Presented by:
The Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research and the Department of Demography—The University of Texas at San Antonio
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Nazrul Hoque, University of Houston
Bill O’Hare, O’Hare Data and Demographic Services
Lloyd Potter, The University of Texas at San Antonio
Gabriela Sanchez-Soto, The University of Texas at San Antonio
Joachim Singelmann, The University of Texas at San Antonio
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Alfredo Zavala, The University of Texas at San Antonio
Eric Quiroz, The University of Texas at San Antonio
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# Conference Agenda

## Wednesday, January 8, 2014

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<thead>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:00 pm - 7:30 pm</td>
<td>Conference Registration, San Antonio &amp; Executive Foyers (3rd Floor)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30 pm - 8:00 pm</td>
<td>Welcoming Reception, San Antonio Ballroom Hosted by McKibben Demographics</td>
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## Thursday, January 9, 2014

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<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00 am - 3:00 pm</td>
<td>Conference Registration, San Antonio &amp; Executive Foyers</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00 am - 8:00 am</td>
<td>Continental Breakfast, San Antonio Foyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00 am - 9:10 pm</td>
<td>Welcoming Session, San Antonio Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lloyd Potter, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Joachim Singelmann, The University of Texas at San Antonio, and Rogelio Saenz, The University of Texas at San Antonio</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15 am - 10:30 am</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salon 1: Session 1A</td>
<td>Elderly Survival and Mortality Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salon 1: Session 2A</td>
<td>Topics Concerning Children and Youth</td>
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<td>Salon 1: Session 3A</td>
<td>Race and Ethnicity Issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salon 2: Session 1B</td>
<td>Projecting School District Enrollments for Staffing, Budgets, and Classrooms (Discussion Panel)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salon 2: Session 2B</td>
<td>Aging and Healthcare Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salon 2: Session 3B</td>
<td>Education and Training Topics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salon 3: Session 1C</td>
<td>Immigration and International Demography</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salon 3: Session 2C</td>
<td>Projections: Methods and Examples</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salon 3: Session 3C</td>
<td>Poverty and Socioeconomic Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salon 5: Session 1D</td>
<td>Census Bureau Estimates and Projections (Discussion Panel)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salon 5: Session 2D</td>
<td>School Demography</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salon 5: Session 3D</td>
<td>Estimates: Special Topics</td>
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## Luncheon, San Antonio Ballroom

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS**

“**What's changing the world? Challenges of Health and Demography**”

**Speaker:** Wendy Baldwin - Senior Advisor of the Population Reference Bureau

**Introduction by:** Lloyd Potter, The University of Texas at San Antonio
# Conference Agenda

## Thursday, January 9, 2014 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:20 pm - 4:50 pm</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Salon 1: Session 4A</strong></td>
<td><strong>Salon 2: Session 4B</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Care and Public Health: Mortality and Care Issues</td>
<td>Immigration Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:50 pm - 5:30 pm</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:30 pm - 6:30 pm</td>
<td><strong>Poster Session, San Antonio Ballroom</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Reception Hosted by UTSA Applied Demography Society</strong></td>
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<td>7:30 am - 8:40 am</td>
<td><strong>KEYNOTE ADDRESS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Advances in population projection methods and their implications for the future”</td>
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<td><strong>Speaker</strong>: Hania Zlotnik - Retired Director, Population Division, United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs</td>
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<td><strong>Introduction by</strong>: Joachim Singelmann, The University of Texas at San Antonio</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:50 pm - 10:20 am</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Salon 1: Session 5A</strong></td>
<td><strong>Salon 2: Session 5B</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Data Collection Methods</td>
<td>Healthcare and Public Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 am - 12:00 pm</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Salon 1: Session 6A</strong></td>
<td><strong>Salon 2: Session 6B</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 pm - 1:30 pm</td>
<td><strong>Lunch On Your Own</strong></td>
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<td>1:30 pm - 3:00 pm</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Salon 1: Session 7A</strong></td>
<td><strong>Salon 2: Session 7B</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Topics in Demographics</td>
<td>Environment and Natural Resource Topics</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 pm</td>
<td>Conference Adjournment</td>
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## Conference Timetable

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<tr>
<td>10:30 am - 12:00 pm</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions 2A - 2D</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 pm - 1:30 pm</td>
<td>Luncheon and Keynote Address, San Antonio Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30 pm - 3:00 pm</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions 3A - 3D</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:20 pm - 4:50 pm</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions 4A - 4D</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 pm</td>
<td>Conference Adjournment</td>
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Hotel Information & Layout

Ideally positioned along the historic San Antonio Riverwalk, our hotel's address puts the city's most popular destinations within walking distance, from the Alamo to the San Antonio Convention Center.

Wyndham San Antonio Riverwalk
111 E. Pecan Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205

(210) 354-2800

Check In: 3:00p.m.
Check Out: 11:00a.m.

Hotel is a 100% non-smoking facility.
Session 1A
9:15am - 10:30am, Salon 1

Elderly Survival and Mortality Issues
Moderator: Lloyd Potter, The University of Texas at San Antonio

“Domestic Homicide Mortality in Alaska from a Demographic Perspective”
Donna Shai, Villanova University

Alaska's culture of privacy, self-reliance and risk-taking can contribute to mortality by violence. Alaska's two largest cities, Anchorage and Fairbanks, have been cited as the second and third most dangerous cities for women in the United States, based on violent crime and rape. In 2007, the first year covered in my study, Alaska had the second highest rate in the United States for women killed by men. In response to the situation, a state-wide organization has recently emerged to end domestic violence, called “Choose Respect.” In this paper, I present a preliminary analysis of homicide in Alaska from 2007-2013, with special focus on domestic violence homicides. While most domestic homicides in Alaska involve women victims, there are child victims as well as a number of cases of women killing men partners. The data include the FBI Supplementary Homicide Reports for Alaska from 2007 to 2012, newspaper accounts of homicides in Alaska for those years, and the corresponding Alaska State Troopers Reports. Each database has advantages complemented by the others: the FBI data include ethnicity of the victim and offender, the relationship between them, weapons used, ages and the situation. The newspaper articles include location, if alcohol was involved, criminal background of participants and the back story of the incident. Unlike newspapers for states with larger populations, there is a very high rate of coverage of homicide events. So far I have collected approximately 700 articles through 2012. The Alaska State Troopers Reports will be used to locate events not covered by the newspapers since State Troopers cover crime incidents primarily in rural areas of Alaska. The three databases will be linked to provide a fuller picture of each homicide event. Homicides will be mapped by county and census tract to see possible clusters of events. Comparisons with my research for the previous seven years (1999-2006), which has been published, will be made to determine longer-term trends and changes. Several social issues in connection with child deaths will be investigated including changing household composition, child-minders while the mother is at work (father, mother's boyfriend, others), alcoholism, and the availability of firearms. Finally I will apply social disorganization theory to provide a framework to analyze the causes and implications of the cases studied, and suggest steps in terms of prevention.

“Important growth of centenarians in Canada: data evaluation, revised estimates and causes”
Andre Lebel, Statistics Canada

The Canadian population has been aging rapidly, the proportion of seniors having doubled over the last 40 years. As observed in a number of industrialized countries, centenarians are currently among the fastest growing age groups in Canada. Many causes may have contributed to this, such as the increasing numbers of births over the 19th and 20th centuries, improved survival from birth to age 80, and also, improved survival among the oldest-old, those aged 80 and over. The goal of this paper is first to evaluate the accuracy of age declaration on death certificates and censuses over the last 50 years for both women and men. Previous studies have demonstrated that the number of centenarians has been overestimated in older Canadian censuses. The second goal of this paper is to use death records, less affected by age overstatement than the census, to estimate the number of centenarians with the extinct cohort and survival ratios methods in order to assess the accuracy of the number of centenarians reported in censuses. The third goal is to explain the rapid increase in the number of centenarians in Canada by decomposing survival probabilities between ages in order to examine where gains in mortality played a more significant role. The main factor explaining this rapid growth has been the improved survival over time between age 80 and 100.

“Potential reduction in mortality associated with the shifts of population educational structures in the Czech Republic”
Jitka Rychtarikova, Charles University in Prague
Klara Huilkova, Charles University in Prague

Educational inequalities in mortality are large in Central and Eastern Europe. Mortality levels are particularly high among low educated men as well as women in the Czech Republic. However, differences in male mortality by educational attainment exceed those of females. Two particular mortality patterns are apparent when dividing the Czech classification of education into four categories - basic, vocational, secondary, and university. Males with basic education experience much higher mortality when compared with their higher educated counterparts and an anomaly in the mortality gradient is observed among women when comparing basic and vocational education. Women with basic education show rather lower mortality level compared to their vocational counterparts. The purpose of the study is to present three scenarios that will show how shifts towards a higher education contribute to the change in mortality level. Temporary life expectancies between ages 30 and 80 will be estimated for three scenarios: a) population structure by sex, age and education will remain the same as from the census 2011; b) 60% of males having the basic education will move into the next higher category (vocational) and 60% of women with basic and vocational education will move into the secondary education; c) sex age education specific mortality rates will be shifted upwards by one level (basic=vocational, vocational=secondary, secondary=university, new_university=0.80*university). The proposed scenarios will show the impact of changes in education on temporary life expectancy and thus help in decision-making strategies.
Projecting School District Enrollments for Staffing, Budgets, and Classrooms
Organizer: Stan Drezek, Northside Independent School District
Chair: Debbie McNierney, Northside Independent School District

Discussion Panel

“Obtaining and Using Development Data in a Large Fast-growing School District”
Palmira Garcia, Northside ISD

Projecting student enrollment for large fast growing school districts is crucial to school planning. A major factor affecting growth is the in-migration into the school district. A portion of this growth can be projected by tracking new residential developments. Northside ISD examines data from many sources to forecast new home sales within the district. We examine historical trends, current projects, proposed projects and economic forecasts for insight into new single-family and multi-family residential sales. The ultimate goal is to estimate growth within Northside ISD with as many inputs as possible to yield the best forecast of student enrollment. Enrollment is then utilized to establish staffing for classrooms, managing room utilization, estimating average daily attendance and planning for future facility requirements.

“More Than You Ever Wanted to Know About Grade Progression Ratios”
Stan Drezek, Northside ISD (San Antonio, TX)

The most common method for projecting enrollment in public schools in the US is Grade Projection Ratios (GPRs). Their perceived ease of use masks many factors which affect their interpretation. This paper presents GPRs, but with two major improvements to their calculation: (1) corrections for retentions and (2) adjusting for development (new single family sales and multi-family units). It goes on to show real data for projecting 2012-13 for Northside ISD, a district of now over 100,000 in the San Antonio (TX) MSA. Gross GPRs, net (adjusted) GPRs, and the actual calculations are shown. A no development model takes out the effect of historical development. The effect of projected development is shown and added to the no development model. The resulting projection and data on historical error for the method is presented.

“Classroom Demography”
Tee Recore, Northside Independent School District

Room stock is an often short-changed, yet critically important aspect of enrollment management. The Resource Planning Department in Northside Independent School District (San Antonio) has a practical, yet formalized approach to counting and allocating current classrooms and anticipating future classroom needs. The model presented is a simple, yet effective, tool that allows a variety of input variables to be reviewed, updated, and changed independently. Using this model, a current stock of classrooms can be translated into building capacity and related to projected enrollment to show classroom surpluses or deficits by year and level. Future classrooms added through approved bond projects, rooms “consumed” for instructional programs, and rooms needed to accommodate growing enrollment are some of the inputs that result in the calculation of room demand. The calculation of room demand guides bond planning to anticipate the number of classrooms to build and when to build them in order to meet the needs of a rapidly growing school district.
“An Exploratory Analysis of Mexican Undocumented Immigrants' Smuggler Usage”
Hilario Molina II, Sociology

This study discusses the social-economic conditions that have contributed to emigrating factors for a Mexican undocumented immigrant. I argue that an undocumented immigrant’s personal characteristics influence the likelihood of using a smuggler, called el coyote, and thus, I explicate the rationale for immigrating “illegally.” Through a mixed research design, I conduct my analysis of the migration process by providing personal accounts of undocumented immigrants—their experience in the migration process. In addition, I rely on the Mexican Migration Project (MMP 134 dataset) to serve as an auxiliary, by establishing a multivariate analysis of essential migratory characteristics, for these personal narratives. The findings reveal that certain individual characteristics influence the likelihood of using a smuggler, and these variables are in conjunction with social-economic forces from within the sending and receiving countries. This study concludes by explaining the contribution that a mixed methods approach has in constructing a dialogue to address the issue(s) of unauthorized migration. In addition, it reveals—and concludes—of how inadequate immigration policies also contribute to the unauthorized migration process. The intention of this study is to find a more effective and humane approach in addressing unauthorized migration issues in the United States.

“Migrant Ties to Origin and Destination Communities: Rural-Urban Migration in Cambodia”
Mira Hidajat, Center for Health Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services
Zachary Zimmer, Department of Sociology, UCSF

Within the last decade, there has been vast rural-to-urban migration in Cambodia leading to a doubling of the population of its capital city, Phnom Penh. Although several studies have examined migration-related issues in Cambodia such as remittances, female labor migration, and the impact of migration on rural families, none to date have examined the role of networks on the socioeconomic welfare of rural-to-urban migrants. Migrant networks could serve as potential social capital to secure work opportunities, as in the case of destination networks, or in the case of origin networks, the migrants themselves could be the provider of social and/or financial support. In this study, we examine migrant ties to networks in both the origin and destination communities using data from the 2011 Cambodian Rural-Urban Migration Project, a nationally-representative study with a multi-stage stratified cluster sample of rural households, village chiefs, and Phnom Penh migrants originating from rural areas in Cambodia. Preliminary results show that migrants tend to maintain ties to origin communities through contact, visits, and monetary gifts, but there is variation on the intensity of those activities depending on socioeconomic circumstances of the migrants. Migrant ties to destination networks vary by demographic factors and may have implications on employment and financial success after migration.

