Applied Demography

Population Association of America – Committee on Applied Demography Newsletter

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Looking Forward to Denver for PAA 2018

Denver, Colorado is the nineteenth-largest city in the United States with an estimated population of 693,060 in 2016. Denver is nicknamed "The Mile-High City" because its elevation is exactly one mile: 5280 feet above sea level. Famous for its railroad history, Denver is the smallest city to have a team in all four major sports: MLB's Colorado Rockies, NFL's Denver Broncos, NBA's Denver Nuggets, and NHL's Colorado Avalanche; as well as MLS's Colorado Rapids. Denver even has professional lacrosse and rugby teams. Denverites must love sports! On April 26th – 28th, 2017, the Gateway to the Rockies will host the annual Population Association of America (PAA) meetings at the Sheraton in Denver Downtown.

As always, the Committee on Applied Demography has planned an applied demography track. There are also several other sessions planned that are of potential interest to applied demographers.

I'm sure we're all breathing a sigh of relief now that our papers are all turned in! Authors will be notified of papers accepted into regular sessions on November 27th, and will be notified of papers accepted to overflow and poster sessions December 14th-18th. If you have questions, please contact paa2018@popassoc.org.

Other Upcoming Meetings, Conferences, and Trainings

- **Southern Demographic Association (SDA)** (October 25-27, 2017 in Morgantown, WV).
- **Association for Public Policy and Management (APPAM)** (November 2-4, 2017 in Chicago, IL).
- **American Evaluation Association (AEA)** (November 6-7, 2017 in Washington, DC).
- **Administrative Data Research Network (ADRN)** (November 13-14, 2017 in Washington, DC). For more information on this inaugural conference, see https://www.adrfconference.org/
- **Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM) Research and Policy Conference** (March 7-9, 2018 in Washington, DC). For details on sponsorship opportunities to get visibility for your firm or organization, contact mae.pattison@copafs.org.
- **Esri Federal GIS Conference** (March 20-21, 2018 in Washington, DC).
- **Small Cities Conference** (May 11-12, 2018 in Muncie, IN). This year's theme is Vulnerable Communities: Research, Policy, and Practice. Call for Papers ends November 1st: https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/15e964157998e012?projector=1 ▪

Job announcements

- Associate Director of Strategic Communications and Policy Analysis, Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS) (based in Washington, DC): http://www.copafs.org/UserFiles/file/COPAFSJobDescription11Oct2017.pdf. Apply by sending a letter of interest and resume to john.thompson@copafs.org.
- Program Estimates Program Manager, Population Research Center at Portland State University (based in Oregon): https://jobs.hrc.pdx.edu/postings/24442
- Evaluation Data Analyst, VentureWell (based in Massachusetts) https://venturewell.org/wp-content/uploads/DataAnalyst-jd-9-11-17.pdf ▪

Funding Opportunities

- The Sandell Grant and Dissertation Fellowship Programs have opportunities for junior scholars and Ph.D. candidates, both funded through the Social Security Administration. The deadline for both programs is January 31, 2018.
  - **Sandell Grants** provide the opportunity for junior scholars or senior scholars in a new area to pursue research on retirement income and policy. The program is open to scholars in all disciplines. Up to three grants of $45,000 will be awarded for one-year projects. Proposal guidelines are available online.
  - **Dissertation Fellowship Program** supports doctoral candidates studying retirement income and policy. The program is open to scholars in all disciplines. Up to three fellowships of $28,000 will be awarded. Proposal guidelines are available online. ▪

As Population Increases, U.S. Nears Historic Increase in Deaths: Two States, A Third of Counties Have More Deaths Than Births
Jason Devine, Census Bureau
(originally published on census.gov, Oct. 2017)

The aging population of the United States is propelling the nation toward a milestone: A historic increase in the number of deaths every year.

Deaths are projected to reach more than 3.6 million in 2037, 1 million more than in 2015. As the nation's baby boom cohort ages (the youngest are 53 this year), the number and percentage of people who die will increase dramatically every year, peaking in 2055 before leveling off gradually.

The nation as a whole is aging, but not every area of the country or every racial and ethnic group is graying at the same rate. Yet, in some areas, mortality is having a surprisingly substantial impact on the remaining population. As part of our mid-decade research plan, we take a look at trends in our 2015 series of population estimates.

