

APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY

Population Association of America – Committee on Applied Demography Newsletter

RETURN TO THE BIG EASY PAA Activities for 2008

By Linda A. Jacobsen
Population Reference Bureau

Very soon applied demographers will be converging on New Orleans for the 2008 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, being held April 17-19. The Committee on Applied Demography (CAD) hopes you will be able to attend the annual meeting and especially the following events of interest to applied demographers.

Committee on Applied Demography Business Meeting

Wednesday, April 16, 4:30-6:30 PM
(Edgewood AB, 4th Floor)

We will be developing ideas for sessions at next year's meeting in Detroit, discussing the Applied Demography Reception, the Applied Demography Newsletter, and the CAD website. We also will explore ways to better serve the career and professional interests and needs of applied demographers. This meeting is open to all interested persons.

Applied Demography Reception

Thursday, April 17, 6:30-8:00 PM
(Maurepas, 3rd Floor)

Sponsored again this year by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau, this reception offers a great opportunity for applied demographers to network and socialize. Current students can learn more about career opportunities in applied demography—in government, nonprofit organizations, academia, and business. Current practitioners can catch up with old friends and exchange ideas and experiences. There will be complimentary hors d'oeuvres and a cash bar.

Applied Demography Breakfast

Friday, April 18, 7:00-8:20 AM
(Maurepas, 3rd Floor)

This year's keynote speaker is Dr. Steve H. Murdock, the new director of the Census Bureau. Prior to joining the Bureau, Dr. Murdock was the director of the Texas State Data Center, the state demographer of Texas, and held the Lutchter Brown Distinguished Chair in Demography and Organization Studies at the University of Texas at San Antonio. He has a long and distinguished career in applied demography, and you won't want to miss the opportunity to hear his perspectives and insights. This event is open to everyone, but requires a ticket purchased at the time of registration. Tickets cost \$25 each, and also can be purchased at on-site registration in New Orleans on Wednesday and Thursday.



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Applied Demography Sessions of Interest

It is customary for the Committee on Applied Demography to use this issue of the newsletter to alert readers to sessions of particular relevance to applied demographers. In addition to the six sessions sponsored by CAD (listed below in bold), there are a number of additional sessions relevant to different aspects of our work. Attendance at CAD-sponsored sessions is important in allocating slots on next year's PAA program, so please show your support.

Wednesday, April 16

2:00 - 4:00 PM – School Demography Interest Group Meeting
(Organizer: Jeanne Gobalet, Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research)

Thursday, April 17

8:30 – 10:20 AM – Session 2: Panel Discussion: “Order in the Court: Demographers as Expert Witnesses in Legal Proceedings”
(Chair: Stanley K. Smith, University of Florida)

10:30 AM – 12:20 PM – Session 17: Panel Discussion: “The American Community Survey: Promise, Products, and Perspectives”
(Chair: Katherine K. Wallman, U.S. Office of Management and Budget)

1:30 – 3:20 PM – Session 44: “School Demography”
(Chair: Jeanne Gobalet, Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research)

1:30 – 3:20 PM – Session 34: “Impacts of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita on the Populations of the Affected Areas”
(Chair: Mark VanLandingham, Tulane University)

1:30 – 3:20 PM – Session 41: “Innovative Applications of Administrative Records in Demographic Research”
(Chair: Stefan Bender, Institute for Employment Research (IAB))

Friday, April 18

8:30 – 10:20 AM – Session 67: “Social Inequality and Disasters”
(Chair: Jerome McKibben, McKibben Demographic Research)

10:30 AM – 12:20 PM – Session 81: Panel Discussion: “Who’s Back; Who’s Coming; Who’s Going; Who’s Gone? Demographic Data Needs of the Press and Government in the Wake of Katrina”
(Chair: Mark VanLandingham, Tulane University)

10:30 AM – 12:20 PM – Session 90: “Case Studies in Applied Demography”
(Chair: Stephen Lilley, North Carolina State University)

12:30 – 2:20 PM – Session 97: Panel Discussion: “Best Practices in Research Translation and Dissemination”
(Chair: William P. Butz, Population Reference Bureau)

12:30 – 2:20 PM – Session 106: “Sub-National Population Estimates and Projections”
(Chair: Robert Scardamalia, New York State Department of Economic Development)

