Preparing for Chicago: Call For Papers Issued for PAA 2017

Chicago, Illinois – the “Windy City” or “Chi-Town” – is the third-largest city in the United States with an estimated population of 2,720,546 in 2015. Famous for its deep-dish style pizza and Second City improv school, it’s also the setting of The Blues Brothers movie and, of course, the musical Chicago. The majority-minority city is home to many landmarks such as the Willis Tower and Millennium Park, as well as many celebrities including Oprah, Kanye West and Michelle Obama. Chicago has many professional sports teams: MLB’s Cubs and White Sox, NFL’s Bears, MLS’s Fire, NBA’s Bulls, NHL’s Blackhawks, NWSL’s Red Stars and WNBA’s Sky. On April 27th – 29th, 2017, it will host the annual Population Association of America (PAA) meetings at the Hilton Chicago.

The Call for Papers has been issued, and submissions are due online by September 29th, 2016. As always, the Committee on Applied Demography has planned an applied demography track. 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: https://paa.confex.com/paa/2017/cfp.cgi.

**Applied Demography Sessions**

- Data Science and Applied Demography: New Frontiers in Data and Methods
- Demographic Applications in the Private and Public Sectors
- Estimation and Projection Methods

**Other Sessions of Potential Interest**

- Methodological Innovations in Family Demography
- Data Sources in Health and Mortality: Collection and Quality
- Methodological Innovations in Health and Mortality
- Policies, Programs and Their Impact on Health
- Spatial Distribution of Diseases and Deaths
- Trends and Gaps in Life Expectancy
- Race, Ethnic, and Gender Options: 21st Century Questions about Identity and Measurement
- Innovative Approaches to the Study of Migration
- Migration Policy
- Economic and Social Consequences of the Great Recession
- Poverty and Social Policy
- Social/Economic Policy and Labor Market Insecurity
- Trends in Economic Inequality
- Vulnerability and Resilience in Population-Development-Environment Research and Policy
- Disability Trends and Trajectories
- Advances in Mathematical, Spatial, and Small-Area Demography
- Big Data Analysis in Demography: Prospects and Problems
- Causal Inferences in Observational and Experimental Population Research
- Computational Approaches to Dynamic Social Processes
- Innovative Data Collection: Bio specimens, Mobile Devices, Networks and Administrative Records
- New Approaches to Mixed Methods in Population Research
- Statistical Methods in Population Research

**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.

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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
San Antonio, TX: Call for Papers Issued for Applied Demography Conference 2017

The Applied Demography Conference is a biennial meeting of Demographers, Sociologists, Economists, Planners, Marketers, and others working with demographic information in applied settings to discuss current issues relevant to applied research. The Applied Demography Conference is an exceptional opportunity to:

1. Present papers and engage in discussion.
2. Learn from colleagues from around the world about current and cutting edge methods.
4. Interact with and support up-and-coming students and early-career demographers.
5. Potentially have your paper included in one or more edited books.
6. Enjoy the warm hospitality of San Antonio!

Students are strongly encouraged to attend, present and network. A student poster session is being organized and opportunities for students to meet more senior researchers will be facilitated. For more information, see https://idserportal.utsa.edu/ADC/

Important Dates:
Extended deadline for abstracts: September 30th, 2016
Early Bird Registration ends: November 15th, 2016
Standard Registration ends: December 13th, 2016


The proposed Special Issue should include around five empirical papers, together with an introductory editorial that provides a more overarching (theoretical) synthesis of the individual contributions. The proposal for the Special Issue should be made by the proposed guest editor(s) and submitted to the editors-in-chief of PRPR (Lynne Cossman: Lynne.Cossman@mail.wvu.edu and Jennifer Glick: jeg115@psu.edu).

Submission deadline for proposals is December 16, 2016. For details see the full CFP at http://sda-demography.org/docs/PRPR-CFP-Special-Issue-2018.pdf

The website will open for paper and/or poster abstracts in September 2016.
The deadline for abstracts is December 15th, 2016.

