

APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY

Population Association of America – Committee on Applied Demography Newsletter

GETTING IN THE LONE STAR SPIRIT CAD Activities for PAA 2010

By John Besl
Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

They say that everything is bigger in Texas, so we hope you're planning to attend the 2010 annual meeting of the Population Association of American, to be held at the Hyatt Regency in Dallas, April 14-17. The five members of the Committee on Applied Demography (CAD) would especially like to extend an invitation to all applied demographers to participate in the Wednesday CAD business meeting, Thursday evening reception, and Friday morning breakfast, along with a variety of sessions of interest. Details on all of these events are listed below.



Committee on Applied Demography Business Meeting

Wednesday, April 14, 4:30 - 6:00 PM
(Gaston AB, Atrium Level, 2nd Floor)

Topics for discussion include next year's meeting in Washington, D.C., as well as the newsletter and the CAD website.

Applied Demography Reception

Thursday, April 15, 6:30 - 8:00 PM
(Sanger, Atrium Level, 2nd Floor)

This event, sponsored once again by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau, brings together applied demographers from a variety of professional settings (business, government, academic, non-profit) to chat with each other and students interested in the field. It's a great opportunity to socialize and network, complete with complimentary hors d'oeuvres and a cash bar.

Applied Demography Breakfast

Friday, April 16, 7:00 - 8:20 AM
(Reunion G, Lobby Level)

Please join us bright and early for breakfast and the rare opportunity to hear from Dr. Robert Groves, Director of the U.S. Census Bureau, right in the midst of data collection for the 2010 Census. Dr. Groves, a highly respected expert in survey methodology, was confirmed as director last summer. He comes to the Census Bureau from the University of Michigan Survey Research Center, where he served as director and research professor, focusing on the improvement of surveys. Tickets for this event are \$31 and may be purchased as part of the PAA registration.

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Applied Demography Sessions

The sessions listed below are sponsored by CAD and should be of particular interest to applied demographers. Attendance at these sessions is important in allocating slots on next year's PAA program, so please show your support.

Thursday, April 15

8:30 – 10:20 AM – Session 16: “Sub-National Estimates and Projections”

(Cumberland J, Exhibition Level)

Chair: Ken Hodges, Nielsen Claritas

Discussant: Linda A. Jacobsen, Population Reference Bureau (PRB)

1. Estimating Small Area Income Distributions and Income Statistics via the Inequality Process (IP) (John Angle, Inequality Process Institute; Kenneth C. Land, Duke University)
2. County-Level Estimates and Projections of Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers: Oregon, 1990-2012 (Jack DeWaard, University of Wisconsin at Madison; Keuntae Kim, University of Wisconsin at Madison)
3. Extended Cohort-Component Approach for Households Projection at Sub-national Levels—With Empirical Validations and Applications of Households Forecasts for 50 States and D.C. (Yi Zeng, Duke University; Zhenglian Wang, Duke University; Danan Gu, Duke University)
4. The Methods and Materials Used to Generate Two Key Elements of the Housing Unit Method: (1) Vacancy Rate and (2) Persons Per Household (David A. Swanson, University of California, Riverside)

1:30 – 3:20 PM – Session 38: “Evaluation of the 2010 Census Using Demographic Analysis Estimates”

(Reunion B, Lobby Level)

Chair: Victoria A. Velkoff, U.S. Census Bureau

Discussants: Jeffrey S. Passel, Pew Hispanic Center

Joseph Salvo, New York City Department of City Planning

Stephanie J. Ventura, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

The Census Bureau's Plans for Using Demographic Analysis to Evaluate the 2010 Census (Jason Devine and Renuka Bhaskar, U.S. Census Bureau)

1:30 – 3:20 PM – Session 47: “Case Studies in Applied Demography”

(Cumberland B, Exhibition Level)

Chair: Bill O'Hare, Annie E. Casey Foundation

Discussant: Mark S. Mather, Population Reference Bureau (PRB)

1. Inaccurate Age and Sex Data in the Census PUMS Files: Evidence and Implications (Trent Alexander, University of Minnesota; Michael Davern, University of Minnesota; Betsey Stevenson, University of Pennsylvania)
2. Estimates and Projections of Nazi Victims of the Holocaust Currently Residing in Canada, the United States, Central & Eastern Europe, and Western Europe, 2010 - 2030 (Berna M. Torr, California State University, Fullerton)
3. An Assessment of the New Legislation on Migration Control in Spain: from Amnesties to Regular Avenues for Legal Migration (Andreu Domingo, Albert Sabater, and Xavier Franch, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)
4. Estimating Head Start Enrollment and Eligibility with Census Bureau Surveys (Lynda L. Laughlin and Jessica W. Davis, U.S. Census Bureau)

Other Events of Interest

Two other PAA events, not directly connected to CAD, may be of interest to our readers.

