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# Conference Agenda

**Wednesday, January 11, 2017**

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<td>04:00 p.m. - 07:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Conference Check-in and Registration – <strong>CORK BAR ATRIUM</strong></td>
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<td>06:30 p.m. - 08:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Welcome Reception – <strong>CORK BAR ATRIUM AND RIVER WALK PATIO</strong></td>
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**Thursday, January 12, 2017**

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<tr>
<td>07:00 a.m. - 06:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Conference Registration – <strong>CONTESSA BALLROOM FOYER</strong></td>
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<td>07:00 a.m. - 08:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Continental Breakfast – <strong>CONTESSA BALLROOM FOYER</strong></td>
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**08:00 a.m. - 08:45 a.m.**

**WELCOME SESSION – CONTESSA BALLROOM**

- **Welcome to the 2017 Applied Demography Conference**
  Lloyd Potter, The University of Texas at San Antonio
- **How Many Applied Demographers are there in PAA?**
  Bill O’Hare, O’Hare Data and Demographic Services LLC
- **New Data on the Characteristics of Applied Demographers**
  Sarah Burgoyne, Claritas

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>09:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Upcoming Changes to the Current Population Survey</td>
<td>Aging</td>
<td>Data and Methods</td>
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<td>10:15 a.m. - 10:40 a.m.</td>
<td>Break – CONTESSA BALLROOM FOYER</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40 a.m. - 11:40 a.m.</td>
<td>Population Change</td>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>Education and School Demography</td>
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**12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.**

**Lunch – KEYNOTE ADDRESS – CONTESSA BALLROOM**

**Keynote Address: Innovation at the U.S. Census Bureau: Modernization for the 21st Century and Beyond**

John Thompson, Director, U.S. Census Bureau

Introduction: Lloyd Potter, The University of Texas at San Antonio

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<td>02:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.</td>
<td>2015 National Content Test Methodology</td>
<td>Children and Youth</td>
<td>Mortality</td>
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<td>03:40 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>2015 NCT Results and Recommendations</td>
<td>Health Care: Spatial Analysis and Geovisualization</td>
<td>Projections</td>
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<td>05:30 p.m. - 06:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Poster Session and Reception – <strong>CONTESSA BALLROOM</strong></td>
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<td>07:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.</td>
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<td><strong>PLENARY SESSION – CONTESSA BALLROOM</strong></td>
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<td>Plenary Address: <em>Reproductive Health Policies: What Can Texas Teach the Nation?</em></td>
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<td>Kristine Hopkins, Texas Policy Evaluation Project, Population Research Center, University of Texas at Austin</td>
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<td>09:15 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Session 5A (CEDAR) Aging  Session 5B (RETAMA) Housing and Workforce  Session 5C (LAUREL) Health Care and Public Health  Session 5D (MESQUITE) Population Issues</td>
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<td>Break – CONTESSA BALLROOM FOYER</td>
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<td>10:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Session 6A (CEDAR) Aging/Generations  Session 6B (RETAMA) Health Care and Public Health  Session 6C (LAUREL) Geovisualization and Spatial Analysis Applications  Session 6D (MESQUITE) Applied Research Topics</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 p.m. - 12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Conference Adjournment</td>
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Laryssa Mykyta, University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley,
Trudi Renwick, U.S. Census Bureau

While the last four decades have witnessed both an increase in the range of living arrangements and in family complexity, the way the Census Bureau configures families has not changed. Since the Census Bureau measures poverty at the family level, comparing total family pre-tax money income to an income threshold based on family size and composition, how we configure families has important implications for poverty measurement.

Since the Census Bureau assigns families based on the relation of each household member to the householder, there are two instances in which parents and their children are not included in the same family. When two unmarried parents live with their shared child, the householder and the child are classified as a the primary family and the unmarried partner of the householder is classified as an unrelated individual. Adults over 17 who are not related to the householder are defined as “unrelated individuals,” even if their parent is present in the household.

In this paper, we use the parent identification questions in the CPS ASEC in order to construct alternative "family" assignments for the purpose of poverty measurement. In doing so we incorporate cohabiting parents and their children and unrelated individuals with parents in the household into families. We then compare poverty rates for each alternative family assignment with the official poverty rate by age, race, and educational attainment.

“Challenges in Measuring Health Insurance Coverage”
Jennifer Cheeseman Day, U.S. Census Bureau,
Marina Vornovitsky, U.S. Census Bureau,
Amy Steinweg, US Census Bureau

After more than a decade of research and testing, the Census Bureau redesigned questions on health insurance coverage in the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) in 2014. This new set of questions expands the scope of the health insurance coverage, improves question understanding, lessens respondent burden, and provides a strong new baseline for measuring health insurance coverage.

The redesigned health insurance coverage questions differ from the old questionnaire in three ways: the reference period, coverage types, and household-level design. That is, the new questionnaire now asks a current coverage question. This question begins the conversation about health insurance and improves responses to questions about health insurance coverage in the previous calendar year. It also starts with general coverage questions and drills down to specific types of coverage via different paths depending on previous answers.

From these redesigned questions, we are able to get better measures of health insurance coverage and to enhance our understanding of health insurance churn and receipt over the course of the year. Already, the Census Bureau released some new topics from the redesigned survey, including coverage at the time of the interview and employment-based health insurance take-up, i.e., whether a worker is offered insurance through their employer, and if so, why the worker did not take that insurance.

We discuss the complexity of the new survey instrument, the intricacies of health insurance measurement, and the challenge of designing the questionnaire and its new processing system.
“Changes to the Household Relationship Data in the Current Population Survey”

Jennifer M. Ortman, U.S. Census Bureau

Over the last two decades, we’ve seen dramatic growth in the number of opposite-sex unmarried couples. In 1996, there were almost 3 million, which increased to just over 8 million by 2015. The number with children increased from just over 1 million to just over 3 million. Data from the ACS shows that the number of same-sex couples has also been increasing, including couples with and without children. To meet the Census Bureau’s mission to provide quality measures about the nation's people and household, we have been working over the last few decades to improve our measurement of families, with some focus on improving measurement of cohabitation and same-sex couples. We have undertaken extensive research to develop and implement changes to the relationship question and methods for processing the data. In this paper, we will discuss the improvements to the way we collect information about household relationships, families, and living arrangements in the Current Population Survey and the implications of these changes for our published data and data products.

“Measuring the Presence and Impact of Same-Sex Married Couples on Poverty Rates in the CPS”

Ashley Edwards, U.S. Census Bureau, Rachel Lindstrom, U.S. Census Bureau

Until 2017, the CPS ASEC treated same-sex married couples as unmarried partners rather than as married couples. This had significant implications for poverty measurement because the official poverty measure assumes that resources are shared only across family units and unmarried partners are not categorized as “families” for the official poverty measure. Therefore each partner’s income is compared to his/her own poverty threshold. Since the poverty thresholds assume that there are economies of scale (e.g. the two-person threshold is less than two times the threshold for a single person), this method may overestimate poverty rates for same-sex married couples.

This paper examines poverty rates for same-sex married partners when they are categorized as a single family using data from the 2015 and 2016 Current Population Surveys. This paper will examine the characteristics of these same-sex married couples and if they differ from their opposite-sex counterparts. Further, we will analyze how the poverty rate for the total population changes when same-sex partners are grouped with their spouse.
“Determinants of poverty in the elderly in Mexico: An analysis from a gender perspective”
Sebastian Antonio Jimenez Solis, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO - Mexico

The structure of the Mexican population shows an aging process. This demographic situation is permanent and imposes important challenges in economic matters. Furthermore, an important aspect to study is the deprival of economic security in old age. The purpose of this research aims to analyze determinants of poverty in the Mexican population aged 65 and over (P65 +). This study considers the gender inequalities are intensified in old age and particularly adverse for women. The analysis is performed from two logistic regression models on the factors that influence the lack of economic welfare. The database that is used comes from the Socioeconomic Conditions Module of the Survey of Income and Expenditures of Households (Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares-ENIGH) 2014. This survey is done by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI). Findings demonstrate that women 65+ have the greatest inequalities. Moreover, the most important explanatory factor on poverty among the female population is the absence of social security, while the male population is the absence of government programs.

“Health of Mexican Elderly in United States and Mexico: A Comparative Perspective”
Sagrario Garay, UANL,
Alejandro Francisco Roman, UANL

In recent decades the tendency of Mexicans who migrate to the United States is to remain longer time in that country; along with that, it has been observed a greater heterogeneity in the composition of the age structure and sex of migrants. The studies about the health of Mexican migrants in the United States has been of interest for investigations, since it has been seen that being undocumented, as occur with most of the migration from Mexico to the United States, limits medical care for Mexicans (CONAPO, 2005).

