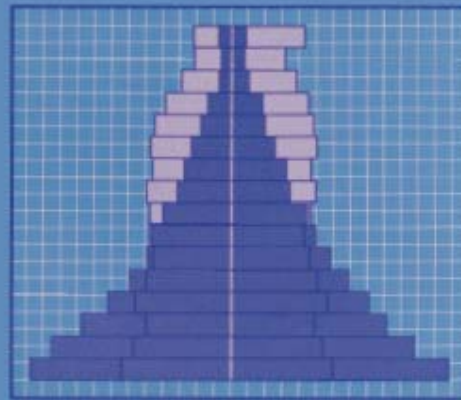


Careers in Population

Why the Study of Population Matters
What the Study of Population Involves
Where Population Specialists Work
Training to be a Population Specialist



Population Association of America
8630 Fenton Street
Suite 722
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3812
www.papaaoc.org
301-565-6710 fax:301-565-7850

The Population Association of America

The Population Association of America is a nonprofit, scientific, professional organization established to promote the improvement, advancement, and progress of the human race by means of research with respect to problems connected with human population, in both its quantitative and qualitative aspects, and the dissemination and publication of the results of such research.

Prepared by The Committee on Careers in Demography of the Population Association of America, Inc.: Olivia Schettelein Nordberg, chair; Ethel P. Churchill, V. Jeffery Evans, Joan E. G. Finch, Campbell Gibson, Donald F. Haisel, Anne R. Pebley, and Laurence S. Rosen. The committee is grateful for comments from PAA Board members who reviewed earlier drafts.

A publication of the Population Association of America, Inc., 1986

Reprint 2008

Why the Study of Population Matters

Birth, aging, and death are experienced by every human being; migration, marriage, and childbirth are events that occur in most people's lives. In one sense, to understand these events we need merely to consider our own personal experience. There is another level, however, on which such events affect us profoundly, but which we cannot understand through direct personal experience.

The world we live in is very much influenced by the sum total of individual demographic acts. It matters a great deal to our social and political life, to our economic opportunities, and to our use of the environment, how many people share a given space; how many there will be in the future; how many are at older or younger ages; how the numbers are changing; how many are men and how many women; how long people live and how many children they have; how many people move from one place to another.

We now live in a world of over 5 billion people. In 1950, the world's population was half that size. By the end of the century, it will number more than 6 billion. Each year, the world's population now grows by over 80 million—every year adding the equivalent of a country the size of Mexico. Most of the growth is taking place in the developing countries, particularly in Africa, South Asia, and in some regions of Latin America.

Moreover, population changes involve much more than growth in numbers—important though that is. The explosive growth of cities in the developing countries, profound changes in modes of family and household formation and dissolution, rapid growth in the numbers of older persons—these are among the population changes that are transforming our world.

In order to respond to these changes in an informed and reasoned manner—whether it be to shape migration policy, or to plan city services, or to guide business or public health program decisions—knowing and predicting population trends and assessing their interrelationships with social, economic, and environmental change are essential.

What the Study of Population Involves

Work in population has a wide scope. Demography, which lies at the core, may be defined as the scientific study of population. Demographic analysis is concerned with the causes and consequences of changes in population size, distribution, and structure, including the interrelationships of these phenomena. It involves the study of the diverse array of factors bearing on population change—social, economic, political, geographic, and biological. Much of demographic study focuses on the most basic components of population change: births, deaths, and migration.

Incorporating the technical science of demography, the broader study of population covers not only birth, death, and migration but also the description and analysis of a wider range of population characteristics and their interrelations. For example, a partial list of items from the 1980 US census of population includes:

- Age
- Sex
- Race
- Ancestry
- State or country of birth
- Language spoken at home
- Year of immigration
- Citizenship status
- School attendance
- Years of school completed
- Household relationship
- Marital status
- Marital history

- Children ever born
- Veteran status
- Disability
- Residence 5 years ago
- Labor force status
- Unemployment
- Industry (employer's type of business)
- Occupation
- Journey to work
- Income (by source)

Such characteristics as labor force participation rates and educational attainment can vary by age and sex, often differ among ethnic groups and regions, and are related to differences in levels of fertility, marital status, and migration background.

Currently the domain of population research is expanding because the nature of population problems is changing and because population processes are increasingly recognized as important for individuals, families, government policy, private business, and the structure of society. New research areas include aging, the structure and function of the family, and changes in the world of work.