Deaths by Year
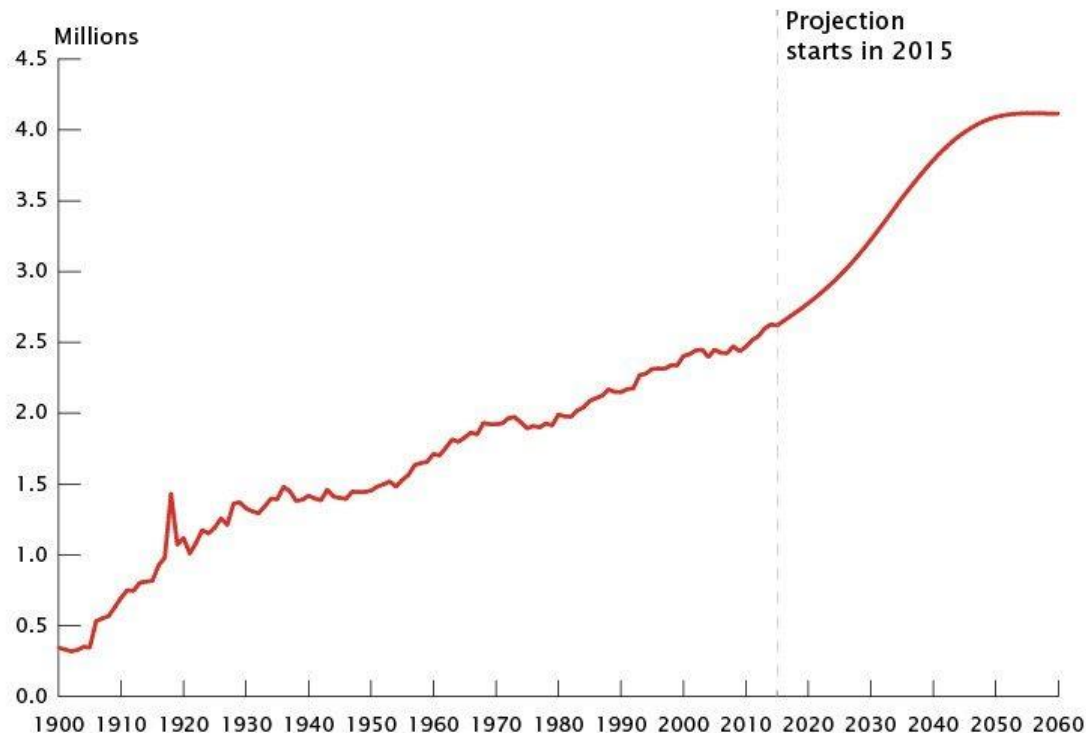
Note: The bump in 1918 is attributable to the influenza pandemic.
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (1900-2014) and U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 National Population Projections (2015-2060).

While the U.S. population as a whole is not expected to experience natural decrease (fewer births than deaths), two states (West Virginia and Maine) and almost a third of counties experienced this demographic threshold in 2015. In these areas, unless a sufficient number of people move in, the

population will decline every year. As the older population dies, the racial and ethnic makeup of the younger population will play a larger role in shaping the demographic profile of the population. In most areas, the impact is minor year to year, but over time these patterns will bring about substantial changes. With the highest median age of all racial and ethnic groups (43.3), the non-Hispanic White alone population is the only group projected to experience natural decrease in the near future. The Hispanic population has a lower median age (28.8) than the non-Hispanic population (40.3) while the non-Hispanic two or more race population has the lowest median age, at 19.9 years.

GRAY AND GRAYER

Florida had the highest percentage of its population age 65 and over in 2015 (19.4 percent), followed by Maine (18.8 percent) and West Virginia (18.2 percent). One county, Sumter County, Florida, has a majority of its population (54.8 percent) age 65 and over. The map below shows the median age by county in 2015.