In terms of the adaptation of migrants to the new culture, it is said that those who have more time of stay in the United States would have worse health than others, due to the adoption of less-healthy habits (Escobar, Lowell and Martin, 2013). In addition, it has been mentioned that the concentration of migrants in their same ethnic communities is associated with a better mental health (Yabiku, et al., 2009). In general, it can be said that the adoption of new behaviors can affect the health of migrants and especially in those who are older. For that reason, this paper is mainly aimed to analyze the health conditions of the elderly population of Mexican origin residing in the United States and the health conditions of the older people in Mexico. In order to carry out what was mentioned above, the

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS) 2012 are used as data sources.

“Older persons in Mexico City. The social policies for old age as example in Latin America?”
Veronica Z. Montes de Oca Zavala, Social Research Institute,
Sagrario Garay Villegas, Social Work Faculty

Mexico City is the second most populated and aging in Mexico; it is distinguished from other parts of the country by the levels of social and human development, public and private infrastructure, as well as an old age political agenda very important in Latin America. From 1997 to 2016, Mexico City has very intense and positive policies to older persons as pension (400 thousands older people are pensioners), food, medical services, vaccines, geriatrics centers, in others. What is the influence of the demography in the social policies planning for the older persons in Mexico City? What is the opinion of the social civil organizations in the environment, housing, cost of the water, and other public services? The aim of this paper is to analyze the levels and perceived dimensions where quality of life in older people and human rights in Mexico City is exercised. How this exercise in Mexico City can impact other cities in Latin America? How this exercise in Mexico City can impact other cities in some cities in United States?
“New Data on the Undercount of Young Children in the U.S. Census”  
William Peter O’Hare, O’Hare Data and Demographic Services LLC

Over the past five years, demographers have become aware of the high net undercount of young children in the U.S. Census. The Census Bureau’s Demographic Analysis shows that there was a net undercount of 4.6 percent for the population age 0 to 4 in the 2010 U.S. Census, which is much higher than any other age group. For the past year, several analysts at the U.S. Census Bureau have been engaged in analysis to learn more about the high net undercount of young children in the Census. This paper provides an overview of the key findings from those studies. Among others things, it was determined that the net undercount of 970,000 young children was driven by 2.2 million omissions for this age group. In addition, there appears to be a substantial net undercount of young mothers in the Census. Other findings relate to the position of a child within the household, the relationship between young children and the household, and the emergence of complex families. Some of the implications these findings have for how the 2020 U.S. Census is conducted will be discussed.

“The Overestimation of Alaska Outmigration in the American Community Survey”  
William Koerber, U.S. Census Bureau,  
David Ihrke, U.S. Census Bureau,  
Alison Fields, U.S. Census Bureau

Outmigration estimates for Alaska have been among the highest of any state since full implementation of the American Community Survey (ACS) in 2005. Concerns arose when Alaska outmigration estimates increased by over 20,000 people between 2007 and 2008. This led to investigating the computer-assisted interview (CAI) operations and applying several fixes along the way until the issue was resolved in the 2015 ACS. This paper gives an overview of the intermediary steps taken to remedy the issue. These included applying a “soft” edit to the state of residence 1 year ago drop-down lists in the CAI instruments, blanking and imputing problematic cases, and increasing field representative training. Ultimately, thoroughly reviewing the keystrokes within the CAI instruments uncovered the main issue. In addition, we identify some of the obstacles faced: the time lag between implementing a solution and seeing the results; the many processing steps between obtaining an interview and creating estimates; changes in survey methodology and data collection processes over time; and the relatively small number of cases affected.

While there is no way to readily recreate past estimates, we use hindsight to attempt to identify problematic cases and come closer to the true values of outmigration for Alaska and local areas (Anchorage and Fairbanks). We conclude by detailing plans to monitor the data collected through the CAI instruments, paper, and the Internet.

“Sequential Years of ACS 1-Year Data As Replacement For ACS 3-Year Data”  
Ken Hodges, Claritas,  
Sarah Elizabeth Anderson, Claritas

The Census Bureau discontinued 3-year American Community Survey data with the release of the “2014” data products. Especially hard hit were jurisdictions with populations of 20,000 to 65,000 - which had benefited from 3-year estimates, and now are left with only 5-year data. Some users had found the 3-year data useful in stabilizing year to year fluctuations in the 1-year estimates, and others had applications for the 3-year ACS Public Use Microdata Samples. Users have since inquired about, and the Census Bureau is considering options for lowering the population threshold for 1-year data to 20,000 - thus providing 1-year data for areas that previously received 3-year data. By combining three consecutive years of 1-year data, users could estimate what the 3-year data products would have provided for that period. This paper compares data from the last release of ACS 3-year data (2011-2013) with 3-year data estimated by combining 1-year estimates for 2011, 2012, and 2013. Differences are measured first for households by income - a table challenged by inflation adjustments - and then for marital status for the almost 800 counties large enough to have received 1-year ACS data given current thresholds. The paper also compares tabulations combining data from the 2011, 2012, and 2013 1-year ACS PUMS files with comparable tabulations from the 2011-2013 3-year PUMS products.

The results do not seek to explain why computed 3-year data differ from published 3-year data. Rather, they present actual differences that illustrate how closely users could replicate discontinued 3-year data with simple calculations of 1-year data.
“Decomposing lifetime migration effects on state educational levels”

Albert Hermalin, University of Michigan, Lisa Neidert, University of Michigan

This analysis decomposes the college educated and not-college educated proportion of the population of each state to reveal the relative role of production and retention of the native born, in-migration from other states, and immigrants from abroad. The analysis uses place of birth and current residence to define lifetime migration for the adult population aged 25 to 59. The analysis is based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS) for 2008-2012.

Specifically, the analysis examines the cumulative effects of domestic migration and foreign immigration on the educational distribution of adults age 25 to 59 across states. We utilize two forms of a decomposition of a state's percentage of residents with high and low education to measure the proportions arising from the native born, those born in other states, and those born abroad. We contrast these percentages with the educational levels of those born in the state. The decompositions are constructed of elements which highlight various aspects of retention and attraction. States differ quite widely on these components and a state's recognition of its relative position on these parameters can be helpful in developing the most effective policies.

“Population Aging And Regional Transportation Finance”

John Cho, Southern California Association of Governments,
Frank Wen, Southern California Association of Governments,
Simon Choi, Southern California Association of Governments

The nation's population has been aging slowly for decades. Dramatic jumps in the population 65 and older started to occur as Baby-Boomers—76 million people born between 1946 and 1964—move into older age group in 2011. About 1 in 8 people in the country are elderly today, but elderly population would account for over 20 percent of total population—i.e., one in every five Americans—by 2040.

Excise taxes on gasoline and diesel fuels are the most federal and state transportation funding source. Since older population tends to drive less, aging population trend may reduce transportation revenue. This paper examines likely impacts on transportation revenue from an aging population.

Three survey data are used in the analysis: the American Community Survey (ACS), the National Household Travel Survey (NHTS), and Consumer Expenditure Index (CEX). These surveys provide various historical trends including population, consumer income, expenditures, vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and taxes paid. These survey data are used to evaluate the likely effects of demographic shifts in transportation revenue: both traditional revenue from gasoline tax and potential future revenue from user VMT fees.

The data and analysis results suggest that significant increase in elderly population would have profound impacts on transportation revenue. However, uncertainties regarding the effects on overall economy and Baby-Boomers' behaviors and decision making call for continuing research and monitoring. The paper suggests that future transportation revenue planning should consider the effects of a significant rise in the elderly population.

“Residual methods for emigration estimates: What do they tell us?”

Jan Vink, Cornell University

We are looking at gross migration flows for a new set of New York projections. For migration into an area we can use ACS data that tabulates the number of people already in the area, the number that came to the area from elsewhere in the US (Domestic in-migration) and those that moved in from abroad (immigration). For domestic out-migration we are looking at the use of ACS migration tables tabulated by place of previous residence.

Theoretically these tables tabulated by place of previous residence can also be used to estimate emigration. The universe of the tables that tabulate persons by place of previous residence is those that lived in the area a year ago AND are still in the ACS frame; that is alive and in the US. By comparing this universe with the total that was estimated for the previous year, one gets an estimate for those that left the frame, either through mortality or emigration. Mortality data is available, so we can calculate estimates for emigration.

When we applied these calculations to New York State and its counties, we got some implausible results that warranted some further analyses. Focus of these further analyses will be on New York State, Kings County, which has consistently negative estimates for emigration and Tompkins County, which shows emigration estimates twice the size of the immigration.

