

35th
Year

PAA Affairs

Spring
2003

Quarterly Newsletter of the Population Association of America, Inc.
Peter Brandon, Editor

2003 Nominees Announced

The PAA Nominating Committee – John B. Casterline (chair), Ronald D. Lee, and Susan C. Watkins – proposes the following slate of candidates for the 2003 election. Additional candidates may be nominated according to the procedures outlined in Article IV of the PAA bylaws, available on the website, www.popassoc.org. Submit petitions signed by at least ten PAA members, along with the required biographical data information by May 9, 2003, to Lynne M. Casper, Secretary-Treasurer, PAA, 8630 Fenton Street, Suite 722, Silver Spring, MD 20910. The biodata form may be obtained from the PAA office.

Nominees for PAA Offices

President (1)

Charles Hirschman, University of Washington
Robert J. Willis, University of Michigan

Vice-President (1)

Eileen M. Crimmins, University of Southern California
Peter Morrison, RAND

Board of Directors (4)

Alaka M. Basu, Cornell University
Jere R. Behrman, University of Pennsylvania
Andrew D. Foster, Brown University
Robert A. Hummer, University of Texas-Austin
Barbara S. Mensch, Population Council
William O'Hare, Annie E. Casey Foundation
Joseph E. Potter, University of Texas-Austin
Stanley K. Smith, University of Florida

Nominating Committee (3)

Elwood D. Carlson, Florida State University
Greg J. Duncan, Northwestern University
Barbara Entwisle, University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill
V. Jeffrey Evans, National Institutes of Child Health
and Human Development
Cynthia B. Lloyd, Population Council
Stephen J. Tordella, Decision Demographers

Publications (1)

John Haaga, Population Reference Bureau
Elizabeth Thomson, University of Wisconsin-Madison

A Message from the PAA President

Dear Colleagues:

On behalf of the PAA 2003 Program Committee, we are pleased to announce completion of the Preliminary Program for the 2003 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America. The Preliminary Program has been mailed and can be viewed on-line at the 2003 PAA meeting website as well (<http://paa2003.princeton.edu/>). The 2003 Preliminary Program lists over 1850 participants representing 69 countries and over 400 institutions! The meeting will be held in Minneapolis on May 1-3, 2003, at the Hilton Minneapolis and Towers.

There are two important changes in this year's meetings. First, the meetings have been extended until 2:20 on Saturday afternoon. This expansion is necessary to accommodate the large number of outstanding paper submissions (over 1750 paper submissions were received by the Program Committee compared to 1451 and 1299 in the previous two years). Second, the PAA is providing LCD projectors (for power point presentations) in all sessions. Overhead projectors will be available too, but slide projectors will NOT be available. Plan your travel schedules and presentations accordingly.

The 2003 PAA Program reflects the breadth and diversity of demographic research. The papers received by the Committee largely drive content. The Program includes only 11 invited sessions and an increased number of regular sessions, 157 — 19 more than last year. The program also includes six poster sessions and several meetings sponsored and organized directly by individual members of PAA.

This year's program features sessions that highlight the latest research in areas of longstanding interest to demographers as well as sessions that explore areas that are newer to the field. Among the topics covered by papers in the contributed paper sessions are methodological advances in demographic analysis; new developments in research on race, ethnicity, and gender; the effects of welfare reform; the effects of families and other social institutions on health; the demography of disability and aging; migration and immigration; urbanization; segregation and housing; intergenerational transfers; and population and environment. Invited sessions feature topics such as population genetics, evolution, social networks, causal inference, communication of population research, historical censuses, and the American Community Survey.

Minneapolis is a beautiful cosmopolitan city with great shopping, renowned art museums, sports teams, and excellent recreational opportunities. The Twin Cities boast more theater seats per capita than any other U.S. metropolitan area outside New York City, and its many "provocative small playhouses" have been characterized by travel guru Arthur Frommer as one of the most interesting attractions in the U.S. The city limits

encompass 22 lakes, more than 81 ethnically diverse neighborhoods, and a skywalk that connects more than five miles of downtown in climate-controlled comfort. Though it's chilly in Minneapolis now, it won't be in May – the average high temperature in that month is a temperate 70 degrees. Visit the URL <http://www.minneapolis.org/> for more information on visiting Minneapolis, and begin planning your visit now!