Saturday, April 19

8:30 – 10:20 AM – Session 130: “Tracking the Displaced: Methods and Results”
(Chair: Signe I. Wetrogan, Independent Consultant)

8:30 – 10:20 AM – Session 132: “Spatial Demography”
(Chair: Marcia C. Castro, Harvard University)

NEW MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY

By Linda A. Jacobsen
Population Reference Bureau

Greg Duncan, 2008 President of PAA, has appointed two new members to the Committee on Applied Demography to replace Warren Brown (Cornell University) and Lisa Blumberman (U.S. Census Bureau), whose terms concluded at the end of December 2007. We thank Warren and Lisa for their outstanding efforts and service and extend a hearty welcome to Qian Cai (University of Virginia) and Victoria Velkoff (U.S. Census Bureau). We've included brief bios below to introduce you to Qian and Victoria. If you don't know already know them, be sure to introduce yourself at the CAD Business Meeting at PAA on Wednesday afternoon, April 16. (*EDITOR'S NOTE: See the front page article for the meeting time and place.*)

Qian Cai (pronounced "*Chien Tsai*") is director and professor of the Demographics and Workforce Section of the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service. Her research focuses on population estimates and migration, and she has published many works in both areas. She also was an award winner for her scholarly contribution to state and local demography. Before arriving at Virginia in 2006, Qian was an associate professor at Portland State University, directing the Population Research Center's estimates program. She has a Ph.D. in sociology from Brown University.

Victoria Velkoff (who goes by *Tori*) is chief of the Estimates and Projections Area in the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Division. Her area produces and disseminates annual population estimates for the nation, as well as every U.S. state and county. Her area also produces population projections for the United States. *Tori* joined the Census Bureau in 1991, and prior to her current position, she served as chief of the Aging Studies Branch in the Bureau's International Programs Center. Her research and publications have focused broadly on the impact of aging populations worldwide, gender issues, and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of demographic data. In 2004, *Tori* received the Department of Commerce Bronze Medal for her work on sample vital registration in developing countries. *Tori* has a Ph.D. in sociology and demography from Princeton University, and both an M.A. in Russian and East European studies and a B.A. in economics from the University of Michigan.

**COMMITTEE ON APPLIED
DEMOGRAPHY****2008 OFFICERS**

**Linda A. Jacobsen, Population Reference Bureau
(CHAIR)**

**Stephen Lilley, North Carolina State University
(VICE CHAIR)**

John Besl, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

Qian Cai, University of Virginia

Victoria Velkoff, U.S. Census Bureau

CENSUS BUREAU NEWS

New Census Bureau Director Confirmed, FY09 Budget Unveiled, 2010 Census Plans Hit Snag

Taken from *Census News Briefs* and other news reports

As the U.S. Census Bureau continues its preparations for the 2010 Census, it has a new leader to spearhead the effort. On December 20, the U.S. Senate confirmed Steve H. Murdock as the Bureau's new director. Dr. Murdock, the long-time director of the Texas State Data Center, succeeds Louis J. Kincannon, who officially retired from the Bureau on January 3.

Dr. Murdock served as Texas' chief expert on Census issues for the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses. In this capacity, he has advised key Texas public officials from both political parties—including five governors, five lieutenant governors, and four speakers of the state legislature—on the importance of Census participation and the uses of the data in the decision-making process.

In a note announcing President Bush's appointment last June, Dr. Kincannon wrote: "(Dr. Murdock) is an outstanding and effective collaborator in (the Census Bureau's) mission, and he will make a superb director as we move into the final stages of preparation for the 2010 Census."

A long-time member of the Population Association of America (PAA), Dr. Murdock received enthusiastic support from the organization. In a joint letter sent last August to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs (the committee that oversees the Census Bureau in the upper chamber), 2007 PAA president Barbara Entwisle and Association of Population Centers president Michael White wrote that Dr. Murdock's experiences as a researcher and advisor "have honed (his) skills as a manager and given him numerous opportunities to inform current policy debates." (*EDITOR'S NOTE: The full text of the letter is available on the PAA website at <http://popassoc.i4a.com/files/public/PAAAPCLetter-supportforMurdock07-07.pdf>*.)

The Bureau's new director received his bachelor's degree from North Dakota State University and his master's and doctorate from the University of Kentucky. He taught at North Dakota State before joining the faculty of Texas A&M University in 1977. He moved to the University of Texas at San Antonio in 2004, becoming chairman of their department in demography and organizational studies. In 2007, he went to Rice University to chair their sociology department, specializing in applied demography, migration, rural sociology, and socioeconomic impact assessment.

