

# Applied Demography

Population Association of America

Applied Demography Interest Group Newsletter

## WELCOME TO L.A.! PAA Activities for 2006

By Lisa Blumerman  
U.S. Census Bureau



Map produced by Kelvin Pollard, Population Reference Bureau.

This year's annual meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA) will be in Los Angeles from March 29 to April 1, 2006. The Committee on Applied Demography (CAD) is planning a number of activities during the L.A. meetings that we hope will be of interest to applied demographers. We invite you to attend any or all of these activities and to share this information with colleagues or students who might have an interest in applied demography.

### **Applied Demography Committee Business Meeting** *Wednesday, March 29, 4:30-6:30 PM*

We will discuss the applied demography sessions scheduled for this year's PAA meeting; develop ideas for sessions at next year's meeting in New York; discuss ways to make the PAA and CAD more useful to applied demographers; and a variety of other topics. This meeting is open to all interested persons.

### **Applied Demography Reception** *Thursday, March 30, 6:30-8:00 PM*

Sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau, this reception—which will feature food and drink—is a chance to network and socialize with applied demographers. The reception provides an opportunity for graduate students and recent graduates to learn more about the field of applied demography, and for current practitioners to exchange ideas and experiences.

### **Applied Demography Breakfast – 30-Year Anniversary Celebration!**

*Friday, March 31, 7:00-8:20 AM*

This year's featured speaker will be Paul Voss of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, who will walk us through time as we celebrate 30 years of "breakfast" for applied demographers. This is a great opportunity to visit with your friends and colleagues while catching up on the happenings in the field. This event is open to everyone, but requires a ticket purchased at the time of registration (\$25).

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**Applied Demography Sessions of Interest**

The following sessions may be of particular interest to applied demographers:

Wednesday, March 29

2:00-4:00 PM – School Demography Interest Group Meeting. (*Organizer:* Robin Blakely, Cornell University)

Thursday, March 30

8:30 - 10:20 AM – “Demography in the Wake of Katrina.” (*Chair:* Edward J. Spar, Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics)

8:30 - 10:20 AM – “Mathematical Demography.” (*Chair:* Nan Li, United Nations; *Discussant:* Vladimir Canudas-Romo, University of California, Berkeley)

10:30 AM - 12:20 PM – “Census 2010: A New Census for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.” (*Chair:* Linda Gage, State of California; *Discussant:* David McMillen, National Archives and Records Administration)

10:30 AM - 12:20 PM – “New Methods and Analysis of Spatial Data.” (*Chair:* Deborah Balk, Columbia University; *Discussant:* Glenn D. Deane, University of Albany, State University of New York)

11:30 AM - 1:30 PM – Poster Session, “Family, Households, Unions; Data, Methods, Study Design.”

1:30 - 3:20 PM – “The Demography of California.” (*Chair:* Mary Heim, State of California; *Discussant:* Hans Johnson, Public Policy Institute of California)

3:00 - 5:00 PM – Poster Session, “Children and Youth, Adolescence, Parenting, Transition to Adulthood, Life Course.”

3:30 - 5:20 PM – “Applied Demography as a Tool for Policy Design and Program Implementation.” (*Chair:* Matthew Stagner, Urban Institute; *Discussants:* Melissa Clark, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc; and Rebecca A. London, University of California, Santa Cruz)

Friday, March 31

8:30 - 10:20 AM – “New Directions in Small-Area Population Estimation and Forecasting.” (*Chair:* David A. Egan-Robertson, State of Wisconsin)

12:30 - 2:20 PM – “Getting Results: Case Studies in Applied Demography.” (*Chair:* Valerie Edwards, Los Angeles Unified School District; *Discussant:* Megan Beckett, RAND)

2:30 - 4:20 PM – “Business Demography.” (*Chair:* Tom E. Godfrey, Decision Demographics; *Discussant:* Susan H. Mott, Mathew Greenwald & Associates, Inc.)

Saturday, April 1

8:30 - 10:20 AM – “Temporary Migration.” (*Chair:* Lisa S. Roney, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services; *Discussant:* Pia Orrenius, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas)

In addition, there are a number of other sessions scattered throughout the program that will appeal to many applied demographers (e.g., race and ethnicity, spatial demography).

This year’s PAA meeting offers a wealth of sessions with particular relevance to applied demographers. You’ll find a session or two of interest in almost every program slot. We hope you will be able to attend and look forward to seeing you there.

**...AND MORE NEWS FROM CAD**

By Lisa Blumerman  
U.S. Census Bureau

We are putting the finishing touches on the Committee on Applied Demography’s (CAD) website. The site will feature information on applied demography, historical documentation from the CAD, and the latest news for both current and future CAD members. There will also be links to other demographic and statistical sites. In attempts to keep applied demographers connected, we will offer a link to join the Applied Demography Listserv, which is maintained by Shelley Lapkoff (Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research, Inc.). The website’s goal is to provide a “go to” site for the latest applied demography news and events.

We are still collecting historical documentation—for example, old meeting notes or other relevant CAD information—for posting on the website. Also, if you have any current news that you would like to see displayed, please send that information to [carrie.r.simon@census.gov](mailto:carrie.r.simon@census.gov). We’ll be happy to include as much information as possible on the website. Once the CAD website goes live, it will be accessible through the main PAA website ([www.popassoc.org](http://www.popassoc.org)).

**COMMITTEE FOR APPLIED  
DEMOGRAPHY  
2006 members**  
.....

Lisa Blumerman (CHAIR) U.S. Census Bureau	Warren Brown Cornell University
Linda Jacobsen Population Reference Bureau	Shelley Lapkoff Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research, Inc.