Finally, thanks to the many people who have contributed to the 2003 program. We must have asked several hundred people to help with various tasks; we can count on two hands the refusals. It has been a pleasure to work with PAA members to put the program together. Special thanks to two persons: German Rodriguez has continued to develop the web-based software that greatly facilitates the organizing committee's work, and Gary Thompson who has manned the website and the person behind the paaadmin e-mail (paaadmin@cds.duke.edu).

We hope to see you in Minneapolis.

Wishing you a happy and peaceful New Year,
S. Philip Morgan, President
Christine Bachrach, Vice-President

Public Affairs Office Report

The Public Affairs Committee has one of its main functions the monitoring and reporting on the federal accounts of highest priority to PAA: the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Census Bureau, international population research programs of the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the National Center for Health Statistics.

Normally at this time we can provide funding numbers relating to all of the above accounts. But this year the process by which appropriations are sent to the various federal agencies has been turned "topsy-turvy." As we write this, Congress has been unable to fund 11 of the 13 appropriations bills needed to keep the federal government going. Partially this has been the result of the mid-term election this past November; partially this has been the result of the effort put into the creation of the new Department of Homeland Security; and partially this has been the result of the preparation for possible war against Iraq.

The uncertainty surrounding the appropriations process has left the five aforementioned accounts operating on FY 2002 funding levels for four months longer than usual. Congress has not maintained its normal routine for appropriations. The federal government has been funded by a series of Continuing Resolutions (CRs), which serve to keep the government's agencies operating at the previous fiscal year's funding levels. The most current CR is set to expire on January 31. There is yet another CR which has been sent to the Senate and will be utilized to complete funding for FY 2003, by attaching all 11 unresolved appropriations bills to it. It remains to be seen if Congress will approve spending levels for FY 2003 before President George W. Bush presents his FY 2004 budget to Congress on February 3. One final observation regarding the unusual circumstances under which funding for FY 2003 is currently being developed is that the White House, rather than Congress, is driving the process.

AN UPDATE: As we go to press, the situation described above has already changed. On January 23, 2003, the Senate began to move quickly and approved a spending bill worth a total of about \$395 billion. This represents a spending bill which sticks closely to the White House ceiling established for spending. The bill included the 11 non-defense related appropriations bills.

The following is a summary of how the accounts of highest priority to PAA fared.

NIH

The Senate approved \$27.2 billion for NIH, or a \$4 billion increase. NIH was funded at \$23.2 billion for FY 2002.

NICHHD: Senators approved \$1.21 billion for NICHHD, a 9% increase over FY 2002 levels.

NIA: Senators approved \$1 billion for NIA, a 12% increase over FY 2002 levels.

NSF

The exact level of funding for NSF is unclear, but it appears to be approximately \$5 billion, which would be about an 8-10% increase over FY 2002 funds.

Census

Salaries and Expenses: \$173.223 million
Periodic Censuses and Programs: \$385.696 million

Total: \$558.9 million

Senate appropriators approved \$27.1 million for the American Community Survey (ACS), which will go toward continued data collection in the 31 ACS test sites.

The total amount listed above is \$146 million less than the President's request.

NCHS

The bill mentioned nothing about NCHS, but it is thought that the amount will be around \$126 million. This is a cut from FY 2002 levels, but it is more than the President's request. It appears NCHS funding will decrease by 3%.

USAID

Because the earmark from the earlier bill was deleted, it is hard to say what funding for FY 2003 will be. The rumored number being mentioned for the international population account is \$425 million. FY 2002 funding for the international population account was \$446.5 million.

While numerous Senate leaders were satisfied with the Senate's ability to stick to the President's allotted spending cap, hurdles are sure to arise when negotiations begin with the House, which has different spending priorities in many key areas. This year's appropriation process for FY 2003 spending is still not complete. The next PAA Affairs public affairs article will be able to present a more complete picture of what happened.

The above information is correct as of the day it is printed. Please keep in mind that information often changes rapidly. If you have any questions or comments, please contact the Public Affairs Office at (202) 261-5317 or email paaapc@ari.net.

PAA Ethics Statement on Web

Over the past year, the PAA Board has considered whether the Association should develop its own code of professional ethics. Recognizing the central importance of ethical conduct for population scientists and practitioners, the Board felt that the Association should actively speak to this issue. This past fall, the Board voted to endorse the following statement:

"Membership in the Population Association of America (PAA) commits members to conducting research and all other professional activities in a manner consistent with United States laws and regulations at both the federal and state levels, as well as with accepted ethical standards.