Many disciplines contribute to population studies, including the social sciences (particularly economics and sociology), statistics, and mathematics. Since population research is a data-hungry enterprise, its basic tool is the computer.

An Illustration of Demographic Interrelationships

One of the most fascinating demographic interrelationships—between population change and population structure—can be illustrated by comparing the United States and Kenya. The annual rates of population growth in the United States and Kenya are currently about 1 percent and 4 percent, respectively. A population growing at 1 percent per year doubles in about 70 years. At annual growth rates of 2 percent, 3 percent, and 4 percent, the periods required for a population to double are about 35 years, 23 years, and 17.5 years, respectively. Thus, a population growing 4 percent per year quadruples in 35 years and in 70 years is 16 times as large as the starting population. Population growth rates, of course, typically do not remain constant over time: projections of the demographic future incorporate assumptions of plausible trends in fertility, mortality, and migration.

The differences in age structure between the United States and Kenya are also pronounced, as can be shown with a population pyramid (Figure 1). Kenya in 1985 had one of the youngest age structures on record, meaning that a high proportion of the population was in the younger age groups. About 52 percent of the population was under age 15, about 2 percent was 65 years old and over, and the median age (the age at which half the population is younger and half is older) was 14.4. In the United States in 1985, only 22 percent of the population was under age 15, 12 percent was 65 years old and over, and the median age was 31.5, over twice the median age in Kenya.

The very young age structure in Kenya is a consequence of very high fertility (an average of about eight life-

time births per woman) and a rapid decline in mortality. Contrary to common sense expectations, when mortality declines from an initially high level, such as prevailed in Kenya until recently, this leads to a *younger* rather than an older population because much of the improvement occurs in childhood and young adult ages and results in a higher proportion of persons surviving through the childbearing ages.

The older and less smooth age structure in the United States reflects relatively low and fluctuating fertility during most of the twentieth century. Fertility declined from an average of about seven births per woman in colonial times to slightly over two in the 1930s, increased to over three during the post-World War II "baby boom" (peaking in the late 1950s), and then dropped sharply. Since the mid-1970s, the fertility rate has averaged about 1.8 births per woman. The indentation at ages 50–54 and the bulge at ages 25–29 in the population pyramid for the United States reflect these fluctuations in fertility. The population pyramid also shows the significantly higher mortality rate of males than of females in the United States throughout the life cycle. There are well over twice as many women as men in the age group 85 years and over.

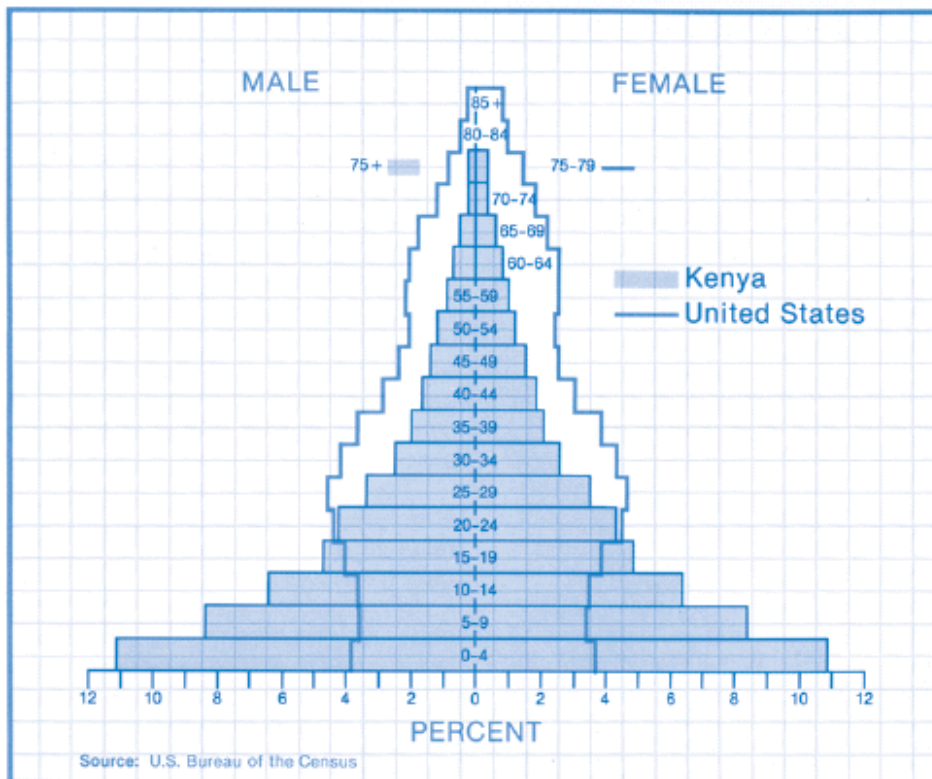


Figure 1 The younger age structure of Kenya compared to the older age structure of the United States reflects a different history of fertility and mortality and implies a very different rate of population growth in the future.

