FINDING YOUR HEART IN SAN FRANCISCO: CALL FOR PAPERS ISSUED FOR PAA 2012

It only reached Number 19 on the Billboard magazine “Hot 100” singles charts when it came out in 1962, yet for many, “I Left My Heart in San Francisco” remains one of the legendary Tony Bennett’s signature songs. And if you’ve ever left your heart in the famed “city by the bay,” you have a chance to find it again on May 3-5, 2012.

That’s when the Population Association of America (PAA) will hold its annual meetings. And with the meetings only months away, PAA has issued its call for papers. As in previous years, there is a topic devoted to an applied demography track, as well as several other sessions of potential interest to applied demographers.

All submissions need to be made online at the 2012 Annual Meeting Program website, (http://paa2012.princeton.edu/). After logging into the site, authors will requested to (1) enter the title, author(s), and a short (150-word) abstract; and (2) upload an extended (2-4 page) abstract or completed paper (either in Adobe PDF or Microsoft Word format). Authors may have their paper/abstract considered by two organizers, but they must indicate their first and second choices on the submission form. They also must indicate whether or not they would like their paper to be considered for a poster session. No participant may appear on the PAA program more than twice.

The deadline for submitting papers/abstracts is 11:59 PM (Pacific Time) on September 23, 2011.

The following sessions are of special interest to applied demographers:

**Applied Demography Sessions (Topic 11)
Session 1101 – “Evaluating Population Projections”**  
*(Organizer: David G. Waddington, U.S. Census Bureau, David.G.Waddington@census.gov).*

*Session 1102 – “Demographic Issues in Redistricting”*  
*(Organizer: Martha Farnsworth Riche, independent consultant, mfarnsworthriche@earthlink.net).*

*Session 1103 – “Applying Demography to Business Challenges”*  
*(Organizer: Stephen J. Tordella, Decision Demographics, stordella@decision-demographics.com).*

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Other Submissions (Topic 12)
Session 1201 – Other Topics – please submit only if no other session is appropriate (Organizer: Daniel T. Lichter, Cornell University, dtl28@cornell.edu)

Session 1202 – Poster Sessions (Organizer: Linda G. Martin, RAND Corporation, lmartin@rand.org). Poster sessions provide an important avenue for applied demographers to display their work. Some demographers, in fact, might find posters more conducive than papers.

EDITOR’S NOTE: There might be other sessions of interest to many applied demographers. A complete list, along with more details about the submission process, is available at the 2012 Annual Program website (http://paa2012.princeton.edu).

BILL O’HARE ASSUMES CAD CHAIR

At the conclusion of this year’s PAA meetings in Washington, D.C., William P. O’Hare, Annie E. Casey Foundation, assumed the chair of the Committee on Applied Demography. Bill replaces Victoria Velkoff of the Census Bureau, whose term ended at that time. We appreciate all of the excellent work Victoria did as chair and would like to thank her for her service to the committee.

For more than 30 years, Bill’s work has been defined by the use of statistical data to elevate the needs of disadvantaged populations such as children, the poor, and racial minorities on the public agenda. That work has also involved working closely with the media and policy makers.

From 1993 to 2005, Bill directed the KIDS COUNT project at the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Since 2005, he has been a consultant to the Foundation, working on KIDS COUNT and related data-based projects. He also is a policy fellow at the Carsey Institute at the University of New Hampshire.

From 1991 to 1993, Bill directed the Population and Public Policy Program at the University of Louisville, where he worked closely with Kentucky’s KIDS COUNT organization. From 1978 to 1991 he worked at several non-profit research and education organizations in Washington, D.C., including the Population Reference Bureau (where he helped put together the first KIDS COUNT Data Book), the Joint Center for Political Studies, and the National Social Science and Law Center. During the 1980-1981 academic year, he received a Fulbright scholarship to teach at the University of San Carlos in Cebu, Philippines.

