

# coa

## center on demography and economics of aging

At NORC and the University of Chicago



CoA Newsletter

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### Letter from the Director



**W**elcome to the inaugural issue of our newsletter for the Center on the Demography and Economics of Aging (CoA). Through the newsletter, we aim to share the activities, developments, research projects and people involved in the Center. The CoA

has helped its faculty associates conceptualize and carry out novel and innovative research for 19 years, playing a key role in the growth of aging research at the University of Chicago and beyond. Support from both the National Institute on Aging (P30 AG012857) and NORC at the University of Chicago helps us cultivate a thriving Center through which we produce interdisciplinary research on aging. In these pages we share our history, publication

highlights, and plans for the current and upcoming quarters.

Our beautiful, updated offices and conference spaces are housed by NORC at the University of Chicago. NORC staff members are invaluable to the CoA, providing essential administrative, project management and computing services to CoA associates and trainees. The result is an exciting, dynamic environment that fosters daily interaction and interdisciplinary collaboration amongst our members and visitors. Hosting regular collaborative events, such as investigator meetings, working groups, workshops, and conferences, is just one way in which NORC facilitates opportunities for today's scholars to engage in cutting-edge, interdisciplinary research.

In launching the CoA newsletter we intend to highlight the recent accomplishments of our 31 associates, 16 affiliates, and 7 trainees, including examples of their diverse, cutting-edge (and often multi-disciplinary) research. Our membership includes a wide spectrum of scholars, representing a variety of personal and disciplinary backgrounds, areas of expertise, and stages in their careers. We are unified by a common interest in advancing age-related research and by opportunities to collaborate and participate in CoA related projects and events. Our goal in launching this newsletter is to share some of these achievements with our members and others whom we hope will find our work intriguing.

In this issue, you will read about our associates' activities, such as new research on marital quality in late life and the development of a new economic model for expediting the

trial phase of pharmaceutical development. You will also read about our specialized training program in the Demography and Economics of Aging at the University of Chicago, also funded by an NIA grant (T32 AG000243), which provides promising young pre-doctoral and post-doctoral scholars critical resources for developing research skills and publications in the fields of demography and aging.

The CoA fosters and supports research on aging through the work of our faculty associates and affiliates and through our training programs. We also work closely with other centers within the Academic Research Centers of NORC at the University of Chicago, such as the Population Research Center (PRC). We invite you to attend the Demography Workshops that we co-host with the PRC on Thursdays at noon and to contact us to discuss collaboration possibilities. We invite faculty from other institutions to visit the CoA and hope this newsletter will inform and inspire interest in the Center.

Sincerely,



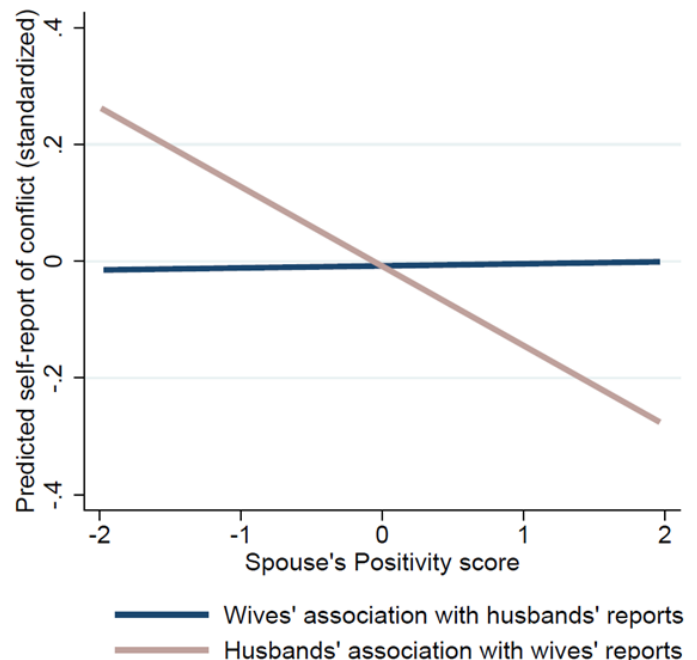
Linda J. Waite  
Lucy Flower Professor of Sociology

## Recent Research: Marital Quality in Late Life and A New Model for Clinical Trials

Center on Aging affiliates and associates regularly contribute interesting and important research to the field. Findings from two recent projects are highlighted below.