Learning More about the American Community Survey

(Workshop sponsored by the PAA Committee on Population Statistics)

Wednesday, April 14, 1:00 – 5:00 PM

For information, please contact:

Linda Gage (State of California, Department of Finance)

Phone: 916-327-0103

Fax: 916-327-0222

Email: Linda.Gage@dof.ca.gov

Details also are available at www.popassoc.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3640.

PAA Mentoring Luncheon*Thursday, April 15, 12:30 – 2:00 PM*

Are you an advanced graduate student, new Ph.D., post-doc, junior faculty member or professional? Would you like to talk with other young professionals and more senior mentors to discuss career planning and opportunities in diverse settings? Are you interested in strategies for finding appropriate mentors and collaborators, fulfilling research, publication, teaching, or administrative responsibilities, and balancing other work or non-work commitments? Come join senior colleagues for lunch on the first day of PAA, and widen your professional networks in an informal setting.

Lunch groupings will be small (approximately four to five people per table) and based on common interests and a desire to create linkages across institutions. We are able to accommodate up to 40 early professionals and requests will be honored on a first come, first served basis. Registration forms for the luncheon are available with registration materials for the annual meeting, at www.popassoc.org.

Individuals interested in serving as mentors for the luncheon should contact Jennifer Glick, Center for Population Dynamics, Arizona State University, at Jennifer.Glick@asu.edu.

CAD CHANGES: EGAN-ROBERTSON APPOINTED TO COMMITTEE

By John Besl

Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

PAA President Rob Mare recently appointed **David Egan-Robertson**, Wisconsin Department of Administration, as the newest member of the Committee on Applied Demography. David replaces Steve Lilley, North Carolina State University, whose term ended in December. CAD and the community of applied demographers would like to thank Steve for his service to the committee.

David is the demographer for Wisconsin's Demographic Services Center, housed in the state Department of Administration in Madison. In this role since 2001, he oversees the annual production of population estimates for all Wisconsin cities, villages, and towns—more than 1,800 jurisdictions—as well as the periodic preparation of county and municipal household and population projections. In addition, he serves as the primary analyst of demographic trends and patterns in Wisconsin for state agencies.

Having learned the craft of applied demography through the mentoring of long-time Wisconsin state demographer Balkrishna Kale and UW-Madison professors emeriti Paul Voss and Charlie Palit, he has co-authored several PAA and American Statistical Association presentations and papers with them. He is a past chair of applied demography sessions at the PAA annual meeting.

David has served as Wisconsin's representative to the Federal-State Cooperative for Population Projections for the past decade. He chaired and organized the group's 2007 meeting.

COMMITTEE ON APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY**2010 OFFICERS**

**John Besl, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
(CHAIR)**

**Victoria Velkoff, U.S. Census Bureau
(VICE CHAIR)**

Qian Cai, University of Virginia

William P. O'Hare, Annie E. Casey Foundation

David Egan-Robertson, Wisconsin Department of Administration

CENSUS BUREAU NEWS

Preparations for 2010 Census in Full Swing, President Seeks Nearly \$1.3 Billion for Bureau in FY11

Taken from *Census News Alerts* and other news reports

The countdown is on to the 2010 decennial census. On January 25, Census Bureau Director Robert Groves personally kicked off the 2010 Census enumeration by counting residents in the Inupiat Eskimo village of Noorvik in northern Alaska. And the Bureau has taken other steps to let Americans know that the headcount is coming up. Since January, for example, the Bureau has been on a “Portrait of America” Road Tour, a 150,000-mile cross-country journey that has traveled to national events such as the Super Bowl and the Daytona 500, all in an effort to raise awareness of the Census. (A set of 12 smaller vehicles—one for each of the Bureau’s regions—are stopping at local events within each region.) The Census Bureau also is in the midst of a \$133 million paid media campaign, covering television, radio, print publications, outdoor locations, and the Internet. The highlights of this campaign have been advertisements that have aired during the recent Golden Globes telecast, the Super Bowl, and the Winter Olympics—as well as during other programming.

