tended to have higher rates of poverty and longer spells. While existing evidence is sketchy, the data suggest that approximately 20 percent of Hispanics are poor; and among those who are poor in any given year, approximately 80 percent are poor during the following year. Furthermore, poor individuals are more likely to experience multiple spells of poverty.

Existing research identifies poverty as a pervasive and growing problem for Hispanics. The objectives of this study are (1) to identify interethnic differences in the characteristics of poverty spells; (2) to estimate transitions into and out of poverty and the circumstances associated with entries and exits; and (3) to examine patterns of intergenerational transmission of poverty. This study, which uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1979-1990, will document interethnic variations in poverty status and examine transitions into and out of poverty among Hispanic, black and white young adults, looking at variations in the duration of poverty spells according to life circumstances. The analysis will provide empirical evidence of the relative importance of human capital, household composition and linkages to local labor markets on entering, exiting or remaining in poverty. Moreover, it will examine the linkage between growing up in poverty and future poverty transmission. The project has been partially supported by grants from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations as well as the Pew Charitable Trusts.

Welfare Dependency among Hispanic, Black and White Young Mothers — U.S.

Anna M. Santiago

Evidence of a decline in the economic well-being of minorities has renewed interest in the study of welfare dependency. With the advent of longitudinal data, work has focused on the long-term patterns of welfare use and data have revealed considerable racial differences in welfare use. The length of the median welfare spell for blacks was double that for whites. Black families accounted for one-half of the long-term welfare population. Existing research says little about the dynamics of welfare use among Hispanics. Cross-sectional studies have revealed that welfare receipt among particular Hispanic subgroups (i.e., Puerto Ricans and Central/South Americans) rose dramatically between 1970 and 1980. Recent estimates suggest that Hispanics comprised 12 percent of the welfare population and 20 percent of the welfare recipients who were totally dependent on public assistance. What is still missing from the current discourse is a national level analysis of long-term dependency according to life circumstances. In addition, it examines the impact of measurement choices on the duration of welfare spells. Moreover, the study will document the transitions to AFDC once an individual becomes categorically eligible and exits from welfare conditional upon AFDC receipt. Finally, the study will document interethnic differences in the extent to which recipient characteristics, local area conditions and welfare policies affect entering or leaving welfare. Documentation of the factors associated with chronic welfare participation is necessary if we seek to develop policies targeted to alleviating dependency. This project was partially supported by grants from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, the Pew Charitable Trusts, and the Social Science Research Council Program on the Underclass.

Intimate Violence Among Latino Couples — U.S.

Anna M. Santiago, collaborating with Merry A. Morash (Michigan State University)

Approximately one out of every four Latino couples experience some form of physical or verbal abuse by one of the partners. Spouse abuse among Latino couples was estimated to be 54 percent higher than among Anglo couples. Recent studies suggest that the higher incidence of violence in Latino families cuts across nearly all income, occupational and employment status levels. Despite the prevalence of violence within Latino families, little empirical or theoretical research has been conducted to identify the nature and causes of violence in Latino homes or the meaning of violent acts within the context of specific Latino cultures.

Two causal frameworks have been proposed to explain why Latino families experience high levels of violence: the ethnic values model and the family stressor model. The ethnic values model is based on the premise that personal commitment to particular cultural values perpetuates a set of negative behaviors. In contrast, the family stressor model focuses on structural factors which produce stress and instability in the family. These in turn provoke violent responses from family members.

This study will identify patterns of family violence and the factors which contribute to these patterns in a sample of 200 Latino households residing in the Detroit metropolitan area. A survey questionnaire incorporating the Conflict Tactics Scales and supplementary questions regarding the context of violence was administered in 1991-92. The purposes of the research are (1) to provide detailed, descriptive information about the nature and types of violence experienced by Latino couples; (2) to
compare levels of family violence among different ethnic and socioeconomic subpopulations; (3) to cross-culturally validate existing instruments which are used to measure family violence; and (4) to empirically test models which attempt to predict the observed patterns of violence. An important contribution will be made to existing research when alternative indicators of violence are compared to measures obtained using the Conflict Tactics Scales. The project will also contribute to a better understanding of cross-cultural variations in the perception and definition of violent behavior. These findings can be used to develop intervention strategies which are sensitive to sociocultural differences. This project was partially supported by a grant from the Social Science Research Council Program on Contemporary Hispanic Research Issues.

Gender and Ethnic Inequality in China — China

Emily Hannum (PSC graduate student) and Yu Xie

In two related studies, Emily Hannum and Yu Xie examine changes in gender and ethnic inequality in the People’s Republic of China. In the first study, they focus on gender disparity in elementary and junior high school education and trace the shifts in and implications of social and educational policies. With data from the 10 percent sampling tabulations of the 1990 China Census, they model the trends with time series, spine-smoothing regressions corrective for auto-correlation and find that periods of modernization are indeed characterized by increases in gender stratification, while periods of equality are characterized by decreases in gender stratification.

In the second study, Hannum and Xie are interested in the consequences of the economic reforms for gender and ethnic inequality in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region of China. Using data from 1 percent samples of the 1982 and 1990 China censuses, they show that women and minorities were less likely to be in high-status occupations than majority males, but the pattern was less pronounced in 1990 than in 1982. With occupations grouped into “elite” and “non-elite” categories, results from their binary logit models reveal that education increased its importance as a sorting mechanism over time and that women and minorities enjoyed higher returns to education than did men and majority members. They conclude that the status of women and minorities has improved during the economic reform era mainly through the indirect channel of education.

• MIGRATION


William H. Frey, collaborating with Elaine L. Fielding

With funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and, in part, from the Russell Sage Foundation, William Frey identified major urban and regional redistribution trends from his analysis of 1990 census findings. Significant trends include a re-emergence of urban growth after the “rural renaissance” of the 1970s: sharper regional racial disparities arising from concentrated immigration and race-selective migration; the emergence of the elderly population as a force in shaping Sun Belt-directed redistribution; and the dominance of the suburbs as the residence of choice among urban dwellers. Publications from this work include background papers for the 1994 President’s National Urban Policy Report and a contribution to the 1990 census monograph volumes published by the Russell Sage Foundation.

Immigration and Internal Migration “Flight” — U.S.

William H. Frey

William H. Frey continues his study of the immigration-internal migration “flight” phenomenon, which has become more pronounced as larger, more diverse waves of immigrants continue to focus on selected “port of entry” destination states and metropolitan areas. This research indicates that these High Immigration Areas will become more demographically distinct as a result of (1) the continued focused arrival of largely new minority (Latino and Asian) immigrants; (2) the out-movement of largely white internal migrants; and (3) the “push-pull” relationship between immigration and a uniquely selective out-migration of internal migrants.

At the local level, this means that immigrant displacement will be most evident among population groups where immigrants and minorities are most greatly represented — low- and middle-income groups and non college graduates. On a national scale, it suggests a trend toward “demographic balkanization” rather than an even increase in racial and ethnic diversity across all regions and metropolitan areas.

This research is funded by NICHD and utilizes special tabulations of the 1990 Census migration (“residence 5 years ago”) question from the 1990 Census, obtained by Frey, Glenn Fuguit of the University of Wisconsin, and Curt Roseman of the University of Southern California, with funding from the National Science Foundation.

Suburbanization of Blacks, Latinos and Asians — U.S.

William H. Frey, collaborating with Elaine L. Fielding

With funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, William Frey assessed the suburbanization of blacks, Latinos and Asians in the nation’s 314 metropolitan areas over the 1980-90 decade. Of the three groups, Asians were most likely to live in the suburbs, blacks the least, and Latinos were in between. The distinction is less significant in the West, where Latinos are often more suburban-located than the other two groups. All three groups increased their suburbanization levels during the 1980s, with pronounced black increases in large southern metropolitan areas such as Washington, D.C. and Atlanta, and new Latino increases in the North and South. Most (265 of 314) metropolitan suburbs raised their minority percentages during the 1980s.

With colleague Elaine L. Fielding, Frey evaluated the socioeconomic selectivity of minority suburbanization on measures of poverty status and educational attainment. While
there is great variation in the patterns across metropolitan areas. Middle class minorities were the most likely to increase their suburbanward relocation over the decade. The authors' continuing research will evaluate minority suburbanization on other demographic measures, and also the migration dynamics of this process using the "residence 5 years ago" question from the 1990 Census, and migration information from the American Housing Survey.

Welfare Magnets and Poverty Migration — U.S.

William H. Frey, Yu Xie, and Kao-Lee Liaw (McMaster University)

The poverty population "magnet" effect has often been linked to a state's welfare payments, particularly those associated with AFDC. This linkage has come under renewed scrutiny in states with generous welfare benefits and because of the impending reform of the federal welfare program. With funding from the Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison, William Frey and his colleagues are investigating the dynamics of poverty migration flows across U.S. states. The study takes advantage of the large sample associated with the 1990 U.S. Census migration tabulations to evaluate the impacts of welfare benefits for inter-state migration streams across a variety of population subgroups — race, Hispanic status, years of school completed, age, gender — cross-classified by poverty status. From a geographic perspective, the study will identify the additional impact that a state's welfare benefits exert on inter-state migration, beyond those exerted by the standard range of area-specific social and economic migration determinants. The final goal of the study will be to identify the effects of state welfare payments and the size and socioeconomic selectivity of poverty and non-poor migration for individual states.