Errata to Crossword in Last Issue

In the crossword puzzle that appeared in the spring 2016 Newsletter, one of the clues was “PAA 2015 city” and the answer in the puzzle was “Boston” – PAA was actually held in Boston in 2014, and in San Diego in 2015. Thank you very much to Alexis Santos for catching this!
Athens, GA: 2016 Southern Demographic Association Meetings Set

The sixth-largest city in Georgia, Athens is a college town as it is home to the University of Georgia. *Rolling Stone* magazine named the city “#1 College Music Scene in America” – very fitting as it is home to R.E.M., the B-52s, and Lera Lynn.

The charming city of Athens, GA will be the location of the Southern Demographic Association’s 2016 Annual Meeting **October 12th – 14th**. This conference has interesting luncheon keynotes, a poster session, paper sessions, and special sessions for students.

**Important Dates & Information:**

- Early Bird Registration is now closed. Standard Registration ends **October 11th**. After that, you will have to pay the On-Site Registration price. Student Prices are also available. Register here: [http://sda-demography.org/sda_2016_meeting.php](http://sda-demography.org/sda_2016_meeting.php)

**Other Upcoming Meetings, Conferences, and Trainings**

- **Penn State Symposium on Family Issues** (October 24-25, 2016 in State College, PA) – this year’s theme is “Sleep across the Life Course: Family Influences and Impacts.”
- **Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology** (December 6-7, 2016 in Washington, DC)
- **National Association for Welfare Research and Statistics (NAWRS)** (July 30 – August 2, 2017 in Pittsburgh, PA)

**Job announcements**

- Assistant Professor of Social Demography Practice, Oregon State University [https://jobs.oregonstate.edu/postings/30077](https://jobs.oregonstate.edu/postings/30077)

**Funding Opportunities**

- The Center for the Study of Religion and Society at the University of Notre Dame is pleased to announce the Global Religion Research Initiative (GRRI), directed by Christian Smith, which will fund over 150 research projects to advance the social scientific study of global religion. $3.1 million in grant and fellowship funding will be awarded over the next three years to faculty, postdocs, and graduate students. Visit [grri.nd.edu](http://grri.nd.edu) or email [grri@nd.edu](mailto:grri@nd.edu) for more information.
2016 Excellence in Public Service Awards
Taken from PAA Website

The Applied Demography Reception at PAA 2016 in Washington, DC was extra special this year since it was the venue at which the recipients of the Excellence in Public Service Award were recognized. This years’ recipients were Allen Cutler, Jennifer Madans and Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-MD). PAA President Judith Seltzer presented the awards.

Mr. Allen Culter, a professional staff member on the Senate Appropriations Committee, was cited for his pragmatic, professional and bi-partisan approach to funding key agencies of interest to PAA, most notably the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Census Bureau.

PAA member Jennifer Madans was recognized for her outstanding career at the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and her contributions to advancing a robust data collection system, including innovations in including vital statistics in NCHS data sets.

Accepting on behalf of Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) was Molly O’Rourke McCarthy, a member of Senator Mikulski’s Appropriations Committee staff. Senator Mikulski, who was unable to attend, was acknowledged for her indispensable support for funding for National Institutes of Health (NIH), NSF and Census, and for her tireless and strong defense for the merit and peer review systems at NIH and NSF.

Committee on Applied Demography
2016 Officers

Tom Godfrey, Decision Demographics (CHAIR)
Susan Brower, Minnesota State Demographer
Jason Devine, US Census Bureau
Matthew Hauer, University of Georgia
Sarah Burgoyne, Senior Demographer at Nielsen

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.
Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2015
Taken from US Census Bureau Press Release

On September 13th, 2016, the U.S. Census Bureau announced that real median household income increased by 5.2 percent between 2014 and 2015 while the official poverty rate decreased 1.2 percentage points. At the same time, the percentage of people without health insurance coverage decreased.

Median household income in the United States in 2015 was $56,516, an increase in real terms of 5.2 percent from the 2014 median income of $53,718. This is the first annual increase in median household income since 2007, the year before the most recent recession.

