The Southern Demographic Association is a scientific and education corporation operating under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is comprised of persons with professional interests in demography and population studies.

Southern Demographic News is compiled and edited by: Lynne and Ron Cossman. They can be contacted via phone at 662-325-3791 and 662-325-4801, respectively, via email at Lynne.Cossman@ssrc.msstate.edu or Ronald.Cossman@ssrc.msstate.edu, or via mail at Social Science Research Center, P.O. Box 5287, Mississippi State, MS 39762-5287.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Photos from Birmingham ................................................................. 1

Congratulations to the winners of the annual
SDA Student paper awards .......................................................... 2

Walt Terrie Applied Demography Award ...................................... 2

Walt Terrie Fundraising ................................................................. 3

Welcome Carla Alphonso ............................................................... 3

President Nixes Bill Funding NIH .................................................. 4

Census Funding At Risk ............................................................... 5

Stay Up to Date on the Census .................................................... 5

Counting Heads ........................................................................... 6

Economic Census Nears ............................................................... 6

FSU Milestone .............................................................................. 7

Legislation for a New State Level Survey of Children ................ 7

Review: The Golden Door by Charlie Nam .................................. 8

Population Aging: A Congressional Briefing (pdf) ...................... 9

PRPR TOC Spatial Demography .................................................. 14

Job: Rural Assistant Professor Auburn ....................................... 17

Job: University of Minnesota ....................................................... 18

Job: National Children’s Study ..................................................... 20

Florida State University .............................................................. 20

University of Texas, San Antonio, Ph.D. ....................................... 21

Charlie Nam: Southern Demographic Antecedents of SDA ....... 22
WINNERS OF THE SDA STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Congratulations to the winners of the annual SDA student paper competition. This year we presented the first Everett S. Lee Graduate Paper Award to Alexander Lu from Louisiana State University. Lu's paper, titled "Litigation and Subterfuge: Chinese Immigrant Mobilization during the Chinese Exclusion Era" analyzes historical changes in immigration law using a law-centered political process model. This paper is an adaptation of Lu's master's thesis, which he defended this year under the direction of Nicholas Pedriana. The undergraduate paper award was given to Collin Payne from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The paper, titled "The Effects of Religious Switching at Marriage on Marital Stability and Happiness" was completed during Payne's participation in the NSF-REU program at the University of Texas last summer. Congratulations to both winners.

WALT TERRIE APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY AWARD

Dr. Guangqing Chi, Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Social Science Research Center, received the E. Walter Terrie Best Paper Award in Applied Demography at the Southern Demographic Association's 2007 Annual Meeting for his paper entitled, "Knowledge Can Improve Forecasts: The Consideration of Non-Demographic Factors for Small-Area Population Forecasting."

Terrie Award winners include:


CAMPAIGN TO ENDOW THE E. WALTER TERRIE AWARD FUND FOR STATE AND LOCAL DEMOGRAPHY

The Terrie Award Fund has grown through the generosity of a number of SDA members so it is within a realistic striking distance of $10,000, the amount necessary to permanently endow it and maintain the current annual cash prize of $400. Information is provided below on the Terrie Award and fundraising efforts to date – including a special challenge grant from Jerry McKibben that will be an instrumental incentive. Information is also included on how you can help. Please make a contribution.

Walt Terrie was a faculty member and applied demographer at Florida State University and an active member of the Southern Demographic Association. After he died suddenly in 1997, SDA and FSU began awarding the Walt Terrie Award to recognize the “best paper presented at the SDA Annual Meeting on an applied topic, especially one relating to state and local demography.” The award is chosen by a committee appointed by the SDA President and including at least one FSU faculty member.

A fundraising campaign is underway to complete the endowment for this award. Begun in earnest last year by David Swanson, the award fund has grown substantially in the past year. Our goal by the end of this year is to not only complete the endowment but have enough so that we will be able to maintain at least the current level of the award in perpetuity.

Our fund raising target is roughly $4,000. Dr. Jerry McKibben has generously offered to match contributions up to a total of $2,000, making the fund raising goal very possible in a short period of time. Please consider the E. Walter Terrie Award Fund for your end-of-year philanthropy.

Contributions can be made either by check or electronically using a credit card.

BY CHECK: Mail the check made out to the FSU Foundation to The Florida State University Foundation, 2010 Levy Avenue, PO Box 3062739, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2739. Be sure to specify the E. Walter Terrie Award Fund #4885 as the destination for your gift.

VIA THE WEB: Go to the FSU Foundation website at https://www.fsufoundation.org/main/giveonline.asp and use your credit card to make a contribution. If you prefer, you may also print out the form and mail your check to the Foundation. Again, be sure to specify the E. Walter Terrie Award Fund #4885 as the destination for your gift.

Questions can be addressed to Ike Eberstein at the Center for Demography & Population Health, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2240, 850-644-7108, Eberstein@fsu.edu.

WELCOME THE NEW SDA NEWS EDITOR CARLA ALPHONSO

We are pleased to announce that Carla Alphonso will assume editing duties for the Southern Demographic News, beginning with the Spring, 2008 issue. Please welcome her with a flood of news items, stories, conference and job announcements and other notes of interest. You can reach her through the e-mail link at the SDA web site (just another reason to visit the SDA’s most excellent web site).

Dr. Carla Alphonso is an Associate Professor of Sociology at Presbyterian College where she has worked since 2001. Her teaching and research areas of interest include gender, aging, family demography, and the welfare state. Carla currently is working on research projects involving birth order and gender identity, service learning pedagogy, and support for family policy initiatives. Carla has been a member of SDA since 2000 when she first presented as a graduate student. She has presented several papers on support for the welfare state and presided at sessions in recent years. Carla is also active in the Southern Sociological Society and recently served a 3-year term on the Committee on Small and Community Colleges. She also serves on the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Sociological Association. Additionally, Carla has been a reviewer for the Journal of Marriage and the Family. She completed her graduate work at Tulane University, earning a master’s and Ph.D. in sociology. She received her bachelor’s degree in political studies and sociology from Oglethorpe University.
PRESIDENT NIXES BILL FUNDING NIH

By Jocelyn Kaiser
ScienceNOW Daily News
13 November 2007

P resident George W. Bush today vetoed a $151 billion spending bill to fund the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in Bethesda, Maryland, and other health and education programs in 2008, calling the measure fiscally irresponsible. The bill now goes back to Congress, where Democrats will need to either attract enough Republican votes to make a new version veto-proof or revise the bill to the president's satisfaction. In the meantime, NIH must hold spending to 2007 levels.

The appropriations legislation would have provided $30 billion for NIH, 3.8% more than its current budget and its largest raise in 5 years. The additional $1.1 billion for NIH would have reversed the $279 million cut that Bush had requested in February and even tops what the Senate and the House had approved separately. About $200 million of the increase would be passed along to the international Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. Also included in the bill was $111 million for the National Children's Study, a project not funded in the president's request, and $531 million for NIH's crosscutting Roadmap.

The bill also contained a significant NIH policy revision. It would have made mandatory an NIH request that grantees submit a copy of their manuscripts so that the agency can post them in a free public archive no later than a year after publication. Most investigators are ignoring the policy. Journal publishers have argued that they could be driven out of business—a view that the president seemed to endorse in comments on the legislation before it passed, warning of "the possible impact ... on scientific research publishing." Advocates of so-called open access predict the requirement will be retained in the final spending bill.

Senate appropriators earlier dropped a provision that would have expanded the number of human embryonic stem cell lines eligible for federal funding. The current policy limits funding to lines developed before August 2001.