Dr. Murdock is the author of 12 books and more than 150 articles and technical reports. He has received a Faculty Distinguished Achievement Award from Texas A&M University, the Excellence in Research Award from the Rural Sociological Society, and the Distinguished Alumni Award from the Department of Sociology at the University of Kentucky. In 1997, *Texas Business* named him one of the 50 most influential Texans; eight years later, *Texas Monthly* named him as one of the state's 25 most influential persons. Besides PAA, he has been active in several other professional associations, including the Rural Sociological Society, the Southern Sociological Society, the Southern Demographic Association, and the Southwestern Sociological Society. Dr. Murdock also is a member of several national honor societies, including Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Eta Epsilon.

President Sends Congress Fiscal Year 2009 Budget

On February 4, President Bush sent his Fiscal Year 2009 (FY09) budget proposal to Congress. According to a February 5 *Census News Brief* by independent consultant Terri Ann Lowenthal, the budget seeks \$2.635 billion for the Census Bureau, more than double the \$1.26 billion that had been appropriated for Fiscal Year 2008 (FY08). The magnitude of the increase reflects the traditional "ramp up" to the decennial census. Lowenthal's report noted that the projected total cost of the 2010 Census is \$11.5 billion, and that about half of that cost will be spent in the census year. (That share will be reflected in the Fiscal Year 2010 budget).

The proposed FY09 budget includes the following:

- *\$2.143 billion to continue preparations for the 2010 census.* This represents a 169 percent increase from the \$797 million allocated in FY08. The proposed FY09 allocation would be used to (1) open 150 local census offices; (2) canvass the country to verify addresses and geographic locations; (3) finalize the systems necessary for data collection, data processing, and telecommunications activities; (4) print necessary forms, including census questionnaires; (5) develop a national advertising campaign; (6) hire additional staff to oversee field operations; and (7) continue full implementation of the American Community Survey (ACS), which will replace the

traditional census long form. While the President's FY09 budget did not specify the amount of census funds to be used for the ACS, Congress allocated \$182 million to conduct the survey in FY08.

- *\$223 million to implement other censuses and census-related activities.* Most of this amount (\$119 million) is for the quinquennial Economic Censuses, which provide core information on non-farm businesses and related data on expenditures, women- and minority-owned businesses, and other topics. The money in the FY09 request would go toward processing and reviewing data (collected during FY08), plus the preparation of data products. An additional \$9 million would go toward processing and displaying data (collected in FY08) for the Census of Governments, another quinquennial program that measures the economic activities of more than 90,000 state and local governments. The remainder (about \$95 million) would go towards other programs, such as producing annual population estimates, updating survey sample designs, and implementing Bureau-wide geographic and data processing systems and support.
- *\$269 million for ongoing surveys and the improvement of economic statistics (under the "Salaries and Expenses" umbrella).* This includes conducting the monthly Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and other surveys necessary for the collection of important demographic, social, and economic data. The President has requested that \$8.1 million of this amount go toward an initiative to improve economic statistics by providing quarterly and annual coverage of all 12 service sectors through the Quarterly Services Survey. The service sector program had been requested for FY08, but Congress eliminated funding for it during the final budget negotiations last fall.

The Bush Administration also has requested \$91 million (\$11 million more than Congress' FY08 allocation) for the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)—the other statistical agency under the Commerce Department's Economic and Statistics Administration. The BEA is the agency that provides key economic statistics—including the Gross Domestic Product—that influence U.S. monetary, fiscal, and trade policies. Part of the requested increase would go toward developing improved measures of the health care sector and continuing a program to measure investment in knowledge-based activities (including research and development) for inclusion in the overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measure by 2013.

2010 Census Preparations

The 2010 Census has made headlines in recent weeks—unfortunately, for the wrong reasons. News reports have focused on mounting concerns about preparations for the upcoming headcount. Most of this frustration has centered on problems with the Bureau's contract with Harris Corporation, a company based in Florida, to provide handheld computer devices to be used by census takers to verify addresses and garner follow-up data from non-responsive households—among other activities. At a March 5 hearing of the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, Commerce Secretary Carlos Gutierrez acknowledged longstanding "serious problems" with the devices, which were first tested in the spring of 2007. Communication problems between census officials and Harris executives have added to the frustration, according to reports.

