

SRDG NEWSLETTER

The Southern Regional Demographic Group is a scientific and educational corporation operating under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is comprised of persons with professional interests in demography and population studies.

1986 ANNUAL MEETING

As announced earlier, the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Demographic Group will be in Baltimore, October 15-17. Persons contributing papers should already have submitted an abstract to W. Parker Frisbie, Program Chair. Any changes in title or abstract should be sent to him immediately at the following address:

Population Research Center
1800 Main Building
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas 78712

*SRDG Workshops and Special Events. There will be two workshops at the annual meeting this year: "The Use of Demographic Data and Methods in Selected Areas of Law and Government Regulations," conducted by Bill Rives of Trinity University; and "Microcomputer Software for Teaching Demography", conducted by Vivian Klaff of the University of Delaware. The first will be held from 1:00-4:30 on Wednesday, October 15; the second will be held from 8:30-11:45 on Friday, October 17. A small fee to cover additional expenses will be charged for attendance at the workshops.

On Saturday morning, October 18, there will be a special tour--"The Ecology of Baltimore"--which will be organized and conducted by Anne Mooney of the University of Delaware. A fee to cover transportation will be charged for this event. The workshops and the tour are sponsored by the SRDG Applied Demography Committee. More information will be provided about the workshops and the tour, either in a Newsletter or a special mailing.

*Audiovisual Equipment. Persons who will need audiovisual equipment in presenting their papers at the meeting should immediately contact V. Jeffery Evans, Local Arrangements Chair. Presenters are strongly urged to prepare printed handouts for distribution rather than expect to use slides or transparencies. Rental of audiovisual equipment is very expensive and can only be justified in those cases where a large portion of the attending members might benefit from a presentation. An example would be a more or less continuous film or slide display. Call Jeff at 301 496-1174, or write to him at:
Demographic & Behavioral Sciences Branch
Nat. Inst. of Child Health & Human Development
Rm. 7C25 Landow Building
7910 Woodmont Ave.
Bethesda, Maryland 20205

*Transportation. Ben Bradshaw, Secretary-Treasurer, has been negotiating with several airlines in an effort to obtain discounts off standard fares for SRDG members who will be flying to Baltimore. There is no one airline that serves all points from which members would come, but there are several that serve most of the cities with a high density of demographers. The "official airline," if any, will be announced in the Secretary-Treasurer's annual letter, which accompanies the election ballot, hotel reservation card, and other meeting information. The letter will be mailed August 31.

NOTICE FROM THE ARCHIVIST

Leon Bouvier, SRDG Archivist, requests that all former presidents of SRDG to send their "presidential papers" to him for proper entry in the archives. All other current and former officers who have materials that pertain to the growth and development of the organization should also send these to Leon. After August 1, his address will be:

3817 Huey Court
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23456
(Telephone 804 471-2281)

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Editorial Comment

We as demographers are interested in the labor force and factors which affect turnover and productivity. We as humans are interested in specific risks which might endanger us and others. The following items should raise our concern on both levels. Cliff Patrick, Editor.

Reproductive Risks Difficult to Estimate, Says OTA

There are no reliable estimates of the risk to reproductive health in the workplace, according to a recent report from the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, both because reproductive impairment is difficult to measure and because very little is known about suspected hazards such as chemicals or radiation.

OTA noted that, among other options, Congress could instruct regulatory agencies "to be more willing to assume that an exposure is dangerous when only a small number of studies suggest this; amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act) to permit employees to act against employers who may be violating regulations and amend the 'grave danger' language of the OSH act to allow OSHA [Occupational Safety and Health Administration] to respond more quickly to risks by issuing emergency temporary standards."

Copies of the report, Reproductive Health Hazards in the Workplace, are available to the public from the Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20202. The cost is \$15 and the GPO stock number is 052-003-01001-1.

MHS: Smoking Is Greater Risk Than Hazards of Workplace

The recently released 1985 Surgeon General's Report on Smoking states that for most American workers cigarette smoking is a greater cause of death and disability than hazards of the workplace.

Strongly emphasizing findings that smoking and many occupational risks have a multiplying effect on each other, causing a much greater risk than either alone would, the 516-page volume says that elimination of occupationally related chronic lung disease and cancer "should not and frequently cannot" proceed without a companion effort to cut down workers' smoking.

Using one of the most hazardous workplace substances as an example, the report points to previously released evidence that heavily exposed asbestos workers who do not smoke have five times the normal risk of lung cancer; however, if the worker also smokes, the risk is multiplied by 50 and if the worker smokes heavily, the risk is 90-fold.

