

Applied Demography

Population Association of America

Applied Demography Interest Group Newsletter

BOSTON...2004 PAA ACTIVITIES

By Stanley Smith
University of Florida

The annual meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA) will be held in Boston from March 31 to April 3, 2004. The Committee on Applied Demography (CAD) is planning a number of activities during our time in the city affectionately known as "Beantown" and the "Cradle of Liberty." We invite you to attend any or all of these activities and to share this information with colleagues or students who might have an interest in applied demography:



Annual Business Meeting

Wednesday, March 31, 4:30-6:30 PM

We will discuss the applied demography sessions scheduled for this year's PAA meeting, ideas for sessions at next year's meeting in Philadelphia, ways to make the PAA and CAD more useful to applied demographers, and a variety of other topics. This meeting is open to all interested persons.

Reception

Thursday, April 1, 6:30-8:00 PM

Sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau (PRB), this reception will feature—in addition to food and drink—a panel discussion on future directions in applied demography. William P. Butz, president of PRB, will discuss a few comments on the occasion of PRB's 75th anniversary, which is being celebrated in 2004. The reception will provide an opportunity for graduate students and recent graduates to learn more about job opportunities in applied demography. It also will be a chance for current practitioners to exchange ideas and experiences.

Applied Demography Breakfast

Friday, April 2, 7:00-8:20 AM

This year's featured speaker will be John Pitkin, president of Analysis and Forecasting, Inc. He will discuss new directions in housing demography and how recent changes in data sources and statistical methods have transformed the field. John is an excellent speaker with a great deal of practical

experience in housing demography, and his presentation promises to both interest and inform. This breakfast is open to everyone, but requires a ticket purchased at the time of registration (\$20).

Applied Demography Sessions of Interest

For the first time ever, the CAD has worked with the PAA program committee to develop an applied demography track in which each time

slot contains at least one session of particular interest to applied demographers. The applied demography track for 2004 is as follows:

Thursday, April 1

8:30-10:20 AM – “Greater Boston: Demographic Microcosm of the Nation?” (Chair: Peter Morrison, RAND; Discussant: Christine Rossell, Boston University)

10:30 AM-12:20 PM – “Changing Characteristics of Immigrants in the 1990s.” (Chair: Audrey Singer, Brookings Institution; Discussant: Guillermina Jasso, New York University)

1:30-3:20 PM – “Comparing the ACS with Census 2000: Do the Results Match?” (Chair: Donald Hernandez, SUNY Albany; Discussant: Louis Kincannon, U.S. Census Bureau)

3:30-5:20 PM – “Population Projections in the 21st Century.” (Chair: Lisa Blumberman, U.S. Census Bureau; Discussant: Margaret Michalowski, Statistics Canada)

Friday, April 2

8:30-10:20 AM – “Spatial Models.” (Chair: John Weeks, San Diego State University; Discussant: Stephen Matthews, Pennsylvania State University)

10:30 AM-12:20 PM – “Applied Demography with a Neighborhood Perspective.” (Chair: Shelley Lapkoff, Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research; Discussant: Dowell Myers, University of Southern California)

12:30-2:20 PM – “Innovations in State and Local Population Estimation.” (Chair: Stanley Smith, University of Florida; Discussant: Jeff Tayman, San Diego Association of Governments)

2:30-4:20 PM – “Consumer Demographics and Market Research.” (Chair: Linda Jacobsen, MetroEdge; Discussant: Berna Miller, Brown University)

Saturday, April 3

8:30-10:20 AM – “Internal Migration in Developed Countries.” (Chair: Gordon De Jong, Pennsylvania State University; Discussant: Richard Bilsborrow, University of North Carolina)

10:30 AM-12:20 PM – “New Strategies in Demographic Measurement.” (Chair: Louis Kincannon, U.S. Census Bureau)

In addition, there are a number of other sessions scattered throughout the program that will appeal to many applied demographers—racial definitions and census coverage errors, to name just two. And, the poster session on Friday, April 2 (between 2:00-4:00 PM) contains many presentations with an applied demography focus.

This year’s PAA meeting offers a wealth of sessions with particular relevance to applied demographers. We hope you will be able to attend.

