Applied Demography

Population Association of America — Applied Demography Interest Group Newsletter

EXPANSION OF ACS IMPLEMENTATION SURVIVES SCARE…FOR NOW

Just before the Thanksgiving recess, Congress passed a $388 billion omnibus spending bill for fiscal year 2005 (FY05), which includes $146 million for the American Community Survey (ACS). Although the approved amount is $19 million less than the $165 million requested by the Bush administration, it does mean that the Census Bureau will be able to expand the survey from about 62,500 households per month (750,000 households annually) to about 250,000 households monthly (3 million households yearly). Indeed, in the several weeks before the final appropriations bill was approved, the ACS program—which had begun in the mid-1990s—was in danger of being aborted altogether.

The source of the recent scare concerned the original FY05 appropriations bills proposed by the House and Senate. While the House version allocated $146 million for ACS activities, the Senate version only allotted $65 million. Census Bureau director Louis Kincannon determined that if the Bureau did not get at least $142 million for the ACS in FY05, he would direct the Bureau to shut down the ACS program and begin preparing for a census long form in 2010. (In addition to providing updated annual data for states and communities, the ACS is targeted to replace the traditional long form in 2010.)

Consultant TerriAnn Lowenthal, in a November news alert, credited the rescue of the ACS to census stakeholders who sent Congress letters supporting full ACS funding. Lowenthal also credited David McMillen of the House Government Committee minority staff for ensuring that the letters reached key members of Congress.

"The letters let Congress know that a broad range of stakeholders were very interested in this program," Lowenthal's alert stated.

According to Lowenthal, however, that the fight for the ACS's long-term survival will continue beyond this year. For example, the fact that the ACS still received $19 million less than what the Census Bureau originally requested means that data for group quarters (such as college dormitories and military barracks) will not be collected in 2005. Also, the tight federal budget situation means that funding for programs not related to national defense will continue to face a great deal of fiscal scrutiny. Lowenthal noted in the alert that cuts in requested ACS funding in future years will affect sample size and the quality of data for small areas. Indeed, the alert points out that funding for the ACS barely survived a House floor vote last summer.

"The long term challenge for the Census Bureau, in light of ACS funding, is to contain the cost of a 2010 census that does not include a long form," Lowenthal wrote.

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HAPPY ANNIVERSARY!
Population Reference Bureau Celebrates 75-Year Milestone

From PRB Press Release

On October 29, the Population Reference Bureau, in Washington, D.C., celebrated a milestone—its 75th anniversary. From its beginnings in 1929 as one of the first private population organizations in the United States, PRB has always been respected for its information and education programs in the service of the health and well-being of the world's people.

"PRB has a proud and influential history, spanning 75 years and reaching key audiences around the world," says PRB president William P. Butz. "Today, PRB addresses some of the most important issues facing our world, and our work is more relevant than ever."

PRB's mission is to be the leader in providing timely and objective information about U.S. and international population, health, and environmental trends and their implications.

In the late 1920s, world population was about 2 billion; the United States' population was about 120 million. Today, world population is 6.4 billion, and the population of the United States is 294 million. That dramatic growth has brought opportunities, problems, and challenges.

"We believe that information empowers individuals and institutions to make better public policy decisions about population, health, and the environment," says Nancy Yinger, director of PRB's International Programs.

PRB's widely disseminated publications, award-winning websites, and worldwide outreach activities have raised the visibility and the use of population-related information, particularly by policymakers. PRB's media networks have reached journalists around the world, and PRB's capacity-building programs have enabled leaders and researchers in developing countries to increase the impact of their life-sustaining work.

"And in all these ways, we help people better understand the world in which we live," Butz noted.

For more information about the Population Reference Bureau, please visit their website at www.prb.org or contact: Population Reference Bureau, 1875 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20009; 202-483-1100; popref@prb.org.