## Commentary: DEMOGRAPHY AND THE POLITICS OF URBAN GROWTH

By Gary Wright  
Wright Futures

Population change in urban areas is an important topic in which local government officials and civic leaders are intensely—if sporadically—interested. However, analysis of population changes in the local media rarely gets beyond superficial “boosterism” or “schadenfreude.” Applied demographers can help improve the quality of the policy discussions that need to take place by looking just a little bit deeper into demographic issues than reporters on deadline will.

Last fall, I presented a paper at an economic outlook conference sponsored by our local (Cincinnati) Chamber of Commerce.

Using IRS and census data, the paper examined growth and migration trends into and out of the counties in our metropolitan area. The results highlighted the problems that the region overall is having in attracting new residents, and helped refocus the attention of policy makers and planners on the regional nature of the challenges facing our local economy.



The Cincinnati area seems to be facing the worst consequences of both growth *and* decline. The metropolitan area is barely growing: although some suburban counties in the metro are among the fastest growing in the Midwest, the city of Cincinnati and Hamilton County (where the city is located) have lost people. What had been unanswered was the question of whether or not the metropolitan area as a whole was attracting new migrants from outside greater Cincinnati (which would be a sign of strength in the local economy), or whether suburban growth was the result of people moving from within the metro area.

As it turned out, suburban growth was coming from within greater Cincinnati, while the region as a whole was having trouble attracting migrants from elsewhere. This suggests a less than robust regional economy. The analysis also showed that new migrants to the region moved primarily to Cincinnati and Hamilton County, not to the suburbs. Migrants are younger and better educated on average than non-migrants, making them just the kinds of people that any region wants to attract. The results from my paper reinforced the notion that the fast-growing suburbs had reason to be concerned not just about their own

### CINCINNATI ENQUIRER EDITORIAL

*(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following editorial was published November 7, 2005, as a result of Gary Wright's address to the Greater Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. It is republished by permission.)*

#### Draw from beyond metro area

Our 15-county region isn't generating enough new jobs to make new migrants—especially younger, educated ones—want to pack up and move here.

Newcomers from outside are a top measure of a metro's economic vitality. Gary Wright, a former Procter & Gamble demographer, joined economists at a Chamber of Commerce forecasting session recently in warning that Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky's population loss and slowing labor force growth could discourage new investment here. That includes new employers who would bring high-paying new jobs. Then what should we invest in to make us a hot growth area? Should we invest in workforce growth, or new jobs, or making the region more attractive to young people? The answer is all of the above, all at the same time.

The news in Wright's report is that, contrary to smug notions about population loss being chiefly a Hamilton County problem, this region as a whole isn't attracting many newcomers from outside. The weak appeal to “outsiders” applies even to “growth” counties such as Clermont, Boone, Butler and Warren. Most “new” residents move within the Metropolitan Statistical Area. Our challenge here isn't just an urban-core center-of-the-doughnut problem.

The population growth rate here since 2000 has slowed to about half the national average. More people move out than move in. If it weren't for a net gain in births over deaths, our numbers would look worse.

Hamilton County commissioners have reshaped development strategy to halt and begin reversing population loss. Cincinnati, Covington and Newport are pushing development of downtown condos for all their worth. Kentucky is making an all-out effort to boost lagging college enrollment and college graduation rates. Ohio voters Tuesday are asked to approve a \$500 million Third Frontier bond issue to invest in high-tech jobs.

Wright warned the Chamber crowd that policy initiatives shouldn't be grounded in just some wish list of population growth. A decade-long effort may be needed to reverse the negative trends he identified. Suburbs and outlying counties shouldn't assume they are this region's best hope for growth. Newcomers from outside the area continue to move to Hamilton County. The urban core and its attractions draw younger, single, better-educated new residents. Education rates here rank only about average. Just to stay in the middle of the pack will require continuously improving high school and college graduation rates. Wright argues it would be self-defeating for outlying counties to neglect the urban core, because to do so makes the entire region less attractive to would-be newcomers.

Cincinnati USA Partnership for Economic Development in its forecast for 2006 asked if Ohio tax breaks for ailing big industries is slowing growth here by adding to the tax burden on smaller startup firms. Officials at all levels need to get into the habit of applying a growth test to such policy decisions: Will it help make the region a young-people magnet, a jobs magnet?

high-growth problems, but also about the urban core. A declining urban core ultimately would make the whole region less attractive to potential migrants.

In the short term, this paper led to an editorial in the local major daily, the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, to call for a re-examination of government growth policies at all levels of government (see box, page 3). Will this brief mention of the real population challenge in our region contribute to a more rational growth policy? Perhaps

not, but it does show that there is a need for the kind of analysis that applied demographers can provide by using the tools and data sources with which we are all familiar.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Persons interested in a copy of the paper, "Demography and the Politics of Urban Growth," and in the media coverage of the discussion, may contact Gary Wright at [wrightgw@fuse.net](mailto:wrightgw@fuse.net).*

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## **APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY RECEPTION**

The Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau  
invite you to the annual  
**Applied Demography Reception**  
where the focus is networking.

You'll have the opportunity to talk with Applied Demographers working in various fields such as  
**Federal Government, State and Local Government,  
Academia, Business, and Non-Profit**



Drinks and hors d'oeuvres will be served.