This paper describes the methodology, shows results and will discuss what factors might contribute to these implausible outcomes.
“Breast cancer risk among immigrant women: Assessing the influence of family cancer history on the prevention of breast cancer”
Federico Martin Ghirimoldi, University of Texas at San Antonio

Background: Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among women of all ages in the United States. In spite of increasing awareness about the risk of breast cancer, and higher rates in breast cancer screenings among the population at risk, very low levels of participation in breast cancer screenings among certain immigrant groups still persist. Thus immigrant women with lower levels of participation in breast cancer tests are at most risk for developing undetected breast cancer. This study evaluates the impact of having a family cancer history, among women from different region of birth residing in the U.S, on the likelihood of having received at least one physical breast exam in the past.

Methods: The 2000-2005-2010 Integrated Health Interview Series (IHIS) were employed to determine predictors of breast cancer screenings use among the population at risk. Chi-square Tests were computed between the outcome variable and all predictors looking for bivariate associations. Two sets of logistic regression models were fitted in a nested manner to study associations between the outcome and all predictor variables.

Results: Disregarding the region of birth, cancer unexperienced women with low education levels, and without access to health care services are at higher risk for developing undetected breast cancer.

Conclusions: Promoting more health education programs, addressing personal and cultural barriers, can encourage breast cancer screening participation among immigrant women.

“Children on the move”
Aycan Celikaksoy, Stockholm University,
Eskil Wadensjo, Stockholm University

The number of children under the age of 18 who are separated from their parents or legal/customary guardians seeking asylum alone has been increasing drastically worldwide. Sweden has been receiving the largest number of unaccompanied refugee minors within the EU. The Swedish experience is therefore of great interest also for other countries. These children face special challenges and risk being exploited due their age and legal status. Despite the growing interest in the patterns of this type of migratory flow and the situation of this group in destinations countries there is still a large gap in the literature regarding best practices and empirical evidence. We try to contribute in this regard by utilizing nation-wide comprehensive data focusing on the short and long term outcomes of this group in the areas of education, employment and income. The whole population of interest is analyzed utilizing high quality panel register data from Statistics Sweden for the period 2002-2014. Our findings indicate that the trajectories of unaccompanied minors differ from, their counterparts, accompanied minors from the same countries of origin in a way that reflect the policy differences that apply to the two groups. We investigate the role of different regulations regarding drop out from the educational system, employment as well as income. The results are discussed with a structural incorporation framework from a perspective of reception and integration policies as well as from an immigrant well-being perspective and a ‘whole child’ approach.
In recent years, some School Districts and Statewide educational agencies have offered or even mandated universal college entrance exams for all of their high school students. Prior to this, SAT and/or ACT testing was generally discretionary, both initiated and paid for by individual students who anticipated attending post-secondary education. An analysis was made of the effects of universal testing on a large school district in San Antonio, comparing the results by race/ethnicity and economic disadvantaged status. Logistic regression, decision tree, and 2-Way ANOVA analyses indicated that patterns shift for Asian, African-American, and Hispanic students compared to White students, as well as for Economically Disadvantaged students compared to Not Economically Disadvantaged students. These pattern shifts were evident for critical reading and mathematics.

Results: In progress. Preliminary results suggest that long commuting distances had less of an impact on successful outcomes for male students and for students who entered fully-prepared.

Implications: The impact of a long commute can be mitigated by targeted resources for commuter students, as a few CSU campuses have implemented, and by more commuter-friendly class scheduling. Future plans for off-campus centers and new campuses should consider the potential commuter distance that students will bear.

Background: The California State University (CSU) is the largest and most diverse university system in the nation with 23 campuses. A large share of students are commuters who are often less connected to campus life and resources outside the classroom. In an effort to better understand system wide graduation rates, the CSU is curious to know the effect of distance on student outcomes.

Research question: Is distance to school associated with graduation and persistence for CSU full-time first-time freshmen who are commuter students? How strong is this association, and in what direction is it? Does commuting distance affect certain types of students more than others?

Data: CSU administrative data on students, including the high school from which they graduated, and whether or not they are a commuter student. Distance was calculated using ArcGIS Online’s “connect origins to destinations” analysis tool.

Methods: Authors use logistic regression with logged distance from high school to CSU campus as the independent variable and persistence and graduation rates as the outcome variables, along with several control and interaction variables including academic preparation.

The number of teaching years is important for both Math and English, but the degree held by the teacher is more influential for Math than for English. The highest salary paid to full-time teacher significantly affects Math scores, and mediates the effects of teaching years and education degree of Math teachers, but it is not the same for reading scores.
Session A: 2015 National Content Test Methodology
A panel of research experts from the U.S. Census Bureau will provide an overview of the methodology for the Census Bureau’s 2015 National Content Test (NCT) research on race and ethnicity.

Introduction and Background: Nicholas Jones
The session chair will introduce the presenters and provide a brief background on our goals to refine our efforts to address known race and Hispanic origin reporting issues and important racial and ethnic community concerns while improving data in three crucial areas: 1) increasing accuracy and reliability of reporting in the major OMB racial and ethnic categories; 2) collecting detailed data for myriad groups; and 3) obtaining lower item nonresponse rates.

Overview of NCT and Race/Ethnicity Research Dimensions: Michael Bentley
The first presentation will provide an overview of 2015 NCT research and a description of the key research dimensions. The overall objective for the research is to test alternative versions of the race and ethnicity questions to improve question design and data quality. One dimension is question format, where we compare a Two Separate Questions approach and a Combined Question approach. Another dimension examines the use of a response category for respondents of Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) heritage in the United States. Additionally, a dimension pertains to the wording of instructions and question terminology in order to optimize detailed reporting, respondent understanding, and the reporting of multiple racial and ethnic groups.

Sample Design and Oversampling: Kelly Mathews
The second presentation will explain and illustrate the 2015 NCT’s complex sample design, which was conducted with a nationally representative sample of 1.2 million housing units across the United States. The sample was designed to ensure that the estimates from the test accurately reflected the nation as a whole, across a variety of demographic characteristics. This presentation will describe how the sample was constructed, and how we effectively oversampled for various racial and ethnic groups, including Asians, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, Blacks and African Americans, Hispanics and Latinos, and Middle Eastern and North Africans.

Methodology, Question Design, and Mode: Sarah Konya
The third presentation provides a description of the 2015 NCT methodology, question design, and how the options were tested across different modes. This presentation will highlight how the 2015 NCT research presents the critical opportunity to compare the success of different race and ethnicity question designs to determine how they perform in traditional paper designs as well as new web-based data collection methods using the Internet, smartphone, and telephone response options.

Reinterview “Truth” Evaluation: Jess Phelan
The fourth presentation will discuss the 2015 NCT reinterview, which aimed to assess the accuracy and the reliability of the various race and ethnicity question designs. This research, which builds upon the successful reinterview conducted in the 2010 Census Race and Hispanic Origin Alternative Questionnaire Experiment (AQE) research, helps to measure respondents’ self-identified “true” racial and/or ethnic identity through a series of detailed questions and probes to aid in determining our truth measure. The presentation will discuss how the reinterview was constructed and conducted, as well as how the results were evaluated.

Discussant: Michael Bentley
Finally, a discussant will talk about how the innovative methods of the 2015 NCT research enabled us to implement and evaluate cutting-edge designs for eliciting and collecting detailed information for our myriad racial and ethnic groups in the United States.
“Characteristics, regional trends and determinants of teenage pregnancy in Uganda”

Joseph Byonanebye, Medical College of Wisconsin,
Laura Cassidy, Medical College of Wisconsin,
Ruta Brazauskas, Medical College of Wisconsin

Introduction: Teenage pregnancy is a global health issue, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. Uganda’s level of teenage pregnancy has decreased over time; however, there are regional variations in rates and trends. The purpose of the project was to assess the characteristics, regional trends and determinants of teenage pregnancy in Uganda.

Methods: Data from the Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS) 2006 and 2011 were analyzed. All the 1,948 and 2,026 teenagers in UDHS 2006 and UDHS 2011, respectively, were included. The outcome of interest was current pregnancy. The rates of teenage pregnancies were calculated to describe current status and trends in each of the 10 regions. Logistic regression was conducted to assess the association between teenage pregnancy and socio-demographic variables.

Results: Uganda’s rate of teenage pregnancy decreased by from 85.5/1000 in 2006 to 71.4/1000 in 2011. The East Central region has consistently higher rates than other regions. In 2006, teenage pregnancy was significantly associated with being married (OR 36.9, 95% CI, 15.6, 83.9), living with partners (OR 46.6, 95% CI, 20.8, 104.38) and separated (OR 24.7, 95% CI, 9.26, 65.72) as compared to those who are single. Similar results were obtained based on 2011 survey.