€CHANGES, ETC…

Recent Appointments to the Committee on Applied Demography

At the Business Meeting of the Committee for Applied Demography (which met during the PAA meetings in Boston), the committee announced that Shelley Lapkoff (Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research) would finish the remainder of Louis Pol's term as chair of the committee. Pol, who recently was named dean of the College of Business Administration at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, stepped down from the committee, citing the responsibilities of his new position.

Lapkoff is slated to begin her own one-year term as chair of CAD in January 2005.

The committee congratulates Lapkoff on her appointment, and extends a heartfelt thanks to Pol for his service to the committee.

Faculty Reappointment at University of Calabria

Giuseppe De Bartolo, an applied demographer and full professor of demography at the University of Calabria, Italy, was re-elected Dean of the Faculty of Economics at the university. Dr. De Bartolo's new term lasts through 2006.

WEIGHTING SCHEMES AND HISPANIC DATA IN THE 2000 CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

By Eileen Diaz McConnell
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

As the research about the growth and change in the U.S. Hispanic population proliferates, it becomes even more important to assess the quality of the data being used to identify the trends. On the heels of a recent investigation of the quality of Hispanic data in Census 2000, the Current Population Survey (CPS), and the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (McConnell and Guzmán 2003), this article briefly summarizes an issue relevant to applied demographers: the impact of different population controls on the size and distribution of the Hispanic population in the March 2000 CPS.

One can calculate the March 2000 CPS data in two ways. The first method uses the population counts of the 1990 census and carries them forward to 2000 (1990-based March 2000 CPS). The second incorporates the counts of the total population from Census 2000 (2000-based March 2000 CPS).[1] Following the work of Malone (2002), I categorized the 1990-based CPS data set as the "original" data and the 2000-based data set as the "reweighted" data. This assessment focuses on the extent to which the original and reweighted CPS data offer similar portraits of the Hispanic population compared to Census 2000 counts.

The analysis relies on data from the March 2000 CPS and the 100-percent data from the 2000 Decennial Census, and is limited to persons who reported that they were Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Census 2000 data are restricted to persons in households so they can be comparable with CPS data. Standard errors, 95-percent confidence intervals, and z-scores were calculated to identify whether Hispanic data in either of the CPS data sets were statistically significantly different from comparable results from Census 2000.[2]

Results

As one would expect, CPS data employing 2000-based population controls provides estimates that are more similar to Census 2000 than those using 1990-based population controls (see Table, p. 4). For example, Census 2000 counts a total Hispanic population of 34.6 million compared with the 2000-based March 2000 CPS count of 34.9 million. While relatively small, the difference between the two figures is statistically significant at the .05 level (z-score = -3.52). However, the 1990-based CPS estimate for March 2000 was 32.8 million, a difference of approximately 1.8 million (z-score = -117.93). That is six times larger than the difference between the Census 2000 and reweighted CPS totals.

Examining differences in the three data sets among Hispanic groups shows conflicting results (see Table, p. 4). For instance, Census 2000 counted approximately 20.3 million individuals of Mexican descent (in households), compared with 23.0 million in the reweighted CPS, a difference of approximately 14 percent. In contrast, the original CPS estimate of 21.7 million Mexican-Americans comes closer to the Census 2000 count. The opposite is true for the "Other Hispanic" population: a count of 9.8 million in Census 2000, 6.8 million with the original CPS, and 7.3 million with the reweighted data. There are no statistically significant differences between Census 2000 and either of the CPS data sets for the Cuban population. However, the difference between the Census 2000 and 1990-based CPS is significant for the Puerto Rican population (z-score = -3.82).

Further comparisons suggest that the reweighted CPS data produce estimates of the regional distribution of Hispanics that are not statistically significant from that found in Census 2000 (see Table, p. 4). That cannot be said, however, with regard to the differences between the Census 2000 and original CPS data, particularly in the Midwest (z-score = -3.36) and the Northeast (z-score = -2.81). When looking at household type, both weighting schemes produce significantly different estimates between Census 2000 and the 2000 CPS. For instance, the 2000-based CPS and Census 2000 are significantly different for the number of households: 9.2 million in Census 2000 and 9.6 million in the 2000-based CPS data

[1] The latter file, discussed in Malone (2002), was "based on distributions from the 1990 Census adjusted for underenumeration and carried forward to March 2000—and its reweighted form—based on results from the 2000 Census." See Malone (2002) and U.S. Census Bureau (2000) for a more detailed discussion of the CPS and the original and reweighted data.