**THIS CAD DOES CHANGE...
New Appointments to the Committee on Applied Demography**

PAA’s Committee on Applied Demography announces the following appointments:

- Louis Pol (University of Nebraska at Omaha—also see article on page 9) has become chair of the committee, succeeding Stan Smith (University of Florida), whose term ended in December.
- Warren Brown (Cornell University) and Lisa Blumberman (U.S. Census Bureau) have been appointed as committee members. They succeed Martha McMurray (Minnesota State Planning Agency) and Stan Smith, whose tenures on the committee ended in December.

The Committee congratulates Louis, Warren, and Lisa on their appointments, and extends a heartfelt thanks to Stan and Martha for their service.

*Please come to Boston
for PAA ...*

(Our apologies to
Dave Loggins)



OFFICIAL MULTILINGUALISM IN THE UNITED STATES: WHERE IS IT GOING?

A Different View

By April Linton
Princeton University

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a response to the address at Applied Demography Breakfast that Jacob S. (Jay) Siegel gave at the 2003 Population Association of America meetings, an edited version of which appeared in the October 2003 issue of Applied Demography (Vol. 16, No. 2). A response by Mr. Siegel follows on page 4.

Jay Siegel's 2003 address to the PAA Applied Demography group, as it appeared in the October 2003 issue of *Applied Demography*, expresses deep concern that the U.S. government is "heavily in the business of promoting many non-English languages." Siegel argues that government spending on things like non-English language Census forms and ballots is wasteful, and voices agreement with those who claim that such measures are neither necessary nor desirable. He attacks bilingual education and criticizes statutes mandating the provision of interpreters within the criminal justice system. Finally, he raises the possibility that the Executive Order requiring government agencies to assure that their services are available to people with limited English proficiency could result in a scenario worthy of a "Saturday Night Live" sketch: a large, diverse, and newly powerful group of immigrants swarms state and federal agencies across the country, demanding instantaneous telephone contact, walk-in assistance, job interviews, cafeteria menus, library services, and government websites in their native languages.

Siegel calls the thing he is worried about "official multilingualism," which he defines as "government sponsorship and support of the use of particular languages." But his critique of "official multilingualism" does not account for what is lost when English-only policies predominate, and at what cost. This essay addresses Siegel's interpretation of current U.S. policies as well as his fear that what he deems "sponsorship and support" might create a "nation of language/political identity groups."

Sponsorship and support? Census forms, ballots, and school policies

In the 2000 Census, non-English questionnaires and guides were a relatively small piece of a

much larger, and largely successful, effort to improve on past years in terms of reaching the entire U.S. population. The Census Bureau issued questionnaires in five non-English languages: Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean. Siegel calls this choice of languages "ethnically biased" because it does not correspond to the top five non-English languages that people in the U.S. speak at home, which in 1990 were Spanish, French or French Creole, German, Chinese, and Italian. He mentions but inexplicably dismisses the possibility that the factor driving the Census Bureau's decision was linguistic isolation: living in a household where the primary language spoken is not English and no one over the age of 14 speaks English very well. But the Census Bureau was warranted in its effort to reach such households. Nearly a quarter of the Spanish-speakers live in linguistically isolated households, as do about 30 percent of Asian language-speakers. The percentage of linguistically isolated households for all other language groups combined is only half that. Still, did the Bureau discriminate against linguistically isolated persons who do not speak one of the languages in which forms were printed? No. Other-language assistance was offered by way of brochures (available in 49 languages) that guided respondents in filling out the English questionnaire, and via the telephone and Internet.¹

What about non-English voting materials? Some of Siegel's criticism of non-English ballots may be justified. A recent study of U.S. political incorporation by Karthick Ramakrishnan and Thomas Espenshade, for example, shows that living in a place where Spanish-language ballots are available does not increase the likelihood of voting among first-generation Hispanics. But other arguments that for Siegel have "some merit" are unfounded or irrelevant. For instance, there is no evidence that non-English ballots dissuade foreigners from learning English. And citizens who speak a non-English language at

¹ Siegel points out that about 40 percent of households requesting an alternative language form returned it. However, the completed forms represent over 1 million households, 39 percent of which were in census tracts designated as "hard to enumerate" (as compared to 11 percent nationwide). Moreover, the 40 percent figure misses those households who requested a non-English form but then proceeded to file on the Internet using a "Be Counted" form in their native language.

home but are not literate in that language clearly are not the target audience for non-English voting materials.