A Comment on Prevention

Dr. William Foege, former director of the Centers for Disease Control and current president of The American Public Health Association, recently made the following observations that I think are of interest to demographers:

Given our existing scientific knowledge, two of every three deaths in the United States are premature. Small shifts in current expenditures could change that balance. I consider the most important medical ethical problem of our day to be resource allocation.

Most prevention programs are carried out to improve the quality of life, and we should be willing to spend as much or even more than we now spend for repairs of the preventable. The purpose of prevention is not primarily to save money. However, some prevention programs happily improve the quality of life and save money.

For these programs, such as fluoridation, polio immunization and measles immunization, the benefits over costs are well proven. Inadequate funding of such programs automatically becomes a decision (through omission) to have society ultimately spend more money on that program and to simultaneously accept unnecessary morbidity or mortality.

Second, for the large majority of prevention programs that save us from suffering and early death, but for which financial benefits have not been shown (after all, it ultimately costs more to provide medical care for people who have avoided early death), could we tie prevention to a percentage of total health care expenditures (and it would be a small percentage)? In practice, 1987 prevention expenditures could be a certain percent of total 1986 health expenditures.

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HISTORY OF U.S. FERTILITY SURVEYS

It is with great pleasure that we highlight items of interest to SRUG featuring members, such as the following:

SRUG member Barbara Wilson, marriage and divorce expert at NCHS, describes the unique project she originated, to preserve for posterity the reminiscences of leading players in the historic series of national fertility surveys: the Growth of American Families Studies of 1955 and 1960, the National Fertility Studies of 1965, 1970, and 1975, the National Survey of Family Growth of 1973, 1976, and 1982, and their forerunner, the Indianapolis Study of 1941.

VIDEOTAPED INTERVIEWS ABOUT AMERICAN FERTILITY SURVEYS

by Barbara Foley Wilson

Six videotaped interviews about cross-sectional surveys of fertility in the United States were conducted during the summer of 1985. The project was organized by Barbara Foley Wilson in consultation with William Pratt and John Patterson, all of the Division of Vital Statistics at the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), and with Arthur Campbell of the Center for Population Research of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD).

Indianapolis Study

In the first interview, Clyde V. Kiser discusses with Arthur Campbell the 1941 Indianapolis Study of Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility. Kiser played a leading role in the conceptualization, planning, organization, and analysis of the Indianapolis Study, the first major fertility survey in the U.S. Done at a time of concern about low birth rates, the study was designed to test 23 hypotheses about the influence on fertility of economic insecurity, aspirations for a higher standard of living, marital adjustment, and religion. Earlier studies had attributed fertility differentials to biological differences between different strata of society and different patterns of personality. Based on a sample of 1,977 native white Protestant couples in intact first marriages, the Indianapolis Study provided data for 33 articles published in the Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly from 1946 to 1958 and for summary articles in other journals.

Growth of American Families

In the second interview, Ronald Freedman discusses the 1955 Growth of American Families Study (GAF-I) with William Pratt. Freedman had worked with Clyde Kiser and Pascal K. Whelpton on the analysis of the Indianapolis Study when it was resumed after being interrupted by World War II. That experience had led Freedman to include questions of fertility in the 1954 Detroit Area Study. In the early 1950s Whelpton was developing the use of cohort fertility tables to make population projections. In 1954 he visited Freedman at the University of Michigan to discuss the feasibility of doing a national survey in which women would be asked how many children they expected to have. The expectations would then be used to complete the fertility histories. That was the beginning of GAF-I. Freedman himself was interested in the sociology of fertility and in getting baseline data on fecundity impairments and contraceptive methods. With a sample of 2,713 white, currently married women aged 18-39, the survey was designed to establish parameters on the dependent variables of fertility, contraception, and number of children wanted. GAF-I was a major innovation in fertility research and has been a prototype for subsequent surveys in the U.S. and abroad.

In the third interview, Arthur Campbell discusses the 1960 Growth of American Families Study (GAF-II) with John Patterson. Both men had worked on the survey and coauthored a book, Fertility and Family Planning in the United States, with Whelpton, who died during the final stages of preparation. GAF-II had an expanded

sample: more women (3,322), greater age range (18-44), nonwhite women, and previously, as well as currently married women. Campbell had joined Whelpton at the Scripps Foundation in 1956 where he analyzed the birth expectations data from GAF-I. In GAF-II, Campbell's interests were fecundity impairments, contraceptive methods, family planning status, and the timing and spacing of births. GAF-II established that the postwar rise in fertility was not only a timing phenomenon but was also due to a reduction in childlessness and a considerable increase in numbers of women having two to four children.