“Population Increase and Decline in the State of Mexico, 2000-2010”
Bernardino Jaciel Montoya Arce, Centro de Investigación y Estudios Avanzados de la Población de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México
Eduardo Andrés Sandoval Forero, Centro de Investigación y Estudios Avanzados de la Población de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México
Juan Gabino González Becerril, Centro de Investigación y Estudios Avanzados de la Población de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México
Rafael López Vega, Centro de Investigación y Estudios Avanzados de la Población de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

This research explores conceptual, methodological and empirical data on the settlement/depopulation process in the population of the State of Mexico. Based on demographic analysis and mapping we aim to study depopulation on three levels between 2005 and 2010: state, municipalities and localities. Our source of information is based on the Count of Population and Housing 2005, the Census of Population and Housing 2010, and projected 2010 population. Findings demonstrate that the most populous settlement occurs simultaneously with depopulation. These are two patterns of population dynamics in the state that are fueled by fertility, mortality, internal and international migration. It also provides a good quality of information collected through population and housing censuses or counts, which also models and configures the processes of population and depopulation. Our study makes use of good quality information collected through population and housing censuses or counts, which also models and configures the processes of population and depopulation.
Census Bureau Estimates and Projections

Organizer/Moderator: Jason Devine, Assistant Division Chief, Population Estimates and Projections, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

Discussion Panel

Members of the Population Division's Estimates and Projections Area will be available to answer questions about the U.S. Census Bureau's population estimates and projections. Topics for discussion include recent population trends, current methodology, results from the evaluation of the estimates from the 2000's, and ongoing efforts to evaluate and improve the Bureau's population estimates and projections program.

Panel Members:
Jason Devine, Demographer, U.S. Census Bureau
Esther R. Miller, Demographer, U.S. Census Bureau
Jennifer Ortman, U.S. Census Bureau
J. Gregory Robinson, Demographic Advisor, U.S. Census Bureau
Melissa Scopilliti, Chief, Net International Migration Branch, U.S. Census Bureau
“Children’s Oral Health along the Texas-Mexico Border- A Dental Snapshot from Miles of Smiles-Laredo”
Annaliese E Cothron, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio
David P Cappelli, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Miles of Smiles-Laredo School-Based Oral Health Promotion Program provides preventive dental services to children in Webb County, along the Texas-Mexico border. Oral health disparities exist in this geographic region given that a high percentage of the population is uninsured or underinsured. Data of oral health indicators is gathered longitudinally to track and measure the oral health of the children in Webb County and evaluate the Miles of Smiles-Laredo program. Discussion will include data collection methods, outcomes from oral health screenings, geographic associations, and comparisons to state and national standards. Potential implications and conclusions will be presented, including the impact on dental workforce and policy changes.

“Is the Mexican Youth an Agent of Change? An Analysis of Gender and the Heterogeneity of Time Use Patterns of Mexicans 15 to 29 Years Old”
Estela Rivero, El Colegio de Mexico
Carla Pedrizzini, Universidad Iberoamericana

Time use studies have been very effective to show that, in countries such as Mexico, where gender roles are still highly traditional, men and women employ their time in different ways. In specific, it has been demonstrated that men spend more time than women working for the labor market, and that those men who do domestic and caregiving activities spend very little of their time on these. Women, on the other hand, allocate more time than men to caregiving and domestic chores (Sayer, 2005; Craig and Mullan, 2011; INMUJERES, 2003; García and Oliveira, 1994, 1999 and 2007; Pedrero, 2004). Past studies have analyzed how is it that the gender division of roles is determined, what factors affect the time use of individuals, and what conditions are needed so men and women participate in activities that until recently were considered characteristic of the opposite sex. One important result of these past studies is that, even when most of the men and women in productive ages in Mexico (24 to 64 years old) follow a traditional time use pattern, there is a group that can be characterized as innovators. Women in the innovators group behave more like men than like women, in the sense that they spend more hours in the labor market and less hours in caregiving and domestic chores than other women. Meanwhile, men in the innovators group spend a lot of time in caregiving and domestic chores. Both innovator men and women share their young age (being less than 45 years old) and high education. The identification of these conditions can help to understand what is necessary to achieve the social change that allows men and women to participate in more egalitarian conditions in the future (Hernández and Rivero, forthcoming). However, one limitation of these studies is that they restrict their analysis to those 24 years old and older. Another study, this time with individuals aged 15 to 29 years old showed that gender roles and expectations still have an important impact in determining the time use patterns of those in this age group (Pederzini and Rivero, 2013). In particular, Pederzini and Rivero showed that among those who did not study, work, or could be considered full-time homemakers, women spend more time in caregiving and household chores than men. In this case, the analysis did not include those who were working, studying, or homemakers. In consequence, it does not allow seeing whether there are any innovators in the youngest cohort. The objective of this paper is precisely to analyze the time use patterns of those aged 15 to 29 years old. With this end, we use the 2009 Mexican Time Use Survey (INEGI 2009), searching to identify groups that follow similar time use behaviors. The methodology used to identify these groups will be latent class analysis. In a second step of the analysis, the main characteristics of each group will be identified. As this is the youngest generation, we expect to find that time use patterns as not as segregated by gender as they are in older generations. We also expect to find a larger proportion of women in groups that can be considered traditional male patterns and a larger proportion of men in groups that can be considered traditional female patterns. In addition, we expect to find some groups were men and women are equally present (such as the groups of students and the groups of those who are not studying nor working).
Although "Marriage Selectivity and Stepfamily Formation"
Gabriela Sanchez-Soto, The University of Texas at San Antonio
Jeannie M. Hahl, The University of Texas at San Antonio

Although child outcomes specific to stepfamilies have been well researched, the literature is not resolved on the process by which these families are formed, nor which persons are likely to enter these types of unions. It is well-known that stepfathers are likely to significantly impact coresident stepchildren, yet we would expect this influence to differ depending on many factors, including stepfather characteristics. Thus, determining which men are prone to become stepfathers is paramount to understanding conditions that promote both negative and positive outcomes in stepchildren. Two potential explanations of stepfamily formation are frequently invoked in discussions of stepfamily formation: 1) marriage selectivity and 2) marital search theory. Yet, the literature has not sufficiently controlled for marriage market conditions that are essential to each explanation. Using the first two waves of the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH) collected in 1987-1988 and 1992-1994 respectively, we will estimate the impact of local marriage market conditions on the likelihood of a man entering into a stepfamily union. Our preliminary analysis identified sample of 471 men who formed stepfamilies and childless unions between NSFH1 and NSFH2. Preliminary findings do not unequivocally support the marriage selectivity perspective. While male partner education was not a significant predictor of forming stepfamilies, employment at NSFH1 was a positively significant predictor for only married stepfather families. In follow-up, we will incorporate characteristic-specific sex ratios of the local marriage market to determine whether stepfathers are likely to be "negatively selected" into stepfatherhood in marriage markets that are unfavorable to women.

“Exploring Ideas About Why Young Children Are Undercounted in the U.S. Decennial Census”
William Peter O'Hare, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

The Census Bureau's Demographic Analysis shows that young children (age 0 to 4) had a net undercount rate in the 2000 and 2010 Censuses that was twice as high as any other age group. In addition, the undercount net undercount rate for young children has increased steadily since 1980 while the net undercount rate of adults has diminished. Despite the evidence regarding the continuing problem of getting an accurate count of young children in the decennial Census, there is a dearth of ideas about why young children have such high net undercount rates in the Census. This paper examines several possible reasons for the high net undercount rate of young children. Ideas include the away the Census Bureau collects and processes the data as well as the living arrangements and housing of young children.
“Ageing and family support in the State of Mexico”
Maria Viridiana Sosa, CIEAP - UAEM

The present stage in which the Demographic Transition is posture challenges for future essential that from today we take into account. One of these is the one that refers to the population ageing caused by the decline in mortality coupled with the decrease in fertility. The role family plays in support for the older population is undoubtedly, since age usually brings them certain deterioration of health and income that becomes them dependent. The supports social networks can provide are reflected in different ways. However, the increased incorporation of women to labour market, the decline in the number of children women have and the inability of the State in the coverage of needs speaks of weak networks of support. That’s why it is important to think that there will be fewer family members who can support the satisfaction of needs of the old people, and what we need to do to ensure the well-being and a good quality of life for this group of people. We are going to make a diagnosis of the current situation of the population 60 years and older in the State of Mexico, in relation to its family dimension. This through obtaining different indicators that allows us to make a descriptive situation of this population group. We will work with data from the Census of population and housing 2010 to estimate: dependency ratio, type of household in which resides, number of members per household, his marital situation; this information disaggregated by sex.

“The decomposition of health expectancy change during 1987-2006 among Chinese elderly population”
He Chen, School of Public Health, Peking University
Xiao-Ying Zheng, Institute of Population Research, Peking University

Health expectancy (HE), one of the most widely used summary measures of population health, combines the mortality and morbidity data into a single composite indicator. Thus, the decomposition of HE changes over time has a significant advantage over usual health indicators (e.g. mortality decomposition). Using the HE decomposition method developed by Nusselder & Looman (2004), we decomposed the HE change during 1987~2006 among Chinese older persons into the contribution of various diseases. Results show that, during the twenty years, the negative influence of diseases related to public health, work and living environment and nutrition intakes on the health of elderly population went down, such as infectious diseases, respiratory system diseases, and ear and mastoid diseases; however, the negative impact of diseases related to dietary structure, physical exercise and stress went up, such as neoplasia, circulatory system diseases, endocrine and blood diseases, and mental disorders. Moreover, an urban-rural dual structure in diseases’ contribution to HE change was found in China. Rural older persons gained more HE increase from reduced infectious diseases and respiratory system diseases, and urban older persons gained more HE increase from reduced eye diseases. Although the negative impact of circulatory system diseases and neoplasia rose in both urban and rural areas, the rural older people suffered more from it during this period. To our best knowledge, this is the first study to decompose HE changes over time into contribution of diseases, which is also one of the best footnotes to the health transition undergoing in China.

“Disability Among Older Adults in Same-Sex Relationships”
Gilbert Gonzales, University of Minnesota
Carrie Henning-Smith, University of Minnesota

Health and disability in later life for the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) population is an understudied subject, as data on LGBT populations are limited. This study examined the extent to which older adults in same-sex relationships experienced disability compared to their counterparts in married and unmarried opposite-sex relationships. Using data on adults aged 50 years and older from the 2009-2011 American Community Surveys, logistic regression models estimated differences in disability prevalence using six self-reported measures of functional limitations and physical, mental, and communication impairments. Older adults in same-sex relationships and unmarried opposite-sex relationships reported significantly greater odds of disability compared to married adults in opposite-sex relationships. These disparities were especially true for women in same-sex relationships or unmarried opposite-sex relationships, who demonstrated higher odds of all types of disability. Although adults in same-sex relationships experience higher rates and odds of disability in later life, they are less likely to have children, rely on kin caregivers, and trust services designed for the general older population for the fear of discrimination. As the older adult population becomes more diverse with aging LGBT adults, a gap between health needs and necessary resources may exacerbate disparities.

Session 2B
10:30am - 12:00pm, Salon 2

Aging and Healthcare Studies
Moderator: Steve White, University of Texas at San Antonio
“New evaluations of individual, averaged and composite models for small area population forecasts”
Tom Wilson, The University of Queensland

At the small area scale simple methods for forecasting total populations are often employed due to a lack of data for cohort-component models, concerns about the reliability of these models for forecasting small population totals, and resource constraints. To date, a select number of authors have assessed the forecast accuracy of several individual, averaged and composite models. This paper extends this stream of work by evaluating a large number of models on new datasets. The aims of the paper are to examine the performance of (a) 10 individual forecasting models (some of which are well-known; others less so), (b) averages of every combination of 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the individual models (625 in total), and (c) composite models based on population size and growth rates (200,000 in total). How do the less well-known models perform? Do averaged and composite models outperform individual models? Using new small area population datasets, forecasts from 2001 to 2031 were produced for three case study countries, Australia, New Zealand, and England & Wales. Both forecast accuracy and credibility (avoidance of negatives; degree of constraining to state populations) were assessed in 2011; for 2031 just credibility was evaluated. Of the individual models, Constant Share of Growth (positive shares only) and Constant Share of Population performed the best. A small proportion of averaged and composite models outperformed the best individual models in forecast accuracy. Several recommendations for the practice of small area population forecasting are made.

“Projecting Statewide Student Enrollment in Wisconsin”
Sarah Kemp, UW-Madison, Applied Population Laboratory

In 2007, prior to the economic downturn and a slowing of statewide birth rates, the Applied Population Laboratory at UW-Madison generated enrollment projections indicating that total enrollment decline would occur in the State of Wisconsin. These projections indicated that enrollment decline would continue until 2009-2010 at the state level and then begin to rebound. This presentation examines the demographic trends behind enrollment changes which have delayed this rebound in growth and presents projected future scenarios for statewide public school enrollment over the next ten years. Based on the cohort component model, projections are generated for 4K-12 public school enrollment for the State of Wisconsin and by urban/suburban/rural locales as well as by race/ethnicity. Our models suggest that total statewide enrollment will increase in the near future, but rates of growth and decline will occur and vary by grade grouping, locale, and race/ethnicity. Projections indicate that the increase will not be as great as previous projections showed.
Session 2C
10:30am - 12:00pm, Salon 3

Projections: Methods and Examples
Moderator: Clarissa Ozuna, University of Texas School of Public Health

“A Method to Forecast Hispanic Voting Strength at Local Scales”
Peter Alan Morrison, RAND (retired)
The advent of Hispanic numerical majorities in local populations across the nation focuses attention on Hispanics’ forthcoming electoral strength in these locales. Hispanic enclaves coalesce, draw newcomers, and enlarge the scale of Hispanic residential settlement as they expand outward. As Hispanics’ potential voting strength materializes across an expanding area, age structure and citizenship patterns amplify that potential. This distinctive dynamic—Hispanics’ spatial coalescence and diffusion, accompanied by structural augmentation of intrinsic voting strength—underscores an important issue in redistricting: How might Hispanics’ ability to elect favored candidates arise in future years within election districts encompassing such communities? This paper presents a demographic accounting model for quantifying predictable effects of age structure on Hispanics’ intrinsic voting strength at local scales. The model can be used to project Hispanics’ future share of eligible voters in an area (e.g., a community or an election district drawn to encompass an area where Hispanics are concentrated). I evaluate the model’s predictive accuracy in seven cities and counties where I have applied this model. Using Census 2000 data as a starting point, I project gains in Hispanics’ intrinsic voting strength by 2010 through the progression of juvenile cohorts of Hispanic citizens and the gradual shrinkage of older cohorts of non-Hispanic white citizens through mortality. Projected 2000-2010 gains in voting strength compare favorably with actual measured gains over the decade. The composition of those gains underscores the future importance of two demographic factors—age structure and citizenship—that will fortify Hispanic voting strength in communities across the nation.