The nation’s official poverty rate in 2015 was 13.5 percent, with 43.1 million people in poverty, 3.5 million fewer than in 2014. The 1.2 percentage point decrease in the poverty rate from 2014 to 2015 represents the largest annual percentage point drop in poverty since 1999.

The percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire 2015 calendar year was 9.1 percent, down from 10.4 percent in 2014. The number of people without health insurance declined to 29.0 million from 33.0 million over the period.

These findings are contained in two reports: *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015* and *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2015*. The Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement was conducted nationwide and collected information about income and health insurance coverage during the 2015 calendar year. The Current Population Survey, sponsored jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is conducted every month and is the primary source of labor force statistics for the U.S. population; it is used to calculate the monthly unemployment rate estimates. Supplements are added in most months; the Annual Social and Economic Supplement questionnaire is designed to give annual, national estimates of income, poverty and health insurance numbers and rates.

Another Census Bureau report, *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2015*, was also released today. With support from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it describes research showing a different way of measuring poverty in the United States and includes estimates for numerous demographic groups, including state-level estimates. The supplemental poverty measure serves as an additional indicator of economic well-being and provides a deeper understanding of economic conditions. The Census Bureau has published poverty estimates using this supplemental measure annually since 2011. Since September 2015, the supplemental poverty measure has been released the same day as the official poverty estimates. The Current Population Survey-based income and poverty report includes comparisons with the previous year and to 2007 (before the last recession); historical tables in the report contain statistics back to 1959. The health insurance report is based on both the Current Population Survey and the American Community Survey and includes comparisons with the previous year. State and local income and poverty estimates, as well as local health insurance coverage estimates, will be released Thursday, Sept. 15, from the American Community Survey.

**Income**

- Real median incomes in 2015 for family households ($72,165) and nonfamily households ($33,805) increased 5.3 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively, from their 2014 medians. This is the first annual increase in median household income for family households since 2007. The most recent increase for nonfamily households was in 2009. The increases of 5.3 percent and 5.4 percent for family and nonfamily households were not statistically different.
• Real median household income in 2015 was 1.6 percent lower than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession, and 2.4 percent lower than the median household income peak that occurred in 1999. The difference between the 1.6 percent change and the 2.4 percent change was not statistically significant.

Race and Hispanic Origin
(Race data refer to people reporting a single race only; Hispanics can be of any race.)

• The real median income of Hispanic households increased by 6.1 percent between 2014 and 2015. Non-Hispanic white and black households also saw increases of 4.4 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively. While Asian households had the highest median income in 2015, the percentage change in their real median income was not statistically significant between 2014 and 2015. The differences between the 2014 to 2015 percentage changes in median income for non-Hispanic white, black and Hispanic households were not statistically different. (See Table 1 in the report.)

Regions

• Households in all regions experienced an increase in real median income between 2014 and 2015. Median household income increased 6.4 percent in the West, 5.1 percent in the Midwest, 4.9 percent in the Northeast and 2.9 percent in the South. The differences between the 2014 to 2015 percentage changes in median household income for all regions when compared to each other, except for the difference between the South and the West, were not statistically significant. (See Table 1 in the report.)

• Households with the highest median income were in the Northeast ($62,182) and the West ($61,442), followed by the Midwest ($57,082) and the South ($51,174). The difference between the median household incomes for the Northeast and West were not statistically significant. (See Table 1 in the report.)

Earnings

• The 2015 real median earnings of men and women who worked full time, year-round between 2014 and 2015 increased 1.5 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. This is the first significant annual increase in median earnings for men and women since 2009. The difference between the 1.5 percent change and 2.7 percent change was not statistically significant.

• In 2015, the median earnings of women who worked full time, year-round ($40,742) was 80.0 percent of that for men working full time, year-round ($51,212) — not statistically different from the 2014 ratio. The female-to-male earnings ratio has not shown a statistically significant annual increase since 2007.

• The number of men and women working full time, year-round increased by 1.4 million and 1.0 million, respectively, between 2014 and 2015. An estimated 73.9 percent of working men with earnings and 61.3 percent of working women with earnings worked full time, year-round in 2015, not statistically different from 2014. The difference between the 2014 to 2015 increases in the number of men and women full time, year-round workers was not statistically significant.