While fertility and mortality influence population age structure (as does migration, though usually to a lesser degree at the national level), population age structure in turn influences birth and death rates and thus affects the rate of population growth. Kenya's very young age structure provides a great momentum for future population growth because the majority of its population has not yet reached childbearing age. The US age structure does not have such a large built-in momentum for continued population growth; however, because members of the "baby boom" generation are now starting

families, there are still many more births than deaths in the United States. This conceals the fact that the current US fertility level of 1.8 births per woman is "below replacement": in the long run, in the absence of compensating net immigration, a continuation of that level would lead to a population declining in absolute size.

Where Population Specialists Work

A brief survey of where demographers and population specialists work and what kinds of work they undertake gives examples of the types of career paths that exist in the field

of population. Here the terms "demographer" and "population specialist" are used interchangeably.

Universities

Roughly half of all US population specialists are employed by universities and colleges. The majority hold positions in such departments as sociology, economics, statistics, and public health, since departments of demography are not common.

A population specialist may teach undergraduate and graduate level population courses in topics ranging from demographic methods and techniques to population policy. Often he or she also teaches courses outside the field of population. Research activities may include the development of new demographic methods, the collection of data, and the analysis of information from censuses, surveys, and other sources. For example, a researcher may employ data from the census and registration of births and deaths to pinpoint counties in the United States that have the highest infant mortality rates. The researcher would examine work by others on the causes of infant mortality and develop hypotheses about the reasons that certain counties have high rates. By

testing these hypotheses, the researcher produces information that policymakers can use to redesign prenatal and infant health care programs. A crucial final product of such research is the publication of scientific papers and presentations at professional conferences. Population specialists at universities spend a substantial amount of time writing and revising research papers for publication. They also prepare articles for popular magazines and newspapers and provide technical advice to other organizations—governmental, international, and private.

Demographers employed by universities usually have considerable freedom to choose the research topics they work on and to follow up new leads as they arise in the course of research. Because of this flexibility and freedom, most basic research into new demographic methods and theories is conducted at universities.

Three types of positions for population specialists are usually available

at universities: faculty member, full-time researcher, and postdoctoral fellow (one or two years' duration). A Ph.D. is essential for almost all regular university posts.

Federal Government

In the federal government many population scientists are employed at agencies that collect and analyze statistical data or that have specific missions with respect to population policy. In other federal agencies population scientists often work in planning and evaluation branches. Some play a significant role in agencies devoted to basic research. This section surveys opportunities for employment for demographers in the US government; in the Canadian government opportunities for demographers are heavily concentrated in Statistics Canada. The Canadian provinces have offices in which demographic skills are used on a limited scale.

The US Bureau of the Census, with some 60 population specialists on staff, is the main collector and publisher of population statistics in the federal government. It is responsible for the decennial census of population and for numerous surveys on population characteristics in the United States and also does extensive analysis of demographic trends in foreign countries. Population specialists at the Bureau prepare population estimates and projections and conduct research into demographic methodology. They make presentations to data users in both the public

and private sectors, write papers for professional meetings and journals, and prepare testimony for Congressional hearings.

The National Center for Health Statistics is the lead agency for developing information on the health status of the US population. The Center gathers, analyzes, and publishes data on fertility, mortality, marriage, divorce, family planning, and morbidity. The data are obtained from vital statistics (i.e., the registration of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces) compiled by states and from surveys on specialized topics conducted by staff.

A number of other agencies gather specialized information related to population issues. The National Center for Educational Statistics conducts surveys to monitor enrollment trends, problems of the

school-aged population, and the progress of graduates as they proceed through adult life. The Department of Labor conducts studies of the labor force, and its Bureau of Labor Statistics is primarily responsible for monitoring trends in labor markets.

