Preparing for Washington: Call For Papers Issued for PAA 2016

Washington, D.C. – also known as “the District” – is the capital of the United States with an estimated population of over 650,000 in 2014. The majority-minority city is home to many monuments, museums, embassies, non-profits, and of course, government agencies. Washington is also home to a large number of professional sports teams: MLB’s Nationals, MLS’s DC United, NBA’s Wizards, NHL’s Capitals, NWSL’s Spirit, WNBA’s Mystics, and the NFL’s controversially named Redskins. On March 31st through April 2nd, 2016, it will host the annual Population Association of America (PAA) meetings at the Marriot Wardman Park, right off the Woodley Park metro station!

The Call for Papers has been issued, and submissions are due online by September 25th, 2015. The Committee on Applied Demography has planned an applied demography track, as in previous years. There are also several other sessions planned that are of potential interest to applied demographers.

For specific instructions as to how to submit abstracts, papers, or posters, refer to the official call for papers: http://www.populationassociation.org/wp-content/uploads/PAA2016CallforPapers.pdf.
Applied Demography Sessions

Session 1101 – “New Directions in Applied Demography” (Organizer: Mark Mather, Population Reference Bureau, mmather@prb.org)

Session 1102 – “Subnational Population Estimates and Projections” (Organizer: Susan Brower, State of Minnesota, susan.brower@state.mn.us)

Session 1103 – “Use of Administrative Records in Subnational Demography” (Organizer, Benjamin Bolender, U.S. Census Bureau, Benjamin.c.bolender@census.gov)

Other Sessions of Potential Interest

Session 612 – “Migration Data and Estimation” (Organizer: Andrea Velasquez, University of Colorado, Denver, andrea.velasquez@ucdenver.edu)

Session 806 – “Methods and Measurement in Population, Development, and Environment Research” (Organizers: Katherine Curtis, University of Wisconsin, Madison, kcurtis@ssc.wisc.edu; Jane Menkin, University of Colorado, Boulder, menken@colorado.edu)

Session 1001 – “Visualizing Demographic Data” (Organizer: Robert Chung, University of California, Berkeley, chung@demog.berkeley.edu)

Session 1003 – “Innovations in Measurement” (Organizer: Alexander Weinreb, University of Texas, Austin, aweinreb@prc.utexas.edu)

Session 1005 – “Combining Information across Multiple Sources and/or Types of Data” (Organizer: John Warren, University of Minnesota, warre046@umn.edu)

Session 1006 – “Innovations in Sampling” (Organizer: Nora Cate Shaeffer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, shaeffer@ssc.wisc.edu)

Poster Sessions

Poster sessions are a great way for applied demographers to showcase their work. If you would like your submission to be considered only as a poster, use this session when submitting.

Committee on Applied Demography

2015 Officers

Tom Godfrey, Decision Demographics
(CHAIR)

Stuart Sweeney, University of California, Santa Barbara

Susan Brower, Minnesota State Demographer

The Committee recommends sessions and events for PAA’s annual meeting, and serves as the primary conduit between PAA members who practice applied demography and the larger PAA organization.
San Antonio: 2015 Southern Demographic Association Meetings Set

With a population of over 1.4 million as of 2013, San Antonio is the seventh biggest city in the U.S., and the second biggest city in the state of Texas. Its two professional sports teams are NBA’s Spurs and WNBA’s Stars. A majority-minority city, San Antonio is home to many landmarks including the Alamo, the Tower of the Americas, numerous Air Force Bases, and the River Walk. The River Walk was the filming location of the scene from the 1997 tragic biopic “Selena” in which singer Selena Quintanilla and drummer (later, husband) Chris Pérez share their first kiss.