Race-Class-Gender-selective Migration across U.S. Metro Areas — U.S.

William H. Frey

This broad-based project investigates the migration responses by race, class, and gender to national demographic shifts and economic restructuring across the nation's metropolitan areas. The study contrasts emerging migration and redistribution processes, based on 1990 census migration flows, with those from earlier periods. New demographic contexts for these flows are (1) the accelerating growth of racial and ethnic minorities; (2) sharply divided employment potentials for college graduates vis-à-vis non college graduates; and (3) new, gender-specific migration patterns. New economic forces draw from global and national restructuring that are sharpening the distinctions between metropolitan areas with a preponderance of "good" jobs from those with declining employment potentials. Together, these new contexts are creating migration patterns across metropolitan areas which are becoming more segregated by race, education attainment, and gender.

This study, funded by NICHD, is examining these patterns using multivariate analyses of migration flows and with alternative population projections for individual metropolitan areas. Collaborating with Frey are Yu Xie, Kao-Lee Liaw of McMaster University, Jeffrey S. Passel of the Urban Institute, Glenn V. Fuguet of the University of Wisconsin, and Thomas Stanback and Thierry Noyelle of Columbia University.

Migration and Redistribution of the Elderly — U.S.

William H. Frey, collaborating with Yu Xie, Kao-Lee Liaw (McMaster University), and Jeffrey Passel (The Urban Institute)

With funding from NIA, William H. Frey is conducting a study which links elderly migration patterns to elderly population redistribution across U.S. states and metropolitan areas. Its goals are to (1) identify the selectivities and determinants of elderly migration streams across states and metropolitan areas, and (2) determine the relative contributions of migration versus aging-in-place for the sizes and compositions of elderly populations in individual areas. The key features of this study are its stratification of the elderly population into 5-year age categories from 60-64 through 85 and older — in order to distinguish different phases of elderly migration as the population ages: separate analyses for blacks, Latinos, Asians and whites, and an evaluation of immigration as a separate component for each state and metropolitan area's elderly population change. Population projections for each state and area's elderly population will be conducted under alternative assumptions and scenarios. The project will employ special migration tabulations of the "residence 5 years ago" question from the 1990, 1980, and 1970 U.S. censuses.

Emigration Intentions — Ukraine

Barbara A. Anderson and Brian D. Silver

In collaboration with sociologists in Ukraine and Estonia, Barbara Anderson and Brian Silver conducted a survey of four regions of Ukraine in 1992. A focus was the extent to which young people planned to emigrate from Ukraine, the likelihood of actual emigration, and characteristics associated with the intention to emigrate. It was found that about 4 percent of young people thought it was very likely they would emigrate in the next five years. More educated people and those with more confidence in the future were more likely to plan to emigrate and to have taken concrete steps toward emigration than less educated or more discouraged people. This revealed a typical pattern of brain drain, positive selective migration.

Are Households Happier After They Move? Racial Differentials in the Consequences of Local Mobility — U.S.

Elaine L. Fielding

Many scholars have studied the predictors of intrametropolitan mobility, yet few have examined what hap-
The analyses are based on data from the 1985 American Housing Survey, which provides information on prior- and post-move household and housing characteristics for a representative sample of U.S. households. The analysis develops a path model describing direct and indirect effects of household and mobility-related characteristics on change in satisfaction with housing and neighborhood.

The results identify definite patterns of advantage and disadvantage in the consequences of local mobility. Households that are more likely to report increased satisfaction after moving include those with older head, married head, higher educational level, more income, and white race. Strong effects are observed for reason for moving, change in location, and change in tenure. Households that moved to adjust a specific feature of their housing are especially likely to experience gains in satisfaction, whereas those moving for other reasons (such as a change in marital status) are less likely to experience gains. Households moving from the central city to the suburbs or from renting to owning report a high frequency of increased satisfaction, while those moving suburb-to-city or own-to-rent report a very low frequency of improvement. Three objective characteristics of the destination environment are associated with better subjective outcomes: newer unit, larger unit, and good quality neighborhood.

The primary contributions of the research are (1) developing a more comprehensive and flexible model of local mobility than is currently available; and (2) providing empirical evidence on the consequences of local mobility in the mid-1980s.

Rural-urban Return Migration: Who Returns and Why? A Case Study of an Indian Village near Bombay — India

Vijayendra Rao, collaborating with Sanjiv Gupta (PSC graduate student)

A census survey of a village from which a large number of workers migrate to the Bombay metropolitan area indicates that, depending on the period, between 20 and 40 percent of the migrants return after two decades. This project uses conditional logistic models to explain the determinants of migration and return migration. The researchers also hope to establish that the high incidence of return migration may have implications for the projected growth of cities in India.

**HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY**

*Reading History Sideways — Cross-national*

Arland Thornton

Recent decades have witnessed a revolution in the beliefs of social scientists concerning the history of family life in the Western world. Detailed research in the 1960s began to reveal that several of the generally accepted beliefs about family life in the past had no basis in the historical record. Contrary to earlier notions, this research revealed that in many Western societies families had never been primarily extended, marriage had never been universal or young, and affection had always been important in family relationships. Many scholars began to describe as myths the commonly held, but incorrect, beliefs of their predecessors, and by the 1980s family myth had become a central theme in family scholarship. This project was motivated by these changing views and approaches.

Its first goal is to examine the theoretical paradigms used by several generations of earlier scholars to create these substantial and longstanding errors about family life in the past. Its second purpose is to evaluate the extent to which the faulty conceptual and methodological approaches of the past continue to influence family and demographic research today.


Miriam King

This project, currently being written up in book form, addresses how conflicts over gender roles, capitalistic economic development, immigration, and sectionalism led to the identification and discussion of particular American population patterns as threats to national well-being. The research draws its conceptual framework from the sociology of knowledge, science, and social problems, and incorporates both the qualitative analysis of texts and the quantitative analysis of historical U.S. Census data. The specific subjects analyzed are as follows: justifications of family limitation in terms of women's interests; concern about the low fertility of highly educated women; warnings that immigrants and their children were out-reproducing native-born whites of native parentage; rationales for initiating and discontinuing collection of mortality data through the U.S. Census; and early 20th century U.S. debates over projected over-versus under-population. This last topic, on population projections, also represents Miriam King's contribution to a broader research program on the "Causes and Consequences of U.S. Population Change" (principal investigator, Dennis Ahlburg, University of Minnesota), funded by the Sloan Foundation.
Quality and Comparability of Historical U.S. Census Data — U.S.

Miriam King, collaborating with Steven Ruggles and Russell Menard (both University of Minnesota)

Miriam King has served as consultant to projects to collect public use samples of the 1880 and 1920 U.S. Censuses and to create an integrated series of public use samples that maximize data comparability, funded by NICHD and NSF, with Steven Ruggles and Russell Menard as principal investigators. Outgrowths of her work in this area are a procedural history of the 1880 U.S. Census, as part of the documentation of the 1880 census public use sample, and several articles co-authored with Diana Magnuson. In her written work she draws upon three different kinds of evidence on undercounts — record-linkage studies, demographic estimation, and qualitative testimony from contemporaries — and discusses their relative advantages and the consistency of results across methods. She finds demographic analysis to be the most reliable source on the extent of undercount, and qualitative testimony and linkage studies to be in substantial agreement about the types of people most likely to be missed. She also traces an increasing degree of administrative oversight, rationalization, and standardization of census field operations over time, with major changes concentrated in 1880, 1940, and 1960.

Labor History of the U.S. Census Office before 1950 — U.S.

Miriam King

This small project examines working conditions and management-worker relations at the U.S. Census Bureau from around the turn of the century up to 1950, drawing on government administrative records in the National Archives. Interestingly, the kind of intensive oversight and extreme division of labor usually associated with assembly-line production and only recently entrenched in white collar employment was evident at the Washington Census Office by the turn of the century. So, too, did the feminization of clerical labor begin earlier in the Census Office than in the general labor force. Both workers and management at the Bureau faced particular challenges in their work environment, for each decennial enumeration demanded, in turn, the recruitment, training, and dismissal of most of the office work force.

The U.S. at 1880: Perspectives from the Census — U.S.