### Marital Quality in Late Life

Husbands' traits may affect late life marital quality more than their wives' traits, according to a new study published by researchers using the National Social Life, Health and Aging Project (NSHAP). James Iveniuk, a Ph.D. student in the Sociology Department, Linda Waite, Edward O. Laumann, Martha K. McClintock and Andrew Teidt, a former Center on Aging post-doctoral fellow, used data from NSHAP to link self-reported characteristics of husbands to self-reported characteristics of their wives, and



vice-versa, in order to assess the importance of Big Five personality traits and health for marital conflict.

After developing an innovative model of the Big Five, the authors constructed a new factor which measures positive responses across Big Five facets. The authors named this new factor Positivity, and husbands' Positivity was associated with less marital conflict. However, wives' Positivity was not associated with any differences in marital conflict. Furthermore, wives reported more conflict if their husbands were in worse physical health, but the reverse was not true - husbands did not report more conflict if their wives were in worse health. The authors explain this asymmetry in terms of gender differences in marital roles; wives are more likely to engage in emotional labor and caretaking, and therefore having a partner with poor health or negative traits would be more stressful or burdensome for wives than husbands.

### A New Model for Clinical Trials

John R. Birge, the Jerry W. and Carol Lee Levin Professor of Operations Management at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business, and CoA Post-Doctoral Fellow Vishal Ahuja have devised a way to expedite the trial phase of pharmaceuticals development by combining two mathematical frameworks. Conducting clinical trials on a new drug is expensive and often takes years, and sometimes the results only prove the drug to be useless—or, worse, harmful to patients. In a traditional design of a clinical trial, researchers divide patients into roughly equal groups and they randomly assign patients either a treatment or a placebo. At the end of a series of trials, researchers use statistical analysis to understand how well each treatment worked. In clinical practice, doctors use an adaptive process to learn how a treatment affects a single patient, and that knowledge is incorporated into how the next patient is treated. This process can produce desirable results much more quickly, but these adaptive trials cannot gather information from multiple patients participating in a study simultaneously, which is frequently the requirement to study new drugs and treatments.

To solve that constraint, Birge and Ahuja combine two mathematical frameworks, a Markov Decision Process (MDP), which can be applied when event outcomes are partly decided and partly random, and a Bayesian learning framework, which involves using new data to update the

probability that an event will occur. In this new model for clinical trials, probabilities at the beginning of a trial are derived from what clinicians know and believe at the time and as the trial progresses and clinicians obtain more information, they can update their beliefs dynamically.

Birge and Ahuja tested their model on data from a 2008 trial on a stent, a device designed to improve blood flow to an artery in the brains of stroke patients. The trial was halted when researchers discovered that patients receiving the stents were more than twice as likely to have a second stroke or die than those treated with conventional medical therapies. By the time the study was terminated, five people who had received stents had died, and a total of 46 participants in the trial had experienced a stroke or died within 30 days of receiving treatment. The researchers in the trial ultimately learned that the stent was riskier than the alternative treatment.

The Booth researchers believe that their new model would have allowed them to gain the same knowledge in less time, at less cost, and with less harm to patients: their research says the model would have prevented more than a third of the total strokes and deaths.

Birge and Ahuja are continuing to refine the model. It works well with diseases and treatments when effects reveal themselves quickly, but the model, and adaptively designed studies in general, works less well when it comes to diseases and treatments whose effects manifest more slowly, such as diabetes. To address the challenge of applying the model to diabetes, Birge and Ahuja are working with Elbert Huang, director of the University of Chicago's Center for Translational and Policy Research of Chronic Diseases and a CoA associate, to study doctors who treat diabetes to understand how they determine the best sequences of treatment to offer patients.

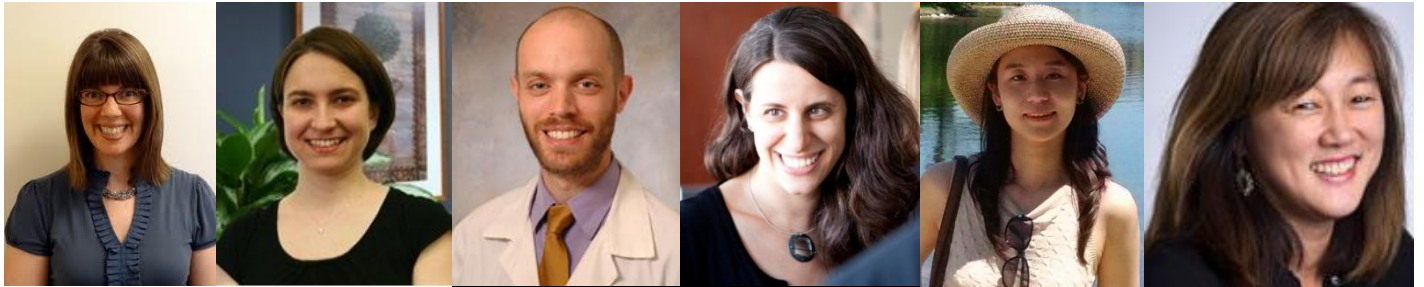
For further details about the highlighted research, see:

Iveniuk, James, Linda J. Waite, Edward O. Laumann, Andrew Tiedt & Martha McClintock. Forthcoming. "Marital conflict in older couples: Positivity, personality and health." *Journal of Marriage and Family*.

Vishal Ahuja and John R. Birge, "Fully Adaptive Designs for Clinical Trials: Simultaneous Learning from Multiple Patients," Working paper, August 2012.

## The CoA Welcomes New Research Associates and Affiliates

This year the Center on Aging welcomes three new research associates and three new research affiliates. Megan Huisingh-Scheetz, Masha Kocherginsky, and John Schneider join the Center as research associates, and Michal Engelman, Juyeon Kim, and Helen Suh-MacIntosh join the Center as research affiliates.



**Megan Huisingh-Scheetz** is an Assistant Professor of Medicine in the Section of Geriatrics at the University of Chicago. Her primary research interest is in frailty and understanding the role of energy expenditure in the pathophysiology of aging. Using the NSHAP and Health ABC datasets her proposed research will explore an earlier marker of age-related system dysfunction: changes in energy expenditure. She hypothesizes that changes in energy utilization and regulation will reflect global deteriorations in systemic integrity and will therefore predict poor outcomes. Huisingh-Scheetz received her M.D. and M.P.H from the University of Illinois at Chicago.

**Masha Kocherginsky** is a Research Associate (Associate Professor) in the Department of Health Studies and statistician at the Biostatistics Laboratory. Kocherginsky collaborates with biological and social scientists and provides statistical expertise during all phases of research, ranging from experimental design and study planning to data analysis and interpretation of results. The majority of her collaborative work is in cancer research, and the focus of her statistical research includes development of novel clinical trial designs, use of multiple imputation methods for censored data in survival analysis, analysis of competing risks data, and imputation methods in surveys. Prior to coming to the University of Chicago, Kocherginsky completed her B.S., M.S., and Ph. D. in Statistics at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

**John Schneider**, Assistant Professor of Medicine and Epidemiology, employs social and sexual network analysis to accelerate prevention of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Sexually Transmitted Infections among high-risk males in resource restricted settings. Schneider has expertise in using technology-supported network approaches, such as cell phones and Facebook, to recruit and retain difficult-to-reach populations into HIV prevention studies in both the United States and India. Schneider received his M.P.H. and M.D. from Tufts University School of Medicine.

**Michal Engelman** is an Assistant Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and investigator on the National Social Life Health and Aging Project. Engelman is a demographer and gerontologist studying the dynamics of population aging and the determinants of longevity and well-being at older ages. She is currently analyzing the implications of historical population change for contemporary health inequalities and developing a conceptual framework linking demographic and clinical notions of frailty and resilience with the sociological concept of cumulative disadvantage. Engelman completed her Ph.D. in Population and Health at the Johns Hopkins University.

**Juyeon Kim** received her Ph.D. in Sociology at the University of Chicago and spent two years as a post-doctoral fellow at the Center on Aging. She is currently an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology at the National University of Singapore. Kim is interested in the effects of social contexts, such as marital relationships, households, and social networks, on health outcomes. Her recent work examines the effect of the economic downturn on living arrangements, and how the size and complexity of role relationships of social networks influence older adults' health, including depressive symptoms and hypertension.

**Helen Suh-MacIntosh** is an Associate Professor in the Department of Health Sciences at Northeastern, adjunct faculty at the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH), and Senior Fellow at NORC at the University of Chicago. Suh's research focuses on three general areas within air pollution health effects, including (1) assessment of the impact of lifestyle and neighborhoods on air pollutant exposures and human health, (2) examination of multi-pollutant impacts on human health, and (3) development of GIS-based spatio-temporal modeling tools for epidemiological research. She is currently collaborating with Drs. Linda Waite and Kate Cagney to investigate the impacts of air pollution and lifestyle on the cardiac and cognitive health of older Americans.