As a result of these problems, Commerce and Census Bureau officials have become concerned that the problems with the handheld computers might not be fixed in time for the start of the Census process. In addition, the cost of the contract has increased from \$596 million to \$647 million, according to a March 26 Associated Press report. That news report also cited a study by the Government Accountability Office (Congress' investigative agency) that noted that contract expenses could rise to as much as \$2 billion. While Harris executives have expressed a commitment to resolve the Census Bureau's concerns, Gutierrez and Census Bureau Director Murdock are considering several plans to scale back the use of the computers—most of which would involve a return to paper and pencil in some form. No cost estimates have been placed on any of the options being considered.

The Senate committee plans to hold another hearing April 15 to gauge the Bureau's progress on the matter. In addition, the House Committee on Oversight and Budget Reform, which has jurisdiction in the lower chamber over the census and most other federal statistical programs, has announced that it will hold its own oversight hearing on April 9 to review the problems with 2010 census preparations.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Detailed information about developments affecting the Census Bureau is available from Census News Briefs, which are prepared by Terri Ann Lowenthal, an independent legislative and policy consultant. News Briefs are available from the website of The Census Project (www.thecensusproject.org), an initiative sponsored by the

Communications Consortium Media Center in Washington, D.C. Users also may get on the list to receive future Briefs by contacting Ms. Lowenthal at TerriAnn2K@aol.com.

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

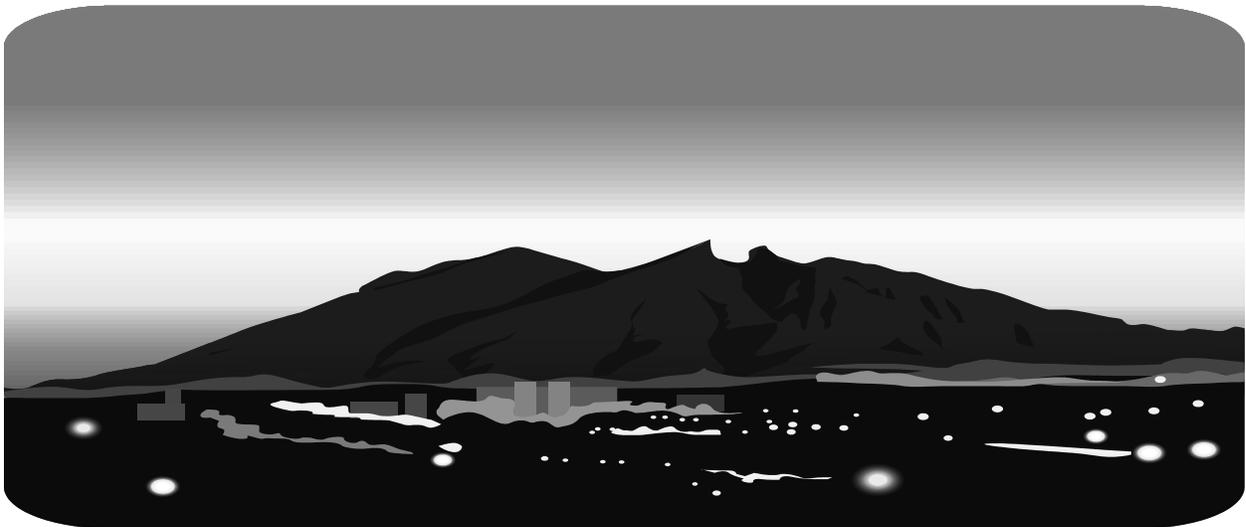
IN REMEMBRANCE: JORGE DEL PINAL

Jorge del Pinal, assistant division chief for special population statistics at the U.S. Census Bureau and a noted expert on the Hispanic/Latino population in the United States, has passed away after a lengthy illness, his family announced in January.

Dr. del Pinal joined the Bureau in 1987 as chief of the Population Division's ethnic and Hispanic statistics branch. During 1996, he was a visiting scholar at Stanford University's Center for Chicano Research and a consultant to the Center for Excellence, Stanford University School of Medicine. Prior to joining the Census Bureau, he was a population affairs officer at the United Nations and a statistician for the U.S. General Accounting Office. He also spent several years doing international consulting.