Miriam King, collaborating with Steven Ruggles and Russell Menard (both University of Minnesota)

Miriam King and her colleagues at the University of Minnesota have worked on a collection of papers based on or related to the 1880 U.S. Census. In addition to acting as co-editor of this collection, King contributed papers on census procedures (with Diana Magnuson), on fertility differentials (with Steven Ruggles), on public interest in the census (with Diana Magnuson), and on regional differences in 1880 (with William Block). Contrary to contentions of a delayed and health-related fertility decline among African-Americans, Ruggles and King found little difference in the individual and county-level predictors of black and white natives' fertility around 1880. Examining the content and frequency of newspaper articles on the census in 1880 and 1881, Magnuson and King found that the public tended to treat local and regional population size and growth as indicators of social, economic, and political superiority.

A Study of Mortality Decline - Germany

Michael Haines and Hallie Kintner

Funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), this project, now completed, involved studying the decline in mortality by age, sex, cause, and, when possible, rural-urban residence for geographic subunits of Germany over the period between approximately 1870 and 1935. Despite changes in political and geographic boundaries during the period, Germany presents an excellent case study because of (1) the relatively high quality of its published historical data; (2) its rapid socioeconomic changes as it experienced extensive urbanization and industrialization in this era; (3) considerable social, economic, religious, and ethnic variation across space; and (4) the fact that Germany furnished many of the life tables which underlie the Coale and Demeny Regional Model East life tables. The basic unit of analysis was the Regierungsbezirk (in the states of Prussia and Bavaria) or its analog in other states.

The project consisted of two parts. The first part documented the mortality decline in Germany from 1871 to 1939, describing mortality trends by age, sex, geographic area and region. Researchers produced standard life tables for the census dates 1871, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1900, 1910, and 1925. The second part of the project investigated how social, demographic, economic, medical, and public health variables influenced age-specific mortality across and temporal differences in overall and cause-specific mortality. Multivariate statistical techniques were employed to estimate the importance of the available explanatory variables on summary measures of overall mortality and on summary measures of cause-specific mortality.

Findings revealed dramatic drops in infant mortality and crude death rate from the 1870s to the 1930s and increases in expectation of life at birth. Relating these measures to a selection of socioeconomic covariates revealed that urban residence became much less hazardous and that the “urban mortality penalty” actually became a premium by the 1920s. Over the period covered, higher income became increasingly associated with lower mortality and regional differences in mortality levels converged, representing, in part, the increased control over mortality involved in the mortality transition.
Secular Trends in Labor Force Activity at Older Ages — U.S.

Michael Haines

The aim of this project, recently funded by the National Institute on Aging, is the description and explanation of changes in the labor force activity and retirement behavior of older workers between 1860 and 1980. It will utilize information in the Union Army recruit public-use tape, in other collateral records of the Pension Bureau, and in other sources (including census manuscripts and labor surveys).

The longitudinal data produced by the project will allow scrutiny of the precise nature of labor force activity and retirement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, partly by evaluating what effect the Civil War pension had on retirement in the 1880s and later, when the benefits became more generous. It will also examine the effects of eligibility for the pension on retirement by comparing the veterans with other workers in micro data sets (such as the census public use samples of 1880, 1900, and 1910 and labor survey documents) and published census and survey results. The study will be carried closer to the present by the use of the census public use samples of 1940-1980. The effects of health and morbidity on occupation and labor force participation will be studied, as well as the hypothesis that there was progressive "deskilling" of jobs for older workers in this earlier period. Since some of the collateral data sets contain information on homeownership, it will be possible to examine the influence of that variable on the retirement decision and occupation. There also exists the possibility that, since this is a longitudinal data set, the effects of occupational and geographic mobility on retirement and labor force activity later in life can be studied. Studying the transfers experienced by the Civil War generation and their effects provides a basis for assessing future transfers.

Marital Status Reporting in the 1910 U.S. Census — U.S.

Ellen Kramarow

This study uses indirect demographic estimation techniques to assess the quality of marital status reporting among native born whites in the 1910 United States Census. Divorce statistics by year and duration of marriage from 1867 published by the Bureau of the Census are used to calculate the proportion ever divorced by age for native-born white women in 1910. Other indirect techniques are used to estimate the proportion ever widowed by age. These proportions are compared to the reports of current marital status in the Census to estimate the extent of remarriage among native-born white women in the early twentieth century.

Demography and the Environment

Population and Environment — China and Korea

Barbara A. Anderson and Brian D. Silver

In collaboration with demographers and officials concerned with environmental protection in Guangxi Province, Yunnan Zhang Autonomous Region, and Jilin Province in China, and with demographers in Seoul, Korea, Barbara Anderson and Brian Silver are investigating population-environment interrelations. Using microdata from the 1990 Chinese Census and prefecture-level environmental data, the micro and macro determinants of mortality are being studied. All of these provinces of China have a substantial minority population. A focus of the project is ethnic differences in mortality, once other factors have been taken into account. Jilin Province contains a large number of ethnic Koreans. Koreans in China have the highest educational attainment of any ethnic group in China, very low infant mortality, and very low fertility. However, they have high adult male mortality. Individual and environmental factors influencing mortality of Koreans will be compared between Koreans in Jilin and Koreans in South Korea.

The 1990 Census

The 1990 Census Monograph Series — U.S.

Reynolds Farley

The Russell Sage Foundation will publish five volumes of findings based upon the Census of 1990. Reynolds Farley has edited a two-volume series entitled State of the Union: America in the 1990s. Volume I describes economic trends and includes chapters written by Frank Levy, James Wetzel, Suzanne Bianchi, Robert Mare, John Kasarda, Dowell Myers and Jennifer Wolch. Volume II describes social trends and contains chapters written by Claudette Bennett, Lynne Casper, Barry Chiswick, William Frey, Roderick Harrison, Dennis Hogan, Daniel Lichter, Sara McLanahan, Teresa Sullivan, Judith Treas and Ramon Torrecilha. These two volumes will be published in January, 1995. Reynolds Farley is writing a summary of findings aimed at a large audience. This book, Changes and Challenges, will be completed in late 1994 and published the next year.

There are two other books in this series. Francisco Rivera-Batiz and Carlos Santiago are preparing a volume describing the population of Puerto Rico. Margo Anderson and Steven Fineberg are authors of a volume describing the statistical and political issues involved in the controversy about adjusting the 1990 census figures for net undercount.
Problems in Using Instruments for Potentially Endogenous Variables — Methodological

John Bound, with David Jaeger (PSC graduate student) and Regina Baker (graduate student, UM Department of Political Science)

When searching for plausible instruments for potentially endogenous variables it is common to find that the candidates are only weakly correlated with the endogenous variables in question. In work to be published in JASA, Bound, Jaeger and Baker draw attention to a number of potential problems that arise when such instruments are used. They point out that if a potential instrument is only weakly correlated with an endogenous variable then even a weak correlation between the instrument and the error in the original equation will lead to large asymptotic biases in the instrumental variables (IV) estimates. They also point out that, in finite samples, IV estimates are biased in the same direction as are OLS estimates, with the magnitude of the bias approaching that of OLS as the R-squared between the instrument and the potentially endogenous variables approaches 0.

New Models for Comparing Mobility Tables — Methodological

Yu Xie

This project devises new models for comparing mobility tables that constrain cross-table variation in the origin-destination association as the log-multiplicative product of a common association pattern and a table-specific parameter. Like the method proposed by Yamaguchi, the new models provide one-parameter tests and thus facilitate analyses of the difference in “vertical mobility” between two mobility tables. A distinct advantage of the new models over Yamaguchi’s models is that the new models are powerful in their specification of the origin and destination association. Various models (including Hauser’s levels model and Goodman’s RC model) for the association pattern between origin and destination are allowed and estimated simultaneously with the table-specific comparison parameters. All that is required is a common pattern for the origin-destination association shared by the tables compared. Properties of the new models are demonstrated using three data sets previously analyzed in comparative mobility research: Yamaguchi’s data for the United States, Great Britain, and Japan; Erikson, Goldthorpe, and Portocarero’s data for England, France, and Sweden; and Hazelrigg and Garnier’s data for 16 countries.

Revising the Coale-Trussell Method for Analyzing Age-Specific Marital Fertility Schedules — Methodological

Yu Xie and Ellen Efron Pimentel (PSC graduate student)

This study aimed at revising an important tool in fertility research — the Coale-Trussell Mm method for analyzing age-specific marital fertility schedules — within the framework of loglinear and log-multiplicative models for discrete data. The project consisted of three stages, all of which have been completed. First, Xie challenged Coale and Trussell’s estimation of the natural fertility standard and proposed alternative estimates through explicit loglinear modeling. Second, Xie demonstrated the mathematical equivalence between the Coale-Trussell method and Goodman’s Association Model II. Third, Xie and Pimentel applied the new methodological framework to data collected in the World Fertility Survey for 41 countries and reestimated the standard parameters for the Coale-Trussell Mm method.

Statistical Modeling of Rates in Demographic Research — Methodological

Yu Xie

Two types of methods dominate demographic research, rates (or averages) and statistical models. Rates are often preferred because they are easy to calculate, easy to manipulate, and most importantly, easy to comprehend. Statistical models are also widely used because they can describe social phenomena parsimoniously and with sample data. Following the work by Clifford Clogg, Xie has bridged the two dominant methods by way of statistical modeling of rates. In particular, Xie warns that demographers be cautious in interpreting rates with small bases.