President Obama himself is lending his assistance. Following the tradition of strong support from incumbent presidents during census time, the President has recorded a 30-second public service announcement urging all Americans to take 10 minutes to fill out the 10-question census form and mail it back.

The focus on raising awareness will shift to motivational messages when census forms go out to most American homes in March, and targeted ads urging cooperation with census takers will start when door-to-door visits to unresponsive households begin in May. The Census Bureau estimates that it saves between \$80 million and \$90 million in follow-up enumeration costs for every one percent of households that return their census forms by mail.

Community groups, local governments, and other stakeholders are also working to increase census participation. For example, the City University of New York (CUNY) Mapping Service at the school’s Center for Urban Research has released a “Census 2010 Hard-to-Count Interactive Map” (www.CensusHardToCountMaps.org). The interactive tool serves to pinpoint and provide demographic characteristics of census tracts targeted by the Census Bureau as difficult to enumerate.

Yet even with census preparations in full gear, the Bureau has had to deal with distractions from outside groups. To cite one example, the Republican National Committee (RNC) has come under fire recently from survey researchers, census experts, and members of Congress for an issues survey and fundraising appeal labeled “Congressional District Census” and bearing a “census tracking code” on the outside envelope. Former Census Bureau director Barbara Bryant, who oversaw the 1990 Census during the G.H.W. Bush administration, was among those who strongly criticized the RNC for the mailing, stating in a letter to RNC chair Michael Steele that the mailing, “from its timing and by the official-looking design of its envelope,” is “blatantly attempting to interfere with the United States’ 2010 Census of the Population.” Dr. Bryant’s letter added that the mailing could “hurt your party in counts for apportionment and redistricting in swing and Republican districts.”

President Requests Nearly \$1.3 Billion for Bureau in FY11

On February 1, President Obama sent Congress his budget request for Fiscal Year 2011 (FY11), which begins October 1, 2010. The budget seeks \$1.267 billion for the U.S. Census Bureau, about one-sixth the Fiscal Year 2010 (FY10) appropriation of \$7.3 billion. The reduction is actually par for the course during the “life cycle” of the decennial census. Historically, about half of the total census cost occurs during the actual census year—nine months of which fall during FY10. Overall, the total cost of the 2010 Census is about \$14.7 billion, according to the most recent estimate.

The administration’s proposed FY11 budget includes \$740 million for the 2010 Census—an allocation that would allow the bureau to do the following activities:

- Continue processing and tabulating data collected for the 2010 Census.
- Continue data collection for Census Coverage Measurement (CCM), the post-census operation to measure the quality and coverage of the 2010 census.
- Conduct other “extensive evaluations” of the census.
- Publish state population totals for congressional apportionment.
- Transmit detailed (block level) population counts to the states for redistricting under Public Law 94-171.

- Begin releasing general data products from the 2010 census.
- Close Local Census Offices and Regional Census Centers.

The President also requested an additional \$44 million for the American Community Survey (ACS), the replacement for the traditional census long form. The proposed increase would allow the Census Bureau to begin the process of increasing the ACS sample size from its current 2.9 million housing units to 3.5 million housing units. If fully implemented, the ACS would survey 2.5 percent of the population each year. The allocation also would allow for improved telephone and field data collection; 100 percent follow-up of unresponsive households in Remote Alaska and small American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Homeland areas; and a comprehensive review of three-year and five-year ACS estimates. It also is during FY11 when the Census Bureau will release the first demographic, social, economic, and housing data for areas as small as census tracts and block groups—results based on five years worth of data collection (2005-2009).

The President's FY11 budget also seeks about \$246.3 million to implement other activities that are part of the bureau's periodic programs. Included in that amount is \$26 million to continuously update the Master Address File and TIGER digital mapping system throughout the decade. According to the Administration, these efforts will likely reduce costs over the long term, as ongoing updates of the address list and maps could support a "targeted address canvassing operation (as opposed to a 100 percent operation)" for the 2020 census.