Throughout his distinguished career, Dr. del Pinal studied and wrote extensively on the socioeconomic status of the Hispanic/Latino population in the United States, as well as the demography of the country's other minority populations. He served as a member of the Board of Economists of *Hispanic Business* magazine, and in 2005 taught at George Washington University on the sociology of Latin America. He earned a B.A. in economics from San Diego State University and a Ph.D. in demography from the University of California, Berkeley.

In lieu of flowers and other gifts, the family has requested that people consider making a contribution to Finca International (www.villagebanking.org), an organization that provides small loans to poor individuals living in Latin America and developing countries worldwide.



SOUTHERN DEMOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION MAKES PLANS FOR 2008 ANNUAL MEETING

Edited From Spring 2008 *SDA Newsletter*

The Southern Demographic Association (SDA) is making plans for its 2008 annual meeting, to be held Oct. 30–Nov. 1 in Greenville, S.C. 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. While known for its regional emphases, SDA encourages membership and participation from individuals of any region of the United States or the world.

Call for Papers and Sessions

SDA invites interested persons to submit abstracts, completed papers, and/or topics for panels and poster sessions for this year's meetings. SDA welcomes presentations of research in both applied and academic demography, as well as related topics in economics, sociology, geography, political science, public health, epidemiology, and psychology.

SDA has a flexible structure for presentations, and encourages potential contributors to send not only abstracts for individual research papers, but also ideas/abstracts for complete sessions, thematic sessions, panel discussions, software demonstrations and more. Persons with any questions regarding a potential submission should contact this year's program chair, Lynne Cossman of Mississippi State University (Lynne.Cossman@msstate.edu).

SDA especially welcomes presentations by (or co-authored with) students, as they can offer a student a significant first professional meeting experience. SDA also awards cash prizes to the best undergraduate and to the best graduate student paper (see details below).

Persons submitting a proposal or abstract should send them by **June 30, 2008**, to the special "forms" page of the SDA website: <http://sda-demography.org/SDA2008.php>. (They can also go through the main SDA site, <http://sda-demography.org>, and click on the "Greenville '08" link in the "Meetings" menu.) **All paper and session submissions should be sent through the SDA website to receive proper consideration.**

2008 Paper Awards

As mentioned above, the SDA makes awards for the following types of papers presented at the annual meeting. Please note that submission of a paper for one of these awards should only be done **after the paper has been included on the program for the conference**. Therefore, the paper must first be submitted for program consideration through the SDA website (<http://sda-demography.org/SDA2008.php>).

Everett S. Lee Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Award: Presented to the best graduate student paper delivered at the annual meeting. The winning student receives a cash prize and a certificate, both of which are presented at the annual business meeting. Students wishing to apply should send their complete paper, in electronic format, to studentawards@sda-demography.org by Sept. 1, 2008.

Outstanding Undergraduate Student Paper Award: Presented to the best undergraduate student paper delivered at the meeting. The winning student receives a cash prize and a certificate, both of which are presented at the annual business meeting. Students wishing to apply should send their complete paper, in electronic format, to studentawards@sda-demography.org by Sept. 1, 2008.

E. Walter Terrie Award for State and Local Demography: Consisting of a \$400 cash prize and an appropriate certificate (plus recognition on the SDA website), this award is given to annual meeting's best paper on an applied topic, particularly one relating to state and local demography. All individuals who wish to be considered for the award should e-mail their submission to Isaac W. Eberstein (Florida State University) at ieberstn@fsu.edu no later than Oct. 15, 2008.

EDITOR'S NOTE: More information about the 2008 Southern Demographic Association (SDA) meetings, including the complete "Call for Papers," is available through the Spring 2008 SDA Newsletter, which may be accessed at http://sda-demography.org/sda_newsletter.php. Please also check the main SDA website, <http://sda-demography.org>, for emerging details over the coming months.

POPULATION AGING AND THE MEASUREMENT OF DEPENDENCY: THE CASE OF GERMANY

By David A Swanson

University of California, Riverside

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following paper was developed from the author's participation in "Challenges of Demographics," a three-week seminar sponsored by the German and American Fulbright Associations, June 8-27, 2003. The author is grateful for the support of both associations, as well as for comments by Richard Verdugo.