The Population Association of America does not prescribe specific ethical standards but expects that its members maintain familiarity with ethical principles and actively seek to identify and address any ethical issues that may arise in the course of their professional activities. To assist members in this endeavor, the PAA wishes to draw their attention to the codes of ethics and statements of ethical principles developed by sister professional associations. The PAA encourages members to draw from these documents and from appropriate expertise the guidance required to make decisions involving ethical considerations.”

The statement provides links to the codes of ethics for six professional organizations and the DHHS Office of Human Research Protections. The six organizations are the American Anthropological Association, American Association for Public Opinion Research, American Sociological Association, American Statistical Association, Association for Computing Machinery, and International Statistical Institute. The statement and links may be found on PAA website, <http://www.popassoc.org/>.

PARADIGMS FOR GRADUATE TRAINING IN POPULATION STUDIES*

By Gordon F. De Jong, Director, Graduate Program in Demography, Pennsylvania State University. July, 2002

Population science today has a split personality. Population scientists in academe are located in and evaluated by their contributions to disciplinary fields, e.g., sociology, economics, and public health. On the other hand, for population scientists in research organizations, government agencies, businesses, and NGOs, interdisciplinary is the coin of the realm. Excellence for the former is benchmarked by the National Research Council discipline rankings, while excellence in the latter is oftentimes benchmarked by successful solutions to societal and organizational problems that, almost by definition, are multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary.

This split context is mirrored by 2002 employment data of population professionals who are members of the Population Association of America. Among non-student and non-retired members, 59 percent were employed in academic and 41 percent in non-academic positions, such as nonprofit organizations (11.6%), government agencies (14.3%), international organizations (6.4%), business and industry (4.5%) and private consulting and other position (4.2%). A split perspective is further displayed in the two-definition approach of the field: Demography - “the quantitative study of human populations and the changes in them that result from births, death, and migrations,” (Ross, 1982: 147), and Population Studies - “research of any disciplinary stripe on the causes and consequences of population change” (Preston, 1993: 594).

In this organizational and disciplinary context, what should be the graduate training model for population professionals? While it could be argued that a grant-active population research center is a necessary (though insufficient) requirement for excellence in a graduate-level population training program, my purpose here is to elaborate the structural pedagogic elements and paradigms for such training.

Recently, John Haaga (2001) concluded that major unsolved problems affecting human welfare are closely related to core concepts of population science - fertility, marriage and the family, mortality, migration, population aging. He notes, however, that addressing pressing human well-being problems will entail crossing traditional disciplinary as well as geographic

boundaries. “One could picture population studies developing centrifugally as this generation of students moves into teaching and research” (2001:22).

Preston (1993) also saw examples of demography as a starting point for forays into broader fields and applications. For Preston, demography starts with the knowledge of demographic techniques and population data, and the application of basic techniques, data, and disciplinary concepts to broader causes and consequences of population change questions. But, Preston notes, “the field must have a core set of approaches and concerns if it is to maintain its integrity and its discipline. How these tensions are resolved will determine the shape and dimensions of demography in the twenty-first-century” (1993:603-604). These themes were reinforced in a recent Population Council-commissioned assessment of training and support of developing-country population scientists. The panel’s key recommendations included: 1) training in a core body of demographic knowledge and techniques, 2) multidisciplinary training, 3) advanced-level training in formal demography, and 4) transnational learning collaborations (Menken, Blanc, and Lloyd 2002). Based on these assessments, three issues count for the training of population scientists: 1) the core concepts, knowledge, and techniques of population science, 2) inter-disciplinarity, and 3) a global perspective.

Core Concepts, Inter-Disciplinarity, and a Global Perspective

A unique feature of demography is its focus on process and change concepts. In contrast, in many related social, economic, and biological sciences, structural concepts are dominant. It is not that process concepts are absent from the other sciences, but that their centrality to theory, measurement, modeling, and empirical findings are less salient than in demography. Neither merely adding population size, or age, sex, and race as control variables to a sociological, economic, or biological model, nor treating populations as static or subject to a *ceteris paribus* assumption constitutes population science. Demography as a discipline seeks to produce a corpus of empirical findings and theoretical relationship statements on human well-being issues by using core population composition and process concepts, macro and micro-unit data and measures, and unique quantitative science methodologies (i.e., life tables, cohort analysis, event histories). A systematic graduate training program in population science is based on these elements.