**WHEN:** Thursday, March 30<sup>th</sup> from 6:30 – 8:00 p.m.

**WHERE:** Beaudry Ballroom B

Westin Bonaventure Hotel, Los Angeles

**WORD FROM WASHINGTON****ACS Saved for FY06, But President's FY07 Budget Imperils Two Other Surveys**

Surviving a perilous situation, the Census Bureau emerged as a winner in the Fiscal Year 2006 (FY06) budget process. This past November, Congress gave final approval to an \$812.2 million funding bill for the agency. While this is about \$65 million less than what President Bush had initially requested for the agency, it is at the level approved by the House of Representatives—sparing the agency from a more draconian funding level that had initially been approved by a Senate committee (see September 2005 issue of *Applied Demography*).

The Census Bureau actually received about \$801.9 million for FY06, due to subsequent cuts in discretionary spending that reduced its funding by 1.28 percent. Nevertheless, the final funding level allows the Bureau to continue implementation of the American Community Survey (ACS) and to collect data on group quarters for the first time. It also ensures that a pair of 2006 census field tests will go on as planned.

The Bureau received more good news Feb. 6 when President Bush sent his Fiscal Year 2007 (FY07) budget to Congress. The Administration recommended

that the agency receive \$878.2 million in FY07, up almost 10 percent from its FY06 total (see table). The proposed funding would help the Bureau with 2010 census preparations—including continued implementation of the ACS, enhancement of its geographic database, and preparations for the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal in San Joaquin County, Calif. (south of Sacramento) and a nine-county region including and surrounding Fayetteville, N.C.

Under the proposed budget, however, the Census Bureau has proposed closing out the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and ultimately replacing it with a new data collection system on income, wealth, and program dynamics. Consultations to develop the new initiative, to be called the “Program of Income, Wealth, and Health Insurance Measurement,” are scheduled to begin during FY07.

For other research and statistical agencies, the President's budget brought mixed news:

- The National Science Foundation (NSF), as part of the President's American Competitiveness Initiative, is slated to receive just over \$6 billion in FY07, an increase of nearly 8 percent that sets the agency on a trajectory that potentially will double its budget over the next decade. The

**Final Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2006 (FY06) and  
Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2007 (FY07) as requested in Presidential Budget  
SELECTED AGENCIES**

Agency or Institute	Millions of dollars		Percent difference †
	<u>FINAL</u> Fiscal Year 2006 (FY06)	<u>REQUESTED</u> Fiscal Year 2007 (FY07)	
U.S. Census Bureau *	802*	878*	9.5
Periodic Censuses & Programs *	606*	694*	14.5
2010 Census Redesign	201	258	28.4
American Community Survey	168	180	7.2
Bureau of Economic Analysis	75	76	1.6
National Institutes of Health *	28,587*	28,587*	0.0
National Institute of Aging	1,047	1,040	-0.7
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1,265	1,257	-0.6
National Center for Health Statistics	109	109	0.0
National Science Foundation	5,580	6,020	7.9
USAID Child Survival and Maternal Health	360	360	0.0

\* Dollar figures include those for programs or activities not shown separately.

† Percent differences are based on unrounded budget figures.

**Sources: PAA Public Affairs Update (February 2006); Census News Brief (Feb. 6, 2006).**

funding for FY07 is slated to allow NSF to fund an additional 500 research grants. President Bush's budget proposes \$213.8 million for NSF's Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) division, up nearly 7 percent from FY06 levels.

- The President's budget requests \$76.5 million for the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), up about 2 percent from its current level. This would allow BEA to continue producing key economic statistics (including Gross Domestic Product) and preserve advances the agency has made over the past few years. It does not, however, include any money for new initiatives.
- The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is slated to receive \$28.6 billion in FY07—the exact amount of its current funding. Because the index for the rate of biomedical inflation exceeds 3 percent, however, the flat funding represents an actual cut for NIH. Both the National Institute on Aging (NIA) and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) are expected to receive 1 percent (about \$7 million to \$8 million) decreases from FY06 levels. As a result, both expect to award fewer competing grants in FY07.
- Most ominously for NICHD, the National Children's Study—which would have followed 100,000 children from birth to age 21 to explore the environmental causes for various conditions such as asthma or autism—has been targeted for termination. According to a Feb. 17 article in *Science* magazine, organizers have said they needed \$69 million in 2007. (It had received \$10 million to \$12 million annually for planning purposes.)
- Both the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and the Child Survival and Maternal Health division of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) are slated to be funded at FY06 levels. While this would allow both agencies to continue current operations, no new initiatives would be planned.

Mary Jo Hoeksema, PAA's Public Affairs Specialist, urges members of the applied demography community to follow the budget process very closely as Congress considers the President's budget—citing the ACS struggle of the last two years as an example. Indeed, John Cuaderes, staff director for the House Subcommittee on Federalism and the Census, has predicted that although the ACS was saved for FY06,

it would be vulnerable to Congressional budget cuts for another six years—despite the President's calls for continued funding in FY07.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Stakeholders can keep up with developments through PAA's Public Affairs Committee ([www.popassoc.org/PublicAffairsCommittee.html](http://www.popassoc.org/PublicAffairsCommittee.html)). Users may get on the list to receive news and action alerts by contacting PAA Public Affairs Specialist Mary Jo Hoeksema at [paaapc@crosslink.net](mailto:paaapc@crosslink.net).*

*Detailed information about developments affecting the Census Bureau is available from Census News Briefs, which are prepared by Terri Ann Lowenthal, an independent consultant in Washington, D.C. News Briefs are available from the website of The Census Project ([www.thecensusproject.org](http://www.thecensusproject.org)), an initiative sponsored by the Communications Consortium Media Center. Users may also get on the list to receive future Briefs by contacting Ms. Lowenthal at [TerriAnn2K@aol.com](mailto:TerriAnn2K@aol.com).*

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## **OLE MISS DEMOGRAPHERS STUDY HURRICANE KATRINA'S IMPACT**

Edited from Winter 2005 *SDA Newsletter* (Southern Demographic Association)

Three faculty chairs of the University of Mississippi—David Swanson (Sociology & Anthropology Department), Rich Forgette (Political Science Department), and Mark van Boening (Economics Department)—currently are working on a grant from the National Science Foundation to study perceptions of relief and recovery among Mississippi Gulf Coast residents in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

The central question of the study is about the role of social (and kinship) networks in determining a person's success in the aftermath of a natural disaster such as Hurricane Katrina. For the purposes of the research, "success" refers to the individual's capacity to obtain physical and emotional relief as well as to maintain a strong perception of eventual community recovery immediately following the disaster.