Many industrialized countries have concerns about aging (and declining) populations and the level of future financial and other support required of the working-age population for the elderly (Birg, 2000; Jackson and Howe, 2003; Razin and Sadka, 2005). Some analysts, however, argue that these concerns are blown out of proportion (Mullan, 2000; Townson, 2001a, 2001b). Townson (2001b: 5), for example, points out that the elderly are not the only "dependent" group in society that is not working—the under-20 population is also dependent—and observes that the burden of caring for a larger elderly population could be largely offset by reduced spending on the young because of their declining numbers. Gee (2002) also has pointed this out.

This paper examines the arguments by Mullan and Townson, using Germany as a case study. Basically, to what extent, if any, will the increased burden of caring for the elderly on the part of the working-age population be offset by the decreased burden of caring for the young in Germany? Germany is selected for this case study because concerns in Germany about the viability of the welfare state in the fact of population aging are probably the most acute (see, for example, *The Economist*, 2002). The response to the above question will be at a general level, and the data used—although real—will largely be used to illustrate the salient general points.¹

For the data, this study uses population projections for Germany taken from Birg (2000). The projections represent the "middle variant" of a set of projections commissioned by the German Insurance Association (Birg, 2000: 5-9).² Table 1 provides the middle variant projections to 2080 by the three age groups of interest (under age 20, ages 20-59, and age 60 and over) and year. Under this scenario, the total population of Germany is expected to decline by 35 percent, from 82.1 million to 53.1 million. At the same time, however, the number of elderly (age 60 and over) will increase by 21 percent.

The methods are simple in that dependency ratios are calculated for the young and the elderly over the projection horizon, along with the total dependency ratio.³ I use the population age 60 years and over as those comprising the "elderly dependents" because, as Birg (2000: 5-13) notes, the retirement age in Germany for practical purposes is currently around age 60, rather than the official age of 65 years. In a similar vein, I use the population under age 20 as those comprising the "young dependents"—some of whom

Table 1
Population of Germany by Age Group, 1998 to 2080

Age Group	Population (Millions)				Percent Change, 1998-2080
	1998	2030	2050	2080	
Under age 20	17.7	12.0	9.7	7.8	-55.9
Ages 20-59	46.5	36.2	30.5	23.5	-49.5
Age 60 and over	17.9	29.4	27.8	21.7	21.2
TOTAL POPULATION	82.1	77.5	68.0	53.1	-35.3

Note: Subtotals do not necessary sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Birg, H., 2000. *Demographic Aging and Population Decline in 21st Century Germany—Consequences for the Systems of Social Insurance*. New York: Expert Group Meeting on Policy Responses to Population Aging and Population Decline. Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

¹ At this "general" level, I do not attempt to account for several points that would be necessary for a more refined analysis. For example, many older people and youth are—or will be—working, and as such, relieving some of the burden of working-age adults. Similarly, not everyone of working age are—or will be—working, meaning they will not shoulder the same burden of persons who do work.

² Birg (2000: 5-9 to 5-10) provides a brief description of the assumptions underlying the middle variant. Details on assumptions, data, and results are available in Birg and Börsch-Supan (1999).

³ Although simple, these dependency ratios are widely used, even in sophisticated quantitative analyses (Razin and Sadka, 2005).

may not be dependents in a parental household, but are receiving more government benefits than they pay in taxes (students, for example).

Table 2 provides the elderly, youth, and total dependency ratios to 2080. The ratios are each expressed per 100 persons of working age. For example, the youth dependency ratio of 31.8 for 2050 means that for every 100 persons of working age, there will be 31.8 persons under the age of 20 in that particular year.

As suspected, the youth dependency ratio shows an overall decline between 1998 and 2080 while the elderly dependency ratio shows an

increase. However, the *total* dependency ratio also shows a substantial increase over the same horizon. Thus, under this projection scenario, the increased burden of caring for the elderly on the part of the working-age population will *not* be offset by a decreased burden of caring for the young. One can see this by the relatively modest decline in the youth dependency ratio between 1998 and 2080, which is more than compensated for by the large increase in the elderly dependency ratio over that same time period.

The initial increase in the total dependency ratio is particularly substantial. From 1998 to 2030 it increases 49 percent. The rate of increase then slows to about 8 percent between 2030 and 2050 and just 2 percent from 2050 to 2080.