Income Inequality

• The Gini index was 0.479 in 2015; the change from 2014 was not statistically significant. Since 1993, the earliest year available for comparable measures of income inequality, the Gini index has increased 5.5 percent. (Developed more than a century ago, the Gini index is the most common measure of household income inequality used by economists, with 0.0 representing total income equality and 1.0 equivalent to total inequality.)

• Changes in income inequality between 2014 and 2015 were not statistically significant as measured by the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles.
Poverty

- The poverty rate for families and the number of families in poverty were 10.4 percent and 8.6 million in 2015, a decrease from 11.6 percent and 9.5 million families in 2014.
- In 2015, 5.4 percent of married-couple families, 28.2 percent of families with a female householder, and 14.9 percent of families with a male householder lived in poverty. For married-couple families and families with a female householder, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased. For families with a male householder, neither the poverty rates nor the number in poverty showed any statistically significant change between 2014 and 2015.

Thresholds

- As defined by the Office of Management and Budget and updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index, the weighted average poverty threshold for a family of four in 2015 was $24,257.
  (See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html> for the complete set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition.)

Sex

- In 2015, 12.2 percent of males were in poverty, down from 13.4 percent in 2014. About 14.8 percent of females were in poverty in 2015, down from 16.1 percent in 2014. (See Table 3 in the report.)
- Gender differences in poverty rates were more pronounced for those ages 18 to 64. The poverty rate for women ages 18 to 64 was 14.2 percent while the poverty rate for men ages 18 to 64 was 10.5 percent. The poverty rate for women age 65 and older was 10.3 percent while the poverty rate for men age 65 and older was 7.0 percent.

Race and Hispanic Origin

(Race data refer to people reporting a single race only; Hispanics can be of any race.)

- In 2015, 9.1 percent of non-Hispanic whites were in poverty, down from 10.1 percent in 2014. The number in poverty decreased to 17.8 million, down from 19.7 million. Non-Hispanic whites accounted for 61.4 percent of the total population and 41.2 percent of people in poverty.
- Both the rate and number of Hispanics in poverty in 2015 decreased to 21.4 percent and 12.1 million from 23.6 percent and 13.1 million in 2014.
- Both the rate and number of blacks in poverty in 2015 decreased to 24.1 percent and 10.0 million from 26.2 percent and 10.8 million in 2014.
- Asians did not experience a statistically significant change in their poverty rates nor in the number of people in poverty between 2014 and 2015.
- Table 3 in the report details 2015 poverty rates and numbers in poverty, as well as changes since 2014 in these measures, across race groups and Hispanic origin.

Regions

- In 2015, the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased in the South, West and Midwest to 15.3 percent, 13.3 percent and 11.7 percent, respectively. The Northeast did not experience a significant change in the poverty rate or the number in poverty between 2014 and 2015. (See Table 3 in the report.)

Shared Households

Shared households are defined as households that include at least one “additional” adult: a person age 18 or older who is not enrolled in school and is not the householder, spouse or cohabiting partner of the householder. The information on shared households covers adults living in the household in 2016 at the time of the survey. Therefore, the following two paragraphs compare 2015 to 2016.
Between 2015 and 2016, changes in the number and percentage of shared households were not statistically significant. In 2016, there were 24.1 million shared households, representing 19.1 percent of all households. In 2007, prior to the recession, there were 19.7 million shared households, representing 17.0 percent of all households.

In 2016, 7.0 million young adults ages 25 to 34 (16.0 percent) lived with their parents, an increase from 6.5 million (15.1 percent) in 2015.

**Supplemental Poverty Measure**

The supplemental poverty measure extends the official poverty measure for numerous demographic groups, including state-level estimates, by taking into account many of the government programs designed to assist low-income families and individuals that are not included in the current official poverty measure. While the nation’s official poverty rate, presented in the *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015* report, was 13.5 percent in 2015, the universe for the supplemental poverty measure is different because it includes children younger than age 15 who are not related to anyone in the household, such as foster children. Therefore, the official poverty rate presented in the *Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2015* report was 13.7 percent.