Justification for a global perspective in the training of population scientists includes but is not limited to the dramatic differences in population composition and vital rate profiles between nations of the world. In this empirical context, the scholarship necessary to fully understand the core concepts in demography (i.e., fertility, mortality/morbidity, migration/immigration, family processes, population aging) requires a global perspective. How can one fully teach fertility transition, immigrant assimilation, health inequalities, epidemiologic transitions, for example, without incorporating comparative population research findings? A global population perspective can be incorporated into a graduate training program in population science through the research and scholarly interests of the faculty recruited to the program, and by the curricular focus for teaching core demographic concepts and technique.

Three Graduate Training Paradigms

Sub-field Specialty Paradigm: Undoubtedly the most common training paradigm locates population studies as a specialty field of doctoral training in departments, such as, sociology, economics, or biology/health science. Sub-field training programs typically require a minimum of 3-4 population courses, a sub-field comprehensive exam, and a research dissertation on a population-related topic. This training paradigm provides a

basic exposure to population science, primarily within the context of the student's major discipline, but does not require much breadth or depth in course work on demographic concepts and techniques. In this training paradigm, a global population perspective depends on the mentor's research interests.

The Sub-field+ Model: In selected universities with grant-active population research centers, an augmented sub-field speciality model has emerged. While population studies is still a speciality field of doctoral training in selected sociology, economic, and biological/health science departments, more rigorous training in core population concepts and methods is available. This may involve an increased number of required or elective methods and substantive population seminars, a population sub-field comprehensive exam(s), and a population science research dissertation. The result is enhanced core population training integrity within the major department disciplinary context, but no formal student degree credentials in demography nor local institutional acceptance or National Academy of Science recognition of demography as a discipline. The extent of a global population perspective in such a training program will depend greatly on the research interests and program support of the research center, the faculty, and the administration.

Demography Disciplinary Paradigm: A demography disciplinary training paradigm focuses on the analysis of population data and demographic analysis techniques as well as the empirical relationships among demographic composition and events. Offered within departments of demography, this approach typically requires more course work in population methods and concepts, a comprehensive exam or set of papers, and a research dissertation on a discipline topic. This training paradigm provides a comprehensive exposure to demography scholarship, often with minimal integration with other disciplines' perspectives. A global perspective on population issues is likely as part of the more extensive scope of the population curriculum.

Dual-Degree Interdisciplinary Paradigm: The underlying philosophy of a dual-degree paradigm supports a systematic demography training curriculum, but argues that research and policy questions in demography are best pursued through an integration of the substantive knowledge and methods for analyzing population structure and dynamics with existing and emerging theories and scientific literatures of other social, economic, and biological science disciplines. Some of the scientific literatures most closely associated with demography are in family sociology, development and labor economics, epidemiology, stratification and inequality, cultural diversity, life course human development theory, and environmental studies. A key to Graduate School Faculty and Dean's approval of a dual-degree program is justification of how a demography training paradigm necessitates an articulation with pre-existing faculties and curricula in the above or related disciplinary literatures.

The dual-degree structure permits students to develop expertise and skills in demographic scholarship, data, methodology, and policy implications while maintaining a professional identification with their social, economic, or biological science discipline. Interdisciplinary population training can be further enhanced by requiring dual-degree Ph.D. students to complete demography seminars in multiple social, economic, and biological science disciplines, where such opportunities exist. The "no theory in demography" charge is less of an intellectual issue for a dual-degree program. Furthermore, depending on the associated discipline(s) involved, a global population perspective is a likely concomitant of not only the dual-degree curriculum but also the research interests and collaborations of mentors. Finally, a dual-degree paradigm provides clear multi-disciplinary student credentials, as well as local institution and

National Academy of Science visibility of demography disciplinary training.

In the context of recent training assessments, the increasing interdisciplinary science demands of federally-funded research projects, and the multiple academic and non-academic employment opportunities for demography students, the dual-degree paradigm may be an emergent model for 21st century demography training.

References

Haaga, John G. 2001. "Frontiers in Population Sciences." Report to the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Washington: Population Reference Bureau.