**Albert F. Anderson**


**Barbara A. Anderson**


John Casterline


J. Michael Coble


Sheldon Danziger


Reynolds Farley


Elaine L. Fielding


Deborah Freedman


Ronald Freedman


William H. Frey


Thomas Fricke


Arline T. Geronimus


Michael Haines


"Disease and Health through the Ages." Forthcoming in J. Simon, ed., The Resourceful Species.


Charles Hammerslough

"An Integrated Approach to Estimating the Probability of Spontaneous Abortion in the Presence of Induced Abortion, and Vice-Versa." Forthcoming in Public Health Reports.


Sioban D. Harlow


Al Hermaul


Nan Johnson


Kalev Katus


Miriam L. King

"Perspectives on Historical U.S. Census Undercounts." Forthcoming in *Social Science History*. Co-author with Diana Magnuson.


Hallie Kintner


John Knodel

"Introduction." Forthcoming in *Journal of Cross-cultural Gerontology* (special issue on focus group research on living arrangements of Asian Elderly).

"Focus Groups as a Qualitative Method for Cross-Cultural Research in Social Gerontology." Forthcoming in *Journal of Cross-cultural Gerontology* (special issue on focus group research on living arrangements of Asian Elderly).


"Why is Oral Contraceptive Pill Use in Vietnam So Low?" Forthcoming in *International Family Planning Perspectives*.


"Gender and Schooling in Thailand: Qualitative Evidence from Rural Parents." In *Reflections from the Grassroots: Issues and Options for Increasing Educational Opportunity*, proceedings of a seminar sponsored by the Graduate School, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, September 1993.


Brian D. Silver


Arland Thornton

“Comparative and Historical Perspectives on Marriage, Divorce, and Family Life.” Forthcoming in Utah Law Review.


**Rein Vöörmann.**


**Timothy Waidmann.**


**Linda Williams.**


**Yu Xie.**


Tatiana Zimakova


"Bo'ra s bednost'yu v Rossii: problemy i tendentsii" ("Antipoverty Policy in Russia: Problems and Trends"). Forthcoming in Sostoyanie raboty (Social Work), in Russian.


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.

The computing facilities at the Center encompass a variety of microcomputers and workstations which are integrated within the University computing environment. The University mainframe facilities provide tape and file processing facilities that are particularly well suited to social science computing. A distributed computing environment is being developed to provide even easier, faster, and more timely access to data and tools for data management and analysis. Eight IBM workstations have been acquired through a joint effort with the University Information Technology Division and the IBM

PSC graduate students making use of the new computing facilities.
Corporation. Collectively, the workstations provide significantly greater computing power at lower cost to staff and student researchers than does the mainframe.

Microcomputers are also employed by staff and students for data analysis, word processing, and graphics applications. A local Novell network connects Center microcomputers, workstations, and printers together via Ethernet. The local network is connected by fiber to the University campus network which is in turn connected to regional and national networks. Six programmers and four graduate assistants aid both students and staff in their research.

The Center’s data archive facility houses well-documented data sets encompassing U.S. and foreign censuses and surveys, available for research projects and dissertations. The data archive staff helps students and staff acquire the data they need and assists them in using the data once acquired. The Center is developing the capability to work interactively with data sets containing millions of records.

The data archive continues to add studies to its catalog. One benefit of the Center’s new computing environment is that stored data can be moved from magnetic tape reels to the LAN and the institutional file server, decreasing reliance on the old technology. Currently there are 395 studies in the archive, including World Fertility Surveys, U.S. Census data, Current Population Surveys, the General Social Survey, selected Detroit Area Studies, the 1984 longitudinal panel from SIPP, the National Survey of Family Growth, NCHS Health and Nutrition Examination surveys, the National Longitudinal Surveys, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, national linked birth/death files, a collection of Brazilian national censuses and surveys, and many other data sets. Technical and substantive information on all studies is available to users through an on-line catalog.

Another core service is statistical consultation, under the direction of John Bound. In recent years, intensive development of new statistical models of value to demographic research has taken place. Making it difficult for even the most sophisticated substantive researcher to remain abreast of the emerging statistical methods relevant to his or her research area. The statistical core provides personal advice about methodology and information about availability of software for a given method, assists researchers in using packaged programs, refers people for programming help, and helps make decisions about invitations to methodological specialists to visit the Center.

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 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 6 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.
New Computing System Dramatically Transforms How PSC Researchers Work

Since 1991, there have been major changes in the computing capabilities at PSC that have benefited users from the low end to the high end of technical sophistication. Development of an integrated Novell, UNIX, Microsoft Windows, and Apple Macintosh network, under the directorship of Barbara Anderson and the technical leadership of Ron Loveless, has allowed IBM-based machines, MACs, and UNIX machines to communicate and share printing. Bill Frey works on a MAC, while his secretary, Mary Claire Toomey, works on a DOS-based machine. Now they can easily transfer documents back and forth. At the same time, Al Anderson has led the way in developing software that can analyze massive data sets extremely rapidly in a manner unheard of only a few years ago. This has facilitated expansion of the kinds of research questions that researchers and students can investigate.

In 1996 the data processing system that Center personnel now take for granted was still in the planning stages. At that time data processing staff were experimenting with the beginnings of a local network that was used only by a handful of interested students and staff, with the majority of personnel still using the University's mainframe computer for any job that a single PC could not handle. During the summer of 1991, however, PSC computing staff, using Novell Netware, began to integrate DOS/Windows, Macintosh, OS/2, and UNIX computing environments into a powerful new data network that has freed researchers from most computing constraints in doing their work. IBM RS/6000 computing servers now enable researchers to handle data sets of over 100,000 cases with greatly increased speed and facility.

Prior to the development of this network, researchers using very large data sets often had to wait for months before the information they needed could be put into manageable form. U.S. Census data, for example, came on multiple reels of tape which had to be physically mounted and read through one at a time. Extracting specific data from these tapes meant paying programmers to write complicated programs, a lengthy, tedious and expensive process. If a researcher failed to ask for particular information for which he or she discovered a need after the data had been extracted, often time and cost limitations made it impossible to obtain, thus severely restricting the potential scope of the research project. The new network frees researchers from such constraints. The ability to access specific information from very large data sets has enabled researchers to undertake previously impossible projects with a level of thoroughness and precision that would have been unimaginable. Barbara Anderson is currently doing logit regression analyses and other complicated procedures on 1 million cases of micro-data from China. David Lam and his graduate students are now able to work much more easily with Brazil's large annual household surveys, each year of which includes 500,000 individual records. Until recently it was necessary to pull extracts out of each year's survey in order to get a data set of manageable size for a particular research question. Now it is possible to merge the complete data sets for multiple years and to repeatedly go back to the complete surveys when research questions require it. Yu Xie analyzes multiple data sets simultaneously, analyzing 10 to 15 very large data sets for his project on Women in Science in order to consider all possible explanations for findings. In his words, "If the theory tells us what to do, we can do it."

After the 1990 census, Reynolds Farley edited two volumes of monographs for Russell Sage based on analysis of the census Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), consisting of 18 million records. In 1993, shortly after the Census Bureau released the data on tapes, the authors of the monographs met at the PSC. Using two programs written by PSC Computer Scientist Al Anderson called EXPLORE* and EXTRACT, three data archivists were able to provide the authors with all the data they needed in about 6 weeks. All authors met the deadline of September 1, 1993 in submitting their monographs to Professor Farley. This contrasted sharply with the timetable for the 1980 census monograph series, for which some authors took as long as 10 years to complete their work, in part due to the difficulty in working with the data. According to Al Anderson and data archivist Lisa Neidert, now in a typical week, researchers at PSC read through more 1980 and 1990 census data than they previously did in a decade. In Neidert's words, "Information you once had to beg, borrow, and steal for a major research project any student may now routinely use to write a paper for a class."

Many students doing dissertation research have profited from the speed and power of the new computing system. Suzanne Duryea, working on matching individuals in Brazilian panel data relating to labor force transitions in and out of employment, was able to sort over a million household records, a task which required over 2 gigabytes of computer space. In connection with another project she transported data to Brazil on one cassette tape about the size of a video cassette that would previously have occupied 209-track tapes. Another student, David Jaeger, working with 1980 and 1990 PUMS, analyzed data that included nearly every employed person shown on those surveys, about 10 million individuals. In doing so he was able to go back to raw data several times, which previously would not have been possible.