[2] Standard errors for the CPS data were calculated using information from the "Source and Accuracy of the Data for the March 2000 Current Population Survey Data File" (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

Hispanic Population by Type, Region, and Household Type, 2000
(All numbers are in thousands.)

	Census 2000	March 2000 CPS	
		1990-based weights	2000-based weights
HISPANIC POPULATION	34,593	32,804*	34,883*
Mexican	20,266	21,701*	23,018*
Puerto Rican	3,313	2,959*	3,173
Cuban	1,214	1,300	1,372*
Other Hispanic	9,800	6,844*	7,318*
Regional Distribution			
Midwest	3,065	2,605*	2,819
Northeast	5,113	4,618*	4,968
South	11,353	10,904	11,687
West	15,062	14,677	15,409
Total Hispanic Households	9,222	9,319	9,619*
Family households	7,382	7,561	7,818
Married-couple	4,973	5,133	5,294*
Female householder	1,646	1,769*	1,834*
Male householder	763	658*	691*
Nonfamily households	1,840	1,758	1,801

* Difference from Census 2000 total is statistically significant at p=.05 level.

Note: Census 2000 figures limited to household population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

(z-score = -3.89). The differences between the two data sets among most family types were also statistically significant. While the 1990-based CPS estimate for all Hispanic households was not significantly different from the Census 2000 count, there were differences with respect to the number of female and male family householders (z-scores of 2.23 and -3.03, respectively).

Discussion

As this summary of the complete evaluation shows, the 1990-based March 2000 CPS data diverges more from Census 2000 data than the 2000-based data, especially with respect to the sizes and regional distributions for the total Hispanic population and "Other Hispanic" population. For the Mexican and Cuban populations, however, the 1990-based CPS data are actually more comparable to Census 2000 than the 2000-based CPS data, though the differences in the Mexican population are statistically significant for both weighting schemes. Indeed, the significant variation between Census 2000 the March 2000 CPS for the Mexican population, suggests that caution is warranted when making conclusions about this population. These results also underscore the need for researchers to be aware of the underlying assumptions in the data sets they use.

Nevertheless, despite the many differences, both the original and the reweighted CPS data do appear to provide Hispanic data that is roughly similar to Census 2000 data, particularly vis-à-vis the proportion of Hispanic groups by national origin and region. The extent to which the data are similar is especially notable in light of the substantial differences in the operations, data collection modes, follow-up procedures, and instruments between the data sets.

References

McConnell, Eileen Diaz and Betsy Guzmán. 2003. "Evaluating 2000 Hispanic Data." Available online as a White Paper at www.sabresys.com/d_whitepapers.asp (July 19, 2004).

Malone, Nolan. 2002. "Evaluating Components of International Migration: Consistency of 2000 Nativity Data." Population Division Technical Working Paper No. 66. Available online at www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0066.html (July 19, 2004).

U.S. Census Bureau. 2000. "Source and Accuracy of the Data for the March 2000 Current Population Survey Microdata File," by Thomas Moore III. Available online at www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/2000/ssrcacc.htm (July 19, 2004).

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author wishes to thank the staff of the Population Division of the U.S. Census Bureau—especially Betsy Guzmán, Kevin Deardorff, Joe Costanzo, and Roberto Rodriguez—for their financial and statistical assistance with this research.

ON THE CAUSALITY BETWEEN HIGHWAY EXPANSION AND POPULATION CHANGE: A SPATIAL MULTIVARIATE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

By Paul R. Voss and Guangqing Chi
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Analysts long have assumed that highway expansion leads to increased population growth in the vicinity of the new construction. Following a thorough review of the relevant literature, however, we argue that this relationship—long considered to be well established and understood—finds only weak and often conflicting support.