The total dependency ratio figures shown in Table 2 do not bode well for Germany's working-age population if anything resembling the underlying projection scenario comes to pass. An increase of 64 percent in the total dependency ratio is a tremendous increase, and particularly notable given the high starting point—a total dependency ratio of 76.6. Compare this change with that expected to occur in the United States. Over approximately the same period (2000 to 2080), the United States will experience only a 36 percent increase in the total dependency ratio.⁴

Given that something resembling the projection scenario used here does indeed occur in Germany, there appears to be a very different situation regarding the total burden faced by the working-age population in Germany in comparison to that in the United States, on the one hand, or to Canada, on the other; the latter being a country that Townson (2001b: 6) regards as being unduly alarmed by dependency burden fears.

One should note, as both Townson (2001a, 2001b) and Mullan (2000) argue, that economic and other factors likely will offset the rather grim picture shown by demographic changes alone. Still, the demographic picture suggests that such mitigating factors will have to be substantial in Germany's case. This analysis further suggests that the acute concern about aging, as evidenced in Germany, is indeed warranted. As inquiries continue to be made into the ability of Germany to support its elderly population, I suggest that the both the youth and total dependency ratios be used in conjunction with any elderly dependency ratio that is used to guide the German government's policy decisions regarding aging, immigration, and the reform of pensions, health care, and social support. In making this suggestion, I fully realize that these ratios do not adequately address the financial burden of a rising dependency ratio, which requires an examination of economic and financial factors together with these three dependency ratios and other demographic information (Foot 1989; Razin and Sadka, 2005).

Table 2
Dependency Ratios for Germany, 1998 to 2080

Age Group	Persons per 100 Adults Ages 20-59				Percent Change, 1998-2080
	1998	2030	2050	2080	
Youth (under age 20)	38.1	33.1	31.8	33.2	-12.9
Elderly (age 60 and over)	38.5	81.2	91.1	92.3	139.7
TOTAL	76.6	114.4	123.0	125.5	63.8

Note: The dependency ratios are calculated as follows:

Youth: (Population under age 20 ÷ Population ages 20-59) × 100

Elderly: (Population age 60+ ÷ Population ages 20-59) × 100

Total: [(Population under age 20 + Population age 60+) ÷ Population ages 20-59] × 100

Subtotals do not necessarily sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: See data in Table 1 (page 8).

⁴ The data for the United States are taken from the U.S. Census Bureau (2000) and represent the middle series of projections. Under this series, the U.S. population is projected to reach 497.8 million in 2080—with 97.3 million under age 20 (an increase of 66 percent from 2000), 235.6 million ages 20 to 59 (up 56 percent), and 164.9 million age 60 and over (153 percent greater than in 2000).

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



Remember, Applied Demography is YOUR newsletter! Help make it great!

NEW DEMOGRAPHIC HANDBOOK RELEASED

From Brill Announcement



Trilingual Glossary of Demographic Terminology: English – Japanese – German, by Matthias Koch, Claus Harmer, and Florian Coulmas. Brill, 2007. x, 926 pp.

The *Trilingual Glossary of Demographic Terminology: English – Japanese – German* is an up-to-date research tool for the study of population in (not surprisingly) English, Japanese, and German. The glossary contains more than 7,500 technical terms, based on the technical literature, encyclopedias, databases, and existing glossaries in the three languages listed—as well as reference works from other relevant languages in which current demographic research is carried out. The terms in the glossary are accessible in three directions: English-Japanese-German, Japanese-English-German, and German-Japanese-English.

For researchers in the fields of demography, social geography, social sciences, and Japanese studies, the *Trilingual Glossary of Demographic Terminology: English – Japanese – German* provides an important reference.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Trilingual Glossary of Demographic Terminology: English – Japanese – German* (ISBN: 978-90-04-15476-6, US \$232.00 / € 156.00 hardcover) is available from Brill. Copies may be ordered by contacting sales@brill.nl, or through the Brill website at www.brill.nl.

APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY RECEPTION

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

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



Complimentary hors d'oeuvres and cash bar.

WHEN: Thursday, April 17, from 6:30 – 8:00 p.m.

WHERE: Maurepas, 3rd Floor
Sheraton New Orleans Hotel

POSITION OPENINGS AND PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENTS

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE State Demographer

The State of Arizona is revamping its population estimates and projections program and is accepting applications for its newly created position of State Demographer.