In his remarks about school policy, Siegel's suggests that bilingual education is flourishing under the Bush administration's No Child Left Behind Act when in fact bilingual education is less prevalent now than at any time since the 1970s. Under current law, programs that use a child's native language to aid their transition to English² are among several options for teaching limited English-proficient (LEP). Bilingual programs are not mandated and are obviously impractical in schools where the LEP students come from many different language backgrounds. The claim that U.S. public schools provide bilingual education in 125 languages is simply wrong—the correct number is fewer than 25. LEP children who speak less-prevalent languages are taught using a variety of English as a Second Language (ESL) methods—none of which include assistance in a pupil's native language—or are simply put into mainstream classrooms without any transitional language education.

And what of Native American languages? Siegel is alarmed that No Child Left Behind carries out an earlier Act “designed to assure that these languages are taught in the reservation schools and are preserved.” The relevant provisions of the Native American Languages Act of 1990 state that education institutions should “support the granting of comparable proficiency achieved through course work in a Native American language the same academic credit as comparable proficiency achieved through course work in a foreign language,” and “encourage all institutions of elementary, secondary, and higher education, where appropriate, to include Native American languages in the curriculum *in the same manner as foreign languages*” (italics added by author). I wonder if Siegel is equally concerned about French-, German-, Japanese, or Italian-heritage children studying these languages in school.

² The goal of programs labeled “bilingual education” is to prepare children to enter mainstream classrooms, not to maintain and enhance their native-language skills. Of late, these programs have come under intense scrutiny and are often subject to time limits of one to three years.

Concluding thoughts

The business community is well aware that the United States is going bilingual, but Siegel does not seem to see this. His final paragraphs favorably mention efforts to mandate English as the official and *only* language of the federal government, warning that if such decisive action is not taken, the U.S. could soon be a *de facto* and *de jure* bilingual country. Regarding official recognition of bilingualism and language rights, Siegel points to Canada and India as “bad examples” from which the U.S. can learn. But are they really so bad? Though Canada and India have certainly not been free of ethno-linguistic tensions, the fact that these countries have maintained, respectively, two and eighteen official languages offers evidence that bilingualism and national identity can coexist. These countries are not unique in this regard. Virtually all former colonies as well as countries carved from former empires (e.g., Switzerland) have more than one official language.

All said, it seems that Siegel's real fear is not a loss of national unity but rather that non-English languages, especially Spanish, are gaining economic and political value in this country. Perpetuating a United States where most people are English monolinguals and new immigrants are not encouraged to maintain their languages alongside English is not only provincial; it is unwise economically and in terms of national security. A globalizing world presents opportunities and challenges that cannot all be met in English. As Siegel himself concludes, “We ought to be able to preserve and expand our linguistic resources.” The United States would do well to design and promote policies that regard speakers of non-English languages as resources, not as threats, and that promote bilingualism or multilingualism for *all* citizens.

A REJOINDER TO APRIL LINTON'S RESPONSE

By Jacob S. (Jay) Siegel

I am pleased that April Linton was interested enough in my address to prepare some comments for publication, but I am dismayed that she could not find much in it to agree with. Her article confuses several major items in my address and misinterprets some of the facts. Below are a few comments:

1. My address was primarily designed to set forth a series of facts about the history of

- government involvement in the U.S. language situation and to encourage critical thinking about the meaning of the facts for American traditions and outlook—not to persuade anyone to take a particular position. I felt that as scholars we should not avoid the subject, however sensitive it may be.
2. Ms. Linton confuses the bilingual education program in the schools with foreign language training in the schools. They are totally separate programs, now supported by different federal legislation.
 3. Ms. Linton confuses official multilingualism with preserving linguistic resources. In addition, she incorrectly interprets my narration of the history and state of official multilingualism in the United States as an attack on the desirability of expanding our linguistic resources. For example, I deplore the loss of linguistic resources that followed the great immigration at the beginning of the last century. Although I was affected by this trend, I worked to repair this loss in my own personal life by studying several modern foreign languages.
 4. “Bilingual education” can be interpreted narrowly and broadly, and the broad interpretation was used in the various Bilingual Education acts, including the No Child Left Behind Act of 2002. English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) is considered part of bilingual education and is supported under the various Bilingual Education acts. That is why I could say that in many school districts the speakers of several dozens of non-English languages have to be accommodated and transitioned into English. In two Washington, D.C.-area counties (Montgomery County, Md., and Fairfax County, Va.), for example, more than 125 languages from more than 150 countries have to be accommodated.
 5. Ms. Linton understates the depth of the ethnolinguistic problems in many of the countries with two or more official languages. In Canada, the province of Quebec has been run as a linguistic dictatorship, with “language” police and a strong secessionist movement—ask any English-speaking resident of the province. In India, where there are two official national languages but each state can select its own official language or languages, many conflicts have arisen between linguistic groups—each trying to make their language an official language of the country or their state. And then there are serious ethnolinguistic conflicts in other countries, such as Belgium (Flemish/Dutch and Walloon/French), Sri Lanka (Sinhalese and Tamil), and Spain (Castilian Spanish, Catalan, Basque).
 6. The Census Bureau has not been able to demonstrate that the use of foreign-language questionnaires in the decennial census has been cost-effective. At most, its contribution is small and does not necessarily justify supporting an official multilingual policy.
 7. The evidence regarding bilingual education is mixed at best, and it is not clear that it achieves the ends intended without some undesirable side effects, such as taking precious funds from basic education, reducing the job prospects for immigrants’ children, and supporting the growth of a parallel, independent, Spanish-speaking culture in the United States. I gave both sides of this argument in my address, however.
 8. I never expressed opposition to the use of interpreters in courtrooms. This is justified when a litigant is not English-proficient and needs an interpreter to secure a fair trial. But while our courts are open to citizen and non-citizen alike, the situation with voting is different. Citizenship is required for voting, and English proficiency is required to obtain citizenship. The program has been of questionable benefit in increasing voter turnout of targeted ethnic groups. That the federal government must deal in the language of the service recipient wherever and whenever the government offers a service, whatever the service and the language may be, is absurd. In my talk, I did not express a judgment on the legal facts but merely described them.
 9. Finally, I did not say that I favored an “English-only” policy. I merely set forth some facts on the language situation for reflection by the reader. My own vision for the United States is that it should avoid being an officially bilingual or multilingual country—a prospect that I view as costly and divisive. Ms. Linton seems to be willing to let the country drift into such a situation.
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THE PASCO PROJECT: AN OPPORTUNITY TO IDENTIFY SOURCES OF SAMPLE BIAS

By Theresa Lowe and Mike Mohrman
Washington State Office of Financial
Management

Sometimes the preparation of mandated demographic products provide unique opportunities to gain insight and information related to broader demographic issues. Practitioners in local area population estimates are—so to speak—the soldiers in the field, providing the final test on the suitability of the tools of their trade. For example, in our routine endeavors at the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM), we have ample opportunities to evaluate and compare administrative data sets to real world circumstances. Below is one such instance.

The Pasco project

In the spring of 2002, the city of Pasco in eastern Washington challenged the OFM population estimate for their city.¹ Due to federal nuclear waste containment projects, unemployment was low and residential construction booming. Pasco officials felt the occupancy rates used in OFM's housing unit based estimation method were too low and wanted to conduct a sample survey to determine current occupancy rates. They wanted to draw the sample from several readily available address lists. Since OFM has specific survey requirements, we wanted to be actively involved; therefore, the Pasco survey became a cooperative project.

The primary task was to develop complete and accurate address lists for drawing independent samples for single-family houses, apartments, and manufactured homes. Most address lists are administrative records that have been developed for specific purposes not related to survey taking. Thus, when used for sample selection, the coverage of housing may be incomplete and create a bias in the sample. Vacant houses, in particular, tend to be under-represented in address lists.²

¹ Located in a rural agricultural area, Pasco has about 37,600 people (56 percent of whom are Hispanic) and 12,300 housing units.