Social networks serve as the glue holding individuals together. That is, they form much of the structure from which the information comes that we use to make decisions and take actions. Social networks may protect individuals from disasters like Hurricane Katrina, or at least act as an emergency response system to aid the recovery effort after such disasters. The relative strength of social networks varies greatly. Some individuals that suffered similar levels of damage to their lives due to Katrina have coped better

personally and economically than other persons with the same level of wealth.

While individual attributes also affect personal responses to disasters, understanding the attributes of social networks could prove valuable in both preparing for and recovering from future calamities. For example, extensive ties with local area family members, individual neighbors, and neighborhood and civic organizations might each be key to having people both be better prepared for a future disaster and recover from it. If so, then communities without strong local family ties may be more reliant on neighborhood and civic organizations in such preparation.

To study the role that social networks play, the researchers will conduct a field survey in Hancock and Harrison counties, two of the hardest hit counties in the Mississippi Gulf Coast region. The survey instruments will measure the strength and number of kinship and neighbor relationships for individuals within various communities. The analysis will examine bonding and bridging networks within an individual's immediate community, as well as statistical measures of personal relief and perceptions of recovery. A similar analysis will look at how disaster relief and recovery perceptions are affected by individuals' social and kinship networks vs. their socio-economic circumstances.

The broader impact of this research will be to enhance the ability of communities and groups to understand how they can address aspects of public policy, health, safety, and public welfare before and after catastrophic natural events by identifying community social networks.

The actual data collection took place over a five-day period in January. Most of the primary interviewers were Ole Miss faculty and students, with the remainder comprised of Mississippi Gulf Coast residents.

As a natural consequence of the study, basic "census" quality data were gathered, marking the first time that a virtual census had been done to assess damage to housing stock following a natural disaster.

Swanson provided an early overview of the study last November in a special "Hurricane Katrina" session at the 2005 meeting of the Southern Demographic Association in Oxford, Miss. (on the Ole Miss campus). Jerry McKibben (McKibben Demographics) chaired the session, whose other participants were Stan Smith (University of Florida), Cliff Holley

(University of Mississippi), and Ron Cossman (Mississippi State University).

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## MOVING ON... PAUL VOSS RETIRES FROM UW-MADISON

Guangqing Chi  
University of Wisconsin-Madison

On Jan. 3, Paul Voss retired from his position as Professor of Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Dr. Voss served for many years as the director of the Wisconsin Applied Population Laboratory, and as a research affiliate with the Wisconsin Center for Demography and Ecology.



His present plans include assisting demography graduate students as they complete their degrees; teaching, as opportunities arise, a shortened version of his popular graduate seminar "Spatial Data Analysis for Social Scientists"; and consulting on a part-time basis with the Madison-based firm Third Wave Research Group, Ltd. He also promises to remaining active with PAA's Committee for Applied Demography.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Voss will speak at the Applied Demography Breakfast at this year's PAA meetings in Los Angeles. Details of the gathering are in Lisa Blumerman's front-page article.*

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**OOPS!**



An "Applied Demography Reception" photo in our September 2005 issue (Vol. 18, No. 2) misidentified Katherine Condon (U.S. Census Bureau, right) as Esther Miller (also with U.S. Census Bureau). The



Katherine Condon  
(U.S. Census Bureau).

mistake has been corrected in the PDF version that will be on the forthcoming CAD website (see article, page 3). Please accept my sincerest apology for the error.

Kelvin Pollard  
Editor

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**PROBING THE DEMOGRAPHIC DEPTH OF VILLARAIGOSA’S MAYORAL VICTORY IN L.A.: SHIFTING WEIGHTS AND PREFERENCES**

Dowell Myers  
University of Southern California

By all accounts, Antonio Villaraigosa’s 17-point landslide victory over Jim Hahn in last year’s mayoral election in Los Angeles was sweeping. He dominated almost every demographic.

But which group of voters made the biggest difference? Comparing the 2001 and 2005 elections, we can assess where the balance of support shifted most and which groups were most important to Villaraigosa’s victory. A few points are obvious: Latinos were the strongest supporters (84 percent backed Villaraigosa over Hahn), while African Americans yielded the largest swing in support (from 20 percent in 2001 to 48 percent in 2005).

The purpose of this piece is to probe a little deeper into the changing demographic basis of support. A simple version of a “components of change” analysis can attract the attention of elected officials and help them appreciate the insights that applied demography can provide.

The overall voting outcome is a product of two factors: (1) the percentage preferences for Villaraigosa among voters in each demographic group; and (2) each group’s share of all voters, or voting strength. Some groups showed a very high preference but had a smaller share of the total turnout; others had a moderate preference but comprised a larger share of turnout. Between 2001 and 2005, both dimensions shifted. The fact that the 2005 election was a rematch of the same two candidates allows us to compare exit poll data from both elections in a way that yields insights that may prove useful.