The supplemental poverty measure released today also shows:

- The supplemental poverty rate in 2015 was 14.3 percent, compared to last year’s rate of 15.3 percent.
- There were 45.7 million people in poverty in 2015 using the supplemental measure, higher than the 43.5 million using the official poverty definition with the supplemental poverty measure universe.
- The poverty rate declined for many groups and no major group experienced a statistically significant increase.
- When tax credits and noncash benefits results are included, this results in lower poverty rates for some groups. For instance, the supplemental poverty rate was lower for children than the official rate: 16.1 percent compared with 20.1 percent.

While the official poverty measure includes only pretax money income, the supplemental measure adds the value of in-kind benefits, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, school lunches, housing assistance and refundable tax credits. Additionally, the supplemental poverty measure deducts necessary expenses for critical goods and services from income. Expenses that are deducted include taxes, child care, commuting expenses, out-of-pocket medical expenses and child support paid to another household. The supplemental poverty measure permits the examination of the effects of government transfers on poverty estimates. For example, not including refundable tax credits (the Earned Income Tax Credit and the refundable portion of the child tax credit) in resources, the poverty rate for all people would have been 17.2 percent rather than 14.3 percent.

The supplemental measure does not replace the official poverty measure and will not be used to determine eligibility for government programs.

**Health Insurance Coverage**

- The Current Population Survey shows that the percentage of people with health insurance coverage for all or part of 2015 was 90.9 percent, higher than the rate in 2014 (89.6 percent).
- The uninsured rate decreased between 2014 and 2015 by 1.3 percentage points. In 2015, the percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year was 9.1 percent, or 29.0 million, lower than the rate and number of uninsured in 2014 (10.4 percent or 33.0 million). See Figure 1 in the report and Table 1 in the report. Over time, changes in the rate of health insurance coverage and the distribution of coverage types may reflect economic trends, shifts in the demographic composition of the population, and policy changes that impact access to
health care. Several such policy changes occurred in 2014, when many provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act went into effect.

- Between 2014 and 2015, the increase in the percentage of the population covered by health insurance was due to an increase in the rates of both private and government coverage. The rate of private coverage increased by 1.2 percentage points to 67.2 percent in 2015, and the government coverage rate increased by 0.6 percentage points to 37.1 percent.
- Of the subtypes of health insurance, employment-based insurance covered the most people (55.7 percent of the population), followed by Medicaid (19.6 percent), Medicare (16.3 percent), direct-purchase (16.3 percent) and military health care (4.7 percent).
- Between 2014 and 2015, the greatest change in coverage was the change in direct-purchase health insurance, which increased by 1.7 percentage points to cover 16.3 percent of people for some or all of 2015 (up from 14.6 percent in 2014).
- In 2015, the uninsured rate for children younger than age 19 was 5.3 percent, down from 6.2 percent in 2014.
- In 2015, the uninsured rate for children younger than age 19 in poverty (7.5 percent) was higher than the uninsured rate for children not in poverty (4.8 percent).

**Age**

- For the second year in a row, the percentage of people without health insurance coverage dropped for every single year of age under 65, according to the American Community Survey.

**Race and Hispanic Origin**

(Race data refer to people reporting a single race only; Hispanics can be of any race.)

- Between 2014 and 2015, the overall rate of health insurance coverage increased for most race and Hispanic origin groups. Hispanics had the largest increase (3.6 percentage points), followed by Asians (1.9 percentage points) and non-Hispanic whites (0.9 percentage points).
- In 2015, non-Hispanic whites had the lowest uninsured rate among race and Hispanic origin groups, at 6.7 percent. The uninsured rates for blacks and Asians were higher than for non-Hispanic whites, at 11.1 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively. Hispanics had the highest uninsured rate in 2015, at 16.2 percent.

**States**

- According to the American Community Survey, during 2015, the state with the lowest percentage of people without health insurance at the time of the interview was Massachusetts (2.8 percent), while the highest uninsured rate was for Texas (17.1 percent).
- The American Community Survey also showed that between 2014 and 2015, the uninsured rate decreased in 47 states and the District of Columbia. The declines for the states ranged from 0.5 percentage points (Massachusetts) to 3.9 percentage points (California). Three states (North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming) did not experience a statistically significant change in their uninsured rate.
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 human needs and sustainable resources.