The President requested \$113 million to continue preparation for the 2012 Economic Census, which covers most of the country's economic sectors—including manufacturing, trade (retail and wholesale), construction, finance, insurance, real estate, communications, and utilities. An additional \$8 million was requested for the Census Bureau to proceed with preparations for the 2012 Census of Governments, which also is conducted in years ending in "2" and "7." Calendar year 2011 is the second year of the five-year cycle for both activities, with data collection occurring in 2013. (The data would reflect 2012 activities and information.)

Other activities in this realm include producing annual intercensal population estimates; updating demographic survey sample designs; and implementing bureau-wide geographic and data processing systems and support.

As for ongoing surveys designed to collect demographic, social, and economic data—such as the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS), the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and Quarterly Financial Surveys—the Administration's FY11 budget proposes \$310 million, an increase of \$21 million over the FY10 funding level. Included in that amount (which falls under the "Salaries and Expenses" account) is \$30 million in mandatory spending for surveys on income and health insurance that are required by federal law. Also in the President's request is a \$5 million initiative to expand research and production capacities to "supplement the official poverty measures with annual, alternative measures of poverty" from the CPS. The budget also proposes \$9 million to expand the Census Bureau's administrative records infrastructure, which would enhance the use of these records across various statistical programs.

The President also requested \$113.2 million (\$16 million more than the FY10 funding level) for the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)—the other statistical agency under the Commerce Department's Economic and Statistics Administration. The BEA produces key economic statistics—including the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)—that support U.S. monetary, fiscal, and trade policies, as well as business planning and personal savings and investment decisions. According to the Administration wishes, the added funding would allow the BEA to "develop new data series on key economic sectors (such as manufacturing and retail trade) and household consumption." This in turn would give decision-makers "more timely, detailed, and robust data" on the nation's economy.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Detailed information about developments affecting the Census Bureau is available from Census News Briefs, which are prepared by Terri Ann Lowenthal, a consultant to the nonpartisan Census Project, an initiative sponsored by the Communications Consortium Media Center in Washington, D.C. News Briefs, along with weekly news blogs about Census Bureau activities, are posted on the Project's website (www.thecensusproject.org), and users may direct questions to Ms. Lowenthal at TerriAnn2K@aol.com.

FY11 BUDGET HOLDS GOOD NEWS FOR OTHER AGENCIES IMPORTANT TO PAA/APC

Taken from PAA/APC News Alert

The Census Bureau was not the only agency that fared relatively well in the Fiscal Year 2011 (FY11) budgetary process (see “Census Bureau News” article, p.4). The FY11 budget also had good news for other agencies important to the Population Association of America (PAA)/Association of Population Centers (APC).

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

The President’s budget called for \$161.9 million for NCHS—\$23 million (17 percent) greater than in Fiscal Year 2010 (FY10). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the NCHS parent agency, the increase would fully fund all surveys and sample sizes at expanded levels for the full 12 months in the calendar year. Specifically, the funding would allow NCHS to:

- Expand the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) from 35,000 households to 43,000 households. This would allow the survey to produce estimates for about 30 of the largest states and the largest metropolitan areas.
- Collect at least a full 12 months of core birth and death data from vital records jurisdictions through the National Vital Statistics System. The Administration also called for \$8 million to support states and territories in adopting the 2003 standard birth certificate and/or implementing Web-based electronic birth records, and \$3 million to help phase in electronic death records.
- Continue to conduct the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) on a nationally representative sample of 5,000 individuals from 15 U.S. cities.