Table 1 summarizes exit poll data from the *Los Angeles Times* for the two elections. The data are percentages showing each group’s share of the total number of voters and the percent of the group that preferred Villaraigosa. These exit poll data have a slight inaccuracy due to their survey nature and the lack of precise decimal fractions. Nonetheless, they recreate the actual voting outcome very closely: the final election outcome in 2005 was 58.7 percent for Villaraigosa and 41.3 percent for Hahn. The data in Table 1 can be used to form a weighted average that simulates the total voting outcome, by multiplying the shares and preferences of all the respective groups, and then summing. In this manner we arrive at an estimated outcome of 58.5 percent for Villaraigosa. This is so close to the actual result that in the calculations that follow, we treat this figure as if it were the actual outcome for internal consistency.

**The Importance of the Latino Vote**

Much has been made about the ascendancy of the Latino vote and its importance for Villaraigosa’s support. In this election, all groups were important, but so large was the margin of victory that none may have been crucial. We can test this proposition by hypothetically varying the inputs to our weighted average. For example, what would have happened if each group retained the same level of support for Villaraigosa in 2005 that it had previously shown in 2001? Or, what if there were no shift in turnout or voting strength; that is, what would have happened if all groups retained the same share of the total voters in 2005 as they had comprised in 2001?

We begin with one particular calculation. What if Latinos in 2005 exhibited the same level of support for Villaraigosa as did white voters the same year—i.e., 50 percent support instead of 84 percent support? How much lower would have been Villaraigosa’s margin of victory? The estimated outcome in this scenario is that the total vote would have been 50 percent for Villaraigosa—too close to determine whether he would have actually won. Thus, the extra high support among Latinos was in fact crucial to Villaraigosa’s victory.<sup>1</sup>

**Table 1**  
**Exit Poll Data, Los Angeles Mayoral Elections of 2001 and 2005**

Share of Total Voter Turnout (Percent)			
Group	2005 Election	2001 Election	Pct. Point Change, 2001-05
White	50	52	-2
Black	15	17	-2
Latino	25	22	3
Asian	5	6	-1
Other	5	3	2
Percent Who Preferred Villaraigosa			
Group	2005 Election	2001 Election	Pct. Point Change, 2001-05
White	50	41	9
Black	48	20	28
Latino	84	82	2
Asian	44	35	9
Other	62	48	14

Source: *Los Angeles Times* (March 19, 2005), p. A19.

<sup>1</sup> Latinos expressed a preference that was 34 percentage points higher than that of whites. Because Latinos were 25 percent of all voters, they carried a weight of 0.25. Accordingly, their 34 extra points of support, when multiplied by 0.25, would have moved the total voting outcome by 8.5 percentage points.



Viewed another way, the Latino vote in favor of Villaraigosa was so high that it protected him from votes by other groups that fell below the 50-percent threshold. Based on their voting share, the most important group were the white voters, who comprised half of all voter turnout. This group split evenly between Villaraigosa and Hahn, and so was not a factor in the final result. But what if the white vote had fallen below its actual level of 50 percent support? How low could support among the large number of white voters have been depressed and yet still yield a victory for Villaraigosa? As it turns out, white voter support could have been as low as 33 percent and the election outcome would have remained in Villaraigosa’s favor.

**Evaluating the Shift in Support, 2001-2005**

Voting strength shifted between the 2001 and 2005 elections, as shown in the changes in weight of each group in Table 1 (page 8). Latinos increased their share of the voters in the election from 22 percent to 25 percent, while most other groups fell slightly. But what impact did this shift have on the election? Table 2, which summarizes the results for this and other changes, shows that had all the demographic groups voted in the same relative numbers in 2005 as in 2001, the final outcome in favor of Villaraigosa would have been reduced marginally to 57.1 percent—a reduction of 1.4 percentage points. Thus the gradual increase in numbers of Latino voters, accompanied by declines in others, had only a small effect favoring Villaraigosa.

Changes in voting preference were far more significant. Had all the voting groups expressed the same support for Villaraigosa in 2005 as they did in 2001, but maintained their actual 2005 voting weight, the final outcome would have been 48.2 percent in favor of Villaraigosa, a clear defeat. But how much difference did each individual group’s shift in support make for the outcome? If whites had retained their 2001 level of preference for Villaraigosa, the total vote outcome would have been lowered by 4.5 points from the actual (Table 2). If African Americans had retained their 2001 level of preference (which was 28 points lower than in 2005), the total vote outcome would have been lowered by 4.2 points. Even though African American voters are significantly fewer in number than white ones, their enormous shift in support for Villaraigosa produced nearly as large an impact on the net change in his total support. Continuing with the other groups, if Latinos had retained their 2001 level of preference (almost identical to their actual level in 2005), the total outcome would have been reduced only 0.5 points. And, if Asians and all other groups not otherwise specified had retained their previous level of support, the total vote outcome would have been reduced by 1.2 points.

Given Villaraigosa’s margin of victory in excess of 50 percent (8.5 percentage points in the exit poll data), no single group’s preference change was necessary for his victory. However, if whites and blacks had both retained their 2001 level of support, that would have driven the total vote below 50 percent support for

**Table 2**  
**Contribution of Specific Voter Changes to the Outcome of the 2005 Los Angeles Mayoral Election**

	2005 Result (Percent)	Pct. Point Increase, 2001-05	Portion of the Increase <sup>3</sup>	Share of Overall Pct. Point Increase (Percent)
<b>Overall support for Villaraigosa <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>----</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Counterfactual factors <sup>2</sup>				
If all groups had retained their 2001 share of total turnout	57.1	----	1.4	11.1
If black support for Villaraigosa had stayed at 2001 levels	54.3	----	4.2	34.4
If white support for Villaraigosa had stayed at 2001 levels	54.0	----	4.5	36.9
If Latino support for Villaraigosa had stayed at 2001 levels	58.0	----	0.5	4.1
If Asian/other support for Villaraigosa had stayed at 2001 levels	57.4	----	1.2	9.4
Residual factor	58.0	----	0.4	4.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on exit poll data, which is slightly different from the actual vote share.