The exciting city of San Antonio will be the location of the Southern Demographic Association’s 2015 Annual Meeting October 14th – 16th. The preliminary program is out, and it’s full of interesting luncheon keynotes, a poster session, and paper sessions including:

- Residential Segregation
- Mental Health
- Violence and Prisoners
- Race and Ethnicity
- Access to Healthcare
- Measurement Issues in Demography
- Educational Contexts
- Fertility and Maternal Health
- Sexual Minorities and Health
- New Developments in Research Data Centers
- Education and Race/Ethnicity
- Measuring Race and Ethnicity
- Determinants of Health
- Economic Disadvantage
- Health Education
- Aging and the Elderly
- Children’s Health in Africa and Asia
- Demography of the South
- The Labor Market and the Electorate
- Race/Ethnic Differences in Mortality
- Family Structure and Intimate Relationships
- Immigration and Immigrants
- Measuring Mortality
- Health Disparities
- Gender and Patriarchy
- Sexual Initiation
- Population Policy and Social Movements
- Depression and Anxiety
- Residential Mobility

Important Dates to Remember:

- Paper submissions for the E. Walter Terry Award for State and Local Demography are due September 14th to Jason Devine: jason.e.devine@census.gov
- Reserve your room at the Hotel Contessa (conference hotel) as soon as possible to ensure you receive the best rate: https://reservations.ihotelier.com/crs/g_reservation.cfm?groupID=1250846&hotelID=15294
Other Upcoming Meetings

- **Penn State Symposium on Family Issues** (October 26-27, 2015 in State College, PA) – this year’s theme is “Men and Boys in African American Families.”
- **Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology** (December 1-3, 2015 in Washington, DC)
- **Spatial Unconference: Spatial Information for Human Health** (December 9-11, 2015 in Santa Barbara, CA)
- The biennial **Applied Demography Conference** usually held the second week of January in San Antonio, TX will **not** be held in 2016.

Recent Past Meetings

- **American Community Survey (ACS) Data Users Group Conference** (May 11-13, 2015 in Hyattsville, MD)
- **California Demographic Workshop Day** (June 1, 2015 in Los Angeles, CA)
- **National Association for Welfare Research and Statistics** (August 24-26, 2015 in Atlanta, GA)
- **Association of Public Data Users Conference** (September 1-2 in Arlington, VA)

Job announcements

- Database Analyst/Demographic Analyst, University of Utah [https://utah.peopleadmin.com/postings/44848](https://utah.peopleadmin.com/postings/44848)
- Program Evaluation Coordinator, Palo Alto Unified School District [https://ats2.searchsoft.net/ats/job_board_form?op=view&JOB_ID=2400072187&COMPANY_ID=00012978&redirect_qs=&redirect_qs=softsort%3DNAME%26APPLICANT_TYPE_ID%3D00000003%26COMPANY_ID%3D00012978](https://ats2.searchsoft.net/ats/job_board_form?op=view&JOB_ID=2400072187&COMPANY_ID=00012978&redirect_qs=&redirect_qs=softsort%3DNAME%26APPLICANT_TYPE_ID%3D00000003%26COMPANY_ID%3D00012978)

Applied Demography Newsletter Call for Submissions

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 always welcome. Please send all submissions to Diana Lavery, Editor of Applied Demography Newsletter, at diana.c.lavery@gmail.com. Please include your contact information.

*Remember, this is YOUR newsletter! Help make it great!*

Don’t wait for the next newsletter to come out, learn more about applied demography activities. Join **The Applied Demography YAHOO! Group.**

For details, contact Shelley Lapkoff: lapkoff@demographers.com
2015 World Population Data Sheet: Data Show Gains For Women, But More Progress Needed
Taken from PRB Press Release

Every August, the Washington, D.C. based Population Reference Bureau releases its annual World Population Data Sheet, with a different focus every year. This year’s focus is women.

Women worldwide are achieving gains in key barometers of personal well-being, but far more progress is needed to foster real gender equality and empower women, according to the Population Reference Bureau (PRB).

These findings are based on the 2015 edition of PRB’s annual World Population Data Sheet and a related package of interactive data features, all produced by PRB and available at worldpopdata.org.

This year’s Data Sheet provides the latest data on 20 population, health, and environment indicators for the world, major regions, and more than 200 countries. It includes a special set of indicators and analytical graphics aimed at assessing the state of women’s empowerment globally.

“Women’s empowerment is when women and girls have the power to act freely, to exercise their rights, and to be full and equal members of society,” said Jeff Jordan, president and CEO of PRB. He added: “We’ve seen a lot of progress in recent years, but impediments remain in critical areas for women. They also need guarantees that they’ll receive equal reward for equal effort to men.”