National Fertility Studies

In the fourth interview, Charles Westoff discusses the 1965, 1970, and 1975 National Fertility Studies (NFS) with Christine Bachrach. Westoff and his Princeton colleague, Norman Ryder, agreed to undertake the NFS when they learned that the GAF studies were not going to be continued. The pill was licensed for use in the U.S. in 1960 and the National Cancer Institute was interested in what the side effects might be, so they supported the 1965 survey. When the Center for Population Research at NICHD was started in 1968, the contract was transferred there and Campbell was appointed project director, a role he continued for the 1970 and 1975 NFS. In addition to concerns about the efficacy and the implications of the pill, the NFS was designed to address the then current public concern about the high birth rate. Questions about psychological determinants of fertility were phased out as interest gravitated away from individual characteristics toward the behavior of groups and cohorts. The sample for NFS-I in 1965 was 5,617 currently married women under age 55 of all races. The NFS-II sample of 1970 consisted of 6,752 ever-married women under age 45 and of all races. The studies provided good estimates of the use of modern methods of contraception, documented a great reduction in differentials in fertility and contraceptive practice, and showed that the decline in fertility during the 1960s was due to a reduction in unplanned births. Westoff and Ryder coauthored a book on the findings called The Contraceptive Revolution.

In the fifth interview, Norman Ryder continues the discussion of the NFS with Barbara Wilson. In the early 1950s Ryder worked with Whelpton to develop the methodology for cohort fertility tables and helped plan and design GAF-I. He then went to the University of Wisconsin where he founded the Center for Demography and Ecology, and from there to Princeton. He explains that the NFS instituted the now standard distinction between intended and unintended fertility, a major contribution, because both categories are important and each responds to a quite different set of factors. They also found that questionnaires are extraordinarily sensitive to nuances of wording, of order, and of definition that affect validity. Based on these studies, Ryder and Westoff were able to demonstrate in their paper for the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future that if there were no unwanted fertility in the U.S., the problem of "excess fertility"--that is, fertility that exceeds replacement--would be eliminated, thereby providing a simple, cheap, politically palatable solution to excessive growth rates.

National Survey of Family Growth

In the last interview, William Pratt and Wendy Baldwin discuss the National Surveys of Family Growth (NSFG) done by the National Center for Health Statistics in 1973, 1976, and 1982. The primary reason for moving the survey to the NCHS was to institutionalize it, providing funding stability and increasing responsiveness to public health agencies. Anders Lunde chaired a committee that drafted the 1966 "Proposal to Establish a National Fertility Survey Program in The National Center for Health Statistics," but funds were not immediately available. There were no major disjunctions between the NSFG and earlier surveys, but questions on attitudes were dropped in favor of more emphasis on reproductive health, work history, and child care. Continuing the trend of sample expansion, the NSFG now includes never-married as well as ever-married women, and teenagers as well as adults. The decision to include never-married women, Pratt notes, owed a great deal to the pioneering studies of teenagers by John Kantner and Melvin Zelnik. In a rapid-fire interview, Pratt and Baldwin discuss the uses of NSFG data, how the survey fits into the program of the Center for Population Research of NICHD, and innovations planned for future cycles of the survey.

All the investigators interviewed discuss their current interests and also describe what they think still needs to be done with American fertility surveys.

Copies of the videos can be made if people send blank tapes to Barbara Foley Wilson at NCHS. The entire set runs almost three hours but a shortened version will be produced, also. Manning Feinleib, Director of NCHS, supported the project enthusiastically, as did Jeff Evans of NICHD, who arranged for the tapes to be shown at the October 1985 annual meeting of the Southern Regional

Demographic Group. Hopefully, they will be the start of a collection of videotaped interviews documenting important chapters in the history of U.S. demography.

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DATA FILES AND REPORTS

United States Microdata Samples Extract File, 1940-1980: The Demographics of Aging

To facilitate research on the changing characteristics of the elderly population, National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) is preparing an extract file with data from the U.S. Census Bureau's decennial PUBLIC USE MICRODATA sample files. This cumulative file will simplify comparisons of the experiences of differing birth cohorts in such areas as occupational status, living arrangements, and financial well-being. Data from 1970 and 1980 are now available in a single combined file; the complete 1940-1980 cumulative file will be available in the fall of 1986.

A stratified sampling design was employed to select person-level records along three dimensions: age (18-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, 85+), race (white, non-white), and sex (male, female). Approximately five hundred records were chosen from each of the twenty-eight unique age-race-sex categories. A weight variable is included in the file for use with the stratified sample.