The biomedical research community is "obviously disappointed" by the veto, says David Moore, head of governmental relations for the Association of American Medical Colleges in Washington, D.C. "We will work with everybody else who has a stake in the bill to try to convince Congress to override the veto." Moore says that supporters are close to the two-thirds majority needed but acknowledges that some Republicans may be swayed by the president's assertion that "this bill spends too much."

Meanwhile, scientific societies are urging Congress to finish other appropriations bills that give boosts to science agencies such as the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology and hoping that the president won't veto them. Fiscal year 2008 began on 1 October, and agencies are now required to maintain spending at 2007 levels under a continuing resolution that expires on 14 December.
Census Funding at Risk

Census Bureau

The status of the Fiscal Year 2008 appropriations process is threatening the fate of a reengineered and more accurate 2010 Census. Please consider contacting your representatives in the U.S. House and Senate, as well as OMB Director Jim Nussle, to communicate the following two messages:

Grant Funding Exemption in FY 2008 CR

The current Fiscal Year 2008 Continuing Resolution expires on November 16, and it is certain a new one will be needed before the final FY 2008 appropriations bills are enacted. When Congress and the Administration negotiate the terms of the next Continuing Resolution, urge them to include a funding exemption for the Census Bureau. If the Census Bureau doesn't get an exemption, it will not have enough money to launch critical tests and activities, including the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal, the only full test of the actual census. The Census Bureau will also be forced to cancel its test of the handheld computers, forcing it to return to a paper-based census. This prospect not only threatens the accuracy of the 2010 Census, but also increases its costs by $1.5 billion. In addition, the 2007 Economic Census will be delayed and probably reduced in scope without sufficient funding in the next CR.

Fund Census Bureau at the Senate-passed level

Urge Congress to include the higher level of funding the Senate provided the Census Bureau, $1.24 billion, in the final version of H.R. 3093, the Fiscal Year 2008 Commerce, Justice, and Science Appropriations bill. Again, the increased funding the Bureau requested is necessary to keep final testing and preparations on schedule in 2008 and beyond.

Visit The Census Project web site (www.thecensusproject.org) for a fact sheet on the consequences of flat-level funding in the Continuing Resolution, as well as previous letters to Congress highlighting key activities in 2008 that require sufficient funding.

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Stay Up to Date on the Census, NSF and NIH Funding Process

Stay informed and stay involved. The following is a link to the “Current Status of FY 2008 Appropriations” grid provided by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

http://www.aaas.org/spp/rd/approp08.htm

Both the Census Bureau and NSF are contained in the Commerce, Justice and Science appropriations bill (#3 in the grid). NIH is contained in the Labor, HHS, and Education bill (#2 in the grid).
COUNTING HEADS

The GOP, despite recent setbacks, may have a longer-term ace: The 2010 Census is likely to yield more congressional districts for many states that have been Republican-friendly in past elections. Changes in House apportionment will be made before the 2012 contests.

Texas should come way with the big prize, adding four seats in the House. Georgia will probably gain one more, and Florida, two. Republicans have recently dominated these states’ legislatures. If that holds, the GOP will have more influence over redistricting.

Generally, the Census will show the westward population shift, due to migration and immigration. Confirmation of this in the Census will redirect more federal money toward western states for highways, education, etc. And look for five western states…Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Arizona … to each get at least one new congressional district. But California, for the first time, won’t pick up any seats.

States likely to lose House seats: Louisiana (mainly due to Katrina) as well as Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts.


ECONOMIC CENSUS NEARS

In December, more than 4 million American businesses will receive 2007 Economic Census forms, underscoring the importance of their participation in the nation’s most comprehensive measure of business and industry taken every five years.

“Economic census forms that businesses receive in December will tell us how we are changing as a nation,” said Thomas Mesenbourg, Jr., the Census Bureau’s associate director for economic programs. “Important economic indicators, such as gross domestic product, are directly related to the quality of the data we get from businesses in every industry and every locality.”

The Census Bureau has launched a new Web site — www.business.census.gov — to help businesses understand the economic census and how it benefits them. The site includes economic snapshots of selected industries and significant facts about every industry. Economic census data provide the hard figures that businesses need when they consider expanding into new regions or markets.

I’m constantly advising entrepreneurs to consult economic census information before making decisions,” said Rhonda Abrams, small business adviser and syndicated columnist. “It helps business people make informed decisions." Businesses can look at benchmark values from the economic census to assess where they stand in the marketplace and to research market shares, salaries, product and sales trends, and site locations.

Firms in more than 1,000 industries will receive forms in December. They will be asked to report information such as employment, payroll and the value of goods and services sold. Forms must be returned to the U.S. Census Bureau by Feb. 12, 2008. Businesses that receive forms are required by federal law to respond. Information about individual firms is kept confidential, and only aggregate industry data are published.

For businesses that would like to get a head start on preparing for the census, the new web site — www.business.census.gov — provides links to sample forms, answers to frequently asked questions and a secure way to communicate directly with the Census Bureau. The site also has tips to help businesses use the data.
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY MILESTONE – CDPH 40TH
The Center for Demography and Population Health at Florida State University is celebrating its 40th birthday with a special series of events during the 2007-2008 academic year.

Following a presentation early in the fall term by Dr. Charles B. Nam, Founding Director of CDPH and Distinguished Research Professor Emeritus, reviewing the history and possible futures for the group, the regular Friday Brown Bag Seminar Series has had a full schedule of talks on research and other activities of faculty and students. Always well-attended, these talks typically incorporate the diverse topics of interest to CDPH participants and have proven especially popular this year. A schedule is provided on the CDPH website, address below.

In addition, two special events are scheduled for spring 2008. CDPH hosts an annual lecture series in recognition of the important contributions made by Charles Nam. This year the Nam Lecture will be given by Dr. Jason Boardman, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Research Associate in the Population Program, Institute of Behavioral Science, at the University of Colorado, Boulder. He will be speaking on “Social Demographic Perspectives on Behavioral Genetics,” a topic closely related to Dr. Nam’s long term research agenda and of great interest to the demographic community at large. The Nam Lecture is scheduled for Friday, February 29, 2:00-3:30, in the Broad Auditorium of the Pepper Center on the FSU campus.

The next day, Saturday March 1, CDPH will host a reception and dinner for faculty, students, alumni, and friends to mark the occasion of the 40th anniversary. The keynote speaker will be Dr. Louis Pol, a distinguished alumnus of FSU and Dean of the College of Business at the University of Nebraska, Omaha. Dr. Pol is internationally known for his contributions to business demography and the demography of health care. The dinner will be held in the historic Suwanee Dining Hall of the William Johnson Building on the FSU campus. This building has recently been renovated to its historic beauty and, in addition, this is the same building where CDPH was located when it was organized back in 1967.

All SDA members are invited to attend and participate in any or all of these events. More information as well as a list of hotels where rooms have been blocked and other events going on in Tallahassee over this weekend will be posted on the CDPH website: http://cdph.fsu.edu/events/cdph40th.html.

LEGISLATION FOR A NEW STATE-LEVEL SURVEY OF CHILD WELL-BEING IS INTRODUCED
By William O’Hare, Annie E. Casey Foundation and KIDS COUNT

Legislation has been introduced in Congress calling for a state-level survey, to be carried out by the Federal government, which would provide each state with reliable, accurate data about how their children are doing, across a wide range of indicators—education, social and emotional development, health and safety, attitudes, and family well-being. The new survey would build on the existing National Survey of Child Health.