Discussion: The trend of teenage pregnancy varies regionally and marriage is consistently associated with higher chance of being pregnant. Engagement should focus on ending teenage marriages because young girls are often forced into marriage before they are ready. A qualitative study is being conducted to investigate the factors behind the regional variation of teenage pregnancy in Uganda.
“Kids Matter Texoma; Using Demographic Data and GIS to Help Develop Action Plans to Alleviate Childhood Distress”

James Randy McBroom, Texoma Council of Governments,
Michael Eric Schmitz, Texoma Council of Governments

Building upon the "Beyond ABC" project sponsored by Children's Hospital-Dallas, Texoma Council of Governments (TCOG) began work in 2014 to develop the "Kids Matter - Texoma" project. The scope of this project is identifying and alleviating childhood distress factors in the Texoma Region of Texas (Cooke, Fannin and Grayson counties). Texoma Council of Governments staff, and interns from Austin College, Sherman, Texas developed "data booklets" identifying childhood distress factors for each of the three counties. These booklets contained a significant number of variables as both indicators and correlates of childhood distress. Multiple sources of demographic data were used to develop the data booklets, and TCOG GIS staff geo-located concentrations of childhood distress factors. The data in these booklets informed both stakeholder and focus groups as they distilled the data into identifiable problem areas. These problem areas were then prioritized for each county. TCOG is now working with stakeholder groups in each county to develop one-year action plans to address the primary problem of childhood distress in these counties. This paper discusses how the data were used to inform the entire process.

“The impact of socioeconomic determinants on children living in households with food stamp receipt in the United States”

Jewel E Barnett, University of Texas at San Antonio

A number of studies report socioeconomic determinants related to household food stamp receipt. Few of these studies have examined the effects of socioeconomic determinants on children using a multicultural set of racial/ethnic categories and a nationally representative sample of household, school, and neighborhood environments. This research attempts to fill that gap. Using data from the National Educational Survey's Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Kindergarten-First Grade 2011, this research first explores the distribution of sociodemographic characteristics of households based on characteristics of food stamp receipt. Next, generalized estimated equation regression models are estimated in a nested manner to test for possible explanations for the impact of racial/ethnic and socioeconomic disparities on children living in households with food stamp receipt. Lastly, food stamp-stratified models are estimated to better elucidate the mechanism leading to food stamp receipt disparities in US households. Results from the generalized estimated equations regression model find that higher rates of food stamp receipt are found in Non-Hispanic Black and Native American households. Food stamp receipt-stratified models indicate that food insecurity disparities along with the receipt of food insecurity supplements offer the most potential in explaining remaining racial/ethnic disparities in decreasing food insecurity. Results from this research support the need to increase access to appropriate and timely food procurement interventions for households of all races/ethnicities.
Mortality

Moderator: Helen You

CANCELED
Session B: 2015 NCT Results and Recommendations
A panel of research experts from the U.S. Census Bureau will discuss the results of the Census Bureau’s 2015 National Content Test (NCT) research on race and ethnicity and recommendations for the 2020 Census.

Introduction and Background: Hyon Shin
The session chair will introduce the presenters and provide a brief introduction of the 2015 NCT’s key research dimensions and why we are examining these important topics.

Question Format (Separate vs. Combined): Nicholas Jones
The first presentation will discuss the results for testing alternative versions of the race and ethnicity questions to improve question design and data quality. The presentation will illustrate how different question format designs performed in both paper and web-based modes, and will discuss how the results informed the Census Bureau’s recommendation for utilizing a Two Separate Questions approach or a Combined Question approach to collect the most accurate data on race and ethnicity in the 2018 End-to-End Census Test.

Testing a Middle Eastern or North African Category: Rachel Marks
The second presentation will discuss the results for testing the inclusion of a distinct category for respondents of Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) heritage in the United States. The presentation will illustrate how the inclusion or exclusion of a MENA category impacted reporting, and how effective the category was in eliciting responses across various groups such as Lebanese, Moroccan, Syrian, etc. The presentation will also discuss how the results informed the Census Bureau’s recommendation for whether or not to employ a MENA category in the 2018 End-to-End Census Test.

Evaluating Alternative Instructions and Terminology: Beverly Pratt
The third presentation will discuss the results for testing alternative versions of the race and ethnicity questions with different instructions and terminology to improve question design and data quality, and respondent understanding of the race and ethnicity question(s). The presentation will illustrate how the instruction wording and question terminology optimized the reporting of multiple racial and ethnic groups.

Overall Findings and Question Design Decisions: Nicholas Jones
The fourth presentation will bring together the overall findings to discuss how, through all of these analyses from the 2015 NCT, a recommendation is made on the best design for collecting and producing data on race and ethnicity for the 2018 End-to-End Census Test. The presentation will illustrate how each of the decisions for the NCT race and ethnicity research dimensions (separate vs. combined; MENA vs. No MENA; instructions and terminology) come together to inform the recommendation on the ultimate question design decision for the 2018 End-to-End Census Test.

Discussant: Merarys Rios
Finally, a discussant will talk about how the 2015 NCT results will inform the Census Bureau’s internal planning decisions for the race and ethnicity question(s) on the 2020 Census, and ultimately, how this research will enable the Census Bureau to provide the most accurate and relevant race and ethnicity data possible about our changing and diversifying nation.
Adequate access to primary care providers is a central component of health and preventive health care, and is associated with key population health indicators such as hospitalizations, mortality and morbidity. Geographic access--availability of a provider within a reasonable distance--is an important aspect of access, and represents a major barrier to effective health promotion in rural areas. This paper adapts a two-step floating catchment area spatial analysis approach to examine the geographic accessibility of primary health care for the population of Wisconsin. We present travel time-based catchment areas around physician and population locations, and use these relationships to create a cumulative physician-to-population ratio with coverage for the entire state. Because people in rural areas are generally willing to travel longer distances to access services, catchment area sizes are sensitive to differences along the urban-rural continuum, an important and novel consideration. A distance-decay function reduces the influence of arbitrary boundaries, a problem with other methods. We present results showing that a substantial portion of Wisconsin residents lack adequate access to primary care, and that these areas tend to be older and more rural than the state as a whole. Policy approaches to improving access to primary care are warranted, as rural Wisconsin faces the aging of the baby boom population.

In the US, each year more than 230,000 individuals are diagnosed with invasive breast cancer, with another 64,000 individuals being diagnosed with in situ breast cancer. Access to timely, evidence-based healthcare for these patients is critical as delays in diagnosis and treatment initiation have been shown to significantly affect quality of life, treatment success, and overall survival. However, continued disparities exist in both access to care and treatment as well as outcomes for breast cancer patients. Vulnerable populations, i.e. racial/ethnic minorities and socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, are more likely to be diagnosed with late-stage disease due to barriers in access and utilization of screening and treatment leading to less favorable outcomes for these groups. Previous studies of disparities in late-stage cancer diagnoses have focused on a definition that combines both distant and regional disease. However, this definition is challenging from an oncology stand point as vast differences exist in treatment and outcomes. For this project, we use individual level data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) cancer registries and county level data from the Area Health Resource File to examine spatial and socio-demographic disparities in late-stage breast cancer diagnosis - defined as distant disease - among female breast cancer patients using Bayesian spatial modeling. The overall aim of this project is to use innovative statistical modeling to answer complex questions of disparities in access to breast cancer care and outcomes by examining both contextual (spatial and temporal) and individual level factors.

According to the Texas State Board of Dental Examiners (2015), there are 14,300 active general dentists and 12,558 dental hygienists practicing in Texas. Despite the large number of oral health workforce, the dentist per 100,000 population ratio for Texas remains lower than the national average: 46.4 compared to 60.7 nationally. The Kaiser Family Foundation Report of State Health Facts (2013) ranks Texas as 50th in the nation of states who have achieved the target population-to-practitioner ratio. Texans face significant barriers to accessing oral health care. The present study examined the distribution of dentists, dental hygienists, and dental assistants by county. Of the 254 counties in Texas, 18% (46 counties) have no dentist. This figure has not changed since 2008 despite the number of general dentists increasing from approximately 9,000 to 14,300 in 2015. Dentists are concentrated in high-population areas while rural and border regions are left with and inadequate ratio of dental workforce. Of the 254 counties in Texas, 107 (42.8%) contain at least one Dental HPSA with a total of 117 Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas (D-HPSAs) throughout the state. The Kaiser Family Foundation's 2013 report estimated that there are roughly 4.9 million Texans living in a D-HPSA translating to 19.3% of the Texas population. Almost 12% of Texans are designated as dentally underserved.
“Evaluating County Population Forecast Errors for Florida and Beyond”

Stefan Rayer, University of Florida,
Ying Wang, University of Florida

Local area population projections are used for many planning purposes. Understanding the likely range of forecast errors is critical for making informed decisions. In this paper, we evaluate empirical forecast errors for county-level population projections for Florida from 1980 to 2015. We examine forecast errors for a wide range of forecast horizons and base period lengths spanning from 1-25 years, both for total population, and by population size and rate of growth. Projection models include linear, exponential, share-of-growth, shift-share, and various averaging techniques. To check the robustness of the results, we compare models run with locally developed intercensal and postcensal population estimates to models that employ estimates made by the U.S. Census Bureau; we also replicate the analysis using county-level data from several other states. In addition, the paper examines the impact of methodological refinements such as applying the plus-minus method to the share-of-growth model; the effect of choosing noninstitutional vs. total population models; and the role of controlling the county-level projections to projections for the state. Evaluating projections for a wide range of projection horizons and target years for a large sample of counties spanning the population size and growth rate spectrum, the findings of the study will offer guidance to both producers and users of small area population projections regarding the errors that can expected of those forecasts.