To test the prevailing notion, we examined the causal relationships between highway expansion and population change in Wisconsin. Our analysis used data from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation on all major highway expansions in Wisconsin from the late 1960s through the 1990s, plus decennial census data at the minor civil division (MCD) level from 1970 to 2000. With this information, we employed the analytical tools in geographic information system (GIS) software, as well as theory from the expanding literature in spatial analysis and modeling, to take a comprehensive look at this relationship.

In our analysis, we have separately examined how highway expansion affects population change and how population change affects highway expansion. We cannot posit simultaneity, as time lags are assumed in each relationship. We initially examine the question involving the effect of highway expansion on population change through an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression model, where population change is the dependent variable and highway expansion is the key independent variable, controlling for 15 variables. As for highway expansion, either it occurred or it did not. Because of this dichotomy, the effect of population change on highway expansion is best examined by a logistic regression model, in which the dependent variable is expressed as the natural log of odds of highway expansion, and the key independent variable is population change. We then check for spatial dependence in the residuals and the dependent variables.

Spatial Analysis

There is strong spatial dependence concerning population change at the MCD level, and the strongest dependence occurs for seven nearest neighbor MCDs—those with distances that are closest to the reference MCD. (Forty weight matrices have been applied and compared). This suggests the consideration of spatial dependence in the regression models.

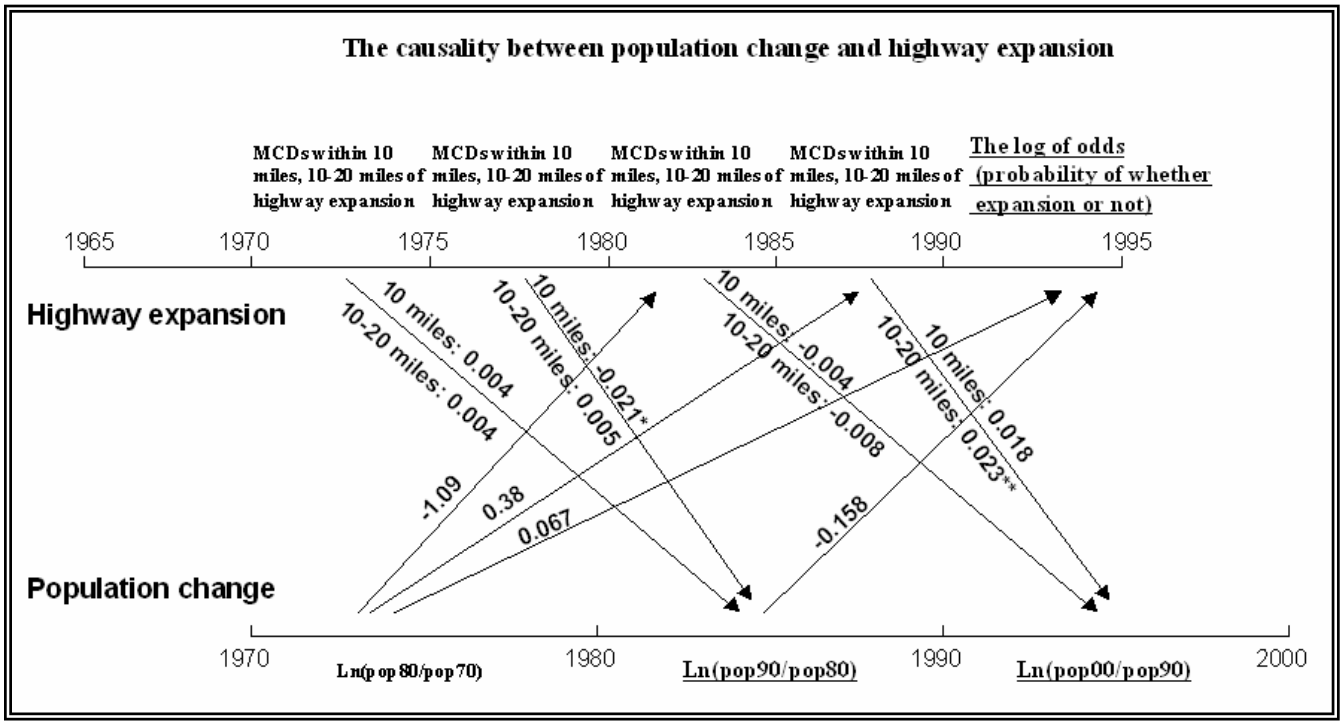
Spatial error and spatial lag models were applied to check whether consideration of the observed residual spatial correlation might improve our model specification (such specification tests are the Likelihood Ratio, the Akaike Information Criterion, R-square values, Moran's I statistics, and Robust Likelihood Maximum). We only applied spatial models to the causality from highway expansion to population change. We did not do the same with the reverse causal relationship (that is, population's impact on highway expansion) because we have not yet found a satisfactory software package with which to estimate spatial logistic models.