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

The Administration proposed \$32.1 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), \$1 billion (3 percent) above the agency’s FY10 allocation. According to NIH, the request would allow the agency to:

- Support 9,052 new Research Project Grants (RPGs), down from 9,251 in FY10. The total number of RPGs would rise from 35,030 in FY10 to 35,202 in FY11.
- Provide a 2 percent inflationary increase both for new grants and non-competing continuations of existing ones.
- Provide \$194 million to the National Children’s Study.
- Increase the NIH Common Fund by \$17.5 million.
- Provide \$38.2 million for the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR), up 39 percent from its FY10 allocation of \$27.4 million.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

The President requested \$7.4 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF), an 8 percent increase over its FY10 allocation. This amount includes \$268.8 million for the Social, Behavioral and Economic (SBE) Sciences directorate—5 percent more than in FY10. Program priorities in the NSF budget include:

- \$64 million for the Advanced Technological Education (ATE) program, which supports new and enhanced two-year college programs that educate technicians for the high-technology workforce.
- \$158 million for the Graduate Research Fellowship program and \$209 million for the Faculty Career Development program.
- \$10 million for Climate Change Education, designed both to addresses learning at all educational levels and to develop future scientists and engineers.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

At press time, the total budget request of funding for Family Planning and Reproductive Health has not yet been confirmed. (Once a total is available, it will be reported in the next issue of *PAA Affairs*.) However, the President did request \$590 million for the Global Health and Child Survival account, a 12 percent increase over FY10 levels.

EDITOR’S NOTE: Stakeholders also can keep up with developments through PAA’s Government and Public Affairs Committee (www.popassoc.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3575). Users may get on the list to receive news and action alerts by contacting PAA’s Director of Government and Public Affairs, Mary Jo Hoeksema, at paaapc@crosslink.net.

CONSISTENCY OF YEAR OF ENTRY DATA IN THE 2000 CENSUS AND THE 2006-2007 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

By John Pitkin

Analysis and Forecasting, Inc.

The accuracy of data in the census and other surveys on date of immigration to the United States is open to question because it is retrospective. Since it cannot be verified against reliable administrative data, the strongest available tests for these data are those of consistency. This research note compares the aggregate estimates of the foreign-born population by exact year of entry to the United States in the 2000 decennial census with similar estimates from subsequent annual American Community Surveys. It finds that the estimates in different surveys are highly consistent and that most of the differences are attributable to emigration and rounding of reporting years by respondents.

Starting in the 2000 census, persons born outside of the United States have been asked, “When did this person come to live in the United States?” and instructed to write the year. Redstone and Massey (2003), Ellis and Wright (1998, with reference to an earlier census question on period of entry), and other researchers, have challenged the accuracy of both the responses and resulting data. Yet the 2000 census content reinterview survey found a “low” degree of inconsistency in responses on year of entry (YoE), and Myers (2004) sees the consistency of both individual responses and aggregate data on YoE in successive censuses (from a question with slightly different wording) as indications of accuracy.

For this study, I compared populations in the ACS (two-year mean of 2006 and 2007 PUMS) and Census 2000 (5-percent PUMS) for the 1970-1999 entry cohorts for six regions of birth.¹ I combined data from two ACS years in order to increase sample size and reduce sampling errors. Differences in cohort populations are to be expected due to mortality and emigration. I modeled additional differences due to “digit preferences” for YoE (particularly for years ending in zero), as well as preferences for round numbers of “years ago” (Pitkin 2008). While these two dimensions of digit preferences are aligned in 2000, they were not in 2006-2007.

The cohort populations are adjusted for estimated mortality by reverse survival from time of observation² to entry year using 1999 U.S. life table rates. For five of the six origin groups the cohort populations in 2006-2007 are on average slightly lower than they were in 2000, consistent with expected attrition through emigration. For the sixth group, the two mean cohort populations are level. (See the table on page 8, where N_y is the reverse-survived population in year y .) Within each origin group, there is a high degree of serial correlation across entry years: first-order autocorrelations of the log of cohort populations are between 0.670 and 0.854.

A simple model that regresses the 2006-2007 cohort populations on 2000 populations by using a log-log transformation yields R^2 values from 0.952 to 0.977, with 30 observations for each origin group.

Emigration effects are expected to vary by region of birth and to decrease with length of U.S. residence (e.g., Ahmed and Robinson 1994). I modeled these effects by adding terms for the ratio of duration since YoE as of 2006-2007 to the duration between YoE and 2000. This results in significant improvements in the model’s fit for two origins—Europe-Former USSR-English Speaking and Asia and Pacific Islands—with the top R^2 value (adjusted for degrees of freedom) now rising to 0.986. This selective improvement is consistent with the fact that the majority of H1-B and other employment visa holders are from these two regions, creating a revolving population of short-duration stayers.