“Evaluating Norwegian County Population Projections with Taylor’s Law of Mean-Variance Scaling and Its Generalization”

Meng Xu, Pace University,
Helge Brunborg, Statistics Norway,
Joel E. Cohen, Rockefeller University and Columbia University,

Organizations that develop demographic projections usually propose several variants with different demographic assumptions. Existing criteria for selecting a preferred projection are mostly based on retrospective comparisons with observations, and a prospective approach is needed. In this work, we use the mean-variance scaling (spatial variance function) of human population densities to select among alternative demographic projections. We test against observed and projected Norwegian county population density using two spatial variance functions: Taylor's law (TL) and its quadratic generalization, and compare each function's parameters between the historical data and six demographic projections, at two different time scales (long term: 1978-2010 versus 2011-2040, and short term: 2006-2010 versus 2011-2015). We find that short-term projections selected by TL agree more accurately than the other projections with the recent county density data and reflect the current high rate of international immigration to and from Norway. The variance function method implemented here provides an empirical test of an ex ante approach to evaluating short-term human population projections.

“Regional Growth Forecast of Population, Employment, and Land Use for the 8-County Houston Region”

Pramod Sambidi, H-GAC

The presentation will discuss the forecast methodology employed by H-GAC for the long-range forecast of population, employment and land use for the 8-County region. The presentation will also focus on interactive tools developed by H-GAC for presenting the forecast data and receiving feedback from users.

Anthony Knapp, U.S. Census Bureau,
Benjamin Bolender, U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau annually produces estimates of net international migration (NIM) as a component of the national, state, and county population estimates disseminated by the Population Estimates Program. Last decade the Census Bureau implemented a survey-based methodology, which used data primarily from the American Community Survey (ACS) to estimate NIM. This methodology was used to produce the Vintage 2010 NIM estimates and underpins the post-2010 estimates currently produced by the Population Estimates Program. Following Census 2010, the Census Bureau evaluated the Vintage 2010 NIM estimates and methodology by comparing the estimated population change to the enumerated population change from the 2000 and 2010 censuses. In this research, we reevaluate the national-level 2010 NIM estimates by comparing a revised 2010 NIM time series, which incorporates new methodological improvements implemented in the post-2010 estimates, to the enumerated population change between the Census 2000 and 2010 counts. This research focuses on differences for age-specific cohorts by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Results from this evaluation will inform methodological refinements to the NIM estimates this decade. This will also inform long-term research on survey and administrative records-based methods for estimating international migration.

"Exploring Categories of HIV Testing in the 2011-2015 NSFG"

Stephanie Hernandez, University of Texas at San Antonio

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend that everyone between the ages of 13 and 64 get tested for HIV at least once and that members of high-risk groups get tested more often. Despite CDC testing recommendations, one in seven people in the United States who have HIV do not know that they are infected (CDC, 2012). This paper seeks to explore the differences in history of HIV testing when HIV testing is dichotomous versus trichotomous using a nationally representative sample. Data for these analyses come from the combined 2011-2015 NSFG, based on 20,621 in-person interviews with people aged 15-44 years.

Analyses will be conducted in two parts, first with a dichotomous history of HIV testing variable and second with a trichotomous variable. Descriptive and regression analyses will be conducted on men and women separately using selected demographic and behavioral determinants. The dichotomous variable will be separated into two categories, (1) no HIV test and (2) HIV test reported. The trichotomous variable will be separated into three categories, (1) no HIV test, (2) tested as part of blood donation, and (3) tested outside of blood donation or in both contexts (purposively).

Preliminary analyses show statistically significant differences in the trichotomous categories of HIV testing across most of the selected demographic and behavioral determinants. This paper seeks to highlight the importance of not dichotomizing history of HIV testing and provide a more complete profile of people who purposively get tested for HIV.

"Food Resources in Comal County: A Spatial Mismatch"

Daniela Krotzer, The University of Texas at San Antonio

Many studies find food insecurity in a diverse set of populations. However, no empirical study has examined the existence and possible explanations of food bank locations by census tracts in food insecurity. This research fills this gap. Using data from the San Antonio Food Bank Partner Agency Listings (2013), the 2015 Tiger/Line Shapefiles: Census Tracts (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016), and the Food Access Research Atlas (USDA, 2016), this research first explores the GIS point analysis of San Antonio Food Bank Partner Agencies in Comal County. Next, food insecurity risk factors are estimated on the census tracts level to find possible location misplacements of these San Antonio Food Bank Partner locations.

Results from the point analysis of San Antonio Food Bank Partner Agencies in Comal County indicate that locations vary based on city limits, census designated places and areas outside of these. Results from the food risk factor census tracts model find locations of the San Antonio Food Bank Partner Agencies are not mainly observed at census tracts with food insecurity risk factors compared to census tracts with no such limitations. Results from this research support the need to increase access to healthy food for tracts with food insecurity risk factors in an effort to reduce these disparities in food insecurity.
“Imbalanced Sex Ratios and Women’s Domestic Roles in India”
Katherine Trent, University at Albany, State University of New York
Scott J. South, University at Albany, State University of New York
Sunita Bose, State University of New York at New Paltz

Individual-level data from the 2004-2005 India Human Development Survey are merged with district-level data derived from the 1991 and 2001 Indian population censuses to examine how the numerical supply of men to which married women were exposed to earlier in life is associated with women’s roles as wives and mothers. Models that control for both individual and contextual factors show that, for more educated women, exposure to a relative surplus of potential husbands is associated with an overall younger age at marriage, increasing the likelihood of marriage before age 18 as well as the likelihood that a woman was a child bride. For all women, a relative surplus of men is associated with more children ever born. We also find that more men in a community is associated with women’s increased household duties — more educated women are more likely to supervise children and all women are more likely to do the food shopping. Women’s age, educational attainment, religion, caste, urban and region of residence also emerge as significant correlates of women’s domestic roles. The implications of these findings for India’s growing sex ratio imbalance and women’s status are discussed.

“Rebuilding in the Aftermath of Katrina: Emerging Hispanic Populations in Local Labor Markets”
Lorenzo Dean Sanchez, The University of Texas at San Antonio

The research presented builds on previous literature concerning the effects of Hurricane Katrina on the communities of southeast Louisiana, predominantly the New Orleans-Metairie-Hammond combined statistical area (CSA). The analysis focuses on racial/ethnic labor force participation before and after Katrina regarding the rebuilding process of the New Orleans CSA, specifically in the construction and retail industries. Data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS-USA), 2000 and 2007 American Community Survey (ACS) samples, were analyzed to demonstrate if a significant rise in the Hispanic population active in the labor market both in the community’s at large, but more importantly in the industries supporting the rebuilding of the New Orleans CSA.

“Techies, Traffic Cones, & The Big One: Disproportionate exposures of IT & maintenance workers to seismic hazard & residential building damage”
Pierre Milton Auza, University of California, Irvine, Diana Catherine Lavery, Unaffiliated

Background. After adverse events such as earthquakes or wildfires, an agency or jurisdiction must mobilize several categories of employees for recovery efforts. With increasing investments in Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) infrastructure, transportation agencies will rely on both maintenance & operations (M&O) and information technology (IT) workers to restore damaged roadways, ITS assets in the right-of-way, and ITS operability.

Data. This paper estimates the potential exposure to residential building damage of those M&O and IT workers employed by transportation agencies in a Southern California study area. The researchers use the American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS PUMS) to obtain PUMA-level counts of M&O workers and IT workers, using Standard Occupational Classifications (SOCs). The scenario earthquake is the 2008 California ShakeOut 7.8 Mw San Andreas event. Seismic Hazard and simulated Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) values are from the US Geological Survey (USGS). The researchers use HAZUS to estimate the number of residential buildings damaged in each census tract.