<sup>2</sup> Hypothetical assumptions that measure what would have happened in the absence of actual changes in the factor.

<sup>3</sup> Difference between actual 2005 result and result produced by each counterfactual factor.

**Source: Author’s calculations based on data in Table 1.**

Villaraigosa. Each of these two groups also supplied about one-third of the total gain in Villaraigosa's increased support between 2001 and 2005 (36.9 percent and 34.4 percent, respectively, of the total gain of 12.2 percentage points—see Table 2, page 9). The total shift in different groups' relative weight in the election also netted another 11.1 percent of Villaraigosa's increased support in 2005 relative to 2001. The rise in Latino voting preference for Villaraigosa was a smaller contributor, adding only 4.1 percent of the total gain. The rising preference among Asians and others added another 9.4 percent of the total gain. (Taken together, the contributions to Villaraigosa's gain from 2001 to 2005 cited in this paragraph sum to 96 percent. The residual contribution of 4 percent represents an interaction product of the changing voting strengths and preferences and cannot be directly allocated to any single group.)

In sum, Villaraigosa's 2005 election victory was broad-based. The combination of white and African American voters played a major role in the result. But Latinos held strategic importance—partly for their growing share of the voters, but mainly because of the relative unanimity of their voting preference.

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## NEW REPORT FOCUSES ON RURAL DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Submitted by William Kandel  
Economic Research Service, USDA

*Population Change and Rural Society*, by William Kandel and David Brown, eds. Vol. 16 in *The Springer Series on Demographic Methods and Population Analysis*. Springer, 2006. XIX, 467 pp.

*Population Change and Rural Society* is the first scholarly assessment exclusively focused on rural demographic trends that uses data from Census 2000. Rural areas encompass enormous diversity and are currently undergoing considerable social and economic upheaval. Their growing influence in national politics; interconnectedness with metropolitan areas and the global economy; rapidly changing ethnic and demographic composition; and future destination for waves of retiring baby-boomers all underlie the importance of rural public policy issues at the start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Social demography underlies many of these transformations.



This volume contains the latest research on social and economic trends occurring in rural America. Conducted by an interdisciplinary and regionally diverse group of social scientists, this original research highlights four major themes transforming contemporary rural areas:

- Population composition change;
- Industrial restructuring and changing livelihoods;
- Changing patterns of rural land use;
- Areas of persistent disadvantage and emerging opportunity.

The researchers examine each theme with an expanded overview and geographically varied case studies.

This volume contributes to knowledge of the interdependency between population change and rural society, and it provides an empirical context for considering policy choices. Enriched by perspectives from demographers, geographers, historians, and sociologists, this volume is an essential starting point for scholarship on rural demographic change in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### About the Editors

William Kandel is a sociologist with the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. David Brown is Professor of Development Sociology at Cornell University.

*EDITOR'S NOTE:* *Population Change and Rural Society* (ISBN: 1-4020-3901-8, \$49.95 softcover; \$239.00 hardcover) is available from Springer at [www.springer.com](http://www.springer.com).

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## NEW REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH REPORTS FROM CDC

Submitted by Paul Stupp  
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The Division of Reproductive Health, part of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, have recently released the following publications:

### Comparative Reports

- *Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health in Central America: Trends and Challenges Facing Women and Children* (English, 160 pp.)

- *Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health in Eastern Europe and Eurasia: A Comparative Report* (English, 238 pp.)

#### Latin America Country Reports

- *Ecuador 2004: Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Materna e Infantil*. (Spanish, 621 pp.)
- *Paraguay 2004: Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud Sexual y Reproductiva*. (Spanish, 342 pp.)
- *El Salvador 2002/03: Encuesta Nacional de Salud Familiar*. (Spanish, 612 pp.)
- *Guatemala 2002: Encuesta Nacional de Salud Materno Infantil, Volume I - Females*. (Spanish, 295 pp.)
- *Guatemala 2002: Encuesta Nacional de Salud Materno Infantil, Volume II - Males*. (Spanish, 238 pp.)

#### Eastern Europe Country Reports:

- *Georgia 2005: Reproductive Health Survey: Summary Report* (English)
- *Albania 2002: Reproductive Health Survey: Final Report* (English, 338 pp.)

Interested persons may request individual copies at [www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/Surveys/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/Surveys/index.htm), or by contacting Publications Specialist, Division of Reproductive Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Mailstop K-20, Atlanta, GA 30341-3717 (fax 770-488-6450).

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## CASEY FOUNDATION RELEASES REPORT ON OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE YOUTH

The Annie E. Casey Foundation has released the first report in their KIDS COUNT Online Data Snapshot series. As its title—"State Differences in Rates of Overweight or Obese Youth"—indicates, the report highlights variations among the share of 10- to 17-year-old youth who are overweight or obese. Using data from the 2003 National Survey of Children's Health, the report also examines racial and income differences. It is available as part of the KIDS COUNT State-Level Data Online System ([www.aecf.org/kidscount/sld](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/sld)).

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## NEW CENSUS REPORTS FROM KIDS COUNT AND POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT project and the Population Reference Bureau have jointly released two reports as part of their Census 2000 report series.