Along with expanding the scope of research that can be done at the PSC, the new system has also greatly facilitated communication both within the Center and with the outside world. In the past, PSC personnel had two methods of exchanging information by computer. The first was to copy files from one's hard disk onto a floppy disk and hand it to another person, who then placed the disk in his or her own computer and read the files from it. A shared drive on the new
network has now rendered such exchanges obsolete. The second method of exchanging information was through the MTS mainframe. This involved entering complicated codes, and files from desktop applications could be exchanged this way only with difficulty and sometimes not at all. The present PSC network operates on an entirely different level. With an ISDN or modem connection from home, researchers can connect to any computer on the PSC network or Internet, including UNIX servers, the Novell Netware Server, or their office PC and thus access all of the programs and data files located therein just as they were entered. Using the old system, transfer of a 100 megabyte file from one's office PC to another campus computer might take as long as 3 hours: at present it takes about 6 minutes. In addition, access to the Internet enables PSC personnel to connect with rapidly growing services such as World Wide Web, Gopher, WAIS, and other universities and institutions throughout the world. One of the administrative implications of dramatically improved remote access is that researchers can now do the bulk of their work from locations outside the Center if they choose, freeing up additional space.

Although the transition from the old computing system to the new has not been entirely painless, it has taken place with amazingly little disturbance in terms of reliability. Network up time is currently about 99 percent. The network servers remain up 7 days a week, 24 hours a day and normally only go down for periodic maintenance. Computing support is highly proficient at PSC, and hardware or software problems are immediately rectified in all but a few cases. All computer files are regularly backed up, protecting users against unintentional loss of files.

How did the PSC manage to pay for such dramatic changes? Although the Center's most recent core grant from NICHD did include a portion for computing upgrades, this covered a relatively small fraction of the costs. The PSC received a much larger proportion of computer funding by being chosen as a site for development, both by private corporations such as IBM, who supplied work stations and by the University of Michigan's Information Technology Department, who supplied software and technical support. Within the University, PSC pioneered network development that was later extended to the rest of the campus. Many products first used here now have campus site licenses, and the PSC has been chosen as one of 20 beta sites in the world for Netware-NFS, a product that allows Netware and Unix file systems to talk to one another. Ron Loveless has given group presentations and individual consults to network administrators from many other UM departments regarding the design of our network.

* The EXPLORE program, developed in cooperation with The Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), received an enthusiastic response when demonstrated at the 1993 PAA meetings, where participants were impressed with the response times to their requests for detailed tabulations from the 1990 U.S. Census using the program on the CIESIN Hewlett Packard (HP) 9000 735 Cluster via the Internet. William Frey, in a mini-study written up in Applied Demographics, demonstrated how the program might even be useful on a personal level. Frey used the program to answer a letter to the PSC by a woman from Alaska requesting "information regarding the highest concentration of retired, single gentlemen who are well-educated and healthy" anywhere in the United States except Alaska, which she had already tried. Frey estimated that without EXPLORE this question would have taken anywhere from 4 hours to several days to answer. As it was, he was able to respond after only 30 minutes, thus raising the question of whether "Dear Abby" might now be replaced by the decennial census!

Al Anderson and Lisa Neider transferring data from tape reels to the network using the new file server.

Ron Loveless and work-study assistant Patrick Pruktapong.
PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND AWARDS

The staff of the Population Studies Center has a history of service to the University of Michigan, 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 conference 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 Center Faculty Associates and Fellows during the last three years are listed below.

Emily Agree
Chair, Demography of Aging Interest Group.
Coordinator, National Institute on Aging Trainee Network, 1989-.
Consultant, Decision Demographics, 1988-.


Albert F. Anderson


Barbara Anderson
Member, Final Selection Committee for Scholars from the Former Soviet Union, International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), 1992 and 1993.

Consultant, China Population and Environment Society, 1992-.

Member, Executive Committee, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1992-1995.

Visiting Professr, Beijing Institute of Economics (a lifetime appointment).

Member, Scientific Council, Demographic Institute, Moscow State University, 1992-.

Member, Nominating Committee, Population Association of America, 1992.

Consulting Editor, American Journal of Sociology, 1991-.

Member, Editorial Board, Post-Soviet Geography, 1991-.

Part of the CIESIN Advisory Group on Establishing Computer/Information Nodes in the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Served as liaison for the establishment of the first such node in Estonia and travelled for CIESIN to Estonia in December 1993 to facilitate this.


American Sociological Association representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 1989-1992 (Member, Board of Directors).

Co-Director of Social Science Research Council First and Second Workshops on Soviet Sociology and Anthropology, 1991 and 1992.

Member, Review Committee for Institutional Participation in Pre-doctoral International Fellowship Program, Social Science Research Council and Ford Foundation, 1991.

Member, Joint Committee on Soviet Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and Social Science Research Council, 1991-.


Presentation on “Research Opportunities in the Former Soviet Union,” Colloquium organized by the University of Michigan Center for Russian and East European Studies, November 1992.


Deborah Balk


Presented paper, with Linda Williams and Zeinab Khadr, "Female Genital Mutilation in the Sudan: Demographic Correlates, 'Causes' and Consequences," annual meetings, Population Association of America, Cincinnati, April 1993.

Sheldon Danziger

Member, Committee on Research on the Urban Underclass, Social Science Research Council, 1989-1994.


Member, Academic Advisory Board, Poverty Research Program, Russell Sage Foundation, 1989—.

Member, National Academy of Social Insurance.

Member, National Advisory Committee, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1993—.


John Bound


Member, Technical Advisory Panel, Project NetWork Evaluation.

Member, Labor Force and Health working groups for the ongoing planning of the Health and Retirement Survey.

Academic Consultant to the National Center for Health Statistics.

Statistical Consultant to the Population Studies Center, 1991—.

Member, Organizing Committee, 1993 Population Association of America Annual Meetings.


Reynolds Farley

Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Chair, Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association.

Chair, Ad Hoc Committee on Public Affairs Activities, Population Association of America.

Member, Nominating Committee, Population Association of America, 1992.

Member, Editorial Board, Population Index.

Member, Advisory Committee on the 1990 Census Publication Series, Russell Sage Foundation.

Chair, Detroit Area Study Committee.

Member, Editorial Board, Population Index.


Discussant for eight papers, conference on "American Diversity: A Demographic Challenge for the Twenty-First Century," supported by the Department of Sociology and the Center for Social and Demographic Analysis of the State University of New York at Albany, April 1994.


Presented testimony, "Recent Trends in Births to Unmarried Women," Committee on Finance, United States Senate, at the request of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

Elaine L. Fielding


Discussant, session on "Race and Place," annual meetings, Population Association of America, Cincinnati, April 1993.


Deborah Freedman


Ronald Freedman


Spent a month in South Africa, October-November 1992. including two weeks of observation of research and teaching in social demography with special reference to fertility and family planning, and wrote a trip report, which was circulated to key foundation and university personnel. As a result of this trip, took various steps to help link South African demography and demographers to the world demographic network.


Activities and Awards


William Frey

Associate Director for Training, Population Studies Center, 1990—.


Speaker, Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Summer Seminar on 1990 Census Data Analysis, June 1992.


Speaker, Briefing to State Legislature and Executive Staffs on “Residential Segregation in the U.S. and Michigan,” Department of Management and Budget, State of Michigan, Lansing, April 1993.


Charles Hammerslough


Albert I. Hermalin


Chair, Executive Committee. University of Michigan Institute of Gerontology, 1987—.

Member, Executive Committee, National Archive on Computerized Data on Aging and Chair, Subcommittee on Demographic and Economic Data on Aging, 1992.

Member, Executive Committee, University Council on International Academic Affairs, 1990—.

Chair, Committee on the International Predissertation Fellowship Program, Social Science Research Council, 1990-1992.

Delivered Presidential Address, “Fertility and Family Planning among the Elderly in Taiwan,” annual meetings, Population Association of America, Cincinnati, April 1993.

Presented paper, with Mary Beth Ofstedal and Ming-cheng Chang, “Types of Supports for the Aged and Their Providers in Taiwan,” Conference on Aging and Generational Relations, University of Delaware, October 1991.


Miriam King

Member, National Advisory Committee on the 1880 Census Public Use Sample, 1991.

Member, Program Committee, Population Association of America, 1992.


Consultant on NICHD funded project, “1920 Public Use Sample.” Steven Ruggles and Russell Menard, principal investigators.

Consultant on NIS funded project, “An Integrated Public Use Sample.” Steven Ruggles and Russell Menard, principal investigators.


Chair, session on “Culture, Society and Reproduction,” annual meetings, Population Association of America, Cincinnati, April 1993.

Presented paper, “Use of Quantitative and Qualitative Data to Evaluate Historical U.S. Census Samples: The 1880 U.S. PUMS as a Case Study,” annual meetings, Population Association of America, Cincinnati, April 1993.


John Knodel


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Discussant. ESCAP Regional Seminar on Consequences of Population Change in Asia, Chiang Mai, Thailand, April 1992.


Led a two-week national workshop (with Charles Hirshman and Napaporn Chayovan) on “Teaching Basic Demographic Concepts, Measures and Interrelationships,” coordinated by the Institute of Sociology and held at Hanoi University, Hanoi, Vietnam, Population Council, January 1993.