For example, PRB analysis shows that earnings gaps between men and women persist despite women’s educational gains. In the United States, where women have closed the gap with men in college completion—and are actually outpacing men in the 25-to-29 age group—women with a bachelor’s degree or higher earn an average of only 73 percent of what male counterparts earn.

Globally, acceptance of gender-based violence remains a barrier to empowerment. For example, tolerance of wife beating has declined in a broad sense over the past several decades but remains
alarmingly high in many countries, even among women themselves. In Indonesia and Zambia, 24 percent and 30 percent of women, respectively, agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she leaves the house without telling him. These levels are about twice as high as rates among men in these countries.

And, despite declining rates of marriages of girls at young ages, this practice is far from disappearing. In Bangladesh, the most recent data show 65 percent of Bangladeshi females married by age 18 and 29 percent married by age 15. In Niger, 76 percent are married by age 18 and 28 percent by age 15.

Worldwide, only one in five national parliamentarians are women. Regional rates range from 18 percent in Asia to 25 percent in Europe. Rwanda tops the list of female parliamentarians at 58 percent.

Meanwhile, PRB’s population projections in the 2015 Data Sheet show world population reaching 9.8 billion by 2050, up from an estimated 7.3 billion now, though the projections mask wide variations among countries, notably:

- National populations are projected to more than double in 40 countries, the vast majority of which are in Africa. Niger’s population is projected to more than triple.
- Thirty-four countries are projected to have smaller populations in 2050 than they do today. The biggest absolute decline would be in Japan, shrinking by 30 million people, while the biggest percentage decline would be Latvia, falling by 30 percent.

The Data Sheet’s global indicators on women’s empowerment also show that:

**HEALTH:**

- Women’s life expectancy averages 73 years globally, compared to 69 for men. Women’s average life expectancy is 82 years in the world’s more developed countries and only 63 years in the least...
developed. Lesotho, a small country in southern Africa affected by HIV/AIDS, has the world’s lowest average life expectancy for women, at 46 years.

- **Maternal deaths averaged 136 per 100,000 births in 2013 (the latest year for which global data are available), down from 269 in 1990.** While rates have fallen generally around the world, surprisingly, some developed countries have shown upswings. The rate in the United States was 28 deaths per 100,000 births in 2013, up from 12 in 1990.

**ECONOMIC LIVELIHOOD:**

- **Financial inclusion of women is expanding globally,** providing more women with access to affordable, convenient ways to save and borrow money to gain financial independence. But women continue to lag behind men in rates of financial inclusion in most less developed and least developed countries.

- **Women’s share of nonagricultural employment shows marked regional differences.** Women in African countries make up 30 percent, on average, of nonagricultural workers, compared to 44 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 25 percent in Asia, 48 percent in Europe, and 48 percent in Northern America (the United States and Canada). Moldova, in Eastern Europe, has the highest rate at 55 percent.

**EDUCATION:**

- **Women’s educational attainment at higher levels varies substantially.** In the least developed countries, there are only 66 females enrolled in tertiary education for every 100 males enrolled, while female enrollees outnumber male enrollees by 125 to 100 in more developed countries. •

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Can You Solve the Word Scrambles?

1. AI TSATTSCISVTIL
2. M ITAYLRUPPADOPION
3. OAIRLTTYM
4. IEROTSXA
5. GRONMITIA
6. TCAYCF IEXLEPNE
7. PAIHCNOSERITINROATMG D
8. PCORTINSJOE
9. TUMA LSTRRTSAIA
10. NOZBIARANUT

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The 2020 Census: The Most Difficult in History?
Dr. William P. O’Hare, President O’Hare Data and Demographic Services, LLC
Terri Ann Lowenthal, Co-Director, The Census Project

The 2020 Decennial Census is likely to be more difficult to conduct that any in our lifetime, and perhaps in the history of the Census itself. Below, we review some of the unprecedented challenges the Census Bureau faces as it prepares for the next decennial population count.

We can start with funding for the 2020 Census. Congress has directed the Census Bureau to spend less money on the 2020 Census than it did for the 2010 Census, on a per household basis. Over the past several decades, the Bureau has spent more money each decade in an effort to improve the count and to overcome trends that make it more difficult to enumerate the population. In constant dollar terms, the per household cost of the Census has increased six-fold since 1970, from $16 in 1970 to $94 in 2010 (See Figure 1).