Menken, Jane, Ann K. Blanc, and Cynthia B. Lloyd, (eds.) 2002. Training and Support of Developing-Country Population Scientists: A Panel Report. New York: Population Council.

Preston, Samuel H. 1993. "The Contours of Demography: Estimates and Projections." *Demography* 30:593-606.

Ross, John A. 1982. "Demography." International Encyclopedia of Population. New York: Free Press.

* The Penn State interdisciplinary Dual-Degree Graduate Program in Demography receives training support for U.S. students through Grant T32HD07514 from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and for developing country students through a grant from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

PAA PEOPLE

"PAA People" profiles a different member of PAA in each issue of PAA Affairs. The member is selected at random from the membership roles and then interviewed by Jill Keesbury, University of Hawaii. The goal is to foster a broader appreciation of the diverse membership of the association and the different types of work that PAA members do. In this issue, Jill interviews Hervé Gauthier, a demographer from the Institut de la Statistique du Québec.

Jill: *How did you get interested in the field of population studies?*

Hervé: I began studying sociology at the university. I was interested in the problems of the underdeveloped countries. At the baccalaureate level, there was an introductory course in population studies given by Jacques Henripin, a well-known Canadian demographer. My interest in population studies was initiated by that course. It is difficult to say what attracted me exactly: the nature of demography, where we use lots of numbers which I am fond of; or the issue of population growth in underdeveloped countries. Whatever the case, I obtained my master's degree at the Department of Demography at the Université de Montréal and I have never regretted my choice. But I always took advantage of my sociological studies, which gave me a broad approach to population phenomena.

Jill: *What type of work are you involved in currently?*

Hervé: I am the Coordinator of the Living Conditions Unit at the Institut de la Statistique du Québec. Our unit analyzes social trends. We also compile and provide data to other departments, journalists, and university researchers in areas like: income of households and families; consumption; victimization; labor force; education; and housing. Additionally, we are responsible for consulting on census and surveys planned by the federal agency. At the present time, we are preparing a report on *Elderly*

in the Next Decades, which looks at what can be said about people aged 65 and over in the future when we look at the characteristics of the cohorts now in their forties or fifties. In 2002, we employed this approach to conduct a comparative study with researchers from INED (France), the Université de Montréal, the Department of Health and Social Services, and the Québec Pension Plan.

As part of this project, I am examining the demographic characteristics of the aged and trends in participation rates of the elderly. I am especially interested in the definition of old age. Although the age of 60 is more and more the end of labor force participation, that age is inadequate as a threshold for other aspects, such as income or physiological conditions. I am also looking at the changes over the last four decades in the age profiles of social expenditures, asking if different generations received the same amount of government transfers and services.

In 2001, we published in-depth analyses of living conditions in the Province of Québec, *Social Portrait of Québec* that I coordinated with a colleague. I wrote a chapter on *Occupations*, in which I focused on sex segregation, differences of occupations within age groups, and differences in the age structure by occupation. I am particularly interested in the age structure of specific occupations, as it tells us a lot about: the history of the occupation (there are waves when hiring is concentrated in a short period of time); the kind of workers it attracts (service station workers are young people, and mostly men); and the selection criteria (the age structure of an occupation is older when high level of schooling is required or even more when experienced workers are preferred). Toward the end of 2003 we will begin to update this report, and undertake a comparative analysis with other regions in Canada and the world.

Jill: *What aspects of this work do you find most interesting?*

Hervé: One of my main interests over the years has been the implications of changes in the age structure. After three decades of studying such changes in the context of Québec, my conclusion is that aging implies intergenerational imbalances that are difficult to avoid. In the end, considering all the factors involved and the uncertainties surrounding most of them, I think that it may be best to rely on the interdependence between generations rather than to look at them as competitors. But that is more a question of principle than of calculations!

A few years ago, I also began to be interested in a new field. I was (and still am) wondering what kind of reasons or justifications society should give to young people and young couples to have more children. In the past, I was hesitant to look at this subject since I had no children myself. But we had finally a daughter in 1991 after many years of marriage (having a child at 45 is a heaven's gift!) and I felt more at ease to look into this kind of issue at a professional level. As it is a personal project, I do not devote as much time to it as I would like, but I have prepared the paper, *Some Thoughts on Why to Have Children*. My feeling is that we give too much attention to obstacles and constraints in the decision to have children, and not enough to the positive aspects and good reasons for the individual and society. In the USA, with fertility level around 2.1 children per woman (highest among developed countries), that question might not be an issue as it is in societies where fertility is much lower such as Québec, Canada, and most of Europe.