Our diagnostics suggest that the spatial lag model, rather than spatial error model, is most appropriate for studying the effects of highway expansion on population change. Although the consideration of spatial dependence improves the regression in terms of goodness-of-fit and eliminating spatial dependence in residuals, it appears to have little effect on the coefficients and their significance.

Findings

Our analysis reveals that there is a modest relationship between highway expansion and population growth among MCDs within 20 miles of the expanded major highway. The causal structure, however, still remains complex and elusive (see Figure, p. 6). First, highway expansion that had finished five years before the population change period appears to have no significant impact on population change. Second, highway expansion completed just before the population change period had a *negative* significant impact on population change in the 1980s for those MCDs within 10 miles of highway expansion, but a *positive* significant impact on population change in the 1990s for MCDs 10 to 20 miles from highway expansion. Third, population change has no significant impact on highway expansion.

These seemingly conflicting findings may find explanation in the work of Thiel (1962). As a catalyst of change, an improved highway does



not necessarily increase population in its surrounding areas. If an area is already experiencing population growth, highway expansion can indeed enhance this trend. However, if an area is losing population, highway expansion may facilitate this trend as well. Wisconsin experienced strong net out-migration from 1980 to 1990, and it appears that highway expansion was not able to counter this general trend—even among MCDs in the potential influence region around the expansion. During the 1990s, however, Wisconsin had strong net in-migration. Highway expansion appears to have reinforced this general trend for MCDs.

Conclusions

The causal relationship between population growth and highway expansion is bi-directional. They may affect each other positively, negatively, or not at all, depending upon the stage of construction, the assumed time lag between cause and effect, and the broader and secular trends occurring on overall population change. *The highway serves only as a catalyst to support broader demographic trends.* Although our starting hypothesis argued that population growth precedes highway expansion as frequently as population growth results from highway expansion, the data show otherwise. The dominant causal influence appears to flow from highway expansion to population growth. This analysis has implications for understanding local community development, as well as for both population estimation and short-term population forecasting.

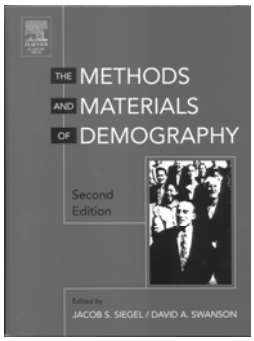
References

Thiel, Floyd I. 1962. "Social Effects of Modern Highway Transportation." *Highway Research Board Bulletin* 1, pp. 1-20.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The authors wish to thank Balkrishna D. Kale for his guidance with this research and for providing them with the highway database. The research was supported by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. A full version of this paper is under review.

DEMOGRAPHIC "BIBLE" HAS NEW EDITION

There are few (if any) demographers who, in the course of their studies, have not been exposed to the 1976 condensed edition of *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, the Henry S. Shryock-Jacob S. Siegel classic that has become the "red bible" of the demography field.