In an effort to meet the mandate for the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau has developed sweeping changes to the census operations, which it believes will save up to $5 billion dollars from the cost of repeating the 2010 Census design. But Congress doesn’t seem willing to allocate the funds needed to test and develop these new methods adequately. Instead of supporting the funding “ramp-up” needed for testing new procedures and census planning, Congress is on course to cut the President’s Fiscal Year 2016 budget request for the Census Bureau by 30 percent, potentially appropriating less than $400 million of the $663 million request for the 2020 Census.
Second, the Census Bureau will be dealing with a public that is wary of the government, concerned about cyber-security, and increasingly unwilling to respond to surveys. A 2013 Pew Research Center report found that less than one-fifth of Americans trust the federal government (see chart, below). Further, public outcry over the NSA surveillance program suggests diminished public confidence in the government’s motives for collecting personal information. Widely reported hacking of both government and private sector databases has increased public concern about the security of personal information. And survey response rates generally have been declining at an increasingly rapid pace, as the Pew Research Center documented in a 2012 report. All of these factors will make it more difficult for the Census Bureau to convince people to participate in the 2020 Census.

Figure 1: The Average Cost of Counting Each Housing Unit (in Constant 2010 Dollars) Has Escalated Each Decade, while Mail Response Rates Have Declined

Source: GAO analysis of Census Bureau data. | GAO-15-546T
Finally, the Census Bureau has seen a heavy turnover in senior staff. For a very high portion of the senior leadership, the 2020 Census will be their first decennial population count. Retaining experienced staff is important for the nation’s largest, most complex peacetime mobilization.

For the reasons outlined above, the 2020 Census will be a very difficult undertaking. Over the past few decades, the Census Bureau has increasingly relied on partnerships with state and local governments, the business community, and grassroots organizers to help conduct an inclusive census. Such activities will be more important than ever in the 2020 Census.

For those who want to keep up to date on issues surrounding the 2020 Census, go to The Census Project website (http://www.thecensusproject.org/) and subscribe to The Census Project blog (http://censusprojectblog.org/).

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**Surveys Face Growing Difficulty Reaching, Persuading Potential Respondents**

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<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact rate</strong> (percent of households in which an adult was reached)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooperation rate</strong> (percent of households contacted that yielded an interview)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Response rate</strong> (percent of households sampled that yielded an interview)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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**Applied Demography on Social Media**

- Facebook: /uscensusbureau
- Twitter: @PopAssocAmerica @SDA_Demography @prbdata @uscensusbureau @urbandata @ipums @copafksK @APDUorg @aecfkidscount @pewresearch @allthingscensus
- YouTube: /uscensusbureau
- Pinterest: /uscensusbureau /thisiscitylab/maps-charts

September 2015 – Vol. 28, No. 2
Applied Demographers’ Reading List
Diana Lavery, RAND Corporation (descriptions adapted from publishers’ press releases & websites)


America is in the throes of a demographic overhaul. Huge generation gaps have opened up in our political and social values, our economic well-being, our family structure, our racial and ethnic identity, our gender norms, our religious affiliation, and our technology use.

Today’s Millennials—well-educated, tech savvy, underemployed twenty-somethings—are at risk of becoming the first generation in American history to have a lower standard of living than their parents. Meantime, more than 10,000 Baby Boomers are retiring every single day, most of them not as well prepared financially as they’d hoped. This graying of our population has helped polarize our politics, put stresses on our social safety net, and presented our elected leaders with a daunting challenge: how to keep faith with the old without bankrupting the young and starving the future.

Drawing on Pew Research Center’s extensive archive of public opinion surveys and demographic data, The Next America is a rich portrait of where we are as a nation and where we’re headed—toward a future marked by the most striking social, racial, and economic shifts the country has seen in a century.


After two decades of brilliant research on American poverty, Kathryn Edin noticed something she hadn’t seen since the mid-1990s — households surviving on virtually no income. Edin teamed with Luke Shaefer, an expert on calculating incomes of the poor, to discover that the number of American families living on $2.00 per person, per day, has skyrocketed to 1.5 million American households, including about 3 million children.

Where do these families live? How did they get so desperately poor? Edin has “turned sociology upside down” (Mother Jones) with her procurement of rich — and truthful — interviews. Through the book’s many compelling profiles, moving and startling answers emerge.