Jill: *What other types of work have you done in the field?*

Hervé: I have had three employers. I worked one year at Statistics Canada within the Census Unit on Household and Families Characteristics. Then I worked almost 5 years at International

Development Research Center (IDRC), where I was a project officer for the African region in the Health and Population Division. Most of my job was administrative but I had to follow up research projects, so I always kept in touch with demographic data collection methods and research networks in African countries as well as with international institutions. From 1976 up to now, I have worked for the Québec government. First, at the Planning and Development Office and secondly at the Institut de la Statistique du Québec, doing population projections and studies of population dynamics, especially migration and on the implications of population changes.

Jill: *What types of benefits does PAA membership provide to someone, such as yourself, who resides outside of the US?*

Hervé: A few years ago, I renewed my membership. The PAA is a good way to know what is going on in a lot of research areas of population studies in a very broad sense. The PAA Affairs bulletin contains lots of useful information. The PAA and other associations that I am a member of, IUSSP-International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, AIDELF-Association of French-Speaking Demographers, ADQ-Association of Québec Demographers represent an outstanding range of scientific interrelations.

Jill: *What do you like to do when you are not studying population? Do you have any hobbies that you'd like to share with the readers?*

Hervé: We have a country house not far from Québec city with a magnificent view on the St-Laurence river. Sometimes we go there for only a few hours, but the effect is miraculous almost every time because it is so healthy and energizing. Raising our 11 year old daughter also occupies my time. Add to these activities some professional work at home, some family activities, some reading, some internet surfing, a little bit of television, one or two long travels, and all of our time is gone.

JOBS, JOBS, JOBS

Visit the PAA website, www.popassoc.org, for job announcement updates

Assistant in Research (Demographer)

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida has an opening for an Assistant in Research (Demographer). This is a 12-month academic position, non-tenure accruing. Salary is negotiable (\$50,000-70,000, depending on qualifications and experience). Application deadline is March 14, 2003, beginning date Summer 2003.

Qualifications: Advanced degree in economics, sociology, geography, political science, statistics, or a related discipline, with a specialization in demography. Masters degree required; doctoral degree preferred. Experience in the production of population estimates and projections is preferred but not required. This position requires excellent communication skills and expertise in demographic research methods, data analysis, and computer programming (especially SAS and/or SQL).

Position description: 1) Collect and organize demographic and socioeconomic data for Florida and the United States; collaborate in the production of state and local population estimates and projections; and serve as a liaison with the U.S. Census Bureau. 2) Pursue an active demographic research agenda and publish results in academic journals and non-academic publication outlets. 3) Make research presentations

at professional meetings and provide information on demographic topics to members of the media and representatives of government, civic, and business groups in Florida.

Send C.V. and the names and addresses of three references to:

Jim Dewey, Search Committee Chair
Bureau of Economic and Business Research
P.O. Box 117145
221 Matherly Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611-7145

For further information, please call Jim Dewey at 352-392-0171 (Ext. 339) or Stan Smith at 352-392-0171 (Ext. 210).

The University of Florida is an equal employment opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Demographic Directorate, US Census Bureau, US Department of Commerce 2003 Summer Internship Program

The US Census Bureau, US Department of Commerce, is accepting applications for its 2003 Summer Internship Program. Internships are available throughout the US Census Bureau including the Demographic Directorate. The Demographic Directorate 2003 Summer Internship Program consists of a paid, ten-week core program. Candidates selected for participation in the Demographic Directorate Summer Internship Program will begin their employment on or about June 2, 2003. Internships with the Demographic Directorate offer qualified applicants an opportunity to work in one of the following areas: Demographic Surveys Division, Housing and Household Economics Division, and Population Division. Selected interns will have the opportunity to work on a variety of topics ranging from working with traditional data like population distribution, educational attainment, and family relationships to working with new data on multiple racial and ethnic identification, immigration, child care, migration, and economic status. These opportunities represent a chance to investigate a wide variety of social, demographic, and economic conditions for very detailed geographic and demographic categories. The Demographic Directorate Summer Internship Program consists of a combination of substantive work and a series of technical and substantive training seminars. We seek individuals at all levels (BA, MA, PhD) that are self-starters and highly motivated with excellent analytic, quantitative, computer, and communication skills. For more information about the opportunities within the Demographic Directorate, please contact Betsy Guzmán, Internship Opportunities, Population Division, US Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8800; Fax: 301.457.2644; E-mail: betsy.guzman@census.gov. To apply directly, visit the US Census Bureau website: <http://www.census.gov> and click on "Jobs@Census". The Department of Commerce and the US Census Bureau are Equal Opportunity Employers and encourage applications from all sources.