Among areas covered are studies of social and economic status, health and well-being, and the life cycle.

For more information, contact Patricia Green, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 or call 313 763-5010.

How Older Americans Live

The Senate Special Committee on Aging has released a report entitled "How Older Americans Live." The report takes a close look at the social and environmental characteristics of today's 55-and-over population to identify major factors affecting tomorrow's elderly. For a copy of the report, write The U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging, USOB G-33, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Social Security New Beneficiary Survey

The Social Security Administration's Office of Research, Statistics, and International Policy announces the availability of a public use data tape for the 1982 New Beneficiary Survey (NBS). The NBS interviewed 18,599 persons in October-December 1982, and linked their responses to administrative data on benefits. The NBS contains representative samples of persons who first received Social Security benefits in mid-1980 to mid-1981 as retired workers, as disabled workers, as wives, as widows, divorced wives, and surviving divorced wives. The NBS also contains a representative sampling of persons aged 65 and over who were entitled to Medicare benefits but who had not yet received Social Security cash benefits. The survey questionnaire contains the following topics: Household composition, employment history, job characteristics of the current, last and longest job, other employment not covered by social security, health, sources of income and amounts of income received in the last three months, asset holdings and income from assets, marital history, and child care. First findings of these data are presented in the Social Security Bulletin beginning in January 1985.

Write to Joel Packman, Office of Research, Statistics, and International Policy, Social Security Administration, Operations Building, Rm. 2-B-2, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235; or, telephone him at 301 594-0348. The data set costs \$150 and is available with documentation on one reel of computer tape.

UAAPPP Data Available

The following data sets have been added to the Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention (DAAPPP):

- >Chicago Urban League 1979 Young Chicagoans Survey
- >1972-74 Ventura County Survey of Unmarried Pregnant Women Aged 13-20
- >1965 U.S. National Fertility Study
- >1970 U.S. National Fertility Study
- >1975 U.S. National Fertility Study
- >National Fertility Study: Married Women interviewed in 1970 and 1975

Details on the sampling and data collection methods used in these studies, and on the specific variables included, are provided in user's guides prepared by UAAPPP staff. Also available, in addition to the raw data, are machine-readable SPSS-X program

statements that document the raw data file and that allow the raw data file to be transformed into a system file capable of analysis with SPSS-X.

Each of the six new data sets can be obtained from UAAPPP for \$75.00 (price includes both the mainframe computer tape with the machine-readable files, and the printed and bound user's guide).

The first five data sets are also available in microcomputer format, for analysis with the SPSS/PC on an IBM-PC or an IBM-AT. The price for the floppy disks with the machine-readable files, and the printed and bound user's guide, is \$80 per data set. Because of the size of the National Fertility Studies, the microcomputer versions of the 1965, 1970, and 1975 data bases provide data from a 1000-case subset of the original samples. The longitudinal NFS file consisting of data from married women interviewed in both 1970 and 1975 was deemed too large for microcomputer analysis.

A product order form along with an abstract description of UAAPPP's Current Holdings is available free of charge upon request. Please specify whether you want the MAINFRAME or MICROCOMPUTER order form.

Contact: Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention, Sociometrics Corporation, 3191 Cowper Street, Palo Alto, California 94306

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FAME AND FORTUNE

University of Colorado, Department of Sociology, invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor appointment to begin Fall 1987. Applicants should have a Ph.D. in sociology and specialize in at least one of four concentrations: criminology, demography, sex and gender, or social conflict. Send a curriculum vitae and the names of at least three references by October 1, 1986, to: Recruitment Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder CO 80309-0327. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. AA/EUE.

The Social Science Research Council, with support from the Ford Foundation, has initiated a program of advanced research fellowships to assist postdoctoral and senior scholars undertaking research on the processes of U.S. foreign policymaking. Special emphasis will be given to proposals seeking to extend research in this area beyond the conventional study of the foreign policy and national security agencies of the U.S. Awards will be for up to two years of full-time support and will range between \$25,000 and \$30,000 per year. Deadline for applications in 1986 is October 1. Contact: Council Fellowships in Foreign Policy Studies, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158 (Telephone 212 661-0280).

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars announces the 1987-88 Fulbright grant competition. The awards for 1987-88 include more than 300 grants in university lecturing for periods ranging from three months to a full academic year. There are openings in over 100 countries. Awards are granted in virtually all disciplines; scholars from all academic ranks are encouraged to apply. For complete information, contact: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle NW, Washington, DC 20036-1257 (Telephone 202 939-5401). AA/EUE.