Bill served on the Census Bureau’s Professional Organization Advisory Committee from 1997 to 2003 and currently serves on the 2010 Census Advisory Committee.

He has published numerous scholarly articles, working papers, and monographs over his career, and he has been quoted extensively in the press. He has served in numerous professional organizations and he was President of the Southern Demographic Association in 1992-1993. He has testified in Congressional hearings and he is a qualified expert witness on voting rights matters in the federal court system. From 1985 to 1995 he was a contributing editor to American Demographics magazine. He is also a founding member of the International Society for Child Indicators, where he is currently on the Steering Committee.

We are very pleased to have Bill serve as chair and look forward to his leadership.

COMMITTEE ON APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY
2011-2012 OFFICERS

William P. O’Hare, Annie E. Casey Foundation
(CHAIR)

Qian Cai, University of Virginia
(VICE CHAIR)

David Egan-Robertson, Wisconsin Department of Administration

Jack Baker, University of New Mexico
CALL FOR ABSTRACTS ANNOUNCED FOR 2012 APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY CONFERENCE

Mark your calendars, applied demographers! The 2012 Applied Demography Conference—the most important major conference explicitly devoted to the field—will be held January 8-10 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel Riverwalk in downtown San Antonio. Two research groups at the University of Texas at San Antonio—the Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research and the Department of Demography—will sponsor the event.

Conference organizers are inviting people to submit abstracts for 15-minute paper presentations, posters, or discussion topics. Interested persons should complete an online abstract form accessible through the conference website (http://idser.utsa.edu/ADC/2012/Index.aspx). Abstracts will be forwarded to experts on the topics, and those experts will select abstracts and organize sessions.

The deadline for receiving submissions is September 30, 2011. Applicants will be notified no later than October 14 if their submission is accepted.

General topics for the conference include:

- National Censuses
- Estimates
- Projections
- Housing
- Family and Household
- Health Care and Public Health
- Aging
- Poverty and Socioeconomic Status
- Children and Youth
- Environment and Natural Resources
- Workforce
- Consumer Markets
- School Demography
- Data Collection Methods
- Government Statistics and Public Policy
- General and Student Posters
- Emergency Management
- Race and Ethnicity
- Spatial Analysis
- Education and Training
- Immigration
- Redistricting
- Transportation

For questions, please contact the organizers using the contact form (http://idser.utsa.edu/Contact.aspx), or any of the individual committee members:

- Warren Brown – wab4@cornell.edu
- Nazrul Hoque – Nazrul.Hoque@utsa.edu
- William O’Hare – WOhare.consultant@aecf.org
- Lloyd Potter – Lloyd.Potter@utsa.edu
- David Swanson – dswanson@ucr.edu

EDITOR’S NOTE: More detailed information—including hotel information and a draft structure of the conference—is available through the official 2012 Applied Demography Conference website at http://idser.utsa.edu/ADC/2012/Index.aspx. Updated information also will be made available through the site as the conference time approaches.
TRAVELING TO TALLAHASSEE: 2011 SOUTHERN DEMOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION MEETINGS SET

As most of us learned in grade school, Tallahassee is the state capital of Florida. Many people—particularly sports fans—also associate the city of 181,376 (according to the 2010 Census) with Florida State University’s football program, which generally is considered among the most prominent nationwide. And music fans of a certain age may associate the city with a 1959 Top 10 hit song by singer Freddy Cannon ("Tallahassee Lassie").

This fall, Tallahassee will have another designation—as the host city for the 2011 annual Southern Demographic Association meeting October 19-21. The SDA is a national scientific and educational organization of professionals and students with interests in demography and population studies. Topics of interest cover the world, as well as any region, country, or subnational area.

The preliminary program (as of August 17) is now available online at http://sda-demography.org/SDA_2011_program_version2.pdf.

Pre-registration for the meetings is US$205; full-time students may register for US$105. Included in the registration are: (1) attendance and participation at all sessions; (2) one luncheon event; (3) a no-host reception and group dinner; and (4) SDA membership for 2012, including Volume 31 of the SDA’s professional journal Population Research and Policy Review.