Senators John D. Rockefeller (D-WV) and Olympia Snowe (R-ME) introduced legislation (S-1482) in the Senate on May 24, 2007, while Representative Chaka Fattah (D-PA) and Dave Camp (R-MI) introduced similar legislation (HR 2477) in the House of Representatives.

The legislation was spurred by the fact that over the past decade the federal government has shifted greater responsibility to the states for programs that benefit children and families. Unfortunately, most states today lack reliable data on the well-being of children in their jurisdiction.

Most national surveys do not include adequate sample sizes to provide an accurate picture of state-level conditions, especially for smaller states. This information would help states target their scarce resources and track whether child well-being improved when new programs were instituted.
The new survey would cost about $10 million a year, but The Annie E. Casey Foundation and other private funders have pledged to expand that funding by providing at least $1 million annually to give states, researchers, policy analysts and community groups technical assistance in understanding and using the data.

Sponsors believe a state-level survey on the well-being of children is a valuable and cost-effective investment for many reasons including:

- States will be able to determine how to get the maximum impact of federal dollars invested in children.
- States will be able to make informed decisions on a number of programs.
- Federal policymakers will have better data to guide them in allocating increasingly scarce federal resources for child well-being.
- States and federal policymakers will be better able to compare state-specific policies across state lines.

More information about the legislation is available at www.childindicators.com

**CHARLIE NAM’S “THE GOLDEN DOOR”**

*Reviewed by Ron Cossman*

Dr. Charles Nam is a respected demographer. He is also—at heart—a sociologist. By that I mean that he uses context to make sense of the patterns and events that are evident in life. After a long and successful career as a researcher who explains the numbers, Dr. Nam's first work of fiction elucidates the context and circumstances behind the demographic and sociological processes of international migration, immigration, discrimination, assimilation, chain migration, social networks, and the list could go on. What Dr. Nam has written is a worthy companion to the more cut and dry approaches to social and demographic processes.

While the story begins in the Jewish immigrant neighborhoods of New York City (circa 1893), the history (and therefore the social forces) is rooted in the Russian Pale of settlement, linking to events in the mid 1800's. The backstory of three immigrants, Julius Newman, Abe Solomon and Rivka Borchowitz guides us through life in the Pale, the social networks and mutual support systems that the Jews developed in response to government-sponsored attacks, the reasons for emigration, and the paths chosen to emigration. As Rivka Borchowitz put it, “We are part of a chain of people who hope to keep Judaism alive. … It wasn’t strange for many of them to move to a new location, especially when threatened. We are doing our part,” (p. 85).

A quick read at 164 pages (I can imagine students rolling their eyes at this claim), *The Golden Door* is a useful supplement to an introductory demography or sociology text, especially for those students who fare better when concepts are rooted in examples. The novel could serve as an excellent springboard for discussion in undergraduate classes and instructors should consider this addition to the class reading list.
A Congressional Briefing

Why Population Aging Matters: A Global Perspective

According to a report, *Why Population Aging Matters: A Global Perspective*, issued jointly by the U.S. Department of State and the National Institute on Aging, as the proportion of older people increases in the U.S. and around the world, nations will face new challenges and opportunities, particularly with regard to health care and retirement systems, intergenerational relationships within families, and labor market supply. On May 21, under the auspices of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, Sen. Herbert Kohl (D-WI), Chairman, and Sen. Gordon Smith (R-OR), Ranking Member, COSSA and the Population Association of America co-sponsored a briefing to discuss the findings and implications of the report.

In his demographic overview of population aging, Joseph Chamie of the Center for Migration Studies in New York City referred to population aging as a “triumph of civilization” and perhaps the most significant event of the 21st Century. Chamie described this as an achievement that required vital social and economic adjustments to current and expected future demographic realities. In particular, said Chamie “population aging raises critical issues for countries, states and cities in areas such as economic growth, employment and retirement, pensions, health care and social support services.” In addition, he cited figures indicating the graying of the industrialized world; Japan’s average age in 2050 is projected to be 55. At the same time in African countries such as Chad, Mali, and Niger, the average age will be in the mid-20s.

Noting the data on the social determinants of health and aging, particularly the growth of chronic diseases, Harvard University professor Lisa Berkman focused primarily on the epidemiologic transitions in health. “While the distribution of disease changes, socially disadvantaged people and those who are socially isolated continue to be at increased risk,” related Berkman. When the epidemiologic and demographic transitions collide, Berkman said, you will begin to notice a more diversified workforce, with flexible jobs for older people. Because many middle-aged workers are also caregivers to their elderly parents, they will also need more flexible jobs. Finally, Berkman concluded that benefit polices and practices related to retirement “may contribute more than we think to a healthier workforce.”

Adele Hayutin, of the Global Aging Project at Stanford’s Center on Longevity, focused largely on labor force implications and pension vulnerabilities. “Most advanced economies (the U.S. is an exception) face shrinking workforces,” said Hayutin. These shrinking labor forces will mean fewer and fewer workers per retiree that will place large burdens on low-income countries like India and Mexico. Despite increased longevity, labor force participation of men 60-64 has declined. Hayutin suggested that public pension incentives in certain European countries such as France, and Italy create these decreases.

James P. Smith, Senior Economist of RAND Corporation, explained that the falling of mortality, birth, and work rates will mostly determine the future of the world. Smith examined international comparative data to support his claims. Smith compared the U.S. aging problem comparable to the problems faced in Asia. According to Smith our disadvantage is the rapidity of an aging population at lower incomes with weak non-familial income and health security systems in place. Smith referenced the University of Michigan’s Health and Retirement Study (HRS), which surveys more than 22,000 Americans over the age of 50 every two years. Supported by the NIA, the study paints an emerging portrait of an aging America’s physical and mental health, insurance coverage, financial status, family support systems, labor market status, and retirement planning (www.hrsonline.isr.umich.edu). There are also comparable studies such as the English Longitudinal Study of Aging, the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe. These efforts at data collection have now been or will soon be extended to South Korea, Japan, Thailand, China and India. With the U.S. population recently passing the 300 million mark and the World at 6.6 billion people, the demographics of aging and health will remain a major issue for policy makers. Major decisions about pension policy, workforce policy, and health policy will continue on the agenda.

A Congressional Briefing

Why Population Aging Matters: A Global Perspective

Hosted by:
Chairman Herb Kohl & Ranking Member Gordon H. Smith
Senate Special Committee on Aging

Monday, May 21, 2007
4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.
G-11 Dirksen Senate Office Building

Agenda

Demographic Overview of Population Aging
Joseph Chamie
(Former UN Director of the Population Division)
Center for Migration Studies, New York
View Presentation -- http://www.cossa.org/Chamie.pdf

The Epidemiologic Transition in Health – The Rise of Chronic Disease
Lisa Berkman
Thomas D. Cabot Professor of Public Policy
Department of Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health
View Presentation -- http://www.cossa.org/Berkman.pdf

Labor Force and Pensions in Aging Societies
Adele M. Hayutin
Director, Global Aging Project
Stanford Center on Longevity
View Presentation -- http://www.cossa.org/Hayutin.pdf

Data for Policy Decisions
James P. Smith
Senior Economist
RAND Corporation

Moderator:
Mary Jo Hoeksema
Population Association of America

Sponsored by:
Consortium for Social Science Associations
Population Association of America
Speakers’ Biographical Sketches

Lisa Berkman, Ph.D., Thomas D. Cabot Professor in Public Policy and Epidemiology, is chair of the Department of Society, Human Development and Health at Harvard School of Public Health. Berkman is an internationally-recognized social epidemiologist whose work focuses on social determinants of health and aging. She edited *Social Epidemiology*, the first systematic account of the field of social determinants of health. The majority of her work is devoted to identifying the role of social networks and socioeconomic conditions in predicting age-related changes in health, onset of disease, and mortality especially related to cardiovascular or cerebrovascular disease. Her current work focuses on the health effects of labor policies and practices related to flexibility and work/family issues. She is the past president of the Society for Epidemiologic Research and a member of the Institute of Medicine.