**PRB Projects World Population Rising 33 Percent by 2050 to Nearly 10 Billion**

(August 2016) The world population will reach 9.9 billion in 2050, up 33 percent from an estimated 7.4 billion now, according to projections included in the *2016 World Population Data Sheet* from the Population Reference Bureau (PRB).

The world population would hit the 10 billion mark in 2053 if the assumptions underlying PRB’s 2050 projections are applied to subsequent years.

“Despite declines in fertility rates around the world, we expect population gains to remain strong enough to take us toward a global population of 10 billion,” said Jeffrey Jordan, president and CEO of PRB. “Significant regional differences remain, though. For example very low birth rates in Europe will mean population declines there while Africa’s population is expected to double.”

PRB’s projections show Africa’s population will reach 2.5 billion by 2050, while the number of people in the Americas will rise by only 223 million to 1.2 billion. Asia will gain about 900 million to 5.3 billion, while Europe registers a decline from 740 million to 728 million. Oceania (which includes Australia and New Zealand) would rise from 40 million to 66 million.

PRB’s widely referenced *World Population Data Sheet* ([www.worldpopdata.org](http://www.worldpopdata.org)) has been produced annually since 1962. This year’s edition provides the latest data on 19 key population, health, and
environment indicators for the world, major regions, and more than 200 countries. PRB also added six indicators and analytical graphics that explore the balance between providing for human needs and sustainably managing the natural resources on which people depend.

The Data Sheet’s midcentury population projections indicate that:

- The combined population of the world’s least developed countries in the world will double by 2050 to 1.9 billion. There are 48 least developed countries, based on United Nations criteria, most of which are in Africa.
- The population in 29 countries will more than double. Nearly all of these countries are in Africa.
- Forty-two countries will register population declines. These countries are scattered throughout Asia, Latin America, and Europe. Some European countries will post significant declines, such as Romania, which is projected to have a population of 14 million in 2050, down from 20 million today.
- The population of the United States will be 398 million, up 23 percent from 324 million today.

According to the Data Sheet’s estimates of current population:

- Over 25 percent of the world’s population is less than 15 years old. The figure is 41 percent in least developed countries and 16 percent in more developed countries.
- Japan has the oldest population profile, with over a quarter of its citizens older than 65. Qatar and the United Arab Emirates are at the other end of the spectrum, with each having only 1 percent over 65.
- The top 10 fertility rates in the world are in sub-Saharan African countries, with nearly all above six children per woman, and one topping seven. In Europe, the average is 1.6.
- The fertility rate in the United States is 1.8 children per woman, down from 1.9 in 2014. “Replacement” fertility in the United States—that is, the rate at which the population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next, excluding the effects of migration—is 2.1 children per woman.
• Thirty-three countries in Europe and Asia already have more people over age 65 than under 15.

**Human Needs, Sustainable Resources**
As part of this year’s Data Sheet theme, “Human Needs and Sustainable Resources,” PRB compiled statistics that speak to the environmental and resource aspects of human development. The Data Sheet included measures of carbon emissions (related to climate change), access to electricity, power from renewable energy resources, how much land countries have set aside for protection, and population per square kilometer of arable land. A few key figures include:

• **Globally, there was a 60 percent increase in annual carbon emissions between 1992 and 2013,** to 9.8 billion metric tons. China posted the largest increase by volume over this period, from 735 million metric tons to 2.8 billion metric tons—which was also the largest amount of any country in 2013.

• **Forty-three countries reduced their carbon emissions over the same period.** The largest reduction by volume was in Ukraine, where carbon emissions declined by 98 million metric tons to 74 million tons.

• **Eighteen percent of the world’s energy comes from renewable sources,** which include hydroelectric power.

• **There is an average of 526 people per square kilometer of arable land.** The number is 238 in more developed countries and 697 in less developed countries.