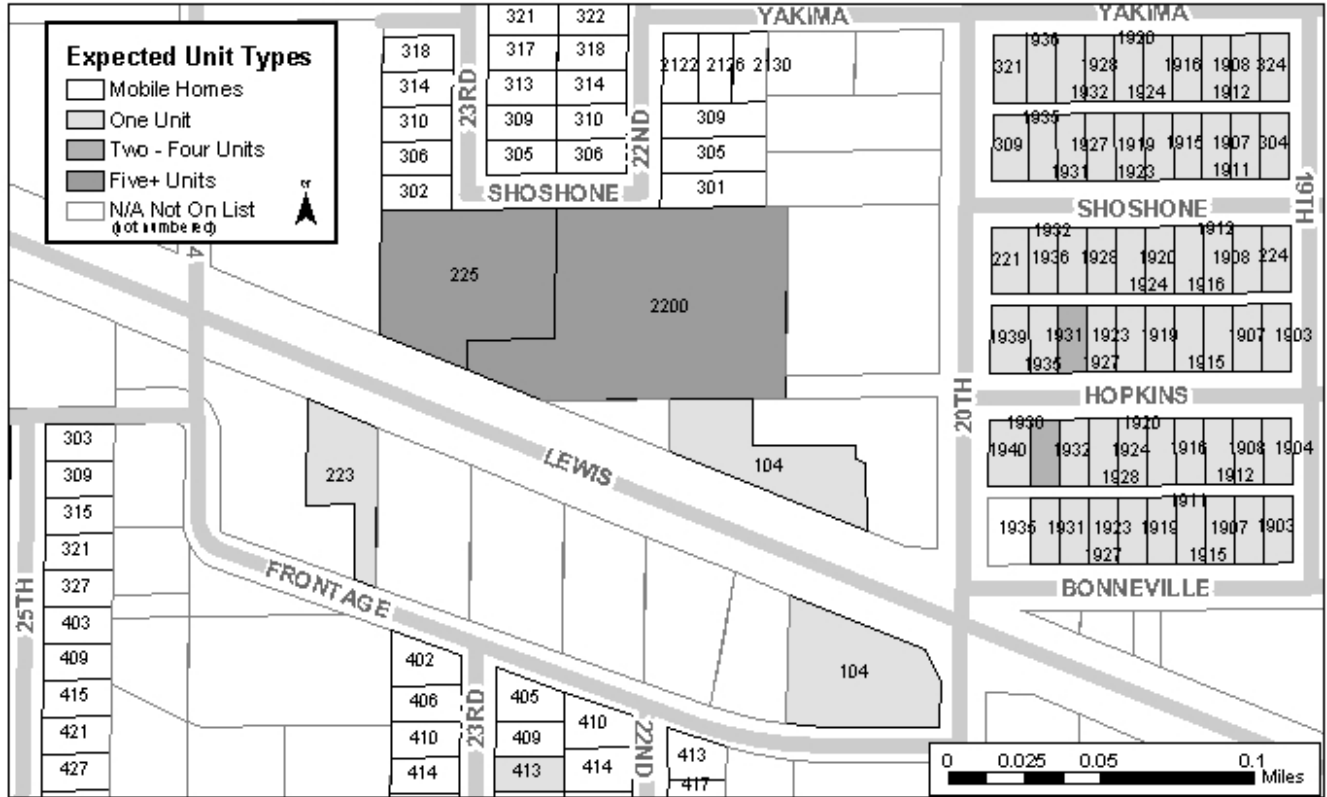
² To give three examples: Utility records may exclude vacant new constructions. Seasonal housing in rural areas often lack street addressing. Finally, vacant rental units above commercial structures that cater to transient population are often missed because the units may not be individually addressed.

We developed a master address list by combining housing records from six different sources: (1) city utility records, (2) the city's multi-family housing list, (3) city building permit records, (4) special annexation census address lists, (5) assessor records, and (6) housing authority records. The addresses were standardized to remove duplicate records and then geocoded to the county GIS parcel file by parcel ID, or by address when a parcel ID match could not be made (99.6 percent of the addresses were matched).

A large workbook-type field atlas was made from the geocoded addresses to assist the field evaluation crew. The atlas maps displayed census blocks with the county parcel boundaries, the geocoded units, and their house number (see figure, page 7). The blocks selected to evaluate the master address list's coverage included about 17 percent of Pasco's housing. We then compared the actual housing on each block to the housing that was expected on the basis of the prepared address list, using 2000 block-level census counts of housing to help resolve discrepancies identified in the field. It took a two-person field crew two days to cover the designated areas, and the results were as follows:

1. The housing address list for single family units appeared to be good. Uncertainties were limited to about 1 percent of the single-family units.
2. The housing address lists for manufactured or mobile homes and apartments were problematic.
 - A single address may have represented many mobile homes or apartments.
 - Some entire blocks with manufactured or mobile homes and/or multi-units counted in the census were missing from the survey address list and would have been missed in the sample. This appeared to be particularly true for inconspicuous, low quality units, more of which may be vacant. This lack of inclusion would have created a bias in a sample that determined occupancy rates. This housing was missing from the survey address list partly because the housing was in areas designated as "commercial" in the assessor's records where residential units were not counted. The other address lists failed

City Survey Areas by Expected Unit Type and House Number



to “pick up” the excluded units. Therefore, the supplemental list of multi-units provided by Pasco was incomplete for units in these “commercial” areas.