Joseph Chamie, Ph.D., is currently Director of Research at the Center for Migration Studies, New York, and Editor of the International Migration Review. He is the former Director of the United Nations Population Division. He has been with the United Nations in the field of population and development both overseas and in New York for more than a quarter century. Among other major duties, he was the deputy secretary-general for the 1994 United Nations International Conference for Population and Development. In addition to completing numerous population studies issued under United Nations authorship, Chamie has also written many studies in his own name in such areas as fertility, population estimates and projections, international migration, and population and development policy.

Adele Hayutin, Ph.D., is a Senior Research Scholar at the Stanford Center on Longevity and Director of its Global Aging Project, which initiates collaborative research and public discourse on the challenges of population aging. During a twenty-year career as a business economist, she has specialized in issues and trends affecting business investment strategy. She currently focuses on economic and policy implications of global demographic change. Hayutin has developed a comparative international perspective that highlights demographic differences across countries and illustrates the unprecedented pace of critical demographic changes. Previously, she was chief economist of the Fremont Group (formerly Bechtel Investments), a diversified private investment company based in San Francisco, senior real estate analyst at Salomon Brothers in New York, and director of research at RREEF in San Francisco. Hayutin received a B.A. from Wellesley College and a Master's in Public Policy and Ph.D. in Economics from UC Berkeley.

Mary Jo Hoeksema, M.A., has been the Public Affairs Specialist for the Population Association of America and Association of Population Centers (PAA/APC), an organization comprised of over 3,000 behavioral and social scientists, including economists, demographers, and sociologists, who conduct population-based research, since January 2004. Prior to her position with PAA/APC, Hoeksema worked at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for approximately 10 years, as the Legislative Officer at the National Institute on Aging and National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine and as the Special Assistant to the Director of the NIH Office of Policy of Extramural Research Administration. She came to the NIH in 1995 as a Presidential Management Fellow. In addition to her positions at the NIH, she has served as a Legislative Assistant for Representative Rosa DeLauro and Legislative Correspondent for Senator Jeff Bingaman. Hoeksema has a Master of Public Administration from the George Washington University.

James P. Smith, Ph.D. holds the RAND Chair in Labor Markets and Demographic Studies and was the Director of RAND’s Labor and Population Studies Program from 1977-1994. He has led numerous projects, including studies of immigration, the economics of aging, black-white wages and employment, wealth accumulation and savings behavior, and the interrelation of health and economic status. Smith was the Chair of the Panel on Demographic and Economic Impacts of Immigration (1995-1997), for the National Academy of Sciences. The Panel was convened to examine the interconnections of immigration, population, and the economy, and to provide evidence about the impact of immigration. He has served on the Population Research Committee at
the National Institutes of Health (NIH). He currently serves as chair on the National Institutes of Aging (NIA) Data Monitoring Committee for the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS) and was chair of the National Science Foundation Advisory Committee for the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). Smith was the public representative appointed by the Governor on the California OSHA Board. He has received the National Institutes of Health MERIT Award, the most distinguished honor NIH grants to a researcher. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1972.

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### Attendee List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization/Office</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lisa Berkman</td>
<td>Harvard School of Public Health</td>
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<td>Luis Campillo</td>
<td>Office of Senator Jack Reed</td>
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<td>Joseph Chamie</td>
<td>Center for Migration Studies</td>
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<td>Kirsten Colello</td>
<td>Library of Congress</td>
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<td>Paul Cullinan</td>
<td>Congressional Budget Office</td>
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<td>Tamara L. Fucile</td>
<td>Office of Senator Amy Klobuchar</td>
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<td>Ashley Glacel</td>
<td>Special Committee on Aging</td>
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<td>Carmen R. Green</td>
<td>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, Majority Staff</td>
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<td>Kelly Hall</td>
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<td>Consortium of Social Science Associations</td>
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<td>Senate Finance Committee</td>
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<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
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<td>Senate Finance Committee</td>
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<td>Office of Senator Blanche Lincoln</td>
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</tbody>
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### In this issue:

#### Introduction to the Special Issue on Spatial Demography
- **Author(s)**: Paul R. Voss
- **DOI**: 10.1007/s11113-007-9048-3
- **Online since**: September 06, 2007
- **Page**: 455 - 456

#### Demography as a Spatial Social Science
- **Author(s)**: Paul R. Voss
- **DOI**: 10.1007/s11113-007-9047-4
- **Online since**: September 25, 2007
- **Page**: 457 - 476

#### Spatial Demography: An Opportunity to Improve Policy Making at Diverse Decision Levels
- **Author(s)**: Marcia Caldas Castro
- **DOI**: 10.1007/s11113-007-9041-x
- **Online since**: September 06, 2007
- **Page**: 477 - 509

#### An Explanatory Model for Projecting Regional Fertility Differences in the Netherlands
- **Author(s)**: Joop Beer, Ingeborg Deerenberg
- **DOI**: 10.1007/s11113-007-9040-y
- **Online since**: September 21, 2007
- **Page**: 511 - 528
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>DOI</th>
<th>Online since</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spatial Sampling Design for a Demographic and Health Survey</td>
<td>Naresh Kumar</td>
<td>10.1007/s11113-007-9044-7</td>
<td>September 12, 2007</td>
<td>581 - 599</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Forest Clearing in the Ecuadorian Amazon: A Study of Patterns Over Space and Time

Author(s)  William Pan, David Carr, Alisson Barbieri, Richard Bilsborrow, Chirayath Suchindran
DOI  10.1007/s11113-007-9045-6
Online since  September 11, 2007
Page  635 - 659

Urban Form, Heart Disease, and Geography: A Case Study in Composite Index Formation and Bayesian Spatial Modeling

Author(s)  Gerald Shoultz, Jimmie Givens, J. Wanzer Drane
DOI  10.1007/s11113-007-9049-2
Online since  September 27, 2007
Page  661 - 685

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Your SpringerAlerts Team
ASSISTANT/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR RURAL SOCIOLOGY AUBURN

Introduction: The Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology at Auburn University is seeking candidates for the position of Assistant/Associate Professor in the rural sociology program. Alabama has a sizable rural population, with 30% of its inhabitants living in towns of less than 2500. The future economic and social welfare of the state is strongly influenced by the interaction between rural areas and urban and metropolitan centers throughout the state, region, and nation. The expected start date for this position is August 16, 2008. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Responsibilities: This is a 9-month tenure track position (50% research, 50% teaching). The 9-month salary may be supplemented through research grants and summer teaching. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of a nationally-recognized research program relevant to Alabama and the southeastern U.S. in one or more of the following areas: community, regional, and rural development; natural resource and environmental sociology; environmental and other social movements; sustainable agriculture; rural and farm labor, including issues related to migratory labor; and demographic change. Obtaining extramural funding will be expected and essential to success in this position. Collaboration will be expected with other departmental faculty, colleagues in other disciplines, and professionals in the Alabama Cooperative Extension System. Research and teaching activities will result in publication of refereed articles in regional, national and international journals and other appropriate outlets, such as books, technical bulletins and conference papers. Teaching responsibilities will include instructing undergraduate and graduate level courses, advising students, and curriculum development. Service to the department, college, university, profession, and citizens of Alabama is expected.