Methods. Distributions of exposure to seismic hazard, PGA, and building damage are estimated for M&O workers, IT workers, and total workers respectively. Differences in these groups’ exposure are tested for statistical significance.

Results. In Progress.

Discussion. Some categories of a transportation agency workers may be disproportionately exposed to potential residential building damage, leaving them with severe damage to their homes. Investments made in communities where these disproportionately exposed categories reside may reduce the number unable to return to work, and therefore expedite the recovery of regional infrastructure.

“Texas State Assessments: A Spatial Analysis on Differences in Hispanic, White, and All Students Performance in Mathematics and Reading”
Dorian Galindo Jones, Doctoral Student

The purpose of this analysis was to illustrate the differences in performance among student groups in Texas School Districts and the continuance of the achievement gap in student performance of the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) results from the 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 school year administration. Data from the Texas Education Agency was downloaded and employed to spatially illustrate the percent change in student assessment results from the 2013-2014 school year to the 2014-2015 school year in Hispanic, White, and All Student groups for Mathematics and Reading.
“Utilizing Geographic Information Systems to Assess Poverty and Food Insecurity Through the Use of Supplemental Assistance Program (SNAP) Participation in Texas School Districts”

Jessica Omoregie, University of Texas at San Antonio

For the past few decades, food insecurity has been a growing public health issue. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program was created to provide assistance for low-income working class families to be able to provide food. With the introduction of SNAP there has been a decrease in the amount of poverty and food insecurity. What is the association between poverty and food insecurity when Texas school districts? According to the latest USDA report, 17% of Texas households (one in six) experience food insecurity between 2012 and 2014. This research is important because it could help policy makers and public health researchers alleviate food insecurity by ensuring that the people that qualify and are food insecure receive SNAP benefits. The data used in this research comes from the 2009 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) focusing on poverty and SNAP food benefits in Texas school district. In order to evaluate spatial difference in Texas school districts this research employs the use of ArcGIS and GeoDa. By using these geographical analysis tools the research was allowed to measure association between poverty and food insecurity within Texas school districts through the use of cluster analysis and Moran’s I. From this research two things are highlighted: sustained poverty that is geographically concentrated within several regions of Texas like west and south and within these highly concentrated areas there is high concentration of SNAP benefits recipients.
“Autonomy and Dependence in Aging. The Role of the Social Networks in Mexico”

Veronica Montes De Oca, UNAM,
Sagrario Garay, UANL,
Concepcion Arroyo, UJED

In Mexico, socioeconomic conditions for the elderly are adverse, and familial and non-familial support networks are one of the most important elements in surviving the lack of income and care needed for the elderly population (Montes de Oca 2001; De Vos, Solís and Montes de Oca 2004). Although we highlight the importance of family support towards the elderly, we acknowledge that the elderly provide different forms of support, economic as well as non-economic, to family members.

In Mexico the family is providing material, financial, and care support in old age. However, the family also assumes these responsibilities as a consequence of the limited availability of social services for the elderly in Mexico. Other research discusses the inability to provide support among Mexican families as demographic changes (decreased fertility and mortality) occur, and, in particular, in consideration of current and future socioeconomic conditions.

The types of support provided by elderly are characterized as moral, affectionate, and care-related, thus it is worth highlighting the role of these supports in inserting this group into a social network that may provide benefits in the present and the future.

There is no doubt that social networks, and the supports provided and received among the Mexican population behave differently depending on the life course, especially for the elderly population in Mexico. Therefore, it is not possible to generalize that the elderly population only functions as a group receiving support.

“Health and well-being of older women living alone in British households: Selected findings from the British Household Panel Survey”

Hafiz TA Khan, Birmingham City University,
Trish Hafford-Letchfield, Middlesex University London,
Nicky Lambert, Middlesex University London

Whilst there has been a growth in the British Households of women living alone as they move into later life, there are few written studies about the specific characteristics of this unique group of women. Although past studies highlight various scenarios of older women with different relationship status and situations, less is known about the life cycle trajectories of women living alone as they grow older in post-modern UK society. This paper reports on the findings of our examination of some of the factors associated with health and well-being of women living alone in later life arising from secondary analysis of data collected by the British Household Panel Survey ‘Understanding Society’ 2012. This is a nationwide longitudinal survey that captures important information on the life course trajectories of individuals and seeks to examine and document societal trends. Building on a review of the literature on women living alone in later life, we have focused on analysis of selected variables as measured in the survey to help understand some of the trends for older women living alone and the associated variables that illustrate the potential different experiences of this group. By looking at variables associated with health and wellbeing such as education, long-standing illness, satisfaction with health and health status; we have identified important determinants when looking at women living alone. Within the increasing trend of single women over time and space, there is a need to adapt and develop more accurate measures and research designs in order to investigate the specific nature of ageing for those who are living alone. We conclude with a discussion about some of the different concerns that women living alone may need to balance in later life and the importance of comparing profiles for different groups of older women in order to consider the development of research priorities which support inclusive positive ageing.
Regional economic growth is intrinsically linked to workforce expansion. In Massachusetts, high housing costs impede labor recruitment and retention. Consequently, production of moderately priced housing is a major public policy goal. Our research quantifies housing unit production needed to accommodate new labor force entrants and their households through 2030.

Using PUMS data for six regions of Massachusetts, we characterize working households by income, with particular interest in those earning between 80-120% of Area Median Income. We assess occupational and income changes since 1990 and use preexisting labor force and occupational vacancy projections to forecast the number and income of new worker households to 2030. We quantify the supply side by considering demographic changes that will free up existing units, and use information on recent sales and rental costs to estimate gaps by cost/income.

In the Metro Boston Region, wage polarization has led to a 4% decline in the number of middle-income working households since 1990, and cost burden for those households has risen by 15%. Over 800,000 new workers are needed by 2030 to fill vacancies created by retiring Baby Boomers and support modest economic growth. New workers are projected to form 492,000 new households. Accounting for projected housing turnover, 200,000 new units will be needed to satisfy projected demand, with the largest gap in units for low-income working households (one-third of new working households.) Continued wage polarization threatens to create a perpetually growing low-income workforce for which there are few sustainable housing solutions.

The role of multifamily development has transformed drastically since the turn of the twentieth century when apartments were perceived as an ill of society that contributed to unhealthy lifestyles. Recently, multifamily housing has been viewed as a means to combat urban sprawl and promote principles of sustainability, smart growth, and new urbanism. Today, rental multifamily development has dominated the market and outpaced single-family construction due in part to a change in consumer preferences and the rise in alternatives to the suburban single-family home. Research shows that multifamily housing in the U.S. is predominately placed in inner cities but little is known about how the location, concentration, and neighborhood context of multifamily housing has changed over time. Given recent multifamily housing supply gains, change in perception towards multifamily housing, and new consumption patterns, more research regarding the locational outcomes of multifamily housing is warranted.

This study addresses two questions toward this end: 1) How has the concentration of multifamily housing and the distance from the city center changed over time; and 2) What are the sociodemographic traits of neighborhoods with multifamily housing by decade from 1970 to 2010? The study area is the Texas Triangle region comprising the four largest MSAs in the state: Austin-Round Rock, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, and San Antonio-New Braunfels. By comparing location to demographics over time, this study provides an important glimpse of the changing role of multifamily housing in a time and place where the rental housing affordability crisis is on the rise.
“Age-Standardized Prevalence of Demographic, socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics among Prediabetics”

Sara Robinson, IDSER, UTSA,
Xiuhong Helen You, IDSER, UTSA,
Lloyd Potter, IDSER, UTSA

In 2010, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) projected that approximately 1 in 3 Americans would become diabetic by 2050. Prediabetes plays a large role in this trend, because it puts affected persons at greater risk of developing diabetes over time. That is, many prediabetics (15%-30%) become diabetic within 5 years of diagnosis. Additionally, prediabetes (1 in 3; 86 million) is more prevalent than diabetes (1 in 10; 29.1 million) today; and prediabetes is more likely to remain undiagnosed (9 out of 10) than diabetes (1 in 4). Together, these factors create potential for an even larger share of Americans to become diabetic than was predicted by 2050. Thus, steps must be taken in order to help reverse the prevalence of prediabetes and diabetes in the United States. The current effort utilized the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) data from 2009-2010 and 2011-2012 to help describe and explain how prediabetics differed from other groups. The data from these years was pooled, and a cross-sectional approach was used, to produce age-standardized prevalence of prediabetics across demographic, socioeconomic, and health-related characteristics. The results of the study will help to improve understanding of how prediabetes is distributed across the population and inform policies that target the prevention of diabetes.

