

Applied Demography

Population Association of America

Applied Demography Interest Group Newsletter

CALL FOR PAPERS ISSUED FOR PAA 2006

It seems like only yesterday (at least to some of us) that we were in Philadelphia enjoying the 2005 meeting of the



Population Association of America—and being thankful that the heavy rain that plagued Boston during PAA 2004 did *not* recur! But

time, tides, and the PAA wait for no one. The 2006 meeting in Los Angeles is only months away (March 30-April 1), and just like clockwork, the 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 2006 Annual Meeting Program website, (paa2006.princeton.edu). After logging into the site, authors will be 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. **No participant may appear on the PAA program more than twice.**

The deadline for submitting papers/abstracts is **September 23, 2005.**

Selected sessions of potential interest to applied demographers include the following:

Applied Demography Sessions (Topic 11)

Session 1101 – “Business Demography.” (Organizer: Tom E. Godfrey, Decision Demographics, tgodfrey@decision-demographics.com).

Session 1102 – “Getting Results: Case Studies in Applied Demography.” (Organizer: Valerie

Edwards, Los Angeles Unified School District, valerie.edwards@lausd.net).

Session 1103 – “New Directions in Small-Area Population Estimation and Forecasting.” (Organizer: David A. Egan-Robertson, State of Wisconsin, david.eganrobertson@doa.state.wi.us).

Session 1104 – “Applied Demography as a Tool for Policy Design and Program Implementation.” (Organizer: Matthew Stagner, Urban Institute, mstagner@ui.urban.org).

Other Sessions of Potential Interest

Session 209 (under Topic 2, *Marriage, Family and Households*) – “Policy and the Family.” (Organizer: Maria Cancian, University of Wisconsin at Madison, cancian@lafollette.wisc.edu).

Session 307 (under Topic 3, *Children and Youth*) – “Public Policy and Child Well-Being.” (Organizer: Lori Kowaleski-Jones, University of Utah, lk2700@fcs.utah.edu).

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Session 501 (under Topic 5, Race, Ethnicity and Gender) – “Key Demographic Changes among the U.S. Latino Population.” (Organizer: Jorge del Pinal, U.S. Census Bureau, Jorge.H.delPinal@census.gov).

Session 504 (under Topic 5, Race, Ethnicity and Gender) – “Measurement of Race and Ethnicity.” (Organizer: Reynolds Farley, University of Michigan, renf@psc.isr.umich.edu).

Session 610 (under Topic 6, Migration and Urbanization) – “Migration, Immigration, and Population Shifts within the U.S.” (Organizer: William H. Frey, University of Michigan, billf@umich.edu).

Session 705 (under Topic 7, Economy, Labor Force, Education, and Inequality) – “Gender and Race Differentials in Schooling and Occupations.” (Organizer: Jennifer Van Hook, Bowling Green State University, vanhook@bgsu.edu).

Session 1001 (under Topic 10, Data and Methods) – “Collection and Methods for Analysis of Spatial Data.” (Organizer: Deborah Balk, Columbia University, dbalk@ciesin.columbia.edu).

Other Submissions (Topic 13)

*Session 1301 – Program Chair – please submit **only** if no other session is appropriate (Alberto Palloni, University of Wisconsin at Madison, palloni@ssc.wisc.edu)*

Session 1302 – Poster Session (Organizer: Kathleen Mullan Harris, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, kathie_harris@unc.edu). 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: More details, including a complete list of sessions, are available at the 2006 Annual Program website (paa2006.princeton.edu).



2005 SOUTHERN DEMOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION MEETINGS SET

The Southern Demographic Association (SDA) will be holding its 2005 annual meetings November 3-5 in Oxford, Miss., home to the University of Mississippi. 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.



Pre-registration for the meetings is US\$200; full-time students may register for US\$100. 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 2006, including Volume 25 of the SDA’s professional journal *Population Research and Policy Review*.