Note: Median ages as of July 1, 2015.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2015 Population Estimates.
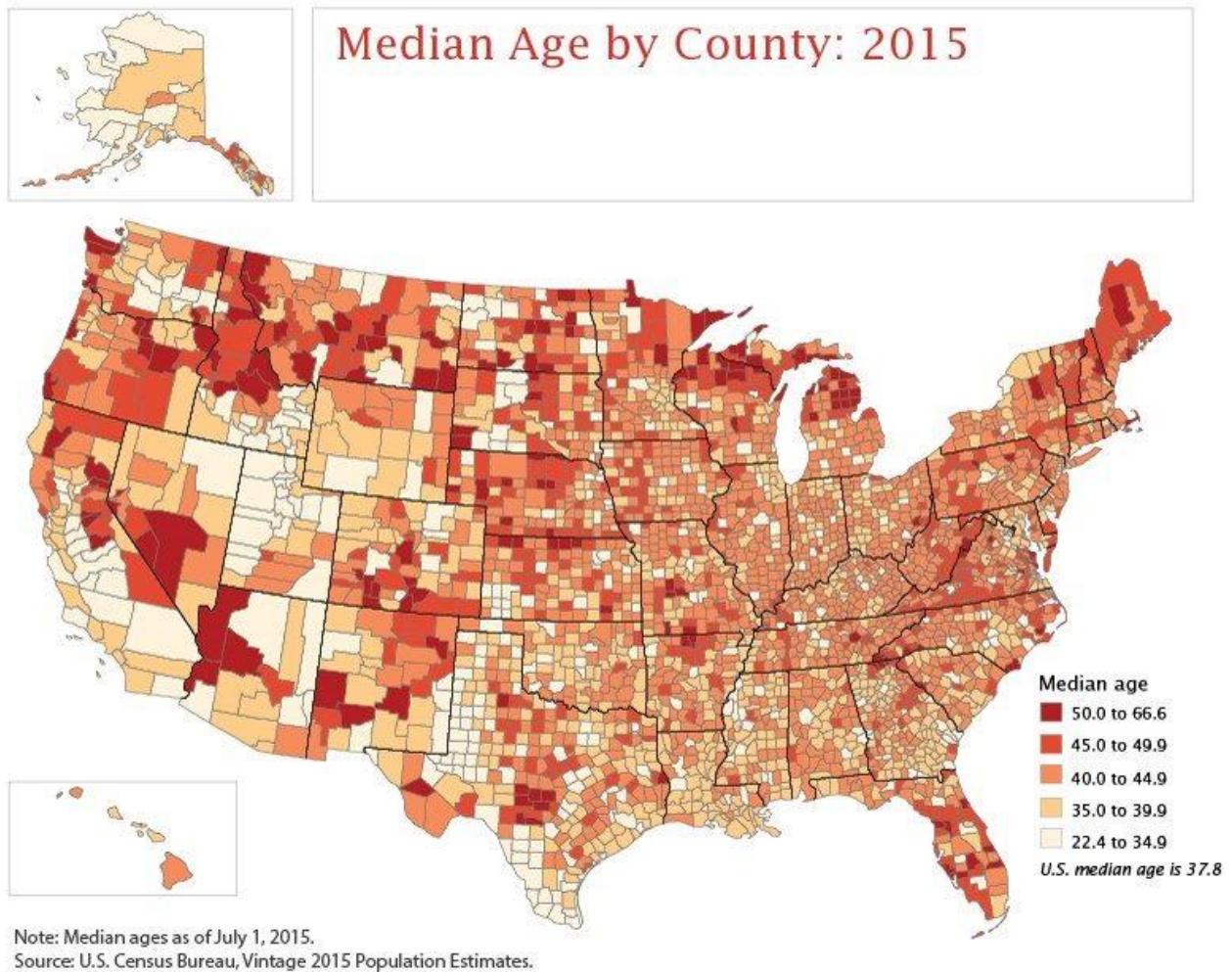
The ratio of deaths to the total population shows those states where deaths are having the greatest impact on the population. Based on the data used in the population estimates, nationally, there were 8.2 deaths per thousand people in 2015. For states, this ranged from a high of 11.8 deaths per thousand in West Virginia to a low of 5.2 in Utah. In addition to West Virginia, the other states with the highest

ratios of deaths to the total population include Alabama, Pennsylvania, Maine and Mississippi. West Virginia and Maine have experienced natural decrease for the period between the 2010 Census (April 1, 2010) and July 1, 2015. Meanwhile, Alabama, Mississippi and Pennsylvania had more births than deaths in this period. The map below allows us to see how natural increase is playing out from state to state.