Minimum Qualifications: Minimum qualifications include an earned PhD in Rural Sociology, Sociology, or related social science discipline, completed by the position start date. Candidates must have documented experience and/or evidence of the ability to function as a successful teacher at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. In addition, candidates must have the qualifications to develop a nationally-recognized research program. Candidates must possess excellent interpersonal skills to effectively interact with diverse audiences. Candidates must demonstrate the ability to communicate effectively in English. The candidate selected for the position must be able to meet eligibility requirements for work in the United States at the time appointment is scheduled to begin and continue working legally for the proposed term of employment.

Additional Desired Qualifications: Desired qualifications include documented evidence of research resulting in peer reviewed publications, strong quantitative skills and evidence of ability to work collaboratively.

Application: Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Applicants must submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, copies of all transcripts, and the names, addresses, phone numbers and email addresses of three references to:

Dr. Conner Bailey, Search Committee Chair Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology 202 Comer Hall Auburn University, AL 36849 Phone: 334.844.5632 Fax: 334.844.5639 Email: bailelc@auburn.edu

Only complete application packages will be considered. Active review of applications will begin December 1, 2007. The search will continue until the position is filled, but to ensure consideration for the position, applicants are encouraged to apply by the end of business on November 30, 2007. The expected position start date is August 16, 2008 The University: Auburn University is a land-grant institution with a student enrollment of more than 23,500. The University provides instruction in approximately 70 academic departments and supports graduate research and public service programs of a broad scope. The University is located in the city of Auburn in east-central Alabama near the metropolitan areas of Montgomery and Birmingham, Alabama, and Columbus and Atlanta, Georgia. The Department: Information can be found at www.ag.auburn.edu/agec/. Auburn University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Southern Demographic Newsletter
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT

Dear Colleague,

Please find below an ad for three positions in Health and the Environment in the Department of Geography, University of Minnesota. **Review of materials will begin November 16, 2007.**

Please note that Geographic Information Science, broadly defined to include spatial analysis and modeling, is one of three perspectives identified as central to these new positions. The Department of Geography has a strong tradition of work in GISc and is interested in a scholar with a broad background that integrates GISc with other areas of geography while complementing departmental strengths in geovisualization and spatial analysis.

At the college level, the College of Liberal Arts Strategic Plan (2007) highlights GISc as an area of current strength that has been targeted for further growth. The Plan identifies two of five college-wide research initiatives as related to GISc, namely Spatial Visualization and Analysis and Quantitative Methods and Modeling. The plan also proposes creation of a state-of-the-art Spatial Analysis and Computational Laboratory that will complement our substantial set of existing GIS labs.

At the university level, the University of Minnesota has a strong GISc community that is quickly emerging as a national powerhouse. We have over 70 faculty and staff in 23 departments (and counting) working directly in GISc or geospatial topics in over a dozen research labs. In terms of teaching, we have degree programs at the undergraduate, master's and doctoral levels supported by close to a hundred courses on geospatial topics. We have just created an interdisciplinary undergraduate minor in Geographic Information Science and coordinate the ten-year old Master of Geographic Information Science (MGIS) degree, which currently enrolls 65 students. See geospatial.umn.edu for more information about GISc at the University of Minnesota.

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Department of Geography
University of Minnesota
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267 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55455
USA

612 625 4577
612 624 1044 (fax)

FACULTY POSITION
Department of Geography
University of Minnesota

The Department of Geography, College of Liberal Arts, invites applications for a full-time, nine-month faculty position in the area of health and the environment beginning fall semester 2008. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. in Geography or related discipline by the date of appointment. Appointment will be made at the rank of tenure-track assistant professor or tenured associate professor, depending on qualifications and experience and consistent with collegiate and University policy. Advanced ABD's may be considered for appointment at the rank of tenure-track instructor with the stipulation that the Ph.D. is conferred in the first year of the appointment.

The Department of Geography plans to hire three new faculty members in the area of health and the environment over the next two years, two at the assistant professor level and one at the associate professor level. The reciprocal relationships between health and the environment are among the most
pressing facing the world today. The Department of Geography thus is embarking on a new initiative to strengthen expertise in this area, which will embrace and engage across biophysical, human-social and GI science perspectives on this vital issue. We seek scholars who have the interest in and potential to pursue a broad-based approach, including interdisciplinary work with scholars in the social sciences, public health, environmental sciences, and other cognate fields. We welcome applicants versed in diverse theoretical and methodological approaches. We particularly welcome individuals with research expertise in Latin America, East Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

Candidates will be evaluated according to the overall quality of their academic preparation and scholarly work, evidence of research ability, evidence of commitment to teaching and skills as a teacher, and strength of recommendations.

**Duties/Responsibilities.** The successful candidate will be expected to maintain a strong program of research and publication including regular applications for external research support, to participate in a superior instructional program at the undergraduate and graduate levels, to build links between geography and related academic departments, and contribute service appropriate for the rank of appointment to the department, college, University, and profession.

**Program/Unit Description.** The Department of Geography at the University of Minnesota is a top-ranked, nationally and internationally recognized department that includes programs in Geography, Urban Studies, and Geographic Information Science. Studies in Geography offer an integrative perspective on the relations among social, political, economic, and physical phenomena in space and place, and provides a methodological emphasis in Geographic Information Science. Urban Studies is an interdisciplinary undergraduate program that focuses on the conceptual and analytical frameworks and specialized skills needed for professions focused on urban change or development in public agencies, non-profits, or private business, or for graduate study in urban planning, law, social welfare, public affairs, or the social and environmental sciences.

The MGIS program - first of its type in the U.S. - is a professional degree program that provides a comprehensive GIS degree that balances work in the theoretical/conceptual, technical, and application domains of GIS; delivers course work at times convenient for students employed full time; and emphasizes societal impacts of GIS technologies.

**Application process**

Applicants for a tenure-track position should submit electronically 1) a letter of application addressing their qualifications for this position; 2) a curriculum vitae; 3) a statement of teaching interests and materials relevant to teaching experience; 4) a statement outlining current and future research interests; 5) a writing sample of a published paper or manuscript in progress; and 6) names and complete contact information for no fewer than three references. Additional materials may be requested later.

This is an online application. For the Assistant Professor position go to: http://employment.umn.edu/applicants/Central?quickFind=66267

For the Associate Professor position go to: http://employment.umn.edu/applicants/Central?quickFind=66846

Deadline

JOB: NATIONAL CHILDREN’S STUDY

The Program Office of the National Children's Study (Study) at NICHD is recruiting for five positions to conduct the Study, the largest study of the effects of environmental and genetic factors on child and human health in the United States. The Study will follow a representative sample of 100,000 children from before birth to age 21 seeking information to prevent and treat some of the nation's most pressing health problems. The Study represents a multi-agency federal collaboration.

Health Scientist Administrator (four open positions)
The Program Office is recruiting for four (4) Scientist Project Officers to develop and implement this large cohort study. These positions are established to carry out the scientific planning, implementation, analysis, and reporting of the Study, in various scientific areas or disciplines needed for the Study. Duties will include management and oversight of Study Centers as a Project Officer for respective Centers as well as serving as an expert on specific scientific aspects of the Study. The scientific responsibilities will include synthesizing scientific data, developing Study methods and protocols, oversight of data collection, interpretation and reporting of results, and working with various Study committees and working groups to provide scientific support. These positions are at the GS 13/14 level and will be based in Bethesda, Maryland. Applications must be received by December 14, 2007.