“Identifying Potentially Preventable Readmissions at a Safety-Net Hospital in Bexar County, TX”

Heidy Colon-Lugo, University Health System,
Camerino I Salazar, MS, University Health System

The Texas Healthcare Transformation and Quality Improvement Program, or the Texas 1115 Medicaid Waiver, is a five-year program, 2011-2016, that expands Medicaid managed care statewide and creates two new funding streams: an Uncompensated Care Pool and a Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP) Pool. Through DSRIP, hospitals and other healthcare providers earn incentives for investments in delivery system reforms that increase access to healthcare, improve the quality of care, and enhance the health of patients and families. Potentially Preventable Readmissions (PPRs) are just one of several population-focused measures that hospital systems are monitoring to meet the new standards introduced by DSRIP and quality-based pay-for-performance. While hospitals receive performance reports using a vendor based methodology (3MTM) for this measure, these reports are presented at an aggregate level and do not provide in-depth detail or characteristics of PPRs that can help to identify patterns or trends within these types of adverse healthcare events. Utilizing 2014-2015 readmission data from a major urban hospital system in Bexar County, Texas, this study seeks to identify the differences in demographic and clinical characteristics between PPR visits, and non-PPR visits for this hospital. This research is important because the changes brought about the shift in healthcare reform require hospitals and health systems to identify and implement innovative solutions to reduce costs and increase quality of care, in addition to creating an assurance strategy for proper utilization of funds in favor of Medicaid beneficiaries.
“Producing Seasonal Population Estimates: A Case Study”  
Rebecca Tippett, Ph.D., Director of Carolina Demography, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Small, coastal communities in North Carolina, such as Topsail Beach, experience significant population increases in the summer months. These communities also frequently lack sufficient information to quantify the size of visitor in-flows. Using a combination of publicly available data, online information about local rental properties, and locally provided hotel and utility information, we developed a series of estimates to enable local planners to better understand current seasonal population flows and overall market capacity.

“Utah’s Mormon Missionary Population: Incorporating uncommon populations into state and county level estimates and projections”  
Emily Harris, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah

Special populations can greatly impact population estimates and projections. Each state has their own unique special populations that don’t fit into archetypal categories. Salt Lake City, Utah is global headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), with about 60% of the approximately 3 million Utah residents as members of record. The church greatly encourages its youth members aged 18 through 26 to go on religious missions which generates the temporary migration and then return of several thousand young adults in any given year. This regular migration flow affects Utah’s young adult age distribution, which in turn affects the higher education, fertility, labor force participation, and employment patterns of Utah’s young adults.

In 2012, the LDS church lowered the missionary age for both men and women, which generated an unprecedented missionary rush that volatilized the once stable patterns of LDS member mobility previously used in state and county population and migration estimates. This policy change encouraged us to closely reconsider the treatment of the missionary population while preparing population estimates and projections. Discussion includes the missionary migration’s implications for Utah’s higher education, migration, and fertility patterns; alongside the methods developed to incorporate these unique migrations into state and county level population estimates and projections.
“Babies no longer: The Projected Boom in Centenarians”
Howard Hogan, U. S. Census

At the time of the 1960 Census, there were 10,326 centenarians reported in the census. Fifty years later, this number has risen to 53,364, a five-fold increase. The most recent series released by the U.S. Census Bureau projects the 2060 number to be 603,971, an eleven-fold increase. Some have questioned the plausibility of these projections.

Of special interest will be the following question: Is the growth of the over 100 population driven more by the increased survival from middle age to old age (50 to 85), increased survival from old age to extreme age (85 to 100+) or are both assumptions necessary to project a large increase in centenarians.

We examine and compare current Census Bureau projections with previous projection and those made by other organizations and the projected proportional growth for other low-mortality populations.

The next section decomposes current projections by changing alternative assumptions:
1. Zero future immigration
2. Zero past immigration
3. No-baby boom
4. No improvement in survivorship over ages: 99+, 85+, 75+, 65+ and 55+

Then, by looking at available life tables for advanced populations the plausibility of the current assumptions and alternative assumptions will be studied.
Finally, there will be a discussion for future research.

“Driving Into Old Age: The Impacts of the Baby Boom Generation”
Michael Edward Cline, Rice University

By the end of the first decade of the 21st Century, a smaller percentage of elderly women were licensed to drive than the number of elderly men (72.6% compared to 88.6% in 2009). However, this difference in license rates between elderly men and women are likely to decrease significantly in the next few years as baby boomer women (those women born between 1945 and 1964) enter traditional retirement ages. Women of the Baby Boom generation and those generations that follow were more likely to work full time and drive than women of previous generations. These experiences with the automobile will likely result in the continuation of driving for these women well into their retirement years as long as health allows them to do so. In the aggregate, the increase in the number of elderly women drivers will add to an already increasing off peak travel demand as well as add to concerns about traffic safety. In this paper, projections of elderly drivers were simulated using alternative assumptions of changes in licensing rates for elderly women drivers. The paper then discusses the ways in which these changes in elderly drivers are likely to impact the transportation infrastructure in the United States.

“Gender Equity Gap by Generation”
Beth Jarosz, Population Reference Bureau,
Linda Jacobsen, Population Reference Bureau,
Mark Mather, Population Reference Bureau

Despite decades of progress since the passage of laws protecting equal pay and codifying non-discrimination in employment, education, and banking, gaps remain in gender equity in the United States. In this comprehensive analysis of gender disparities, the Population Reference Bureau uses a variety of measures related to earnings, education, health, well-being, and social norms to track trends in gender equity over the past four decades. In addition to illustrating trends over time, the study uses a cohort approach to compare trends across the Millennial, Generation X, Baby Boomer, and Silent Generation cohorts. In particular, this study highlights areas of progress and stagnation with respect to gender equity by cohort, age, race/ethnicity, and geographic location.
“Intergenerational Effects of Internal Migration on Health Outcomes in Indonesia”
Ernesto Amaral, RAND Corporation, Margaret Weden, RAND Corporation, Christine Peterson, RAND Corporation

We aim to explore how internal migration flows might influence chronic conditions at older ages in Indonesia. Within the major changes that might influence life history is the transition from agricultural to urban societies. Internal migration has significant short-term effects on health behavior, educational outcomes, and labor market outcomes. We know little about the long-term health effects of migration and urbanization in later life. Data sets capable of addressing this question are scarce. We overcome this obstacle by taking advantage of waves of the Indonesian Family Life Survey - IFLS (1993/1994, 1997, 2000, 2007/2008, and 2014/2015). Based on the fourth wave of IFLS, preliminary results related to people with at least 40 years of age indicate lower chances of experiencing chronic conditions among migrants (rural-urban, urban-rural, rural-rural) and non-migrants in rural areas, compared to non-migrants in urban areas. These effects are even stronger for people with diabetes.

“The impact of nativity on primary cesarean section rates”
Bethany S DeSalvo, US Census Bureau, Maria J. Perez-Patron, Texas A&M University

We utilize restricted natality data provided by the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) containing geographic information at the state and county level as well as information regarding mother’s country of birth. The natality data were merged with county-level data from the Area Health Resources File (AHRF) available at the Health Resources and Services Administration Data Warehouse (HDW). The objective of the study is to look at the impact of foreign born status on primary caesarean rates among low risk births while accounting for neighborhood characteristics and access to health resources. This study is informed by a Social Determinants of Health framework.
“A Spatial Analysis of Income Inequality”
Joe D. Francis, Cornell University

Income growth/decline and inequality are two characteristics of our socioeconomic system of perennial concern. Using New York State as a study area and two non-overlapping American Community Survey datasets (ACS 2005-9 and ACS 2010-14), this paper examines spatial heterogeneity of household inequality across geographic units in the state as well as local spatial dependence/interaction influences. The analysis examines the influence of geographic unit granularity (or scale) by considering Gini Index values at three geographic levels—county, minor civil divisions (towns, cities, Indian Reservations) and tracts. Additionally, an attempt is made to examine the influence of “edge effects” on the analysis of these characteristics. Because the American Community Surveys are samples with dwindling unweighted sample units as the analysis moves from large to small county populations, to yet smaller subcounty populations to tracts, the reliability of estimates like median household income and Gini Index values rise in prominence. This paper will address those influences as well.

While the paper will present information on the current income growth/decline and inequality, the emphasis will be on change in those characteristics from both a substantive as well as methodological viewpoint. Substantively the questions addressed is the degree of change in household income growth/decline and inequality during the past decade in New York and factors predicting those changes. Methodologically, the most basic question is what is the most appropriate level of geography to examine Gini Index values in the presence of spatial dependence or spillover influences.