Email us at datasheet@prb.org for more information or to order print copies of the 2016 World Population Data Sheet.
Applied Demography Online Graduate Certificate and Masters of Professional Studies
Alexis Santos, Pennsylvania State University

The Penn State Department of Sociology and Graduate Program in Demography are pleased to announce the launch of an online Graduate Certificate and Masters in Professional Studies (MPS). These courses of study are offered through Penn State’s World Campus. The two programs focus on how to analyze and apply demography to shape the future of government agencies, businesses, health and nonprofit organizations. The Certificate courses will be available in January 2017 and the MPS program will launch in August 2017. These programs are designed for working professionals who are seeking to increase their knowledge of applied demographic topics and methods, enhance their careers, support organizational goals and objectives, and better understand and anticipate population changes. The opportunities for applied demographers are numerous, including; data and marketing research analysis; local, state and regional economic development, health and service agency planning; and consulting for public and private organizations.

The Certificate is a 12-credit (four course) program that provides an overview of concepts, measures/techniques, data, software, and practitioner-provided case examples used in both public and private sector applications. The four courses in the Certificate form the core requirements for the online MPS in Applied Demography. The online MPS in Applied Demography is a 30-credit (10 course) degree program which provides in-depth practitioner-developed knowledge materials and data and method learning exercises in business demography, public sector and non-profit demography, and health demography. Students will complete their MPS with a capstone project where they will apply the applied demography perspective to a subject relevant to their professional goals.

For more program and application information please contact the Penn State World Campus (worldcampus.psu.edu/adcert) or Dr. Alexis R. Santos, Director, Applied Demography Program (ars39@psu.edu).

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 star research assistant or analyst?

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!
Demographic Humor – Not an Oxymoron Anymore
William P. O’Hare, President of O’Hare Data and Demographic Services, LLC

Many applied demographers end up giving presentations to public and/or non-technical audiences and it is often a good idea to start such presentations with a joke or two. In my experience, self-deprecating humor if the best choice. I have heard many colleagues provide demographic-related one-liners or humorous stories over the years so I am sharing a few of my favorites in the hopes that others will add to this stockpile in future issues of the Applied Demography Newsletter.

1. Many people are not exactly sure what a demographer is. The most widely used definition of a demographer is someone who is good at math but doesn’t have enough of a personality to be an accountant.

2. A recent study by the National Academy of Science found that there really only three basic kinds of demographers (hold up three figures). The first kind (hold up one figure) are those who can add correctly. The other kind (hold up three figures) are those who cannot add correctly.

3. A recent study found that 10 out of 9 demographers are not good with fractions.

4. At a reception in Washington DC, I was trying to make conversation with a guy I just met and I told him I was a demographer…he told me he was a republican.

5. Two friends where hiking in the deep woods of West Virginia when they got lost. Eventually they found a river but they still couldn’t figure out where they were on the map. Just then a canoeist came around the bend in the rapidly flowing river… As he got close the lost hikers shouted out, “Hey mister, can you tell us where we are?” The canoeist shouting, “Sure, you two guys are standing on the bank of the river.” Then he was gone. One hiker turned to the other and said, “Just our luck….lost out here in the middle of the woods and we meet a demographer!” The other hiker said, “How do you know he was a demographer?” “Easy,” said the first hiker…. “His answer had the number of people, it was absolutely accurate, and completely useless.”

6. Two demographers from Census Bureau loved to fish, so they spent six months planning a fishing trip to New England. They bought all new fishing tackle, rented a cottage and a boat…the whole works. Finally, the time came to drive to New England with all their stuff. The first day they spent the whole day on the lake but didn’t catch a single fish. This went on day after day. Finally, on the last day they caught one fish. So they put the fish in the cooler and headed home. Understandably, they were very unhappy and upset about how things turned out. After an hour on the road, one demographer turned to the other and said “That damn fish costs me a $1000.” The other demographer thought for minute then he said, “I am sure glad we didn’t catch any more… I couldn’t afford it.” ♦
Applied Demographers’ Reading List
Diana Lavery, California State University Office of the Chancellor
(Descriptions adapted from publishers’ press releases & websites)