Led the Focus Group Research section of an international workshop on Women’s Status and Fertility in Africa sponsored by the IUSSP, Dakhar, Senegal, March 1993.


Led a two-week national workshop, with Phillip Guest, on “Teaching Basic Demographic Concepts, measures, and Interrelationships” coordinated by the Institute of Sociology and held at the Institutes for Social Sciences, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, March 1994.

Ellen Kramarow


Presentation, “Migration among the Elderly in Taiwan” at roundtable session, annual meetings, Population Association of America, Miami, May 1994.

David Lam


Member, Social Science and Population Study Section, National Institutes of Health, 1993—.


Member, Program Committee, Population Association of America, 1992-1993.

Activities and Awards 61


Presented paper, with Deborah Reed, “Returns to the Quality of Schooling in Brazil,” annual meetings, Population Association of America, Miami, May 1994.


Rose Maria Li


Visitor, Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning, April-May 1991.


Lisa Neidert


Vijayendra Rao


Anna Santiago


Member, Board of Directors, Society for the Study of Social Problems, 1994-1996.

Arland Thornton


Member, Board of Directors, Population Association of America.

Council Member, Family Section, American Sociological Association.

Secretary-Treasurer and Newsletter Editor, Population Section, American Sociological Association.

Member, Dorothy Thomas Award Committee, Population Association of America.

Member, American Family Research Council, Wingspread Commission on the Family in America.

Member, Advisory Panel, Sociometrics Family Archive.

Member, Family and Child Well-Being Research Network, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1993-.


Discussant, session on "The Intergenerational Consequences of Divorce," annual meetings, Population Association of America, Cincinnati, April 1993.


Linda Williams


Presented paper, with Walter Obiero and Zeinab Khadr, "Determinants and Consequences of Migration for the
Elderly in Developing Countries in Asia and Africa: A Review,” annual meetings of the Southern Demographic Association of America, New Orleans, October 1993.

Yu Xie


National Science Foundation Young Investigator (NYI) Award, 1992-1997.

William T. Grant Foundation Faculty Scholar Award for a research project on “Social Mobility of Asian American Youth,” 1994-1999.

Member, Editorial Board, Sociological Methodology.

Member, Program Committee, Population Association of America, 1993.


Elected Board Member, Research Committee 28 on Social Stratification, the International Sociological Association.

Presider and Discussant, session on “Quantitative Methodology,” annual meeting, American Sociological Association, Cincinnati, August 1991.


Presider, session on “Methodology,” annual meeting, American Sociological Association, Cincinnati, August 1993.


Organizer, session on “Methods and Models in Stratification Research,” XIII World Congress of Sociology, Bielefeld, Germany, 1994.

Tanya Zimakova


Visiting Researcher, University of Turku (Finland), Department of Economics and Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm University, March-April 1993.


Consultant, Association of Social Workers of Russian Federation, 1992—.
Consultant, Committee on Peace and International Affairs, National Association of Social Workers (USA), 1993—.

Program Director, the Russian Social Service Sector NGO Support Project, sponsored and financed by the United States Agency of International Development, World Learning, Inc., National Association of Social Workers in the United States, June 1994—.

Visiting Researcher, University of Windsor (Canada), Women's Incentive Center (Windsor), Hiatus House (shelter for battered women, Windsor), March-June 1994.


Presented paper, "What Might Go Wrong in the Transition?" (The Case of Russia), annual meeting, American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Phoenix, November 1992.


Presented various lectures and seminars on Social Problems, Poverty and Social Policy of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union at different departments of the University of Michigan, Columbia University, University of Toledo, Indiana University, University of Dayton, University of Windsor (Canada), Universities of Turku and Tampere (Finland), and Stockholm University (Sweden) as well as at Moscow State University, Russian Academy of Labor and Social Relations, Russian Ministry of Social Protection, and Russian Association of Social Workers (Moscow), September 1991-June 1994.


Participant, Mayor's Youth Development Task Force Meeting, Chicago, June 1993.


Participant, annual meeting, American Sociological Association, Miami, August 1993.


EVENTS

Two major lecture series are conducted by the Population Studies Center each year. Brown Bag Seminars and Economic Demography lectures given during the 1991-94 academic years 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 the 1991-94 period included the following:


Yu Xie, Population Studies Center: “On the Use of Response-Based Data.”


Albert Hermalin and Mary Beth Oftedal, Population Studies Center: “Kin Availability and Support of the Elderly in Taiwan.”

Nan Johnson, Michigan State University: “Son Preference, Son Mortality and the Adoption of Contraception in Bangladesh.”

David Lam and Suzanne Duryea, Population Studies Center: “Women’s Education and Rapid Fertility Decline in Brazil.”

Arlind Thornton, Population Studies Center and Institute for Social Research: “Reciprocal Effects of Religiosity, Cohabitation, and Marriage.”

Hallie Kintner, Population Studies Center: “Regional and Spatial Variation in Mortality in Germany, 1900-1910.”


Tatiana Zimakova, Institute of International Economics and Political Studies at the Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia and Population Studies Center: “Problems of Poverty in the Former Territory of the Soviet Union.”


Lawrence Bobo, University of California, Los Angeles, and James Kluegel, University of Illinois, Urbana: Martin Luther King Day Lecture: “Long-term Economic Consequences of Kinship Assistance for Young, Unmarried Mothers in the U.S.”

Martha Hill and Wei-Jun Jean Yeung, Institute for Social Research: “Long-Term Economic Consequences of Kinship Assistance for Young, Unmarried Mothers in the U.S.”


Ed Ponarin, Population Studies Center and Sociology Department: “Social Values in Estonia.”

Arline Geronimus, Department of Public Health Policy and Administration, School of Public Health, Sanders
Korenman, Princeton University, and Marianne H. Hillemeier, Population Studies Center: “Children of Teenage Mothers: Does Young Maternal Age Adversely Affect Development?”


Kathy Ford, School of Public Health: “Urban Minority Youth in Detroit and HIV Risk.”

Paul Courant, Department of Economics: “Pay Differences among the Highly Paid: The Male-Female Earnings Gap in Lawyers’ Salaries.”


Sheldon Danziger, Population Studies Center and Markus Jantti, Abo Akademi University, Finland: “The Market, the Welfare State and Child Poverty in the U.S., Canada, the Netherlands and Sweden.”

Deborah Balk, Population Studies Center: “The Demographic and Socio-economic Determinants of Women’s Status in Rural Bangladesh.”


Rose Maria Li, Population Studies Center: “Factors in Elderly Transfers of Property to Children in Taiwan.”


Reynolds Farley, Population Studies Center: “Blacks on the Block: Changes in Segregation of Whites from Blacks during the 1980s.”


Suzanne Duryea, Population Studies Center: “Women’s Education and Fertility Decline in Brazil.”

Terry Adams, Institute for Social Research: “Geocoding and Analyzing Neighborhood Characteristics in the PSID.”


John Strauss, Michigan State University: “Gender and Life-Cycle Differentials in the Patterns and Determinants of Adult Health.”


John Knodel, Population Studies Center: “Sexual Networking in Thailand: Results from a Purposive Sample.”

Al Hermalin, Population Studies Center: “New Developments in Family Planning Research and Evaluation.”

Ronald Freedman, Population Studies Center: “Fertility and Family Planning in South Africa.”


Barbara Anderson and David Lam, Population Studies Center and David Williams, Department of Sociology and Institute for Social Research, Panel Martin Luther King Day: “International Perspectives on Race and Ethnicity: the United States, Brazil, China, and the former Soviet Union.”

Albert Anderson, Population Studies Center: “Getting to Know You: Interacting with Massive Data Sets.”

Ming Shan, Department of Population Planning and International Health: “Discrete Event Simulation of Population and Kinship Dynamics: Results from a Chinese Population.”


Miriam King, Population Studies Center: “Integrating Qualitative and Quantitative Evidence to Evaluate Historical Public Use Samples: The 1880 PUMS as a Case Study.”

Sanders Korenman, Princeton University: “Marital Status, Health and Mortality Among the Aged.”

Biju Rao, Population Studies Center: “Thinking about an Ethnometric (Econographic?) Study of Household Decisions in Rural India: Or, What I did on my Fall Vacation.”

Deborah Reed, Yale University: “Regional Inequality and Migration in Brazil.”


J.S. Oosthuizen, Director, Population Center, University of South Africa: “Fertility and Family Planning in South Africa.”


Robert Moffit, Brown University: “A Structural Analysis of Female Headship Over the Lifetime: A Cohort Perspective.”

Brent Wolff, Population Studies Center: “Education, Community and Health in Nigeria.”


Emily Agree, Population Studies Center: “Changing Household Composition in Brazil.”


David Lam and Suzanne Duryea, Population Studies Center: “Effects of Education on Fertility and Female Labor Supply in Brazil.”

Jacques Vallin and France Mesle, INED - France: “Cause of Death in the Soviet Union since 1959.”