While only two states experienced natural decrease from 2014 to 2015, almost a third of all counties did. For counties, rather than look at the ratio of deaths to the total population (crude death rates), we will use the rate of natural decrease relative to the total population. This better identifies those counties without younger populations that could offset the losses from mortality with higher numbers of births. Ontonagon County, in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, has the highest rate of natural decrease at 13.2 per thousand. The top 10 counties by rate of natural decrease (shown in the table below) include mostly smaller counties (populations of less than 20,000). Citrus and Sumter counties in Florida are the exceptions with 2015 populations of over 100,000. All top 10 counties can be found in Michigan, Virginia, Nevada, Florida, New Mexico and California.

The locations of the counties with the greatest natural decrease shifts when only larger counties (those with populations greater than 100,000) are considered. Of counties above this population threshold (shown in the table below), Citrus County, Florida, has the highest rate of natural decrease at 10.5 per thousand. Seven of the top 10 larger counties with the highest rate of natural decrease are in Florida. The others are Barnstable County, Massachusetts, and Mohave and Yavapai counties in Arizona. In all but three of the counties at the top of the list, non-Hispanic Whites make up a much larger share of the population than in the nation as a whole.

The map below shows natural increase (or decrease) by county.

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Applied Demography on Social Media

/uscensusbureau
/populationreferencebureau
/KIDSCOUNT
/PopAssoc

@PopAssocAmerica
@SDA_Demography
@prbdata
@uscensusbureau
@urbandata
@ipums
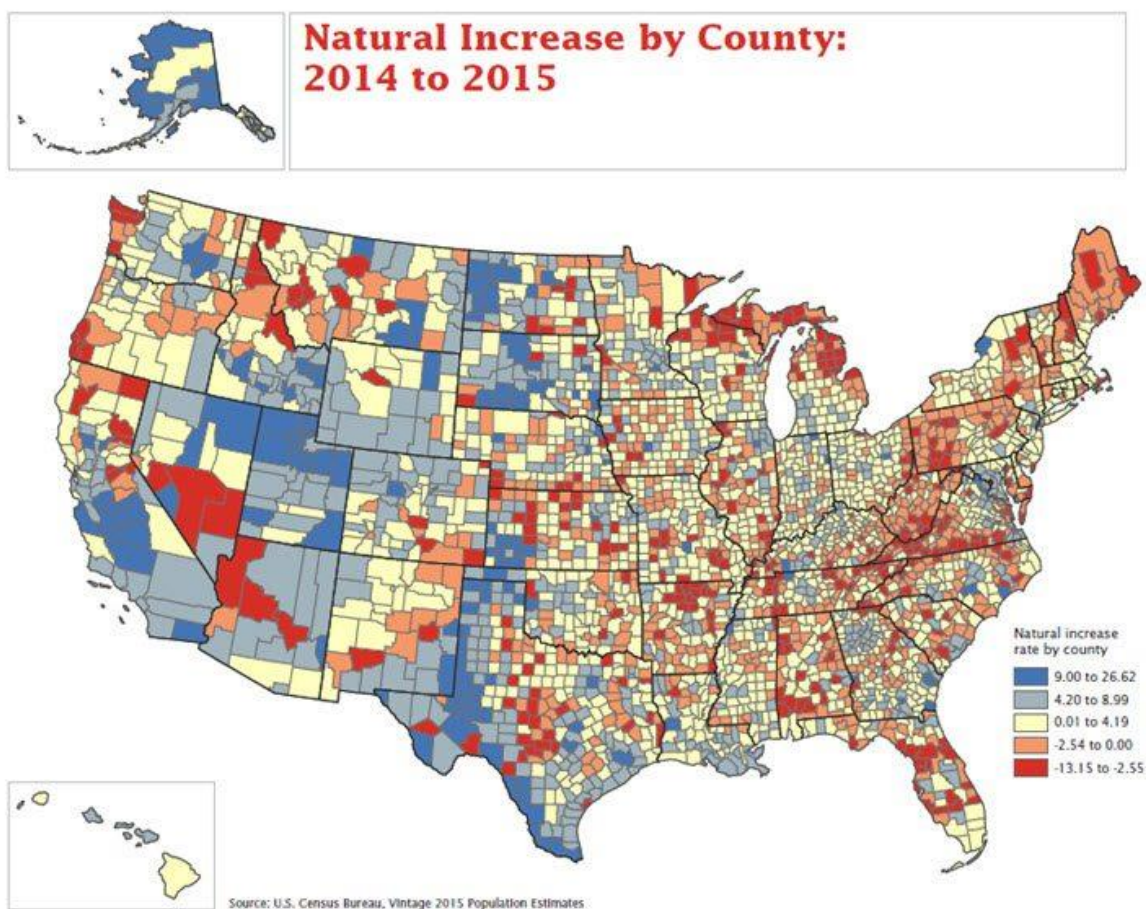@copafsK
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@pewresearch
@allthingscensus