“The Accuracy of the Hamilton-Perry Method for Forecasting State Populations by Age”
David A Swanson, University of California Riverside
Jeff Tayman, University of California San Diego
The Hamilton-Perry Method is a variant of the Cohort-Component population projection method that has minimal data input requirements. It only requires the age distributions for a population at two points in time, which generally are two successive census enumerations. Cohort Change ratios are calculated between the two census counts and a forecast is launched from the most recent census year by applying these cohort ratios to the age distribution of the most recent census. Typically, the forecast horizon is ten years. Ideally, the interval between the census enumerations (e.g., 10 years) is either equal to the width of the age groups (e.g., the age groups are given in ten year increments, 0-9, 10-19, 20-29,.....70-79, 80+) or a whole number multiple thereof (e.g., the age groups are given in five year increments, 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19,.....70-74,.....), through the final open-ended age group (e.g., 75+). Although the method has gained acceptance, it has not been comprehensively tested for accuracy. In this paper we evaluate the accuracy of this method both in terms of age forecasts and forecasts of total population (obtained by summing up the forecasted age groups) using a sample of four states (one from each of the four Census Regions) and decennial census data from 1900 to 2010, which yield 10 census test points (1920, 1930, 1940,...., 2010). The four states and the ten test points provide a wide range of characteristics in regard to population size, growth, and age-composition, factors that affect forecast accuracy. The tests reveal that...... We discuss the results and make some observations regarding the implications and limitations of our study. We conclude that the results are encouraging and suggest that the Hamilton-Perry Method be considered when either a 10-year forecast of a state population by age or a total population are desired.
“Who Attends Private Schools?”
Magali Barbieri, Demography Department, University of California, Berkeley
Shelley Lapkoff, Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research, Inc.
Jeanne Gobalet, Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research, Inc.

As part of a study for the public school district in San Francisco, California, we investigated the variables associated with private school enrollment. According to our analysis of the American Community Survey data for 2007-11, approximately 25 percent of K-12 students in this city are enrolled in private schools, a proportion much higher than nationwide, but not unusual for urban school districts.

A multivariate analysis was carried out on the odds of attending private school for all school-age children in the sample. The most important determinants of children attending private school were (1) household income (children in the wealthiest families are about 3.5 times more likely to attend private school than those in the poorest families and 10 times more likely than children in families on the Food Stamp (SNAP) program), (2) race (with White children about twice as likely to attend private school as Hispanic children and three times more likely than African Americans and Asians/Pacific Islanders), and (3) neighborhood of residence (with children living in the northwestern part of the city, including the Presidio, the Richmond, and the Western Addition neighborhoods) more likely to attend private school than children in other neighborhoods). These results were achieved controlling for all three variables as well as the place of birth, living arrangements (whether living with both biological parents, the mother only or the father only), housing type and whether a boy or a girl.

“Demographic Factors in the New Texas School Accountability System: Growth and Achievement Performance by Race/Ethnicity and Economic Status”
James Scott Ford, Northside ISD

The Texas public school accountability system underwent complete revision in School Year 2012-13 following the implementation of the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) standardized testing program in 2012. The new system is comprised of four indices of performance to calculate campus and district ratings, the second of which measures student progress or growth on the STAAR exams. Growth and value-added measures depict the level of student learning in a school year regardless of whether the student reaches achievement by passing the exam. While such measures have increasingly been utilized across the nation, this index represents the first attempt in Texas for statewide accountability purposes. This progress index is based on a three-point scale (Did Not Meet Expectation, Met Expectation, and Exceeded Expectation) and is calculated for race/ethnicity student groups as well as special education students and English language learners. An analysis was made of the results of the performance index on a large school district in San Antonio, comparing the growth results to pass rates on the exams by race/ethnicity and economic disadvantaged status. Chi-square and logistic regression analyses indicated that patterns shift for African-American and Hispanic students compared to White students, as well as for Economically Disadvantaged students compared to Not Economically Disadvantaged students, when growth is considered. These pattern shifts were evident for both reading and mathematics but vary by grade level.
“Demographic Applications of the Washington State P20W: Cohort Linkages”
George C Hough, Education Research & Data Center (ERDC), Office of Financial Management

Over the past decade, states have begun to develop data systems to advance longitudinal information spanning the P20W system in order to facilitate analyses, provide meaningful reports, share data and collaborate on research. Demographers have examined the usefulness of administrative records databases in the past, but these advancements in developing linked systems from educational data systems provides new opportunities for both the fields of population estimates as well as social demography. The Education Research and Data Center in the Washington State Office of Financial Management, with funding from federal and state agencies, has been actively developing a P20W Data Warehouse. This P20W statewide longitudinal data system includes de-identified data about people’s early childhood, Kindergarten through 12th grade, higher education and workforce experiences and performances (hence the name P20W). This presentation will begin with a discussion on how data linkages are created between data systems. Next, the development of research cohorts will be explored. A discussion of adding characteristics to the cohorts will provide a discussion of the richness these data possess. Finally, this paper will offer some suggestions on how these data systems can be utilized for improving population estimates as well as for enhancing research in the area of social demography.

“Student Yield Differentials by Housing Tenure: Examples from Selected U.S. School Districts”
Jerome N. McKibben, McKibben Demographic Research
Matthew D. Cropper, Cropper GIS

A major challenge for demographers when calculating enrollment forecasts is the development of an accurate student yield number by household, particularly at the attendance area level. Further, for the forecasts to be accurate over time, these student yield numbers must be able to reflect changes over time in demographic composition, progression of households through the life course and the socioeconomic dynamics of the area. One demographic variable that provides an important insight to the dynamics of student yields over time is housing tenure. Using single year of age data from the 2010 Census and geo coded enrollment data by grade for the years 2008 and 2012 from selected school districts across the United States, this paper examines how student yields change over time by housing tenure. By comparing student yields by neighborhood at three different points in time, changes in the number of students per household become evident. It was found that student yield in rental properties tend to stay static while the yields in owner occupied housing units decline as the housing stock gets older. Additionally, established owner occupied neighborhoods that have a relatively even age distribution tend to have stable student yields over time.
“Fertility transitions among Mexican and Mexican-American men in the U.S.”
Mauricio Rodriguez-Abreu, University of Texas at San Antonio

Since the Cairo Conference, in 1994, gender equity in all spheres of life has been promoted. While this program calls for more attention to men, most research and policies relating childbirth rely on the measurement of fertility levels of women. The study of the fertility among the Mexican population has been used as a measure of the level of assimilation that this ethnic group has in the United States. Fertility trends in this population will shape the ethnic composition in the United States. Information available suggests that Hispanic men have their children sooner than non-Hispanics and, therefore, their expected final fertility will be higher. The objective in this paper is to analyze the childbirth patterns interval for Mexican and Mexican-American men from a comparative perspective with other ethnic groups in the United States, as well as their socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. The main question leading this research is: What are the effects of socioeconomic and demographic characteristics in the length of the intergenerational intervals for Mexican and Mexican-American men in the United States? The National Survey of Family Growth 2006-2010, has information about fertility history for men aged 15-44 years and their characteristics. In order to analyze the differences in fertility outcomes for the populations of interest, as well as the effects of the covariates Cox hazard models are used.

“Reporting of Race Among Hispanics”
Howard Hogan, U.S. Census Bureau

The Census Bureau collects information concerning race and Hispanic origin using two separate questions. Hispanics may report any race or combination of races. The majority select a specific race, however a substantial majority choose “Some Other Race.” Many researchers choose to ignore the reported race among Hispanics, treating Hispanic Origin as a category parallel to race, the justification often being that “race is not a meaningful concepts among Hispanics.” This paper examines the reporting of race among Hispanics. It looks at how reported race relates to specific Hispanic origin, nativity and other predictors. It also analyses whether including race adds additional power to explain social outcomes among Hispanics. The analysis is based on the most current “Five Year” American Community Survey files. It shows that race is a meaningful variable, but interpretation may be complex.

“Projecting Multi-Race Populations Using Cohort Change Ratios.”
David A. Swanson, University of California Riverside

Although data on race have been collected since the first census in 1790, it was only in 2000 that Americans that Americans were first given the opportunity to self-identify with more than one race. This practice continued in the 2010 census and with the release of the 2010 census data, we have learned some interesting facts about multi-racial populations in the United States. For example, in an article published by the New York Times (March 24th, 2011) Susan Saulny wrote that The US Census Bureau had reported that among American children, the multiracial population increased almost 50 percent, to 4.2 million between census 2000 and census 2010, making it the fastest growing youth group in the country. She also noted that the number of people of all ages who identified themselves as both white and black increased by 124 percent between census 2000 and census 2010. In a detailed analysis of the multi-race population, Jones and Bullock (2012) reported that between census 2000 and census 2010 the number of Americans who consider themselves multiracial grew faster than those who self-identify as a single race. Specifically, they found that those who self-identified as multi-racial increased by 32 percent while those who self-identified as a single race increased by 9.2 percent. Given the growth in this population segment, a natural question is what will it look like in the future? The usual approach to answering a question about the future number and composition of a given population is the cohort-component method. However, its data requirements, already substantial, increase considerably when one attempts to use this approach for a multi-race population since one must have birth, death, and migration data. The birth data are particularly problematic since birth rates are needed by race of father and race of mother. Fortunately, there is a way to project multi-race populations that does not require birth, death, and migration data, only census data from two points in time to implement - The Hamilton-Perry Method (Hamilton and Perry, 1962), which uses "cohort change ratios." In this paper, I describe the Hamilton-Perry method and then show examples of its use in projecting multi-race populations, including an example in which the method is run in reverse in order to estimate a multi-race population in 1990.
“Minority Student Participation in International Programs: A Survey of Undergraduate Students Attending HBCUs”

Komanduri S. Murty, Fort Valley State University
Jimmy D. McCamey, Jr., Fort Valley State University

The purpose of this study is two-fold: (1) to examine the attitudes of minority undergraduate students attending HBCUs toward international education activities and programs and (2) to explore factors that impact (i.e. promote or hinder) the participation of minority undergraduate students attending HBCUs in international education activities and programs. A total of 1,346 students attending 62 HBCUs---over 100 students from four institutions, 51-99 from another four institutions, 25-50 from nine institutions, 10-24 from another nine institutions, and less than 10 students from 36 institutions participated in the survey conducted during the months of April and May of 2007. The study found that HBCU student attitudes towards international education activities and programs are highly positive, identifying academic, personal, and future career benefits. Obstacles to greater participation in international education activities and programs included financial issues, fear and safety concerns, not fulfilling graduation requirements, and lack of knowledge of opportunities. Final recommendations to increase student participation in international education included: (1) Sustaining Student Interest, (2) Increasing Student Motivation, Awareness and Participation, (3) Strengthening Study Abroad Programs, (4) Increasing Focus on Critical Languages, (5) Increasing Focus on Male Students, (6) Learning Lessons from Successful Campuses, and (7) Continuing Further Research.

“Teaching Business Demographics”

Ken Mayer, University of Nebraska at Omaha College of Business Administration

Nearly 30 years after its inception by Dr. Louis Pol, Business Demographics continues to be taught at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. The course examines how population change impacts the business environment and is designed to give the student a working knowledge of applied demography specific to business analysis and decision making. This session will describe the unique aspects of the course as I currently teach it. Each student is required to complete three Business or Economic Opportunity Analyses on a subject of their choosing, one for each component of population change quantifying a situation, analyzing implications and providing recommendations. A Semester Project that explores trends, threats and other impacts to industry, businesses or organizations that includes estimates, projections, size, composition, and distribution as well as tabulations of micro data or use of small area geographies is also required. Grading is based on data source quality and objectivity, analysis rigor, recommendation justification, rhetoric, writing and visual display of quantitative information. Texts by Pol and Murdock are utilized, as well as guest lecturers, however the course is paperless. Lectures utilize online data sources, video and audio supplied to the students via links in presentations posted on Blackboard. Students must submit and discuss links to demographic news items for participation credit. Collaboration techniques are used to assist paper topic selection and students must use hotlinks to sources rather than bibliographies. Grading is enhanced by individualized feedback using recorded comments embedded in each student’s work.
Ayo Stephen Adebowale, North West University, Mafikeng
Martin E Palamuleni, North West University, Mafikeng

Background: Early childbearing (EC) and Child Marriage (CM) are harmful demographic practices that often limit girls’ opportunities in life including education. We aim to examining the independent and joint influence of Age at First Birth (AFB) and Age at First Marriage/ Cohabitation (AFMC) on educational attainment. Method: We utilized DHS dataset on women aged 25-49 years from 16 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Data was analyzed using linear and logistic regression (Alpha=.05). Results: Mean AFB ranges from 18.66±4.0 years in Uganda through 21.31±3.8 in Burundi. Also, the mean AFMC was highest in Namibia (23.58±6.1) and least in Burkina Faso (17.76±3.0). The highest proportion of women attaining At Least Secondary Education (ALSE) was found in Zambia (62.2%) and least in Burkina-Faso (5.9%). EC and CM hinder educational advancement, even when the two variables were jointly introduced into the equation. In Burundi, as the case for other 15 countries, the likelihood of attaining ALSE was 2.76(C.I=0.50-1.49; p<0.001) times higher among women who had first birth at ages ≥18years than their counterparts who had theirs at ages <18years. In Nigeria, marrying/co-habitating at ages ≥18years was as much as 7.52 (C.I=6.97-8.10; p<0.0001) times improving the likelihood of attaining ALSE than those who married earlier than 18years. Interaction of the influence of AFB and AFMC also produce positive effect on number of years of schooling in all the studied countries. Conclusion: EC and CM have strong negative influence on educational advancement of women in sub-Saharan Africa. Policies targeting these harmful practices should be enacted in the region.