Edie Kieffer, PHPA, School of Public Health: “Pregnancy Outcomes in Hawaii: Geographic and Ethnic Variations.”


Mark Pitt, Brown University: “Women’s Schooling, Selective Fertility, and Infant Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa.”


Bobbi Low, School of Natural Resources: “Sex, Power and Resources: A Two-Sex Perspective.”


Anna Santiago, Indiana University: “Patterns of Service Utilization in Latin Communities: The Case of Latina Battered Women.”


Dave Jaeger and Marianne Page, Population Studies Center: “Sheepskin Effects and the Returns to Education: New Evidence from the CPS.”

Albert I. Hermalin, Population Studies Center: “Reciprocity in Exchanges between Parents and Children in Taiwan.”


**ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHY SEMINAR**


Robert Willis, University of Chicago: “Transfers among Divorced Couples: Evidence and Interpretation.”

Michael Hurd, New York State University, Stony Brook: "Consumption and Saving by the Elderly."

Vijayendra Rao, University of Chicago: "The Rising Price of Husbands: A Hedonic Analysis of Dowry Increases in Rural India."

C.Y. Cyrus Chu, National Taiwan University and Visiting Scholar, Stanford University: "Famine, Revolution, and the Dynastic Cycle: Population Dynamics in Historic China."

Junsen Zhang, University of Western Ontario: "Sex Preference, Investment in Children, and Fertility."

Warren Whatley, Department of Economics, and Tom Maloney, University of Chicago: "Race, Work and Marriage in the Motor City 1918-1948."

Doug Massey, University of Chicago: "Cumulative Causation of International Migration."


Suzanne Duryea, Population Studies Center: "Increases in Women's Education and Fertility Decline in Brazil."

Sherrie Kossoudji, Department of Economics and School of Social Work: "Occupational Change with Experience for Newly Legalized Workers: Is It Mobility or Churning?"

Terry Adams, Institute for Social Research: "Geocoding and Analyzing Neighborhood Characteristics in the PSID."

R. Ehrenberg, Cornell University: "Do Ph.D. Students' Financial Support Patterns Affect Their Times-to-Degree and Completion?"

John Bound, Population Studies Center: "On the Validity of Using Census Geocode Characteristics to Proxy Microlevel SES."


John Strauss, Michigan State University: "Gender and Lifecycle Differentials in the Patterns and Determinants of Adult Health."

Scott Boggess, Population Studies Center: "Family Structure, Economic Status and High School Completion."

Peter Moll, University of Cape Town and Visiting Scholar, Northwestern University: "Primary and Secondary Schooling Returns in South Africa."

Lauren Rich, Population Studies Center: "Does High School Work Experience Matter?"

Ann Huff Stevens, Population Studies Center: "Wage Patterns of Displaced Workers."


Suzanne Duryea, Population Studies Center: "Temporal Changes in Wage Returns to Women's Education in Brazil."


John Bound and David Jaeger, Population Studies Center: "Is the Cure Worse than the Disease? A Cautionary Tale Regarding Instrumental Variables."

Vijayendra Rao, Population Studies Center: "Thinking about Combining Ethnographic and Economic...Household Decision Making in India."

Greg Duncan, Department of Economics and Institute for Social Research: "Why is the Middle Class Shrinking? Income Transitions during the 1970s and 1980s."

Sanders Korenman, Princeton University: "Marital Status, Health and Mortality among the Aged."


Deborah Reed, Yale University: "Regional Inequality and Migration in Brazil."

Chris Ferrall, Queens University: "Empirical Analysis of Occupational Hierarchies."

Ricardo Barros, Yale University and Instituto de Planejamento, Brazil: "Informal Labor Contracts: A Solution or a Problem?"


Thomas Maloney, University of Chicago: "Wage Compression and Wage Inequality between Black and White Males in the U.S., 1940-1960."

Andrew Foster, University of Pennsylvania: "Comparative Advantage, Information and the Allocation of Workers' Tasks: Evidence from an Agricultural Labor Market."

David Lam and Suzanne Duryea, Population Studies Center: "Effects of Education on Fertility and Female Labor Supply in Brazil."


Mark Pitt, Brown University: "Women's Schooling, Selective Fertility, and Infant Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa."

Mary Arends, Population Studies Center: "Wages and Female Labor Supply in Brazil."

Harry Holzer, Michigan State University: "Race and Inequality in Detroit: Results from an Employer Survey."

Joe Hotz, University of Chicago: "Is AIDS Self-Limiting? Evidence of the Elasticity of Condom Demand with Respect to Prevalence."

David Lam, Population Studies Center: "Family Ties and Labor Markets in the United States and Brazil."

Orley Ashenfelter, Princeton University: "Estimates of the Economic Return to Schooling from a New Sample of Twins."

Greg Duncan, UM-Institute for Social Research: "Families and Neighbors as Sources of Disadvantage in the Schooling Decisions of White and Black Adolescents."

James Smith, RAND Corporation: "Marriage, Assets and Savings."


Sheldon Danziger, Population Studies Center and Deborah Reed, Yale University: "Working Longer and Earning More: An Economic Model of Wives' Contributions to Family Income."

Duncan Thomas, RAND Corporation and UCLA: "On the Road: Marriage and Mobility in Malaysia."


**SEMINAR ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH IN AGING**


Timothy Smeeding, Syracuse University: "The Economic Status of the Elderly in a Cross-National Perspective."

Michael Hurd, SUNY Stonybrook: "Consumption and Saving by the Elderly."

Robert Kane, University of Minnesota: "What Happens to Older People When They Leave the Hospital?"

Beth Soldo, Georgetown University; and Douglas Wolf, Urban Institute: "Decison-making in Family Networks: Conceptual and Methodological Issues."

Akiko Hashimoto, University of Pittsburgh: "Reflections on Social Support for the Elderly in Asia."


Linda George, Duke University: "Mental Health in the Elderly."

Tim Smeeding, Syracuse University: "Rolling the Dice: Income Inequality, Poverty and the U.S. Aged in an International Context."

Anthony M. Warner: "An Overview of Late Age Mortality in England and Wales, with Details of the Acceleration of Improvement in the 1980s."

Robert Kane, University of Minnesota: "What Happens to Patients after They Leave the Hospital?"


Dennis Hogan: "The Structure of Intergenerational Exchanges in American Families."

Eric Larson: "Comparative Approach to the Epidemiology of Dementia: Challenges and Promises."

Greg Duncan: "Life Events and Income Volatility for the Elderly in the U.S. and Germany."
TRAINING PROGRAM

As a research and training unit, the Population Studies Center provides intellectual and financial support to graduate students who demonstrate interest and ability in the field of population studies. 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 it 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 Ph.D. 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 William Frey, 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.

The major support for American pre-doctoral Center students has come from training grants from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the National Institute on Aging for sociology and economics students specializing in population studies. These training grants also support post-doctoral fellows, as does a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which has sustained post-doctoral appointments since 1979.

Foreign students have been largely supported by grants to the Center from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation of California. The Hewlett award has provided tuition and stipend for an average of three to five predoctoral 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:

Dr. William H. Frey
Population Studies Center
University of Michigan
1225 South University Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104-2590.

**DISSEMINATIONS COMPLETED**

**Scott Boggess**


Dr. Boggess is an Assistant Professor of Economics at Albion College, Albion, Michigan.

**Blair Cohen**

“Using Union Formation Behavior to Explain the Transition to Parenthood.” January 1993.

Dr. Cohen is employed by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

**Anne Croisier**


**Laura Duberstein**


Dr. Duberstein is a post-doctoral fellow at the NORC/Population Research Center, University of Chicago.

**Ellen Efron Pimentel**


Dr. Pimentel is a post-doctoral fellow at the Life Course Center/Sociology Department, University of Minnesota.

**Karen Glaser**


**Shiow-yun Lin**

“Determinants of Female Education in Taiwan.” October 1993.

Dr. Lin is a Deputy Director of Research and Development, Executive Yuan, Republic of China.

**Peter Lobo**


Dr. Lobo is a Senior Demographer at the New York Department of Planning.

**Tom Maloney**


Dr. Maloney is a Post-doctoral fellow at the Center for the Study of Urban Inequality, University of Chicago.

**Robert Schoeni**


Dr. Schoeni is an Associate Economist at the RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California.

**Sudha Shreeniwas**


Dr. Shreeniwas is a post-doctoral fellow in Demography/Anthropology at the University of California-Berkeley.

**Anju Taj**

“Gender, Intergenerational Relations and Marriage Patterns in Indonesia.” January 1990 (not previously included).

Dr. Taj is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the Center for Population, Gender, and Social Inequality at the University of Maryland.