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/prbdata
/pewresearch

Natural Increase by County: 2014 to 2015

Natural increase rate by county

- 9.00 to 26.62
- 4.20 to 8.99
- 0.01 to 4.19
- -2.54 to 0.00
- -13.15 to -2.55

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2015 Population Estimates

Despite high rates of natural decrease, these larger counties either gained population since the 2010 Census or only had small population losses. However, all of the top 10 smaller counties with the highest rates of natural decrease lost population over the same period of time.

Top 10 Counties with Highest Rates of Natural Decrease

County	Natural Decrease Rate	Vintage 2015 population
Ontonagon County, Michigan	13.15	6,007
Lancaster County, Virginia	11.47	10,965
Mineral County, Nevada	11.35	4,478
Citrus County, Florida	10.46	141,058
Montmorency County, Michigan	10.35	9,259
Bristol city, Virginia	10.15	17,141
Alcona County, Michigan	9.81	10,349
Sierra County, California	9.75	2,967
Sierra County, New Mexico	9.29	11,282
Sumter County, Florida	9.24	118,891

Top 10 Counties over 100,000 with Highest Rates of Natural Decrease

County	Natural Decrease Rate	Vintage 2015 population
Citrus County, Florida	10.46	141,058
Sumter County, Florida	9.24	118,891
Charlotte County, Florida	8.50	173,115
Sarasota County, Florida	6.24	405,549
Barnstable County, Massachusetts	5.94	214,333
Hernando County, Florida	5.94	178,439
Indian River County, Florida	4.95	147,919
Mohave County, Arizona	4.58	204,737
Martin County, Florida	4.23	156,283
Yavapai County, Arizona	3.68	222,255

AGING IN PLACE AND RETIREES

Populations can age in two ways. In the first way, there may be something about the area, such as affordable housing or warm weather that attracts older people, in many cases retirees (as we see in Citrus County, Florida). In the second way, an area may have a younger population that ages in place while no longer attracting a steady flow of younger people (as we see in Ontonagon County, Michigan). Either scenario results in an aging population, but in the first scenario, as long as the flow of people moving in replaces the number of those who are dying, the size of the population will stay roughly the same.

Data on migration show that in both Ontonagon and Citrus counties those moving in have a higher median age than those moving out. While both counties have high natural decrease, where they differ is in their levels of migration. In Citrus County, in-migration has offset losses due to deaths, and its population declined only slightly (down 0.1 percent since April 1, 2010), whereas Ontonagon County had negative net migration (more people moved out than in) and has seen a substantial population decline of 11.5 percent during that same period. The two areas are representative of different situations found in aging counties: one where the population is staying the same or growing because of in-migration, and another where the county is not attracting enough new residents to replace those they lost through deaths.

Unless something changes and those increasingly graying counties can attract more migrants, their populations will likely continue to decline.

Jason Devine is Assistant Division Chief, Census Programs Area in the Population Division. Tiffany Yowell contributed to this report. Yowell is Special Assistant, Internet & Paper Self-Response Operations in the Decennial Census Management Division. ▪

Committee on Applied Demography Officers

The Committee recommends sessions and events for PAA's annual meeting, and serves as the primary conduit between PAA members who practice applied demography and the larger PAA organization.

Tom Godfrey, Decision Demographics (CHAIR): *year 3*
Susan Brower, Minnesota State Demographer: *year 3, first term*
Jason Devine, US Census Bureau: *year 2, first term*
Mathew Hauer, University of Georgia: *year 2, first term*
Sarah Burgoyne, Senior Demographer at Nielsen: *year 2, first term*
Malia Jones, Applied Population Laboratory, University of Wisconsin–Madison: *year 1, first term*

The CAD chair serves one four-year term while the other committee members serve a three-year appointment which can be renewed once for an additional three years.