Additional information about these positions is available on the National Children's Study Web site: http://nationalchildrensstudy.gov/get_involved/business_opp/.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY’S MASTERS IN DEMOGRAPHY

Florida State University offers graduate training in applied demography leading to a Master of Science degree in Demography. Complete information is available on our website at http://www.popcenter.fsu.edu.

We have just received substantial new support from FSU, and we are actively seeking to triple our enrollment. The MS-Demography degree requires 33 hours of academic course work, including a 6 hour MS paper. We encourage internships. With fall entry, the degree can be completed in one year. Entry requirements include an upper division GPA of 3.0, a GRE of 1000, and two reference letters. The admissions process is web-based: http://www.fsu.edu/students/prospective/admissions/.

I am sending this email and a link to our flier to you with the request that you pass it on to students who might be interested. I would also hope you would give your recommendation and guide them in seeking additional information on the strengths and possibilities of this degree path.

One question that is usually asked concerns funding. We offer tuition waivers on a competitive basis, and need-based scholarships. Students also may qualify for the SREB Academic Common Market, which provides in-state tuition. See http://www.sreb.org/programs/acm/acmindex.asp for more information. International students may benefit from unique arrangements of the State of Florida with a number of countries to reduce or eliminate the "out of state" portion of tuition for their nationals. See http://www.international.fsu.edu/Types/Linkage/Linkage.htm and other links on that page for more information.

We have a very good program, nationally ranked within the US and internationally respected. Our students do get jobs. I hope you will encourage your students to make application.
I am happy to answer any questions by email (eberstein@fsu.edu) or phone (850-644-7108). Thank you in advance for your assistance in making this opportunity known to prospective students.

I. Eberstein
Isaac W. (Ike) Eberstein, PhD
Charles Meade Grigg Professor of Sociology
Director, Center for Demography & Population Health
Florida State University
Tallahassee, FL 32306-2240
Voice: 850-644-7108 (direct)
FAX: 850-644-8818; eberstein@fsu.edu
http://www.popcenter.fsu.edu

PH.D. IN APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS – SAN ANTONIO

http://utsa.edu/copp/demography

Department of Demography and Organization Studies
The University of Texas at San Antonio
One UTSA Circle
San Antonio, Texas 78249-0704
Contact: Corey Sparks, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Phone: (210) 458-6858
email:corey.sparks@utsa.edu

The University of Texas at San Antonio College of Public Policy is accepting applicants for the Ph.D. in Applied Demography program.

About the program

The Ph.D. in Applied Demography is a multi-disciplinary degree offered through the Department of Demography and Organization Studies in the College of Public Policy at The University of Texas at San Antonio. The program is offered in collaboration with the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio and the San Antonio campus of the University of Texas School of Public Health. This unique partnership offers one of the top programs in the field of Applied Demography and addresses the growing national demand for individuals with doctoral training in the area of Applied Demography.

The Ph.D. program provides two tracks in which students can specialize – Applied Demography and Health and Applied Demography and Policy.

The Applied Demography and Health track prepares students to address the expanding education and research problems that are at the intersection of demography and health care. Students in this area not only pursue careers in university-based medical centers, health science centers, and social science departments but also in health care areas in the private sector such as marketing and planning.

The Applied Demography and Policy track prepares students to work in the area of applied social demography. Students are trained to examine the effects of demographic factors on policy—both private and public. Students trained in this track are prepared to pursue academic careers as well as careers in national and corporate settings, such as marketing, advertising and policy. Special emphasis is placed on research and policy in large local, state, and federal agencies. Both tracks focus training in research and statistical methodology necessary in an applied setting.

Admission Requirements

Southern Demographic Newsletter
21
To be admitted to the Ph.D. program, candidates must satisfy the university-wide requirements for admission to graduate programs and submit their applications for admission along with supporting documentation no later than **February 1, 2008**. Applications are accepted for fall entry only and must be completed online through UTSA’s Graduate School Website at [http://utsa.edu/graduate/](http://utsa.edu/graduate/). In addition, students are required to complete a departmental application which can be accessed at [http://www.utsa.edu/copp/Demography/degreeprograms/forms.html](http://www.utsa.edu/copp/Demography/degreeprograms/forms.html).

Supporting documentation must include official transcripts of all undergraduate and graduate work completed; GRE scores (taken within the past 5 years); three letters of recommendation; a letter of application that describes the candidate’s objectives related to the Ph.D. program and background. International students from non-English speaking countries must also submit a score of at least 550 on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) taken within the last two calendar years.

**Assistantships**

An application for an assistantship can be made by completing an application form available from the department office and/or the departmental website. In addition, to be considered for an assistantship, the student must indicate interest in receiving an assistantship on Part 3 of the online graduate school application. Assistantships are granted on a competitive basis for qualified students. It is anticipated that assistantships will be available for most students entering the program. The current remuneration is in the amount of $15,000 per annum and additional tuition and fee based scholarships are sponsored by the Institute of Demographic and Socio-Economic Research located at The University of Texas at San Antonio.
Origins of SDA

The Southern Demographic Association, the only existing regional demographic organization in the U.S., had its origins in the late 1960’s. Everett Lee, a University of Pennsylvania Ph.D. who was then on the faculty at the University of Massachusetts, was invited to an energy conference in which the Director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) participated. In a private discussion with the Director, Lee was told of ORNL’s civil defense program that complemented that of the laboratory’s principal emphasis on atomic energy. They discussed the need for demographic data for analyzing civil defense needs.

In fact, ORNL focused on classified research on atomic energy, and its companion organization, the Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) which was made up of representatives from a large number of research universities, handled non-classified research (including civil defense projects).

Everett Lee was hired as a consultant by ORAU for purposes of providing demographic input to the civil defense program. At the time, Lee was in the process of moving to the University of Georgia, where he would practice demography for the remainder of his career. With the help of Anne Lee, his spouse and also a demographer, Bill Pendleton from Emory University, and others, an office was set up in Oak Ridge, Tennessee for the demographic activities. With ORAU financial support, several persons staffed the Oak Ridge office and generated special tabulations of census and other data for ORAU.

This arrangement continued for a few years, with Lee making frequent visits to Oak Ridge to coordinate activities. Since other Southern demographers were associated with ORAU universities, Lee decided it would be fruitful to involve them in the ongoing program. The mechanism he chose was an organization he entitled the Southern Regional Demographic Group (SRDG). It would operate as a quasi-professional group with open membership. A meeting of leading Southern demographers was held at which Everett Lee was unanimously selected to be SRDG’s first Chair. Charles Nam (Florida State University) was selected as Vice-Chair, and George Myers (Duke University), Dudley Poston (then at the University of Texas), Daniel Price (then at the University of North Carolina), and Abbott Ferriss (Emory University) were named to the Board of Directors.

SRDG held annual meetings of a professional association type in Oak Ridge, with presentation of papers and discussions. ORAU supported the effort. In 1971 Lee got ORAU to sponsor a special conference on the recently-conducted 1970 Census, with additional funding from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). SRDG members reported on uses of the 1970 Census. Abbott Ferriss edited a report based on the conference which can be found in most university libraries. Some of the subsequent meetings of SRDG were held in Atlanta to facilitate travel of participants. (Travel to Oak Ridge required air travel to Knoxville, Tennessee and subsequent road travel lasting about one and a half hours.)

In the late 1970’s, the Federal Government established the U.S. Department of Energy in Washington. Many officials of ORNL and ORAU, including those who supported the Oak Ridge demographic activities, were transferred to the new agency. Officials of ORNL who succeeded them withdrew support of the demographic office at Oak Ridge. That left SRDG without sponsorship.