### "The Concentration of Negative Child Outcomes in Low-Income Neighborhoods," by Mark Mather and Kerri L. Rivers.

As the 20<sup>th</sup> century ended, one-fifth of American children lived in neighborhoods where at least 20 percent of the population lived in poverty. While past research has shown that growing up in poor neighborhoods place some children at higher risk of negative health, social, and economic outcomes, this analysis of data from the 2000 census is one of the first to measure the extent to which these negative child outcomes are concentrated in the country's poorest neighborhoods. The report examines racial, ethnic, and geographic variations, and looks at whether there was a critical threshold (or "tipping point") of neighborhood poverty—a point beyond which social and economic problems increase dramatically.

### "The Concentration of Negative Child Outcomes in Low-Income Families," by Mark Mather and Dia Adams.

This report uses 2000 census data to analyze the degree to which negative child outcomes are concentrated in poor families. In addition to examining racial and geographical components of the issue, the study also looks at the extent to which poverty thresholds are the best way to determine eligibility for need-based programs.

The reports will be available on the KIDS COUNT ([www.aecf.org/kidscount](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount)) and PRB ([www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org)) websites.

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## POSITION OPENINGS AND PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENTS

### UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO Faculty Position in Demography

The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) has an opening for an assistant/associate/full professor in applied demography, to begin in Fall 2006. Preferred areas of specialization are applied demography, demographic methods, population estimation and projection, health, or mortality. Appointment will be in the Department of Demography and Organization Studies in the College of Public Policy with opportunities for research activities in the Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research. The position involves some teaching, advising and other activities in the Ph.D. program in Applied Demography with tracks in Applied Demography and Health and Applied Demography and Policy. Responsibilities include teaching doctoral, master's, and undergraduate courses offered at UTSA's 1604 campus or Downtown Campus, including evening classes, scholarly research and publication; acquisition of external funding; and university service.

The Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research engages in research activities which include applied and basic research on measurement, estimation and projection of population change and the implications of such change in Texas and the United States. It makes presentations of demographic data and analyses to public and policy related audiences.

General information about the department and the institute can be obtained online at [utsa.edu/copp/](http://utsa.edu/copp/). The salary and supporting start-up package are competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience. This position is subject to budgetary approval.

#### Required Qualifications

*Assistant Professor Level:* Ph.D. with a specialization in demography from an appropriate discipline by August 15, 2006, plus evidence of potential to make significant scholarly contributions in the area of applied demography.

*Associate Professor Level:* Ph.D., plus an established research record with (1) a significant number of publications in appropriate refereed journals; (2) a record of extramural funding; (3) evidence of successful professional activities in applied settings; and (4) a record of successful college level teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Full Professor Level:* A Ph.D., plus (1) an ability to significantly contribute to the degrees in Applied Demography; (2) an outstanding record of scholarly and applied research publications in appropriate refereed journals and other published volumes indicating national prominence; (3) a strong record of acquisition of extramural funding; and (4) a record of superior teaching and mentoring at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

UTSA is a comprehensive public metropolitan university serving approximately 27,000 students on three campuses in San Antonio. The College of Public Policy houses the Texas State Data Center and The Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research, both of which offer demographic data and services to both residents and public- and private-sector groups throughout Texas and elsewhere. UTSA also offers opportunities for collaborative research with The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, The University of Texas School of Public Health at Houston, plus numerous potential opportunities to work with a broad and growing industrial and corporate base.

#### How to Apply

Applicants must submit a letter of application indicating desired rank, a curriculum vita, a sample of recent research, and three letters of reference. Applications must be sent as hardcopy by U.S. mail to: Dr. Mary Zey, Search Committee Chair, Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, 6900 North Loop 1604 West, San Antonio, TX 78249-0704 (phone 210-458-6530). Applicants who are not U.S. citizens must state their current visa and residency status.

A review of completed applications begins March 15, 2006, and applications are accepted until the position is filled.

UTSA is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women, minorities, veterans and individuals with disabilities are encouraged to apply. This position is security-sensitive as defined by the *Texas Education Code §51.215 (c)* and *Texas Government Code §411.094(a)(2)*.

Website: [utsa.edu/copp/](http://utsa.edu/copp/)

## POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU Summer Internship

The Population Reference Bureau (PRB) seeks a summer intern for its Domestic Programs Department to work with PRB staff members on issues related to child and family well-being, population aging, labor force characteristics, and immigration. The intern will collect, check, and analyze demographic data, prepare summaries of recent literature, and may author or co-author articles for PRB's website.

### Qualifications

- Enrollment in master's degree program in social sciences, demography, or public policy preferred. Undergraduates with relevant skills and research experience will also be considered.
- Research experience involving data analysis and interpretation.
- Demonstrated interest in U.S. population issues.
- Demonstrated proficiency with Microsoft Word and Excel software. Experience with SAS software package and accessing data from the U.S. Census Bureau a plus.
- Good written and oral communication skills; ability to work effectively with a broad range of individuals.

### Salary and Benefits

PRB internships pay between \$12 and \$18 per hour (depending on qualifications). Our internships consist of eight, 35-hour workweeks with preferred starting dates in early June. Paid summer holiday(s). No other benefits are provided.

### To Apply

Please send resume with cover letter to HR Specialist, Attention: Domestic Programs, Population Reference Bureau, 1875 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20009, or fax to 202-328-3937. In your letter, describe the reason(s) you are interested in an internship at PRB, and indicate your preferred start date. Please attach two letters of recommendation, and a copy of your academic transcript.

The application deadline is **March 31, 2006**.

The Population Reference Bureau is an equal opportunity employer.