Several agencies are charged with solving some aspect of "the population problem" either here or abroad. The Agency for International Development (AID), a specialized agency under the Department of State, provides assistance to foreign governments, part of which is in support of family planning programs established by the recipient countries. AID also sponsors research on family planning and other population-related topics of interest to developing countries and provides technical assistance to government family planning programs in the Third World. The Department of Health and Human Services provides funding for domestic family planning programs and sponsors research on the evaluation of such programs, with a special focus on the problem of teenage pregnancy. Population researchers at the Immigration and Naturalization Service develop basic information on the immigration process and assist in the overall enforcement mission of the agency by analyzing such information.

In other agencies population specialists work on a diverse group of problems. For example, the Office of Child Support Enforcement measures behavior within fragmented family units and assesses how various enforcement strategies affect family welfare within these nontraditional structures. The Department of Housing and Urban Development studies household formation behavior. The Social Security Administration and the Administration on Aging analyze age structure dynamics and the household behavior of the aged in

order to provide effective assistance to the elderly.

The federal government also funds population research conducted in the private sector. Within the US Public Health Service, there are components such as the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the National Institute on Aging, the National Institute of Mental Health, and other agencies, where population researchers have developed extensive programs of research outside the federal government by means of grants or contracts and also conduct their own basic research on population topics. Many of the surveillance activities of the Centers for Disease Control involve population topics, such as abortion, family planning, mortality, and sexually transmitted diseases.

Two other federal agencies also support population research. The National Science Foundation funds basic research in the social and behavioral sciences. It has no population program as such but makes research grants in sociology, economics, and anthropology that at times have a population component. The Department of Agriculture supports population research relevant to rural America on such topics as rural-to-urban migration, and fertility and family change in rural communities.

The State Department also sponsors research at the East-West Population Institute of the East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.

State and Local Government

During the past several decades, demographers and population specialists have been employed increasingly by state and local government agencies in all 50 states, in many large cities, and in local and regional planning agencies. Many states have "State Demographers" who are members of the administrative staff.

Population specialists and demographers in state and local government devote much of their attention to developing population estimates and projections for program planning, budgeting, and analysis in such areas as economic development, transportation, education, housing, recreation, and health care. Such research may contribute to the development of economic and demographic growth models, creation of new techniques for estimation and projection, and analysis of the demographic impacts of specific policies or legislation ranging from taxes to prison reform. The decision to cut back on hospital construction or to develop a loan fund for minority college students, for example, may be largely based on the analysis and interpretation of local population trends.

One of the most important activities for state and local population specialists is the interpretation and dissemination of demographic information. State and local demographers publish a large number of newsletters, research monographs,

and information bulletins, and they regularly conduct training sessions and conferences on population data and trends. Newspapers, television, and radio stations often call on them to interpret the meaning of state or national demographic trends. They also consult with the US Bureau of the Census to provide a local perspective on the subject-matter, geographic concepts, format, and other aspects of the decennial census.

Population specialists are called on occasionally to participate in Congressional and legislative redistricting, consult with governors, mayors, and other elected officials, serve as expert witnesses in court, and conduct a variety of special research projects. In recent years, for example, demographers have testified with regard to the water rights of minorities, school desegregation, and health insurance rates for the elderly; they have studied day-care centers in one state and the racial composition of colleges and universities in another; they have redesigned police precincts and fire districts to reflect population shifts in major cities; and they have conducted numerous projects related to affirmative action, housing, and undocumented aliens.

Public International Organizations

From the end of World War II, population has had a prominent place on the agenda of the international community, and thus within the various agencies of the United Nations sys-

tem. During the first two postwar decades, attention was mostly on increasing the amount and quality of

demographic data available and on reaching a better understanding of the importance of population as a factor in social and economic change for countries at all stages of development. At that time, the view prevailed that action programs to affect population trends, in particular family planning programs, were not a subject suitable for discussion by the international community. Since the mid-1960s, the view has changed dramatically. Virtually all governments agree that the international community has a responsibility to include population programs in its overall program of technical cooperation between countries and to provide assistance in population matters, including family planning, when requested.

There is no single international population agency where all of the activities are concentrated—not necessarily a disadvantageous arrangement given both the diversity of issues and tasks to be addressed and the divergences on ideological and political grounds that occur on population issues.