Participants can register for the meetings (or join SDA for 2012 if they are unable to attend) by visiting the SDA meeting registration page at http://sda-demography.org/join/joinSDA.php. Members register for the meeting via a web form, and they will have the option of paying by credit card via the online service PayPal (which involves an additional US$2.50 handling fee), or mailing the SDA a check. (Members choosing the “web/credit card” option will be taken to PayPal’s website to complete the payment.) The SDA requests that participants use the web payment option only if they intend to use their credit card to make an immediate payment. SDA urges that persons interested in attending the meetings please pre-register.

HOTEL INFORMATION: The DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel Tallahassee is the official hotel for this year’s conference. Participants can make their reservations by either (1) booking their rooms online by going to the 2011 SDA meeting web page (http://sda-demography.org/sda_2011_meeting.php) and clicking on the “Hotel Registration” link, or (2) calling 850-224-5000. The room rates are US$119 (plus local taxes) for a single room. SDA urges all participants to make their reservations as early as possible. The cut-off date for the special SDA hotel rates is September 17.

EDITOR’S NOTE: For further information about the meetings or the hotel, interested persons can visit the 2011 SDA meeting web page (http://sda-demography.org/sda_2011_meeting.php).

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: kelvnp@prb.org)

Remember, Applied Demography is YOUR newsletter! Help make it great!
2011 WORLD DATA SHEET: GLOBAL POPULATION TO HIT 7 BILLION
Taken from Population Reference Bureau press release

Global population will reach 7 billion later in 2011, just 12 years after reaching 6 billion in 1999.

Today’s world population is double the population in 1967. But while the overall growth rate has slowed, the population is still growing, and growth rates in some countries show little if any decline.

All this is according to the new 2011 World Population Data Sheet and its summary report, which offer detailed information on 18 population, health, and environment indicators for more than 200 countries. The two publications are produced annually by the Washington, D.C.-based Population Reference Bureau (PRB).

“Even though the annual population growth rate has declined to 1.2 percent per year, world population grows by about 83 million annually,” says Wendy Baldwin, PRB’s president. “If the late 1960s population growth rate of 2.1 percent—the highest in history—had held steady, world population would have grown by 117 million annually, and today’s population would have been 8.6 billion.”

“The world added the sixth billion and the seventh billion in a record 12 years for each,” says Carl Haub, PRB’s senior demographer and co-author of this year’s data sheet. “The eighth billion may also take about 12 years, but only if birth rates in all developing countries follow projections that assume a smooth decline to two children or fewer.”

Declines in birth rates have been virtually universal across countries, but the pattern of decline has varied widely. In some countries such as Germany, Russia, and Taiwan, birth rates have fallen far below two children. In other countries such as Bangladesh, birth rates have decreased and most families have between two and three children. In still other countries, birth rates remain high; for example, in Niger, seven children per woman continues to be the norm.

The 2011 World Population Data Sheet provides up-to-date demographic, health, and environment data for all the countries and major regions of the world. It also shows the contrasts between rich and poor countries. Comparing Italy and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), for example, illustrates just how stark the contrasts can be.

Even though the DRC and Italy have almost the same population size today, the DRC is projected to more than double its population from 68 million today to 149 million in 2050. Italy’s population will likely grow very slowly from 61 million to 62 million over that same time. The cause of these enormous differences is lifetime births per woman and the share of the population in their childbearing years.

Other highlights from the 2011 World Population Data Sheet:

- HIV/AIDS prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa declined by 15 percent among adults ages 15 to 49—from 5.9 percent in 2001 to 5.0 percent in 2009. But prevalence among adults remains high in many countries—24.8 percent in Botswana and 25.9 percent in Swaziland.