**Brent Wolff**


Dr. Wolff is a post-doctoral fellow at Makere University, Kampala, Uganda.
PROSPECTUSES APPROVED

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


STUDENT PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS*

Kimberlee Akin


STUDENT PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS*

Kimberly Cartwright


Annette N. Brown


Kimberly Cartwright


Chiquita Collins


Anne Croisier


Laura Duberstein


* Includes PSC student affiliates

Suzanne Duryea


Lisa Godck


Emily Hannum


Marianne Hillemeyer


Rukmulie Jayakody


Carol Kaufman


Zeinab Khadr


Sarah Kleaveland Kupczak


Peter Lobo


Tom Maloney


Mary Beth Ofstedal


Marianne Page


Charles Peck

Presented paper, “Exploring the Glass Ceiling: Gender Differences in Promotion Patterns among Non-academic Scientists and Engineers.” Annual meeting, Florida Women’s Studies Conference, Gainesville, 1993.


Ellen Efron Pimentel


Edward Ponarin


“Emigration Potential among Young Adults in Ukraine.” Published by RAND Corporation. Co-author with Barbara Anderson, Brian Silver, and Mikk Titma.

Michael Schoenbaum


Robert Schoeni


Shiauping Rosa Shih


Sudha Shreeniwas


Brent Wolff


Li-Shou Yang


Zachary Zimmer


STUDENT FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS


Megan Beckett: NIA Training Fellowship.


William Scott Boggess: NICHD Training Fellowship.

Annette N. Brown: NSF Training Fellowship; University Regents' Fellowship.

Kimberly Cartwright: NICHD Training Fellowship; Rackham Thesis Grant, 1993; The Committee on Sociology Exchange Grant, 1993; Social Science Research Council Sociology Exchange to Voronezh, Russia.


Sarah C. Kleaveland Kupeck: Bernard Meiss Research Fellowship.


Walter Obiero: World Bank Fellowship.

Mary Beth Ofstedal: Director's Award, National Center for Health Statistics, 1994.


Charles Peek: Rackham Pre-doctoral Fellowship.


COURSES IN DEMOGRAPHY

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


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 without extensive background.)

Economics 621 - Economics of Human Capital. Offered annually. Develops theoretical models of the labor market, presents related empirical research, and discusses policy application. Topics include labor supply, labor demand, market equilibrium and compensating wage differentials, investment in human capital, and cyclical unemployment.

Economics 666 - Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries II. Offered annually. Advanced topics in development economics, including theoretical models of agricultural household labor supply, consumption, and production; policies regarding taxation, public expenditure, migration, population, and trade: theoretical and empirical analysis of income distribution.

Economics 667 - The Economics of Population Growth. Offered biennially. Reviews current knowledge on the relationship between economic and demographic behavior. Major sections of the course are economic theories of fertility, marriage, and divorce; economic applications of mathematical demography; economic consequences of population growth; economics of population policy.

Economics 867, 868 - Seminar on the Economics of Population. Offered annually. A seminar on current research in economic demography, including presentation of dissertation work in progress by economic demography trainees and presentations by University of Michigan researchers and visiting scholars.

Social Work 818 - Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy. Offered annually. A seminar which examines the nature and extent of poverty in the United States, its causes and consequences, and the antipoverty effects of existing and proposed government programs and policies.

Sociology 530 - Introduction to Population Studies. 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 - U.S. Population Trends. New graduate course under development.

Sociology 535 - The Urban Community. Offered periodically. A descriptive study of the form and development of the urban community with respect to demographic structure, spatial and temporal patterns and functional organization, and with attention to the sources of data and techniques of analysis appropriate to the study of migration and population distribution.

Sociology 595 - Special Topics in Population:

Migration and Urbanization. Offered biennially. Examines the major substantive areas of migration research and the relationship between migration and urbanization, drawing from the demographic, sociological, and geographic literature.

Population Policy and the Family. A new course. Examines the causes and consequences of population policy by examining the effects of population policies on individual behavior related to family building, maintenance, and dissolution, and the effects of changing patterns of behavior on population policy. The focus is on the United States but in an international context.

Sociology of Fertility. Offered biennially. Emphasizes theories and evidence concerned with the fertility transition in historical and contemporary human populations. Covers major theoretical and methodological controversies current in the field of fertility studies and considers case studies from particular countries.

Sociology of Families and Households. Offered biennially. Considers a broad range of issues central to family and household studies. Special attention is given to exploring the life course perspective — emphasizing the ways in which individuals and their families change over the life course and the ways social change modifies individual life course processes.
Demography of Aging. Offered biennially. Covers a number of substantive and methodological issues associated with the demography of aging, from both a macro- and a micro-perspective. Substantive issues include determinants of the age structure of a population, measures of population aging, trends and differentials in older age mortality, the consequences of population aging, and characteristics of the elderly.

Sociology 597 - Social Aspects of Mortality. Offered biennially. Examines social psychological and demographic approaches to mortality. The emphasis is on developed countries, especially the United States, although some studies on other developed countries and less developed countries are included. Topics covered include changes in timing and causes of death, psychosocial factors in health and mortality, biosocial differentials.

Sociology 619 - Quantitative Analysis of Data. Offered biennially. Teaches (1) statistical methods for analyzing categorical data; (2) structural models with limited-dependent variables; (3) models for demographic rates; (4) longitudinal data and event history analysis.

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. Topics include models for studying stable populations, the reproduction processes and the translation of period to cohort rates.

Sociology 631 - Advanced Population Methods. Offered biennially. This course focuses on indirect estimation techniques and on the formal development of models to study the growth, distribution, change, and movement of human populations.

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

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

FORMER STUDENTS

Center trainees who have received Ph.D.s 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 165 Center Ph.D.s currently hold academic positions at colleges and universities in the United States; seventeen hold appointments at foreign universities. Twelve former students are employed in research for foreign governments and population organizations, and twelve 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. Ten former students are engaged in research and analysis for private businesses, and twenty are employed by U.S. government agencies. Seventeen are employed by private research organizations.

In addition to the Ph.D. 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 Ph.D.s from the University of Michigan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Position/Institution</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nilufer Ahmed</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Assistant Professor (Sociology) University of Wisconsin Waukesha, 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. Attah</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Associate Professor (Sociology) Atlanta University Atlanta, Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christine Agustyniak</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William G. Axinn</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Assistant Professor (Sociology) University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Shaded countries are homes of former PSC trainees with Ph.D.s and/or current trainees.
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<tr>
<td>Nelson Do Valle Silva</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yat-Ming Siu</td>
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Comparative Demographic Patterns
NICHID
B. Anderson/B. Silver

Intergenerational Panel Study of Parents and Children
NICHID
A. Thornton

Changing Social Contexts and Family Formation
NICHID
W. Axinn, T. Fricke, A. Thornton

Proximate Determinants of Low Birth Weight and Infant Mortality
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A. Geronimus

An Epidemiologic Assessment of Menstrual Cycle Patterns
NICHID FIRST Award
S. Harlow

The Causes of Divorce and Divorce Change in Nepal
NICHID
T. Fricke

Economy, Family Change and Fertility in Nepal
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T. Fricke

Comparative Study of the Elderly in Four Asian Countries
NIA
A. Hermalin, J. Knodel

Rapid Demographic Change and the Welfare of the Elderly
NIA
A. Hermalin, J. Knodel

Health and Retirement Study
NIA
T. Juster, J. Bound, et al.

Interstate Migration of the U.S. Poverty Population.
1985-90: Immigration “Pushes” and Welfare Magnet “Pulls”
HHS via University of Wisconsin
W. Frey, Y. Xie

Women in Science: Recruitment and Retention
NSF
Y. Xie

Life Course and Generational Change in Estonia
NSF
B. Anderson

Young Investigator Award
NSF
Y. Xie

A Multi-City Study of the Urban Underclass
SSRC
R. Farley
Development of a Demographic/Geographic Information System
CIESIN (NASA)

Racial Residential Segregation: Its Causes and Links with Labor
Market Dynamics
FNMA

A Research and Training Program on Urban Poverty
Ford Foundation

Detroit Area Study for 1991-1992, and Companion Studies
of Racial Polarization, Racial Residential Segregation and
Labor Market Dynamics
Ford Foundation

Social Mobility of Asian American Youth
W.T. Grant Foundation

Health and Poor Families
W.T. Grant Foundation

Training and International Activities
Wm. and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Population Studies Center LDC Research and Collaboration
Mellon Foundation

Middle East Population Studies
Mellon Foundation

Anthropological Demography: A Focus on Traditionally
Muslim Populations in the Middle East and Central Asia
Mellon Foundation

International Summer School on Population Statistics
IREX

Multidisciplinary Research Training Program on Minority
Poverty and the Underclass
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Influences on Sexual Behavior in Thailand
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Women's Education and Fertility Decline in Brazil
Rockefeller Foundation

Research on the 1990 Census
Russell Sage Foundation

The Changing Population of the U.S.A.
Russell Sage Foundation

The Changing Geographic Distribution of the Population
Russell Sage Foundation
Estimating Fertility from Historic Public Use Samples
    Sloan Foundation via University of Minnesota

Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality
    Rockefeller Foundation via University of Massachusetts-Lowell

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1994

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