Based on the field check results, the primary address list would have needed correction before representative samples could be drawn for apartments and manufactured housing. At this point, the Pasco officials did not want to invest additional resources and we discussed other solutions to their concerns.

Conclusions and sample survey implications
 Housing units or households are the typical sampling unit used in most surveys to obtain population and housing characteristics—as well as opinions, purchasing behavior, and other information of interest. GIS technology assisted in the development of a master housing address list for the city of Pasco by structure type, and the mapping of these units by address to facilitate field checking. The address list, which was developed from six reputable sources, failed to provide adequate coverage for multi-family units and manufactured housing.

This case underscores the difficulty of developing address lists for sampling purposes that truly represent the housing or population in a community. The decennial census sample data are notably the most reliable set of social and economic data available—at all levels of geography. It is the fieldwork associated with verifying and collecting the addresses used for the decennial census short form, combined with the 17 percent sample and mandatory response requirement, that make information from the census long form the gold standard of all sample data. These data provide the standard used in evaluating the accuracy of other survey data and judging the suitability of administrative data sets for various purposes.

Can the long-form census sample data be replaced by lesser surveys, such as the American Community Survey? Of course not. The American Community Survey, being heralded as the replacement for the “long-form” data in the 2010 census—is in danger of yielding skewed results unless its housing stock sample is rock-solid.

SOUTHERN DEMOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION MAKES PLANS FOR 2004 ANNUAL MEETINGS

Edited from Spring 2004 *SDA Newsletter*

The Southern Demographic Association (SDA) is making plans for its 2004 annual meetings, to be held October 14-16 on Hilton Head Island, S.C. The SDA is a national scientific and educational organization of professionals and students with interests in demography and population studies. Topics of interest cover the world, as well as any region, country, or subnational area.



Call for papers and sessions

SDA invites interested persons to submit abstracts for this year's meetings.

SDA welcomes presentations of research in both applied and academic demography, as well as related topics in economics, sociology, geography, political science, public health, epidemiology, and psychology. SDA encourages the membership and participation of individuals from any region of the United States or the world.

SDA has a flexible structure for presentations, and encourages potential contributors to send not only abstracts for individual research papers, but also ideas/abstracts for complete sessions, thematic sessions, panel discussions, software demonstrations, and more! If you have any questions regarding a potential submission, please contact this year's program chair, Robert Hummer of the University of Texas at Austin (rhummer@prc.utexas.edu; 512-471-8391).

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

Persons submitting a proposal or abstract should send them by **June 30, 2004**, to Robert Hummer.

Electronic submissions (Word, Word Perfect, or PDF attachments) are preferred, and may be sent to Prof. Hummer at rhummer@prc.utexas.edu. In your submission(s), please include:

- Your name
- Name(s) of any co-authors (or other presenters if you are proposing a session)
- Title of abstract(s) or presentation(s)
- Institutional affiliation(s)
- Complete contact information (e-mail address, telephone number, fax number, and mailing address)

Alternatively, interested persons can mail or fax their submissions to: Robert Hummer; Population Research Center; University of Texas at Austin; 1800 Main Building, G1800; Austin, TX 78712 (Fax: 512-471-4886).

2004 paper awards

As mentioned above, SDA makes awards for the following types of papers presented at the annual meeting:

Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Award:

Presented to the best graduate student paper delivered at the annual meeting. The winning student receives a cash prize and a certificate, both of which are presented at the annual business meeting. Applicants are asked to send their complete paper, in electronic format, to Robert Hummer (rhummer@prc.utexas.edu) by Sept. 15, 2004.

Outstanding Undergraduate Student Paper Award:

Presented to the best undergraduate student paper delivered at the meeting. The winning student receives a cash prize and a certificate, both of which are presented at the annual business meeting. Applicants are asked to send their complete paper, in electronic format, to Robert Hummer (rhummer@prc.utexas.edu) by Sept. 15, 2004.

E. Walter Terrie Award for State and Local Demography:

Consisting of a cash prize and a certificate, this award is given to the best paper on an applied topic—particularly one relating to state and local demography—presented at the annual meeting. SDA members wishing to be considered for this award should look in the Summer 2004 issue of the *Southern Demographic Association Newsletter* for details.