- Nearly half the world (48 percent) lives in poverty on less than the equivalent of US$2 per day, including 80 percent of people in the Democratic Republic of Congo, 76 percent in India, 65 percent in Uganda, and 61 percent in Pakistan.

- Virtually all population growth is concentrated in the world’s poorest countries, making it difficult to lift large numbers of people out of poverty.

- Worldwide, women now average 2.5 children during their lifetimes and 4.5 in the poorest countries. Lifetime fertility is highest in sub-Saharan Africa at 5.2 children per woman. In the developed countries, women average 1.7 children. The United States is one exception among high-income countries, with a total fertility rate of 2.0 children per woman.

- The U.S. population increased by almost 10 percent between 2000 and 2010, but growth patterns varied widely. States in the South and the West grew the fastest, while many rural areas lost population, including much of the Great Plains and northern and central Appalachia.

RECESSION INCREASES NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, NEW KIDS COUNT REPORT FINDS
Taken from Annie E. Casey Foundation press release

The last decade has seen a significant decline in economic well-being for low income children and families, according to data released by the Annie E. Casey Foundation in its 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book.

For example, the official child poverty rate, which many consider to be a conservative measure of economic hardship, increased 18 percent between 2000 and 2009, essentially returning to the same level as the early 1990s. This increase means that 2.4 million more children are living below the federal poverty line. Data from the 22nd annual assessment of child well-being also reveals the impact of the job and foreclosure crisis on children. In 2010, 11 percent of children had at least one unemployed parent and 4 percent have been affected by foreclosure since 2007.

“In 2009, 42 percent of our nation’s children, or 31 million, lived in families with incomes below twice the federal poverty line, or $43,512 a year for a family of four, a minimum needed for most families to make ends meet,” said Laura Speer, associate director for policy reform and data at the Casey Foundation. “The recent recession has wiped out many of the economic gains for children that occurred in the late 1990s. Nearly 8 million children lived with at least one parent who was actively seeking employment but was unemployed in 2010. This is double the number in 2007, just three years earlier. The news about the number of children who were affected by foreclosure in the United States is also very troubling because these economic challenges greatly hinder the well-being of families and the nation.”

The Data Book also provides the most current information about 10 key measures of child well-being the Foundation has tracked over the last twenty years. Since 2000:

- Five areas have improved: the infant mortality rate, child death rate, teen death rate, teen birth rate, and the percent of teens not in school and not high school graduates.
- Three areas have worsened: the percent of babies born low-birthweight, the child poverty rate, and the percent of children living in single-parent families.
- Two areas are not comparable: changes made to the American Community Survey’s 2008 questionnaire regarding employment affected the ability to track trends for the percent of teens not in school and not working, and the percent of children in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment. Although comparisons cannot be made back to 2000, both indicators worsened between 2008 and 2009.

The Data Book ranks states based on their performance across the 10 indicators of child well-being. New Hampshire, Minnesota, and Massachusetts rank highest, while Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi rank the lowest. The eight states with the biggest improvements in their rankings between 2000 and the most recent years of data are New York, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Oregon, Virginia and Wyoming. The five states with the biggest drops in their rankings are South Dakota, Maine, West Virginia, Hawaii and Montana.

The KIDS COUNT Data Center (http://datacenter.kidscount.org) provides information about the 10 key measures tracked in the Data Book in addition to hundreds of other indicators of child well-being by state, county, city, and congressional district. This year, the Data Center is enhanced by a user-friendly new mobile site, accessible at http://mobile.kidscount.org.

“The research and data tell us that children who grow up in low-income families are less likely to successfully navigate life’s challenges and achieve future success,” said Patrick T. McCarthy, president and CEO of the Casey Foundation. “To decrease the numbers of children who are at risk for bad outcomes as a consequence of economic hardship, we must invest in strategies that can help children reach their full potential. In the wake of the recession, the Casey Foundation urges policymakers to focus on ensuring the next generation of children is healthy, educated, and prepared to compete in a global economy.”
The 2011 Data Book message, “America’s Children, America’s Challenge: Promoting Opportunity for the Next Generation,” examines how children and families are faring in the wake of the recession and ties together research findings on family economic success and the critical role of investing in early childhood programs that can allow the next generation to succeed. At the core of the message is the Casey Foundation’s belief that providing the opportunity for all children to succeed requires two-generation strategies that simultaneously help parents put their families on a path to economic success and enhance children’s social, emotional, cognitive, and physical development from birth.