IN MEMORIAM

B. Meredith Burke, 55, a California demographer and writer who argued that U.S. immigration policy was the main factor in sharp rises in California's population and a root cause of environmental degradation, died Dec. 11 in Santa Barbara.

She was a senior writing fellow for Santa Barbara-based Californians for Population Stabilization, where in her commentaries — published in major newspapers — she campaigned to limit immigration.

Dr. Burke also wrote on women's rights and public health issues. She co-authored a book on prenatal testing and founded Lariam Action

USA, an information service for users of the anti-malaria drug mefloquine.

Ansley Johnson Coale, 1917-2002, William Church Osborne Professor of Public Affairs and Professor of Economics, emeritus, died November 5, 2002. Coale was educated entirely at Princeton University (B.A., M.A. and Ph.D.) and spent his entire academic career at its Office of Population Research, serving as director from 1959 to 1975. He served as president of the Population Association of America in 1967-1968 and as president of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population from 1977 to 1981.

He was astonishingly prolific, publishing more than 125 books and articles on a wide variety of demographic topics. He also trained and served as mentor to many students who later became leaders in the field.

His first major influential work was *Population Growth and Economic Development in Low-Income Countries* (1958), coauthored with Edgar Hoover; the results, which showed that slowing population growth could enhance economic development, had a major impact on public policy and set the research agenda in this field. This was followed by *Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations* (1966), coauthored with Paul Demeny. These model life tables both established new empirical regularities and proved invaluable in the development of later techniques for estimating mortality and fertility in populations with inaccurate or incomplete data. Coale, along with William Brass, pioneered the development and use of these techniques, first explicated in *Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data* (1967, with Demeny) and in *The Demography of Tropical Africa* (1968, with Brass, Demeny, Don Heisel, Frank Lorimar, Anatole Romaniuk, and Etienne van de Walle).

Perhaps Coale's major scientific contribution was to our understanding of the demographic transition. He was the intellectual architect of the European Fertility Project, which examined the remarkable decline in marital fertility in Europe. Initiated in 1953, the project eventually resulted in the publication of nine major books (culminating in *The Decline of Fertility in Europe*, 1986, edited by Coale and Susan Watkins) summarizing the change in childbearing over a century in the seven hundred provinces in Europe.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Fragile Families Workshop 2003

Fragile Families Summer Data Workshop. The Social Indicators Survey Center at the Columbia University School of Social Work is currently accepting applications for the Fragile Families Summer Data Workshop to be held July 21-25, 2003 at Columbia University. Through lectures and hands-on instruction, participants will gain an in-depth understanding of the baseline and 12-month data in the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. This new national study follows a birth cohort of (mostly) unwed parents and their children over a five-year period, yielding new information about the capabilities and relationships of unwed parents, as well as the effect of policies on family formation and child wellbeing. Topical sessions will be lead by Fragile Families researchers including Irv Garfinkel, Sara McLanahan, Ronald Mincy, Julien Teitler and Marcia Carlson.

This workshop is targeted toward young scholars from various social sciences disciplines, including advanced graduate students, postdoctoral fellows and junior faculty. Applicants must possess basic skills for quantitative data analysis. About 25-30 applicants will be selected. Accommodations, local transportation, most meals and reasonable travel costs will be provided at no cost to the participant. Ethnic minorities are particularly encouraged to apply.

For additional information and application instructions, please go to: www.siscenter.org. To request applications by phone, please call 212.854.9046. Applications are due by April 1 and should be mailed to: Marissa Garland, Columbia University

School of Social Work, 622 West 113th Street (Room 807) New York, NY 10025.