“Cohort approach on educational data of the Czech Republic: Massification of tertiary education and its impact on education attainment”
Vladimir Hulik, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Czech Republic
Klára Hulíková, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

At the beginning of the new millennium the European Union started to emphasize extremely the knowledge-based economy. One of the aims of the Education and Training 2020 strategy is to reach 40% of population with tertiary education attainment. Especially in the European post-communist countries the development of the tertiary education sector has been really rapid in the recent years. These changes are usually accelerated by specific demographic development in those countries. Based on Martin Trow’s concept of the massification of tertiary education we analyzed the changes of the tertiary education sector in the Czech Republic using the period (transversal) and especially cohort perspective. According to Trow, it is impossible to maintain the elite system structures for the development of the mass education, and the same holds for transition between mass and universal education - so it is very important for policy makers to know in which phase the system is. Analyses shows that Czech tertiary education system changed from elite to mass in the early 90s, and from mass to universal in the beginning of the 2000s. Applying the extrapolation method on tertiary education as well as on upper secondary education data, we are able to construct a robust multi-state model for estimating education attainment of the population aged 25 years and over to the year 2050. The results are very important for other specific demographic analyses where education attainment as an explaining variable can be one of the key factors (fertility, mortality, migration, health status, etc.).
“Considering Local Measures of Poverty Using Shift-Share Techniques: A Comparative Analysis”
Gregory L. Hamilton, Institute for Economic Advancement University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Mellody Muldrow, Institute for Economic Advancement University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Studies addressing poverty issues generally use official measures of poverty such as family status and people in poverty that are based on income thresholds. This study adjusts poverty measures to develop an alternative measure using shift-share methodologies. This technique focuses on isolating poverty associated with local causes by adjusting poverty measures for outside (exogenous) influences. Shift-share techniques enable changes in poverty overtime to be decomposed into state and regional components. The remaining unexplained component of poverty is associated with local factors. By applying this technique to the poverty measures in the 75 counties of Arkansas a new poverty variable is created that essentially measures the poverty caused by local conditions. This local poverty variable is used as a dependent variable in a regression analysis that draws on techniques from several other studies that have focused on the economic, demographic, social, and spatial factors that affect poverty measure. The research question is then whether this adjusted measure of poverty enhances our understanding of the causes of poverty in Arkansas as compared to the unadjusted measures. The presentation summarizes the techniques and findings of this study.

“Changes in the Nature of Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status”
Diana Catherine Lavery, RAND Corporation
Regina Shih, RAND Corporation
Margaret Weden, RAND Corporation
Jeremy Miles, RAND Corporation

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status (NSES), over and above individual socioeconomic status, are associated with residents’ health and behaviors. NSES has been measured a number of different ways, but the relative importance of individual NSES indicators and how they change over time is not clear. We examined changes using 1990 & 2000 U.S. Census, and 2005-2009 American Community Survey data. We included ten tract-level indicators of socioeconomic status measured consistently across the three time points. A Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was run for each time point and showed a bifactor model fit the data well (CFI = .953 for 1990; .910 for 2000; .913 for 2005-2009). An additional CFA run on a pooled dataset from all three time points (CFI = .948) failed a test for longitudinal invariance revealing that the relationship between NSES and our indicators is not constant over time. The nature of neighborhood socioeconomic status changed from 1990 to 2005-2009. Sharp increases in loadings for % receiving public assistance (change of .612 from 1990 to 2005-2009, p<.001) and % with bachelor’s degree (+.572, p<.001) suggest that these became much stronger indicators of NSES. Increases in loadings for % workers in managerial/professional occupations (+.520, p<.001) and median household income (+.489, p<.001) suggest these also became stronger indicators. Decreases in loadings for poverty (-.204, p<.001) and % unemployment (.045, p<.001) suggest they became weaker indicators. Our research findings may help inform future longitudinal research on neighborhood health effects and policies to improve NSES.

“One City - Two Histories:”
Matthew James Martinez, University of Texas - San Antonio

Do conventional variables of race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and/or labor market characteristics explain the persistent poverty of the 78207 zip code located in San Antonio’s Westside? The 78207 zip code was part of a CBS exposé on hunger in America and even with the notoriety that this brought, little has changed in this area. Also, considering that this area contains two universities within its boundaries, this adds to the intrigue of the topic. Using structural explanations of poverty I investigate why this zip code has stubborn poverty since 1970. By examining poverty at a micro-level, theories in structural explanations are tested and new hypothesis are offered and different theoretical frameworks considered to explain poverty variations within metro areas.

Melissa Scopilliti, U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau annually produces population estimates for the nation, states, and counties by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin. Estimates are produced using the cohort-component approach where data from the most recent census is updated to account for births, deaths, and migration that occurred after Census day. This paper focuses on the international migration component of the population estimates. I will describe the methods used to estimate immigration and emigration of the foreign-born population. I will then discuss research into alternative methods and present strengths and limitations of the alternative approaches. Foreign-born immigration is estimated at the national level using information from the American Community Survey (ACS) question on residence one year ago (ROYA). The foreign-born population who lived abroad a year ago are considered immigrants. Immigration can also be estimated using the ACS question on year of entry (YOE) that asks “When did you come to live in the United States?” The paper will discuss differences in ROYA- and YOE-based estimates and present an alternative approach that combines the two estimates. Foreign-born emigration is estimated at the national level using a residual approach and information from Census 2000, life tables, and the ACS. The paper will describe our method for producing emigration estimates. Then I’ll discuss an alternative method that replaces the use of data from Census 2000 with information from the ACS. Emigration estimates using the two approaches will be compared. This research may be incorporated into future improvements to the population estimates methodology.

“Comparing IRS Exemptions to Census Population Counts”

Esther R. Miller, U.S. Census Bureau
Joseph Bowman, U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau develops population estimates using a component of population change method. The domestic migration component for the household population is indirectly measured by matching two consecutive years of exemptions listed on IRS tax returns. Implicit in this approach is the assumption that people who are not in IRS administrative records (either as a filer or a spouse or a dependent) migrate at the same rate as those who are. However, the tax filing population may not be representative of the population as a whole. This paper provides a comparison of IRS exemptions and the United States population as enumerated in the 2010 Census. We will examine differences in coverage rates where coverage rates are derived by dividing the number of IRS exemptions by census population counts. We examine coverage as it relates to geography and a taxonomy of county characteristics.

“Improving the Estimates of the U.S. Young Adult Population”

Jason Devine, U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau produces estimates of the population in each county by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin using a cohort-component method. The estimates are evaluated at the end of each decade through comparisons to census counts. Some of the most notable differences identified during the review of the 2010 population estimates were found in the young adult population (18-39 years). At the county level, the population estimates were typically higher than the census counts for the young adult ages. Subsequent evaluation of the components of population change (births, deaths, international and domestic migration) used to produce the estimates and discussions with local representatives led to the conclusion that our current methods for estimating domestic migration may not adequately measure the migration of the young adult population. One of the reasons young adults move is to attend college. This paper will examine the impact of college migration on the accuracy of the population estimates. This will include comparisons with 2010 Census counts and an examination of several example counties.
“Living with HIV/AIDS in Bexar County, Texas: Characteristics and the Risk of Being Lost to Care”  
Heidy Colon-Lugo, University of Texas at San Antonio, University Health System  
Clinical advances have led to making HIV/AIDS a highly treatable disease. A stringent treatment plan has to be followed for best results and highest quality of life for patients living with HIV/AIDS. However, previous research has found that more than half of the patients with the illness are non-compliant with their recommended treatment, either because they have fewer visits than required for minimum care, or because they do not receive medication for other illnesses related to HIV/AIDS. Past research has found that certain characteristics weigh heavily on whether a person will be lost to care. Being Hispanic, having low levels of education, young age (18 to 29 years old), not having health insurance, and living in the South are risk factors associated with having limited access to antiretroviral therapy. In Bexar County, Texas where the rate of HIV is 279.4 (per 100,000), 59% of the population is Hispanic, 19% is below the poverty threshold, and 42% has a High School Education or less, resulting in a HIV/AIDS population with an elevated risk of being lost to care compared to other populations in the US. By examining administrative data from Bexar County’s County Hospital, this study intends to research the characteristics of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Bexar County and their hazard of being lost to care. The study will rely on a descriptive statistical analysis accompanied by a Cox proportional-hazards regression model to estimate this population’s hazard of being lost to care using R software.

“Are Americans Getting Sicker?: Emerging Morbidity Trends”  
Richard Thomas, University of Mississippi  
After a century of steadily improving health status, evidence is emerging that suggests that the health of the U.S. population has stabilized and, in fact, may be declining. Observers in various fields have noted troubling trends in disease prevalence and mortality. Evidence has been found for increased mortality and lessened longevity for some subgroups within the population and a surprising increase in the level of morbidity in others. The size of the disabled population is thought to be at record levels. While disparate indicators suggest a possible decline in health status, the state of Americans’ health has not been examined in a systematic manner. This paper reviews the available data on the current state of health for the U.S. population in terms of morbidity, disability and mortality, examining contemporary conditions in the light of trends observed over the past several decades. The U.S. experience is examined both in isolation and in comparison to trends in other comparable countries. Evidence is presented for (and against) a worsening of U.S. health status.

Explanations are offered for the observed changes in the health of the population and questions raised concerning the future health status of the U.S. population.

Donna Shai, Villanova University  
From a demographic perspective, Alaska has a number of unusual risk factors for fire injuries and deaths. Alaska has a large mobile home population which is especially vulnerable to fires, a high rate of smoking leading to unintentional fires, and considerable use of alcohol and drugs that can impede escape in the case of fires. In addition, there are some unique aspects of risk: as the coldest U.S. state with the longest winter, Alaskans are likely to have a strong need to heat their homes especially under winter conditions, even to the point of improvisation. What is more, while other U.S. states report the highest percentages of deaths from fires among the very young and the very old, the percentage of Alaska’s fire deaths among males aged 40-50 are among the highest. This paper seeks to analyze these issues by centering on data from the Anchorage Fire Department on 98 fire injuries in Anchorage residences by census tract between 2007 and 2012. It includes a consideration of Alaskan values such as self-reliance, independence, individualism and activism in the face of danger which may explain the unusual number of fire deaths among middle-aged men. A second data set was demographic data from the American Community Survey (2010) for Anchorage, Alaska, and the United States, particularly in regard to median household income, disability, marital status, and occupation, all of which may affect the fire injury outcome. Newspaper surveillance from the Anchorage Daily News was used to get a detailed narrative of the sequence of events during each fire involving injury. The yearly reports of the Alaska Fire Marshal were also used, as well as the yearly reports of the Alaska State Troopers. Finally, several suggestions are made for fire injury prevention including the establishment of a record of electricity or gas shut-offs resulting from bad weather or nonpayment of bills (usually among low income households), linked to resultant fire injuries and deaths. Unlike many other states, Alaska has no limitations on shut-offs due to cold, or when there are small children residing in the home, although it has rules concerning the chronically ill. Evidence from other states suggests that the innovation in using candles, stoves and portable heating devices following a shut-off can lead to fire injuries and deaths. This could be a first step toward addressing this risk. A second suggestion is focusing special attention on fires in mobile homes, and lastly, a recommendation for wider use of sprinklers in residences.
“Who has been Hurt More by the Great Recession in the U.S.? A Comparison of the Trends in Unemployment between Immigrants and Native-Born Americans”
Sharron Wang, Texas A&M University, Department of Sociology

The labor market is one of the most powerful immigrant-integrating institutions; however, opportunities are different for immigrants and native-born Americans in the U.S. labor market. The Great Recession, from the end of 2007 to 2009, led to an economic downturn with high unemployment rates. This gives researchers a unique opportunity to compare how immigrants and native-born Americans are treated in labor markets during economic hardships. In this paper, I seek to examine the inequalities exist among immigrants and native-born Americans in the labor market. The racial/ethnic disadvantage model and the assimilation model will be used to provide the theoretical framework. Using data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), I will compare the trends in unemployment, including unemployment rates and the likelihood of unemployment, among immigrants and native-born Americans around and during the Great Recession, 2006-2010. In addition to this comparison, I will also compare unemployment between immigrants and native-born Americans of different racial/ethnic groups.

“Does Health of Hispanic Immigrants Follow the Segmented Assimilation Process in the United States?”
Daesung Choi, University of Texas at San Antonio
Gabriela Sanchez-Soto, University of Texas at San Antonio

Previous studies of Hispanic immigrant’s assimilation and health documented a negative assimilation effect on health. However, studies usually reached this conclusion by examining Hispanic immigrants as a single group, regarding them as an undifferentiated population. This perspective ignores the experiences of Hispanics who incorporate to higher SES groups. In contrast to classic assimilation theory, the segmented assimilation theory suggests the possibility of diverse health destinies of Hispanic immigrants, and acknowledges the possibility of differentiated destinies for immigrants of different socioeconomic characteristics. In this study, we examine the divergent health trajectories of Hispanic immigrants in the U.S. We use the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III) Linked Mortality File and American Community Survey 2009. We included individuals aged 20 and older (n=14,484). Dependent variable is death from all causes. NHANES Poverty index and the survey item ‘primary language spoken at home’ are used to measure respondent’s poverty status and a rate of assimilation. To examine the risk of dying, we estimated parametric survival models after controlling for covariates. When we separate the racial/ethnic groups by poverty status, no significant differences are found between the poor Hispanic immigrants and non-Hispanic Whites (both under and above poverty index). But non-poor Hispanic immigrants have a lower hazard of dying compared to poor Whites. Also, we find a significant interaction effect between poverty and the rate of assimilation that the effect of being in poverty is not as strong for those who less assimilated than those who are more assimilated.