The authors illuminate a troubling trend: a low-wage labor market that increasingly fails to deliver a living wage, and a growing but hidden landscape of survival strategies among America’s extreme...
poor. More than a powerful exposé, $2.00 a Day delivers new evidence and new ideas to our national debate on income inequality.


This book offers a multi-method, interdisciplinary study of the most recent quantitative and qualitative studies about vulnerable nonresident fathers. It breaks out of familiar boundaries based on race/ethnicity and marital status at birth, and focuses on the commonalities among nonresident fathers who are unable to support their children, given the mass incarceration and unemployment of the past two decades.

The authors show how to re-orient policies affecting vulnerable fathers, their children and families from the perspective of a leading contributor to research, policy, and practice in this field over the same period.

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**Applied Demography Word Search!**

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Z F L I F E T A B L E J
S E S T I M A T E S I Y
L R A G Z O B N T U E V
K T M X E R C G H R M U
B I P M S B E K N V Z C
M L L A G I N G I E I U
Z I E R Y D S C C Y O V
K T O R F I U O I C W D
O Y D I D T S H T P Q I
K B G A P Y H O Y S J J
L U I N G N R R I F P X
D I V E R S I T Y B A M
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- Census
- Cohort
- Estimates
- Marriage
- Fertility
- Ethnicity
- Diversity
- Aging
- Sample
- Morbidity
- Survey
- Life Table

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
How Many Applied Demographers Are There In The Population Association of America?
Dr. William P. O’Hare, President O’Hare Data and Demographic Services, LLC

The PAA conference next spring will mark the 40th anniversary of the meeting that launched Applied Demography within Population Association of America (PAA). Because a group of demographers interested in state and local issues were not able to get room on the regular 1976 PAA conference program for sessions focused on their interests, a special session was organized for 7AM Friday morning of the PAA conference (Merrick 1987; Voss 2005). This meeting launched a State and Local Demography affinity group within PAA. The Applied Demographers’ Friday morning breakfast session has become a PAA tradition ever since and the Applied Demography group has grown substantially since that first meeting in 1976.

In a parallel development, by the early 1980s, there were enough trained demographers working in the field of business that an interest group on Business Demography emerged within PAA. PAA officially recognized the State and Local Demography affinity group in 1978 and Business Demography affinity group in 1982. In the early 1980s, the Committee on State and Local Demography merged with the Committee on Business Demography to become the Committee on Applied Demography. Since that point the Committee on Applied Demography has been the main agent representing the interests of Applied Demographers within PAA.

How many Applied Demographers are there?

There are several publications about Applied Demography (Hoque and Swanson 2012; Siegel 2002; Murdock and Ellis 1991) but there are only a couple of publications about Applied Demographers (Swanson et al 1996; Kintner and Swanson 1987).

Applied Demographers are a relatively visible subset of all demographers, but it is not clear how many members of PAA would call themselves Applied Demographers. There is no official definition of Applied Demography but several definitions are offered below.

Smith (2002) states that, “Applied Demography is the subfield of demography that focuses on practical applications of demographic methods and material for decision-making purposes,” Swanson et al. (1996) say, “Applied Demography is primarily concerned with solving exogenously-defined problems by producing information necessary to effect practical decision-making while minimizing the time and resources needed to product the information.” Swanson et al (1996) make a distinction between basic demography and Applied Demography with basic demography being confined to universities and Applied Demography being done outside universities. Merrick (1987, preface) states,

During the 1970s, the combined stimuli of increased access to demographic data for subpopulations and small areas made possible by computers and computer-based information systems and the increased demand for data for planning and decision-making by state and local governments and business moved a group of Population Association of America members to seek ways to achieve greater recognition and identity for demographers addressing applied questions.

Rives and Serow (1984) offer the following definition, “In our view, applied demography is that branch of the discipline that is directed toward the production, dissemination, and analysis of demographic and closely related socioeconomic information for quite specific purposes of planning and reporting.”
Probably the most common element of various definitions of Applied Demography is that it involves producing material for decision making. This may include decisions in the public sphere, such as where to locate a new school or hospital, or distribution of resources such as the general revenue sharing initiative of the 1970s. It may also involve business decisions such as where to locate a new store or the characteristics of likely customers. It sometimes involves court decisions as well. For example, sections of the Voting Rights Act call for demographic data. The decennial Post-Census redistricting activities are also based heavily on demographic data.