For hotel planning purposes, **SDA urges that persons interested in attending the meetings please pre-register, as the costs for on-site registration will be higher.** For further information, persons can visit the SDA website (www.fsu.edu/~sda), or contact: Dr. David A. Swanson, SDA Secretary-Treasurer (662-915-6688; sda@olemiss.edu)

Hotel Information

The Inn at Ole Miss is the official hotel for the conference. Reservations can be made by calling the hotel at 662-234-2331. **The SDA reminds participants to book their rooms as soon as possible, as rooms will be booked well before the conference starts.** Persons unable to book a room at the Inn can contact one of the other hotels in the area—a list of which is available through the SDA website, or at www.metrotravelguide.com/hotels/Oxford/MS/USA. (In making their reservations, persons should let the hotel know they are with SDA.)

Of Special Note...

SDA has just announced that it will include a special session on the demographic effects of Hurricane Katrina. Jerome N. McKibben (McKibben Demographic Research) will chair the session. Final details, which were incomplete at press time, will be posted on the SDA website (www.fsu.edu/~sda) or by contacting Dr. Swanson (sda@olemiss.edu).

ACS, CENSUS FUNDING IN FY06 IN POTENTIAL JEOPARDY

The fiscal year 2006 (FY06) funding level approved by a Senate committee would force the Census Bureau to suspend the American Community Survey (ACS) for the rest of the decade, according to the agency. Moreover, the Bureau announced, it also would have to cancel a planned 2006 census test for Travis County, Tex., and the Cheyenne Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

In late June, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a funding bill (H.R. 2862, as amended by the committee) allocating \$727.4 million for the Census Bureau—about \$85 million less than what had been approved by the House of Representatives earlier in June and \$150 million below the amount requested by the Bush Administration. In fact, the funding level in the Senate bill is less than the amount the Bureau received in fiscal year 2005 (FY05).

The Bureau had suffered an earlier blow when the full House approved a funding level of \$812.2 million—\$65 million below the President's request and \$20 million below the amount approved by the House Appropriations Committee.

But it is the Senate-approved funding level that concerns Census Bureau officials, according to a June 30 *Census News Brief* by independent consultant Terri Ann Lowenthal. The monthly ACS is designed to produce annual social and economic data for states and local areas, and to replace the census long form in 2010. Without funding that is considerably greater than the Senate level, the Bureau would be forced to begin planning for a traditional 2010 census—a short form sent to all U.S. households and a long form sent to a sample of these homes. A change in plans at this point of the decade could increase the cost of Census 2010 by \$1.3 billion, largely due to efforts to gather information from the 30 percent of households that don't mail back a census form.

The Census Bureau hopes to add group quarters (such as nursing homes, military barracks, prisons, and college dorms) to the ACS in 2006. This would allow ACS data to be fully comparable to the data from the Census 2000 long form, and to provide complete five-year averages to smaller geographic areas by 2011, as originally planned.

Census Bureau budget analysts also determined that the Senate appropriations bill would not provide enough funding to conduct final census field tests,

set for 2006 in Texas and South Dakota. These tests would allow the Bureau to try out potential improvements to their data collection methods, such as efforts to better enumerate American Indian reservations, and a targeted second mailing to non-responsive households.

Other Census Bureau programs would be adversely affected by the Senate funding, analysts say. For example, the sample size of the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement would be cut 30 percent, limiting the survey's ability to detect yearly changes in poverty and other measures of well-being. In addition, the sample size of the Survey of Income and Program Participation would be cut 15 percent, and several economic statistics programs (e.g., the annual County Business Patterns program) would be eliminated.

According to Lowenthal, the full Senate is expected to take up the spending bill the week of September 19. Once the full Senate approves its version of the appropriations bill, negotiators from the House and Senate will need to work out differences between their respective versions. Lowenthal notes that the fact that the two versions cover different sets of federal agencies will complicate the task. If a bill is not completed by the October 1 start of FY06, it is possible that the Bureau will receive temporary funding through a Continuing Resolution (at FY05 funding levels).

Lowenthal thanked the many census stakeholders that have written letters to Congress in support of adequate funding for the ACS, 2010 census planning, and other Census Bureau surveys.