Session to honor Bill Serow

In memory of our friend, teacher, and colleague Bill Serow (*EDITOR'S NOTE: please see page 11 for his obituary*), SDA proposes holding a special session devoted to work on the demography of



migration. These can be abstracts/papers examining internal migration in the United States, U.S. immigration, migration across other countries, and/or internal migration within less developed countries. All of these were major research areas for Bill.

Please contact the session's organizer, Lynne Cossman of Mississippi State University (Lynne.Cossman@SSRC.MsState.Edu), if you have any general questions. Abstracts or papers should then be sent to Robert Hummer of the University of Texas at Austin (rhummer@prc.utexas.edu).

For more information

Further information on the upcoming SDA meetings will be made available at the SDA website (www.fsu.edu/~sda) in the coming months. In the meantime, interested persons may contact either of the following individuals:

Prof. Robert Hummer, 2004 Program Chair
(rhummer@prc.utexas.edu)

Prof. Karen Woodrow-Lafield, SDA President
(klafield@nd.edu)

NEW APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY CHAIR NAMED UNIVERSITY DEAN

Edited from University of Nebraska at Omaha Press Release



Louis Pol of the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO), who recently became chair of PAA's Committee on Applied Demography, has been named dean of the school's College of Business Administration,

pending approval by the University of Nebraska Board of Regents. Pol has served as the college's interim dean since May.

"Louis Pol is a dynamic educator and administrator, who can enhance the College of Business Administration's contribution to UNO's development as a metropolitan university of distinction," said UNO Chancellor Nancy Belck. "He has been and will continue to be a great addition to our administrative team."

According to John Christensen, vice chancellor for student affairs, Pol's appointment follows the completion of a national search that attracted outstanding candidates.

"Louis Pol has compiled an impressive record of success in teaching, research, and administration; and I am confident that he will provide exceptional leadership in moving the college forward to the next level of achievement," Christensen said. "I am particularly impressed with his commitment to the college, campus, and Omaha business community."

Pol began his career at UNO in 1984 as an associate professor of marketing. Three years later, he received promotion to full professor. After a two-year stay at Rollins College, he returned to UNO to serve as marketing department chair. He has been one of the university's Peter Kiewit Distinguished Professors since 1993.

Pol was named the college's associate dean in 2000. His responsibilities included directing the Master of Business Administration (MBA) program, teaming with faculty to bring about curriculum changes, writing grant proposals for domestic and international efforts, and planning for the future direction of the college.

Pol earned his doctorate in demography, statistics, and sociology from Florida State University. His bachelor's and master's degrees are from North Texas State University.

"The College of Business Administration has a tremendous potential to build on its local, state, and national reputation. It's an honor and privilege to be named to this position," Pol said. "We have a first-rate faculty and student body along with an excellent staff who together will bring distinction to UNO for decades to come."

EDITOR'S NOTE: David Swanson (University of Mississippi) contributed this article.

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE ANNOUNCES NEW PUBLICATION

Suzette Brooks Masters, Kimberly A. Hamilton, and Jill Wilson, *Putting Data to Work for Immigrants and Communities: Tools for the Washington DC Metro Area and Beyond.*

This just-released report from the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) serves a practical guide to the various demographic tools concerning the foreign-born population, along with easy-to-use information on how to get trained in the use of demographic data and how to contact institutions whose mission is to help the public use data (such as Census Information Centers, State Data Centers, local government agencies, and universities).

Although the report focuses on the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, it contains information that is useful around the country, organized in template fashion to permit users to fill in local information from other geographic areas. Also included is a poster that summarizes the report's key findings.

Suzette Brooks Masters is a senior fellow at the International Center for Migration, Ethnicity, and Citizenship, New School University. Kimberly Hamilton is managing editor of the Migration Information Source and director of external relations at MPI. Jill Wilson is a research analyst at the Brookings Institution.

The report and poster are available at the MPI website (www.migrationpolicy.org). Additional copies may be obtained by contacting MPI at 202-266-1940.

Applied Demography

Call for Submissions

APPLIED DEMOGRAPHERS...

Do you have some earth-shattering research?

Have you got a groundbreaking publication that's just been released?

Are you looking to hire a cracker-jack research assistant?

HOW ABOUT SHARING THIS INFORMATION WITH YOUR COLLEAGUES?

Short articles, book reviews, blurbs of upcoming (or recently released) publications, job announcements...they're all welcome. We also request contact information (in case we need to reach you to clarify something).