“No Child Left Behind? U.S. Immigration and Divided Families”
Guillermina Jasso, New York University
Mark R. Rosenzweig, Yale University

It is a great irony that U.S. immigration law, whose cornerstone is family reunification, should divide so many families. Yet little is known about the mechanisms by which parents get green cards and children (of all ages) do not, in large part due to lack of data. This paper develops a framework for studying the green card dynamics associated with family division and unification; reviews existing administrative sources of data and makes suggestions for enhancing their usefulness in shedding light on these phenomena; and, using the New Immigrant Survey, provides preliminary estimates of the numbers of children that adult immigrants "leave behind" at immigration. The framework is attentive to four main dimensions - children's need for a green card, children's eligibility for a green card, legal versus behavioral mechanisms in obtaining green cards for children, and the two temporal phases for uniting or dividing families, at parental LPR and after parental LPR.
“Understanding and Illustrating the Concept of Spatial Spillovers and Spatial Feedbacks in Simple Spatial Regression Models”
Paul R Voss, university of North Carolina
Andre Braz Golgher, Federal University at Minas Gerais

This paper briefly reviews how to derive and interpret coefficients of spatial regression models, including topics of direct and indirect (spillover) effects. LeSage and Pace (2009) and Elhorst (2010) address these topics in considerable detail, but at a level sometimes difficult for students new to the field of spatial regression modeling. Our goal is to overcome this handicap by carefully presenting the mathematics behind these spatial effects and clearly illustrating in simple terms how they work in a spatial data analysis and how they require particular caution when describing marginal effects in a spatial regression.

“Senior Shedding: Mortality and Migration of Seniors Create Vacancies for Gentrifying Neighborhoods”
Richard Lycan, Portland State University
Charles Rynerson, Portland State University

In 2005 after years of enrollment decline numbers in some elementary schools in Portland’s inner east side neighborhoods began to grow. This growth mainly was driven by the in-migration of affluent thirty something households and their late in life children. By common measures the turnover of households in this area could be described as "gentrification", but those who left were mostly not disadvantaged households, but age 55 and over older, moderately affluent households, providing housing opportunities for younger households and their children. The Portland School District was divided into several regions that capture the differences in the progression of the gentrification process. Deaths and net migration for all age groups were calculated for these regions using consecutive censuses and mortality rates for discrete geographies, but also as spatially continuous patterns using grid mapping techniques. The resulting analysis shows contributions made by turnover for various age groups to the enrollment turnaround. It relates housing turnover for older households to income and housing market related factors. Most school enrollment forecasts pay little heed to older populations, but this paper concludes that studying older households helps in understanding enrollment changes.

“Farewell to the Chocolate City: A Longitudinal Analysis on Changing Demographics, Economic Revitalization, and Crime”
KiDeuk Kim, The Urban Institute
Bryce Peterson, The Urban Institute

In Washington D.C., there has been much encouragement in the past decade for constructing new buildings and enticing middle-class citizens to move into the city due largely to its desperate need to broaden the tax base. As a result, the city has transformed from a majority-black metropolis to one that is heterogeneous. This transformation has led to a significant change in the quality of life. Using the Census summary files and American Community Survey data, this study implements group-based trajectory modeling to depict how the demographic and socioeconomic landscape has changed over the last decade in Washington D.C. Group-based trajectory analysis allows us to identify distinctive clusters of neighborhoods following similar developmental trajectories in terms of demographic and socioeconomic composition. This study investigates how these developmental trajectories explain the prevalence and growth of crime over time. Based on crime data from the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, we report results from exploratory spatial data analysis and spatial regression, examining the relationship between distinctive trajectories of demographic change and crime. Finally, we end with a discussion of the implications for research and policy on changing demographics, economic revitalization, and crime.
Projection Studies
Moderator: Nazrul Hoque, University of Houston

“Population Estimates, Projections and Evaluation for Harris County 2011-2030”
Alexis Raul Santos-Lozada, Department of Demography
University of Texas at San Antonio

Population growth and changes in the population structure have significant consequences with regards to public policy, planning to all forms of governments. Harris County is place that has vast territorial extension, large, growing and diverse population and a particular trend in migration which makes it interesting from a demographic perspective because of the expected transformations the population of the county will face in the near future. The purpose of this study was to compute an estimate for the 2011 population and compare it with existing official figures of population, project the population of Harris County using three scenarios: (1) Full Migration, (2) Half Migration and (3) Zero Migration from 2015 until 2030. Using these projections the population dynamics (Age Structure and Race/Ethnicity) and transformations of Harris County will be explored. Several methods were used to produce estimates, include basic extrapolative estimates and more sophisticated estimation techniques such as Housing Unit and Ratio Correlation, the average of multiple methods will be also calculated in this report. The projections were produced using the Cohort Component Method. Results from the analysis suggest that Harris County will experience population growth, with migration playing an important role in this increase and future births. The projections also present the picture of a growing diverse population, with Hispanics becoming a majority of the population of the county from 2020 onward. The results also suggest that race and ethnicity compositions should be considered for future planning, construction, employment and social services provision to the population.

“Measuring Uncertainty in Population Forecasts: A New Approach”
David A. Swanson, University of California Riverside
Jeff Tayman, University of California San Diego

Two basic approaches have been used to assess population forecast uncertainty: (1) a range of projections based on alternative scenarios; and (2) statistical prediction intervals. In terms of the latter, there are two complementary approaches: (1) model-based intervals; and (2) empirically-based intervals. We evaluate a model-based approach in this paper, but enhance it by using it the information in historical data, a feature found in the empirically-based approach. We describe and test in this paper a regression-based approach for developing 66% forecast intervals for age-group forecasts made using the Hamilton-Perry Method. We use a sample of four states (one from each of the four US Census Regions) with nine ex post facto tests, one for each census from 1930 to 2010, which yields 576 observations. The four states and the nine test points provide a wide range of characteristics in regard to population size, growth, and age-composition, factors that affect forecast accuracy. The tests reveal that the 66% intervals contain the census age-groups in 397 of the 576 observations (68.9 percent). We discuss the results, and make some observations regarding the limitations of our study. We conclude that the results are encouraging, however, and offer suggestions for further work.
“Thoughts about Population Projections”
Qian Cai, University of Virginia
Rebecca Tippett, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

This paper is not about any specific methodology development or the evaluation of a particular set of population projections; rather, it is a thought piece derived from our experience of first producing projections for Virginia and its counties in 2012, and subsequently for the U.S. and 50 states in 2013. Our process began with a review of projections methodologies, along the way came across many debates and decision points, and resulted in the development of a creative, practical, and cost-effective methodological approach that produced credible and comparable projections at national, state, and local levels. In this process, we learned a great deal about the existing literature, best practices around the country, and most of all, our data users. By sharing these experiences and reflections, we hope to stimulate discussion among applied demographers and planning professionals and ultimately advance methodological research in population projections.

“The Impact of Population Ageing on Household Structure: Evidence from the Czech Republic”
Olga Sivkova, Charles University in Prague, Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Science of the Czech Republic
Pavlina Habartova, Charles University in Prague, The Czech Statistical Office
Klara Hulikova Tesarkova, Charles University in Prague

Although the impact of population ageing on future population trends is broadly studied in many countries and research agencies these days, less is known about its effect on household structure. But understanding future development in family and household structure is a crucial issue to examine the socio-economic, environmental and other implications of population dynamics. Therefore, the main objective of our contribution focuses on current and future household structure in the Czech Republic which underwent profound transformation process after the downfall of communism in 1989. Due to changes in population census methodology which belongs to main data sources, the whole analysis deals with housekeeping households. The number, size and distribution of housekeeping households in the Czech Republic till 2040 are projected based on official population projection issued in 2013 and modified headship rate method which is recurrent and reflect the overall average household size. The method advantage is in its sensitivity to demographic change while headship rates can remain less affected. In addition, to avoid inconsistency the conditional shares of households among households of the same or larger size introduced by household projection for Austria in 2007 are utilized. The preliminary results, in medium variant, show moderate increase in the total number of housekeeping households in a given period. The one-person households are expecting to be the main contributors to that increase.
The Applied Demography Society (ADS) is a student-run organization in the College of Public Policy’s Department of Demography at The University of Texas at San Antonio. It is the first student-run organization on campus dedicated to bringing the campus community together for the study of demography. The Applied Demography Society welcomes UTSA students, faculty, staff, and demography alumni who wish to be a part of a scholarly community committed to academic excellence, universal acceptance, and professional and personal development with the purpose of advancing the field of demography.

For more information e-mail ads.utsa@gmail.com

“Spatial Patterning of Public School Teacher Stress Levels in Texas”
Jeffrey T Howard, University of Texas at San Antonio
Howard Hughes, University of Texas at San Antonio
Krista J Howard, Texas State University

Psychological stress is an important area of study, as it has been linked to many health outcomes and mortality. However, little research has been done to investigate stress levels for public school teachers with respect to geographic or spatial clustering. The goals of this study were to (1) assess district level predictors of mean teacher stress levels, and (2) investigate the extent to which district level estimates of teacher stress are spatially clustered. This study used a single-stage cluster sampling design for which all teachers in 58 randomly selected districts in Texas were asked to participate in an online study, from which 3,361 teachers agreed to participate. Perceived stress was measured using the Perceived Stress Scale. Multiple linear regression methods were used to estimate district level mean teacher stress levels for each district in Texas. Local Moran’s I tests were used to test for bivariate spatial autocorrelation between teacher turnover rate, administrative expenditures, and estimates of mean teacher stress levels. The findings from this study suggest that pressures related to standardized testing and accountability requirements by the state, concentration of Hispanic students, particularly with bilingual/ESL needs, and subsequent high teacher attrition, combined with the lack of school level administrative/support resources are important correlates of teacher stress. The data also suggest preliminary evidence that conditions of high turnover, low expenditure and high stress cluster spatially in specific areas of the state, primarily in metropolitan areas, the oil producing region in West Texas, and major border crossing areas in South Texas.

“Estimating Disruption to Transportation Systems after an Earthquake in Southern California”
Pierre Milton Auza, University of California at Irvine
Diana Catherine Lavery, Alumna, University of California at Irvine

Background: We attempt to quantify the potential amount of disruption to transportation demand and supply in the event of an earthquake in Southern California. To estimate this, we calculate an index of importance for damaged roadways and transit facilities that is weighted not only by traffic volumes, but by the characteristics of the populations whose shortest path includes the roadway or facility. Data: We use the scenario developed by University of Southern California’s Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) for the Great California ShakeOut, an annually occurring earthquake drill: a 7.8 earthquake along the southernmost portion of the San Andreas Fault with an epicenter in the Salton Sea area. As a proxy for transportation demand, we use the American Community Survey for data on housing unit characteristics, population, and car ownership of travelers in the 6-county region covered by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). To represent the magnitude of transportation flows potentially affected by the earthquake, the American Public Transportation Association Ridership Report provides transit ridership trip counts while California Department of Transportation traffic volumes provide road usage counts on the state highway system. Methods: Hazards US Multi-Hazard (HAZUS-MH) is used to determine damage to transit and road infrastructure. TRANSCAD provides the shortest paths that travelers would use from each origin to each destination in the SCAG region. Results: in progress. Discussion: We conclude with implications for decision makers such as first responders, community organizers, and emergency management personnel in the SCAG region.
“Estimating past population numbers and life expectancies with incomplete data - the case of Australia’s Northern Territory Indigenous population”
Tom Wilson, The University of Queensland

The Indigenous population of Australia suffers considerable disadvantage across a wide range of socio-economic indicators, and is therefore the focus of many policy initiatives trying to 'close the gap' between Indigenous and all Australians. Unfortunately, past population estimates have proved unreliable and unsuitable as denominators for these indicators because of significant census undercounts of the Indigenous population. Recently released population estimates based on the more successful operation of the 2011 Census provide a new base from which to estimate past population numbers, and thus provide an updated set of denominators. The aim of the paper is to calculate new population estimates and life tables for the Northern Territory Indigenous population for the period 1961-2011. The focus is on the Northern Territory because it is the only jurisdiction in Australia with a near-complete set of Indigenous deaths data back to 1966. Population estimates were created by backcasting from 2011 using deaths and migration data, with adjustments made to ensure sensible sex ratios and consistency with recent births numbers. Standard life table methods were employed. Sensitivity to the various assumptions used in these methods was also assessed. Results show that the Northern Territory Indigenous population in 1961 probably numbered around 23,000, compared to 69,000 in 2011. In 1961-66 Indigenous life expectancy at birth was in the low 50s for both sexes, whilst by 2006-11 it had increased to the low 60s for males and high 60s for females - about 16 years lower than 2006-11 life expectancies for the total Australian population.

“Labour Force Participation of the Old-aged: between the family support and the support to the family”
Patricia Roman, Centro de Investigacion y Estudios Avanzados de la Poblacion, Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico
Zoraida Ronzon, Centro de Investigacion y Estudios Avanzados de la Poblacion, Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico

The ageing of the Mexican population is in a clear process of growth, but it would be a mistake to generalize its meanings, both for old people and for the society. Thus, this work does not try to present the elders as a special interest group which worries and realities are separated of those of other generations since it is very possible that they come closer to each other. The previous reasoning appears understanding that the persons of advanced age do not exist in an isolated way, so their well-being and daily development are narrowly tied to those of the society in general. Then, this work seeks to discuss and to analyze the importance and the complexity of the labour participation of 60-year-old or more people in Mexico, paying special attention to the features of this participation in households, trying to understand what favours that an aged person is a familiar support “object” or a giver familiar support “subject”.