At United Nations headquarters in New York City, the global programs of assembling and reporting population statistics, the preparation of estimates and projections, the monitoring of population trends and policies, and the funding and a good deal of the management of international population programs are carried out by various organizational units (the Population Division and the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Population Branch of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities). In addition, the five regional headquarters of the United Nations (in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Santiago, Chile; Bangkok, Thailand; Baghdad, Iraq; and

Geneva, Switzerland), many of the specialized agencies (International Labour Office, World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Bank), and some intergovernmental bodies that are not members of the United Nations system (e.g., the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the European Economic Community) have population units staffed by specialists.

Most of these public international organizations carry out and report the results of research on specific population topics of concern to the international community and prepare the substantive documentation for intergovernmental conferences on population. Most publications are issued in several languages and distributed globally.

Another major function of population specialists at the international level is the provision of technical assistance, in almost all cases to developing countries. Fertility and family planning have tended to receive the greatest emphasis in recent years. The activities include management of funds for population projects, demographic analysis, or, most commonly, assistance in program formulation, implementation, and evaluation at the country level. Other work includes teaching in one of the training centers supported by the United Nations system or in a national institution.

A career in a public international organization involves certain distinc-

tive elements. Recruitment for regular career positions is based on a system of national quotas. For virtually all research positions, a Ph.D. or the equivalent is required. The ability to work in more than one language is highly desirable, and international travel is a regular feature of many po-

sitions. In many international organizations, regular research publications are issued in the name of the organization; individual authors are not identified.

Private Organizations

The private (for the most part non-profit) sector has historically taken the lead in international population-related activity, advising governments in policy formulation, assisting in family planning program management, and conducting demographic research. This sector has also been active in the domestic arena in research, in the dissemination of information to nonspecialists, and in formulating proposals for domestic population programs.

As the public sector has become increasingly dominant in funding and, consequently, in influencing the direction of research, private nonprofit organizations have pursued dual roles: conducting and supporting small-scale experimental and developmental research that gives promise of significant advances; and carrying out large-scale projects funded by the public sector.

There are over 50 US-based nonprofit organizations in the field of population. Numerous other private organizations in the international development field here and abroad have strong population interests. Despite the proliferation of organizations, however, this sector is a proportionately small employer of population specialists. Most organizations specializing in population are relatively small, and those with broader interests may employ only

one or two professionals to oversee population-related activities.

Professional staff in these organizations are engaged in one or more of the following activities: (1) evaluating grant applications from institutions and individuals for research and action programs; (2) providing consulting services to overseas—mainly Third World—private and governmental organizations in such areas as data collection, monitoring the effectiveness of population programs, and policy formulation; (3) conducting independent research in the United States and abroad; (4) undertaking data collection and research projects under contract to US government agencies; (5) participating in training programs; (6) disseminating research results.

At major foundations such as Rockefeller, Ford, and Hewlett, professionals are involved primarily in the first of these activities. Research organizations, among which are the Population Council, the Rand Corporation, and the Urban Institute, may pursue all the above activities. Organizations involved in service delivery

such as the Pathfinder Fund conduct operations research related to family planning programs. Finally, both information organizations like the Population Reference Bureau and advocacy organizations such as the

Population Crisis Committee employ population specialists as staff writers/researchers.

Business Settings

The private sector currently represents the most rapidly growing field for employment of demographers. American businesses have found that demographic data and analysis are very effective and often indispensable planning tools in the marketplace. To many in the business world, "demographics" is a broadly defined term, often used in reference to age and household structure, socioeconomic status, life-style patterns, consumer behavior, regional structure, and urbanization trends. Analysis of demographic data improves a company's understanding of who its customers are, how its markets are changing in size, location, and characteristics, and where future opportunities might lie. For example, Southern California Edison and Sears are both interested in the demographic correlates of appliance buyers—one in order to project energy consumption, the other to increase sales of appliances in their stores.

Most population specialists in business are asked to perform tasks that are not strictly demographic in nature. Businesses currently employing demographers include manufacturers, retailers, health care providers, banks, advertising and insurance agencies, market research and consumer survey organizations, airlines, private data companies, public utilities, and the media, both print and broadcast. Demographers work in any of a number of departments within a company, including market-

ing/advertising, personnel/human resources, strategic planning, information services, public relations, research, communications, finance, and legal/regulatory analysis. While some population specialists hold the title of demographer, most are termed market analyst, research analyst, economist, statistician, planner, or information specialist. Still others have administrative or executive positions, such as manager, director, or supervisor.