"There is still plenty of time to let your legislators know about the consequences of the very low funding level in the Senate bill," she states.

EDITOR'S NOTE: More information is available from Census News Briefs, which are prepared by Terri Ann Lowenthal, an independent consultant in Washington, D.C. News Briefs are available from the website of The Census Project (www.thecensusproject.org), an initiative sponsored by the Communications Consortium Media Center. Users may also get on the list to receive future Briefs by contacting Ms. Lowenthal at TerriAnn2K@aol.com.

Stakeholders can also stay abreast of current happenings 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.

NEW DATA REVEAL WIDESPREAD DISPARITIES IN U.S. STATE POVERTY RATES

By Mark Mather

Population Reference Bureau

New poverty estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey indicate that about 13 percent of people nationwide were living in poverty in 2004. However, estimates from the American Community Survey (or ACS, a nationwide annual survey of households conducted by the Census Bureau) show that poverty rates in 2004 varied widely around the country, from less than 8 percent in Connecticut and New Hampshire to nearly 22 percent in Mississippi.¹ The ACS estimates also show that over one-third of states had statistically significant increases in their child poverty rates between 2000 and 2004.

Significant Jumps in State Poverty Rates

Idaho and Mississippi experienced the biggest jumps of any state in poverty rates since 2000, with increases of more than 3 percentage points. Overall, there were 19 states with statistically significant poverty rate increases since 2000 (see left column of table). Six of these states were located in the Midwest, five were in the West, four were in the Northeast, and four were in the South. For the majority of states, the poverty rate has essentially remained unchanged since 2000. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$19,311 in 2004; for a single individual, it was \$9,643.

Vermont was the only state with a significant decrease in poverty since 2000: About 9 percent of the population there was in poverty in 2004, compared with 11 percent four years earlier. Vermont has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country (3.6 percent at the end of 2004) and has enjoyed strong job growth since 2000.²

Child Poverty Rates Increasing in Many States

The new ACS estimates show that child poverty rates have also increased in many parts of the country. In Nevada, for example, the child poverty rate increased from 12 percent in 2000 to over 18 percent in 2004. Maine and Rhode Island

¹ The ACS also estimates the 2004 U.S. poverty rate at 13 percent.

² Eamon Aghdasi et al., "The Economic Performance of the New England States in 2004: An Overview" (Boston: Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, 2005), accessed online at www.bos.frb.org, on Aug. 31, 2005.

States with statistically significant changes in overall and child poverty rates, 2000-2004 *

(Changes were increases unless otherwise indicated.)

States with changes in overall poverty rate	States with changes in child poverty rate
Colorado	Arizona †
Georgia	Colorado
Idaho	Georgia
Kansas	Idaho
Maine	Kentucky
Michigan	Maine
Minnesota	Michigan
Mississippi	Mississippi
Nebraska	Nebraska
Nevada	Nevada
New York	New Jersey
North Carolina	New York
Ohio	North Carolina
Pennsylvania	Ohio
Rhode Island	Rhode Island
Texas	South Carolina
Utah	Utah
Vermont †	Wisconsin
Washington	
Wisconsin	

* Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

† Statistically significant decrease between 2000 and 2004.

Note: The ACS data in 2000 and 2004 are based on surveys limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. Data are based on a sample and subject to sampling variability. The child poverty rate was calculated for persons under age 18 related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2000-2004.

experienced similar increases. Overall, there were 17 states with significant increases in child poverty since 2000, and only one—Arizona—with a significant decrease (see right column of table). In 2004, the national child poverty rate stood at 18 percent.

About the American Community Survey

The American Community Survey is a nationwide annual survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data each year. About 3 million households will receive the 2005 ACS questionnaire,

making it the largest U.S. population survey ever conducted outside of the decennial census.