When terms for years ending in digits other than 0 are added to the model to control for digit preferences, there is significant improvement in fit for four of the six origins, with the greatest being for persons from Latin America. The resulting adjusted R^2 for the four largest origin groups are in a narrow range: between 0.989 and 0.992.

These results indicate a high degree of consistency over time in aggregate responses on year of entry among the foreign-born population for particular regions. Negative differences associated with duration since entry can be ascribed to net emigration. The differences that are correlated with final digits of reporting years are attributable to imprecise responses. It is logical to assume that these errors are by no more than a few years.

¹ The six regions are as follows: (1) Mexico and Central America; (2) Latin America and the Caribbean; (3) Europe, the former Soviet Union, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand; (4) Asia and the Pacific islands; (5) the Middle East and North Africa; and (6) sub-Saharan Africa.

² The 2006 and 2007 ACS data were averaged after the reverse survival process.

Table
Model Relationship Between Population in 2000 Census and 2006-2007 ACS (Two-Year Mean)
for Year of Entry Cohorts, 1970-1999, by Region of Birth

	Mexico & Central America	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe, Former USSR, New Zealand, Canada, & Australia	Asia & Pacific Islands	Middle East & North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
<i>Mean of N_y</i>						
2000	340,669	140,980	119,141	231,993	32,567	23,415
2006-2007	322,797	132,943	109,766	215,129	32,568	22,705
<i>Standard deviation of N_y</i>						
2000	168,254	55,518	61,636	84,533	10,925	16,589
2006-2007	152,143	49,052	48,733	71,556	11,337	16,341
<i>Autocorrelation (partial) of N_y, log transformation (lag=1)</i>						
2000	0.774	0.712	0.848	0.760	0.786	0.854
2006-2007	0.797	0.670	0.872	0.735	0.768	0.846
<i>Adjusted R^2 of regression, log N_y in 2006-2007 ACS on log N_y, 2000 Census</i>						
Base model	0.977	0.974	0.967	0.970	0.952	0.976
Add duration ratio	0.977	0.974	0.982	0.986	0.953	0.977
Add final digit dummies	0.990	0.989	0.990	0.992	0.959	0.982
Reduction in unexplained variance from base model	57%	58%	70%	73%	15%	25%

Note: Populations are adjusted for estimated mortality from entry year to reporting year, based on U.S. life table for 1999.

Sources: See text.

In conclusion, this evidence of consistency between census and survey data on year of entry indicates that the year of entry data are robust and provide a reliable basis for comparisons over time. This finding validates their application in demographic analysis, measurement of immigrant assimilation, and other areas.

References

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EDITOR'S NOTE: For comments or queries about the above article, please contact the author at john_pitkin@earthlink.net.

JOURNAL RELEASES NEW BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHY ISSUE

Submitted by David A. Swanson
University of California, Riverside

The latest issue of the journal *Population Research and Policy Review* (Vol. 29, no. 1, February 2010) is a special issue devoted to business demography. Guest-edited by Farhat Yusuf (Macquarie University, Australia) and David Swanson (University of California, Riverside), the special issue consists of an introductory essay and seven articles. The articles cover the following topics:

- Demographics and consumption patterns in urban China
- Assessing the need for a new medical school (an applied demography case study)
- Targeting spatial clusters of U.S. elderly consumers
- A method of forecasting the population of census tracts
- Using demographic models to determine optimal employment policies
- Teaching consumer demographics to marketing students
- Using case studies to teach business demography



Readers can access the special “Business Demography” issue at www.springerlink.com/content/102983/. Two of the articles in this issue are available to examine and download at no cost. To view the entire issue, readers must either purchase the remaining articles individually or subscribe to the journal.

Population Research and Policy Review is the journal of the Southern Demographic Association.

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 will 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**



Complimentary hors d'oeuvres and cash bar.

WHEN: Thursday, April 15, from 6:30 – 8:00 p.m.

WHERE: Sanger, Atrium Level, 2nd Floor
Hyatt Regency Dallas Hotel

POSITION OPENINGS AND PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADVANCED SPATIAL ANALYSIS WORKSHOPS (Summer 2010)

The Population Research Institute (Pennsylvania State University) and the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (University of California, Santa Barbara [UCSB]) are offering workshops this summer as part of their training program in Advanced Spatial Analysis. These five-day-long workshops focus on advanced methods for research in the population sciences. (The program is funded by the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute for Child Health and Human Development [NICHD].)