Gladys Bowles (University of Georgia) was Chair of SRDG at the time and she spearheaded the conversion of SRDG from an ad hoc organization of Southern demographers to a professional association. In 1980, under her leadership, SRDG became the Southern Demographic Association.
Southern Demography Before SRDG

In the 37 or so years since SRDG was formed, demography has blossomed as a field of study in the Southern region. Courses in population are found at a wide range of universities and colleges and the number of demographic study centers in the region has grown. Younger members of SDA are not aware of the state of demography in the Southern region before 1970 and even most older members have a hazy notion of what demography was like in the earlier decades. This begs the question: What was Southern demography like before SRDG was organized?

I have attempted to reconstruct the state of demography in the region before about 1970 and will focus on the most outstanding demographers in earlier years. The table below shows leading Southern demographers before SRDG, according to which universities they trained at and which universities or other organizations they served at. There are many definitions of the South and I chose to define the region by including Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware to the north (but not the District of Columbia) and Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas to the west (but not Missouri). I tried to identify the prominent demographers in the region who were active around 1970 or before. Some go back to the 1920’s while some were beginning their careers in the region in 1970. (I may have erred by including some who entered the region a year or two later.) I apologize to those who should have been included but were left out. In the table, training institutions are shown at the top of the page and where persons served as faculty or professionals is in the stub. A few persons are listed in more than one institution if they moved during their careers.

All those listed made significant contributions to demography in the South. I have included the photographs of five of them, who I think were the most critical in terms of advancing population study in the region.

(Note: In addition to those whose demographic achievements in the South came after SRDG was formed, there have been members of SRDG and SDA with strong population reputations but who have always had positions outside the region. These are not considered in my analysis.)

I start general discussion with two persons, Raymond Pearl and Lowell Reed, who had long careers at Johns Hopkins University in Maryland beginning in the 1920’s. Pearl received his PhD from Michigan in 1902. He spent the next 18 years studying statistics with Karl Pearson in England and in occupying various positions in the Federal government. He then joined the faculty in public health at Johns Hopkins. His initial interests were in population ecology and genetics, mostly focusing on animals such as cattle and chickens, but he moved on to apply statistics to biological analyses, increasingly emphasizing studies of humans. He wrote extensively on population growth rates and factors affecting birth and death rates. In 1920, he and Reed, who had joined the faculty at Hopkins at about the same time, refined the logistic curve of population growth that had been proposed by Verhulst in 1838. Pearl went on to study the effects of smoking and alcohol on mortality, discovering what recent studies have highlighted. In his book on The Biology of Population Growth (1925), he anticipated limits to population growth. He concluded that “… in our discussion of the population problem … have we not overlooked … the largely unknown and unplumbed adaptive potentialities of the human organism? … Birth control would seem to be a case in point…. It will become more and more wide-spread…. Another (adaptation) is public health and hygiene.” Pearl was first in recognizing the mortality crossover effect and explained it in terms of age-related selectivity of survival.
Pearl's partner, Reed, received his PhD in 1915 from the University of Pennsylvania. He concentrated on biometrics and epidemiology and distinguished himself further in the population area by developing (with Margaret Merrell) the technique of constructing abridged life tables. Although he continued to publish widely during his career, he was such an able administrator that he succeeded in heading the School of Public Health at Hopkins and later became the University’s President.

While Pearl and Reed were advancing population-related research in the northern stretch of the Southern region, Howard Odum, born in Georgia, became intrigued with how the South was undergoing change. After studying sociology with Giddings at Columbia University, he established himself at the University of North Carolina where he set up an Institute for Research in Social Science and recruited bright young men from the region to graduate school there. Although Odum himself was not a demographic scholar, several of his students went on to attain recognition as population specialists.

T.J. Woofter, one of these students of Odum’s, paid a lot of attention to race and ethnic relations and to the South’s rural areas. When Franklin D. Roosevelt became President and moved to bring the country out of economic depression, various commissions were set up to study the nation’s social institutions. Along with Odum (who had previously worked under President Hoover on social trends), Woofter was recruited to participate in this endeavor. He increasingly turned to demographic concerns with the Southern region’s relatively high fertility a focus. Building on his mathematical background, he developed advanced techniques for studying birth patterns. He introduced the cohort reproduction rate as a more sophisticated indicator of fertility trends and differentials.

Another of Odum’s students was to attain considerable stature in sociology and demography. Rupert B. Vance was born in rural Arkansas in 1899. His mother was a teacher and his father a cotton farmer and storekeeper. In early childhood, Vance contracted polio which crippled him for the rest of his life, but it did not hamper his achievements. He was an avid reader by the age of 4 but, stymied by his illness, did not enter school until age 10 when he was enrolled in the 4th grade. An outstanding student, he continued on to graduate from Henderson Brown College at age 21 as valedictorian. He went on to Vanderbilt, where he got his master’s in economics. Subsequently, he became principal of a high school in Oklahoma and then taught English at a college in Georgia. There he heard about Howard Odum’s new sociology program at North Carolina and was invited to go there. At North Carolina he worked on extensions of Odum’s studies of regionalism, but in every study the importance of population caught his
eye. Of his many publications on population, two stood out. *All These People* (1946) was sometimes considered a companion piece to Odum’s famous *Southern Regions*. Vance provided in it a detailed analysis of the population of the South. In his article entitled “Is Theory for Demographers?” (1953), he answered in the affirmative but raised questions about demographic transition theory and urged middle range and more focused theoretical orientations.

Still others of Odum’s students achieved demographic distinction. Clyde V. Kiser first studied the social life of Sea Island, Georgia, one feature of the study being its fertility regime. Upon acquiring the PhD, Kiser in 1931 joined the staff of the Milbank Memorial Fund, a private foundation with interests in health and demographic change. He was the first and long-time editor of its journal, the *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*. Kiser was recognized even more as the designer of the Indianapolis Study of Fertility, the grandmother of all fertility surveys.

C. Horace Hamilton was part of Odum’s group and became a specialist in migration research. He was most interested in how migration contributed to population change in the nation and in States and counties. Also trained in mathematics and statistics, he helped to advance methods of measuring migration for geographic units indirectly. Those measures served to improve techniques of population projections. Hamilton spent most of his years at North Carolina State University but returned to the University of North Carolina in the twilight of his career.

Margaret Jarman Hagood followed Woofter, Vance, Kiser, and Hamilton at North Carolina. She was born in Georgia in 1907. At about age 14 she was a lay preacher for neighboring farm people and later taught at a seminary for young girls near the District of Columbia. Determined to pursue her education, she joined Odum, whose family she knew in Georgia, and under his tutelage earned a PhD in 1937. Her doctoral dissertation on tenant farm women, *Mothers of the South*, was published to great acclaim. It included interviews of the women about their families and reproductive behavior. At North Carolina she took courses in statistics and learned about population generally from Vance and others. In 1941 she wrote the first comprehensive textbook on *Statistics for Sociologists*. A review suggested it would help steer sociology from the armchair to the calculator. The substantial last section of the book dealt with “Selected Techniques for Population Data.” It covered measurement of fertility and mortality.
and provided detailed steps in constructing Reed and Merrell’s abridged life tables. This section of the book gave rise to the later two-volume *The Methods and Materials of Demography* (1976) by Henry Shryock, Jacob Siegel, and Associates. Hagood taught for a while at North Carolina but moved in 1942 to the U.S. Department of Agriculture in D.C. where she headed up its Farm Population Branch. There she developed the first rural level-of-living index and initiated a joint Census-Agriculture publication series. Calvin Beale was a protégé of hers.