The Casey Foundation recommends six strategies that can help move low-income families onto the path for prosperity:

- **Strengthen and modernize unemployment insurance (UI) and promote foreclosure prevention and remediation efforts.** Economic security is important throughout a child’s development. A continued extension of UI benefits for the long-term unemployed beyond the end of 2011 is recommended if the unemployment rate has not significantly improved. State legislation could be enacted, such as mandatory foreclosure mediation and permanent federal tenant protections so that renters who live in properties at risk for foreclosure do not lose their lease.

- **Preserve and strengthen existing programs that supplement poverty-level wages, offset the high cost of child care, and provide health insurance coverage for parents and children.** Valuable tax credits such as the refundable Earned Income Tax Credit should be preserved, as these credits have been effective in lifting 6.6 million Americans above the federal poverty line (2001). Low- and moderate-income families’ access to subsidized child care should be the priority. While states have done a good job of using Medicaid and the State Children’s Health Insurance Program to provide health insurance coverage for parents and children, states should continue to develop strategies to bridge the payment gaps to ensure that this generation and the next are healthy and strong.

- **Promote savings and asset protection and help families gain financial knowledge skills.** Having access to good financial products can provide safe mechanisms for savings. Innovative pilot programs, such as delivering federal tax refunds electronically to prepaid debit cards, rather than being issued by check, can help prevent situations where a check can be quickly cashed and spent. Several states have adopted legislation to curb high-cost payday loans that can trap a family in a cycle of debt.

- **Promote responsible parenthood and ensure that mothers-to-be receive prenatal care.** Research has shown that children do better when they grow up in an intact two-parent family, both in terms of economic well-being and longer term outcomes. Efforts should be encouraged to find ways to remove disincentives to marriage and to support two committed, married parents as the best environment to raise children. The health of infants and young children is closely tied to the health of their mothers during pregnancy. Expanded access to prenatal care could be given to more pregnant women if states raised the eligibility standard for public health insurance.

- **Ensure that children are developmentally ready to succeed in school.** Home visiting and other parenting support programs can help parents understand the critical role they play in their child’s early development. The tough economic climate has placed some early childhood programs at risk – Head Start and Early Head Start – as federal funds dry up and states face large deficits. As state economies recover, policymakers should continue to support these programs and improve their quality.

- **Promote reading proficiency by the end of third grade.** Reaching the milestone of reading on grade level by the end of third grade is critical to ensure that the next generation of students can compete globally. Deeper connections between the early childhood and K-12 systems and ensuring more consistent standards across states can better serve children and result in increased student achievement.

“There is a great deal of knowledge about how to help struggling families get back on track and increase their children’s chances for success while building a vibrant economy,” concluded McCarthy. “In the years following World War II, we made great progress in child well-being and reduced many of the disparities associated with the differences in income and wealth, and race and ethnicity. Our challenge now is to find the will to make sound investments that can improve the economic prospects for families today while preparing our children for the future.”

**EDITOR’S NOTE:** Through the KIDS COUNT Data Center, users can download the 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book, access hundreds of other measures of child well-being, and view real-time information on portable devices. Users can visit the Data Center at [http://datacenter.kidscount.org](http://datacenter.kidscount.org).
ANNOUNCEMENT: SUMMER 2012 RESEARCH FUNDING COMPETITION IN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

The National Center for Border Security and Immigration (BORDERS), led by the University of Arizona, announces a summer research funding competition in Immigration Research. Researchers are required to submit proposals utilizing data from the New Immigrant Survey (NIS) ([http://nis.princeton.edu/](http://nis.princeton.edu/)) to support statistical and quantitative analyses of immigration and its impacts. Research findings will assist this Department of Homeland Security-funded Center on Excellence in examining immigration mission critical policy issues. Awards will be given based on the quality and originality of the proposed research using data from NIS for faculty (awards of $30,000 each) and young researchers—postdoctoral fellows or doctoral students (awards of $12,000 each). This peer-reviewed competition is open to U.S. researchers in any social science-related field. (U.S. citizenship is required.) Teams are encouraged to apply.