The Carolina Population Center announces the availability of a Research Associate position for a demographer, economist-demographer or sociologist-demographer. Duties and Responsibilities: The individual will join a group assisting developing countries in Latin America and Africa to carry out population policy research. The individual will be expected to help formulate research strategies, prepare proposals, obtain USAID approval, and participate in the execution and dissemination of analyses in collaboration with developing country governments and research organizations. Substantial international travel. The appointment is for approximately two years, possibly extendable depending on availability of future project funds. Applicant must have a recent Ph.D. in demography, economics, sociology, biostatistics, or related field with a population concentration. Additional desired qualifications include: experience in developing countries; fluency in Portuguese or Spanish; knowledge of microcomputers; and proposal writing experience. Please send letter of application and curriculum vitae to Ms. Janice Stone, Administrative Assistant, Rapid II Project, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina, University Square 300A, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-3997.

Johns Hopkins University invites applications for the position of International Health Research Associate. Persons in such positions will be responsible for health research projects in developing countries. Background in epidemiology, demography, or social sciences; field experience and languages are desirable. Extensive international travel. Salary dependent upon experience. Contact: Dr. W.H. Mosley, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, 625 N. Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21205. EO/AEE.

Florida State University invites applications for an Economic Demographer who will have a joint appointment in Florida State's Center for the Study of Population and the Department of Economics. Rank and salary are open, but preference will be given to applicants with a distinguished Assistant or multidisciplinary team projects. All specialty areas within population economics will be considered, but preference will be given to persons who combine at least one substantive area with mathematical demography. Send vita and three letters of reference to David F. Sly, Director, Center for the Study of Population, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-4063. AA/EOE.

The Center for Population and Policy Studies of Research Triangle Institute (RTI) seeks an experienced Ph.D. to expand its research program in U.S. social demography. Background in economics preferred; demonstrated ability to attract extramural funding required. Responsibilities include program development, directing research, and collaborating in multidisciplinary research. RTI is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Please send resume, letter, and names of three references to: Dr. Janet D. Griffith, Center for Population and Policy Studies, Research Triangle Institute, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

CALL FOR PAPERS AND MEETINGS

HOMELESSNESS IN THE UNITED STATES: Scientists are invited to submit papers for a forthcoming book on Homelessness in the United States to be published by Greenwood Press. The editor welcomes empirical, methodological, social, psychological, theoretical, as well as review papers. Original area or local studies (Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, etc.) are especially encouraged. For more information and request for style sheet, please contact Dr. J.A. Momeni, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20059. Telephone: (202)646-6853 or (703)644-2874.

APDU Plans Eleventh Annual Conference

The Association of Public Data Users (APDU) will hold its eleventh Annual Conference at the Ramada Renaissance in Washington, D.C., on October 29-31, 1986.

Wednesday afternoon, October 29, will be devoted to a 1990 Census workshop, utilizing an APDU-prepared paper that summarizes and crystallizes the data product issues. By that time, the U.S. Bureau of the Census will have held its ten Data Product Planning Workshops and will have made preliminary plans for 1990 products. The APDU Workshop will provide an opportunity to criticize this material and convey informed comments to the Bureau.

On Thursday and Friday, October 30 and 31, there will be sessions on federal information policy, updates on major data series, new forms of information dissemination, private sector use of public data, population and economic projections, and microcomputers, including demonstrations.

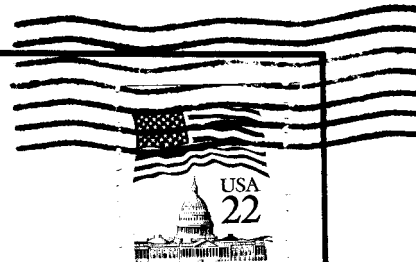
APDU was organized in 1976 to facilitate the utilization of public data through sharing of knowledge about files and applicable software, exchange of documentation, and joint purchasing of data. APDU is committed to increasing the knowledge of its members about new sources of information and increasing the awareness of federal agencies about the requirements of data users.

A program and registration materials for APDU86 will be available in August. For further information, contact Susan Anderson, APDU, 87 Prospect Ave., Princeton, New Jersey 08544 (Telephone 609 452-6025).

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All news and comments of interest to SRDG are welcome and will be included as space permits. Send items to Cliff Patrick, VA Medical Center, Health Services Research, 508 Fulton Street, Durham, NC 27705; or Isaac Eberstein, Population Center, 659 Bellamy Hall, Florida State University, Tallahassee FL 32306.

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SRDG NEWSLETTER

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