The primary audience for these advanced workshops is early-career population scientists (i.e., graduate students, post-docs, and junior faculty/researchers in demography-related disciplines) based at research institutions and population-related agencies in the United States. The workshops are for population scientists who already possess a working knowledge of geographic information systems (GIS) and spatial statistics, and who use these tools in their research.

This year, both workshops will take place in Santa Barbara, Calif., on the UCSB campus, with Donald Janelle serving as the local coordinator. Stephen Matthews (Pennsylvania State University), Principal Investigator for the program, will be available for consultation at both workshops.

Geographically Weighted Regression

Santa Barbara, Calif., July 12-16, 2010

Instructors: A. Stewart Fotheringham and Martin Charlton (both National University of Ireland Maynooth), along with Chris Brunsdon (University of Leicester, U.K.). The three are developers of the GWR software and authors of the pioneering book *Geographically Weighted Regression* (Wiley 2002).

Through a mix of lectures and computer-based sessions, this workshop will introduce geographically weighted regression, a technique that allows for the calibration of local (as opposed to global) spatial models, plus interesting variations in relationships to be measured and mapped. Participants will have an opportunity to work with their own research data.

Spatial Pattern Analysis

Santa Barbara, Calif., July 19-23, 2010

Instructors: Arthur Getis and John Weeks (both San Diego State University) and Jared Aldstadt (University of Buffalo, State University of New York). The three are noted authorities in spatial econometric analysis who have significant experience in working with scholars in the social, demographic, and health sciences.

This workshop, through hands-on exercises and demonstrations, will expose population scientists to an array of spatial data analysis techniques, encouraging participants to think critically and creatively about how to use such analysis in their research. It also will introduce participants to the spatial software packages that scientists increasingly employ in the demographic inquiry process. Participants will have the opportunity to develop a project based on their own georeferenced data.

Scholarship Support

There are no fees for participating in the Advanced Spatial Analysis Workshops. Participants are encouraged to seek funding from their own institutions and advisors to cover transportation, lodging, meals, books, and access to a laptop computer. Scholarships (limited to \$500) will be available for all qualifying applicants, with priority given to graduate students and postdoctoral fellows. Federal employees and those in the private sector are not eligible for scholarships.

Application Process

More detailed information about the workshops and the requirements for applicants can be found at www.csiss.org/GISPopSci. Interested persons can apply online at www.csiss.org/GISPopSci/workshops/2010/apply/. The deadline for applications is **March 31, 2010**. (Applicants will be notified by April 14, and those who have been accepted will need to confirm their participation by April 21.)

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, MS-DEMOGRAPHY PROGRAM Seeking Summer Internships for Their Students

Florida State University's MS-Demography program is searching for summer internships for the 16 students currently enrolled. The program seeks the assistance of everyone in the applied demography field in finding opportunities for this new group of young professionals.

The students in the program possess the set of technical skills and personal qualities almost any organization would need. Paid internships are preferred, particularly since relocation will most likely be required.

If your organization has data the students could analyze for you and also use for their master's papers at Florida State, this would be great from all points of view. Mentoring by professionals in an applied project is a key aspect of the students' future development. Most of them entered the university's one-year program this past August, and they are scheduled to complete all requirements for the MS degree in August 2010. Internships also provide for a de facto 13-week job interview, which is great for all concerned.

There are no "hard and fast" dates regarding timing, but sooner is better.

To discuss possible internships, further details, or questions, please contact:

Isaac W. (Ike) Eberstein, Director
Center for Demography & Population Health
Florida State University
Phone: 850-644-7108
E-mail: ieberstn@fsu.edu
Website: <http://popcenter.fsu.edu>

Applied Demography – Call for Submissions

APPLIED DEMOGRAPHERS...

Do you have some earth-shattering research?
Have you got a groundbreaking publication that's just been released?
Are you looking to hire a cracker-jack research assistant?



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 (PRB), 1875 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20009-5728 (phone: 202-939-5424; fax: 202-328-3937; e-mail: kelvinp@prb.org)

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

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