The Current Population Survey provides the official *national* estimates of income and poverty, but the ACS is a valuable source of information about economic trends for states, local communities, and population subgroups. The 2000 to 2004 ACS surveys provide information for states and geographic areas with 250,000 or more people. Starting in 2006, ACS data will be available for areas with populations of 65,000 or more. By 2010, pending continued Congressional funding, the Census Bureau will provide annual, five-year averages of ACS data for communities across the country.

A *Population Bulletin* on the American Community Survey, authored by Population Reference Bureau (PRB) staff, will be available on the PRB website in September 2005.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article, with more detailed tables, is available online at the Population Reference Bureau website (www.prb.org). Users may access the article by going to the "Topics" section and clicking on the "Poverty" link.

THREE BECOME FOUR Texas Joins Hawaii, New Mexico, and California as "Majority-Minority" State: Census Bureau

Hawaii was the first. Then came New Mexico and California. Now Texas has become the fourth U.S. state where persons identifying (in whole or in part) with a group other than "white, non-Hispanic" make up a majority of the total population.

So announced the U.S. Census Bureau in August, when it released its latest state- and county-level population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The estimates, as of July 1, 2004, cover every state, the District of Columbia (which also has a "majority-minority" population), and all 3,141 counties and county equivalents in the United States.

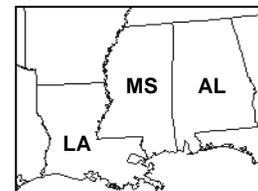
According to Bureau estimates, minorities comprised 11.3 million, or 50.2 percent, of Texas' 22.5 million residents. Among the states, only Hawaii (77 percent), New Mexico (57 percent), and California (56 percent) had greater minority concentrations. (The District of Columbia was 70 percent minority.) Moreover, two other states, Maryland and Mississippi, are now 40 percent minority.

At the other end of the spectrum, minorities were less than 10 percent of the population in six states—Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia. (Minorities were about 4 percent of the population in Maine and Vermont.) Nationwide, nearly 33 percent of the population was minority.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The new state and county characteristic population estimates, from the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Division, are available online at www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php.

NOW AVAILABLE: "PRE-IMPACT" DATA FOR AREAS HIT BY KATRINA

In the wake of the news about Hurricane Katrina, three organizations have released online features about the states (Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama) most impacted by the devastating storm.



U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov)

The Census Bureau website provides a link to a Sept. 6 news release, "Fast Facts on Areas Affected by Hurricane Katrina." It contains the latest population estimates for the affected areas, as well as links to socioeconomic information from the 2004 American Community Survey. It also contains links to data on businesses in the impacted areas, from the 2003 *County Business Patterns* and the 2002 economic census. The release also provides links to thematic maps that illustrate selected characteristics.

University of Mississippi, Center for Population Studies (www.olemiss.edu/depts/population_studies_Katrina)

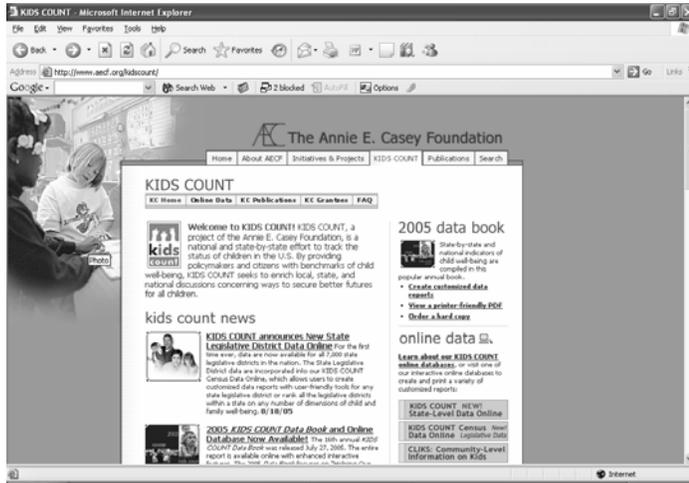
Organized by Cliff Holley and student assistants, this site has Census 2000 profiles for impacted counties and parishes, plus data grouped into three categories:

- Counties hardest hit by Katrina (designated by FEMA as "Public and Individual Assistance");
- Less-impacted counties ("Public Assistance");
- All impacted counties (combination of the first two categories).