Please send all submissions to:
Kelvin Pollard
Editor, Applied Demography
Population Reference Bureau
1875 Connecticut Avenue NW
Suite 520
Washington, DC 20009-5728
Phone: 202-939-5424
Fax: 202-328-3937
E-mail: kelvinp@prb.org



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

NEW REPORT ON RURAL CHILD POVERTY

William O'Hare and Kenneth Johnson, "Child Poverty in Rural America," *PRB Reports on America.*

The Population Reference Bureau has announced the release of a new report in its *PRB Reports on America* series: "Child Poverty in Rural America," by William O'Hare and Kenneth Johnson.

Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the report explores the well-being of the 14 million children who live in rural America. O'Hare and Johnson, the report's authors, hope that by offering a comprehensive profile of rural children, this report will revise many outdated, yet still popular, images of rural family life.

William O'Hare is KIDS COUNT coordinator at the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Kenneth Johnson is professor of sociology and Loyola faculty scholar at Loyola University-Chicago.

Print copies of the report will be available in March 2004, and a PDF version will be available on PRB's Rural Families Data Center website (www.rfdcenter.org).

IN REMEMBRANCE: WILLIAM J. SEROW 1946-2003

EDITOR'S NOTE: On Nov. 5, 2003, the applied demography community lost a great friend, colleague, and mentor when William J. "Bill" Serow of Florida State University died suddenly in Germany, where he was



serving as a guest lecturer. Below is an obituary that first appeared in the Tallahassee (Fla.) Democrat on Saturday, Nov. 8, 2003, and was reprinted in the Winter 2003 issue of the Southern Demographic Association Newsletter.

In lieu of flowers, the family requests that people contribute to the William Serow Memorial Fund at the FSU Foundation. Checks may be mailed to the foundation at 225 University Center; Building C Suite 3100; Tallahassee, FL 32306. Contributions also can be made online (people should be sure to designate the fund at https://www.fsufoundation.org/giving_form.cfm) or via telephone (850-644-6000).

FSU PROFESSOR DIES OF A HEART ATTACK ABROAD

Bill Serow was in Germany as a guest lecturer

By Gabrielle Finley
(Tallahassee, Fla.) Democrat Writer

To family and friends, he was known as the man who loved to hate the New York Yankees, and to his colleagues, he's held as a man of distinction. But to all he came in contact with, he was known as a genuinely good man.

William J. "Bill" Serow, 57, a Florida State University economics professor and former director of the FSU Center for the Study of Population, died Wednesday of a heart attack in Halle, Germany. He was serving as a guest lecturer at Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg.

He left for Halle on Oct. 27.

During his 22 years at Florida State, Serow served as director of FSU's Center for the Study of Population for more than a decade until his retirement from that position in June.

A scholarship has been established in his name through the FSU Foundation.

His colleagues say Serow had an excellent work ethic and was dedicated to his career.

"We go back to 1981, and he never slowed down," said David Rasmussen, dean of FSU's College of Social Sciences. "He was a valuable colleague, and it's a big loss."

Serow, an author and scholar, published several papers and books on demography and has consulted with foreign governments, including Indonesia and the Netherlands, on economic demography.

A quirky sense of humor

A native of Brooklyn, N.Y., Serow earned his bachelor's degree in economics from Boston College in 1967 and his master's degree and Ph.D., both in economics, from Duke University in 1970 and 1972, respectively.

But it wasn't his career accomplishments, his published papers or books that his daughter, Erika Serow, remembers. It was his bizarre, quirky sense of humor.

"He was the largest-hearted man, but he always pretended he was a grouch," she said laughingly. "He loved 'How the Grinch Stole Christmas,' and he hated the movie 'The Sound of Music.'"

Elizabeth Serow, his wife of 35 years, remembers her husband as an avid world traveler who loved all things associated with the popular fictional detective Sherlock Holmes.

"We were always planning another trip," she said. "We traveled everywhere, but we kept going back to Italy; our souls just felt at home there."

Michelle Ubben, Serow's first cousin, said he was simply an amazing person.

PAA

8630 Fenton Street
Suite 722
Silver Spring, MD 20910
phone 301.565.6710

EDITORIAL INFORMATION

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

Kelvin M. Pollard
Population Reference Bureau
1875 Connecticut Avenue NW
Suite 520
Washington, DC 20009-5728
202.939.5424
kelvinp@prb.org

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