Whether it is for policymakers, the business sector, or the courts, there is a pretty explicit understanding that the data Applied Demographers produce will be used by someone to make a decision.

The second criterion involves the organizational location or venue in which the work occurs. Applied Demography typically occurs outside of academia. According to Smith (2003)

There are several ways to measure the number of Applied Demographers in the PAA. One is based on the field of specialization listed in the PAA records, one is based on the number of subscribers to the Applied Demography Newsletter, and one is based on the number of PAA members who work in a non-academic setting.

The estimates of Applied Demographers shown below are taken from PAA membership file provided by the PAA office and reflects members as of May 2015.

In the data shown here, Applied Demographers are operationalized in three ways. The most straightforward way is to note who marked the Applied Demographer box on the PAA membership and paid an additional $5 in dues (see below).

- **Applied Demography Group (optional)**
  - Applied Demography Group - $5.00

There are two ways this information is used to identify Applied Demographers. First, Applied Demographers within PAA are identified as those current PAA members who are also current members of the Applied Demography Group. Second, I identify a group who are current PAA members and who selected the Applied Demography Group at any time since 1988.

Another way of operationalizing Applied Demographers is by noting PAA members who are not employed in Academia. Admittedly this definition is a little dubious because some people who do not work in an academic setting would not call themselves Applied Demographers and some people who call themselves Applied Demographers work in academic settings.

However, the idea of using institutional affiliation to identify Applied Demographers is not new. According to Smith (2003) one way of identifying the number of Applied Demographers is “the number of PAA members who work in a non-academic setting.”

Table 1 shows 329 of the current PAA members are also current Applied Demography members. Thus Applied Demographers are 9 percent of the 3,541 PAA members. Of the 3,541 PAA members, there were 182 who did not provide data or were retired. So using the entire PAA membership as the base
probably results in underestimates of percentages. Applied Demographers are 10 percent of all PAA members who provided data on this variable.

The only reference I could find in terms of the previous attempts to count the number of Applied Demographers using this method is from Smith (2003) who found 377 subscribers to the Applied Demography newsletter in 2002. He notes this was 13 percent of PAA membership at the time.

The data in Table 1 also show there are 805 current PAA members who selected the Applied Demography option at some point since 1988 when the PAA office started keeping track of this. These 804 people represent 23 percent of current PAA members.

Table 1 shows that there are currently are 531 PAA members who work outside of Academia and this group represents 15 percent of all PAA members. But many of these people are already reflected in the definition of Applied Demographers above. Of those 531 PAA members who work outside of Academia, 198 were a member of Applied Demography at some time since 1988.

When all potential sources of Applied Demographers are considered, the 804 current and former Applied Demography members, along with those working outside of academic but not current or former Applied Demography members (333), the total is 1,137. Thus, using the broadest definition of Applied Demographers, they compose almost a third of the current PAA membership.

**Summary**

While the exact number of Applied Demographers within PAA is not clear, it is clear that they compose a significant share of all PAA members. Based on definitions used here, they represent between 9 and 33 percent of PAA members.
Table 1. Work Place Location of PAA Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All Current PAA members*</th>
<th>Current PAA member, Applied Demography member as least once since 1988</th>
<th>Current PAA member, Current Applied Demography member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACADEMIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Academic/Not Student</td>
<td>1747</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>1081</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACADEMIC SUBTOTAL</td>
<td>2,828</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NonProfit Organization</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Government</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organization</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and Industry</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>State/Local/Provincial Government</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Consultant/Self-Employed</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-ACADEMIC SUBTOTAL</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>3,541</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>805</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Endnotes


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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 CAD Newsletter Editor: Diana Lavery
diana.c.lavery@gmail.com
PAA members who wish to subscribe to Applied Demography will automatically become members of the Applied Demography subgroup until their current subscription expires. To continue membership in the Applied Demography subgroup (and continue receiving Applied Demography), please check the “AD Membership” option when renewing your PAA membership online. The newsletter will be available online to all subscribers; no printed version will be mailed.

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