## Center on Aging Training Program: 2013-2014 Pre- and Post-Doctoral Fellows

Every year, the Center on Aging Specialized Training Program in Demography and Economics of Aging (NIA T32000243) supports four pre-doctoral fellows and two post-doctoral fellows with at least two years of graduate work in aging research at the University of Chicago. Since its inception in the 1994-1995 academic year the training program has consistently produced productive and engaged young scholars in the field of aging and demography. The CoA welcomes the new and continuing pre- and post-doctoral fellows for the 2013-2014 academic year.

### Pre-Doctoral Trainees



*Lauren Johnson-Pilgrim* is a PhD candidate in Sociology. She received her BA from Kenyon College and her MA from the University of Chicago. Her dissertation focuses on the role social networks play for sufficient and healthy eating in later life. Her research interests include: social foundations of health and well-being over the life course, poverty/inequality, and organizational sociology. Lauren also serves on the board of The Theraplay Institute, an organization that advances clinical research into the benefits of play therapy for encouraging deeper attachment between children and their caregivers.



*Alicia Riley* is a first year doctoral student in Sociology at University of Chicago. She received her Master of Public Health degree from Johns Hopkins University and her MA in Latin American Studies and BA in Human Biology from Stanford University. Her research interests lie in social determinants of population health, with a focus on chronic disease, and methods for measuring the impact of social inequality on health outcomes.



*NaYoung Rim* is a PhD student at the Harris School of Public Policy Studies. She holds an MPP from the University of Chicago Harris School and a BA in Economics from Wellesley College. She was an intern at the White House Council of Economic Advisors in 2010 and has worked previously in economic consulting.



*Chris Sukhu* is a fourth year PhD student in the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago. He received his BA in Economics from Georgetown University. His research interests include the process of the demographic transition, patterns of consumption in older populations, and the measures and determinants of subjective wellbeing.

## Pre-Doctoral Affiliate



*Haena Lee* is a fourth-year doctoral student in the Department of Sociology. She received her BA from University of Seoul and her MA from University of Chicago. Her research interests lie in the role of various social-demographic factors on general health outcomes. She is particularly interested in how individual attributes such as gender, race, family structure and employment status interweave with health disparities. Her previous work spans two different research areas: (1) the impact of maternal work schedule on childhood obesity and (2) racial disparities in access to renal dialysis facilities.

## Post-Doctoral Fellows



*Vishal Ahuja* received his undergraduate degree in Chemical Engineering from Panjab University (India) in 1997, followed by a Masters degree in the same field in 2001 from the University of Toronto. He received an MBA and a PhD from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business in 2013. Vishal's research focuses on developing decision analytic tools that can be easily implemented by healthcare professionals and policymakers to improve patient health, advance the quality of care, and enhance the efficiency of delivery of care. Presently, Vishal is working on understanding how physicians and organizations learn (for example, about the safety and effectiveness of drugs,) and what factors promote efficient learning.



*Michael Kozloski* received his BS and MS in statistics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 2003/2005 and his MA and PhD in sociology from the University of Chicago in 2007/2012. His areas of emphasis are demography, social statistics, gender and sexuality. He is currently working on the National Social Life, Health & Aging Project to understand how levels of stress differ by marital status and sexual orientation via self-reports and measured cortisol.

## Recent Peer-Reviewed Publications by CoA Associates and Affiliates

**Cagney, K. A. & C.R. Browning.** (Forthcoming).

"Neighborhood inequality and the spatial determinants of health." *Perspectives in Biology & Medicine*.

**Shega, J.,...M.H. Chin, & W. Dale.** (Forthcoming). "The relationship between persistent pain and 5-year mortality: A population-based prospective cohort study." *Journal of the American Geriatric Society*.

**Dong, X. & M.A. Simon.** (2013). "Rural and urban variations on the characteristics association with elder mistreatment in a community dwelling Chinese population." *Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect*, 25(2), 97-125.

**Okabayashi, H., G.W. Hougham.** (2013). "Gender differences of social interactions and their effects on subjective well-being among Japanese elders." *Aging and Mental Health*. PMID: PMC3744606.

**Campbell, K., E.S. Huang, W. Dale, et al.** (2013).

"Association between estimated GFR, health-related quality of life, and depression among older adults with diabetes." *American Journal of Kidney Disease*, 62(3), 541-548. PMID: PMC3773939.