Research Focus Areas

Project research findings should assist BORDERS in examining immigration issues that are central to policies critical to the mission of U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services (USCIS), particularly those policies concerning immigrants’ integration and participation in American civic culture. Projects should ideally bolster and advance the use of the NIS dataset as well as other foundational immigration research.

Research should focus on one (or more) of the following areas:

- **Immigrant Integration.** Evaluate the integration of immigrants in American society, as well as their children, in one or more of four sub-areas: linguistic, political/civic, economic, and socio-cultural. For example, in the linguistic sub-area, projects might explore the English language acquisition of youth, adults or special populations or bi/multi-lingual language maintenance. A project focusing on the political/civic sub-area might examine political awareness and participation. Economic research questions could consider employment mobility, transfers, and other related issues. Socio-cultural-targeted proposals might examine issues of identity, norms, social membership and interactions, etc. (These are only possible foci; researchers should feel free to examine other sub-area factors of interest which are not listed here).

- **Migration and Naturalization Motivations.** Evaluate the migration and naturalization motivations of legal permanent residents with regard to why they immigrated to the United States, their plans to naturalize, the role of social networks in their aspirations, transnational and diaspora ties, and plans to petition for other family members to come to the United States.

- **Comparative Analysis.** Compare the NIS survey data with other major U.S. and/or international longitudinal surveys to facilitate cross-cutting evaluations of immigrants and their respective experiences.

Evaluation Criteria

Awards will be based on the following criteria:

- Intellectual merit of the proposed research project, including quality, impact, creativity, and originality
- Qualifications of investigator(s)
- Centrality of NIS data utilization in the research design
- Relevance to USCIS mission critical issues
- Project organization and feasibility of successful project completion within period of performance

The application deadline is **October 28, 2011.** More information, including the complete “Call for Proposals” and application procedure, is available through the BORDERS program website at [www.borders.arizona.edu](http://www.borders.arizona.edu). Interested persons may also contact Riley McIsaac at rmcisaac@cmi.arizona.edu.
ANNOUNCEMENT: SPECIALIST MEETING ON FUTURE DIRECTIONS IN SPATIAL DEMOGRAPHY

The Center for Spatial Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara (http://spatial.ucsb.edu) and the Population Research Institute at Pennsylvania State University (www.pop.psu.edu) will co-sponsor a specialist meeting, “Future Directions in Spatial Demography.” Funded by support from National Institutes for Health Advanced Spatial Analysis Training Program for Population Scientists (NICHD 5R-25 HD057002-04), this meeting is an effort to advance the implementation of spatial thinking and the use of new forms of geospatial data in demographic research.

The two-day meeting, to be held in Santa Barbara, Calif., on December 12-13, 2011, will bring together specialists from demographic and health research, spatial statistics, and GIScience to discuss challenges and new directions for spatial demography. The objective will be to identify and define gaps in current knowledge regarding innovations in geospatial data and spatial statistical methods, including the integration of data and models—all with a goal of enhancing spatial demography in population and health research. Included in the agenda are invited plenary presentations by experts on the state of the science of spatial demography, emergent geospatial data and measurement issues, and spatial modeling. Smaller breakout sessions will facilitate intellectual exchange on the core conceptual, data-related, and methodological issues that arise from the plenary sessions.