Recent research on inequality and poverty has shown that those born into low-income families, especially African Americans, still have difficulty entering the middle class, in part because of the disadvantages they experience living in more dangerous neighborhoods, going to inferior public schools, and persistent racial inequality. *Coming of Age in the Other America* shows that despite overwhelming odds, some disadvantaged urban youth do achieve upward mobility. Drawing from ten years of fieldwork with parents and children who resided in Baltimore public housing, sociologists Stefanie DeLuca, Susan Clampet-Lundquist, and Kathryn Edin highlight the remarkable resiliency of some of the youth who hailed from the nation’s poorest neighborhoods and show how the right public policies might help break the cycle of disadvantage.

*Coming of Age in the Other America* illuminates the profound effects of neighborhoods on impoverished families. The authors conducted in-depth interviews and fieldwork with 150 young adults, and found that those who had been able to move to better neighborhoods—either as part of the Moving to Opportunity program or by other means—achieved much higher rates of high school completion and college enrollment than their parents. About half the youth surveyed reported being motivated by an “identity project”—or a strong passion such as music, art, or a dream job—to finish school and build a career.

Yet the authors also found troubling evidence that some of the most promising young adults often fell short of their goals and remained mired in poverty. Factors such as neighborhood violence and family trauma put these youth on expedited paths to adulthood, forcing them to shorten or end their schooling and find jobs much earlier than their middle-class counterparts. Weak labor markets and subpar postsecondary educational institutions, including exploitative for-profit trade schools and under-funded community colleges, saddle some young adults with debt and trap them in low-wage jobs. A third of the youth surveyed—particularly those who had not developed identity projects—were neither employed nor in school. To address these barriers to success, the authors recommend initiatives that help transform poor neighborhoods and provide institutional support for the identity projects that motivate youth to stay in school. They propose increased regulation of for-profit schools and increased college resources for low-income high school students.

*Coming of Age in the Other America* presents a sensitive, nuanced account of how a generation of ambitious but underprivileged young Baltimoreans has struggled to succeed. It both challenges long-held myths about inner-city youth and shows how the process of “social reproduction”—where children end up stuck in the same place as their parents—is far from inevitable.
For several decades, Mexican immigrants in the United States have outnumbered those from any other country. Though the economy increasingly needs their labor, many remain unauthorized. In *Parents Without Papers*, immigration scholars Frank D. Bean, Susan K. Brown, and James D. Bachmeier document the extent to which the outsider status of these newcomers inflicts multiple hardships on their children and grandchildren. *Parents Without Papers* provides both a general conceptualization of immigrant integration and an in-depth examination of the Mexican American case. The authors draw upon unique retrospective data to shed light on three generations of integration. They show in particular that the “membership exclusion” experienced by unauthorized Mexican immigrants—that is, their fear of deportation, lack of civil rights, and poor access to good jobs—hinders the education of their children, even those who are U.S.-born. Moreover, they find that children are hampered not by the unauthorized entry of parents itself but rather by the long-term inability of parents, especially mothers, to acquire green cards. When unauthorized parents attain legal status, the disadvantages of the second generation begin to disappear. These second-generation men and women achieve schooling on par with those whose parents come legally. By the third generation, socioeconomic levels for women equal or surpass those of native white women. But men reach parity only through greater labor-force participation and longer working hours, results consistent with the idea that their integration is delayed by working-class imperatives to support their families rather than attend college. An innovative analysis of the transmission of advantage and disadvantage among Mexican Americans, *Parents Without Papers* presents a powerful case for immigration policy reforms that provide not only realistic levels of legal less-skilled migration but also attainable pathways to legalization. Such measures, combined with affordable access to college, are more important than ever for the integration of vulnerable Mexican immigrants and their descendants. •
Can You Spot 4 Differences Between the Two Covers?

(Hint: all differences are in the picture; text is all the same!)

ANSWERS:
1. Additional purple signs added to left-hand side of right tree.
2. Lower roof dome removed from food truck.
3. Additional lamp posts added to right-hand side of right tree.
4. Logo removed from food truck.
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