Typically, most demographers in business conduct long- and short-term research projects, write technical reports, act as in-house consultants, and give presentations to both management and clients. These specialists often conduct sample surveys, analyze patterns and trends using census data, and combine public and proprietary data. In most cases they directly supervise other staff members and have some budget responsibilities. Other activities include primary data collection, policy and program evaluation, computer-related activities, site selection, and map construction.

In many businesses and government offices, a master's degree is the expected level of educational background. On-the-job experience such as an internship program is also valuable in a job search.

Training to be a Population Specialist

Students who plan to go on to graduate training in population can major in a wide variety of subjects in college. It is helpful, though not required, to have a background in the social sciences, mathematics (at least college calculus), statistics, and, often, a foreign language before entering graduate school to acquire training in the field of population. It is useful to feel comfortable around computers.

Graduate training in population studies in American universities is generally at two levels: M.A. and Ph.D. An M.A. program generally takes one to two years and usually includes a research project or thesis. Some students, upon attaining an M.A., enter a Ph.D. program; however, many students enter a Ph.D. program directly. It usually takes three to five years of graduate study to complete a Ph.D. Some universities also offer graduate training in specialized areas, for shorter time periods, usually awarding certificates upon successful program completion.

Most population specialists earn their degrees in such fields as sociology, economics, anthropology, public health, or public policy, with a specialization in demography. Graduate degrees specifically in demography or population studies are offered by only a few universities.

Financial assistance is available during graduate training, much of it awarded on a competitive basis by

the university. (The prospective student requests it at the time of application to graduate school.) University fellowships, allocated through the department in which the student is enrolled, usually pay tuition and a stipend, and require work as a teaching or research assistant. Other training fellowships, from government or private sources, are often available through population studies programs or by independent application.

To summarize, the field of population holds a rich and exciting intellectual challenge. There is an abundant variety of career opportunities offering competitive professional income levels and ample room to grow. Most importantly, work in this field prom-

ises involvement with the decisions to be made and the actions to be taken on some of the most crucial social and economic issues facing mankind today.

How to Get More Information

For the reader interested in gaining a broader sense of the substantive topics in the field, a number of periodicals exist whose primary focus is on population issues. Scholarly journals that regularly publish the results of population research include: *Demography*, *Population and Development Review*, *Population* (in French), *Population Studies*, and *Population Index* (chiefly an annotated bibliography). A monthly magazine, *American Demographics*, covers business applications of demographic data and analysis. These periodicals are available in most public and academic libraries. *PAA Affairs*, the quarterly newsletter of the Population Association of America,

recounts professional activities and developments in the field that are of interest to members.

For those interested in pursuing formal training in the field, a partial listing of North American universities offering advanced training in population follows (in alphabetical order).

Bowling Green State University – <http://www.bgsu.edu>
The Center for Family and Demographic Research
Bowling Green State University
222 Williams Hall
Bowling Green, OH 43403-0231
Email: cfd@bgsu.edu
<http://www.bgsu.edu/organizations/cfd/main.html>

Brown University – <http://www.brown.edu>
Population Studies and Training Center
Brown University
112 George Street
Box 1916, Providence, RI 02912
Phone: 401.863.2668
Fax: 401.863.3351
Email: population_studies@brown.edu
<http://www.pstc.brown.edu>

Cornell University – <http://www.cornell.edu>
Population and Development Program
Warren Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853-7801
Phone: 607.255.1400
Fax: 607.254.2896
<http://www.einaudi.cornell.edu/pdp/>

Duke University – <http://www.duke.edu>

Center for Demographic Studies

2117 Campus Drive
Box 90408
Durham, NC 27708-0408
Voice: 919.684.6126
Fax: 919.684.3861
<http://cds.duke.edu/>

Florida State University – <http://www.fsu.edu>

Center for the Study of Population

654 Bellamy Bldg.
Tallahassee, FL 32306-2240
Phone: 850.644.1762
Fax: 850.644.8818
E-mail: popctr@mailier.fsu.edu
<http://www.fsu.edu/~popctr/>

Fordham University – <http://www.fordham.edu>

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

Bronx, NY 10458
Phone: 718.817.3850

Georgetown University – <http://www.georgetown.edu>

Center for Population and Health

Georgetown University
Box 571197
312 Healy Hall
Washington, DC 20057-1197
Phone: 202.687.2736
Fax: 202.687.0932
<http://cph.georgetown.edu/>