Specific questions to be addressed include:

- How are demographers measuring place and the interrelationships among places?
- How can demographers harness emerging developments in the generation of geospatial data (e.g., volunteered geographic information and crowd-sourced data)?
- How can new measures be validated for use in neighborhood and contextual research?
- What visualization and spatial analytical methods make up the current tool kit of the spatial demographer? What new methodological developments in spatial analysis are possible in the next five years and how might these be integrated into mainstream demographic research?
- What are the training challenges to the enhancement of future research in spatial demography?
- What research priorities will best advance the applicability of spatial demography to address issues in reproductive health, population health, and other areas of societal need?

Call for Applications

To respond to this announcement, please send a two-page résumé and a two-page position paper discussing your interest in these issues to Stephen Matthews (matthews@psu.edu) by September 30, 2011. Based on an open call for applications, approximately 30 researchers will be invited to participate. Participants will be selected by the organizing committee and notified by October 15. Funding to cover travel and accommodation costs will be available to invited participants.

EDITOR’S NOTE: For more information, interested persons should visit the conference website at http://ncgia.ucsb.edu/projects/spatial-demography/.
REMEMBERING WASHINGTON... HIGHLIGHTS OF PAA 2011

WELCOME BACK TO THE NATION’S CAPITAL
...often referred to as “the most powerful city in the world” (although residents of New York, London, Paris, and other venues would disagree)

AT THE PAA MIXER
Held the night before the formal PAA sessions, PAA’s Annual Mixer provides a time for getting together with old friends…and possibly meeting some new ones!

THE EXHIBIT AREA
As always, the exhibit area buzzed with activity during the meetings.

APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY RECEPTION
PAA’s Committee on Applied Demography held a reception on Thursday evening, March 31. Not only did everyone have a good time, but we got to formally recognize some longtime friends of PAA with Excellence in Public Service Awards for 2011. The committee extends a hearty thank you to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Population Reference Bureau, and PAA’s Committee on Government Affairs for co-sponsoring the event.

Recipients of PAA’s 2011 Excellence in Public Service Awards were:
- U.S. Representative Carolyn B. Maloney (D-N.Y.)
- Katherine K. Wallman (U.S. Chief Statistician, Executive Office of the President, U.S. Office of Management and Budget)
- Bettilou Taylor (Former Minority Clerk, U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services)

Top photo (L-R): PAA President David Lam, Dr. Wallman, Ms. Taylor, and PAA Director of Government and Public Affairs Mary Jo Hoeksema, at the reception.

Bottom photo: Rep. Maloney, who was unable to attend the reception, accepts her award prior to the PAA Presidential Address on April 1.

Bill O’Hare (Annie E. Casey Foundation), Linda Jacobsen (Population Reference Bureau), and CAD chair Victoria Velkoff (U.S. Census Bureau) all welcome the participants.
APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY BREAKFAST

Held on Friday morning, April 1, this year’s Applied Demography Breakfast had three keynote speakers from the Census Bureau: director Robert Groves; Marc Perry, chief of the population distribution branch; and Karen Humes, assistant division chief for special populations statistics. Together, the speakers announced new results from the 2010 Census—who Americans were, where they were living, and how the country has changed since 2000. Also discussed were “lessons learned” from the 2010 experience.

A GLIMPSE OF WASHINGTON

The weather was rainy during much of PAA, but there were some interesting sights near the hotel.

The grounds surrounding the PAA hotel. It looks a little like a town estate, doesn’t it?

This colorful statue outside the hotel was part of “PandaMania,” a 2004 art exhibition where more than 150 plastic panda sculptures were decorated in many artistic ways and set loose on Washington’s streets.

One of the lion sculptures that “guard” the entrance to the William Howard Taft Bridge on Connecticut Avenue, which overlooks Rock Creek Park. The lions are replicas of statues originally designed and sculpted by Roland Hinton Perry more than a century ago.

UNTIL NEXT YEAR!


All photos courtesy of Kelvin Pollard, Population Reference Bureau.
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:

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