“Interactive Web Mapping Applications to Access and Analyze US Census Data for the 13-County Houston Region”
Pramod Sambidi, H-GAC

The presentation will focus on a few interactive web mapping applications developed by the Houston-Galveston Area Council to access and analyze US Census Data for the 13-County region. The Demographic Tool summarizes US Census American Community Survey (ACS) for a user defined area. The data is displayed at Block-Group, Census Tract, Zip Code, City and County-level. The Tool allows users to select different demographic characteristics provided by ACS and create instant choropleth maps that can be used in publications or presentations. The Commuting Patterns Tool uses US Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics data to illustrate commuting patterns of regional workforce from home to workplace. The data is available at Census Tract, Zip code, County, Regional Sections and Hexagon grid levels. The tool also provides interactive charts displaying distance traveled by workforce for a selected geography.

“San Antonio 1890-2010: The Rise and Fall of the Concentric City”
Ian Caine, University of Texas at San Antonio, Rebecca Walter, University of Texas at San Antonio, Nathan Foote, Rutgers University

This paper catalogs the suburban expansion of San Antonio, Texas by decade between the years 1890 and 2010, a time frame that saw the city reorganize its metropolitan structure no fewer than four times. The city inhabited the Spanish colonial grid until the late nineteenth century; expanded radially along streetcar lines during the early twentieth century; grew concentrically along automotive ring roads during the mid-twentieth century; and assumed a polycentric form with over a dozen nodes of activity within the past two decades. In this most recent iteration, San Antonio has emerged as one of the fastest growing large cities in the United States and expects to add 1.1 million new residents by 2040. 1, 2

This research places San Antonio’s recent demographic and geographic boom into historical perspective, utilizing data from construction completions in host Bexar County to examine the shifting form, location and type of suburban growth of San Antonio throughout the 120-year case-study period. The research reveals several trends: first, the polycentric growth patterns that began in 1990 are intensifying; second, the rate of centrifugal expansion, which has marked the city’s growth since the late nineteenth century, has accelerated dramatically since 1990; and third, multifamily housing growth has increased continuously since the mid-twentieth century. These findings align with current literature on the expansion of U.S. cities and reinforce the necessity for the City of San Antonio to prioritize the opportunities and constraints associated with polycentric, suburban growth.

“Economic cycles and employment patterns among the Millennial Generation”

Serge Atherwood, University of Texas at San Antonio, Corey Sparks, University of Texas at San Antonio

The strength of the labor market can have meaningful effects on the type and quality of jobs available to young people. For example, in weak labor markets, jobs are fewer and competition is higher, which can penalize job-seekers without the highest academic qualifications or lacking degrees in high-demand fields. Likewise, in tough economic times, people are more likely to enroll in college in order to strengthen their employment potential. Moreover, the effect of a weak labor market for recent graduates may create a lasting drag on their long-term income-earning potential, as suggested by emerging research (e.g., Kahn 2010).

In this paper, we investigate the effects of recent economic cycles as an exogenous variable on the millennial cohort labor force through a repeated cross-sectional examination of the millennial population of the US. Two outcomes are considered. First, we examine labor force participation, and secondly we examine college enrollment among this cohort. We use ACS PUMS data to examine patterns of employment and college enrollment within this cohort on an annual basis between 2007 and 2013. Hierarchical logistic regression models are used to control for heterogeneity among metro areas and to control for period effects. Preliminary results show that employment and college enrollment show marked patterns across both gender and race/ethnicity. We argue that it is important to understand not only the characteristics of this unique cohort of the millennial generation in terms of its economic potential, but also to understand the variation within the cohort itself.

“The Rise of External Voting in the Bahamas”

Jamiko Vandez Delevaux, University of Texas at San Antonio

In 2011 with the passage of the amendment to the voting bill the Bahamas was ushered into a new period. This period would allow for emigrants living outside of the Bahamas to be eligible to vote in the country's general election. This trend of countries allowing external voting has grown to incorporate countries in North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to first provide an estimate of potential Bahamian emigrant voters from the period of 2000-2014 that would be eligible to vote in the Bahamian General Election. Secondly, this research looks to project the future voting patterns of Bahamian migrants forward by twenty years. To investigate this new phenomena but obtaining data from the 1990, 2000, 2010 Bahamas Census, World Health Organization (WHO) life tables for 2000 and 2010, and 2012 Bahamas voter registration records. The information obtained from the 1990,2000, and 2010 Census and the WHO Bahamas life tables were inputted into a forward survival method calculation. The voter registration for 2012 was projected forward for twenty years using the mathematical methods. External voters tend to have low voter turnout in national elections. Bahamians over the past several elections tend to have high voter turnout which one would expect to fuel an increase in external voter turnout. With the high volume of young Bahamians leaving the island this will be additional challenge that incoming Bahamian governments will have to contend with. This research indicates that emigration of citizens from one country to another has direct implication on the political landscape for the country of origin. As emigrants of the Bahamas become enfranchised to participate in the national election this creates new public policy implications for the country.
Keynote Speaker

John Thompson
Director,
U.S. Census Bureau

John H. Thompson was sworn in as the 24th Census Bureau Director on Aug. 8, 2013.

A statistician and executive, Thompson had been President and CEO of NORC at the University of Chicago since 2008. He served as the independent research organization’s Executive Vice President from 2002 to 2008. NORC, previously known as the National Opinion Research Center, collaborates with government agencies, foundations, education institutions, nonprofit organizations and businesses to provide data and analysis that support informed decision making in key areas including health, education, criminal justice, energy, substance abuse, mental health, and the environment.

As Director, Thompson oversees preparations for the 2020 Census and presides over more than 100 other censuses and surveys, which measure America’s people, places and economy, and provide the basis for crucial economic indicators such as the unemployment rate.

Upon being confirmed, Thompson said: “As America forges its data-driven future, the Census Bureau must lead the way by tracking emerging trends, developing more efficient processes and embracing new technologies for planning and executing the surveys it conducts that are so important to the nation. A culture of innovation and adaptability will allow the Census Bureau to serve the public’s needs and meet the challenges of this dynamic new environment.”

Thompson had a distinguished career at the Census Bureau from 1975 to 2002, before joining NORC. As an Associate Director, he was the senior career executive responsible for all aspects of the 2000 Census. Prior to that, Thompson served as Chief of the Decennial Management Division. He worked in the Statistical Support Division from 1987 to 1995 and the Statistical Methods Division from 1975 to 1987.

A longtime leader in the social science research community, Thompson is an elected fellow of the American Statistical Association and past chair of the association’s Social Statistics Section and Committee on Fellows. He served as a member of the Committee on National Statistics at the National Academy of Sciences. He participated as a member of the CNSTAT Panel on the design of the 2010 Census Program of Evaluations and Experiments, and the Panel to Review the 2010 Census.

He holds both a BS and MS degree in mathematics from Virginia Tech.

Innovation at the U.S. Census Bureau: Modernization for the 21st Century and Beyond

The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the nation’s people, places and economy. Our data has tremendous value to the public, and we're committed to making it as accurate and accessible as possible. The federal statistical system is at a critical juncture that requires us to change how we produce statistical data for the 21st century. Public cooperation is declining, while costs are rising and budgets are holding steady or declining. Data users - including researchers, policymakers and members of the public - want high-quality data faster, with more geographic granularity and the ability to link data sets from multiple sources. The Census Bureau's vision for the future is transformational. We are researching new data sources, collection methods, and uses of technology. Director Thompson will discuss how we're modernizing the Census Bureau for the 21st century and the changes we're making to upcoming censuses and surveys, including the 2020 Census, the 2017 Economic Census, the American Community Survey, and beyond.
Kristine Hopkins
Texas Policy Evaluation Project
Population Research Center
University of Texas at Austin

Kristine Hopkins has a PhD in sociology with a specialization in demography from the University of Texas at Austin. Her research focuses on reproductive health issues in Texas, the US-Mexico border, and Latin America. She is currently an investigator on the Texas Policy Evaluation Project, a study assessing the impact of reproductive health policies enacted by the Texas Legislature. She studies the availability of contraception among women in the postpartum period, access to family planning services among women in community colleges, health care organizations’ ability to provide family planning services to low-income women, and access to abortion.

Reproductive Health Policies: What Can Texas Teach the Nation?

Since 2011, the Texas Policy Evaluation Project (TxPEP) has been evaluating reproductive health policies passed by the Texas Legislature, including drastic cuts to state family planning funding, excluding Planned Parenthood from the state’s fee-for-service family planning program, and HB 2, an omnibus law that placed restrictions on the provision of abortion services. This talk reviews findings from TxPEP studies evaluating the impact of these policies and discusses how the Texas case informs debates about policies being contemplated at the national level.
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