**Volden P.A., ...Kocherginsky M, McClintock MK, et al.** (2013). "Chronic social isolation is associated with metabolic gene expression changes specific to mammary adipose tissue." *Cancer Prevention Research*, 6(7), 634-645. PMID: 23780289.

**Konetzka, R., D. Polsky, & R.M. Werner.** (2013). "Shipping out instead of shaping up: rehospitalization as an unintended effect of public reporting in nursing homes." *Journal of Health Economics*, 32, 341-352. PMID: 23333954.

- Spatz, E., M.E. Canavan, H.M. Krumholz, & **S. T. Lindau**. (2013). "Sexual activity and function among middle-aged and older men and women with hypertension." *Journal of Hypertension*, 31(6), 1096-1105. PMID: 23640604.
- Kurina, L., M.K. McClintock, J-H Chen, L.J. Waite, R.A. Thisted, & D.S. Lauderdale**. (2013). "Sleep duration and all-cause mortality: A critical review of measurement and associations." *Annals of Epidemiology*, 23(6), 361-370. PMID: PMC3660511.
- Cook, B. L., **W.G. Manning**, M. Alegria. (2013). "Measuring disparities across the distribution of mental health care expenditures." *Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics*, 16(1), 3-12. PMID: PMC3662479.
- McDade, T. W.**, et al. (2013). "Depressive symptoms are not associated with inflammation in younger and older adults in the Philippines." *Evolution, Medicine, and Public Health*, 2013(1), 18-23.
- Rajan, K., L. Hebert, P. Scherr, **C.F. Mendes de Leon, & D.A. Evans** (2013). "Disability in basic and instrumental activities of daily living is associated with faster rate of decline in cognitive function of older adults." *The Journals of Gerontology Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, 68, 624-630. PMID: PMC3693599.
- Hemmerich, J., **D.O. Meltzer, & W. Dale** (2013). "African American men significantly underestimate their risk of having prostate cancer at the time of biopsy." *Psycho-Oncology*, 22(2), 338-345. PMID: 22095786.
- Gray-Stanley, J. A., and **N. Muramatsu**. (2013). "When the job has lost its appeal: intentions to quit among direct care workers." *Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disability*, 38(2), 124-133. PMID: 23356874.
- Carnes, B. A., **S.J. Olshansky, & L. Hayflick**. (2013). "Can human biology allow most of us to become centenarians?" *Journals of Gerontology Series a-Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, 68(2), 136-142. PMID: 22879449.
- Pinto, J.M., L.P. Schumm, K. E. Wroblewski, D. W. Kern, & M.K. McClintock**. (2013). "Racial disparities in olfactory loss among older adults in the United States." *The Journals of Gerontology Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*. PMID: 23689829.
- Kauffmann, G.,...**V.G. Press**,... & **V.M. Arora**. (2013). "Development and testing of a checklist to improve quality of care for hospitalized general medical patients." *The Joint Commission Journal on Quality and Patient Safety*, 39(4), 147-156. PMID: 23641534.
- Kioumourtzoglou, M.A., ... & **H.H. Suh**. (2013). "The effect of primary organic particles on emergency hospital admissions among the elderly in 3 US cities." *Environmental Health*, 12(68). PMID: PMC3765922
- Iveniuk, J., **L. J. Waite, E. O. Laumann, A. Tiedt & M. McClintock**. (Forthcoming). "Marital conflict in older couples: Positivity, personality and health." *Journal of Marriage and Family*.

## Ongoing and Recent Research Grants

The Center on Aging is committed to interdisciplinary scientific research on aging, with the goal of understanding how health and health disparities are produced at older ages. Its four key research themes are 1) family, social relationships and the life course; 2) biobehavioral and genetic pathways; 3) chronic disease, clinical practice and cost-effectiveness; and 4) social and environmental contexts. Some examples of ongoing and recent awards are highlighted below:

### **Elbert Huang: Diabetes and Aging in a Multi-Ethnic Population**

Since 2007, CoA associate Elbert Huang has collaborated with Andy Karter from the Kaiser Foundation Research

Institute to prospectively examine ethnic differences in the natural history of diabetes and their effect on care and outcomes in the elderly. With funding from the NIDDK, Huang, the University of Chicago Site PI, and CoA associate and co-investigator Marshall Chin, are currently following a large contemporary, multi-ethnic cohort of 112,000 older (60+ years of age) diabetes patients identified from the Kaiser Permanente Northern California Diabetes Registry to: 1) characterize the current state of diabetes care management by health status, evaluate quality of life, and estimate rates of traditional complications, hypoglycemia, geriatric syndromes and mortality; 2) describe the interrelationships of hypoglycemia and geriatric syndromes; 3) evaluate the effects of antihyperglycemic

therapies and polypharmacy on hypoglycemia, geriatric syndromes, and mortality; 4) create a generalized prediction model for 5-year, all-cause mortality and evaluate the performance of existing prognostic mortality prediction models; and 5) explore the health policy implications of the widespread adoption of geriatric diabetes guidelines.