Population Center at Florida State University Celebrates 50th Anniversary
Charles Nam, Florida State University Dept. of Sociology

The population center at Florida State University was established in the fall of 1967. On October 6 and 7, the Center for Demography and Population Health at FSU celebrated its 50th anniversary with a program of lectures, panel discussions, and conviviality. Applied research of many prominent alumni was showcased and featured throughout the event.

The center has thrived through the decades supporting evidence-based public policy through interdisciplinary research on demographic processes and population health. Research focuses include children, youth, and families; disparities in health and survival; environment and health; fertility and reproductive health; stress processes; and statistical and mathematical demography.

In its 50-year history, the Center for Demography and Population Health has had six directors: Charles Nam (1967-1981), David Sly (1981-1990), William Serow (1990-2003), Elwood Carlson (2003-2007), Isaac Eberstein (2007-2010), and Karin Brewster (2010-present). Each has made a significant contribution to strengthening the center and building its reputation. ▪

Wisconsin Public Radio Interviews Malia Jones About Gill v. Whitford
(excerpt from article originally published on WisContext.org, Oct. 2017)

University of Wisconsin Applied Population Lab researcher Malia Jones was interviewed on the Oct. 2, 2017 edition of Wisconsin Public Radio's *The Morning Show* about the demographic issues at play in the redistricting lawsuit before the Supreme Court.

Listen or download the interview here (Malia comes on about 11 minutes in):
https://www.wiscontext.org/overlapping-lines-wisconsin-redistricting-lawsuit

Applied Demography Online Graduate Certificate and Masters of Professional Studies
Alexis Santos, Pennsylvania State University

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

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

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

Applied Demographers' Reading List
Diana Lavery, Esri, Inc.
(Descriptions adapted from publishers' press releases & websites)

***Population Aging and International Health-Caregiver Migration to Japan,* by Gabriele Vogt. Springer, 2018. 103 pp.**
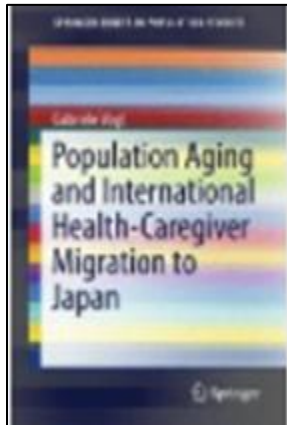
This book introduces Japan's current policy initiatives directed at eldercare and international labor migration, and, wherever appropriate, it adds a comparative perspective from Germany. The book shows how eldercare is currently being organized and discusses integration policies for foreigners. It studies the policy-making process behind the system, and contextualizes the migration avenue within the strong roots of Japan's eldercare in local communities and the non-preparedness of the nation to grant local citizenship to international newcomers. Through applying an approach of multi-level policy making, putting a strong focus on the local level and introducing new approaches, this book is of interest to policy makers and scholars in aging, migration, health care, and contemporary Japan.

### Applied Demography Newsletter Call for Submissions

Do you have some earth-shattering research? Have you got a groundbreaking publication that's just been released? Are you looking to hire a star research assistant or analyst?

Short articles, book reviews, blurbs of upcoming (or recently released) publications, job announcements…they're always welcome! Please send all submissions to Diana Lavery, Editor of Applied Demography Newsletter, at diana.c.lavery@gmail.com. Please include your contact information.