Well, 28 years later, Dr. Siegel, along with David A. Swanson of the University of Mississippi, have co-edited *The Methods and Materials of Demography, Second Condense Edition*, a revised and updated version of the original. The new edition contains 22 chapters and four appendices—each written specifically for this edition by a variety of scholars from the academic, governmental, and private (business and non-profit) sectors. Among the topics examined:

- Basic sources, collection, and processing of demographic data
- Collection and processing of data
- Population size
- Population distribution
- Age and sex composition
- Racial and ethnic composition
- Marriage, divorce, and family groups
- Education and economic characteristics
- Life table measures and methods
- Health demography
- Natality (separate chapters devoted to vital statistics and censuses/surveys)
- Reproductivity
- Migration (separate chapters devoted to international and internal migration)
- Population estimates
- Population projections
- Methods for statistically underdeveloped areas

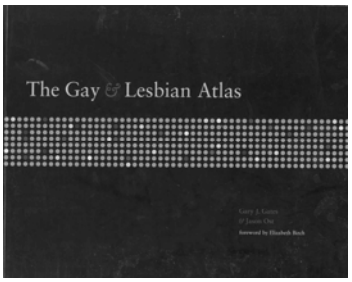
While this book updates the measures used for a new generation of aspiring demographers, it is designed to maintain the fundamental mission of the original. That is, its purpose is to illustrate, in a systematic and comprehensive manner, the methods and data sources used by researchers and technicians in dealing with demographic data. Indeed, this second edition likely will wind up as the "blue bible" (in reference to the second edition's blue cover) of the demographic field.

The Methods and Materials of Demography, Second Edition, edited by Jacob S. Siegel and David A. Swanson, is published by Elsevier Academic Press (Hardcover, 819 pages, ISBN 0-12-641955-8).

GAY AND LESBIAN ATLAS PUBLISHED

Adapted from Urban Institute release

When one thinks of gay and lesbian "hot spots" in the United States, Houston does not immediately come to mind for many people. Yet do you know that according to the 2000 census, Texas' largest city contains one of the country's 10 "gayest" neighborhoods—right up there with San Francisco, Key West, and western Massachusetts.



Indeed, *The Gay and Lesbian Atlas*, by Urban Institute researchers Gary J. Gates and Jason Ost, provides the first empirical confirmation of the frequently heard gay and lesbian rallying cry, "we are everywhere." This groundbreaking work, which draws on the most recent data from Census 2000, provides a detailed portrait of gay and lesbian families in every state, the District of Columbia, and the 25 most populous metropolitan areas. Through more than 250 full-color maps and charts, the results shown in the atlas will both confirm and challenge anecdotal information about the spatial distribution and demographic characteristics of the gay and lesbian community. (Another interesting tidbit: Alaska and New Mexico have high concentrations of gay and lesbian couples in their populations ages 65 and over.)

The atlas is designed to serve as an important resource for decision makers in politics and public policy, public health officials, social

scientists, and anyone else interested in gay and lesbian issues.

The Gay & Lesbian Atlas, by Gary J. Gates and Jason Ost, is available from the Urban Institute Press (Paper, 11" x 8.5", 242 pages, ISBN 0-87766-721-7, $49.50). One can order online at www.uipress.org, or by calling the Urban Institute (202-261-5687; toll-free 1-877-847-7377).

JOURNAL ARTICLE EXAMINES PROJECTIONS OF RURAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The latest issue of the *Journal of Research in Rural Education* (JRRE) contains an article that discusses methods of projecting rural school enrollment. "Projecting Enrollment in Rural Schools: A Study of Three Vermont School Districts," was written by Richard S. Grip, Ed.D., a demographer with Statistical Forecasting LLC.

The article addresses the difficulty of computing accurate enrollment projections for small districts. Dr. Grip performed a case study of the Vermont districts—all with fewer than 600 students each—to examine three research questions. First, can the cohort-survival ratio method be a viable alternative for school planners? Second, can one establish a lower enrollment threshold for employing quantitative techniques? Finally, does the number of years used to develop the survival ratio affect the accuracy of enrollment projections?