The David International Travel Award is made possible through a donation made by Henry P. David, PhD, to the American Psychological Foundation (APF). The award supports a young psychologist—someone with a PhD, PsyD, or EdD in psychology, with not more than 5 years postgraduate experience—with a demonstrated interest in human reproductive behavior or an area related to population concerns. Funds are used to subsidize travel (up to \$1,000) to an international or regional congress of the awardee’s choice. The submission deadline is March 15, 2003. Psychologists from anywhere in the world are invited to apply. For more information, and to obtain a complete list of application criteria and an application form, contact the Office of International Affairs, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002; (202) 336-6025 (telephone); (202) 218-3599 (fax); international@apa.org (e-mail).

CONTRIBUTORS

PAA Thanks You!

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WELCOME NEW MEMBERS !

PAA would like to welcome 32 new members since November 1, 2002. Current membership count now stands at 2,852.

Lunch with PAA Colleagues: Early Career Mentoring Beyond the PhD and the Post-doc

Thursday, May 1, 2003 • 12:30-1:30 pm

The King and I Restaurant • 1300 Nicollet Ave. (2 Blocks from the Hyatt)

“Lunch with Colleagues and Mentors” has been scheduled on the first day of this year’s meeting. Early career professionals, people who have recently taken a job after the PhD or Postdoctoral training or will be taking a job in the next six months to one year, are invited to sign-up for lunch. See below for details about signing up.

Several PAA members recognized the value of various training opportunities as undergraduates, graduates, or post-doctoral fellows, but were motivated to ask: What about the next step, after leaving a training program?

Some young professionals have recognized a need for further professional mentoring as they enter their first job and begin to build a professional reputation, either in academic or non-academic settings. During last year’s PAA meeting a group of PAA members identified a series of goals that might be met through professional or career mentoring, including guidance from peers and senior colleagues about career choices and widening a young professional’s network of colleagues. We expect that this may also assist in the retention and promotion of demographers within their respective settings. The group agreed that a first step towards developing a mentoring activity would be a lunch where young professionals and senior colleagues can meet.

Detach and Mail

Lunch with PAA Colleagues: Early Career Mentoring Beyond the PhD and the Post-doc

I would like to sign-up for “Lunch with PAA Colleagues.”

Please print:

Your Name (first, last): _____

Your Work Address: _____

Email: _____

Position: _____

Research and Professional Interests: _____

Please list the names of three senior colleagues with whom you would be interested in having lunch:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Enclose a check for \$20.00 made out to: Sara Curran

Mail this form and check to: Sara Curran, 153 Wallace Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544

Acknowledgement, notification and receipt will be sent via email.

If possible, please send forms by March 15

PAA is a nonprofit, scientific, professional organization established "to promote the improvement, advancement, and progress of the human race by means of research into problems connected with human population, in both its quantitative and qualitative aspects, and the dissemination and publication of the results of such research." Members receive *Demography* and *PAA Affairs*. An annual meeting is held in the spring. Dues are: Regular Member, \$80; Emeritus member, \$55; Organizational member, \$215; Joint husband-wife members, \$115; Student member, \$30. To join, contact: Population Association of America, 8630 Fenton Street, Suite 722, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3812, 301.565.6710.

PAA Affairs is the official newsletter of the Population Association of America. Its purpose is to report to PAA members news of the Association in particular and of the profession in general. Brief news items of interest to people working in the population field may be sent to the Editor (see address at right), who reserve the right to select for inclusion among the items received, and to edit items for publication. Deadlines for submission of items for the quarterly issues are as follows:

Spring:	January 15
Summer:	May 1
Fall:	August 1
Winter:	November 1

Non-member subscriptions to *PAA Affairs* may be purchased for \$5 annually.

2003 President of PAA: S. Philip Morgan

Future PAA Meetings

2003 May 1-3 Minneapolis, MN; Hilton Minneapolis
2004 April 1-3 Boston, MA; Sheraton Boston
2005 March 31-April 2 Philadelphia, PA; Philadelphia Marriott
2006 March 30-April 1 Los Angeles, CA; Westin Bonaventure
2007 March 28-31 New York, NY; Marriott Marquis

As stated in the Bylaws of the PAA Constitution, "Meetings of the Association shall be held only at places where there is written assurance that no member will be denied full access to facilities of the meeting place."

POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
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Demography (Email: demography@osu.edu)

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PAA Affairs (www.popassoc.org)

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Related Publications:

Applied Demography

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