“Migration Signatures Tell Demographic Stories: County-level Net Migration by Age 1950-2010”
Daniel L. Veroff, Applied Population Laboratory and Department of Community and Environmental Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Katherine J. Curtis, Department of Community and Environmental Sociology and Applied Population Laboratory, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Richelle L. Winkler, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Tech University
Kenneth M. Johnson, Department of Sociology and The Carsey Institute, University of New Hampshire
Paul R. Voss, Odum Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
James M. Beadon, Applied Population Laboratory and Department of Community and Environmental Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Cheng Cheng, Department of Sociology, Princeton University

This poster will highlight newly available data on net migration by age for the 2000 to 2010 period. The new data combined with similar datasets from prior decades now provide 60 years of age-specific net migration for all US counties. These data are extremely useful for analyzing patterns of migration, unpacking the impact that changes in the demographic structure of a population have on the social and economic fabric of communities, and for planning and decision making surrounding social services, transportation, school enrollment, and local government activities. The centerpiece of the poster will be an exploration of migration "signatures" which are visual representations of patterns of migration by age over six decades. The "signatures" help add depth to fascinating stories of regional and community character and associated social change. Some county "signatures" are remarkably consistent and show stable patterns of in or out migration at specific age groups, while others change over time and reflect social or economic events. Quintessential examples of "signatures" will be presented to demonstrate different patterns (e.g. growth; decline; suburbanization; resort/amenity magnets; energy boom/bust) along with a discussion of typologies of counties along the rural-urban continuum. When combined with other data and local knowledge, these "signatures" can help make comparisons and predictions, and understand some of the place-based causes and consequences of migration by age. In addition the poster will include a small section on a new web portal which features tools for making the "signatures" for individual counties, mapping, and downloading the data.
“Spatial accessibility to food sources in Alamo Area Council of Governments (AACOG)”
Paul Chance Kinnison, UTSA Department of Demography
Ramona Elena Serban, UTSA Department of Demography
Corey Sparks, UTSA Department of Demography

Researchers agree that food insecurity blights populations with low socio-economic status. Poor diet, multiple chronic conditions, distress and depression are associated with poor access to good quality food. Previous literature highlights structural disadvantages in terms of socio-economic variables like education attainment, race/ethnicity, income, and age. The purpose of this research is twofold: First we characterize food access by exploring the distribution and composition of food sources in the Alamo Area Council of Governments (AACOG) in San Antonio, Texas. Second, we will create an index of spatial accessibility to food resources within the study area to understand what areas within the region show low levels of food resource accessibility. Then we build regression models to determine the socio-demographic correlates of high or low spatial access. Two research hypotheses will be tested. First, we hypothesize that populations in rural areas will have less available food sources in terms of spatial accessibility than urban populations. Second, we hypothesize areas with lower socioeconomic status and higher levels of inequality will have lower spatial access to food sources. Data for this analysis comes from American Communities Survey 2006-2010 5-year Estimates, Rural-Urban Influence codes from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the ReferenceUSA database. We employ the 2-Step Floating Catchment Area Method (2SFCA) to derive the spatial accessibility index (SAI). SAI is a function of the relative distances along the road network between food sources and population weighted centroids of census tracts within the 13-county study area.

“Hispanic/Non Hispanic disparities in lung cancer incidence for adults and older population in Texas 2000-2008”
Ramona Elena Serban, University of Texas at San Antonio
Alexis R. Santos-Lozada, University of Texas at San Antonio
Daesung Choi, University of Texas at San Antonio

In Texas, the average annual lung cancer incidence and deaths associated with lung cancer occupied the third position for the 1997-2001 period. During 2004-2008 period lung cancer incidence was the second leading cause of death after prostate and breast cancer for males and females respectively. The purpose of this research is to observe any disparities in lung cancer incidence between Hispanic and non-Hispanic population and for adult (30-64) and older population (65 and older). Two research hypotheses are being tested: First, we hypothesize that Non-Hispanic population will have different SIR (Standardized Incidence Ratio) rates compared with Hispanics during 2000-2008 period. Second, we hypothesize that older population will present higher lung cancer incidence rates than adults for 2000-2008 period. Data for this analysis comes from Texas Cancer Registry, Inter-censal Estimates of the Resident Population by five-year age groups, sex, and race/ethnicity for states and counties in US from April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010. To calculate SIR we used lung and bronchial cancer events and expected cancer events in all Texas counties by age (adults 30-64 years old), ethnicity (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic), and year 2000-2008. GeoDa was used to calculate Bayesian Smoothed SIR, and ArcGis was used to create the final maps (12 maps, one for each category). For an accurate comparison among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic SIRs rates we controlled for interval size for adult and older population.

“Evaluating Tract-level Inter-censal Estimates of Neighborhood Demographics and Socioeconomics for U.S. Counties 2001-2009”
Margaret M Weden, RAND Corporation
Christine Peterson, RAND Corporation
Regina Shih, RAND Corporation

The American Community Survey (ACS) multiyear estimation program has greatly advanced opportunities for U.S. research on small areas such as census tracts. Challenges remain, however, for researchers studying areas smaller than the thresholds for ACS annual estimates. We evaluate inter-censal estimates of tract-level demographic and socioeconomic characteristics produced via linear interpolation between the 2000 and 2010 Census and 2005-2009 ACS. Discrepancies between interpolated estimates and comparison estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Population Estimates Program (PEP) and ACS are measured using the mean absolute percentage error (MAPE), mean algebraic percentage error, and percentage difference thresholds. On average 80% of the interpolated estimates of population totals were within +/- 2% of the PEP estimate, MAPE was 1.3%, and mean absolute error in gender and racial/ethnic distributions was less than 0.3 percentage-points. Error compared to the ACS was larger. Findings are discussed in relationship to the differences in estimation methodologies between the PEP and ACS.
“High school dropout of Mexican origin and White non Hispanic youth in the United States and its relation with early adulthood”
Alejandro Francisco Roman, UANL

The aim of this paper is to analyze the factors and reasons causing high school dropout of a cohort of Mexican and white non Hispanic students. The source of data used is the National Education Longitudinal Survey (NELS), which is representative at national level. The main findings are: student’s age, labor force participation, school absence, extracurricular activities, socioeconomic strata, parent’s education, family structure, number of siblings and type of school are influencing high school dropout for Mexican origin and Native youth. With respect to reasons for high school dropout, we found they are related with early adulthood. For Mexican origin young people, the first child or pregnancy is the main reason for school dropout, while white non Hispanic is labor force entry.

“Social Support and Social Networks Among the Elderly in Mexico: Updating the Discussion on Reciprocity”
Sagrario Garay, UANL
Veronica Montes de Oca, UNAM
Jennifer Guillen, TAMU

The aging process in Mexico continues to transform household dynamics, in particular the intergenerational exchange of support and reciprocity. The aim of this article is to update the discussion and analysis on the exchanges between the elderly and their family members in Mexico. Therefore, we use the 2005 National Family Dynamics Survey in order to distinguish between supports granted and received among the elderly population. Additionally, we examine variables that measure solidarity among family members when facing difficult situations, crises, and everyday difficulties. Thus, we analyze factors that condition the granting and receiving of support among the elderly. Results show that the elderly population is active in an intergenerational family network that receives and offers social support as a means of maintaining their quality of life. Among the conditioning elements of intergenerational solidarity, we find that as age increases, the elderly are less likely to grant support. Moreover, results show that women are more likely to receive social support; and, being married or in a civil union increases the likelihood of counting on a more extensive support network. Unexpectedly, we found that the granting of support in difficult situations occurs in a unidirectional manner. That is, the elderly tend to provide support to others during difficult situations, but are less likely to receive support when facing similar circumstances.

“Exploring Stable Population Concepts from the Perspective of Cohort Change Ratios: Estimating Time to Stability and Intrinsic r”
David A. Swanson, University of California Riverside
Lucky M. Tedrow, Western Washington University

Cohort Change Ratios (CCRs) have a long history of use in demography. In spite of their history of use, they appear, however, to have been overlooked in regard to the major canon of formal demography, stable population theory. In this paper, CCRs are explored as a tool for examining the idea of a stable population. In comparing the approach using CCRs to the traditional analytical approach, benefits and drawbacks are noted. The paper also introduces an Index of Stability, which is used in a regression model to estimate the number of years before the population in question becomes (approximately) stable. The regression model works reasonably well and, as such, provides something not available in the traditional analytical approach, which is an estimate of the time to (approximate) stability for a given population. Continuing the use of regression analysis, we also find that a regression model works reasonably well in estimating the intrinsic rate of increase from the initial rate of increase.
“Approaches for Addressing Issues of Missing Data in the Statistical Modeling of Adolescent Fertility”
Dudley L. Poston, Texas A&M University
Eugenia Conde, Rutgers University

Missing data is a pervasive problem in social science research. There are many techniques that have been developed to handle the problem of missing data. Some of the techniques are problematic, while others, such as multiple imputation, are frequently recommended. In this paper we show why researchers must be aware of how different ways of handling missing data will often result in different results in one’s statistical models. We show this by reporting the results of our statistical models in which we estimate the likelihood of a teenager having a birth; the relationship is analyzed in the context of such theoretically important independent variables as education, age, race/ethnicity, religion, household income, parental education, and whether the adolescent made a virginity pledge. We handle the problem of missing data using several different approaches, including, mean substitution, listwise deletion, the use of proxy variables, and multiple imputation. Depending on the method used to handle the missing data, the results of our statistical models show that many of the independent variables vary in whether they are, or are not, statistically significant in predicting the log odds of an adolescent having a live birth. And that depending on the methods used to handle missing data, the ranking of the independent variables according to the magnitude of their relative effects on the outcome varies from one equation to the next. The implications of our findings are discussed from the vantage points of statistical methodology and public policy.

“Assessing the "Year of Naturalization" Data in the American Community Survey: Characteristics of Naturalized Foreign Born Who Report - and Don't Report - the Year They Obtained Citizenship”
Elizabeth M Grieco, U.S. Census Bureau
David M Armstrong, U.S. Census Bureau

The American Community Survey (ACS) includes a question asking all individuals who report that they are foreign-born and naturalized citizens to: "Print year of naturalization." However, not all of the foreign-born population who are naturalized provide the year they became citizens. This paper uses logistic regression analysis and data from the 2011 ACS to determine the characteristics associated with those naturalized citizens who report - and fail to report - their year of naturalization. Many demographic and social characteristics significantly influence reporting behavior. The analysis focuses on two primary explanatory variables: 1) survey environment and 2) social proximity to the respondent. Naturalized citizens who provided their information using a mail-back questionnaire were more likely to report the year they obtained citizenship than those interviewed by phone or in-person. In addition, they were more likely to report their year of naturalization if they were householders - the people who acted as respondents for households - or closely related to householders. The results of the analysis suggest that, in general, item nonresponse is likely to be higher for individuals in complex households with weak ties to the householder and little or no direct contact with the survey instrument or interviewer.

“Socio-Demographic Measurement Issues in Federal Data Collections”
Robert Kominski, U.S. Census Bureau

This paper discusses several sociodemographic measurement issues that are actively being investigated within the federal data system. These issues include: (1) Measurement of same-sex married couples. With the Supreme Court ruling that the Defense of Marriage Act is unconstitutional in prohibiting same-sex marriages, numerous states have now officially moved to sanction and recognize these unions. But there are other issues associated with same-sex marriages and other union statuses that make this less than a simple act of "changing the edits". (2) Expanded measures of educational attainment. Educational attainment has been measured with a question that has had only one major design change in over 70 years of use. For the last few years, a Federal interagency team has been working on new expanded measures that better capture human capital investments in education and the labor force returns that result. This section focuses on the research and development work associated with this issue. (3) Improved measurement of computing technology. Individual access to computing technology has changed tremendously in the past 3 decades. This section discusses the historic background on this topic, current data being collected, and new challenges involving computers, the internet and personal computing devices. The paper discusses the history and background of each issue, why they have become important in the federal sphere, and current and planned activities to provide new and improved measurement of these phenomena.
“Determinants of Female Sterilization in Brazil, 2001-2007”
Ernesto Friedrich de Lima Amaral, Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), Brazil
Joseph Earl Potter, The University of Texas at Austin

This study aims to investigate the determinants of female sterilization in Brazil. Our analysis is innovative because it adds the time of exposure to the risk of sterilization into survival models. We control the models by postpartum duration, age at delivery, parity at delivery, place of delivery, region of residence at the time of interview, color/race, and years of schooling at the time of interview. We use data from the 2006 Brazilian National Survey on Demography and Health of Women and Children (PNDS). The strongest probability that sterilization might occur was observed among women who gave birth at private hospitals and received support from health insurance companies at childbirth. Unlike previous studies, our findings suggest years of schooling do not predict the risk of sterilization. The higher chances of getting sterilized among black women are specific to the public sector at higher-order postpartum duration (interval sterilization). These results are an indication of a frustrated demand for female sterilization at public hospitals.