The results yielded two findings. First, one can use the cohort-survival ratio method cautiously to project enrollments for rural districts in the short-term (that is, one to three years into the future), but the method loses its effectiveness in long-range planning. Second, the cohort-survival ratio method could be used reliably for districts with as few as 100 students—a significantly lower threshold than reported in the literature.

Dr. Grip's article is available online at www.umaine.edu/jrre/19-3.htm (HTML version) and www.umaine.edu/jrre/19-3.pdf (PDF version).

ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION RELEASES NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Annie E. Casey Foundation has released two major publications in the past few months.

On June 3, the Foundation's KIDS COUNT initiative released the 2004 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the 15th annual profile of child well-being in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In addition to the 10 indicators the book uses to assess state-level trends since the mid-1990s, this edition features measures focusing on the transition from youth to adulthood, plus an essay by Foundation President Douglas W. Nelson, "Moving Youth from Risk to Opportunity." KIDS COUNT also has produced several materials to accompany the *Data Book*, including a wall chart, a pocket guide, and a data wheel.

This month, the Foundation released a special *City-Rural Data Book.* Similar in focus to the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, this publication uses a set of indicators from the 2003 American Community Survey to highlight the condition of children in America's 50 largest cities and in the rural portions of each state. According to the book's forward, "Ultimately, disadvantaged kids in America would be better served by emphasizing the similarities in their plight rather than stressing the differences." The *Rural-City Data Book* is accompanied by a pocket guide and a data wheel.

Interested persons may view either of the above reports online at the KIDS COUNT website (www.aecf.org/kidscount). In addition, free print copies may be ordered, either through the KIDS COUNT website or by phoning Casey Foundation publications at 410-223-2890.

RECENT RESEARCH FROM ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, USDA

Submitted by William Kandel
Economic Research Service, USDA

"Several New Patterns of Hispanic Settlement in Rural America," by William Kandel and John Cromartie, Economic Research Service, USDA

Since 1980, the nonmetro Hispanic population in the United States has doubled and is now the most rapidly growing demographic group in rural and small-town America. By 2000, half of all nonmetro Hispanics lived outside traditional settlement areas of the Southwest. Many Hispanics in counties that have experienced rapid Hispanic growth are recent U.S. arrivals with relatively low education levels, weak English proficiency, and undocumented status. This recent settlement has increased the visibility of Hispanics in many new regions of rural America whose population has long been dominated by non-Hispanic Whites. Yet within smaller geographic areas, the level of residential separation between them increased (that is,, the two groups became less evenly distributed-during the 1990s, especially in rapidly growing counties. Hispanic settlement patterns warrant attention by policymakers because they affect the well-being of both Hispanics and rural communities themselves. This report is available at www.ers.usda.gov/publications/rdrr99/.

"Impacts of Hispanic Population Growth on Rural Wages, by Constance Newman, Economic Research Service," USDA

Although earnings generally increased in rural areas in the 1990s, Hispanic population growth led to lower wages for at least one segment of the rural population—workers with a high school degree (skilled workers), particularly men in this skill group. Using data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Current Population Survey, this report examines the effects of Hispanic population growth on rural wages. The analysis combines approaches from earlier immigration-impact studies and more recent work that incorporates the role of labor demand in the labor market. The analysis finds that labor demand shift factors and other area-specific factors that often are not included in immigration studies are important. Results indicate that labor demand increases favored skilled workers (those with a high school degree) overall but favored unskilled and professional workers in some rural industries. Thus, the increased supply of unskilled labor from Hispanic population growth led to lower wages for skilled men as a result of production changes in some parts of the rural economy. This report is available at www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aer826/.

"Rural Hispanics: Employment and Residential Trends," by William Kandel and Constance Newman, in *Amber Waves* (June 2004).

This is a shorter summary article of the above two reports. This report is available at www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/June04/Features/RuralHispanic.htm.