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

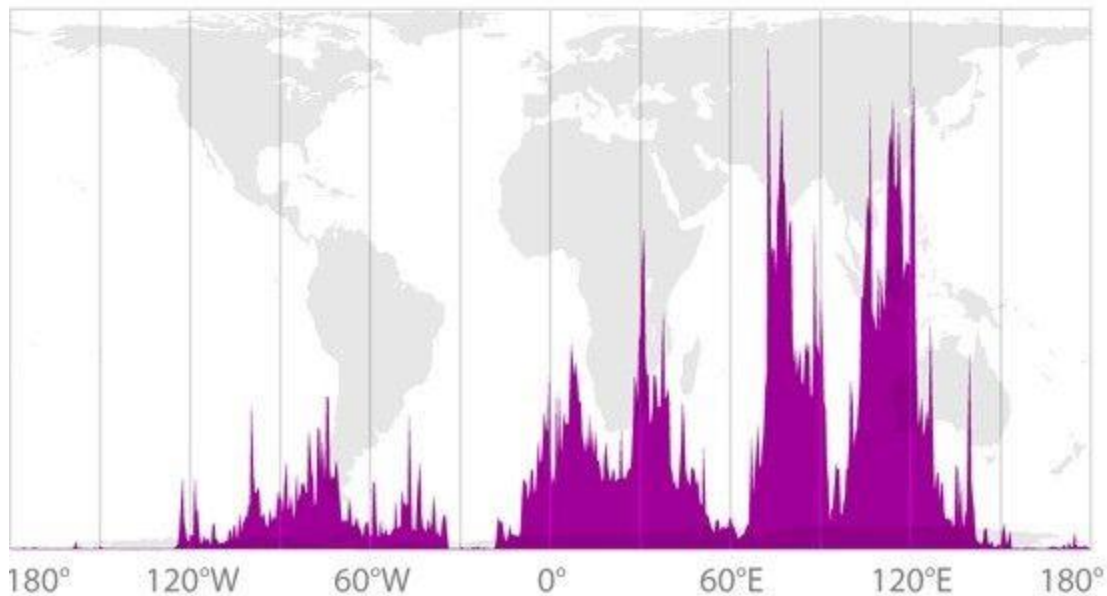**Fun and beautiful histogram by historian and cartographer Bill Rankin, who maintains the blog Radical Cartography (http://www.radicalcartography.net/):**

The World's Population in 2000, by Latitude
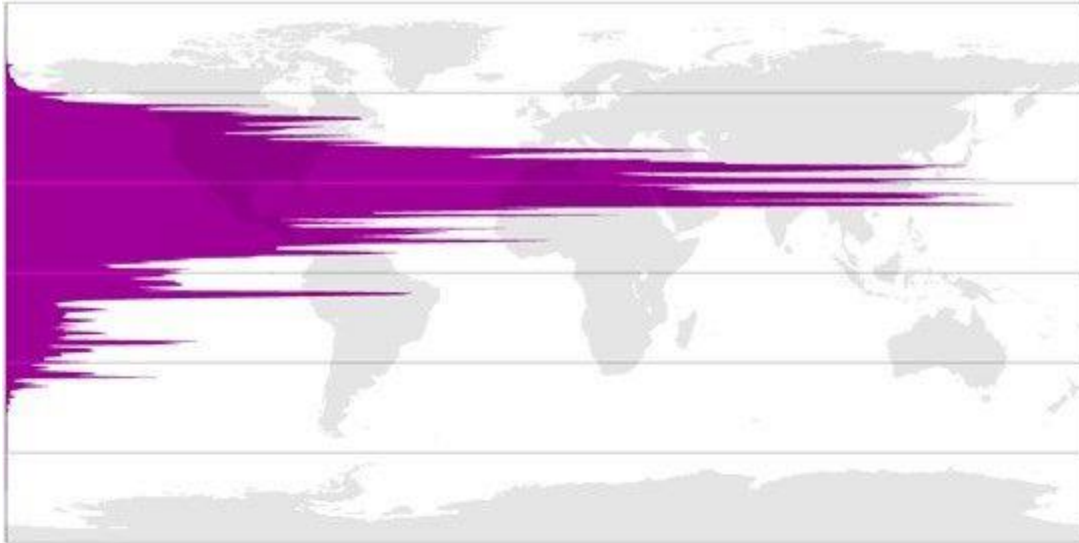
(horizontal axis shows the sum of all population at each degree of latitude)

The World's Population in 2000, by Longitude

| 180° | 120°W | 60°W | 0° | 60°E | 120°E | 180° |

(vertical axis shows the sum of all population at each degree of longitude)

PAA

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EDITORIAL INFORMATION

Readers are encouraged to suggest topics and to respond to articles in *Applied Demography* with letters to the editor. Please address all correspondence to the CAD Newsletter Editor:

Diana Lavery

diana.c.lavery@gmail.com

PAA members who wish to subscribe to *Applied Demography* will automatically become members of the Applied Demography subgroup until their current subscription expires. To continue membership in the Applied Demography subgroup (and continue receiving *Applied Demography*), please check the "AD Membership" option when renewing your PAA membership online. **The newsletter will be available online to all subscribers; no printed version will be mailed.**

Applied Demography is published by the Committee on Applied Demography.