“Determinants of Human Papillomavirus vaccine initiation among adolescent girls in the United States in 2011: A Classification and Regression Tree Analysis”
Alexis Raul Santos-Lozada, Department of Demography, University of Texas at San Antonio
Diego N. Carballo-Orozco, Department of Mathematics Physics, University of Puerto Rico at Cayey
Jose N. Carballo-Rios, Department of Mathematics-Physics, University of Puerto Rico at Cayey

Background: We assessed human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine initiation among adolescent girls, including several covariates such as Age, Race/Ethnicity, Health Insurance, Parent’s Characteristics, and Information Availability and Barriers. Methods: Data for this study comes from the 2011 National Immunization Survey - Teen Sample. The sample size was 12,404 female teens in the United States. We will analyze the HPV Vaccination initiation its relationship with several variables using the Classification and Regression Tree (CART) methodology. Results: Characteristics that play an important role in classification of female teens that have initiated the HPV vaccine series include doctors recommendation of the vaccine, teen’s age, mother’s education and marital status and region of residence. Conclusions: About 40% of the female teens in the US have initiated HPV vaccine series. Doctor’s recommendation was the most important factor associated with initiation. Our results call for action regarding information availability from the doctors and parents to impact future initiation amongst female teens in the United States. Additionally, age plays an important factor, although the Advisory Committee for Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends the initiation by the time the teen is 11 years old, the age variable seems to have "cut off" at 15 years or older, meaning the initiation is postponed.
Healthcare and Public Health

Moderator: Ramona Serban, The University of Texas at San Antonio

“Regional Differences in Child's Gender Preference among women in Nigeria”
Ayo Stephen Adebawale, North West University, Mafikeng
Martin E Palamuleni, North West University, Mafikeng

Background: Child's Gender Preference (CGP) is a socio-cultural menace. It has implication on family building process. We explored regional differential in CGP and Gender Specific Preference (GSP) against the evidence of limited research on gender preference in Nigeria. Method: This cross-sectional design study utilized 2008 NDHS dataset and focused on married women aged 15-49 years (n=20,009) in stable union. Data were analyzed using Chi-square, binary and multinomial logistic regression models (Alpha=.05). Results: Mean age of the women was 31.0±8.7years, 32.7% have CGP among which 23.7% have son preference. The GSP for son was predominantly high among women in the; South-East (46.0%), rich wealth index (26.8%) and secondary level of education (28.8%). Age, region, residence, education, sex composition of the living children, religion, ethnicity, marriage type, wealth index, current work activity, media exposure and family planning media exposure were significantly associated with CGP and GSP (p<0.05). After controlling for potential confounding factors, the likelihood of CGP was 0.69(C.I=0.61-0.78; p<0.001), 1.87(C.I=1.55-2.25; p<0.001), 1.64(C.I=1.47-1.84; p<0.001) and 0.81(C.I=0.70-0.93; p<0.01) among women in North-West, South-East, South-South and South-West respectively when compared with their counterparts in North-Central. Similar pattern of odds ratio was observed for GSP for sons and daughters. Conclusion: Regional differences exist in CGP in Nigeria and majority of women who have CGP have preference for sons. Campaign to eradicate CGP should be intensified in Nigeria, particularly in the South East.

“Rurality Not the Determinant of Access to Primary Health Care in Mississippi”
Ronald E Cossman, Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University

To measure how access to primary health care in Mississippi varies by type of health insurance, we called primary care physician (general practitioner, family practice, internal medicine, OB/GYN and pediatric) offices in Mississippi three times--citing different health insurance types of coverage in each call--and asked for a new patient appointment with a physician. Of all the offices contacted, 7% of offices were not currently accepting new patients who had private insurance. However, 15% of offices were not currently accepting new Medicare patients, 38% were not currently accepting new Medicaid patients and 9%-21% of office calls were unresolved in one telephone call to the office. Thus, access to health insurance does not ensure access to primary health care; access varies by type of health insurance coverage. However, the structure of physician practices may further decrease access. The majority of physicians operate within a group practice as opposed to a solo practice. Thus, if 15 physicians in a county are divided among 3 practices, and 2 practices are not currently accepting new patients, it is an effective decline rate of 66%. In several counties in Mississippi the decline rate is 100%, i.e., no primary care physicians were accepting new Medicaid patients. Surprisingly, these are not the most rural counties in the state.
“Measuring Cohort Change in South Dakota Counties”  
Eric A Guthrie, South Dakota State University

There has been a great deal of discussion of rural migration in the context of how it affects the overall educational level of an area. Some claim that this is leading to a depleting of rural America, the “Brain Drain” perspective, while others point to the gains that some communities have accomplish as a new “Brain Gain.” Whichever side wins the argument, condition in the regions of concern need to be investigated to see which is happening. This study attempt to take the first step in this process for South Dakota by looking at the rates of change for the age cohorts for its various counties. To accomplish this we have looked at the data from the US Census from 1930 to 2010, and have calculated the rates of change for each 5-year age cohort. We will look at these rates to see if there is a change for particular cohorts and to see if there is a difference between different generations of cohorts. These differences in the rates of change will or will not speak to differing migration patterns for the different generations represented. We will generally be looking at the changes for the cohort ages between 25 and 65, as that would isolate migration as the primary component of change.

“High or Low Migration States: It Depends on the Measure”  
Lisa Neidert, Population Studies Center  
Albert Hermalin, Population Studies Center

Net-migration is an important driver of population growth for states. Because migration is more amenable to policies than fertility or mortality many states develop initiatives to improve their net-migration outlook. However, these policy directives are often without a clear understanding of the types of migrants the state attracts, retains and loses or what is driving its net migration scorecard as compared to other states. This paper addresses some of these issues by providing an overview of the migration landscape in the United States. This paper uses a lifetime migration measure (place of birth and current residence) to explore different migration patterns among states. The main measures used in this analysis are retention and attraction rates, calibrated across several education cut-points and age groups. The analysis also includes some decomposition of the relative size of the college graduate population to illustrate the complex interplay between retention and attraction across states. The results are also compared to short-term (past year) and historical migration patterns to put this lifetime migration measure into context.

“Continuity and Change in Retirement Destinations in Texas”  
Mike Cline, Rice University

The character of many communities in Texas has changed over the years as a result of changes in the demographic composition through decades of net gains in older populations from both aging in place and positive net migration. This paper uses historical census data and estimates of net migration by age to understand the aging population in Texas and specifically, how retirement destinations have developed and changed over the last several decades. Age specific net migration patterns are compared for counties classified by region, metropolitan status, and economic and other characteristics. The paper then summarizes the results of cohort-component population projections for Texas Counties showing the predicted changes in the older population for Texas Counties through 2030. This is followed by a discussion of the implications of these changes for Texas counties and in particular, retirement destinations communities, especially in light of the imminent expansion in the older population as the baby boom generation ages.
“Health Care and Patients’ Attitudes: Does the type of health care insurance matter?”
Joan Babcock, University of Texas at San Antonio

With the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Obamacare), health care has once again come to the forefront of American politics. In many debates, the Canadian health care system is used to argue as to why Obamacare will benefit or be detrimental to the country. Using the Joint Canada/United States Survey of Health 2002-03, this study will analyze attitudes toward the Canadian and American health care systems. More specifically, it will seek to determine whether the type of health care insurance plays a role on patients’ attitudes toward the care they receive. The results of this study can then be used to not only determine the complex relationship between these variables, but these results can also help us better understand the impacts of health care policies on individuals.

“The Impact of Payment Source and Hospital Type on Rising Cesarean Section Rates in Brazil, 1998 to 2008”
Kristine Hopkins, The University of Texas at Austin
Ernesto Friedrich de Lima Amaral, Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), Brazil
Aline Nogueira Menezes Mourao, University of Ottawa

High cesarean section (CS) rates in Brazilian public hospitals and higher rates in private hospitals are well established. Less is known about the relationship between payment source and CS rates within public and private hospitals. We analyzed the 1998, 2003, and 2008 rounds of a nationally representative household survey (PNAD), which includes type of delivery, where it took place, and who paid for it. We construct CS rates for various categories, evaluate trends 1998-2003 and 2003-2008, and perform logistic regression to determine the relative importance of independent variables on CS rates. Brazilian CS rates were 42% in 1998 and 53% in 2008. CS rates grew slowly 1998-2003 and more quickly 2003-2008. Women who delivered publicly-funded births in either public or private hospitals had lower CS rates than those who delivered privately-financed deliveries in public or private hospitals. Multivariate models suggest that older age, higher education, and living outside the Northeast region all positively affect the odds of delivering by CS; effects are attenuated by the payment source-hospital type variable. CS rates have risen substantially in Brazil. It is important to distinguish payment source for the delivery in order to have a better understanding of those rates.

“A Demographic Analysis of the Health Insurance Status of Children from Same-Sex Couples”
Zelma Oyarvide, University of Houston

According to the Child Welfare League of America (CWLA), as of 2013 an estimated 2 million children are believed to be raised by an LGBT parent. These children and their parents face various obstacles in their access to healthcare due to federal and state family policies that dictate what types of families are legally recognized. The purpose of this study is to analyze secondary national data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) and provide a statistical review of health care access that LGBT parents obtain for their children in relation to the parent-child relationship in order to evaluate how health care guidelines affect the access to healthcare for the children in these families. This study evaluates the type of parent child relationship (biological, stepchild, and adopted) along with the reported healthcare access of the children in LGBT families to examine whether there are differences across the parent-child relationships. By evaluating the health insurance access of children with LGBT parents, I propose to contribute to the lacking data of LGBT family health disparities and needs.

“Young and Uninsured: Insurance Patterns of Adolescent and Young Adult (AYA) Cancer Survivors”
Susanne Schmidt, University of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio
Helen M Parsons, University of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio
Linda C Harlan, National Cancer Institute/APR

Young adults aged 19-25 have historically had one of the highest rates of uninsurance in the United States. Previous studies of long-term survivors of childhood cancer indicate that lack of insurance negatively affects receipt of appropriate survivor-based and general medical care; however, no studies have specifically examined continuity and type of insurance coverage after cancer diagnosis in the AYA population. Using the Adolescent and Young Adult Heath Outcomes and Patient Experience study (AYA HOPE), a repeated survey of cancer survivors 6-14 months after diagnosis (baseline) and 15-35 months after diagnosis (follow-up) (N=465), we investigate socio-demographic and cancer-related factors contributing to discontinuity in health insurance coverage in AYA cancer survivors at any point since diagnosis. Preliminary findings show that one in four AYA cancer survivors report some period of uninsurance after they are diagnosed. In addition, about half of uninsured AYA cancer survivors remain uninsured at follow-up. Uninsurance rates appear to be lower in this sample of cancer survivors than young adults in the general population; however, uninsurance increased from baseline to follow-up. We also examine whether those with insurance coverage have received all doctor recommended test and treatments. Overall, our analysis sheds light on insurance patterns in this highly vulnerable population of young adults, who after battling cancer, may now be faced with the challenges of finding healthcare coverage for their survivorship care needs. Future studies should identify policies to help extend insurance coverage beyond the initial diagnosis and treatment period to maintain access to necessary survivorship care.
Research using Restricted Data in Census Research Data Centers
Organizer and Moderator: Mark Fossett, Director, Texas Census Research Data Center

Discussion Panel

“Research using Restricted Data in Census Research Data Centers”

This session will provide a panel discussion in which panel members will discuss the opportunities for conducting research in Census Research Data Centers (RDCs). Focus will be on the opportunities RDCs afford researchers based on providing access to restricted data sets in the federal statistical system and the conditions under which this access is possible. Panel members will discuss the nature of RDCs and the procedures and protocols that apply to researchers who conduct projects in them. They also will provide examples of findings from RDC-based research projects to illustrate the advantages of drawing on this resource for research. Discussion will also review the limitations of RDCs for applied and policy research as well as basic research. Panel members will include Researchers who have conducted research in RDCs, an RDC Executive Director, and a Census RDC Administrator. Panelists will make presentations highlight various aspects of conducting research in RDCs and the take questions from the audience regarding the advantages, limitations, and logistics of conducting research in RDCs.

Panel Members:
- Dudley L. Poston Jr, Professor of Sociology, Texas A&M University
- Amber Fox, Texas A&M University
- Nathaniel Proctor Rosenheim, Texas A&M University
“Canada’s National Household Survey: Frustration and Compromise”
Thomas G. Exter, Pitney Bowes Software

Statistics Canada’s 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) presents special challenges to the census data user community, including the Toronto-based Pitney Bowes Software (PBS) data team. This paper describes some of those challenges and the methods used by the data team to mitigate them. Executed in 2011 along with the 100 percent short-form census enumeration, Statistics Canada’s National Household Survey replaced the traditional census long-form survey. While the NHS questionnaire was essentially the same as the 2006 long-form census questionnaire, the most significant and controversial aspect of the NHS methodology was its voluntary nature. While the market research industry is quite familiar with voluntary surveys, consumers of census long-form data have traditionally relied on reasonably accurate survey-based estimates for small geographic units. Mandatory census questionnaire generally provided such accuracy. The NHS response rates (a form of non-sampling error) are discussed, and examples of non-response bias are illustrated. While Statistics Canada did not release NHS results where non-response rates were higher than 50 percent, the Pitney Bowes data team used official data as well as custom extracts of unreleased dissemination area data in order to make a full accounting of NHS results. The challenge of imputing reasonable estimates for areas with either relatively high non-response rates or the usual area suppression for confidentiality is discussed. A case study is presented which illustrates how one agency has coped with greater uncertainty in the delineation of low-income areas.

J. Gregory Robinson, U.S. Census Bureau
Eric B. Jensen, U.S. Census Bureau

The American Community Survey (ACS) is designed to provide current estimates of the demographic, housing, and socioeconomic characteristics of the United States population. However, little is known about the demographic stability of the ACS estimates, especially for demographic subgroups such as race and Hispanic origin. In this presentation, we use data from the 2000 to 2012 ACS files to focus on the following research question: How stable are the ACS estimates in measuring change over time in the characteristics of the population and housing in a given area? Although the ACS has only been available for all geographies since 2005, the longer time series of this study is made possible by incorporating ACS estimates for 2000 to 2004 from selected “test site” counties where ACS estimates had been developed. For selected characteristics, we compare ACS estimates with Census 2000 and Census 2010 benchmarks. In addition, we include comparisons across the single-year and multi-year (3-year and 5-year) estimates. Statistical and demographic measures will summarize the stability across the time series of estimates, across demographic groups, and across geography.