The Arizona State Demographer will be responsible for the development and dissemination of the official State of Arizona demographic estimates and projections. The primary responsibilities—conducted directly or through delegation to assigned staff—include the collection and maintenance of appropriate data, the development and maintenance of demographic methodologies and models, the distribution and explanation of demographic estimates and projections to various public and private users, and the administration and management of the population work unit. The State Demographer will coordinate peer technical and/or policy groups associated with these identified responsibilities.

Specific duties required of the State Demographer on a regular basis include the following:

- Preparation, appropriate review, and delivery of the official annual population estimates for the State of Arizona, counties, and cities and towns. The development of these estimates and projections will be conducted in accordance with state statutes, Governor's Executive Orders, interagency agreements, and other rules and guidance.
- Preparation, appropriate review, and delivery of official regular population projections for the State of Arizona, counties, and cities and towns. These projections will include total population, population by age, and other subgroups as desired and appropriate.
- Direction and management of assigned staff, including staff training, assignment of duties and responsibilities, and ensuring the quality of resulting work outcomes and products.
- Collaboration with regional and local agencies to encourage cooperative improvements in data development and sharing, methods and models, and review of demographic estimates and projections at the state, regional and local level. The State Demographer will strive to be a positive resource for councils of governments and local cities and towns in their efforts to ensure accurate and reliable demographic information.
- Development and maintenance of working relationships with federal, state, regional and local agencies and staff, community and economic development organizations, and university and community college research organizations. Further, the State Demographer is expected to be an active participant in the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE) and Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Projections (FSCPP), along with forming direct relationships with state demographers in adjoining states and fast-growing states.
- Development and oversight of all procedures, models, and processes related to the production of estimates and projections of demographic information.
- Coordination of the Arizona Futures Advisory Council for Technical Solutions (AZ FACTS) and technical and/or policy groups associated with the development and review of demographic estimates or projections.
- Completion and oversight of all subject or special reports focusing on current or changes in demographic conditions or factors affecting Arizona's growth and development.

Applicants for the position should possess the following skills:

- Knowledge and previous experience applying demographic techniques, models and processes in one or more state, regional, or large local communities.

- Knowledge of current “state of the practice” and emerging “state of the art” methodological approaches and literature in demographic estimation and projections/forecasting.
- Knowledge and applied experience in estimation and forecasting of migration and international migration.
- Skills and proven ability to communicate (both written and orally) technical information and findings with various audiences, with particular focus on non-expert audiences.
- Ability to develop and maintain relationships with peers, analysts and data gatherers in other organizations and agencies (such as municipal and county agencies, Indian nations, regional organizations, university research centers, other state agencies, and federal departments).
- Ability to meet deadlines for non-routine, challenging work assignments and projects.
- Knowledge and experience in appropriate computer software applications, including but not limited to: database, statistical analysis, geographic information systems, spreadsheets, word processing, and presentation.
- Experience in developing and providing technical training to peer and non-technical audiences.
- Ability to develop effective work teams.

A person minimally qualified for this position would possess a Ph.D. in an appropriate discipline with three years experience, or a combination of a Masters degree with additional experience. (The substitution rate would normally be two years of relevant experience for each year of advanced graduate study.)

Interested persons should e-mail resumes to Kimberly Trask at kimt@azcommerce.com. For further questions please call 602-771-1108.

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, POPULATION DIVISION Opportunities in Domestic and International Programs

The U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, has immediate openings in its domestic and international programs for qualified individuals in the areas of geography, demography, sociology, economics, and related social sciences. The Bureau is looking for well-qualified persons at all levels (B.A., M.A., Ph.D.), especially those with training in demography, geographic information systems, quantitative data analysis of large datasets, and sociology/social research. These openings offer qualified applicants an opportunity to work on one or more of the following topics: population distribution, population estimates and projections, housing, household income, disability, health insurance coverage, education, migration, and international programs. This is an exciting time for the Census Bureau, and it looks forward to sharing these opportunities.

To apply, visit the U.S. Census Bureau website: www.census.gov and click on Jobs@Census, or contact the Census Bureau’s Recruitment Office at 1-800-638-6719. For specific questions about opportunities, please contact Judith Waldrop, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8800; phone: 301-763-2439; e-mail: Judith.w.waldrop@census.gov.

Further information will also be available at the Census Bureau booth in the PAA exhibit hall during the annual meeting this April in New Orleans.

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

PAA

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phone 301.565.6710

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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