**Center for Population Research
And**

Department of Demography

Georgetown University
Box 571214
Washington, DC 20057
<http://georgetown.edu/departments/demography/index.htm>

Harvard University – <http://www.harvard.edu>

Harvard School of Public Health

677 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115
Phone: 617.495.1000
<http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/>

Johns Hopkins University – <http://www.jhu.edu>

Bloomberg School of Public Health

615 N. Wolfe Street
Suite E1002
Baltimore, MD 21205
Phone: 410.955.3543
Fax: 410.955.0464
Email: admiss@jhsph.edu
<http://www.jhsph.edu/>

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine -
<http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/>

Centre for Population Studies

49-51 Bedford Square
London, WC1B 3DP
United Kingdom
Phone: 020.7 299 4614 (UK) or 44.20.7299 4614 (Overseas)
Fax: 020.7 299 4637 (UK) or 44.20.7299 4637 (Overseas)
<http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/eph/cps/>

Louisiana State University – <http://www.lsu.edu>

Department of Sociology

126 Stubbs Hall
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
Phone: 225.578.1645
Fax: 225.578.5102
<http://soc.lsu.edu/>

Ohio State University – <http://www.acs.ohio-state.edu>

Department of Sociology

Ohio State University
300 Bricker Hall
190 N. Oval Mall
Columbus, OH 43210-1353
Phone: 614.292.6681
Fax: 614.292.6687
<http://www.soc.sbs.ohio-state.edu/>

Program in Population, Health, and Life Course

<http://www.soc.sbs.ohio-state.edu/GradProgram/pophlc.htm>

Pennsylvania State University – <http://www.psu.edu>

Population Research Institute

Pennsylvania State University
601 Oswald Tower
University Park, PA 16802-6211
Phone: 814.865.0486
Fax: 814.863.8342
<http://www.pop.psu.edu/>

Princeton University – <http://www.princeton.edu>

Office of Population Research

Princeton University
Wallace Hall
Princeton University, NJ 08544
Phone: 609.258.4870
Fax: 609.258.1039
<http://opr.princeton.edu/>

Stanford University – <http://www.stanford.edu>

Department of Sociology

450 Serra Mall, Building 120
Room 160
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305-2047
Phone: 650.723.3956
Fax: 650.725.6471
<http://www.stanford.edu/dept/soc/>

Tulane University – <http://www.tulane.edu>
Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine
1440 Canal Street, Suite 2430
New Orleans, LA 70112-2824
Phone: 504.588.5387
Toll Free: 800.676.5389
Fax: 504.584.1667
Email: adminsph-1@tulane.edu
<http://www.sph.tulane.edu>

University of Alberta – <http://www.ualberta.ca/>
Population Research Laboratory
University of Alberta
1-62 HM Tory Building
Edmonton, AB
Canada T6G 2H4
Phone: 780.492.4659
Fax: 780.492.2589
<http://www.ualberta.ca/~prl/>

University of Calgary – <http://www.ucalgary.ca/>
Department of Sociology
2500 University Drive, NW
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4
Phone: 403.220.6501
Fax: 403.282.9298
<http://soci.ucalgary.ca/>

University of California Berkeley – <http://www.berkeley.edu>
Department of Demography
UC Berkeley
2232 Piedmont Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94720-2120
Voice: 510.642.9800
Fax: 510.643.8558
<http://demog.berkeley.edu>

University of California, Irvine – <http://www.demography.uci.edu>
Graduate Program in Demographic and Social Analysis
Schools of Social Sciences and Social Ecology
Plaza A
3151 University of California
Irvine, CA 92697-5100
Phone: 949.824.1361
Fax: 949.824.4717
<http://www.demography.uci.edu>

University of Chicago – <http://www.uchicago.edu>
The Population Research Center at NORC
University of Chicago
1155 E. 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
Phone: 773.256.6302
Fax: 773.256.6313
<http://www.spc.uchicago.edu/orgs/prc/>

University of Colorado – <http://www.colorado.edu>

Institute of Behavioral Science

University of Colorado

Boulder, CO 80309

Phone: 303.492.8147

Email: ibs@colorado.edu

<http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/>

University of Hawaii – <http://www.hawaii.edu>

Population Studies Program

College of Social Sciences

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Social Sciences Building 405