This multi-institution, prospective study will expand the field's understanding of the dynamics of healthcare and outcomes among elderly diabetes patients. The researchers seek to provide important insight into the validity and implications of geriatric guidelines, and help ensure that quality improvement efforts for geriatric diabetes care are not at odds with efforts to improve diabetes outcomes and will not increase health disparities within health systems.

#### **Naoko Muramatsu: Promoting Seniors' Health with Home Care Aides: A Pilot**

Naoko Muramatsu, CoA affiliate, was awarded a grant from the NIA in June 2013 to develop a sustainable health promotion program led by home care aides that can be used by community-based organizations (e.g. home care agencies, State Units on Aging) to maintain independence among nursing home-eligible older adults living in their homes. Muramatsu plans to pilot a physical activity program delivered by home care aides for community-dwelling older adults in a Medicaid-funded home care program. The physical activity program, which consists of a brief motivational interview and three chair-bound movements, is expected to motivate nursing home-eligible seniors to increase physical activity and help maintain their independence in the community. The specific aims of the research are: to (1) test and enhance the program feasibility, and (2) test and enhance the

feasibility of data collection and the applicability of outcome measures.

#### **Helen Suh-MacIntosh: Impact of Air Pollution, Weather, and Lifestyle on Health in Older Americans**

The NIEHS awarded CoA affiliate Helen Suh a grant in September 2013 to study the individual and joint impacts of air quality and lifestyle on cardiovascular and cognitive health in the elderly. The project will link data from the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP) to estimates of daily and monthly PM2.5, ozone, and temperature exposures from well-validated GIS- and satellite-based spatio-temporal models to create a progressive, detailed and comprehensive record of the exposure, health, and well-being of each NSHAP participant.

The research has four aims: to 1) examine the relationship among air quality, lifestyle, emotional, physical, and functional health; 2) assess whether short term air pollution and temperature exposures are associated with increased blood pressure and c-reactive protein; 3) evaluate relationships between long-term air quality and impaired cognitive function and stress, and 4) investigate whether the cardiovascular and cognitive function response to air pollution is modified by social, neighborhood, and health factors.

The researchers expect to provide new, national evidence of air quality- and lifestyle-mediated risks of poor cardiovascular and cognitive health for the nation's elderly. Results will help to assess susceptibility to pollution and climate change and determine important biological and sociological pathways through which air quality damages cardiovascular and cognitive health.

The CoA applauds its associates and affiliates for their accomplishments!

## **Robert Fogel, Won Nobel Prize in Economics, 1926-2013**

By Ethan Grove

**R**obert W. Fogel, an economic historian at the University of Chicago who won the Nobel Prize in 1993 for his studies of slavery in the United States and the role railroads played in the development of the economy, died Tuesday, June 11. His death at age 86 followed a brief illness, according to his family.

Fogel used quantitative methods to explain economic and institutional change. His work often challenged conventional wisdom and was, at the time, controversial. His research showed that the economic impact of railroads in the 19th century was far less than generally assumed.

“Professor Fogel has changed the way that people think about several really important topics through his work.



When you find such a new way of thinking about things, that's going to discomfort some people," said Hoyt Bleakley, associate professor of economics at Chicago Booth, who taught a course with Fogel this year.

Fogel was an active faculty member in Economics and the Booth School of Business, where he continued to do research and taught three courses covering the economics and demographics of marketing, population and the economy, and business ethics. Fogel was the Charles R. Walgreen Distinguished Service Professor of American Institutions, director of the University of Chicago Center for Population Economics and a faculty member of the John U. Nef Committee on Social Thought.

"He gave his students, staff and collaborators an incredible amount of freedom," said Joseph Burton, executive director of the Coase-Sandor Institute for Law and Economics at the University of Chicago. "I was always struck by how supportive he was of original thinking, and by how much freedom we had to carry out his research agenda, as well as build our own projects and interests."