Population Reference Bureau (www.prb.org)

On this site is an article, "An Income Gap in Two Counties Hit by Hurricane Katrina," by Sandra Yin and Mary M. Kent. The piece focuses on demographic, income, and poverty characteristics for Orleans Parish, La. (home to New Orleans) and Harrison County, Miss. (which contains Biloxi and Gulfport).

HOW AECF SPENT ITS SUMMER Foundation Adds New Website Content, Releases New Publications



The summer of 2005 has been very busy for the Baltimore-based Annie E. Casey Foundation. Working with the Population Reference Bureau (PRB) and Cambridge, Mass.-based website designers Velir, Inc., the Foundation's KIDS COUNT initiative has released the following new content to its website (www.aecf.org/kidscount):

State-Level Data Online System

July saw the release of the Foundation's new *KIDS COUNT State-Level Data Online* system. This new database contains state-level data for more than 75 measures of child well-being. Users can access the timeliest statistics available for the United States, all 50 states, and the District of Columbia, on such topics as education, employment and income, poverty, health, basic demographics, and youth risk factors. In addition, users can generate custom reports for a geographic area, as well as compare geographic areas on a particular topic. For many indicators, trend data over several years are available.

State Legislative District Data Online

In August, data on child well-being from the 2000 census were made available for all 7,000 state legislative districts in the nation. These statistics have been incorporated into the Foundation's KIDS COUNT Census Data Online system (www.aecf.org/kidscount/census), which allows users to create customized data reports for any particular state legislative district, or to compare districts within a state on any number of dimensions of child and family well-being.

2005 KIDS COUNT Data Book

Also released online (and in printed form) this summer was the 2005 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the 16th annual profile of child well-being in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. With data analysis from PRB and the University of Louisville's Urban Studies Institute, the report is a compilation of statistics from a variety of federal government agencies. Besides the 10 indicators the book uses to assess state-level trends since 2000 (several of which come from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey), this edition features measures focusing on children who live in vulnerable households—particularly homes where no adult is working. Also in the *Data Book* is an essay by Foundation president Douglas W. Nelson, "Helping Our Most Vulnerable Families Overcome Barriers to Work and Achieve Financial Success." As in prior years, KIDS COUNT also has released several materials to accompany the *Data Book*, including a wall chart, a pocket guide, a data wheel, and a stand-alone version of the essay. Interested persons may view any of these materials online at the KIDS COUNT website. Alternatively, they may request print copies through the site or by phoning the Casey Foundation publications line at 410-223-2890.



Working Papers

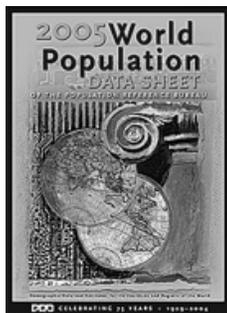
In August, the following working papers were added to the website (they are accessible through the "KC Publications – Other Publications" section):

- *Indicators and Indices of Child Well-Being: A Brief History – A KIDS COUNT Working Paper*, by Laura Lippman. This report provides a history of the use of child well-being indicators, from the social indicators movement of the 1960s through the present.
- *County Officials' Perceptions and Use of KIDS COUNT – A KIDS COUNT Working Paper*, by Linda M. Lobao and Susan McCabe. This paper presents results from the national County Government Survey, which in 2004 included questions on KIDS COUNT programs. Results are for counties in the 45 states in the conterminous United States (i.e., the "Lower 48") with functioning county-level governments.

WORLD DATA SHEET REVEALS PERSISTENT GLOBAL INEQUITIES

From Population Reference Bureau press release

The attention paid this summer to global poverty alleviation—both by world leaders and the public—has proven timely, as deep inequalities in income, health, and overall well-being continue to plague many countries around the world.