“Laredo as the Baseline for the Boom: Charting the Benefits from the Eagle Ford Shale Play.”
John C. Kilburn Jr., Texas A&M International University
Maria Eugenia Calderon-Porter, Texas A&M International University

We present recent changes in the South Texas region referred to as the “Eagle Ford Shale Play.” Since the original activity of hydraulic fracturing (aka “fracking”) came to the area in 2008, this region of Texas has experienced rapid growth and is projected to be the fastest growing region through the year 2020 (Texas State Data Center). Mineral fuels have significantly impacted the economy of Webb County and have contributed to the Laredo region becoming one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the state of Texas. Our paper begins by presenting the impact of oil field/fracking activity on actual population sociodemographic factors in all of Eagle Ford Counties. While development and growth is far-reaching throughout the 23 county region, demographic changes have been uneven and not always directly related to actual drilling/fracking activity. Long-term benefits are likely to move towards more urbanized areas. We discuss implications related to the benefits of the secondary service industries to urban areas such as Laredo.
“International Migration and Family Policy: A Sociological Analysis of Demographic and Social Policy Shifts in Europe and America”

Jeremy Lee Jackson, South Dakota State University

The title of this paper is "International Migration and Family Policy: A Sociological Analysis of Demographic and Social Policy Shifts in Europe and America." The author is J.L. Jackson, a PhD student at South Dakota State University's Department of Sociology and Rural Studies. This paper attempts to answer the research question: "does an increase in international immigration rates cause family policy spending and coverage in advanced Western democracies to expand?" To answer said question, 1992-2012 data on migration, social spending, and welfare policy in the nations of France, Sweden, Germany, Italy, and the United States were examined. These data were analyzed using both qualitative content analysis of political party documents and quantitative correlation analyses of migration inflow data against family policy spending figures from each of the aforementioned countries. After the analyses were performed, this author found that increases in international immigration rates are correlated with family policy spending and coverage expansion, yet more sociological research is needed to more precisely determine the causal mechanisms by which this occurs.

“Demographics and Market Segmentation: China and India”

David A. Swanson, University of California Riverside
Gordon Brooks, Macquarie University
Jo Martins, Macquarie University
Farhat Yusuf, University of Sydney

China and India are the two most populous countries in the world. However, they have followed different demographic courses. Both countries have experienced substantial expansion of their markets for a range of commodities. However, dissimilar household composition and socioeconomic paths have affected household preferences in the two countries. The paper reviews macro demographic trends that have led to different demographic structures with significant implications for productivity and household purchasing power and discretionary spending in the two countries. It then conducts an examination of household expenditures based on household surveys undertaken in 2005 and assesses similarities and disparities in household preferences for broad categories of goods and services in rural and urban areas, and also for households with varying levels of income. This preliminary view provides a basis for hypothesis building concerned with market growth for progressive commodities, in view of current demographic structures in the two countries and projected fertility and population growth.

“Crooked Island, The Bahamas: A Case Study of Community”

Jamiko Vandez Deleveaux, University of Mississippi

Objective: Crooked Island over the last several decades has suffered from a steady population decline. The research was conducted with the assistance of The University of Mississippi Center of Population Studies, to understand how a community survives through a constant and sustained population loss. The central question that the research focuses on is “how do family networks and communication technology allow Crooked Island residents to develop relationships and build community despite population losses from out-migration?” This research explores the annual island wide homecoming as a way to battle the steady population loss. The homecoming incorporates both current and past residents in an attempt to foster community action and development. Theoretical Framework: For this research, I draw from the push/pull factors to examine what has caused the residents of Crooked Island to leave. The effects of population loss is examined through community field theory and the interactional approach to more broadly include a focus on the interaction, mobilization, and the process resident’s use as they come together to address place-relevant matters such as the island wide homecoming. Methods and Data Sources: A combination of both qualitative and quantitative research was employed in the use of this study. I used available secondary demographic data collected from The Bahamas Department of Statistics Census Bureau to assess trends in population change. Additionally, I used observation and conducted 16 in-depth interviews with people living in and those who migrated from Crooked Island ages 26-65 years. Findings: The homecoming events in Crooked Island help to provide several important benefits to the community. The use of the homecoming helps to lend support to the community of Crooked Island by offering an instant economic boost to the region. Secondly, the community and residents are able to reconnect with past residents who have left the island and now return to take part in the activities. Lastly, the homecoming acts as a means to provide community revitalization through enhancement projects. This event is an example of efforts to sustain community in the face of population loss.
“Are Demographic Indicators the Correct Gauge for Measuring Socioeconomic Impacts of the Deep Water Horizon Oil?”

Joachim Singelmann, University of Texas at San Antonio
Cory S. Sparks, University of Texas at San Antonio
Matthew Martinez, University of Texas at San Antonio

The Deepwater Horizon oil spill (DWH) of April 2010 was the worst oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. Its longer-term environmental consequences are still being assessed. The same can be said about the demographic and socioeconomic impact of the DWH oil spill. For individuals and households, impacts are expected to include changes in livelihood strategies, for example, because of medium- and longer-term changes in the commercial fishing, recreation and tourism, and offshore petroleum industries. For communities, the incident and its aftermath have affected and will continue to affect local businesses, real estate, local tax bases, hurricane and disaster planning, population demographics and dynamics (including relationships between locals and those from outside), and education and social service providers. This paper presents preliminary results of a joint research by applied demographers at UTSA and applied anthropologists at the University of Arizona. In this project, we compare the economic conditions on the ground using an interrupted time series design using data from the American Community Survey 1, 3 and 5-year data files for counties and Census designated places between 2007 and 2011. We combine methods of geospatial visualization, exploratory spatial data analysis and hierarchical statistical modeling to understand the dynamics of the local economy of the Gulf Coast of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas in the wake of the Deep Water Horizon oil spill. We also carried out multiple years of ethnographic research in selected communities in coastal areas of the Gulf of Mexico. In contrast to substantial consequences for family of the DWH oil spill documented by the anthropologists through ethnographic research, the demographic data analysis so far has not yielded any effects. The paper closes by discussing the selection of appropriate indicators for assessing the impacts of oil spills on families and communities.

“Characterization of a Household Residential Energy Consumption Using a Housing Unit Archetype Framework “

Steve White, University of Texas at San Antonio
Lloyd Potter, University of Texas at San Antonio
Jeffrey Jordan, University of Texas at San Antonio
Lila Valencia, University of Texas at San Antonio
Carlos Valenzuela, University of Texas at San Antonio

Energy consumed by a population is determined by a number of factors that include behavior, economics, the built environment, and the natural environment. One element of this equation is the character of the housing unit in which households live. To better understand how housing unit characteristics are related to energy consumed, a flexible archetype framework based on size and vintage is used to examine patterns of energy consumption by housing unit type in an urbanized area of Texas. Data for 306,602 single family, occupied, housing units from the tax appraisal district on house characteristics and from an energy company is used in the analysis. To characterize energy efficiency across our archetype framework, we define four energy consumption tiers and examine the energy efficiency ranking for each cell. The highest (Tier 1) and lowest (Tier 4) consumption prototypes are tightly clustered within adjacent vintage by size categories. High consumption (inefficient) categories tend to cluster in smaller, older homes, while low consumption (efficient) tends to cluster in newer and larger homes. The two intermediate consumption categories are less clustered. A strong association between vintage and size is found in relation to the energy efficiency of housing units and other construction characteristics. We also find that both vintage and size are related to each other and closely related to consumption efficiency. The residential archetype framework lets us identify the typical sizes, ages, and locations of efficient versus inefficient houses. The utility of the archetype framework is discussed regarding its potential to address a number of energy related questions including the potential to incorporate demographic information into analyses.

“Heat-related mortality in New York City 2010-2100”

Elisaveta Petkova, Climate & Health Program, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University,
Jan Vink, Program on Applied Demographics, Cornell University

Extreme temperatures have long been recognized to have substantial impacts on mortality. A common approach for estimating future heat impacts on mortality involves combining historical temperature-mortality relationship at a given location with temperature projections from global-scale climate models. However, projecting heat-related mortality ideally requires consideration of population change and acclimatization in addition to future changes in climate. In this paper, we derive projections of heat-related mortality in New York City until 2100 by combining a heat-mortality relationship and adaptation model with temperature and population projections. We start by projecting future heat-mortality relationships based on 60 years of historical daily temperature and mortality data for New York City. There is a time component in this relationship to model factors like the penetration of air-conditioners in the adaptation to heat. We continue by developing downscaled temperature projections using 33 global climate models and two Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), resulting in a total of 66 scenarios. Next, we derive baseline population projection scenarios until the year 2100. Finally, we calculate future heat-related deaths under the various climate change, adaptation and population scenarios.

Environment and Natural Resources Topics
Moderator: Donna Shai, Villanova University
“Leveraging the Strengths of the Puerto Rico Community Survey Despite Questionable Household and Population Estimate Controls”
Matheu Shoei Kaneshiro, Nielsen

Previous research has highlighted the difficulties of using the American Community Survey (ACS) to produce stable estimates of persons-per-household (PPH) at the county-level (Swanson and Hough 2012). In conjunction with the looming budget cuts that may hit the Census Bureau’s Population Division, the ACS (and the Census Bureau in general) faces a daunting task in the coming years in properly reflecting population and household characteristics. This research demonstrates the utility of the Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) despite its faulty inputs (population and household estimates) of the previous decade. This research demonstrates that treating the PRCS as nothing more than a probability survey of households can produce relatively stable PPH (and other household characteristics). Specifically, PPH estimates can be determined by computing a weighted average of household size (and ignoring persons' weights and household sums-of-weights altogether). Total households can then be inferred by using the PPH estimate. Along with providing a method for producing an ACS-based estimate of PPH at smaller geographies, this research suggests that the ACS can remain useful in assisting with the production of estimates even when reliable data inputs (e.g. foreclosures, MAF updates, or household estimates in general) are questionable.

“Improving the Accuracy of Block Group Data from the American Community Survey”
Ken Hodges, Nielsen

A common concern with the American Community Survey (ACS) is the accuracy of estimates for small areas. The concern traces to the ACS sample size, the margins of error for small areas, and conspicuous outliers in the published data. This paper describes a test of modifications made to ACS block group data prior to their use as input to a nationwide set of block group level estimates. For each ACS table and each block group, three versions of data were maintained: 1) the ACS data as published, 2) the ACS published distribution combined with the distributions for adjacent, or "touch" block groups, and 3) a weighted average of the "published" and "touch" ACS distributions. The weighted average was defined by the number of ACS responses - with the combined or "touch" distribution given greater weight in block groups with fewer ACS responses. The paper reports an evaluation of the three alternative ACS distributions for the table "Household Type by Household Size," which is available from both ACS and the 2010 census. With error defined as difference from the census, the results indicate that the "touch" and "weighted" ACS estimates improved on the accuracy of "published" ACS estimates, with "weighted" often improving over "touch." In addition to summary error measures for all block groups, the evaluation explores the extent and frequency of improvement as the number of ACS responses varies.
“An Assessment of the Cohort-Component-Based Demographic Analysis Estimates of the Population Aged 55 to 64 in 2010”

Kirsten K West, U.S. Census Bureau

In May 2012, the U.S. Census Bureau released 2010 Demographic Analysis (DA) estimates of the national population as of April 1, 2010. These estimates reflected updates to input data and results from ongoing research since December 2010—the first official release of 2010 DA estimates. In the revised release, estimates of the population aged 65 to 74 based on the components of population change (births, deaths, and net international migration) replaced estimates produced from the Medicare enrollment data. The December release included a range of estimates developed to show the uncertainty in each component. The birth component for the age range 65 to 74 in 2010 is based on 1935-1944 births occurring. The completeness of the birth registration for this period impacts the accuracy of the DA estimates. For 2020 DA, we plan to extend the cohort-component approach to ages 84. It is important to know how the cohort-component method performs by race and sex for the population aged 65 and older. Previous studies have evaluated the estimates for the population aged 65 to 74 in 2010. This study focuses on the population aged 55 to 64 in 2010, i.e., the population that will be carried forward to ages 65 to 74 in the next decennial census. Census counts for 1990, 2000, and 2010 are used in the assessment. The data are organized by race and sex in age, period, and cohort categories.
Wendy Baldwin has served as the president and CEO of PRB, in Washington, DC and as Vice president and Director of the Population Council’s Poverty, Gender, and Youth program in New York. At the Population Council, she worked with country directors and professional staff to implement research to improve the future of young people. Prior to joining the Population Council, Baldwin was executive vice president for research at the University of Kentucky. This followed a varied career at the National Institutes of Health in Washington, DC. From 2003 to 2006 she was the Deputy Director for Extramural Research for the NIH. Previously she had been the Deputy Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health. Prior to that she led the demographic and behavioral research program at the NICHD. During her tenure at NIH, she led the development of programs on adolescent childbearing and sexual behavior and AIDS risk behaviors and led policies to support the sharing of research data and for the inclusion of women and minorities in research Baldwin has served on the boards of directors and advisory boards of a number of government agencies, professional associations, and other organizations including the National Academy of Sciences, National Science Foundation, Population Association of America, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, World Health Organization, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Baldwin received her Ph.D. in sociology and demography from the University of Kentucky. She has published dozens of research articles in journals and edited volumes on topics related to adolescent sexual health, adolescent contraceptive use, and women and HIV/AIDS.
Hania Zlotnik was until January 2012 the Director of the Population Division of the United Nations in New York. During her long career at the Population Division (she joined it in 1982), she worked on international migration, internal migration and urbanization, mortality, and population estimates and projections. She currently serves as Vice-President of the Scientific Council of INED (Institut national d’études démographiques) and is member of the Board of Population Connection and of the Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network. She holds a Ph.D. in Statistics and Demography from Princeton University and is a graduate of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). Her work has spanned the field of demography, covering the analysis of fertility, mortality and migration with especial emphasis on their quantitative aspects. She has prepared manuals on demographic estimation techniques and on the collection of international migration statistics. She has edited or written reports published by the United Nations on international migration and development, female migration, levels and trends of urbanization, population distribution and migration, population ageing, health and mortality, and population estimates and projections.
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