Burton, who is a former research director at the Center for Population Economics, said Fogel always made sure to credit others for their work, and was a mentor to many economists and economic historians.

"It's been a real pleasure to be in the classroom with him because he had such a unique perspective that was informed in part by his lifetime of work as well as by his personal experiences," Bleakley said. "He was always thinking about the world from the perspective of an economist and from the perspective of a data cruncher. He was very interested in how the world works and in how our lives have changed and will continue to change."

Nathaniel Grotte, associate director of the Center for Population Economics, said, "What will really stick with me is his incredible generosity with his time and expertise, and how unfailingly kind he always was to everyone. He thrived on discussion and debate, and nothing made him happier than being challenged."

Fogel first attracted attention as a PhD student at the Johns Hopkins University in 1962 with his statistical analysis of the impact of railroads on 19th-century American economic development. In his book *Railroads and American Economic Growth: Essays in Econometric History*, he showed that the U.S. economy in the 1800s would have grown at the same rate, even if railroads didn't exist.



**Robert Fogel, 1926-2013**, was the Charles R. Walgreen Distinguished Service Professor of American Institutions and Director of the Center for Population Economics.

His book, *Time on the Cross: The Economics of American Negro Slavery*, written with Stanley Engerman, sparked debate from the moment it was published in 1974. In it, Fogel and Engerman challenged the long-held assumption, by then taken as fact, that slavery was unprofitable, inefficient and in decline in the years leading up to the Civil War. Their research found that slave farms were as productive as free farms and that the viability of slavery — as well as the economy of the antebellum South — was increasing. His four-volume *Without Consent or Contract: The Rise and Fall of American Slavery* continued to generate controversy.

Fogel and Engerman met when both were at Johns Hopkins. "We shared an office in the attic with about four other people," Engerman said, adding that while in school the pair already had started thinking about the research that would become *Time on the Cross*, but they had to wait until Fogel had finished *Railroads and American Economic Growth*.

"He was quite willing to approach problems in a way that other people didn't," Engerman said. "He looked at them in a different way than most other people did. By asking slightly different questions he was able to learn quite a lot and teach people a lot. He also was probably as hard a working person as anyone would meet."

In the 1980s, Fogel began to focus on what he called "the problem of creating and studying larger life-cycle and intergenerational data sets." This research led him to write

many research papers and several books on the economics of aging, including *The Escape from Hunger and Premature Death*, and *The Changing Body: Health, Nutrition and Human Development in the Western World since 1700*. *The Changing Body* was written with Roderick Floud, Bernard Harris and Sok Chul Hong.

During his career, Fogel wrote 22 books—the most recent, released in April, *Political Arithmetic: Simon Kuznets and the Empirical Tradition in Economics*. He also was working on three others at the time of his death. Fogel also published 90 papers in academic journals. Much of his research since 1991 was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health and its National Institute on Aging Program. The National Science Foundation also funded his research.

Among Fogel's recent projects was an examination of veterans of the Union Army, Bleakley said, "which again has been a long, hard slog through data with the intent of seeing how human health and potential have changed dramatically over time, and of understanding trends and reasons for those trends."

"I had the privilege of teaching with Bob Fogel this past year, and I saw some of that approach in the class we taught. He would take something that the students and I had a much shorter-term perspective on, and he would just stretch that way out and say, 'Look, this phenomenon that you may think of here, it also appeared 50 years ago, 100 years ago with this twist.'"

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded Fogel the 1993 Nobel Prize in Economics "for having renewed research in economic history by applying economic theory and quantitative methods in order to explain economic and institutional change," according to the Nobel citation. The Academy called his study of railroads and American economic growth a "scientific breakthrough." Fogel shared the Nobel Prize with Douglass North, a professor at Washington University in St. Louis.

The Alliance for Aging Research recognized Fogel as the "Indispensable Person in Health Research" for 2006, for his work on the economics of health and health care.

Fogel was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was chosen as one of the "1,000 Makers of the 20th Century" by the London Times.

Fogel was president of the American Economic Association in 1998.

During his academic career, he spoke at more than 230 faculty seminars and workshops at colleges and universities around the world.

Fogel was born in New York City on July 1, 1926 — four years after his parents emigrated from Odessa, Russia. "Although they arrived in New York penniless, my parents scraped together enough savings to establish the first of several small businesses just after I was born," he wrote in an autobiography posted on the Nobel Prize website.