## U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, POPULATION DIVISION Domestic and International Program Openings

The Population Division of the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, has immediate openings in its domestic and international programs for qualified individuals in the areas of demography, sociology, geography, and related social sciences. We are looking for well-qualified persons at all levels (B.A., M.A., Ph.D.), especially those with training in demography, quantitative data analysis of large datasets, and sociology/social research.

These openings offer qualified applicants an opportunity to work on one or more of the following topics: education, family and fertility, population estimates and projections, population distribution, migration, race and ethnicity, and in our International Programs Center.

This is an exciting time for the Population Division, and we look forward to sharing our opportunities. To apply, visit the U.S. Census Bureau website at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) and click on [Jobs@Census](mailto:Jobs@Census), or contact the Census Bureau's Recruitment Office at [1-800-638-6719](tel:1-800-638-6719). For specific questions about opportunities in the Population Division, please contact Jason Devine, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8800; phone: 301-763-6070; e-mail: [jason.e.devine@census.gov](mailto:jason.e.devine@census.gov).

The Department of Commerce and the U.S. Census Bureau are Equal Opportunity Employers and encourage applications from all sources.



*More announcements on next page...*

## **UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-IRVINE**

### **Master's Program in Demographic and Social Analysis**

The University of California-Irvine's one-year M.A. program in Demographic and Social Analysis (DASA) invites applications for its 2006-2007 cohort. In three quarters of intensive study, DASA students earn a Master's Degree and acquire the analytical tools that are in demand in business, government, and the nonprofit sector. The program is small, emphasizes teamwork, and complements classes with specialized workshops and professional conferences.

Jointly administered by the Schools of Social Sciences and Social Ecology, DASA offers students the opportunity to work closely with distinguished faculty in 10 departments. The program also benefits from the counsel of a blue-ribbon Advisory Board of nationally recognized applied demographers.

DASA graduates are employed as market researchers, educational analysts, U.S. Census Bureau demographers, migration policy evaluators, health care analysts, political pollsters, and more. About one-third of graduates have gone on to leading research universities for doctoral study in medical sociology, economics, demography, public policy, criminology, business, anthropology, education, and other fields.

To learn more about the DASA program, visit its website at [www.demography.uci.edu](http://www.demography.uci.edu) or contact Judith Treas at [jktreas@uci.edu](mailto:jktreas@uci.edu) or 949-824-8324.

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## **FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY**

### **Master's Program in Demography**

The Center for Demography and Population Health (CDPH) at Florida State University, training applied demographers for placements around the world for the past quarter century, invites applications for the Fall 2006 entry cohort in its applied Master of Science in Demography curriculum. The curriculum is designed to be completed in an academic year plus a summer for an internship and the completion of the master's paper.

Tuition waivers are available on a competitive basis, and the William Serow Prize (a scholarship awarded for excellence to an entering student at the end of the first semester) can help with costs of the program.

The Academic Common Market allows students from participating states that do not have applied Master of Science in Demography degree programs to attend this program at in-state Florida tuition rates. This year's Serow Prize winner, Adam Willett (B.S. in Economics from Westminster College in Missouri) is a participant in the Academic Common Market program. For 2006, among other applied internships, CDPH is pleased to announce the placement of Tiffany Thompson (B.S. in Economics from Radford University in Virginia) in a summer internship with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva, Switzerland.

See [www.popcenter.fsu.edu](http://www.popcenter.fsu.edu) for program details and application instructions.

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## **GIS AND POPULATION SCIENCES WORKSHOPS FOR 2006**

The Population Research Institute (Pennsylvania State University) and the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (University of California, Santa Barbara) will jointly offer two-week workshops this summer as part of the GIS Population Science Training Program. (The program is funded by the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, or NICHD.) The workshop dates are as follows:

- June 4-16 (State College, Pa.)
- July 10-22 (Santa Barbara, Calif.)

The workshops are a part of a program to provide standardized, intensive training in geographic information services (GIS) and its applications toward population studies. They are targeted primarily towards the following:

- Interdisciplinary pre-doctoral students of demography at NICHD-supported population training centers in the United States;
- Institutional members of the wider Association of Population Centers;
- Graduate students in demography-related disciplines (including agricultural economics, anthropology, economics, geography, public health, rural sociology, and sociology);
- Faculty and researchers employed in population-related agencies.

Each workshop will include a basic introduction to GIS, mapping, visualization, and spatial analysis concepts (including methods and statistics). In each case, the focus will be on their applications to demographic research.

While there is no fee for attending either workshop, participants are expected to cover their own costs for transportation, lodging, meals, and books. Qualifying participants can apply for stipends (up to \$1,250), with priority funding consideration given to graduate students and postdoctoral fellows. (Employees of the federal government and the

private sector are expected to pay their own way.) Participants also are expected to bring a laptop computer that meets the minimum requirements specified on the program's website.

Detailed information about the program and all requirements (including the application procedures) is available at [www.csiss.org/GISPopSci](http://www.csiss.org/GISPopSci). The application deadline is **April 10, 2006**.

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# *Applied Demography*

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### **HOW ABOUT SHARING THIS INFORMATION WITH YOUR COLLEAGUES?**

**Short articles, book reviews, blurbs of upcoming (or recently released) publications, job announcements...they're all welcome. We also request contact information (in case we need to reach you to clarify something).**

**Please send all submissions to:**

**Kelvin Pollard, Editor, Applied Demography, Population Reference Bureau, 1875 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20009-5728 (phone: 202-939-5424; fax: 202-328-3937; e-mail: [kelvinp@prb.org](mailto:kelvinp@prb.org))**

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## EDITORIAL INFORMATION

Readers are encouraged to suggest topics and to respond to articles in *Applied Demography* with letters to the editor. Please address all correspondence to the editor:

Kelvin M. Pollard  
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