So says the new *2005 World Population Data Sheet*, produced annually by the Washington, D.C.-based Population Reference Bureau (PRB). The wall chart notes that even in a world where infant mortality and population growth rates have generally fallen and life expectancy and girls' education have generally risen:

- More than half of the world's population lives below the internationally defined poverty rate of US\$2 a day—including 97 percent in Uganda and 47 percent in China, according to data from the World Bank.
- Nearly one in three rural residents worldwide lack access to safe drinking water.
- In nearly all countries, the use of modern contraceptives is more common among wealthy women than poor women.
- Africa's infant mortality rate is nearly 15 times that of the more developed world.
- The more developed world uses five times the energy per capita used by the less developed world.

According to PRB president Bill Butz, "These issues are all intrinsically linked. You can't alleviate poverty if large disadvantaged populations don't have basic services such as health care and safe drinking water."

Examples of these linkages abound. In Tanzania, for example, 73 percent of the population is living less than US\$2 a day; only 20 percent of its married women of reproductive age use modern contraceptive method; only 62 percent of its rural population has access to clean drinking

water; and life expectancy stands at 44 years due to the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

In addition, Tanzania's high fertility rate (5.7 lifetime births per woman) and young age structure (45 percent of the population below age 15, vs. 3 percent age 65 and older) means that it faces a dramatically different demographic future than more wealthy countries such as Poland (1.2 lifetime births per woman; 17 percent of the population below age 15; 13 percent age 65 and older). While Tanzania's population is projected to nearly double from 36.5 million in 2005 to 71.4 million in 2050, Poland's is expected to shrink—from 38.2 million to 32.4 million—over the same period.

"Dramatically different age structures and fertility rates will mean that the populations of many less-developed countries will continue to grow more rapidly than those in Europe, notes PRB senior demographer Carl Haub, author of the *Data Sheet*, in citing the examples of Tanzania and Poland.

Other highlights from the *Data Sheet*:

- World population growth, having reached 6.5 billion this year, should reach the 7 billion mark in about seven years. Nearly all of this growth (99 percent) will be in developing countries.
- U.S. population growth will continue, as it is projected to remain the third most populous country through 2050 (behind India and China). The overall high standard of living in the United States, however, masks significant and persistent racial, ethnic, and geographic differences in health and economic well-being.
- After once experiencing substantial declines, fertility rates in several countries (for example, Kenya and Turkey) have hit plateaus.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The 2005 World Population Data Sheet by Carl Haub is available from the Population Reference Bureau at www.prb.org. Printed copies of the wall chart are \$4.50 each, with discounts for bulk copies of 5 or more. Interested persons may order online or by contacting PRB's Customer Service Department (800-877-9881; popref@prb.org).

A webcast of the August 23 press briefing for the Data Sheet is available for viewing at www.connectlive.com/events/prbdatasheet/.

WEB RESOURCE RELEASES SPECIAL ISSUE ON UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRATION DEBATE

From Migration Information Source website

The September issue of the Migration Information Source—a project of the Washington, D.C.-based Migration Policy Institute (MPI)—is calling attention to the debate surrounding unauthorized immigration. The Source website (www.migrationinformation.org) features several articles examining the situation in the United States and several other countries.

Among the reports:

- *The Global Struggle with Illegal Migration: No End in Sight.* MPI president Demetrios G. Papademetriou examines global estimates of unauthorized migration, as well as the causes of such flows, approaches designed to control the problem, and the connection to terrorism.
- *Unauthorized Migrants Living in the United States: A Mid-Decade Portrait.* Jennifer Van Hook, Frank Bean, and Jeff Passel examine the roughly 10.3 million unauthorized migrants in the United States in 2004—their demographic characteristics, their settlement patterns, the work they do, and their income and poverty levels.
- *Migration Fundamental: Why Countries Continue to Consider Regularization.* With regularization programs becoming increasingly common, Amanda Levinson discusses the challenges and outcomes of such programs—and why governments choose them.
- *The Declining Enforcement of Employer Sanctions.* The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act made it illegal to knowingly hire or employ unauthorized immigrants in the United States. But as this feature by Peter Brownell (University of California Berkeley) details, the federal government has not devoted many resources towards enforcing this provision.
- *Regularizing Immigrants in Spain: A New Approach.* An outline of Spain's latest regularization program, part of a comprehensive approach to combating illegal immigration and employment. Authors Joaquín Arango (Complutense University of Madrid) and Maia Jachimowicz also provide preliminary results.
- *Solving the Unauthorized Migrant Problem: Proposed Legislation in the U.S.* Eliot Turner and Marc R. Rosenblum compare four recent Congressional proposals to address unauthorized immigration and general immigration reform.
- *Spotlight on U.S. Immigration Enforcement.* David Dixon provides an examination of the United States' approach to immigration enforcement, with statistics on apprehension, detention, and removal.
- *Policy Beat: CAFTA Bring Immigration Debate, Local Enforcement Tactics Struck Down.* In this brief, Julia Gelatt and Megan Davy report on several issues, including the immigration effect of the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA); local immigration enforcement tactics; immigrants' access to health care; and more.

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!

PAA 2005 HIGHLIGHTS...MEMORIES OF PHILADELPHIA

A Photo Essay



A fitting centerpiece, don't you think?

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 some new ones!



The mixers always seem to be well-attended, as the above photo attests.



(L-R): Ed Hodges (Claritas, Inc.), Ken Johnson (Loyola University-Chicago), and Stan Smith (University of Florida) catch up on what's new.

THE EXHIBIT AREA

As always, the exhibit area buzzed with activity...both during setup and during the meetings.



The exhibit hall... "Before"...



The Population Reference Bureau display.



...and "After"!



Just in case someone wondered who was meeting...

APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY RECEPTION

PAA's Committee on Applied Demography held a reception on Thursday evening, March 31. The focus was on networking, as many applied demographers wore colored ribbons that indicated their availability to talk with graduate students. The ribbons signified their sector...federal government, state and local government, business/consulting, nonprofit, or academia. From all accounts, everyone had a good time. The committee extends thanks once again to the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau for co-sponsoring the event.



Bill O'Hare (Annie E. Casey Foundation) and Kerri Rivers (Population Reference Bureau) welcome the attendees.



John Iceland (University of Maryland at College Park) with Berna Torr (Brown University).



(L-R): John McHenry (Demographic Data for Decision-Making, Inc.), Deb Garvey (Santa Clara University), and Katherine Condon (U.S. Census Bureau).



Having a conversation (L-R): Sharon Lee (Portland State University), Machiko Yanagishita (Nijon University, Japan), Bill O'Hare (Annie E. Casey Foundation), and Mary Kent (Population Reference Bureau).



Mary Kent and Ellen Carnevale (both of Population Reference Bureau) enjoy the festivities.



(L-R): Yi Zhao (Washington State Office of Financial Management), Robert Spendlove (Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget), and Jason Devine (U.S. Census Bureau.)



(L-R): Diana Cornelius (demographer, Seattle, Wash.), Mark Mather (Population Reference Bureau), and Gerald Shultz (National Center for Health Statistics).



Networking...and enjoying themselves while doing so!

AROUND THE CITY

One of the highlights of any PAA conference is exploring the host city. In Philadelphia's case, the fact that the Independence Square area was within walking distance helped.



Travelers who take Amtrak to Philadelphia can expect to be greeted by this World War II memorial inside the city's 30th Street Station.



An outside view of historic 30th Street Station, overlooking the Schuylkill River.



Got any change? There's a chance that some of your coinage was produced here at Philadelphia's U.S. Mint.



A statue of Benjamin Franklin, arguably Philadelphia's greatest statesman, overlooks the entrance to the American Philosophical Society's Library Hall.



Philadelphia's famed City Hall, featuring the statue of William Penn, who founded Pennsylvania in the 17th century.



Like many cities, Philadelphia is home to a variety of museums, such as the National Constitution Center...



...and the African American Museum.



A mixture of old and new, as modern office buildings drape historic Independence Hall.

PAA

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EDITORIAL INFORMATION

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