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:
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Editor, Applied Demography
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E-mail: kelvinp@prb.org

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

REMEMBERING BOSTON…HIGHLIGHTS FROM PAA 2004

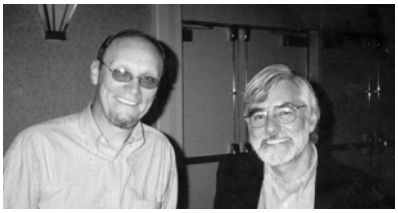
AT THE PAA MIXER

Held the night before the formal PAA sessions, PAA's Annual Mixer provides a time for getting together with old friends…and possibly some new ones!

(L-R): Howard Goldberg (U.S. Centers for Disease Control), Sharon Lee (Portland State University), Bill Butz (Population Reference Bureau) and Tom Godfrey (Decision Demographics).

Signe Wetrogan (U.S. Census Bureau) with Jerry Wicks (Senecio Software, Inc.).

(L-R): Lynne Cossman (Mississippi State University), Ike Eberstein (Florida State University), and Ron Cossman (Mississippi State University).



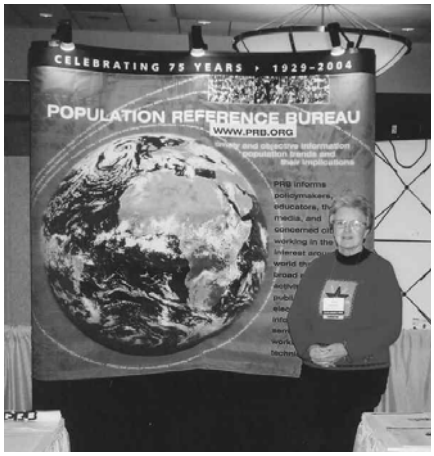
Bob Kominski (U.S. Census Bureau) with Don Hernandez (State University of New York at Albany).

THE EXHIBIT AREA

The exhibit area had a lot of activity…including a very unusual sighting during the setup process.

Setting up…in anticipation of another PAA meeting.

During setup, some PAA participants noticed the presence of a Green Monster (as in "Wally," the Red Sox mascot, who was entertaining another group in an adjacent hall. Could this sighting have helped the Sox "reverse the curse" this past season?



Attending her farewell PAA conference, Jacki Majewski stands in front of the Population Reference Bureau display. She retired from PRB this month after 44 years of service.

APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY RECEPTION

PAA's Committee on Applied Demography held a reception on Thursday evening, April 1. During the gathering, a panel of professionals discussed future directions on applied demography. The committee would like to thank not only the panelists for their participation, but also the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau for sponsoring the event.

Bill O'Hare (Annie E. Casey Foundation) welcomes the guests…

…as does John Haaga (formerly Population Reference Bureau, now with National Institute on Aging), who remarks on PRB's 75th anniversary.

Woody Carlson (Florida State University) remembers FSU colleague Bill Serow, who died in November 2003.

Panelist Jeanne Gobalet (Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research, Inc.)

Panelist David Swanson (University of Mississippi).

Panelist Jeff Tayman (San Diego Association of Governments).

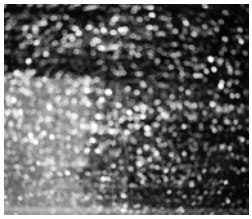
Panelist Tom Bryan (Third Wave Research).

After the reception (L-R): Mark Mather (Population Reference Bureau), Ken Johnson (Loyola University-Chicago), Bill Frey (University of Michigan), John Haaga (formerly Population Reference Bureau, now with National Institute on Aging), and David Swanson (University of Mississippi).

(L-R): Vivek Joshi and Lori Post (both of Michigan State University), with Bill O'Hare (Annie E. Casey Foundation).

EXPLORING BOSTON

Boston usually is a great city to explore. Unfortunately, a lot of time was spent indoors, thanks to steady rain during the first couple of days.



Rain, rain, go away!

On Saturday, the rain finally stopped…enabling many PAA participants to enjoy such sights as Boston's historic Public Gardens, which dates back to 1837.

All photos courtesy of Kelvin Pollard, Population Reference Bureau.

PAA

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EDITORIAL INFORMATION

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