Later on, Daniel O. Price studied with Vance and Hagood and co-authored the second edition of *Statistics for Sociologists* with Hagood, with the section on population techniques removed and proposed for a separate book. Price taught Hubert Blalock, whose own textbook on statistics became a landmark in the field. Price remained on the North Carolina faculty for a number of years and also became Director of the Institute for Research in Social Science after Odum’s death. He subsequently became Director of the population program at the University of Texas.

Abbott L. Ferriss was a student of Odum and Vance who, in the 1960's, was named the first director of the National Health Survey. He was associated with Emory University when he joined the founding group of SRDG. Over the years, Ferriss has specialized in research on social indicators and he introduced and was a long-time editor of the publication SINET (Social Indicators Network).

Another key figure in early Southern demography is Joseph J. Spengler. Born in Ohio in 1902, he acquired his PhD from Ohio State University in 1930, taught for a couple of years at the University of Arizona and then joined the faculty at Duke University in 1932. Spengler, an economist, was quoted as saying about his educational studies: “I studied journalism at college and left school to become a crime reporter after my freshman year. But the pay was poor in journalism at that time so after a year I decided to return to school. Then I studied sociology and political science, but these seemed rather vague fields and I turned to economics because I found economists to be, for the most part, sharper than other social scientists. Actually, I always intended to be a novelist; maybe my turning to economics had something to do with the fact that economists are even looser with reality than journalists.” Spengler has been considered the founder of economic demography (or population economics). He was one of those responsible for creating the Population Division of the United Nations. His writings emphasized declining population growth, both historically and contemporarily. Given his varied disciplinary background he worked easily with other social scientists. He co-edited two books with sociologist-demographer Otis Dudley Duncan (*Population Theory and Policy* and *Population Analysis*). He was an early investigator of population aging and was a founding member of the Duke Center for Demographic Studies.

*Southern Demographic Newsletter*

26
Louisiana State University has a long history of population interests. The principal figure in that history was T. Lynn Smith. Born in Colorado in 1903, he earned his PhD at the University of Minnesota. His early research and writing focused on rural conditions in the U.S. and Latin America. He especially emphasized the population of Brazil. Although he became well established at LSU, he later moved on to Vanderbilt University and still later joined the faculty at the University of Florida. At each institution he had a coterie of students who worked with him. His most notable demographic books were Population Analysis (1948), Fundamentals of Population Study (1960), and Demographic Principles and Methods (with Paul Zopf, Jr. in 1976).

Early contributions to demography at Louisiana State University were also made by Rudolf Heberle. Born and educated in Germany, he studied with the social theorist Ferdinand Tonnies. At LSU
he taught social theory and social movements and published in these areas, but he devoted time as well
to migration research.

A sociologist-demographer whose reputation is linked to the University of Chicago also had
connections with Louisiana State University. Otis Dudley Duncan’s father was on the LSU faculty when
Dudley was ready for college, so he pursued his bachelor’s degree there. Interestingly, he was
introduced to population in a course under T. Lynn Smith.

Thomas R. Ford was a student of T. Lynn Smith’s at Vanderbilt University and completed his
doctorate with a study of social change in Peru. Ford spent most of his career at the University of
Kentucky and provided the population emphasis there. Among those he was major professor for were
Gordon DeJong (a founder of the population center at Pennsylvania State University), Wendy Baldwin
(once a high official in NICHD and now a Vice President at The Population Council), and Steve Murdock
(once on the faculty at Texas A&M University and later at the University of Texas at San Antonio and
recently nominated as the new U.S. Census Director).

The University of Texas built its population program later than North Carolina and Louisiana State
but organized it before SRDG. Harley Browning (a student of Kingsley Davis at California-Berkeley) was
a key person in its development. Others who joined the program during the 1960’s include Dudley
Poston (whose degree was from the University of Oregon), Daniel Price and Parker Frisbie (both out of
North Carolina), Omer Galle (a University of Chicago graduate who taught at Vanderbilt before coming to
Texas), Frank Bean (who was trained at Duke), and Ben Bradshaw (a Brown PhD).

Other Southern demographers who achieved distinction in the field prior to SRDG include the
following:

Everett S. Lee and Anne Lee (graduates of the University of Pennsylvania who established an
emphasis on population at the University of Georgia)

Gladys Bowles (previously with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture who came to the University of
Georgia)

Charles B. Nam (a student of Vance’s at North Carolina who served at the Census Bureau before
starting the population program at Florida State University in the 1960’s)

William J. Serow (who studied with Spengler at Duke and headed the population program at the
University of Virginia before joining the Florida State group)

David F. Sly (a Brown University graduate who also joined the Florida State group)

Robert H. Weller (a Cornell PhD who first taught at Brown and then became part of the Florida
State group)

George C. Myers (a University of Washington PhD who co-founded the Center for Demographic
Studies at Duke and was one of the leading specialists in the demography of aging)

Leon Bouvier (who graduated from Brown University and, after teaching at Georgetown
University, moved to Florida and was active in the founding of SRDG)

J. Richard Udry (who got his PhD from the University of Southern California and became a
Director of the Carolina Population Center)

Harriet Presser (a California-Berkeley PhD who established the population program at the
University of Maryland)
While many of the persons covered above may not be well known to students of demography today, most of them have had strong reputations regionally and nationally in the population field. A significant indicator of their standing in the discipline can be found by discovering which ones became Presidents of the Population Association of America (the national organization of demographers). Of those shown in the chart, 12 achieved that distinction (in order of time) – Woofter, Reed, Vance, Kiser, Hagood, Spengler, Hamilton, Duncan, Lee, Nam, Presser, and Udry. Furthermore, 2 others were Secretary-Treasurers of PAA – Price and Ferriss. Although Raymond Pearl was never elected to the PAA presidency, he was the founder and first President of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (the international organization of demographers).

Summary

Demography was, indeed, present in the South before SRDG came into being. Moreover, the cast of Southern demographers prior to SRDG had a great impact on demography as a field. In the early decades of the Population Association of America population specialists in the South were over-represented as PAA Presidents. In more recent decades relatively fewer demographers from the region have attained national prominence. Despite a lesser national presence, demography in the South has been strengthened as the study of population has been extended to more and more institutions of higher education. The annual meetings of SDA have undoubtedly contributed heavily to this expansion by creating new networks of communication and making it possible for teachers and researchers of population at smaller institutions to exhibit their work and learn about the work of others. With several leading centers of demographic study now in the region and with increased activity, we should see Southern demography once again become a strong force in the field.

<p>| LEADING SOUTHERN DEMOGRAPHERS BEFORE SRDG |
| TRAINING INSTITUTION BY FACULTY/CAREER INSTITUTION |
| TRAINING |
| UNC | DUKE | LSU | KY. | VANDY | NON-SOUTH |
| FACULTY/CAREER |
| HOPKINS | Pearl (Mich.) |
| MD. | Reed (Penn) |
| VA. | Presser (Cal-Berk) |
| UNC | Vance |
| Hagood |
| Price |
| DUKE | Spengler (Ohio St.) |
| NC ST | Myers (Washington) |
| LA. | Heberle (Germany) |
| Smith (Minn.) |
| VANDY | Smith (Minn.) |
| Galle (Chicago) |
| KY. | Ford |
| GA. | E. Lee (Penn) |
| A. Lee (Penn) |
| Bowles (Wisconsin) |
| FLA. | Smith (Minn.) |
| FLA. ST. | Nam |
| Serow |
| Sly (Brown) |</p>
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Source: Charles B. Nam, various records.