"My education in the public schools of New York City between 1932 and 1944 was an excellent preparation for a life in science," he wrote. "Because of the Depression, these schools were able to attract a remarkably talented and dedicated collection of teachers who encouraged their students to strive for the highest levels of accomplishment. That environment led me to aspire to a career in science, and also kindled my love for literature and history."

"Many people think of intellectuals as being above such things as pride in one's country and patriotism," Burton said. "He had a deep appreciation for this country and its institutions, and often acknowledged the ways his career had been made possible because his parents had immigrated to the U.S. before he was born."

Fogel was married to his wife, Enid, for 59 years until her death in 2007. "No individual has done more to help me pursue a career in science" than his wife, he wrote in his autobiography. "Over the years, Enid has been both my most confident supporter and keenest critic. She helped boost my self-confidence when my unorthodox findings provoked controversy and criticism, and she often provided insightful suggestions for the improvement of my lectures, papers, books, letters and research proposals.

"Throughout the years she has been the overseer of my social conscience, pulling me back to reality when she saw that my preoccupation with the abstract aspects of scientific issues had led me to extenuate their deeply human aspects."

Fogel joined the University of Chicago faculty in 1964, moved to Harvard in 1975, and returned in 1981 to the Chicago faculty, where he stayed for the rest of his career. He taught at the University of Rochester from 1960 to 1964.

Fogel received a PhD from the Johns Hopkins University, a master's degree from Columbia University and a bachelor's degree from Cornell University. He received nine honorary degrees, including those from Cambridge,

Harvard, the University of Rochester, the University of Palermo in Italy and the University of London.

While studying for his bachelor's degree at Cornell, Fogel sought out professors with varied areas of expertise, a move that broadened his perspectives during his five decades of academic research.

Sons Michael and Steven, who both live in Chicago, five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, survive Fogel.

A memorial service for the University community was held on campus on Friday, October 4, 2013. In lieu of flowers, the family encourages donations to Equip for Equality, a

nonprofit organization that advocates for the rights of the disabled. Letters of condolence may be sent care of: Center for Population Economics, The University of Chicago Booth School of Business, 5807 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, IL 60637.

See more news about the late Robert Fogel at <http://news.uchicago.edu/article/2013/06/11/robert-fogel-won-nobel-prize-economics-1926-2013>

## Fall Quarter Demography Workshop Schedule

Co-sponsored by the Population Research Center and the Center on Aging, the Demography Workshop is held on Thursdays from noon to 1:20 p.m. at 1155 East 60th Street, Seminar Room 232/233 during the fall, winter, and spring quarters. Dan Bennett is the organizer for Fall 2013, and Amy Claessens will organize for Winter 2014. Papers, if available, are posted at: <http://popcenter.uchicago.edu/>.

October 3	<a href="#">Mushfiq Mobarak</a> , Associate Professor of Economics, Yale School of Management	Communicating with Farmers through Social Networks
October 10	<a href="#">Daniel Bennett</a> , Assistant Professor of Public Policy, University of Chicago Harris School	The Indirect Impact of Antiretroviral Therapy
October 17	<a href="#">John Iceland</a> , Professor of Sociology and Demography, The Pennsylvania State University	White Residential Segregation in U.S. Metropolitan Areas: Conceptual Issues, Patterns, and Trends for the U.S. Census, 1980 to 2010
October 24	<a href="#">Abhijit Banerjee</a> , Professor of Economics, MIT	The Efficient Deployment of Police Resources: Theory and New Evidence from a Randomized Drunk Driving Crackdown in India
October 31	<a href="#">Pascaline Dupas</a> , Assistant Professor of Economics, Stanford University	Micro-Ordeals and Targeting of Health Subsidies
November 7	<a href="#">Ofar Malamud</a> , Assistant Professor of Public Policy, University of Chicago Harris School	The Effect of College Education on Mortality
November 14	<a href="#">Hans-Peter Kohler</a> , Professor of Demography, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania	Mental and Physical Health and Aging in Malawi
November 21	<a href="#">Damon Jones</a> , Assistant Professor of Public Policy, University of Chicago Harris School	Frictions in Adjusting Earnings: Evidence from the Social Security Annual Earnings Test
November 28	No workshop due to Thanksgiving Holiday	
December 5	<a href="#">David Yanagizawa-Drott</a> , Assistant Professor of Public Policy, Harvard Kennedy School	Does Religion Affect Economic Growth and Happiness? Evidence from Ramadan

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