2424 Maile Way

Honolulu, HI 96822

Phone: 808.956.7551

Fax: 808.956.7738

Email: popstudy@hawaii.edu

<http://www2.soc.hawaii.edu/ppst/>

University of Illinois – <http://www.uillinois.edu>

Department of Sociology

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

326 Lincoln Hall

702 South Wright Street

Urbana, IL 61801

Phone: 217.333.1950

Fax: 217.333.5225

<http://www.soc.uiuc.edu>

University of Maryland – <http://www.umd.edu>

Center on Population, Gender, and Social Inequality

Department of Sociology

University of Maryland

College Park, MD 20742

Phone: 301.405.6403

Fax: 301.405.5743

<http://www.bsos.umd.edu/socy/popcenter>

University of Michigan – <http://www.umich.edu>

Population Studies Center

University of Michigan

426 Thompson St

Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248

Phone: 734.998.7275

Fax: 734.998.7415

<http://www.psc.isr.umich.edu/>

University of Minnesota – <http://www.umn.edu>

Department of Sociology

University of Minnesota

909 Social Sciences Building

267 19th Avenue South

Minneapolis, MN 55455

Phone: 612.624.4300

Fax: 612.624.7020

Email: socdept@atlas.socsci.umn.edu

<http://www.soc.umn.edu/>

University of Montreal – <http://www.umontreal.ca/>
Department de Demographie
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, succursale Centre-ville
Montréal QC H3C 3J7
Canada
Phone: 514.343.6610
Fax: 514.343.2309
<http://www.fas.umontreal.ca/demo/>

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill – <http://www.unc.edu>
Carolina Population Center
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
CB# 8120, University Square
123 West Franklin Street
Chapel Hill, NC 27516-2524
Phone: 919.966.2157
Fax: 919.966.6638
Email: cpcweb@unc.edu
<http://www.cpc.unc.edu>

University of Pennsylvania – <http://www.upenn.edu>
Population Studies Center
239 McNeil Building
University of Pennsylvania
3718 Locust Walk
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6298
Phone: 215.898.6441
Fax: 215.898.2124
<http://lexis.pop.upenn.edu/>

University of Pittsburgh – <http://www.pitt.edu>
Graduate School of Public Health
University of Pittsburgh
Parran Hall
Pittsburgh, PA 15261
<http://www.pitt.edu/~gsphome/>

University of Southampton – <http://www.soton.ac.uk/>
Department of Social Statistics
University of Southampton
Southampton SO17 1BJ, UK
Phone: +44 (0) 23 8059 2527
Fax: +44 (0) 23 8059 3846
E-mail: socstats@socsci.soton.ac.uk
<http://www.socstats.soton.ac.uk/>

University of Southern California – <http://www.usc.edu>
Population Research Laboratory
University of Southern California
3616 Trousdale Parkway AHF B52
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0377
Phone: 213.740.6265
Fax: 213.740.6003
<http://www.usc.edu/org/pop/>

University of Texas at Austin – <http://www.utexas.edu>

Population Research Center

1800 Main Building
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas 78712-1127
Phone: 512.471.5514
Fax: 512.471.4886
<http://www.prc.utexas.edu/>

University of Washington – <http://www.washington.edu>

Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology

Box 353340, 102 Savery Hall
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-3340
Phone: 206.543.5412
Fax: 206.616.2093
<http://csde.washington.edu/>

University of Western Ontario – <http://www.uwo.ca>

Population Studies Centre

Room 3227 Social Science Centre
Department of Sociology
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 5C2
Phone: 519.661.3819
E-mail: popstudy@uwo.ca
<http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/sociology/popstudies>

University of Wisconsin – Madison – <http://www.wisc.edu>

Center for Demography and Ecology

University of Wisconsin
4412 Social Science Building
1180 Observatory Drive
Madison, WI 53706-1393
Phone: 608.262.2182
Fax: 608.262.8400
Email: cde@ssc.wisc.edu
<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/cde/>

Utah State University – <http://www.usu.edu>

Department of Sociology

Population Research Laboratory
Logan, UT 84322-0730
Voice: 435.797.1235
Fax: 435.797.1240
<http://www.usu.edu/~sswa/department/index.html>

Yale University – <http://www.yale.edu>

School of Public Health

Yale University
60 College Street
PO Box 208034
New Haven, CT 06520-8034
<http://info.med.yale.edu/eph/>